# מדינת ישראל

## משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

המשרד מתוק מט"ל

לשכת ראש הממשלה - ארכיב

12/1955


שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

מזהה פיזי: א - 9 / 4381

מזהה לוגי: 205 - 43.4/3 מס פריט: 1734836

כתובת: 02-111-01-07-10 15/08/2010


מס. תיק מקורי

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מחלקה

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# Israel Says U.S. Supported Gun Deal

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — Israel said today that the United States Government had cooperated in the export of technology for producing tank cannon barrels. It denied involvement in any illegal scheme to export the technology without proper licenses.

On Thursday, agents of the Customs Service raided factories in three states as part of what Government officials said was an investigation of the possible illegal export of devices needed to manufacture the cannon barrels.

An affidavit filed Thursday said that the technique, developed for the M-1 tank by the Watervliet Arsenal, a United States Army center near Albany, produced a gun barrel that was more accurate and more durable than those manufactured with other processes. It said the United States Government had never approved the dissemination of plans for the technique to the Government of Israel.

In a statement issued here and in Tel Aviv, Israel said it had received the Pentagon's approval to spend American aid money on a new munitions factory that would use the technology to apply chrome to cannon barrels.

**'Permit Was Duly Given'**

Israel said that it had awarded the contract to Napco Inc., an American company, and that it should not be held responsible if that company had failed to obtain the necessary licenses.

"The Israel Procurement Mission in New York has applied to the Administration for the financing of this deal within the framework of military aid requirements; the permit was duly given," the statement said, adding that Napco had agreed to "obtain all the licences and permits required for export by American authorities."

A Pentagon spokesman would not confirm Israel's assertions, saying the matter was under investigation. State Department officials involved with the granting of export licenses also declined to discuss the case.

The affidavit filed in support of the searches said the Government was looking for concealed evidence of conspiracy, theft of Government property and illegal export of military articles and technology. Officials said some of the devices for making the tank barrels had already been shipped to Israel.

The affidavit said export of the technology was not allowed without a license from both the Commerce Department and Department of State. It said no such license had been issued to Napco.

John Hapsopoulos, a Napco spokesman, said no license was needed for export of the devices for applying the chrome.

"We use state-of-the-art technology which is in the public domain," he said. "We don't know why they are saying this is five to seven years ahead. If somebody opens a few textbooks, I'm sure you'll find it."

In the affidavit, Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, director of operations at the Watervliet Arsenal, said the installation is the only manufacturer of cannon barrels in the United States. He termed the arsenal's techniques for producing the barrels "unique."

According to the affidavit, Napco contracted with another company, the Abernathy Lead Construction Co., to produce some of the devices. An official of the Watervliet Arsenal who visited the plant was shown blueprints for the devices with the marking I.M.I., or Israeli Military Industries.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said blueprints for the devices were "proprietary" and had not been released to the Israeli Government. They were not, however, secret documents.

NYT
14/XII/85
P. 3

**Israeli Defends Actions**
Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 — Menachem Meron, the director general of the Israeli Ministry of Defense, today vigorously denied reports suggesting that Israel might have been illegally importing advanced American chrome-plating technology related to the manufacture of tank cannons. He said in an interview that Israel had obtained prior permission from the Pentagon for all of its purchases and that Napco had undertaken to obtain all the necessary export licenses.

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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**תודה על שלך . גם אנו חשים באן דברים דומים ברור שבבוא היום **
**., אם הבעירה לא תתפשט יתר על המידה, נצטרך לתת בולנו את הדעת**
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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
SAT.,DEC.14, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

SALE OF TECHNOLOGY TO ISRAELIS PROBED AFTERCUSTOMS RAIDS-LACK OF EXPORT PERMITS IS CHARGED

Wash.Post, Kurtz & Oberdorfer:Federal officials, followinga series of surprise raids, pressedaninvestigation yesterday into the opssible illegal sale of military technology to Israel, but Israeli authorities and company executives insisted that they had broken no law. The Customs Service raided factories in three states Thursday in a probe of Israel's acquisition of electroplating technology used to improve the accuracy and durability of tank cannon barrels. Customs officials said in court affidavits that the technology belongs to the U.S. army and that the companies had not obtained the required export permits from the State and Commerce department. The raids brought an angry reaction in Jerusalem, where the Israeli Defense Ministry issued a series of heated denials that its military purchasing mission had attempted to buy U.S. weapons technology illegally. The State Dept. late yesterday issued a statement saying that "no Israeli officials or agencies are implicated at this time." The statement came after Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne called at the department asking for an explanation of the raids.

CLASHES IN BEIRUT

Washington Post, Wires:At least seven persons were killed in a sudden flare-up along Beirut's Christian-Moslem Green Line battlefront, security sources said. Mortar, antitank grenade and machine-gun battles broke out around midday in the heaviest clashes in several weeks. The fighting followed brief, heavy exchanges Thursday night in which four were killed, the sources said.

CYPRUS COURT CONVICTS THREE IN KILLING OF ISRAELIS ON YACHT

Wash. Post, AP:Two Palestinians and a Briton were found guilty today of killing three Israelis aboard a yacht last September and were sentenced to life in prison. Ian Michael Davison of Britain and Khalid Abdel Kader Khatib and Abdel Hakim Saado Khalifa stood silently during the 75-minute court session while Presiding Judge Yanakis Poyadjis read the sentence. Cyprus does not have capital punishment, and a life sentence usually means 10 to 15 years with time off for good behavior. Israel retaliated for the killings Oct. 1 by bombing the Tunisian headquarters of the PLO, killing about 60 Palestinians and Tunisians.

ITONUT

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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אל:הסברה, מעיית, מצפייא, ממנכיל, סמנכיל הסברה, לשי רוהיים, לעיים, דובר צהיל, רמיח קשיח

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
SUN., DEC. 15, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

POLLARD CASE SPY PROBE PROCEEDING, ISRAELIS COOPERATIVE AMID TIGHT SECURITY

Wash. Post, Pichirallo:A team of U.S. officials here investigating Israel's relationship with accused spy Jonathan Jay Pollard continued today to hold long negotiating sessions with Israeli officials. After an all-day session yesterday, a source familiar with the talks said that "some progress" had been made but he did not elaborate further. After an early morning sight-seeing trip to Bethlehem today, the U.S. team resumed its work and met for more than eight hours before recessing the discussions late tonight. More talks are scheduled for Sunday. The talks are taking place amid extraordinary security in which even the meeting sites are being withheld. However, it is believed some meetings are taking place in Tel Aviv, which is where the U.S. Embassy is located. There were no indications today whether the talks have been affected by Israel's angry reaction to two new development involving the U.S. and Israel, a close U.S. ally.

ISRAEL AS PUBLIC-WORKS PROJECT, CAN IT AFFORD AN ECONOMY THAT PAYS ITS OWN WAY?

Wash. Post, Meyer:With its military enemies and the plague of quadruple-digit inflation at least temporarily at bay, the Israeli government is approaching a decision of watershed dimensions that it has avoided for all the country's 37 years:
-Will it continue to build the Jewish State by using the nation's economy as a kind of massive public-works project-with all the featherbedding that the term implies?
-Or will it risk driving Jews from Israel by tolerating unemployment in order to steer Israel toward economic efficiency, encouraging enterprises that are productive and allowing those that are not to die? The goal would be building an economy that can support the Western lifestyle that Israel's citizens so clearly want.
The simple fact is that Israel's economy suffers from serious structural problems. It has low-wage, labor-intensive Third World economy. However, it has managed-by massive borrowing-to satisfy First World tastes for such commodities as video cassette recorders, luxury automobiles and vacations abroad.

ISRAELI SOLDIER STABBED IN NABLUS

Wash. Post, Wires:An Israeli soldier was stabbed in the Palestinian town of Nablus in the occupied West Bank, a military spokesman said. The soldier was on patrol in the town's main square when he was knifed, suffering light wounds. Other troops captured the attacker, who was no identified.

ISRAEL, EGYPT MAY PUT LAND ISSUE TO ARBITRATION

The Sun, Wires:P.M. Shimon Peres said yesterday that Israel and Egypt have tentatively agreed to settle a border dispute through arbitration if their direct negotiations fail, Israel television reported.
The dispute over 250 acres of beachfront at Taba on the Red Sea has clouded Israeli-Egyptian relations since April 1982, when Israel returned the last of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt under their 1979 peace treaty but kept Taba. Israel claims that a 1906 British map locates Taba outside Egyptian territory. The Egyptians say Taba was theirs until Israel seized it in the 1967 Mideast war.Mr. Peres told a Labor Party rally in Jerusalem that the arbitration agreement was worked out in three days of negotiations in Tel Aviv last week. It includes a limited time for negotiations, then binding third-party arbitration, the broadcast reported. It did not specify how long the negotiations would last.

LEBANON PLANS TALKS IN MOSCOW OVER PEACE FORCE

Phil. Inq., ZIADE:Government sources said yesterday that Lebanon was trying to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union after Congress decided to halt the $18 million U.S. contribution to the U.N. peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon. Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Fuad Turk will visit the Soviet Union this week to discuss economic agreements and the future of the 5,500-man U.N. Interim Force, established in 1978 as a buffer between Israel and Palestinian guerrillas, Foreign Ministry sources said. The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Turk's trip was decided after consultations between President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who also serves as foreign minister, that followed the decision Wednesday to cut $18 million from the State Department authorization bill.

ISRAELI SETTLERS THREATEN CIVIL WAR TO SAVE WEST BANK TERRITORIES

Chicago Tribune, Broder:For the first time, the leadership of Israel's Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank is threatening a violent uprising against the Israeli government if PM Shimon Peres attempts to negotiate an exchange of territory for peace with Jordan. In interviews, public statements and published articles in recent weeks, the settlement leadership has vowed it will regard any Israeli government that gives up an inch of the occupied territories as illegal and will not obey its orders, even if such resistance results in bloodshed. Indeed, a recent article in one of the settlers' magazines, Alef Yud, flatly warned that the outcome of any territorial compromise with Jordan would be civil war. "Nothing like it

has ever happened before; Jews, citizens of the state, openly urging armed in= surrection if their government dared surrender any portion of occupied territory in exchange for peace," wrote the English-language Jerusalem Post.

EDITORIAL/COLUMN

MANDATE FROM AUSCHWITZ

Wash. Post, Podhoretz: Judging from several pieces in the press and from many comments I have heard in private, the arrest of an American Jew, Jonathan Jay Pollard, on charges of selling American military secrets to Israel has revived the old Jewish anxiety over the issue of "dual loyalty."
Once upon a time, before the state of Israel existed, this anxiety was so deep that all by itself it led a number of prominent American Jews into an anti-Zionist position. What they feared was not that they themselves would be torn in their loyalties if a Jewish state were to be established. They knew how ardent was their devotion to America. What bothered them was that others might entertain doubts about the reliability of Jewish loyalty to the United States and that this would retard the full acceptance of Jews into American society.

ITONUT

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אל:ממנכל,מצפא,מעת,לשכת שהבט,דע:רמשנ/נ'

NAPCO

אמש,כשעה לאחר השיחה עם ארמקוסט צלצלו אלינו ממשרדו של דובר מחמד ואמרו כי בעקבות בקשתנו,אם יישאלו,יענו כי:

NO ISRAELI NATIONALS OR AGENCIES ARE IMPLICATED AT THIS TIME

ביקשתי הדובר לחזור למונים עליו ולהסביר חששותינו מהפירוש שיינתן למילים AT THIS TIME בתקשורת.

כעבור זמן חזר אלי ואמר שבקשתנו הועברה לדרג הבכיר וזה הורה להשאיר התגובה כמו שהיא והוסיף:

YOUR CONCERN HAS BEEN NOTED.

יוסי גל

ספסס

שדה חדש בנק בלאנק בצבע שחור בחלק העליון

משרד ראש הממשלה
לשכת העתונות הממשלתית

# ידיעות לעתונות

דף מס' 1

א' בטבת תשמ"ו
13 בדצמבר 1985

(לעמ 1) דובר משרד הבטחון: עסקאות מערכת הבטחון בארה"ב מבוצעות באופן חוקי ובידיעת השלטונות

(ירושלים) .13.12- הרכש המתבצע ע"י משלחת משרד הבטחון בניו יורק מבוצע בצורה חוקית ורשמית, בידיעה ובאישור השלטונות בארה"ב. כל העסקאות והמשלוחים מדווחים בצורה מסודרת וקבועה לממשלת ארה"ב כמתחייב מהתקנות והחוקים.

ממשלת ישראל, משרד הבטחון, לא קיבלו הודעה כל שהיא על חקירה וחשד הקיים לגבי הרכשה כל שהיא המבוצעת באמצעות משלחות משרד הבטחון בארה"ב.

לעמ/רבג 08.50

STATE OF ISRAEL **Press bulletin** GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE

JERUSALEM, 13 DECEMBER 1985

SECURITY DEALS IN THE U.S.
(COMMUNICATED BY THE DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN)

THE DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE PURCHASES BY THE DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION IN NEW YORK ARE CARRIED OUT IN A LEGAL AND OFFICIAL MANNER, WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF THE U.S. AUTHORITIES. ALL THE DEALS AND DISPATCHES ARE REPORTED ON A REGULAR AND PERMANENT BASIS TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

NEITHER THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT NOR THE DEFENSE MINISTRY RECEIVED ANY REPORT ABOUT ANY EXISTING INVESTIGATION OR SUSPICION REGARDING ANY PURCHASE CARRIED OUT VIA THE DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATON IN THE U.S.

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סודי ביותר/רגיל

בשמנביל, ממנביל

מנביל משהבט (בטחון נר 260), רמשן (נע נר 78)
הסיפור על "יגניבת טכנולוגיה"

בשיחה עם מרפי היום העליתי את הפרשה. הוכרתי שיחת שהבית עם פיקרינג ואת העובדה שאיש לא פנה אלינו בשאלות בלשהן, ולפתע מומינים מלוריות לצלם סיפור מרושע המוצג כגניבה ע"י ישראל, דבר שאינו מקובל עלינו ומרמין עורך בהסבר מצד ארהיב. קראתי באוזניו הודעת משהבית.

מרפי אמר שאינו יודע כיצד הדבר אירע, אך נמסר בכל הידוע לו ממשרד המשפטים שאין המדובר בחקירה בלפי ממשלת ישראל. אמר שיחזרו אלינו.
הודעתי כי השגריר עומד להעלות זאת עם ארמקוסט היום. במסדרון סיפר וילקוקס למתני ולחימי כי דובר מחמיד אמר רק שהמדובר בהליך שבחקירה ולא יגיבו. אמרנו שהדבר אינו מקובל עלינו כי יש כאן אצבע מאשימה. אמר: עתונות בכל מקום היא בעייתית. רובינשטיין.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, רם

**מ ז כ ר** (להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל: רו"ה"מ

מאת: מ.ל.ב

התאריך: 13/12/85

תיק מס':

הנדון: שיגור בלשכת שלי

יקיר המנכ"ל הטב לך המלצתך
מבקש להבהיר כי חל שינוי מהלך
בהתייחסות של כרלי הול אלינו
ולא כל מה שמוזכר בהמלצתו מגיע
אל שלי בלבד רח.
(זה אולי מסביר את הבחירה ביקי
כלינור בפרשת TWA גם
דיוקי אלי רבינשטיין על תמיהת
כרלי לעבי מדינתך).

מ.ל.ב

מדף 1010

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| תז"ח: 131200 | א ל : לש' סמנכ"ל. מע"ח. סמנכ"ל אמית"ק. הסברה. מצפ'א. ממ"ד. יבצע רנה"מ לחקשרים. לע"מ. | |
| נר : 433 | ד ע : וושינגטון. | |
| מל' 86 | מאת : שחונות, ניו יורק. | |

News Summary December 13, 1985

Columns

ND-McCarthy "A Peace Prophet Puts Up A Battle In The Holy Land" Yehezkel Landau is dealing with the kind of prophecy that antiquity's rebel Jews were filling the Bible with. He is as much as an outcast as they were. Landau came to Washington last month to give encouragement to those Americans who want to see a strong peace movement in Israel. The nat[illegible] that flamed with promise a generation ago has become another of the world's warrior states. The policies of the coalition Gov't of Peres and Shamir have created a climate of violence that could keep a dozen Landaus busy. Some examples are: The bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunisia that left 60 dead; the harassing and censoring of the Arabic press in the occupied West Bank and Gaza; a research study from the Council on Hemispheric Affairs recently reported that Israel is now the third largest arms merchant in Central America. Since the 70's it has sold more than $1 billion worth of weapons to right-wing dictatorships. These weapons include everything from warplanes to napalm.

Press Reports

US Checking Out Possible Illegal Sale of Technology to Israel

NYT-Engelberg-Federal authorities are investigating the possible illegal export to Israel of plans and technology formaking tank cannon barrels, Gov't officials said. Asher Naim denied that the Gov't of Israel had participated in the violation of any export laws. "Maybe somebody at [illegible] of these companies did not fill out a form. But it is not accurate to say we connived to steal something," he said. It was the second time this year that the Customs Service has publicly disclosed an investigation of possible export violations involving Israel. In May, a Calif. businessman was indicted on charges of illegally exporting to Israel 800 devices of a sort that can be used to trigger nuclear weapons. (Cabled)

US To Limit Information Flow to Israel

NYT-p.1-Shipler-A senior Defense Dept. official said that the US had reduced its sharing of intelligence information with Israel since Pollard was arrest[illegible] Richard Armitage, the Assis. Sec. of Defense for International Security Affairs, explained that a resumption of close intelligence relations would

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[illegible] פרט תמונות שמחות מתוך שמחות

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have to wait until an American team in Israel had finished questioning. But he said that the slowdown of intelligence cooperation had not occured in vital areas. He also believes that "full cooperation" from Israel will be forthcoming. Some of the reduction in intelligence sharing has been a mutual and natural development due to embarrassment by Israelis. For example, shortly after the arrest of Pollard, two Israeli generals, Ehud Barak and Amos Lapidot, reportedly canceled a visit to Washington. Officials say that the easy, everyday conversations that intelligence people conduct with one another have been somewhat curtailed. (Cabled)

NYT-Freidman-The American Embassy and Israeli Gov't spokesmen refused to give any details on the interviews of Israelis in the Pollard case. A CBS crew following Sofaer was deliberately driven off the road by US security.

UN Agency That Deals With Palestinians Is In Fiscal Plight

NYT-Boorstin-Georgio Giacomelli, the new director of the UN agency providing care for nealy two million Palestinian refugees has warned that the agency faces the worst financial crisis of its history and that further cutbacks in services will bring increased instability in the Mideast. The agency's chronic financial difficulties are hard to understand in light of the overwhelming praise it receives from diplomats at the UN, regardless of the diplomats' positions on the question of Palestinian refugees. The US added an emergecy $8 million to its annual donation of $67 million and provides about a third of the agency's budget.

258 US Troops Die in Crash on Way Home From Mideast

NYT-p.1-Martin-A chartered jet crashed on takeoff at the international airport in Gander killing all 258 people aboard. The soldiers were returing home from Cairo after a six month tour of duty in the Sinai. American and Canadian officials said there were no preliminary indications of sabotage. The soldiers were part of an international peacekeeping force set up to oversee the peace traety that Egypt signed with Israel in 1979.

Kuwait Spurns Terry Waite

NYT-Hiajzi-Efforts by Terry Waite to free a group of Americans held hostage have been hampered by Kuwait's refusal to deal with him, according

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to Arab diplomats. Kuwait refused a request by the Reagan administration to see him. Before that, Waite's visa application had been denied. Gov't run newspapers in Kuwait have bitterly attacked the Angelican and Washington, accusing them of trying to bring pressure on Kuwait to deal with terrorists.

2nd US Hostage Also Dead

NYP-Anderson-Yesterday it was reported that Buckley was dead. Now it has been learned that Peter Kilburn, the 60 year old librarian at American U. in Beirut also died of a heart attack in captivity. Kilburn died shortly after being seized, possibly on the same day.

Soviets Kidnapped 12 After 4 Were Taken Hostage

NYP-London-The KGB kidnaped 12 Lebanese extremists and killed one of them after Shiite gunmen executed one of four Soviet hostages in Beirut 2 months ago, it was reported in London.

Malta Charges Suspect in Hijacking

NYT-UPI-The only surviving suspect in the hijacking was formally charged with 16 counts of hijacking, murder and assault.

Iran Backs UN Meeting on War

NYT-special-The Iranian delegate at the UN said he would attend a Security Council meeting on the Iran-Iraq war if the Council were to adopt the position voiced by Cuellar. Cuellar has condemned the use of chemical weapons and the bombing of civilian targets.

NYT-Reuters-Iranian officials said that the Iraqi Air Force has started using a new antipersonnel rocket apparently capable of killing people within 40 yards of the point of impact.

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New York Times December 13, 1985 Page 14

# U.S. Checking Possible Illegal Sale of Cannon Technology to Israel

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — Federal authorities are investigating the possible illegal export to Israel of plans and technology for making tank cannon barrels, Government officials said today.

Frederick Scullin Jr., the United States Attorney in Albany, N.Y., said in a statement that Customs agents had raided factories owned by three companies Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey in search of evidence in the case.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here, Asher Naim, tonight denied that the Government of Israel participated in the violation of any export laws. "Maybe somebody at one of these companies did not fill out a form," he said. "But it is not accurate to say we connived to steal something. It does not work that way."

He said that all Israeli military procurement from the United States was done through the Pentagon and with its approval.

The public disclosure of the investigation comes at a time when authorities are investigating Israel's covert efforts to gather intelligence in this country. A Navy analyst, Jonathan Jay Pollard, was charged last month with spying for Israel and an American team is now in Israel to interview his superiors.

According an affidavit filed by Customs Service agents, the technology involved was developed by the Watervliet Arsenal, a United States Army center near Albany. "This new process gave the United States a five- to seven-year technology advantage over the rest of the world in manufacturing these barrels."

The export of defense technology and equipment requires a license from the Departments of State and Commerce. In the case of the tank cannon barrels, the affidavit charges, no such license had been obtained for the export to Israel of parts needed for the process. Violation of the law is a felony and is punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a fine of as much as $1 million, Mr. Scullin said in his statement.

The companies named in the search warrants were Napco Inc., of Terryville, Conn.; the Abernathy Lead Construction Company of Eddystone, Pa., and the G & B Packing Company of Bayonne, N.J.

Robert G. Howard, executive vice president of Thermo Electron Corporation, the parent company of Napco, said he was not aware of the investigation. The other two companies could not be reached for comment Thursday evening.

The affidavit said Watervliet Arsenal perfected a process for applying chrome to the inside of the barrels. It said the Army's technique produced a gun barrel that was more accurate and more durable than any produced elsewhere in the world.

Plans for the process were considered "proprietary" information, the affidivit said. This would mean they were not classified documents.

It was the second time this year that the Customs Service has publicly disclosed an investigation of possible export violations involving Israel. In May, a Federal grand jury indicted a California businessman, Richard Kelly Smyth, on charges of illegally exporting to Israel 800 devices of a sort that can be used to trigger nuclear weapons.

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New York Times
December 13, 1985 Page 1

# U.S. SAID TO LIMIT INFORMATION FLOW TO ISRAEL AGENCIES

## Defense Aide Says 'Slowdown' Depends on Results of the Spy Case Investigation

By DAVID K. SHIPLER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — A senior Defense Department official said today that the United States had reduced its sharing of intelligence information with Israel since Jonathan Jay Pollard, an American Navy analyst, was arrested Nov. 21 on charges of espionage.

The official, Richard L. Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, explained in an interview that a resumption of close intelligence relations would have to wait until an American team in Israel has finished questioning Israeli officials involved in the case.

"In some areas there has been a slowdown in intelligence cooperation — not in vital areas," Mr. Armitage said in answer to a question. "And we're waiting the results of the Pollard fact-finding investigation." He said American officials assume that "full cooperation will be forthcoming" in accordance with a statement to that effect by Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

### Israeli Pledge to Help

Mr. Peres has apologized to the United States, has portrayed the spy operation as independent of Israel's main intelligence agencies and has pledged to help American investigators. This approach has drawn criticism from some Israelis who think it will undermine other espionage efforts, and the degree of Israeli cooperation has yet to become clear.

The team of American officials, led by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, was reported to have begun meetings today with officials in Israel who are said to have received stolen documents from Mr. Pollard.

The gorup is understood to be concentrating on two areas: first, to determine whether this was an isolated case or part of a broader Israeli spy network in the United States, and second, to make what one official called "a damage assessment" of what information Mr. Pollard's documents provided. The United States has asked for the return of all the documents, but it is not known whether Israel will comply.

Although Mr. Armitage stopped short of linking renewed American intelligence-sharing to Israeli cooperation in the Pollard case, the anger and resentment expressed in various Government agencies suggest to some officials that in the short term, at least, relations will depend on the information Israel gives to the American investigators.

Continued on Page A10, Column 1

Some of the reduction in intelligence-sharing has been a mutual and natural development, one American official explained, which resulted when Israeli officials refrained from their usual meetings and contacts with Americans because they were embarrassed by the Pollard affair.

Shortly after the arrest, for example, two Israeli generals — Ehud Barak, head of military intelligence, and Amos Lapidot, commander of the air force — reportedly canceled a scheduled visit to Washington. They are to make the trip at a later date, not yet set, an official said.

Other meetings at lower levels, both formal and informal, have been canceled or postponed, according to some of those involved. The easy, everday conversations that intelligence people conduct with one another have been somewhat curtailed, officials say.

Some of the inhibitions may derive from a message being driven home in the Government that an official who conveys classified information to Israel without formal authorization is committing espionage, even if he does it without pay. "I think there is a deplorable amount of that," said one high-ranking official. "Any individual who sees Israeli and U.S. interests as parallel is dead wrong."

Thus far, such wrongdoing has not been prosecuted. In certain cases, according to several people who are current or former officials, the individuals

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| תז"ח: | | א.ל: |
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have been subjected to quiet investigations and have been discreetly moved out of positions where they have access to information on the Middle East.

There is no hard indication that this approach will change after the Pollard case. But the case, combined with others — including the arrest of several people suspected of being Soviet agents and of a longtime Central Intelligence Agency employee who is accused of spying for China — has created a new atmosphere of toughness in the counterintelligence field that officials believe could throw a chill into some informal Israeli-American relations.

The two countries share a broad range of information, especially on terrorism, electronics countermeasures and weapons systems. Mr. Armitage did not say which areas of cooperation had been damped since Mr. Pollard's arrest, nor would he specify the "vital areas" in which the close relationship continued. These were presumed to include alerts on possible terrorist attacks.

Israel has given the United States useful information as well, including details on the performance of Soviet weapons in Arab hands. But Israeli military intelligence officers have said that Washington also holds back data on military capabilities and deployments of pro-Western Arab armed forces, especially those of Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

An official who served in the National Security Council under President Carter said the United States has explicitly pledged not to convey such data to the Israelis. As Washington has kept its promise, Israel has pressed for a ground station with which it could receive aerial photographs directly from American spy satellites, without screening and delay by American officials. The United States has never agreed to such an arrangement.

## No Comment on Talks

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12 — The American Embassy and Israeli Government spokesmen refused today to give any details on the interviews of Israelis in the Pollard case, the nature of the discussions or the Israeli individuals involved.

Israeli Government sources said Israeli intelligence has exerted heavy pressure to insure that all discussions between the Israelis and the Americans be kept secret, since they touch on the highly sensitive fabric of Israel's worldwide intelligence-gathering.

This morning an American Embassy security car ran off the highway a car carrying a CBS television crew that was filming one of the American investigators.

According to Warren Lewis, the CBS News Israel bureau chief, a CBS crew was following the two-car caravan taking the head of the American investigating team, Mr. Sofaer, from his Jerusalem hotel to the American Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Along the way, the CBS crew pulled alongside the Chevrolet sedan carrying Mr. Sofaer's security guard and filmed him. A few moments later, the CBS crew pulled up next to Mr. Sofaer's car and began filming him.

As the CBS car started to drop back, Mr. Lewis said, the embassy security car deliberately rammed it in the side and drove it off the road into an embankment. No one was hurt.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

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15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

קונסולר

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מס' מברק 341

אל :מצפ"א

דע: מ/מנכ"ל, כלכלית, הארצר

קונגרס - איזון התקציב בשלשלנו 283

בצפוי, הנשיא חתם אתמול (12) על חוק גרייהם-רודמן, ובו זמנית הגיש המורשה סיינר (דמי אוקלהומה) בג"ץ בדבר החקותיות של החוק. יתכן שבג"ץ זה יגיע לבית המשפט העליון - ראו נא את הכתבה הרצ"ב מהעתון וושינגטון פוסט דתיום.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מקור

דף 2 מתוך 2 דפים

סוג בטחוני

דחיפות

תאריך ודשה

מספר מברק

341

# Rep. Synar Challenges Budget Act

## *Constitutional Issue Is Focus of Lawsuit*

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.) filed suit yesterday challenging the new balanced-budget law, just hours after President Reagan signed it, on grounds that it violates "the lawmaking procedures of the Constitution."

Synar filed the suit in U.S. District Court here under special provisions of the act allowing for an expedited court test. He aimed his complaint at the "trigger mechanism" in the measure giving three federal agencies authority to determine whether government spending must be reduced and what cuts must be made.

"I support a balanced budget," Synar said at a news conference. "And I believe that dramatic action is needed to achieve that goal. But I also deeply believe that there are basic principles underpinning our system of government which cannot be violated."

President Reagan noted the issue yesterday morning as he signed the legislation. He said he was mindful "of the serious constitutional questions" raised by the triggering provisions and hoped they would be resolved promptly.

"What we did was turn over the whole budget process to a bunch of unelected bureaucrats," Synar said. "We cannot legislate leadership. The drafters of our Constitution believed Congress should make these hard choices because Congress is the branch of government closest to the people."

Synar and his chief lawyer, Alan B. Morrison, head of the Public Citizen Litigation Group, pointed out that the law provides for a fallback procedure in case any part of the triggering mechanism—which relies on the White House Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office—is held invalid.

The fallback method would still allow OMB, an arm of the executive branch, and CBO, an arm of Congress, to determine each year whether specified reductions in the federal deficit are being met and, if they are not, to formulate a list of further cuts in government spending to meet the goals. But the GAO, which as the law now stands has final authority to tell the president what cuts to make, would be out of the process.

Instead, the OMB-CBO's report would be submitted to a temporary joint committee of Congress. The committee would introduce the report as a joint resolution that would have to be approved by both houses of Congress and be signed by the president. The procedure therefore would be similar to the current budget process except that amendments might be more difficult.

Synar, a House conferee on the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget measure who refused to sign the conference report, said he was satisfied that the fallback system would be constitutional.

"In other words, each fiscal year, if Congress has failed to meet the deficit targets, the CBO and OMB would report that fact to Congress," Synar said. "Each house then would have to vote up or down whether to allow the sequestration [budget-cutting] process to go forward."

Morrison, who has assailed the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings measure as "government by gimmickry," said the suit was filed now in hopes of winning a quick decision by a special three-judge panel in U.S. District Court and then a final ruling by the Supreme Court before next March 1. That is when the first "sequestration order" by President Reagan is supposed to take effect.

"It does no good to wait until March 1 and have all the confusion of a court case when we're trying to establish a sequestration order," Synar said. He said he expects lawmakers of both parties to join him in the suit next week.

The case was assigned to U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch, who will be joined by two other judges yet to be named. Under the act, their decision can be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל המשרד

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קונגרס - החלטת ההמשך

לשלנו 261

א. המצב הפרלמנטרי - כמדווח - דהיינו conference נפתח שלשום (11).

ב. עדכון - 1. הצד הפורמלי של ה- conference נגמר אתמול, אך הועברה לידי העוזרים עבודת הניסוח הסופי של החלטת ההמשך. עבודה זו הושלמה רק היום.

2. כתוצאה מכך, תמקבלה החלטת המשך קצרה נוספת לארבעה (4) ימים בלבד, תוך כוונה שהחלטת ההמשך המקפת תוצבע בשני הבתים ביום ב' (16), ותאשר ע"י הנשיא בו ביום.

3. שרם שוחרר נוסח ההצעה שהוכנה, כאמור, היום, אך מבורורים שערכנו ~~עולה~~ עולה (הציר והח"מ), שכל מיזענו השוטף "בפנים", ואף התיקונים הנוגעים לנו, לרבות ההקצבה של 300 (שלוש מאות) מליון דולר לשם מו"פ בפרויקט הלביא ולשם"פעולות אחרות". כ"כ עולה ככל הנראה, תיקון סנטור דוד בדבר החלת נהלי זרוז על החלטת אי הסכמה במכירת נשק לירדן (ראו נא שלנו 191).

ג. צפי - אין בטחון שהנשיא יחתום על החלטה לכשתוגש לו ביום ב', בשל קשיים הקשורים להקצבות הכספים למשרד החגנה ולמספר תכניות פנים כגון הטלת מס חדש על הטבק - ראו נא את הכתבה מעתון וול סטריט ג'ורנל דבירים.

יוסף לנדר

למדן

שרה רחל נשל גלמוק בלבו ברוחי טלמיה אולגה

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: ירושלים

78 339

דף מתוך דפים

סוג בטחוני

דחיפות

תאריך ז"ח

מס' מברק

# Reagan's Foreign-Aid Request Is Cut As Conferees Approve $15 Billion Bill

By DAVID ROGERS
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate conference approved more than $15 billion in fiscal 1986 appropriations for foreign aid, after cutting 10% from the president's military-aid budget and restoring $1.1 billion to preserve the Export-Import Bank's direct-loan program.

Israel, Egypt, and Pakistan are assured of the full amount of military funding sought by the administration. But aid to Turkey and Greece would be cut approximately 10% from last year's levels.

As part of the same agreement, military aid to the Philippines is set at $55 million, or roughly half the president's request. But the conference agreed to increase economic support funds for the Marcos government to $135 million.

Despite the cuts agreed to by conferees, total military-aid appropriations would rise $117 million from last year, to $6.03 billion. Bilateral development assistance would be cut to $1.53 billion, or about 9% below the fiscal 1985 level, and multilateral aid would be reduced to $1.47 billion in new budget authority, or 22% below fiscal 1985.

The action came as negotiations continued on 1986 Pentagon spending levels. Facing a backlog of year-end legislation, the bipartisan leadership abandoned any hope of adjourning Congress this week.

A stopgap spending measure, approved by the House and Senate and sent to the president last night, will fund the government through Monday afternoon. The leadership hopes the measure will buy enough time to reach agreement on remaining budget issues as well as on the farm bill that is in conference.

This agenda includes the 16-cent-a-pack cigarette tax, which was scheduled to fall to eight cents Oct. 1 but has been held at its current level by short-term bills. Congress last night approved a third extension, running through next Wednesday, and the leadership hopes to complete action before then on deficit-reduction legislation making the excise tax permanent.

Despite the president's objections to the tax, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D., Ill.) last night said he is confident it will be preserved. But the debate is complicated by a split among tobacco interests over which amendments they want to help the troubled industry.

The foreign-aid appropriations are part of an omnibus spending bill to fund most government activities through next Sept. 30. In the closing days of this year's session, it has become the central arena for resolving conflicts between Congress and the White House over priorities in national security and domestic policies.

Defense spending remains the main concern for President Reagan. Besides the lower dollar totals, he faces House amendments denying funds for new chemical weapons and banning space tests of an anti-satellite missile.

Mr. Reagan, who telephoned three senior conferees yesterday, has begun to involve himself personally in the fight. The missile ban is of particular concern to the administration, but it faces difficult choices between these special issues and its broader concern that a large increase in overall funding is needed to insulate the Pentagon against deep cuts expected next spring under the new Gramm-Rudman budget process.

The administration's leverage is greatest over domestic appropriation levels, but Mr. Reagan already has reached agreement with Congress on the largest bills affecting traditional Democratic constituencies.

Legislation funding housing and urban programs was enacted last month, and Mr. Reagan yesterday signed into law a $105.9 billion appropriations bill covering the Labor, Education and Health and Human Services departments for fiscal 1986, which began Oct. 1.

As part of the House-Senate conference on the omnibus measure, negotiators also agreed to a $36.9 billion appropriation for Agriculture Department programs, including a 35% cut to $2.1 billion for rural housing programs. Child-nutrition programs would be funded at $4.1 billion, or more than $309 million above last year's level, while food-stamp spending essentially would be frozen at $11.9 billion.

The agreement provides $9.2 billion for the Commodity Credit Corp., which provides loans to farmers, with an additional $4 billion available upon formal administration request. According to current estimates, however, the additional funds would only carry Commodity Credit through February. And despite the cuts in rural housing, total agriculture appropriations for fiscal 1986 are expected to end up well above the year-earlier level.

The conference approved $10.5 billion in new budget authority for transportation programs, including nearly $2.7 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration, $1.65 billion for Coast Guard operations and $616 million for Amtrak passenger-train subsidies that the administration once hoped to eliminate.

Mass-transit operating subsidies are also preserved, but federal "formula grants" for mass transit are to be cut 14% to $2.15 billion. And under pressure from Budget Director James Miller, the conference softened House language that intended to mandate funding of costly new projects in Los Angeles, Miami and Seattle.

After making repeated veto threats, the administration is showing signs it will be more willing to compromise next week. The biggest remaining question among domestic programs is a new program subsidizing "clean coal" technology.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

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מס' מברק 338

ממנכ"ל. מצפא. בד: נע' רמ"ן

שיחת השגריר עם ארמקוסט בעניין NAPCO

נכחו וילקוקס, כריס רוס, גל ומתני.

א. השגריר פתח בהבעת תנחומים על מות 250 חיילי ארה"ב, ועבר לנושא החקירה שלוותה בסיקור טלוויזיוני. השגריר אמר שהוא בא עפ"י הוראות מירושלים. כידוע פגש שגריר ארהב את שר הבטחון בנושא זה. השגריר חזר והדגיש שכל מה שאנו מייבאים מארהב נעשה באישור הממשל ובכספים מה- FMS כל העניין נעשה בדרך לגיטימית ביותר והחוזים קבלו אשור כדין.

ב. אם היה מקום להבהרות אפשר לעשות זאת ללא צוותי טלוויזיה שהגיעו לשני המקומות כאחד, בקונקטיקט וניו-ג'רסי, בודאי שלא במקרה כאשר, הכוחרות בטלויזיה מאשימות ישראל בגניבה, וכו'. ודאי שאין זו דרך הנאותה להסדיר בעיות בעיקר שעד רגע זה לא ברור במה מאשימים אותנו.

ג. בעבר היו מקרים שבהם נתבקשנו לעזור בעניני מניעת גניבה טכנולוגית מארהב ומעורבות של חברות. אנו סייענו אז כמיטב יכולתנו. לפני זמן מה עלה עניין ייצוא מכונות מישראל ומיד פנינו לגורמים הנוגעים כאן - ועשינו זאת מפני שאנו מעריכים את חשיבות הנושא. חבל שנהגו כפי שנהגו.

ד. ארמקוסט אמר ששלטונות המכס הם שטיפלו בכך ווילקוקס אמר שהמכס הוא שהוציא SUBPOENA ובצו זה ישראל לא הוזכרה כלל.

ה. ארמקוסט אמר שגם שגארהב אמר לשר הבטחון בארץ שאין כל חקירה נגד גופים או אזרחים ישראלים וביקש ממשרד המשפטים ומהמכס להמנע מכל פרשנות. מצטערים על הדליפה. עניין פולרד תרם בודאי להעלאת הנושא.

ו. השגריר הציע שבתדרוך הבא יצויין בברור שאין כל חקירה נגד גופים או אזרחים ישראלים כדי להמנע מהסלמה של כל העניין וביחוד לאחר פרשת פולרד. יש חשש שאולי מישהו מעוניין ללבות הפרשה ולהשאיר העניין כ- ISSUE דבר שהוא נגד האינטרסים של שתי המדינות. כמו כן בודאי הדברים שמיוחסים לארמיטג' ושפורסמו היום ב- NYT על סנקציות נגד ישראל על ידי הגבלת

2/..

שרה רחל שחבל (בנפיב) נעם נאמן נפפיו סיבל רוגריס גת מ רש
2 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 4 יחד 34

מגעים אתנו אינם עוזרים בפתרון הבעיות - והצהרה זו עומדת בסתירה לכל מה שנאמר לנו על רצונם להגביל הנזק.

ז. השיחה היתה באוירה נינוחה . ארמקוסט היה מודע לצורך לאחר העניין ולגרום שהגופים הנוגעים יפעלו בהתאם. ווילקוקס הבטיח לבקשת גל לחזור עוד הערב ולאשר לו שאכן ההנחיות יצאו למתדרך במהירות האפשרית ולציין שאין כל חקירה נגד גופים או אזרחים ישראלים.

מתני

1.6

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

מקור 265 333

| | |
|---|---|
| דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים | |
| סווג בטחוני: סודי | |
| דחיפות: רגיל | |
| תאריך ודשה: 13 דצמ 1700 | |
| שמור אצל: מברק | |

אל : מ/מנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

דע : לשכת השר, לשכת מנכ"ל, לשכות רוח"מ, שהב"ט, שר האוצר, מנכ"ל האוצר, חשר ארנס.

הציר הכלכלי כאן.

הסנט : תיקון אינדיה - לשלבן 164

רצ"ב המכתב הנוסף ששלח המזכיר שולץ ב-5.12 לסנטור אינדיה (ולקסטן) כאמור בלחי משמעותי, כפי שנאמר במברקנו הנ"ל.

יוסף לבון

למדן

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שיש הרג מנגל מנגנון בגבול בחרמי בלטינה אולם

הטר אחנס

1

2/2

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

GP 265 P 333

December 5, 1985

Dear Senator Inouye:

I appreciate very much the many discussions you and I and Senator Kasten have had about the problem of FMS debt and the impact of the servicing costs of it on various countries' economic circumstances. This is a problem of great importance, and I feel that somehow or other we must have a better answer than just continuing with the present situation.

Having said that, I would have to add, as I have in some of our conversations, that I have been working on this and have had work done by others on it, and I haven't found a satisfactory answer. However, you can be assured that we will continue our efforts, and I will appreciate opportunities to consult with you and other members of the Appropriations Committee about it.

With my warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

| | |
|---|---|
| סוג | מברק |
| דף | מתוך דפים |
| סווג בשחוני | סודי |
| דחיפות | רגיל |
| תאריך וזמן | 1300 13 דצמ' |
| מספר מברק | 332 |

אל: מצפ"א

קונגרס: החלטת ההמשך - לשלכם 335

1. בדר"כ אי ההתאמות הן פועל יוצא של הסיסטמה - ולכן קיים המוסד שנקרא CONFERENCE (ועידת ה"יעצות) לשם השגת גירסה מותאמת ומוסכמת של החוקים למיניהם.

2. באשר לנושאינו, על פי רוב אנו עושים (ככל שהדבר ביכולתנו) ע"מ שהגירסאות תהיינה זהות מראש. עם זאת, לפעמים די בכך שעניין מסויים יופיע בגרסה אחת תוך ציפייה שיאומץ בועידה (דוגמת הרמה המינימלית לסיועינו וכן תיקון "(604(:" בדבר השתתפות ישראל במכרזי בנייה). מאידך, לפעמים אנו פועלים כדי להשלים ולשפר (דוגמת פרוייט הלביא כאשר תושוותה גירסת הסנט לסיכום ה- JSAP עם שניידר וארמיטאג' - לכן לא התנגד הממשל שגירסה זו תאומץ ע"י המשתתפים בועידה, וכך קרה).

3. במקרה דנא, אין לנו עניין ישיר בשאר אי-ההתאמות. אין אנו פעילים בדבר תכנית ASHA, הסיוע ללבנון וההקצבה לסיוע נגד הטרור. באשר לאשראי ירדן, התיקון יוכנס (למיטב ידיעתנו) ע"י הסנטור ארלן ספקטר אך ביוזמת המורשת צ'ארלי דילטון לא התקבל בועידה.

יוסף למדן

למרן

שדה רחג נשל בלגנק נצפאו ברחוי מקלי-ב אולג ר
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15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:
המשרד

**טופס מברק**

דף..1...מתוך...2..דפים
סווג בטחוני.שמור.....
דחיפות.....רגיל.....
תאריך וז"ח.13.דצמ..1700
מס' מברק.331.....

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אל : ורד, כנסיות

דע : מצפ"א

קונגרס - מורמונים

לפי עיתון הג'רוסלם פוסט (המהדורה השבועית לחו"ל, מסוף השבוע שעבר), הבטיח רוה"מ לחברי אגודת ישראל בקואליציה שיעיין במה שניתן לעשות להביא להפסקת בניית המרכז המורמוני בירושלים. הסנטור רודי בושביץ עומד לשגר לנו מכתב בנדון, מן הסתם כתוצאה מפניות מבוחרים מורמונים. מאידך, קבלנו השבוע את המכתב הרצ"ב מאת המורשה סטיב טולראז שנשלח כנראה לאחר לחץ מאלמנטים יהודיים דתיים. אנא עדכון על המתרחש, והנחיות כיצד להשיב בשני המקרים.

יהודה למדן
למדן

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שהם נשלח נמתק נבפני והם כנסיות הם שגוים נמת
הסברה
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27

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

תמשרד, בטחון

330 264

סוגר

דף.1....מתוך..6..דפים

סווג בטחוני.....גלוי

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך ודשה 13/6/85 13.3.85

מס' מברק.....

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ג' 13.12.85

Q An interview in the New York Times today with the Assistant Secretary of Defense--in which he is quoted as saying that the flow of intelligence to Israel from the United States has diminished somewhat as a result of the Pollard case. Is the same situation true with intelligence from this Department?

MR. REDMAN: In the immediate aftermath of the Pollard Case and pending a clear assessment of the scope of the compromise, some discreet limitations were placed on selected intelligence exchanges with Israel. This was a logical and prudent step.

Q Which kinds of information has been limited.

MR. REDMAN: We are not going to get into the extent of the limitations.

Q What is the purpose of the limitation?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing other to say than that it was a logical and prudent step.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: I really can't speculate on the duration.

Q Is the duration linked to the investigation of the Pollard Case--wrapping it up.

MR. REDMAN: I really can't tie it to any particular event. I am not in a position to discuss the duration.

Q The same story in the New York Times says that one of the two assignments of the Sofir mission is to discover if any further Israeli intelligence operations were active inside the US government. As I understand what you said earlier this week, that is not true.

2 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1

שיהיה מזל שהכל בסדר בלבד שלא יגלו לך את השאר סיבל

כולנו נגמר הם אין

1 4 3 1+1 4

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing new for you on the Sofir mission. What we had said stands.

Q But you still define that phrase "related activities" to mean only the immediate associated everts of the Pollard family.

MR. REDMAN: As I said, all aspects of the Pollard case.

Q: And nothing further than that?

MR. REDMAN: That's what I said.

Q: Did the raids yesterday or last night into thre places in the United States in connection with possible illegal transfer to Israel of technology have some foreign policy angle or are they somehow related to the Pollard case?

MR. REDMAN: The best I can say at this point is that there is no apparent connection with the Pollard case.

Q: How about connection with some other question between the United States and Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any other information.

Q: When you say there is no apparent connection with the Pollard case, apparent to whom?

MR. REDMAN: This is an ongoing investigation. By that very fact, I have to caveat apparent as an appropriate word.

Q: The question of these illegal transfers is an ongoing investigation?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q: Is the U.S. government looking into Israel acquiring in illegal fashion U.S. high technology?

MR. REDMAN: I can't get into this case at all, because it is an ongoing case. If there is anything to be said, it will be said by the Justice Department.

Q: And further regarding Israel, we brought up yesterday the question about a visit from the Finance Minister. Did you find out anything about that?

MR. REDMAN: We didn't get the answer to that question yet. We'll take another look at it, though.

Q: On the same subject, doesn't all this temporarily, suspending intelligence sharing and all, doesn't this strain the State Department's relations with Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I really have nothing at all new for you on that question. We've addressed those kinds of questions throughout this episode and there has been no change to our position.

330
264

Q: Coming back to -- (inaudible) -- for just a second, aside from the investigations being conducted by the Canadian authorities and presumably with the cooperation of American civil aviation authorities, and so on, is the Administration undertaking any sort of a review of the policy that guides the use of charter planes, the use of low-bid contractors, and so on, as a result of this crash?

MR. REDMAN: That is a question that should appropriately be addressed at the Pentagon. It is my understanding that the Pentagon will be happy to address those kinds of questions with you.

Q: Going back to the Pollard case for a moment, I want to make sure I understand the scope of what you are saying about the intelligence. Are you talking only about the State Department's sharing of information with the Israelis or are you also talking about the CIA and other agencies?

MR. REDMAN: I am speaking for more probably than the State Department. I speak to the United States government.

Q The second thing is, the LA Times reports today that the State Department and the Justice Department are looking into the possibility of issuing a warrant for the arrest of Yasser Arafat in connection with the (inaudible) murder of March 1973. And I'd like to ask you what you have on that.

MR. REDMAN: I answered that question to some extent two or three days ago. Did we in fact post -- we did not post a total answer, but we'll attempt to do that. But I don't have anything beyond what I told you the other day.

Q The second thing is, the LA Times reports today that the State Department and the Justice Department are looking into the possibility of issuing a warrant for the arrest of Yasser Arafat in connection with the (inaudible) murder of March 1973. And I'd like to ask you what you have on that.

MR. REDMAN: I answered that question to some extent two or three days ago. Did we in fact post -- we did not post a total answer, but we'll attempt to do that. But I don't have anything beyond what I told you the other day.

Q Do you know how serious the effort is?

MR. REDMAN: The extent of my answer was to review the bidding with you concerning what happened in 1973.

Q No, I'm asking whether the effort now is as serious.

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything for you.

MR. REDMAN: I'll take a look at it.

Q Chuck, have we been in contact with the government of Iraq about the possible relocation or apparent relocation of some PLO headquarters, their operations, to Iraq, given our recently improved relations with Iraq and the Secretary's comments just the other day about the PLO?

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

Q: Jack Anderson has a column this morning saying that the United States government has information that William Buckley is dead, died in a Tehran hospital.

MR. REDMAN: I understood you.

Q: Pardon?

MR. REDMAN: Go ahead.

Q: Is that true?

MR. REDMAN: As we have said many times, we operate on the assumption that all six hostages are alive.

Q: In other words, you think the report is not true?

MR. REDMAN: I stand on that comment.

Q: And there's a report on Kilbourn. The New York Post is one day ahead of the Washington Post. You would give the same answer if I asked you about Kilbourn?

MR. REDMAN: Exactly the same answer.

Q: Do you have anything for us?

MR. REDMAN: What about -- do I have anything for you?

Q: Well, let me ask you on that. Part of the Anderson account on Buckley is that he was severely tortured and such. What can you tell us about how these people are being treated? What do you know about that?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing whatsoever.

Q: You don't know that they are ...

MR. REDMAN: In connection with this story, I have no comment whatsoever.

Q: Well, I'm getting that drift, but, the line used to be not only that they're, we assume they're okay, they're alive, but we assume they're okay. Do you no longer operate on the assumption that they're in good health?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe that has been the standard line.

Q: There are areas, but anyhow, what can you tell us about their condition? Do you know anything?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any information on their condition.

Q: What about location?

MR. REDMAN: As always, I have absolutely nothing concerning that report and, in more general terms, concerning the location of any of the hostages.

Q: But you have in the past said ...

Q: -- (inaudible) -- it was believed by the Administration that the hostages were Lebanon. Is it still the Administration's position that all the hostages are in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing for you on this story. You can believe me. You can continue to ask questions, whatever you want, and I'll stand here, but ....

Q: -- (inaudible) -- given us a reason to revive, she's right, I mean, you used to say, I know that, but you said with great confidence, that they are in Lebanon.

MR. REDMAN: I would argue with that hypothesis. I would simply say that we have not commented on operational aspects of this question, either concerning those who may be holding them, where they may be held, in what condition they may be. We have not gotten into those kinds of questions here from this podium. And I will stick by that policy.

Q: Have you tried to find out where the hostages are?

MR. REDMAN: We make continuous efforts on behalf of the hostages in every aspect of that case.

Q: There was a story out of Lebanon's press a week or two, maybe even longer ago, that in fact quoted some Lebanese source as saying that four of them were held in a barracks which is named in a place in the Bacaa Valley. Can you rule that out? Do we know that that in fact is not where they are held?

MR. REDMAN: I have answered that question.

I have no comment on those sorts of questions concerning operational details of the hostage situation.

Q Do you have anything about the meeting between Deputy Secretary Whitehead and Mr. Reedy, the Ambassador of Egypt?

MR. REDMAN: No I don't .

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: In Newfoundland?

I don't have any information on that meeting. I can only characterize it as part of our ongoing diplomatic exchange and dialogue and we don't get into the read-out of all of these meetings.

Q On the crash. Yesterday here in the Pentagon--ruled out sabotage and the Islamic Jihad has claimed responsibility now and was pretty specific today saying that the charge was intended to explode in the US. Are you still ruling out sabotage?

MR. REDMAN: Yes we are.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: The same line has been used at the Pentagon and the White House. We have no reason to believe that sabotage played any role in this accident.

Q To what do you attribute the two or more claims of responsibility. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: Other than "bad taste?"

Q Yes, other than "bad taste."

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no other comment.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

טלפס מברק
דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים
הוזן בטחוני סודי
דחיפות מיידי
תאריך הזמן 13 דצמ 1600
מס' מברק 326

ממנכ"ל מצפ"א

שיחת הציר עם מרפי

א. השתתפו קרוקר ומתני. בראשית השיחה הביע הציר תנחומים על המטוס. מרפי אמר שהתחנה האחרונה שלו, פרט לאנקרה, היתה ירושלים והרשמים שמסר שם הם הכי מלאים. בעקרון, הצד הירדני עדין מחכה לתשובה ברורה מעראפת, שלדברי מרפי לא תתקבל. עמדת סוריה מוצקה ביותר - SOLID ROCK - נגד עראפת ונגד תפלג שלו מצד אחד, ומצד שני הם מחויבים להצהרה [redacted] הוא הנציג היחיד. במצב זה הם גם לא ניפחו (PUMPED) את אשיות אבו מוסא כיורש פוטנציאלי לעראפת.

חוסין מאידך לא זנח את אשף, הוא לא מאושר מהחלטת 74 אך חי עמה ואינו רואה תחליף לאשף.

ב. לשאלת הציר, אמר שפגש ערבים מיו"ש, וכי הם מתוסכלים מעראפת שאינו יכול להוביל ולהכריע אך כולם תומכים באשף. לשאלה נוספת של הציר, על התנגשות אינטרסים בין המנהיגים הערבים במקום ומנהיגי אשף "הגוליסטי", ענה מרפי שלערבים ביו"ש אין תשובה נוחה לכך, הם מאסו בחיים תחת שלטון צבאי, עם כל ההשגים החומריים (עסקים, דיור, אוניברסיטאות) השלטון הוא עדיין כיבוש והם מתוסכלים מההגבלות (כולל תלונות על הגבלות מים). אמנם קיבלו את מינוי זאפר אלמצרי בחיוב, והם רוצים לראות דבר דומה במקומות אחרים, אך התנאים בשכם שבה אלמצרי היה סגן ראש עיר נבחר, אינם ניתנים להעתקה במקומות אחרים.

ג. אשר ליחסי ירדן סוריה, אמר מרפי שהמלך מדבר על מו"מ בילטרלי ורפאעי מצהיר נגד, והם חיים עם שני הדברים ביחד. הציר העיר שחשוב מה אומרים המנהיגים הערביים לעמם ולא בשיחות מצומצמות. מרפי אמר שהוא שומע את שני הדברים כאחד ומאמין להם.

ד. אשר לסוריה, כמו שאמר בישראל, סוריה רואה בועידה בית דין שתפקידו לגזור דין.

ה. הציר הזכיר דברי מרפי לעתונות באנקרה (חוזם 837) ומרפי אמר שיש לו הטרנסקריפציה המדויקת מה שאמר התיחס ל-1985 כלומר לעבר ולא לגבי העתיד.

ו. אשר לאפשרות של החלטה אמריקאית סוביטית לגבי הועידה הבינ"ל (השיחה בקהיר עם אייקר, נר-337) אמר מרפי שכל מה שהוסכם עליו בפיסגה היה על פירוק נשק שלדעתו הסוביטים בעיניני המז"ת רצים, אולי לאט מידי, אך יש תזוזה. הם עדיין מתנגדים להסכם חוסין-עראפת.

לדעת מרפי האפשרות העיקרית היא לתזוזה הן ירדן וישראל ששתיהן רוצות לנוע קדימה. הם לא לגמרי מופתעים מצעדי חוסין כלפי דמשק, אך חוסין אמר שאם סוריה לא תשתתף בתהליך זה יהיה כי סוריה EXCLUDED ITSELF. המלך עדיין EXPLORING. יחד עם זאת מעריך מרפי ששנת 1985 לא היתה שנה מבוזבזת ועתה המצב יותר טוב מאשר בינואר.

ז. לשאלת הציר, אמר מרפי שדברי סוריה על שוויון תרבותי בנוסף לשוויון אסטרטגי נאמרו באפריל ולא עתה. "חשיבות לטובה" עתה לעומת הפגישה הקודמת, הוא שסוריה הפעם שלא כבאפריל לא הביעה מפורשות התנגדותה לתהליך השלום.

[illegible]

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

| | |
|---|---|
| דף.....מתוך.....דפים | |
| סווג בטחוני..תודיע..... | |
| דחיפות.....תיכף..... | |
| תאריך וזמן..כ.ג.תצם..1600 | |
| מספר מברק.....326..... | |

ח, בקשר ליונגיפיל חזר, חרף הסברי הציר, והדגיש דעתו שאם יצא יונגיפיל תהיה פחות יציבות בדרום והשלכות על ישראל.

מתני

26

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

| | |
|---|---|
| סוג | מספר |
| דף | מחון..... דפים |
| | קודי |
| סווג בטחוני | ..... |
| | מיידי |
| דחיפות | ..... |
| תאריך וז"מ | 1530 13 דצמ 85 |
| מס' מברק | 323 |

מצפא. ממ"ד.

תהליך השלום. משיחה קצרה עם קובי מהמועצה לבטחון לאומי.

א. המצב קשה למדי הן בצד הישראלי הן בצד הערבי. בצד הישראלי יש

חדעות השונות בממשלה. בצד הערבי ישנו הסבך אשפ-ירדן-סוריה. באשר לועידה

הבינלאומית, טענת הירדנים היא שכשהלכנו לג'נבה ב-1973 הסורים תחילה

לא באו אך אחר כך השתמשו במכשיר כדי להשיג את הסכם הפרדת הכוחות.

הטענה ב-1973 היתה שכאילו יש להבטיח שהמצרים לא יעשו משהו בנפרד, ואך

האמריקנים לא יכלו למנוע זאת (כך טוענים הירדנים), ואם כך, מדוע לא הפעם

גם כן בהקשר הירדני ? האמריקנים אומרים לירדנים כי גישה זו יש

בה נאיביות מסויימת, והסובייטים כמובן לא ינהגו הפעם כבעבר.

ב. מנבארק העיר כמה הערות מאלפות בקשר לסובייטים . לדעתו לא ישתנו בקלות.

הוא עדיין תומך גדול ב"תכנית רייגן".

רובינשטיין

שמיר רמת שהם בטל בלמנקל גלבוא סיבל רוזנטל בלמה רן אלון
2 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 4 ופוזל 4

50

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

74 251 315

דף...1...מתוך...3...דפים

סווג בטחוני.גלוי.....

דחיפות.....רגיל.....

תאריך וז"ח 85Dec13 בשעה

מס' מברק.....

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

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FRIDAY - DECEMBER 13, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

US Officials Quiz Israelis In Spy Case

WASH. POST-Claiborne-US investigators began their inquiry into the Pollard espionage case amid extraordinary security and a virtual news blackout imposed by the Israeli govt. Some members of the US State Dept. and Justice Dept. investigating team interviewed principals in teh case in Tel Aviv, Israeli officials said, but US and Israeli officials refused to identify who was questioned on how far the investigation had progressed. Israeli officials refused to answer any questions about the US inquiry teams' movements, declaring that a "blackout" had been ordered at the highest levels of the govt.

Israel, Egypt Near Accord

EVENING SUN-(Wires)- Peres has said that Israel and Egypt were so close to resolving a major border dispute that the two countries should move ahead into a new era of relations. Yesterday's statement, which followed a meeting between Peres and Israeli and Egyptian delegates, was the most optimistic account yet of efforts to resolve the dispute over Taba.

Attacks Scare Israelis Into Buying Guns

EVENING SUN-(AP)-Frightened by a wave of terrorist attacks, Israelis are looking to their own security and are shopping for handguns. Since the start of the year, 16 Israelis have been picked off in ones and twos, some while hitchhiking and others while shopping in crowded Arab markets. The attacks created a panic because of their unusual focus on individuals.

Trio That Killed Israelis Facing Prison Satisfied

WASH. TIMES-Borowiec- They have sworn vengeance and have fulfilled their oath. They are pleased and proud. Time and time again they have insisted that their killing of three middle aged Israelis in Cyprus last Sept. was part of the continuing "Palestinian revolution." They face life imprisonment or 20 years in prison in practical terms. The sentence can be cut by half for good behavior.

ב + ו + מדפיס תפוצה - בין שלחים ראש שלחים מדור

Recognize Israelis, PLO Told

WASH. TIMES-Kritzberg-Egypt's ambassador to the US, Abdel Rouf al Reedy, said this week that Egypt has been "talking strongly" to Arafat in an effort to convince the PLO to accept UN resolutions 242 and 338, in effect recognizing Israel. In a meeting with editors of the Wash. Times, the Egyptian envoy said his country's dialogue with the PLO was aimed at getting "them to recognize 242. "We think that the PLO must be involved in the peace process," he said. The Egyptian ambassador emphasized that Jordan needed an international conference as an "umbrella" to pursue peace with Israel and expressed hope that such a conference would be convened soon. (This article was scribbled today).

Terrorists Reported Treated in Kind

WASH. TIMES-(Wires) -A Soviet KGB unit abducted 12 Lebanese extremists and killed one of them when gunmen executed one of four Russian hostages in Beirut in Oct., the Daily Mail said yesterday. The newspaper, quoting intelligence sources from an unidentified country, said the KGB team sent the body to a group's leader with a message: "Release our three hostages or we will shoot yours one by one."

Bonner Hears Interference In Phone Call To Sakharov

WASH. POST-(AP) - Static cut short a telephone call today between Sakharov and his wife, when she tried to tell him he was being filmed by hidden cameras, her daughter siad. The daughter, contended that interruption of the call to Gorki in the Soviet Union was deliberate.

5 Area Rabbis Opt For Jail To Stress Soviet Jews' Plight

WASH. POST-Ryan- Five Wash. area rabbis decided yesterday to dramatize the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union by serving 15 day jail sentences rather than accept six months' probation and were ordered to report this morning to the federal prison in Petersburg, Va.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the crash of the military plane in Newfoundland carrying Sinai peace-keeping forces home for the holidays, the budget, the merger of GE and RCA, and AIDS.

*******There was a report on NBC national news about the plant in central Connecticut. NBC reported: US Customs Agents raided this plant in central Conn. today and seized records in an investigation of the thefr of military weapons secrets, secrets that officials alleged were smuggled illegally to the Government of Israel. The Conn. company NAPCO had a contract to make repairs inside the US Army Arsenal near Albany, NY. The Arsenal produces artillery and tank guns. The army has a new process for chrome-plating the inside of gun barrels for the M-1 tank to make the gun last longer and

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ים | כט | י |
| 315 | 251 | 74 |

and shoot straighter.
US govt. officials say blueprints were secretly made of that process, blueprints that now bear Israel military markings. Court affidavits say parts for the gun manufacturing process were duplicated and shipped to the Israeli Govt. through this export firm, G&B Packing in Baille, New Jersey. Customs agents also raided this company today and one in Penn. where the parts were produced. No arrests have been made so far; the investigation continues.
Officials say the technology loss is serious, The US army was 5 years ahead of everyone else with the tank guns.
American officials say the Israeli Govt. already has begun building a secret new weapon plant with the stolen technology smuggled out of this country.

עתון

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד 314

+ ניו-יורק - 73

| | |
|---|---|
| דף | מחוק |
| סוג בשחוני | שמור |
| דחיפות | רגיל |
| תאריך וזמן | 1200 13.12 |
| מספר מברק | |

אל: ארב"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: נאו"ם. מא"ס (לקטמנדו).

UNIFIL

א. שוחחתי עם ג'ון פוקס (לגר 350 מנאו"ם) בנוכחות למברט ומאוחר יותר הצטרפה התקציבנית של האגף.

ב. מסתבר שהבית קיצץ בקשת מחמ"ד ל- Peace Keeping Forces מ-51 מ' דולר ל-47 ואח"כ הסנט ערך קיצוץ נוסף של 18 מ' דולר כך שהתקציב למכלול הכוחות הועמד על 29 מ' דולר. כל הקיצוץ נופל על יוניפיל, כלומר הקיצוץ הוא בשעור של 50 אחוז מתשלומי ארה"ב.

ג. בני שיחי לא נראו נרגשים במיוחד מהדבר ואמרו שבעצם יש בידם התקציב עד לסיום המנדט המאושר של יוניפיל עד לאפריל. לדבריהם, אם יוארך המנדט, יפנו לבקש תקציב או אף ימתינו לתקציב השנה. הבעיה היחידה תהיה שהתשלום יהיה באורח דחוי. לדבריהם, בדעתם, במקרה זה, לפנות למדינות היותר עשירות בכוח לדחות קבלת התשלומים ולתת קדימה למדינות כנפאל, פיג'י וגאנה. כאמור, לא עשו רושם של מודאגים מהעניין.

ד. שאלו אותי אם באתי לפי הנחיות, משחשבתי בשלילה, אמרו שהקיצוץ נובע בראש ובראשונה מתרצון לחקסין תגרעון התקציבי וגם, במדה מועטה, מאי שביעות רצון בגבעה מביצועי יוניפיל.

ה. הם ידעו על דבריו של שר הבטחון רבין בצפון בקשר ליוניפיל.

ו. בהקשר למכלול יוניפיל מבקש לשמוע דעתכם מדוע הצבענו בעד ההחלטה L-5 בקשר למימון יוניפיל, אם עמדתנו היא כפי שהינה. (ההתייחסות כאן היא לאמור בגר 426 מנאו"ם (83 לווש') מ-12.12.

מתני

שהת מנכל מנכל אלילה. רבין ב מדפא פרימור אסיה סיבל משפט

קידר מצתים לוברני שמון רמת שהבט רלמיבב נתא הל אמן

1 1 1 1 1 3 1 4

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

משרד + נ"י

72 311

מלא

מברק מבוקר

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחון: .....

דחיפות: מידי

תאריך וזמן: 13 דצמבר 1000 85

מספר מברק: .....

אל: שר אנצר, מנכ"ל אוצר

דע: דברת/אוצר, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, כלכלית/ משרד, לשכת רוה"מ, ראש/ניו יורק

גרהם רדמן

השפעת החוק גרהם רדמן על סיוע החוץ אינה ברורה עדיין, עם זאת, הוגשה אתמול לנשיא ולקבינט הצעת הקיצוץ בתקציב לשנה הבאה כפי שנוסחה ע"י אגף התקציבים. זאת כדי להגיע לגרעון הנדרש בחוק שהוא 144 מיליארד דולר. הצעה זו, שהיא כמובן אינה לפרסום, איננה כוללת קיצוץ של ממש בסיוע החוץ בכלל ובמיוחד לא ב-Security Assistance שהוא החלק בתקציב הסיוע שממנו אנו מקבלים חן את הסיוע הבטחוני והן את הסיוע הכלכלי.

אגף התקציבים כאן קובע תקרה לחשבון כולו, כלומר, לחוק סיוע החוץ כולו ואת זאת הוא מטיל על המשרדים הנוגעים בדבר. כדי להוכיח שאפשר לעמוד בתקרה זו, מפרט אגף התקציבים את הסיוע לכל ארץ וארץ אם כי דבר זה נשאר בסמכות המשרד הנוגע בדבר. באשר לנו, אגף התקציבים ממליץ על סיוע כלכלי ברמה של 1.2 וסיוע בטחוני ברמה של 1.8, במילים אחרות, הוויכוח לגבינו הוא על 90 מיליון דולר.

שולץ מתכוון לערער על תקרת הסיוע על אף שכאמור תקציבו נפגע פחות מזה של משרדים אחרים ובערעור הוא מתכוון להצביע על כך שהצורך בסיוע בטחוני לישראל הוא 1,890, כמוסכם בדיונים שקיימנו עם מחמ"ד והפנטגון.

לפי גרהם רדמן יש גם צורך לקצץ השנה בתקציבים מסוימים. הצעת אגף התקציבים איננה מציעה קיצוץ כלשהו בסיוע החוץ.

הבעיה עם זאת איננה פתורה להלוטין, כיוון שקיימת תמיד האפשרות שהקונגרס, נוכח קיצוצים משמעותיים בהוצאות פנימיות רגישות, ינסה לפצות תקציבים אלה ע"י קיצוץ בסיוע החוץ. עם זאת איני חושב שעלינו ליצור אווירה כאילו מראש מובן לנו שסיוע החוץ עתיד להפגע וברור זד כוונתי גם לשוחח עם איפא"ק.

הלפרין.

תפוצה: שגריר, ציר, קונגרס, רמש"ן נ"י, נספח.

רהמ 3 שהה 2 מנכ 3 מ/מנכ מלבא דרורו טלטיר ב

אוצר דברת

תש 3 אוצר הלפרין

10

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

מ ו ס ר

דף.....מתוך..2..דפים

סוג בשחוני סנדי.....

דחיפות מיידי.....

תאריך וז"מ, 13.12.85

מספר מברק...309.....

מאו"ר-מצפ"א. דע: לשכת רה"מ - נוביק.

בקור קיסינג'ר. שלכם 363.

1) סידורי לינה

א) בתאריכים 20, 18, 17 בינואר יתגורר הזוג קיסינג'ר במלון המלך דוד בירושלים. מבקשים להזמין עבורם סויטה, כאשר בחדר השינה 2 מיטות נפרדות.

תל"ג

ב) ב-19/1 ילון הזוג בהילטון ת"א. המלון הוזמן ע"י אוניברסיטת ת"א ונבקשכם לאשר ההזמנה ולוודא שיקבלו סויטה במתכונת שפורטה לעיל.

ג) את הזוג קיסינג'ר ילוו 2 מאבטחים (פרטים בהמשך). אנא הזמינו עבורם חדרים במלון המלך דוד והילטון ת"א, בהתאם.

תל"ג

2) עיקרי התוכנית

לע"ע אין שינויים ו/או תוספות, למעט בקשה להשאיר את ערב ה-20/1 פנוי, לארוחת ערב פרטית בירושלים. נודיעכם חשובתבו בעניין תטקס לזכר קינג ובקשות נוספות, לקראת סוף השבוע הבא.

דיון ?

אנא העבירו אלינו לו"ז מפורט יותר לכשיהיה בידכם.

3) תוכנית לגבי קיסינג'ר

אלא אם נשמע אחרת נמסר לנו שכעקרון רצוי לא לקבוע לה תכנית נפרדת ורק לדאוג למכונית ולנהג צמוד. גבי קיסינג'ר מכירת היטב את הארץ ומעדיפה להחליט במקום כיצד תבלה את זמנה. אם תהיינה משאלות טרם צאתם, כמובן שנודיעכם.

2/..

שהה אנה מאמן שמורק אורחת מ3 כבר נהיה מאדרגה

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

דף...מתוך...דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך ודמ.....

מספר מברק...309.....

- 2 -

4) מאבטחים

כאמור, יגיע הזוג עם 2 מאבטחים:

א) Charles Blennerhassett שיגיע כחלוץ עוד לפני קיסינג'ר.

יוצא את ניו-יורק ב-14/1 בטיסת 832 TWA ומגיע ב-15/1 - 1525. הנ"ל יעזוב

יום לאחר צאת קיסינג'ר, ב-22/1, טוויס אייר ב-0750.

הנ"ל ישא אתו נשק - Colt 380, Serial No.RC 11315

ב) Jerry McKinney

יגיע עם הזוג קיסינג'ר מלונדון.

ישא נשק Walter PPK 9mm , Serial No.5020451

ג) נרמז לנו שיתכן וקיסינג'ר ירצה לתאריך שהותו בארץ ביום. נודיעכם,

(אם כן, יאריך המאבטח שהותו הוא, ביום).

אין חצפים שלקראת סוף השבוע הבא/ נקבל תשובות לשאלותינו לגבי התכנית, ככל שתהייבה.

שבת שלום,

לואיז שימרון

שלחה 392 הישנה המשך.

המשך! קשה.

2937
** נבנס שמור
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**
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אל: המשרד, , נר: 8, מ: קטמנדו
דח: ב, סג: ש, תא: 081285, רח: 1000

שמור/בהול

אל: ארבל 2

דע: מאס, מצפא, ווש

יוניפיל.

א. בשישי לחודש בקש שגריר ארהב לשוחח עימי בנדון. שאלתו מהי עמדתנו לגבי יוניפל השבתי שאין אנו נלהבים אך גם איננו מתנגדים לפי קוי עמדתנו במועבים.

ב. השגריר אמר שקבל ידיעה בנגוד לדעת האדמנסטרציה ועדת ההקצבות המשותפת של הקונגרס והסינט החליטה להמליץ על הפסקת השתתפות ארהב בממון בח יוניפל והמליצו שכל מדינה אשר לה יחידה ביוניפל תשא במימונה.

ג. לדעתם ההחלטה לא נובעת מנמוקים תקציבים כי מדובר ב-81 מליון. הם סבורים שזה השפעת הלובי היהודי הבעתי ספקות.
ד. שגרירות ארהב מודאגת להשלכות לגבי נפאל.
ה. נפאל מיחסת חשיבות רבה להשתתפותה ביוניפל ואף תגברה את יחידתה השגריר ואני סבורים שנפאל לא תובל לשאת בהוצאות.
ו. השגריר אמר שאם החלטה עוברת בשני הבתים לבנון לא תותר של יוניפל ויגיעו יחידות עוינות במימון סוביטי עקיף.
ז. השגריר לא הודיע לשלטונות נפאל על ההחלטה.
ח. לאור הנל אבקש להבריק כל הידוע לכם בנדון מה גרם להחלטה ומה הערותיכם שהחלטה תתקבל הנחיות לגורמים נפאלים ואחרים שישאלוני.

למברם.

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבס,מנבל,ממנבל,ר/מרבו,רס,אמן,ממד,אליאב,
ארבל2,קידר,מרתים,פרימור,אסיה,לוברני,שיאון,מצפא

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

3888

** יוצא שמור

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אל: קסנדו, נר: 16, מ : המשרד
דח: 2, סג: ש, תא: 101285, חז: 1000
נד: יוניפיל-ארה'ב

שמור/בהול

השגרירה.

יוניפיל-ארה'ב, שלך 8.

1. המידע שבשלך הנ'ל אומת בשיחה עם שג' ארה'ב באן שהיו מודעים לנושא. הדגישו אף הם הסתייגות המשל להפסקת הימון, אולם נראה שתהליך החקיקה הסתיים או מסתיים בימים אלה.
2. בקשנו מהשגרירות נווש' לקבל מירב הפרטים ובשיהיו בידינו נבריקן.

3. לצערנו ה עשויות להיות השלכות כגבי עתידו של יוניפיל בכלל ובפרט כגבי השתתפותן של מדינות העולם השלי'ש בו.
ארב'ל 2.

עפ: שהח,רהם,שהבם,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרבו,רם,אמן,ממד,אליאב,
ארבכ2,פרימור,אסיה,סייבל,מצפא,שיאון,לוברני

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4201
** נבנס שמור
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אל: המשרד, נר: 13, מ : קטמנדו
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 111285, רח: 1500

שמור/מיידי

ארבי'ל 2.

דע: מא'ס, וש, לונדון.

יוניפיל ארה'ב. לשלך 16 מ-10 דנא.
א. הידע בדבר תהליך החקיקה הגיע גם לידיעת שגריר בריטניה.
היום בא לשאלני אם ידה של ישראל או הלובי היהודי גרמה לבך.
במובן דחיתי השערה זו חזרתי על סעיף א' במברקי 8.
ב. לא ידוע לי מה מקור ההאשמה. לא שמעתי מהנפאלים מאומה.

ג. גם השגריר הבריטי חזר על החשיבות שנפאל מייחסת ליוניפיל.
בנאום שהכין עבור מלכת אנגליה שתהיה באן בפברואר התייחס
לשמירת השלום ע"י יוניפיל נבונה.

ד. נפאל היחידה הקיימת עמנו יחסים דיפלומטיים מבין יחידות
יוניפיל בעולם השלישי.

למברק.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבס,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,רס,אמן,ממד,ענוג,
אירב,פרימור,אסיה,שיאון,לוברני,אליאב,ארבל2

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

14764 נמסר ת.א. 20/1/93

אל: ווש, נד: 863, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 121285, חח: 1600
נד: בקור קיסינג'ר

שמור/מידי

השגריר, הציר.

ביקור קיסינג'ר.

1. נתבקשנו ע"י לשכת רוה"מ' לסדר בביקור הווג קיסינג'ר בארץ.
2. להלן עיקרי התכנית שנובשה עד כה:
17/1 - הגעה לנתב"ג, שיחות עם רוה"מ', לינה במלון המלך דוד.

18/1 - שיחות עם רוה"מ'. א"ע עם אבא אבן. לינה - המלך דוד.
19/1 - א"צ עם שה"ח (טנטטיבית).

19.00 - סקס הענקת ד"ר כבוד באונ' ת"א.
21.00 - א"ע מטעם אונ' ת"א.
20/1 - 07.30 - א"ב עם שהב"ט.

10.00 - סמינר מרכז דיין / המכון לליטודים אסטרטגיים.

12.30 - א"צ משותפת מרכז דיין / המכון לליטודים אסטרטגיים.
פגישה עם דהשה"ח (טנטטיבית).
לינה - המלך דוד.

21/1 - סיום הביקור.

3. נדקו נא האם האורח מעוניין להשתתף בטקס קריאת דח' ע"ש מרטין כותר קינג אשר יתקיים ב-20/1 אחה"צ בנובמות מדי קולק, וכן אם יובל לשאת נאום קצר במהלך הטקס.

4. הבריקונא בקשות האורחים, הצעותיכם להשלמת התכנית ולתכנית נפרדת עבור הגב' קיסינג'ר.

מאו'ר-מצפ'א.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,שהבט,שמורק,אורחים,מצפא,טקס, ר/מרכז

14764 מכון אר.אי.אל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מל: וש, נר: 350, מ : המשרד
דח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 121285, חז: 1500
נר: בקשת סיוע

סודי/בהול

אל:הכפרין

מאת:דברת משרד האוצר

הנדון: בקשת סיוע

1. השר הגיש את בקשת הסיוע לשגריר ביום ד' בצהרים. השר סקר את ההתפתחויות הכלכליות העיקריות ופרט התובעניות לקצוץ נוסף של הגרעון בתקציב, בסך של ב-500 מיליון דולר. השר חור על התחייבות שלא נבקש בעתיד סיוע מיוחד, מעבר לסיוע הרגיל. השר הדגיש בדבריו את הצורך לחוור לצמיחה משקית מבוקרת, מבלי לגלוש בחורה לאינפלציה. כן ציין את הקשר בין חידוש הצמיחה לאבטלה. הודגש שהמשך המגמות הקיימות יאפשר צמצום הדרגתי של התלות בסיוע.

2. השגריר הביע הערכה למדיניות וכתצאותיה והבטיח המשך הסיוע האמריקאי. הוא חייב חדוש הצמיחה, כוך הדגשה שיש להוהד מחדוש הלחצים האינפלציוניים.

3. הועלה הנושא של דרישת האמריקאים שלא לממן מבספי הסיוע תשלומים של מעמ' על קניות הלביא. השר בקש שיסבימו לדחות כפחות לשנה אחת את הבצוע, משקולים תקציביים.
במהלך הדיון, ציין השגריר, שלפי המידע שבידו יועמדו לרשותנו כל כספי ההמרה של FMS (בסך של 250 או של 300 מליון דולר), לקניות בארץ, מבלי שישועבדו לפרוייקט הלביא. אם אמנם כן הוא, יאפשר הדבר פתרון נוח של בעיית מעמ' אמרנו שאין לנו מידע בענין זה.

אנו מבקשים תגובתך לנושא זה, אנא הברק.

א.דברת

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,שהבט,דדורי,כלכליתב',מצפא,דברת,
אוצר
תח: אוצר דברת

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: לונדון , פריס , אוסלו , הלסינקי , אקרה , שטוקהולם ,
רומא , קטמנדו , קנברה , נר: חוזם 841, מ : המשרד
דת: מ, סג: ש, תא: 121285, ות: 1600
נד: יוניפיל-ארה"ב

שמור/מידי

קנברה - עבור פיג"י.

יוניפיל - ארה"ב.

1. ארה"ב קיצצה ב-40 אחוז בתקציב השתתפותה במימון כוחות השלום של האו"ם.

2. בתי המחוקקים העבירו החלטה זו בניגוד לעמדתו המפורטת של הממשל המחפש דרכים למנוע פגיעה בתיפקוד הכוח.

3. הקיצוץ יפגע ביוניפיל החל מאפריל 1986.
4. אם לא ימצאו ש"י ארה"ב דרכים למצוא מימון אלטרנטיבי לכוח עשויות להיות לכך השפעות לגבי מדינות המשתתפות בכוח. במיוחד אלו מהעולם השלישי.

5. הממשל חוורומדגיש עמדתו התומכת ביוניפיל ורואה בו גורם הגורם ליציבות דרום לבנון וסבור כי לכוח תפקיד חיובי בשמירת הבטחון לאורך הגבול הלבנוני-ישראלי.
ארב"ל 2.===

מפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ד/מרכז,רם,אמן,אליאב,
ארבל2,מצפא,ענוג,אירא,אירב,פרימור,מאפ,אסיה,אוקיאניה,
שיאון,לוברני

20

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| יחידות: בהול להוצאה<br>סווג בטחוני: | מחלקת חיצוני ניו-יורק<br>טופס מברק | רח: ___<br>מתוך: ___ |
| תז"ח: 121630 | אל: מע"ח. מצפ'א. לש' מסנכ"ל. יועץ דוה"מ לתקשורת. | |
| נר: 0418<br>82 _ 111 | בהול<br>ד ע: וושינגטון | |
| | מאת: עתונות ניו יורק | |

להלן מהעמוד הראשון של השבועון "ישראל שלנו" מהיום 12.12 .

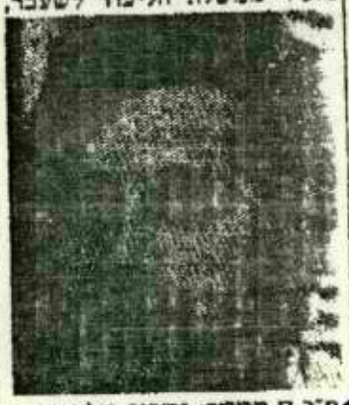
מזכיר הממשלה לשעבר מגלה:

# "בעבר הוטלו עלי משימות בפרשת ג'ונתן פולארד!"

**מאשר בכך את גילויי "ישראל שלנו", כי אישים פוליטיים בממשלה הקודמת ידעו על העסקת המרגל האמריקני**

בלעדי ל"ישראל שלנו"

ח"כ הליכוד, דן מרידור, מזכיר ממשלת הליכוד לשעבר,



ח"כ דן מרידור: "פצצה פוליטית"

המבקר עתה בניו-יורק הטיל השבוע "פצצה פוליטית". מרידור גילה, כי עוד בתקופת כהונתו כמזכיר הממשלה הוטלו עליו משימות שהיו קשורות גם בג'ונתן פולארד, איש הכיון של חצי האמריקני, שנעצר באשמת ריגול עבור ישראל.

פירוש הודעתו זו של מרידור הוא, כי בניגוד לטענתה של ממשלת ישראל, כי הדרג הפוליטי בממשלות ישראל לא היה מודע מעולם להעסקתו של מרגל יהודי-אמריקני בשירות ישראל, מודה עתה מזכיר הממשלה לשעבר, כי בתוקף תפקידו

(המשך בעמוד 20)

המשך מעמ' 1

זה טיפל בנושא עדין זה. במילים אחרות: זהו אישור כי הדרג הפוליטי בישראל כן היה מודע להעסקתו של פולארד בשירות ישראל.

הודעתו זו של מרידור מאשרת גם את גילויי "ישראל שלנו" בשבוע שעבר, על שיחת הטלפון בין ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס לשר-החוץ האמריקני, ג'ורג' שולץ, כה פרכם שלא לחשוף את האחריות הפוליטי בישראל לפרשת פולארד, כדי לא לגרום להפלת ממשלת האחדות.

"הפצצה הפוליטית" של מרידור נזרקה האקראי, לאחר שכתב "ישראל שלנו", דיו קופר, פנה לח"כ מרידור וביקש לראיינו. בתשובה אמר לו מרידור: "אינני מתראיין עבור עיתונים ישראליים בחו"ל". בנמקו את סירובו סיפר מרידור, כי דחה גם בקשות מצד רשתות הטלוויזיה סי.בי.אס. ואנ.בי.סי. לראיינו בפרשת המרגל פולארד.

כתבי שתי רשתות טלוויזיה אלה ביקשו לשמוע מה דעתו של מזכיר הממשלה לשעבר על הפרשה. וכאן הסביר ח"כ דן מרידור מדוע לא הסכים להתראיין לרשתות הטלוויזיה האמריקנית, באומרו: "אני יודע על הפרשה הרבה, מאחר שבעבר הוטלו עלי, כמזכיר הממשלה, משימות שהיו קשורות בנושא".

מרידור טען שאינו יכול לומר דבר בנושא, "מכיוון שהמידע בנושא זה צריך להגיע בצורה מסודרת מגורם ממשלתי מוסמך ולא מהדלפות".

הודעתו זו של מרידור עומדת, כמובן, בסתירה גמורה להודעות ממשלת ישראל, כי פולארד נויים על-ידי יחידה משנית במשרד הביטחון מבלי שלממשלה יהיה מידע על כך. שכן, אם מזכיר הממשלה בתקופת כהונתם של מנחם בגין ויצחק שמיר כראשי ממשלה, ידע על פולארד, אין ספק ששרים בממשלה היו צריכים להיות מודעים לכך.

הודעתו של דן מרידור מאשרת את הגילוי הבלעדי של "ישראל שלנו" בגיליון הקודם, כי אישיות פוליטית בכירה, המכהנת גם בממשלה הנוכחית, היא שהיתה אחראית לפרשת פולארד ורק כדי למנוע את נפילת ממשלת האחדות הלאומית, הסכימו ממשלות ישראל וארה"ב להתעלם מהאחריות הפוליטית לפרשה.



2. ב'(ב)

שהה רחב אשל גונגל גבפנו שגוריך את הספרה סמ"ר רק שהבל
2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3+1+1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| דחיפות: | מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק | דף: 1 |
| סווג בטחוני: | טופס מברק | מתוך: 4 |
| תז"ח: 121400 | א ל : לש' סמנכ"ל. מע"ח. סמנכ"ל אמ"ח. הסברה. מצפ'א. מס"ד. יועץ רוה"מ להקשורת. לע"מ. | |
| נר : 0400 81 - 411 | ר ע : וושינגטון. | |
| | מאת : עתונות. ניו יורק. | |

News Summary December 12, 1985

Editorials

The New Republic 12/23 "Why Spy?" The Pollard case will stand out because its so incomprehensible. Israel's coalition Gov't responded to the disclosures with dismaying slowness. Israel issued an apology and the State Dept accepted, appearing to be as eager as Israel to put this embarrassment behind it. The actual damage to US security due to Pollard is miniscule. The harm Pollard caused is small, the offense great. It is one thing to use your own agents in another country to gather information. It is another to recuit a foreign national for the purposes of betraying his nation's secrets. It is an inexcusable breach of trust between allies. In its 40 years, Israel has developed an extraordinarily skilled military and such an extraordinarily inept politics. The Pollard case is operational mentality gone wild. The relationship with the US is the most important political fact of Israel's life. Apart from the Israeli Army, there is nothing that protects Israel's existence more than America's friendship and feeling for Israel. We may never know what Gov't officials knew. But even so, Israel's high political officials stands indicted. "We have profound sympathy for the Peres Gov't. But we think it would be a mistake to declare the Pollard issue now closed." All the information should be released and then the episode can be remembered as a unique and bizarre violation of the relationship between two very close friends.

Columns

Village Voice-Stokes "Press Clips" On the above editorial, author was disappointed with the weasel-worded guilty-with-an-explination on behalf of the foreign power of the New Republic's choice. Next thing you know, Marty Peretz will be saying nice things about the Arabs.

Press Reports

US Team in Israel Over Spy Case

NYT-Freidman-A team of US investigators arrived in Israel to question two Israeli diplomats and a senior counterterrorism official who have been linked to an espionage operation in Washington. Israeli and US spokesmen refused to give details. The reason for all the secrecy is not just

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| תאריך: | שם השולח: | אישור: |

ב-ו- אינפו' ברל תמונה שלאך ישראל

due to intelligence matters. According to a senior Israeli official, the Peres Gov't has become sensitive in the past week to Israeli public opinion, which is not altogether sympathetic to the idea of the Gov't waiving its right to diplomatic immunity and exposing its officials to a US inquiry. According to the Israeli and American officials, the questioning of diplomats by investigators from another country in an espionage related case is without precedent. Israel's dilemma is that while they want to appear to cooperate, they do not want to "hang" Pollard. Pollard is seen in the Israeli military apparatus as just another agent doing his job, and Israel cannot afford to sacrifice him without undermining its credibility with its other spies around the world.

Hussein to Visit Damascus

NYT-Kifner (Cairo) Hussein has accepted an invitation to visit his old enemy, Assad, in Damascus. No date has been set but diplomats believe the visit will take place before the end of the month. The move, apparently part of Hussein's plan to further his flagging Mideast peace initiative, could prestage a major realignment among Arab nations. The visit puts pressure on Arafat, with whom the King is impatient. Jordan and Syria called for an international peace conference. The joint communique did not mention the PLO.

Arabs Criticize Shultz Commenss

NYT-AP-Clovis Maksoud said that Shultz's criticism of European countries who recognize the PLO could damage Mideast peace efforts. Maksoud called Shultz's remarks "a gratuitous attack on the overall Arab position, unnecessary and provocative."

Israel Asks for $3.5 Billion in Aid

ND-combined-Israel submitted to the US a record request for $3.5 billion in economic and military aid for the next fiscal year. Some Israeli officials were embarrassed that the request was delivered on the same day that a US team arrived to investigate the Pollard incident.

Conference on Soviet Jewry

NYT-Molotsky-William Keyserling, of the National Conference on Soviet

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Jewry has been reaching out to broaden the groups constituency, gaining allies in such regions as the south and Midwest and from non-Jews. One consequence of this action, at least in part, was Jackson's message to Gorbachev in Geneva.

Troops Partol West Beirut

NYT-special-A joint force of Lebanese Army soldiers and policemen were deployed in West Beirut in a new attempt to end the rule of militia groups. The security plan is being observed by 38 Syrian Army officers, and has the full support of Amal and the Druse forces.

Italy Jails Arab Over Arms

NYT-Reuters-An Italian court sentenced an Arab who said he was a supporter of the PLO to a 14-year jail term for illegal possession of arms and explosives. Omar Saadat Salem, 39, was arrested two weeks ago.

Hostage William Buckley is Dead

NYP-Jack Anderson-The CIA, for whom Buckley worked, has highly sensitive intelligence information that leaves no doubt of Buckley's death. The responsible nation is Iran. He died in a Tehran hospital from a heart attack brought on by months of torture. Buckley was officially listed as a political officer in the US Embassy in Beirut. Actually, he was the CIA station chief.

Mubarak Still Defends Raid

ND-Slavin-Mubarak still seems preoccupied by his decision to send the commando team into the EgyptAir plane at Malta. Egyptian and w tern analysts, while expressing sympathy and understanding for his bad luck and tough choices, are nevertheless questioning his capacity for crisis management. Both the Achille Lauro and the EgyptAir incidents ended badly for Egypt. Mubarak's economic strategy has not proved fruitful. In the current climate, Egyptians are expressing nostalgia for the days of Nasser.

Klaus Barbie-Lyons

Harpers-Dec. 85-Patrick Marnham-"Waiting for Barbie" For most Lyonnais,

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Barbie is regarded simply as bad for business. Of all the citizens of Lyons interviewed, only two seemed pleased about the upcoming trial. One was the city's chief rabbi. Barbie knows that his real prosecutor is Serge Klarsfeld. The author discusses the life in Lyons during the war. The trial will arouse the ghosts of "the black years" there.

Harper's Index

Haper's-40% of American high school seniors identify Israel as an Arab nation.

-12% of Jewish households in the US had Christmas trees in 1984.

Interview With Dr. Ruth Westheimer

Playboy-Jan. 86-Dr. Ruth was born in Frankfurt and was shipped to Switzerland in 1939 with 100 other Jewish children and never saw her parents again. In 1945 she moved to Israel and joined the Haganah. In 1952 she moved to Paris to study and then came to the US. She discusses her life on kibbutz and the need for the Jews to have a country of their own.

Hasidim Celebrate Hanukah

NYT-p.1 B section-Photos of the Lubavitch celebrating Hanukah at their World Headquarters in Brooklyn.

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby-Arab OPEC ministers are in the street like bums. A blind "Texaco" man is trying to sell pencils.

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# official text

December 12, 1985

SHULTZ' ADDRESS TO PILGRIMS' SOCIETY

London, December 10 -- Following is the text of U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz' remarks to the Pilgrims' Soceity, as prepared for delivery:

A month ago, Washington was charmed by a visit from the Prince end Princess of Wales. We were also pleased and impressed that His Royal Highness visited our Library of Congress and attended a seminar on our Constitution with our Chief Justice and legal scholars. This noble document, of course, was a product of our rebellion against his ancestor¿ but it was also, we all know, a product of the British political heritage. We have a written constitution¿ yours is unwritten. But the principle of constitutionalism is the same: government limited by the rule of law to protect the freedom of the individual against arbitrary power.

One of the striking features of today's world is how durable and relevant this ideal is. The principle of liberty turns out to be a hardy and powerful idea with a compelling attraction to peoples around the globe. The notion of restraints on power, of course, has its international application, as statesmen struggle to build stability and balance into the international order.

Yet today, we all know, the world order has been challenged by a host of developments that yesterday's thinkers could not have foreseen.

We face new strategic realities, new evidence of the power of ideas, new understanding of economic realities, and a new revolution in technology that will have profound political consequences. Each of these forces has posed a philosophical challenge to established orthodoxy, to conventional wisdom about strategic, political, and economic relations among nations.

The United States approaches this challenge confident that the free nations together are in a strong position to shape the course of events in accordance with our ideals. Perhaps it's just American brashness to feel this way. But in any case, let me describe how America views these new trends -- in strategy, ideology, economics, and technology -- and why we feel confident about what the future will bring.

The Classical Conception of International Order --

Among the ideas that have been decisively altered in the postwar era is our conception of the balance of power. As a British audience knows, the classical conception served well as a functional description of international order. The idea of national sovereignty was born in Europe, and thus the problem of peace was to nurture some kind of equilibrium among sovereign states. Sometimes the balance was stable¿ sometimes not.

When some continental power seemed bent on dominance, Britain would join others in restoring the balance.

Today, the classical conception still serves, to a degree. When faced with Soviet expansionism after World War II, for example, the West had no choice but to unite to deter and resist Soviet ambitions.

But the strategic realities of the postwar era demanded new modes of resistance and deterrence. In the classical or European model, the balance of power tended to be one-dimensional¿ its objective was the

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maintenance of equilibrium between the states in question. The balance of power in the contemporary world is by contrast multidimensional.

That multidimensional character could not be better illustrated than by the variety of topics on the agenda of the President's recent meetings with Mr. Gorbachev. As the classical conception of the balance of power would imply, the two sides discussed the strategic military balance. But we also discussed regional conflicts, in a world where ideology sometimes reflects and sometimes exploits the turbulence of vast regions of the globe. We discussed human rights, the irrepressible yearning of men and women everywhere for freedom and democracy, an issue which in fact lies at the heart of a number of conflicts in the world.

And we discussed bilateral issues, seeking more open exchanges as a corrective to the self-isolation and rigidity which Soviet ideology imposes on the Soviet system.

The New Strategic Balance: Offense -- Defense, and Stability --

In the strategic dimension, the stability of the balance is literally the main focus of American efforts in arms control. Strategic stability, of course, is not just an American concern, but an Alliance concern. Stability means preventing war.

Sometimes you hear Soviet claims that the danger of war in Europe has been growing. That's nonsense. Since the late 1940s, Europe has faced on its doorstep the most heavily armed power on earth. Yet, in a century that saw two European cataclysms in one generation, Europe has known unprecedented peace in the last four decades. The military balance in Europe is stable because the Alliance has maintained the strength to deter attack. We have made clear that a threat to any of us is a threat to all of us. Any would-be aggressor knows in advance that an attack will fail.

The ultimate deterrent to any such threat has been, and continues to be, U.S. strategic forces.

Therefore, the Soviet strategic buildup in recent years that threatened to upset the balance had to be met by an American program of strategic modernization. This is essential to Europe's security as well as our own. For any Soviet perception of a decisive strategic advantage over the United States would only encourage the Soviets to think they had an intimidating advantage over Western Europe. A war might never take place. But European nations would surely find their confidence in American protection diminished, the shadow of Soviet power looming larger, and their control over their own sovereign destiny reduced.

The main danger to strategic stability has come from the Soviet advantage in heavy, accurate ICBMs with multiple warheads that could threaten the survival of the land-based portion of U.S. forces. This category of strategic weapons -- this offensive threat -- has been one of our central concerns in arms control for many years. These offensive weapons menace deterrence; these offensive weapons represent a serious imbalance; these offensive weapons pose the danger of surprise attack. Therefore, American proposals for arms control have emphasized radical, equitable, verifiable reductions in these strategically significant systems.

The Soviet response, until very recently, was to ignore the problem. Their most recent proposals now embrace our idea of radical reductions, though not adequately.

Their main contribution to arms control was continual denunciation of the President's Strategic Defense Initiative -- a research program into potential defensive systems that don't yet exist -- while slighting the threat from menacing offensive weapons that already exist in excessive numbers.

SDI represents a conceptual leap into the future. If it proves feasible it will enhance deterrence. It will supplement Western nuclear strategy with the prospect of being able to block or at least blunt an attack, reinforcing the traditional deterrence through retaliation; it will rest defense policy on a kind of Mutual Assured Security instead of Mutual Assured Destruction. The global system will be more stable if the U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship is more stable.

You have heard these points before. But I would stress here the relevance of SDI to Europe's security. First of all, if it proves

feasible, it can blunt the threat of SS-20s and other missiles against Europe. It can only enhance the credibility of America's pledge to risk its own safety on behalf of yours. And a structure of deterrence and defense, coupled with radical offensive reductions, is likely to be the most stable environment of all, offering hope of a diminished danger of war into the next century.

The revolution in technology is already underway, and prudence clearly requires that we examine all new possibilities. Certainly the Soviets are doing so. Technology doesn't stop; history doesn't stop; the balance of power keeps changing its form. All of us who care about avoiding war and preserving peace must adapt our thinking to new conditions -- especially when the new conditions offer a hopeful opportunity and a positive vision of a safer future.

Ideology and Regional Conflicts --

The President and Mr. Gorbachev, as I noted earlier, spoke also about conflicts in the developing world that affect the stability of the international system.

It goes without saying that not all of these conflicts represent the division between East and West in miniature. But if there is any real danger of U.S.-Soviet confrontation, it is likely to originate in some crisis in the developing world -- precisely because the central military balance in Europe is stable. Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Cambodia -- remember how these interventions fed the disillusionment with detente in the 1970s, disrupting the arms control process and shattering hopes for better East-West relations.

The problem of our time is to try to contain these regional conflicts -- to help resolve them -- and to understand what such a diplomacy requires in a turbulent world.

We live in an ideological age, when the international order is challenged by movements and passions that transcend national boundaries. Whatever theory one subscribes to about the true source of Soviet motivation -- whether Communist ideology or traditional Russian expansionism -- it is not difficult to see the advantage to Soviet foreign policy of its alliance with radical movements throughout the developing world. Indeed, until the rise of revolutionary Islam, almost all of these radical forces were left-wing, claiming "socialist" aspirations and seeing the Soviet Union as a natural partner. And even revolutionary Islam shares with other radical forces a profound anti-Western impulse born of historical resentments, local social tensions, and a reflexive resort to force against the established order. This impulse clearly works to the geopolitical advantage of the Soviet Union -- threatening moderate pro-Western governments, menacing the West's oil supply, spreading the evil of terrorism and the gospel of upheaval.

All of us in the West favor political solutions to such conflicts.

We believe that peoples have a right to choose their own systems and their own leaders; that conflicts should be resolved whenever possible by negotiation and compromise; that a world of diversity and tolerance is a world compatible with our interests. We can live with any political solution that reflects the will of the parties and resolves their differences. Whether there is an important East-West dimension, as in the conflicts I have mentioned, or where there is less of an East-West dimension, as in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States adheres strongly to the view that negotiated political solutions represent the best hope for lasting peace. And this is our policy.

But it is important to understand what negotiated solutions depend upon. And here I want to address an issue that has been on my mind for some time, on which we and our European friends have occasionally had tactical differences. And that is the relation between power and diplomacy.

Negotiated solutions require two things. First, we, or the friends we support, must be willing to negotiate a fair solution. Whether we speak of Israel, or our friends in Central America, or in Africa or Southwest or Southeast Asia, we or our friends must pursue negotiation and compromise in good faith and with dedication. Such an attitude strengthens moderates on the other side, helps defuse radicalism, and offers hope for a solution.

But this is only half the story. Almost always, it is the

willingness of the other side to negotiate that is far more problematic. And thus a firm policy on our part, or our friends' part, is usually a prerequisite for good-faith negotiation on the other side. Only when they see the futility of their military "solutions" and the resolve of opposing strength will real compromise become possible.

Occasionally, the immediate problem we face is, regrettably, openly military -- a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, a massive Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Africa, a Nicaraguan attempt to subvert neighboring countries, and Cuban combatants using Soviet weapons in Nicaragua. Diplomacy is unlikely to work unless there is effective resistance. In many of these countries there is resistance. It is a tribute to the courage of brave peoples who somehow never heard that Communism is the wave of the future, peoples who reject the Brezhnev Doctrine and its claims of permanence for Communist tyranny.

What the West should do in these situations varies with the circumstances. Sometimes we should give military and economic assistance to neighboring states that are threatened; sometimes we should extend moral or humanitarian or other kinds of support to those resisting.

Sometimes help may be better given without open acknowledgment; covert action has been part of the arsenal of states since time immemorial, providing a means of influence short of outright confrontation. We should be prudent, realistic, and always cognizant of the political dimension of the problem. Nevertheless the factor of power is inescapable.

In the 1980s and beyond, most likely we will never see a world in a total state of peace -- or a state of total war. The West is relatively well prepared to deter an all-out war or a Soviet attack on Western Europe or Japan; that's why these are the least likely contingencies. But day in and day out, we will continue to see a wide range of conflicts in a gray area between major war and millennial peace. Some of them -- not all -- will affect Western interests. Terrorism, particularly state-sponsored terrorism, is already a weapon increasingly resorted to by those seeking to undermine Western nations and friends of the West in the developing world. We must be equally well prepared and organized for this intermediate range of challenges.

We must recognize, as well, that we encourage moderate solutions not only by our own good faith but by denying success to those who seek radical solutions. In the Middle East, for example, the Arab world is divided. Moderates like Egypt and Jordan work actively for peace. But radicals oppose it.

Sometimes it is said that the slowness of the peace process is a source of radicalism because it builds frustration. Partly true. But the violence comes from the enemies of peace, from those who would be more angry if the peace process were making rapid progress. These extremists must be resisted, not appeased. They must be shown that military options don't exist, that blackmail and pressures will get nowhere -- and that negotiation is the only possible hope for achievement of legitimate Arab objectives.

We differ with some of our European friends over the role of the PLO. To us it seems obvious that the PLO excludes itself as a player so long as it rejects UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist. Is the PLO becoming a more moderate organization? Will it renounce "armed struggle"? We shall see. Meanwhile, the PLO is not entitled to any payment in advance so long as it rejects what are, after all, the basic premises of the peace process. A country cannot be expected to make concessions to those who resort to terrorism and who treat negotiation as only a way station on the road to its ultimate destruction. If PLO policy changes, that fact will be acknowledged. We have always said this. Unlike some of our European friends, however, we feel that gestures toward the PLO while it has not accepted 242 and 338 only mislead its leaders into thinking their present inadequate policy is gaining them international acceptance and stature.

For diplomacy does not depend on goodwill alone; it does not depend on good intentions alone. Sometimes it depends on single-mindedness and will. In Lebanon two years ago, the Syrians, listening to the debate in the United States, concluded we were "short of breath," as they put it; the rationale of our diplomacy -- that the

May 17 Agreement was the way to bring Israeli withdrawal -- was itself undercut when Israel pulled back. Today, in Central America, by contrast, we do have staying power; it comes from bipartisan backing in the Congress for our program. In Central America we are aiding moderates; we are supporting democratic governments like those of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras, with Guatemala about to form a civilian elected government -- all threatened by Nicaragua. Three-quarters of our aid to the region has been economic aid. We are supporting the Contadora process in pursuit of a diplomatic solution, and we are supporting the democratic opposition within Nicaragua, for they need our help to defend themselves against Soviet weapons and Cuban troops.

In the turbulent developing world, a balanced and realistic program of political objectives, leverage, and staying power -- these are the ingredients of an effective diplomacy for global peace.

The Democratic Revolution --

The course of regional conflict has required adjustments in our thinking about East-West relations and the developing world. But one of these adjustments is a happy one for the West. We must make room in our theories for the new vigor and vitality of the idea of democracy. As the battle rages between moderates and radicals in many regions of the globe, we should never underestimate the longing for peace or the new strength of the moderate center that rejects extremism of both right and left. This too is altering the global balance.

There was a time, not long ago, when it was fashionable to be pessimistic about the fate of democracy in the world at large. Democracy was thought to be culture-bound, a precious family heirloom of the industrialized West -- with its prospects somewhat shaky even in parts of Southern Europe. The developing world, in any case, seemed an inhospitable soil for democratic habits to take root. The massive social and economic problems that developing nations faced seemed to call for strong central authority; they could hardly afford the "luxury" of limited government; their passionate politics seemed ill-suited to constitutional restraints.

But today, it looks different. We should have known better. We have seen democracy flourish in non-European societies as diverse as Japan, India, and Costa Rica.

And today in our own Western Hemisphere we see the dramatic resurgence of democratic government after a long period of rule by military juntas and dictatorships. Over 90 percent of the people of Latin America now live under governments that are democratic or are in transition to democracy -- in contrast to only one-third in 1979. In the last 6 years, elected civilian leaders have replaced authoritarian regimes in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, and Uruguay. In Brazil -- as well as India -- we have seen the tragic death of an elected leader followed by a peaceful constitutional transition to a new democratic leader. With all the problems that many of these countries have, this trend is an inspiring display of peoples' faith in themselves and of the power of the democratic ideal.

From the perspective of the United States, this means that a belief in democracy is not just a Wilsonian dream, or a naive crusade; it is a reflection of hard reality. Consider too the reemergence of human rights as a legitimate subject of international discourse -- especially since the Helsinki Final Act ten years ago.

As the Helsinki process reminds us, these are not only issues for the developing world, but issues quite relevant to Europe -- to the eastern half of Europe whose aspirations for freedom remain artificially suppressed.

I will be visiting Eastern Europe in a few days' time. We have all learned a great deal over the postwar period about both the opportunities and the limits of our influence in Eastern Europe. There is a new reality since Helsinki -- an even more unmistakable yearning among these peoples for something better. This is a powerful force whose significance should never be underestimated.

Some day, the Soviet Union under wise leadership may learn that its own security needs can be met without suppressing the freedom of its neighbors. In the meantime, we do what we can to foster greater openness in these countries. We differentiate among them, and between

them and the Soviet Union, to encourage more independent foreign policies, greater respect for human rights, and economic and social reform. Governments that show such positive trends receive our reinforcing acknowledgement.

The Future: The Economic Dimension --

Finally, I want to speak of another kind of revolution that is altering the world balance of forces -- a reawakening of economic thought and a new era in the technology of communication.

The future of the world economy will do much to shape the world's political future -- much more, indeed, than some conventional theorists of the balance of power may recognize. I say this not because of a Marxist belief in economic determinism, but because it is obvious that the basic conditions of life can affect the cohesion and goals of societies. In a world of nations less and less dominated by authoritarian structures and political elites, the basic needs of citizens will be all the more compelling in national policies. In the democratic world, growth is a key to social equity and also to societies' ability to look after essential defense needs; in times of slow growth, investment in defense always comes under budgetary strain. In the developing world, democratic or moderate governments are under stress as they struggle to overcome economic problems.

Economic problems are not new in history. What is new in recent history is the intellectual shift taking place about how to remedy these problems. Lord Keynes's point about practical men being in thrall to some defunct economist may be less true now than in the past. Or perhaps the wise perceptions of Adam Smith two centuries ago are once again gaining practical prominence. At any rate, reality is intruding on some long-held notions about economic policy.

There is a new skepticism about statist solutions, central planning, and government control.

Perhaps the extraordinary vigor of the American recovery has made the point. Ten million new jobs created in three years, with low inflation and declining interest rates. We have much more work to do. But, we have revised our tax system to provide more incentives to work, to save, to invest, to be efficient, to take risks. We have reduced government regulation, intervention, and control. We think it has paid off.

And this economic wisdom isn't culture-bound either. We see on every continent -- Western Europe, East Asia, Latin America, and Africa -- movement to decentralize, to deregulate, to denationalize, to reduce rigidities in labor markets, to enlarge the scope for individual producers and consumers to interact freely in open markets. At the Bonn Economic Summit last May, the leaders of the industrial democracies stressed the importance of moving in that direction. This insight is revolutionizing agricultural productivity across the globe. It explains the extraordinary growth rates in non-Communist East and Southeast Asia, and it explains the extraordinary effort underway in China to liberate the creative energies of a billion talented people.

This reawakening in economic thinking itself coincides with a revolution in the technological base of the global economy. Microchip computers, advanced telecommunications, and an accelerating process of innovation are transforming the world we live in.

By no coincidence, this creativity is coming from the societies of the democratic world that let ideas, people, and capital resources flow freely across boundaries, that encourage entrepreneurship and experiment. These societies have grasped the plain fact that the source of economic vitality is individual creativity and not the state. The advance of these technologies is bound to challenge many traditional notions of sovereignty. But the West has the advantage because the free flow of information is intrinsic to our political system and principles.

The industrial age is coming to an end. In some places it is over. The economy of the future will be based more and more on information technologies. And the flow of information requires freedom -- freedom of thought and communication. Ideology has nothing to do with this. it's just a fact of life.

The Communist rulers thus face an excruciating problem. They remember the power of the Ayatollah's message on tape cassettes in Iran; they fear the photocopying machine as a dangerous instrument to be kept under lock and key.

The more they try to stifle these technologies, the more they are likely to fall behind in this movement from the industrial to the information age; but the more they permit these new technologies, the more they risk their monopoly of control over information and communication. In the end, though, they don't really have a choice, because they cannot reverse the tide of technological advance.

Facing the Future --

One of the great qualities of America, I think, is its readiness for change, its willingness -- indeed eagerness -- to adapt to new conditions. But all the industrial democracies have the same advantages and the same opportunities. We are not status-quo powers holding the line against the forces of change. We are the pioneers of change, the champions of the idea of freedom, accustomed to innovating and adapting, strong enough to resist threats to our interests and ideals, and skilled at helping shape positive solutions to international problems.

That is why we can be confident about the future of the West. I do not envy Mr. Gorbachev, and the challenge he faces in trying to defy the laws of economics and squeeze more productivity out of a system of imposed discipline and bureaucracy. He must come to realize that he must loosen up. And he will find, as he no doubt fears, that he has whetted the appetites of his people, and the diverse peoples of Eastern Europe, for more freedom. Change is certain.

The West will undoubtedly suffer setbacks. The democracies have not always met their responsibilities -- either in deterring aggression or in managing their economies wisely. But we have a precious advantage. We draw strength from our freedom, from one another, and from the newly democratic nations that are joining our ranks inspired by our heritage.

Britain, and America, and all the free nations face an exhilarating challenge, and we are readier for it than many people realize.

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מספר מברק.....

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קונגרס: איזון התקציב - לשלנו 283

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MEMORANDUM

by

Ralph D. Nurnberger

Impact of Gramm-Rudman Bill on Foreign Aid

It is impossible to predict the exact impact of the Gramm-Rudman proposal upon the overall foreign aid bill or upon the Israel provisions. Without question, Gramm-Rudman and its Democratic alternative have the potential to severely cut into the overall foreign aid totals, which may also result in cuts in the Israel programs. While it is impossible to predict the actual percentage cuts in foreign aid or in Israeli aid, it is possible to foresee the mechanisms that might be utilized to accomplish these cuts.

Background: The Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction plan appeared suddenly on the Senate floor in late September 1985. It was never considered in hearings, nor did any committee investigate its feasibility. A week later, after several revisions in the proposal and numerous conflicting interpretations of its contents, the Senate attached the Gramm-Rudman plan to the debt limit increase measure (H.J. Res. 372) and sent it to the House.

Given the short time available -- since the government was running out of borrowing authority and the republicans steadfastly refused to agree to a short-term increase in the debt limit to allow more careful consideration of the deficit reduction plan -- the House voted to go directly to conference on the debt limit/Graham-Rudman measure. The House conferees worked to prepare a comprehensive alternative to Gramm-Rudman designed to preserve its basic features while correcting its major shortcomings. The conference has bogged down; the House Democratic alternative was presented on the floor and passed.

Major Provisions of Gramm-Rudman: Gramm-Rudman would amend the 1974 congressional budget and impoundment control act to:

1. Establish maximum allowable federal deficits as follows:

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| Fiscal 1986 | - | $180 billion |
| Fiscal 1987 | - | $144 billion |
| Fiscal 1988 | - | $108 billion |
| Fiscal 1989 | - | $ 72 billion |
| Fiscal 1990 | - | $ 36 billion |
| Fiscal 1991 | - | No Deficit |

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In August 1985 the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), assuming that Congress fully implemented the Fiscal 1986 budget resolution and assuming average economic performance, projected the deficit as follows:

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| Fiscal 1986 | - | $175 billion |
| Fiscal 1987 | - | $163 billion |
| Fiscal 1988 | - | $143 billion |
| Fiscal 1989 | - | $132 billion |
| Fiscal 1990 | - | $120 billion |

2. Require the President to submit, within 16 days after Congress convenes at the beginning of any year, a budget for the next fiscal year in which the deficit does not exceed the maximum allowed for that year.

3. Restate an existing requirement that the President include in his budget proposals for closing any gap (deficit) between revenues and spending, and beginning with Fiscal 1987 budget, prohibit him from proposing an increase in ceiling in the federal debt for this purpose. (Apparently, Congress could still raise the debt ceiling.)

4. Require the budget committees to report by April 15, budget resolutions in which the deficit for the next fiscal year does not exceed the maximum allowed.

5. Require all committees, within 10 days after the adoption of a budget resolution, to allocate among their subcommittees the total budget authority and outlays as provided by the resolution.

6. Require the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and CBO to report estimates of the projected deficit and any difference between that projection and the maximum allowed for that year. These reports should be in by November 1, 1985 and by September 25 in subsequent years.

7. Require the President, within 14 days of receiving an OMB-CBO report that the projected deficit exceeds the maximum allowable, to issue an emergency "sequestering" order reducing all federal spending, except for social security, interest on the federal debt, or payments on existing contractual obligations. This, in addition to the annual debt totals, is the key to the Gramm-Rudman proposal. This presidential order would take effect immediately and the spending reductions must be sufficient to bring the projected deficit down to the maximum allowed for that year (for example, $180 billion in Fiscal 1986.)

The spending reductions would be permanent reductions in budget authority, calculated to yield sufficient outlay reductions to achieve the target -- the allowable deficit. The emergency sequestering order may not alter established federal budget priorities, may not cancel programs, may not change eligibility requirements for participation in federal programs.

8. Half of the total required reductions in a sequestering order would come from programs such as entitlements. The remaining half would come from discretionary programs (including foreign aid). The reductions would apply to all accounts and programs, projects and activities within budget accounts. Each item would be reduced by the same percentage amount. For example, if the congressional budget totals would produce a deficit of $50 billion above the level required for that given year, $25 billion of that reduction would come from entitlement programs and $25 billion would come from other programs. The President would then be required to reduce all programs by the percentage necessary to achieve the deficit reduction level needed to reach the target for that year. This might lead, for example, to an across-the-board cut of 10% of all federally funded programs -- including foreign aid, including aid to Israel.

Apparently, "earmarking" would not exempt a program from these across-the-board cuts.

(House) Alternative:

The Democratic alternative goes into effect immediately, rather than FY 87 as in the Gramm-Rudman proposal. The democratic plan is more flexible and based upon annual evaluations of the economy, rather than the more rigid limits set in the Gramm-Rudman proposal. The timing of spending cuts is different in the Democratic proposal.

Most significantly, the Democratic proposal lists a series of domestic programs which would be exempt from the automatic budget cuts. These include Medicare and other welfard programs. As a result, the Democratic proposal reduces the total amount of potential discretionary programs available for cuts by approximately $150 - $200 billion.

The impact of the Democratic proposal would be even greater upon foreign aid because it reduces the total pot available to be cut, without exempting foreign aid from the cuts. Thus, from the perspective of aid to Israel and foreign aid, Gramm-Rudman appears to be a slightly better program than the Democratic alternative.

Projections upon the Foreign Aid Program of either the Democratic proposal or Gramm-Rudman:

At this point, it appears most likely that some form of the Gramm-Rudman proposal will pass. Even members who oppose it have referred to this proposal as a "steamroller". The Democratic alternative shelters some domestic programs, at the expense of defense and foreign aid.

In either case, the effect will be that Congress must develop a budget resolution which will be lower in total spending they would otherwise have preferred. There will be across-the-board cuts in other programs, including foreign aid, when the next budget resolution is developed. This will reduce all functions, including the 150 Function (International Affairs).

A smaller 150 Function will mean that either Israel receives a larger percentage of the total foreign aid budget (a larger slice of a smaller pie), or all foreign aid recipients will receive a percentage decrease.

If Congress is not able to develop a budget resolution which meets the target levels, the President will then sequester funding across the board which will result in a percentage decrease in all accounts, including aid to Israel.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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| דף | מתוך ... דפים |
| סווג בשחוני | 3/0 |
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| תאריך | 121900 דצמ 85 |
| מספר | |

אל: ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

פרשת פולארד

מתוך שיחות של הציר והחיים עם ג'יף ברגנר וגרייהם בנרמן (מנהל וס/מנהל צוות העוזרים לוועדת החוץ בסנט), ועם גירי כריסטיאנסון (ראש העוזרים למיעוט בוועדה זו).

1. בתשובה לשאלת הציר, ענו שלהערכתם פרשה זו לא תשפיע בטווח הארוך על יחסי ישראל - ארה"ב, בתנאי שהיא תיבדק (ולא רק תורד מסדר היום). בתשובה לשאלה נוספת, הבהירו שנוגעים בדבר בממשל חייבים לבוא על סיפוקם המלא - כי הרי אם לא יהיה כך, יוודע הדבר ברבים וכן יוחיר משקע והשפעה ניכרת על מערכת היחסים.

2. לטענת ברנרמן, היחסים בין ארה"ב וישראל אינם כיחסים עם ארצות אחרות. הם מיוחדים במינם וסגוליים, ולא ניתן לשפוט אותם לפי קני המידה החלים על אחרים. בנוסף לכך, הקונגרס הוא הגוף התומך ביותר בישראל בכל ארה"ב. לכן הפרשה גרמה לכאב מיוחד ואף עגמת נפש (AGONY) בקרב ידידי ישראל בסנט, כפי שבודאי ידוע לנו.

3. לדידם, היו תוצאות שליליות לפרשה. בעבר ישראל נתנתה מאימון רב, אך דברינו במהלך הפרשה נתפסו כפחות מכנים (אם כי חקפדנו לדבר אמת). בדוגמא הביא אם פרשת יצגאתם של שני הדיפלומטים מארה"ב וההסברים בענין זה.

4. ברגנר הצביע על התפיסת (PERCEPTION) הרווחת בציבור לפיה פולארד אינו אלא מרגל אחד מתוך כמה. לדברי בנרמן, אין למצוא חצי נחמה בדברי ראש ה - C.IA לשעבר, הלמס, בטיעונו שכולם מרגלים על כולם מאחר וכאמור, מערכת היחסים בינינו שונה בתכלית מיחסי ארה"ב עם מדינות אחרות.

יוסף למדן

למדן

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נכון / [illegible]

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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| סווג בשחוני | שמור |
| דחיפות | מיידי |
| תאריך וזמן | 121800 דצמ 85 |
| שם שולח | |

אמלי"ש 2, ממי"ד/ערב 3. דע: מצפי"א.

נשק לסעודיה - למברקנו 268 (סעיף 2)

1. ה - NOTIFICATION מצד הממשל הגיע היום (12) לוועדת החוץ של הסנט. לא מדובר בחלקי חלוף אלא בשירותים טכניים הניתנים ע"י הקבלן לשם המשך החזקה של מטוסי ה - 15 - F וההתאמנות במטוסים אלה (שירותים מסוג זה סופקו מאז 1978).

2. כידוע, לפי סעיף 36 (ב')(1) של חוק הפיקוח על ייצוא הנשק, הממשל חייב להודיע על כל "מכתב הצעה" (LETTER OF OFFER) לפרישי הגנה ושירותים שעולים 50 מיליון דולר ויותר.

3. רצ"ב ההודעה בכתב.

4. למשרד: לשקולכם באם להעביר לברזיליה ולפריז.

יוסף לנגן

למדן

שם המד שהמל הנשל הנגנל הנכסו הנמרים אנגלל רולמכל הנגה רלאנ
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## POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Saudi Arabia - Contractor Technical Services

The Government of Saudi Arabia has requested the purchase of Contractor Technical Services (CTS) in support of the previous sale of F-15 aircraft and associated systems to the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) to continue providing organizational and intermediate level maintenance and in-Kingdom classroom and on-the-job training for the period 1 July 1987 through 30 June 1990. The estimated cost is $500 million.

This sale is consistent with the stated U.S. policy of assisting friendly nations to provide for their own defense by allowing the transfer of reasonable amounts of defense articles and services. It will demonstrate the continuing willingness of the United States to support the Saudi Arabian effort to improve the security of the country through modernization of its forces. In a regional context, enhancement of the defensive capabilities of Saudi Arabia will also contribute to overall Middle East security.

This case will provide for continuation of contractor organizational and intermediate level maintenance and training services provided since the 1978 purchase of F-15 aircraft. Assuring the readiness of previously purchased equipment is essential in demonstrating the reliability of U.S. equipment and commitments. For this reason it is important that provision of these services be unimpeded and that their quality be assured through U.S. Air Force program management and contract administration.

This sale will not affect the basic military balance in the region.

This proposed sale is being notified at this time to allow sufficient lead-time for full and competitive procurement in the implementation of this sale. Identification of the prime contractor will be determined at a later date.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government personnel or contractor representatives to Saudi Arabia.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this sale.

Transmittal No. 86-17

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer
Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1)
of the Arms Export Control Act

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Saudi Arabia

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Defense Equipment* | $ 0 million |
| Other | $500 million |
| TOTAL | $500 million |

(iii) Description of Articles or Services Offered:
Contractor Technical Services (CTS) in support of the previous sale of F-15 aircraft and associated systems to the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) to continue providing organizational and intermediate level maintenance and in-Kingdom classroom and on-the-job training for the period 1 July 1987 through 30 June 1990.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (YGU)

(v) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:
None

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Articles or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:
None

(vii) Section 28 Report: Case not included in Section 28 report.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: 11 DEC 1985

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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| דף | 1 |
| מתוך | 2 |
| דחיפות | בהול לבקר |
| תאריך ודש | 122000 דצמ 85 |

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ממנכ"ל, דע: מצפ"א.

כתבות ברשתות הארציות על חברחת ציוד צבאי לישראל.

הערב ב -NBC שודרה ידיעה בלשון חמורה ביותר המאשימה את ישראל בהשגת ציוד צבאי באופן בלתי חוקי והברחתו ארצה ( נוסח הכתבה מצ"ב). ידענו מראש על פרסום הכתבה ומסרנו ל - NBC את תגובתנו המצ"ב, שנוסחה בתאום עם רמש"ן אברהם בן יוסף: התגובה שלנו גם שודרה.
גם CBS שידרה ידיעה יותר קצרה ויותר זהירה, אף על פי שהעברנו גם ל -CBS את תגובתנו כשעה לפני השידור, התגובה לא שודרה. ב -ABC לא הוזכר הנושא.

מחר אמור להופיע מאמר גם ב - NYT עם התגובה שלנו. (לא יהיה מאמר בוושינגטון פוסט).

ציר הסברה

אשר נעים

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NBC Report:

U.S. Customs Agents raided this plant in central Connecticut today and seized records in an investigation of the theft of military weapons secrets, secrets that officials alleged were smuggled illegally to the Government of Israel.

The Connecticut company NAPCO had a contract to make repairs inside the U.S. Army Arsenal near Albany, New York. The Arsenal produces artillery and tank guns. The army has a new process for chrome-plating the inside of gun barrels for the M-1 tank to make the gun last longer and shoot straighter.

U.S. Government officials say blueprints were secretly made of that process, blueprints that now bear Israeli military markings. Court affidavits say parts for the gun manufacturing process were duplicated and shipped to the Israeli Government through this export firm, G&B Packing in Baille, New Jersey. Customs agents also raided this company today and one in Pennsylvania, where the parts were produced. No arrests have been made so far; the investigation continues.

Officials say the technology loss is serious. The U.S. army was 5 years ahead of everyone else with the tank guns.

American officials say the Israeli Government already has begun building a secret new weapon plant with the stolen technology smuggled out of this country.

Embassy Response:

All procurement activities in the U.S.A. are carried out in a legitimate manner.

All items purchased in the United States are duly and regularly reported to the U.S. Government.

The Government of Israel has not been notified of any investigation being held pertaining to our procurement activities in the U.S.A..

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משה אהרן

המשרד, בטחון

296

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדריך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ה' 12.12.85

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. Let me begin with a few words on the crash of a charter aircraft which was carrying about 250 U.S. soldiers who had completed a six-month tour-of-duty with the multi-national force and observers in Sinai. Secretary Shultz was shocked and deeply saddened on learning of this tragedy and he will be issuing a statement. As you know, he is traveling in Europe and will make that statement available to you as soon as possible.

The details on the crash itself -- it crashed after take-off at Gander Airport in Newfoundland. The plane had flown from Cairo to Cologne, West Germany, where it refueled, then to Gander, Newfoundland, where it refueled a second time. Its destination was Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. The soldiers were members of the 3rd Batallion, 502nd Infantry, of the 101st Airborne Division. Interested citizens may call collect to an Army hotline, area 703, 325-0719.

The multi-national force and observers, known as the MFO, is the 11-nation peace-keeping force in the Sinai, which observes compliance with certain security arrangements of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The United States participates in the MFO along with Canada, Colombia, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, France, Italy, The Netherland, and Fiji.

Q Is there any evidence of any sabotage?

MR. REDMAN: At this point, there is no evidence whatsoever of sabotage.

Q Is it being investigated?

MR. REDMAN: All I can say is at this point, there is no evidence, and of course as is always the case, the incident will be looked into, but for further details on those kinds of questions, I really would have to refer you to FAA and the Pentagon.

Q Can you comment on reports that some of the passengers were members of the 101 anti-terrorist squad?

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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עולה בסתירה לדו"ח

דחיפות

תאריך דו"ח

מספר מברק

MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing beyond what I have given you. Let me say again that these people were from the MFO in the Sinai.

Q Can we have a copy please of the statement?

MR. REDMAN: It will take us some time to put it together, but, yes.

Q Chuck, were there any dependents on board or is it merely Army members and crew, as far as you know?





MR. REDMAN: The information I have is Army members and crew, but for the definitive statement, I'd have to refer you to the Pentagon.

Q Were there any women in the force?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know.

Q I know you just referred us to DOD and FAA but I don't know if this is covered in it, you said there is no evidence at this point of sabotage. The evidence at this point suggests what?

MR. REDMAN: That I don't really know. I can't speculate.

Q Were they all American citizens, including the crew?

MR. REDMAN: I can't answer that definitively. The aircraft was an Aero Airlines charter, which is an American company. Whether or not the crew was all American, I don't know.

Q Or all the military?

MR. REDMAN: That's the information I have.

Q Again, I want to just ask this sort of for the record. Does this incident have any effect at all on U.S. participation in the MFO or any other aspect of that operation?

MR. REDMAN: No, it does not. As all of you know, the MFO has performed admirably in the Sinai. We have been quite proud of that operation, and it will go on despite this unfortunate, regrettable incident.

Q Why was the use of a civilian aircraft instead of a military aircraft, do you know?

MR. REDMAN: I would refer you to the Pentagon on that. It is common practice I believe to charter various aircraft for these types of movements rather than using the military airforce.

Q What is the total number of American military people in the MFO at a normal time?

MR. REDMAN: I don't really have that. If there is someone here, I believe this is approximately half of the normal force.

Q Do you have a background sheet on the MFO?

MR. REDMAN: We have a background sheet which you are welcome to have on the MFO, but I don't believe it gives that particular number.

Q Were these people coming home for Christmas or were they at the end of their tours or what?

MR. REDMAN: That question I can't answer.

Q Didn't you say they completed their tour? At the very beginning?

MR. REDMAN: I'll go back to what I said. Yes, they had completed a six-month tour-of-duty. Right. Thank you, Debra.

Q So the crash wipes out half of our force?

MR. REDMAN: We'll have to look into that, as to what proportion of the force that represented.

Q You were asked the question about sabotage before, does that include terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: Yes.

Q You are ruling out to the best of your knowledge at this point sabotage or terrorist action of any kind?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Do you have anything on U.S. funding of UNIFIL? Some suspension or temporary holdup?

MR. REDMAN: The U.S. has consistently supported UNIFIL since the force was established in 1978 at our urging and over Soviet opposition. Despite the difficulties before us as encountered in carrying out its mandate, we continue to view UNIFIL as a stabilizing element in South Lebanon and its playing a positive role there. The Congress, however, is considering the State Appropriations bill for FY '86 recently cut $18 million from our contribution to UNIFIL. We will have no difficulty in meeting our financial obligation for the current mandate, which expires in April. But unless we find a way of restoring the funds, we will not be able to meet our obligation to help fund another mandate, if one is approved by the Security Council. We think it important to keep open the option of a mandate renewal and we will be examining this issue between now and April.

Q Will anything be done in the meantime about your suppot for UNIFIL? Anything physical? I mean, things are at status quo until April?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q What i s $18 million? Do you happen to know off what? Did they cut $18 million from -- in other words, it is a reduction of $18 million. But what is the amount of money you have to work with?

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look into that.

Q When they cut the money, did Congress specifically say --

MR. REDMAN: In this case I will make an exception, yes.

Q When they cut the money, did Congress specifically say this $18 million comes out of the UNIFIL budget or did the State Department make the judgment on the basis of money which was cut from the general fund?

MR. REDMAN: My understanding is that the Congress cut $18 million from our contribution to UNIFIL.

Q Did the Department take the stand on that question when it was before Congress?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, we did.

Q And what was it?

MR. REDMAN: That we strongly consistenly support UNIFIL.

Q And you opposed the Congressional amendment and so forth?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q What might it do now that it is a fact of life so far as U.S. obligations for maintaining peace?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, we're not to that point yet. The current mandate can continue until April. Secondly, the Security Council has to decide to approve another mandate, and in the meantime we will explore how we can best address this issue, but I can't give you any further details.

Q I'll make this the last question, have any of the countries expressed any nervousness about the situation to the U.S.?

MR. REDMAN: I can only say that we have been in touch with the government of Lebanon, with the U.N. Secretary General, and with the governments of the troop-contributing countries concerning this development and we will continue those consultations.

Q Now that brings up another question. The countries -- you told us about the Sinai force, do you know how many countries there were?

MR. REDMAN: In UNIFIL?

Q It's in the file someplace.

MR. REDMAN: And you have the file.

Q But you'll save us time.

MR. REDMAN: You're lucky. The countries contributing troops to UNIFIL are Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Italy, Ireland, Nepal, Fiji, Ghana and The Netherlands.

Q I'm sorry, can you go through that again, please?

MR. REDMAN: Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Italy, Ireland, Nepal, Fiji, Ghana and The Netherlands.

Q There's a raft of reports — some credible, some less than credible, but they all add up to declarations that Israel now has a stockpile of anywhere from dozens to hundreds of nuclear weapons. What, if anything, has the administration done to stop Israeli nuclear weapons development?

MR. REDMAN: We believe that regional stability in the Middle East would be enhanced, if all states in the region accepted comprehensive safeguards and adhere to the non-proliferation treaty. We are concerned by the existence of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in Israel and have made this concern known to the Israeli government. We have repeated urged Israel to accept comprehensive safeguards. With respect to nuclear weapons, Israel has stated publicly that it will not be the first nation to introduce nuclear weapons in the region.

Q Can the United States, this administration, put more heat on Israel to stop its nuclear weapons development programs?

MR. REDMAN: I believe my answer speaks to that question. We have been concerned; those concerns have been expressed not only with Israel but around the world. We've worked with other supplier states strenuously to develop a regime to control the export of commodities that have nuclear application and to assure that such exports serve only peaceful purposes.

Q But despite all those efforts, if it turns out that there is a thriving underground trade in nuclear weapons-related technology, is the Reagan administration doing anything substantive about that?

MR. REDMAN: Well, let me answer one more question. In addition to what I just said, that we are pursuing with other supplier nations a regime to control the export of commodities, dealing with nuclear applications, IAEA safeguards on exports of nuclear material and technology are a pivotal component in this regime. We have cooperated with other suppliers to develop so-called "trigger lists"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3-1





specific materials and equipment whose export to non-nuclear weapon states requires IAEA (?) safeguards. In addition, we have very strict export control laws and regulations governing export of many other commodities with potential applications, and we vigorously enforce those laws and regulations. We also encourage other suppliers to adopt similar measures, coordinate closely with supplier governments in investigating and taking appropriate action in cases of concern. We're not complacent. Along with other suppliers, we're continually working to improve this regime. Ralph?

Q Chuck, Israeli Radio today, or maybe it was yesterday, said that Israel had presented the US Ambassador in Israel with a request for $3,550,000,000 in aid for the forthcoming budgetary year. Can you confirm that? And do you have any comment on the increase that's being asked by Israel?

MR. REDMAN: We have no comment at this time on the Israeli aid request. Israel's FY87 assistance levels are being addressed in discussions with Israeli officials, and we expect to reach an agreement which takes into account both Israel's aid requirements and US budgetary constraints.

Q Is it true that Finance Minister Moday is coming here to have meetings next week?

MR. REDMAN: I believe that's true, but I'll look into that and see if we can confirm that.





Q Chuck, on Israel, do you have anything on the US team investigating the Pollard case there?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q While we're on the subject, Chuck, is it normal practice for American security men to go around running reporters and TV crews off the road?

MR. REDMAN: I've got something for you on that. (Refers to guidance book.) I think -- yes, okay. We have received initial reports of this incident -- ah, this incident. Well, let me explain it to you. As we understand it, an unmarked rental car was following the motorcade in which Judge Sofia was travelling. That was today in the vicinity of Tel Aviv. Tel Aviv? Right. When this vehicle attempted to overtake the motorcade at very high speed, the security officer driving the follow-on car took standard precautions, attempting to warn off the unidentified vehicle, and then forcing the rental car to the side of the road. There was minor damage to both cars. The security officer identified himself to the occupants of the second vehicle and learned they were a CBS camera crew. It is regrettable the incident took place, but the security officer acted fully in accordance with our security procedures.

Q Does that constitute an apology?

MR. REDMAN: I think it constitutes exactly what I said. I said it's regrettable that this kind of thing occurs, but given the security situation in the world today, the security agent acted in accordance with procedures.

Q So what is regrettable?

MR. REDMAN: That it happened. I mean, we'd like for these kind of things not to happen, but when you're overtaken at high speed, when you've attempted to wave off the car, you can't be sure.

Q These were Americans on foreign soil. Now what -- I don't want to get terribly legalistic about this, because we don't have Sofia here to answer the questions -- but what right does an American security man driving a car in a motorcade on foreign soil have to run anybody off the road?

MR. REDMAN: He is there to protect the person he is assigned to protect --

Q But what right does he have? I mean, this is Israeli --

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe anyone has ever challenged that right, Michael. You may challenge it, but I don't believe any government has ever challenged that right. It is known that we have security people accompanying our officials. Host governments are aware of that; host governments agree to those precautions. As a consequence, when that person is called upon to act, he is expected to do so.

Q In this case you are telling us that there was specific agreement for the American security measures by the Israeli government?

MR. REDMAN: The Israeli government knows that we take security precautions concerning our position.

Q Is that a blanket rule?

MR. REDMAN: As a general rule, a blanket rule, that's true.

Q You said it was regrettable that it happened. And you put it within the context of fighting terrorism, a possible terrorist attack. Is it the thing that's regrettable, however, the fact that the American team was put totally off-limits to the press, necessitating certain members of the press to go hurrying after Judge Sofia when they see him leave his hotel and go on down to Tel Aviv? Wouldn't this kind of thing be avoidable if the judge made himself available, if the entire team made themselves available, when possible, to the press?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, as a general rule we favor maximum access, total openness with the press, as I demonstrate here at this podium day in and day out. There are occasions when that is not appropriate. In this case, the judge and his team are there to do their job. They're doing it in the way that they deem most appropriate and efficient.

I would add that when you are travelling at some 75 miles an hour, an unidentified car, after being waved off, suddenly breaks through your security car and approaches the car in which your concerned official is riding, you have reason for concern. And since you have not been warned that anyone will be attempting to film your motorcade, since, when a camera or whatever appears in the car, you can't be sure. You don't know at this point what it is. Security men react. Of course, when they find out it's a CBS camera crew, that's regrettable. But nonetheless, they had to act and they did so.

Q Why was the security man involved in this? I mean, I don't mean in the incident, but why weren't they around the motorcade?

MR. REDMAN: I can't tell you. There may have been, but I don't know.

Q Do you have any comment on the Tabah talks?

MR. REDMAN: The Tabah talks. (Refers to guidance book.) The talks took place in a positive and constructive atmosphere, but I can't get into the details of substantive discussions.

15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

סיווג מברק
דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים
סווג בסתוני. גלוי...
דחיפות...רגיל.....
תאריך וז"ח. דצמ'. 12. 1230
מספר מברק...283.....

(3)

אל: מצפ"א
דע: מ/מנכ"ל. כלכלית. מנכ"ל האוצר.

קונגרס: איזון התקציב - לשלבו 244

א) איזון התקציב

חוק גרייהם-רודמן (-הולינגס) התקבל אתמול (11) במליאות שני הבתים (בסנט, ברוב של 61 מול 31, ואילו בבית הנבחרים ברוב של 271 מול 154, כאשר בכל בית הדמוקרטים היו מפולגים ועיקר התמיכה באה מצד הרפובליקאים). מצפים שהנשיא יחתום עוד היום על החוק.

ב) החוק בדבר שינויים במערכת המסוי

אתמול נחל הנשיא SET-BACK רציני לשאיפותיו להעביר חוק זה עד סוף השנה. גדמה שהוא בנה על כך שהצעת החוק שהתקבלה ב- CONFERENCE בשבוע שעבר (ולא במליאת בית הנבחרים, ככתוב בסעיף 5 למברקנו הנ"ל - אתכם הסליחה), היתה גירסה דמוקרטית, ולכן סבר שתתקבל ללא קושי בבית הנבחרים (בעל הרוב הדמוקרטי). ברם מן הסתם לא העריך אל נכון ממדי אי-שביעות הרצון מהצעת החוק בקרב הרפובליקנים (המתנגדים להטרת הטבות המס מקשת רחבה של מגזרים בקרב התעשיינים, אנשי עסקים ואחרים). חללו, בהשראת המנהיגות הרפובליקנית בבית הנבחרים, התאגדו כך שכל הרפובליקנים (למעט 14) הפתיעו והצביעו נגד ה- "RULE" המאפשר קיום הדיון על עצם החוק במליאת הבית. ה- RULE "נפל" (ברוב של 223 מול 202, הווה אומר כ-40 דמוקרטים הצביעו אף הם נגד ה- "RULE"), והנשיא חובר (אם לא הובס). עתה על ריגאן לערוך שדולה אישית נמרצת בקרב הרפובליקנים ע"מ להבטיח שיהיו מספיק קולות להעביר את ה-"RULE" לכשיוגששבית, אולי מחר (13). לדברי הספיקר, טיפ' או-ניל, "אם תיקון המסים באמת איכפת לנשיא, יביא את הקולות. אחרת, ה-11 בדצמבר ייזכר כיום שרונלד ריגאן היה ל- LAME DUCK במליאת הבית".

יוסף לנדאו
למדן

שיחה הוחלה גשל גלונל בצהו ב חיי מלחמה ב אוגה
2 3 3 1 1 1 3

25.

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל: ת מ ש ר ד

| | |
|---|---|
| סוג | מברק |
| דף | 1 מתוך 2 דפים |
| סווג בטחוני | שמור |
| דחיפות | רגיל |
| תאריך וזמן | 12 דצמ' 1900 |
| מספר מברק | 282 |

אל: מצפ"א

דע: לשכת מ/מנכ"ל

קונגרס: מכירות נשק - נהלי זירוז

למברקנו 726 מה-30/10.

א) סנט אתמול (11) בישיבת עבודה סגורה של וועדת החוץ, אומצה הצעתם של קרנסטון, דוד ואחרים, להחיל נהלי הזירוז על כל בקשה למכירת נשק שתוגש בפני הקונגרס ע"י הממשל (נוסח ההצעה נשלח לכם בדיפ' שיצא ב-4 בנא). עתה ההצעה מועברת למלאת הסנט, והיוזמים ינסו להעבירה כהחלטה משותפת, כנראה בינואר.

ב) בית הנבחרים במקביל, ביום ו' שעבר, הציג מל לויין הצעת החלטה זהה במלאת הבית (דבריו ונוסח ההחלטה מהרקורד הקונגרסיונלי של ה-6 בחודש בדיפ' שיצא אתמול-11). רצ"ב מכתב חוזר שלויין, יחד עם לארי סמית, כריס סמית וסטיב סולראז, שלחו לעמיתיהם בבית ב-10 דנא, עם בקשה שיצטרפו ליוזמה.

לתשומת לבכם: יש להבחין בין מהלך זה שהוא מיועד להחיל נהלי זירוז על כל בקשה למכירת נשק, לבין יוזמת דוד (מברקנו 191) הבאה להחיל נהלים אלה על עיסקת הנשק לירדן - ותו לא.

יומי למדן

למדן

שים הדגש שהכל נשלח בדפוס בלתי מוצפן רק אם
4 3+1+1 4 1 1 1 3 1 3 2

MEL LEVINE
27TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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

MAJORITY REGIONAL WHIP
CHAIRMAN, MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS

2/2

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

WASHINGTON OFFICE
132 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TELEPHONE 202-225-6451

DISTRICT OFFICE
8250 WEST CENTURY BOULEVARD
SUITE 447
LOS ANGELES, CA 90045
TELEPHONE 213-215-3035
213-393-4135 (SANTA MONICA)

2/2

282

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

December 10, 1985

Dear Colleague:

We are seeking cosponsors on a bill Congressman Levine introduced on December 6, and which we are cosponsoring, to amend the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) to provide for expedited procedures for joint resolutions of disapproval introduced pursuant to Section 36(b) of that law.

The AECA provides for expedited procedures for concurrent resolutions. However, since the 1981 Supreme Court Chadha decision, which declared the legislative veto unconstitutional, Congress has employed joint resolutions of disapproval to oppose particular arms sales. While concurrent resolutions are subject to expedited procedures, joint resolutions are not. This is not a special problem in the House because the Rules Committee can bring to the floor legislation in an expedited manner. However, there is a problem in the Senate because there is no Rules Committee and consideration of important joint resolutions related to arms sales can be subject to delay through filibuster.

This bill would clarify and tighten procedural safeguards to ensure that the Senate can act in a timely manner. It is identical to a bill introduced by Senator Cranston and a number of his Senate colleagues, and is drafted to include expedited procedures for resolutions introduced pursuant to sections of the AECA which effect leasing and private arms transfers as well.

This is a reasonable bill which will enable both bodies to act in a responsible, timely fashion on a very important matter.

If you would like to cosponsor this bill, please have your staff contact Congressman Levine's legislative assistant, Diane Stamm, at x56451, by noon, Friday, December 13.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mel Levine

Mel Levine

Christopher Smith

Lawrence Smith

Stephen Solarz

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

27

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

278

| | |
|---|---|
| סוג | מברק |
| דף 1 | מתוך 2 דפים |
| סווג בשחוני תוכן | |
| דחיפות | |
| תאריך וזמן | 0900,85 |
| מספר | |

אל: מצפ"א ממ"ד

משיחה עם דר' רוברט האנטר (CSIS)

1. חזר לא מכבר מסיור במפרץ בלווית רעיתו שיירין האנטר ( SAIS ). שרת תחת קרטר ותיה במטהו של מונדייל, דמוקרט שאינו מסתיר בכל הזדמנות לשונו הביקורתית החדה על הממשל הרפובליקני, בעיקר בתחום מדיניות החוץ.

2. הרושם שלו שמדיניות ארה"ב במפרץ "מאבדת גובה" והמדינות באיזור מחפשות פוליסות בטוח במקרה של תהפוכות כגון במאזן הצבאי בין איראן לעירק. בעיקר הוא מוטרד מאפשרות של TAKE OVER סוביטי שקט באיראן. סיפר שבעת הפלישה הסוב' לאפגניסטן ב-79, ממשל קרטר היה משוכנע שהסוביטים ימשיכו דרומה לעבר איראן. זוהי אחת הסיבות לחיפזון בארגון מבצע הנפל של חילוץ אנשי השגרירות האמריקאית בטהראן. מחשש פן יבולע להם בנסיבות הנ"ל. ארה"ב מנהלת מדיניות חד צדדית לטובת עירק, קצרת טווח ללא מחשבה לטווח ארוך. "הקו האדום" הוא אמנם אי אספקת נשק לבגדאד אך SHORT OF THAT ארה"ב פועלת להצלחה צבאית של עירק, פועלת למניעת אספקת נשק מערבי לאיראן, מתפעלת מהמדיניות המתונה ( המדומה לדעתו) של צדאם חוסין, מאידך אינה נותנת דעתה על הכנת ערוצים לאיראן למקרה הצורך בעתיד. האנטר, הנונקונפורמיסט בדעותיו, חוזה אפשרות סבירה שהשליטים הבאים בטהראן עשויים לנקוט בפתיחות טקטית כלפי ברה"מ, באיזון לעירק וארה"ב וזה מספיק יהיה עם מוסקבה תכנס לוואקום שיווצר ותחסום הדרך בפני ארה"ב תוך גביית פרמיה נאותה מהאיראנים.

3. אבחן פחד מפני עירק. בכווית טרחו לציין בפניו שההיסטוריה מלמדת שהיו אלה העירקים שפלשו לנסיכות ולא האיראנים. באותה נשימה הוא בדיעה שהיו אלה הסעודים שעמדו מאחרי "חוסר הנמרצות" בעירק לחסל את חארג'. באשר לסעודים הללו אינם נקיים ממדיניות קצרת רואי. העומאנים, בקשירת יחסים עם ברה"מ, חיפשו הזדמנות להפגין, בין השאר, עצמאותם מהחצר הסעודית ואי שביעות רצונם מהמדיניות הסעודית בין השאר סביב נאות בורימי, סכסוך שנשכח אך לא נעלם. קאבוס חזה את התהליך של יחסים עם מוסקבה ורצה להתכבד ב"בעיטת הפתיחה" ולתקדים את האחרים. שמע שם שההחלטה זכתה לסיוע מבחוץ (ירדן, כזכור שמענו ממקור אחר שהמדובר דווקא בהודו). האנטר צופה כיבון יחסים בין ריאד ומוסקבה תוך שנה -שנה וחצי.

4. במקביל איראן מנהלת מערכת עניפה של קשרים "שקטים" עם המפרציות. כך למשל יושבים איסולות שנשלחו מאיראן דרך קבאר בשארגיה בהסכמת השליטים המקומיים. קשר דומה קיים עם עומאן ומאע"ם. בחריין נקודה חלשה במערכת- שליטים סוניים על רוב (70%) שיעי.

5. האנטר שביקר גם בקהיר חושש למשטרו של מובראק, הפגיע מבחינה פנימית. המדיניות האמריקאית (והישראלית) חייבת להתמקד במצרים ובטיפוח השלום עימה. חוזה השלום הוא מעיין ערבות בפני

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

278

| | |
|---|---|
| סיפס | מברק |
| דף...8..מתוך..2...דפים | |
| סווג בטחוני..... | |
| דחיפות..... | |
| תאריך וז"ח..... | |
| מס' מברק..... | |

מלחמה נוספת באזור. כל תהפוכה במשטר המצרי שיביא לקיצו של החוזה יקרב סיכויי אופציה צבאית (סורית). לכן יש להפנות כל המשאבים המדיניים לשימור ופיתוח השלום בין מצרים וישראל. לדעתו ארה"ב אינה מוכנה להשקיע מחיר משמעותי בקידום תהליך השלום עם ירדן. הסברו- טראומת לבנון טרם פגה והחשש מחנפעת הטרור.

אלי אבידן.

אא

שגרירי ארה"ב ומנכ"ל ארגון נתן אלתר

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

60 217 277

דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים

סווג בטחוני.גלבד.....

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך ודש"ח.85Dec12 1230

.....

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

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - DECEMBER 12, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Seeks $3.5 Billion In '87 Aid From U.S.

WASH. POST-Claiborne- Israel presented to the US a request for more than $3.5 billion in economic and military aid in fiscal 1987, approximately the same as the current level of assistance, Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai handed the aid request to Amb. Thomas Pickering shortly before the arrival in Jerusalem of a team of US investigators to question Israeli officials implicated in the Pollard case. Pickering said Israel has taken "painful steps" to revive the economy and control and he said economic aid is "an area in which the US has done its part and will continue to."

Shultz Criticism Of Allies Over PLO Is Denounced By Arab League Envoy

WASH. POST-(AP)-Shultz's "mindboggling" criticism of European countries that recognize the PLO could damage Middle East peace efforts, Arab League envoy Clovis Maksoud said yesterday. "The attempt on his part to chide the European countries for taking a position which is distinguished from the US bias toward Israel's policies and its objectives was a position which is mind-boggling," Maksoud said. Maksoud called Shultz's speech, "a gratuitous attack on the overall Arab position, unnecessary and provocative."

New Security Measures Imposed In W. Beirut

WASH. POST-Boustany-Lebanese policemen and soldiers fanned out in the chaotic Moslem-dominated western sector of Beirut today in the latest drive to provide security for civilians and to bring unruly militias under control. Joint forces of militiamen cleared some streets after 400 Lebanese Army soldiers and 450 gendarmes, wearing new gray uniforms to distinguish them from the militiamen in combat fatigues. About 40 Syrian military observers are supervising the security plan, which took three weeks of preparation.

UN Force Should Leave South Lebanon, Rabin Says

WASH. POST-(AP)-Rabin said today that 5,500 UN troops in Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon are no longer needed there. Rabin told reporters during a visit to the zone, "We informed all the states

בהיר מלגיר בין תפוקה שאתיך מעגש שאתיך 2/2

with whom we have ties that they can remove their troops," from the UN force there.

Hussein Will Journey To Damascus

WASH TIMES-(Reuters)-Hussein of Jordan has accepted an invitation from Syrian President Assad to visit Damascus, Syrian Prime Minister Abdel-Rauf al-Kasm said yesterday. Mr. Kasm, before leaving Amman after two days of political reconciliation talks with Jordan, told reporters a date for the visit would be fixed later. Diplomats said Hussein's trip, expected this month, would seal a rapprochement between the two coutnries that began in Sept. after Arab League mediation.

Arafat Said To Accept UN Resolution

BOSTON GLOBE-(UPI)-Arafat, will conditionally accept a key UN resolution recognizing Israel during upcoming talks with Hussein, a Palestinian newspaper editor said yesterday. Hanna Siniora, editor of the pro-POL newspaper Al-Fajr in East Jerusalem,,said Arafat will make his recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 conditional on PLO participation in a future Middle East peace conference. "Arafat will give Hussein a conditional answer. The PLO will recognize 242 in exchange for full PLO participation in an international conference on an equal footing with other delegations," said Siniora. Arafat is scheduled to arrive in Amman on Saturday. "We want to test America on the position that recognition of 242 will start direct talks between the PLO and the US administration," Siniora said.

8 Area Rabiis May Go To Jail During Holiday

WASH. POST-Hyer-Eight Wash. area rabbis siad yesterday that they may choose to serve 15 day jail sentences, including the reaminder Hanukah, to dramatize their concern for the treatment of Soviet Jews. The eight are among 24 rabbis and a Lutheran pastor who were convicted yesterday in DC Superior Court for congregating within 500 feet of the Soviet Embassy during a demonstration May 1 and given 15 day suspended sentences.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on Tax Reform, the Graham-Rudman bill, Reagan's directive for lie detector tests to be given to govt. employees, and the Wall St. Dow Jones Industrial closing down at 1500.

שלום

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

269

**ס י פ ס  מ ב ר ק**

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....גלוי

דחיפות.....מיידי

תאריך וז"ח..12..12.85 דצמ 30

מס' מברק.....

נמרוד נוביק. לשכת רה"מ.

אלפי תודות.

לואיז שימרון

תפוצה: לואיז

עדכון = מאירה ב

December 12, 1985

President Ronald Reagan
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

We are shocked and deeply grieved at the terrible tragedy which occurred today. The young men who lost their lives in the plane crash were serving the cause of maintaining world peace.

I would like to convey to you the sincere condolences of the government and people of Israel to the American people and the bereaved families.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

RICHARD G. LUGAR, INDIANA, CHAIRMAN

JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., MARYLAND
NANCY L. KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
RUDY BOSCHWITZ, MINNESOTA
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GERYLD B. CHRISTIANSON, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 12, 1985

1.1.6
930-4

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

As you know, Members of the United States Senate have a strong, sustained interest in the rescue of Ethiopian Jews and their resettlement in the Land of Israel. We want to do everything feasible to help them and therefore we have greatly appreciated the life-saving actions of both the Israeli and American governments.

This year a new process of family reunification was begun. A few months ago this process gave us much hope that the movement of Ethiopian Jews might accelerate on a regular basis. However, that process has been painfully slow.

In recent weeks we have had renewed concern for the Ethiopian Jews, most of whom live in squalid conditions in the villages of Gonder Province. There are reports of disease and of a resumption of forcible resettlement of Gonder's inhabitants to the south of the country.

Perhaps seven thousand Jews remain trapped in Gonder. With the determination that we all must do our best now before they suffer further tragedies, we ask your own help in facilitating and speeding the family reunification process and we pledge our own best efforts over here.

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston

Rudy Boschwitz

Rudy Boschwitz

Alan Cranston

Carl Levin

Dennis DeConcini

Alfonse D'Amato

Jerusalem March 27, 1986
Ref.: 1-AB-512-1

Senator Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Cranston,

The Prime Minister received your letter, and has asked me to deal with the matter.

The Jews of Ethiopia have been a source of inspiration to all of us here in Israel, and have proved, once again -- to us and to the world -- the strength and vitality of Jewish solidarity, and the genuineness of the moral partnership between the Jewish people and its special friends -- like yourself.

Please be assured that no effort will be spared until we will have succeeded in liberating the last of our brethren. May our past achievements continue to stand us in good stead, in the future as well.

Sincerely yours,

Avraham Burg
Adviser to the Prime Minister
on Diaspora Affairs

PAUL SIMON
ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
JUDICIARY
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 18, 1986

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Prime Minister Peres:

Thank you for your response to my letter regarding Ethiopian Jewry.

I very much appreciate all you are doing in this area as well as your diligent and untiring search for peace in the Middle East.

You have my best wishes in all your efforts.

Cordially,

Paul Simon

Paul Simon
United States Senator

PS/ses

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
8 -04- 1986
930-4

230 S. DEARBORN
KLUCZYNSKI BLDG., 38TH FLOOR
CHICAGO, IL 60604
312/353-4952

3 WEST OLD CAPITOL PLAZA
SUITE 1
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62701
217/492-4960

8787 STATE ST.
SUITE 212
EAST ST. LOUIS, IL 62203
618/398-7707

250 WEST CHERRY
ROOM 115-B
CARBONDALE, IL 62901
618/457-3653

STATE OF ISRAEL

Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 12 DECEMBER 1985

PERES MESSAGE TO REAGAN
(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE)

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A CABLE SENT TODAY BY PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES TO PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN:

WE ARE SHOCKED AND DEEPLY GRIEVED AT THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY WHICH OCCURRED TODAY. THE YOUNG MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE PLANE CRASH WERE SERVING THE CAUSE OF MAINTAINING WORLD PEACE. I WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY THE SINCERE CONDOLENCES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ISRAEL TO THE AMERCIAN PEOPLE AND THE BEREAVED FAMILIES.

MG/MG
INST.

(לעמ 8) מברק תנחומים מראש-הממשלה לנשיא ארה"ב בשל אסון התעופה בקנדה:

(ירושלים) להלן נוסח מברק התנחומים ששיגר הערב (יום ה') ראש-הממשלה, מר שמעון פרס, לנשיא ארה"ב, מר רונלד ריגן, בהיוודע דבר אסון התעופה הכבד בקנדה:

"אנו מזועזעים ועטופי יגון לנוכח הטרגדיה הנוראה שאירעה היום.

האנשים הצעירים שקיפדו את פתיל חייהם בהתרסקות המטוס שירתו את משימת שמירת שלום העולם.

ברצוני לשגר למשפחות השכולות ולעם האמריקאי את תנחומיהם הכנים של ממשלת ישראל ועם ישראל".

לעמ/אנ.19.40

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4271
** נכנס סודי
**
**
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אל: המשרד, נר: 245 , מ : ווש
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 111285, רח: 1400

סודי/מיידי

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד/ערב 1
העתק: שג. קהיר נ)
משיחה עם דנפורד נמצרים/ NEA ).
1. המשטר המצרי נתון תחת רישומם הקשה של ארועי מלטה וישנם כנראה חילוקי דעות בממשלה. ביטוי לכך, לדעתו, בביקורת שמתח "אלאהראם" על הטיפול בבעיה והצגתה על ידי משרד העתונות הממשלתי.
2. מבצע החילוץ היה מצרי טהור. המצרים עמדו על כך. לשאלתי באם היה בא לעולם אילולא "אקילה לאורו" השיב שמשובנע שכן אך בפחות שיתוף פעולה עם ארה"ב. רו סייעה בעצות ובמסירת נתונים DATA . המלטרים גם הם שמרו על פרופיל נמוך וטוענים שהמועד לחילוץ נקבע על פי שיקול מצרי בלבד. שתי מסקנות צפות כבר לגבי העתיד, הגברת שיתוף פעולה המצרי-אמריקאי בלוחמה בטרור. הצבת חלק מכח "ידלתא" באזור. מדיניות ארה"ב תהיה להמשיך ולסייע בכל שביכולתם לגורמים מקומיים במקרים כנ"ל.

3. מנגד, אין ספק שהרעיון של חטיפת המטוס הוא לובי, התכנון של אנשי אבו נדיאל והביצוע של צוות בינערבי. החוטף שנתפס הוא תוניסאי והוא שהצביע על ראש הקבוצה כמצרי החי זמן רב בלוב. אצבעותיה של לוב מרוהות גם בשל כך שהחוטפים בקשו לשוחח אך ורק עם הלובים. באור לנחיתת המטוס במלטה, מסתכר שהטייס הוא שעמד על כך בין מסיבה שהלחץ במטוס ירד כתוצאה מהירי של איש בטחון מצרי שנקב חור בדופן ובין משיקולים אחרים השמורים עם הטייס.
אין בפיו תשובה באשר למקום העלאת הנשק למטוס. שתי משלחות אמריקאיות יצאו כבר לנמה"ית של קהיר ואתונה.
4. אינו חורה שהמצב ייצא משליטת המשטר למרות הביקורת על האסון. מסתבר שהביקורת היא על התוצאות ובשל כך על הביצוע, אך לא ידוע לו על גורם בעל ערך החולק על מדיניות מובארך להבות

בחוטפים.
5. הטיפול בנושא מסיט את המאמץ בתחום הכלכלי שהוא התחום המרכזי. מתחילים לוהות סימני אצבעותיו של רוהמי לוטפי אך עדיין בהילוך איטי. שורש הבעיה, בתמיד - החוב המצרי. הפער כיום עומד על ביליון דולר גם בתוצאה מהתרחשויות בתחומים שאינם בשליטה מצרית, לפחות שני הראשונים.

א) ירידת הכנסות מתיירות בשל מעשי הטרור.
ב) הירידה בהכנסות מנפט וחוסר ההסכמה בין מדינות אופ"ק. ג) סבסוד גבוה של מוצרי יסוד. נותרו עריין 250 מיליון דולר מה- SUPPLEMENTAL אך זה כמובן טיפה בים. ההסדר עם ה- IMF היה מקבל על החוב נ ובמיוחד לארה"ב) אך זה במחיר של החלטות דרסטיות שמצרים מתקשה לקבלן מחשש של השלכות פוליטיות פנימיות.
5. תהליך השלום. יש המשכיות במדיניות המצרית בלפי אש"ף. המינון הגבוה, לדעתו, גם לצרכים פנימיים, דהיינו שמובארך תומך בענין הפלס' ובפומבי, אך יש בכך מומנט של קביעות לטיפול מצרי מתמשך בנושא הפלס'. דנפורד מסכים שיש חילוקי דעות טקטיים בין מובארך וחוסיין, כגון האם ה- BOOST לאש"ף משרת השלום, על פי טענת מצרים, או את ערפאת על פי דעת ירדן. מאידך מצרים לא מקבלת במלואה את נוסחת הועידה הבינלי' של ירדן.

6. טאבה. המצרים עובדים בשני מישורים, הפשרת היחסים עם ישראל, גילויי רצון טוב בלפי רוהמי פרס, שליחות קנדיל ועוד. ואילו במישור המומ' של טאבה עצמו, הדגש הוא על עבודת שתי הוערות ו' שתעסוק בבוררות ו' שתפל בצדדים המעשיים שישקפו את הסטטוס קוו בשטח. לשאלתי האם יש עתה עם חידוש השיחות מקום ליתר אופטימיות השיב שמעריף לדבר במונחים ריאליים יותר המשתקפים בקשיים שיש לכל צד עם "הציבור CONSTITUENCY שלו".
אלי אבידן==

תפ: שהת,רהט,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/טרכו,רס,אמן,ממד,קידר, מצרים,מצפא,סייבל

15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

| | |
|---|---|
| סוג | מספר |
| דף | תוכן | דפים |
| סווג בשחוני | שמור |
| דחיפות | מיידי |
| תאריך וזמן | 85'מצ'111630 |
| מספר | |

261

אל : מצפ"א

קונגרס -החלטת ההמשך: לשלנו 161

א. המצב הפרלמנטרי.

כמדווח - הדיון במליאת הסנט על גירסתם להחלטה הנ"ל נפתח ביום ו' שעבר.

ב. עדכון

הדיון במליאה נסתיים אתמול בלילה (10).היום נפתחה הוועידה ( Conference ) בין נציגי שני הבתים.

ג. צפי

ייעשו מאמצים עליונים בכדי לסיים את כל התהליך החקיקתי וגם להחתים את הנשיא עד מחר (12) בחצות (אור ליום ו'). שעה שחפוג החלטת ההמשך הקצרה הנוכחית, במגמה להקל על עבודת הוועידה ולהגיע לגירסה מוסכמת, מדברים על גאפטרות ב השמטת כל תיקון שיש בו יסוד פוליטי ושאינו שייך ישירות לעניין ההקצבות.

ויטה לאבן

למדן

שהם רהד בשל גלגל בקטו ברורי טטיב אוקר
ב 3 3 1 1 1 1 3

15

אל: המשרד

יום ... שעה ...
שמור
סוג בשחוני .....
מיידי
דחיפות .....
דצמ' 11 1200
תאריך וז"מ .....
מספר מברק .....244...

אל: מצפ"א

דע: מ/מנכ"ל. כלכלית. מנכ"ל אוצר.
העתק: כלכלה. כאן

קונגרס: איזון התקציב

לאחר חדשים של דיון ומו"מ, נציגי שני הבתים הגיעו אתמול (10) לעמק השוות על הצעת חוק שמיועד להביא לאיזון התקציב של ארה"ב עד שנת התקציב 1991 (המתחילה ב-1.10.1990). הנשיא ריגאן הודיע שהוא תומך בהצעת חוק זה (הידוע כחוק "גירהם-רודמן" ולפעמים "חוק גרייהם-רודמן-הולינגס", ע"ש יוזמיו בסנט), אם כי הנוסחה שהתקבלה בועידת הינה בעיקר גירסת הדמוקרטים שתביא לקיצוצים כבדים בתקציב הבטחון ואולי תצריך הטלת מסים נוספים (בניגוד לנטיית הנשיא) אם הממשל ירצה לשמור את תקציב הבטחון ברמתו הנוכחית.

2. מצפים ששני הבתים יאמצו את הגירסה המוסכמת הימים אלה (אפילו היום).

3. החוק מבוסס על קיצוצים עמוקים ופרוגרסיביים במגמה לחסל את הגרעון העומד כיום על כ-200 מליון דולר לשנה. קיצוצים אלה יחולו חלק, ורק חלק, מהתקציב הכולל במשך חמש השנים הבאות. יצויין שכמו בישראל חלק לא מבוטל של התקציב כאן משועבד לתשלומים על החוב הלאומי הטופח (במסגרת החוק מעלים את "תקרת החוב" לשני (2) טריליון דולר). מה עוד שהדמוקרטים דאגו להציא מאיום הקיצוצים מספר לא קטן של תכניות חברתיות. כתוצאה מכך, כל משקל הקיצוצים יפול על חלק קטן יחסי של התקציב - ובתוכו סיוע החוץ, לרבות הסיוע שלנו. (ראו נא הקטעים הרצ"ב מעתון ה"וושינגטון פוסט" דהיום על ההוראות העיקריות של החוק).

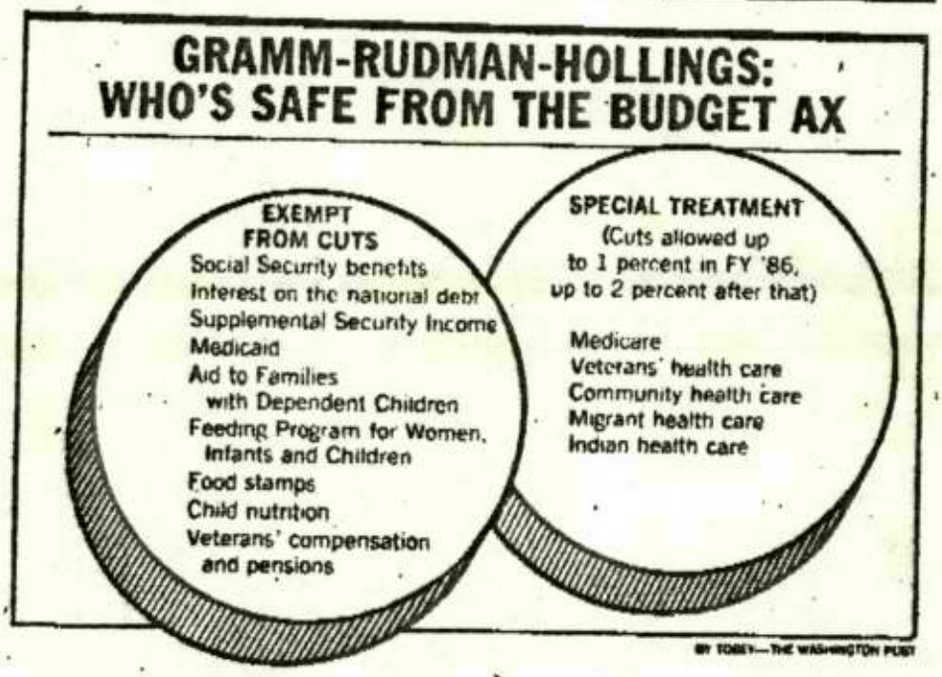
4. אימפקט החוק יהיה מיידי הואיל והוא מחייב קיצוצים בסך של 11.7 בליון דולר עד ה-1.3.86. השלכות הקיצוצים על סיוע שלנו בטווח הקצר וגם בטווח הארוך יותר אינן ידועות עדיין. כמובן נעקוב מקרוב, ועוד נדווח.

5. להשלמת התמונה, יצויין שהקונגרס "תפס תאוצה" ומזרז את הטיפול במספר חוקים תקציביים נוספים. אתמול הודיע הנשיא שהוא תומך בגרסה דמוקרטית לחוק בדבר תיקון מערכת המיסוי שהתקבלה בסוף השבוע שעבר במליאת בית הנבחרים, כך שהשתפרו הסיכויים שחוק בנושא זה יתקבל עוד השנה. בנושא אחר מליאת הסנט השלימה אתמול את הדיון על הצעת החלטת החמשך המקפת, ותועידה בעניין זה נפתחת היום.

יוסף למדן
למדן

-23-

שרה רדד נשל ב/נשל בקשו ברמו מלמ"ר אודה


GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS:
WHO'S SAFE FROM THE BUDGET AX
EXEMPT FROM CUTS
Social Security benefits
Interest on the national debt
Supplemental Security Income
Medicaid
Aid to Families with Dependent Children
Feeding Program for Women, Infants and Children
Food stamps
Child nutrition
Veterans' compensation and pensions
SPECIAL TREATMENT
(Cuts allowed up to 1 percent in FY '86, up to 2 percent after that)
Medicare
Veterans' health care
Community health care
Migrant health care
Indian health care
BY TOBEY—THE WASHINGTON POST

סוג בטחוני.....
דחיפות.....
תאריך ודשה.....
244



# Main Provisions of Balanced-Budget Legislation

Following are the main provisions of the mandatory balanced-budget legislation approved yesterday by a House-Senate conference committee and scheduled to be voted on today in the House and Senate:

■ **DEFICIT TARGETS:** In fiscal 1987, the deficit should drop to $144 billion; in 1988, $108 billion; 1989, $72 billion, 1990, $36 billion; and by 1991, the budget must be balanced. In all years except 1991, when no leeway is allowed, the deficit may exceed the target by up to $10 billion without triggering mandatory budget cuts, but once triggered, those cuts must be sufficient to bring the deficit within the target for that year. The estimated deficit in the current fiscal 1986 budget is about $200 billion.

■ **TIMING:** In August of each year, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office will submit to the General Accounting Office separate estimates of the likely budget deficit for the fiscal year that begins on Oct. 1. If the GAO certifies that the deficit will exceed the mandatory target by more than $10 billion that year, it will draft a plan for across-the-board budget cuts to meet the target. On Sept. 1, the president will issue an order imposing mandatory cuts, but the order will not become effective until Oct. 15. During this six-week period, Congress may reach the deficit target by enacting its own program of budget cuts, tax increases or a combination of both.

■ **SPECIAL 1986 PROVISIONS:** The current fiscal year is treated separately in the legislation. The deficit target for this year is $171.9 billion, with no $10 billion leeway allowed. However, because the fiscal year is already under way, only a maximum $11.7 billion cut would be imposed this year even if this is not sufficient to meet the fiscal 1986 deficit target. The president's order imposing the cuts is to be issued on Feb. 1 and become effective on March 1. Most other major provisions of the bill are the same for 1986 and later years.

■ **EXEMPT PROGRAMS:** Social Security, Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Women's, Infant's and Children's nutrition program, Supplemental Security Income, Food Stamps, Child Nutrition, Veterans Compensation, Veterans Pensions and interest on the national debt are exempt from all mandatory cuts.

■ **HEALTH CARE PROTECTION:** Medicare, Veterans Health, Community and Migrant Worker Health and Indian Health programs are provided special protection from deep mandatory cuts. These programs could be cut by no more than 1 percent this year and 2 percent in later years regardless of the size of the total cut needed to reach the deficit target.

■ **DEFENSE/DOMESTIC PARITY:** The total of mandatory cuts imposed in any year must come 50 percent from the defense budget and 50 percent from domestic programs.

■ **DOMESTIC CUTS:** Programs with provisions for annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) such as pensions could be cut by no more than the total COLA in any one year. All other domestic programs would be subject to an equal, across-the-board percentage cut sufficient to produce savings equal to 50 percent of the total budget cut needed to reach the deficit target.

■ **DEFENSE CUTS:** The president was granted limited flexibility in 1986 only in imposing the remaining 50 percent across-the-board cut on the defense budget. At his option, budget categories that set the size and pay of the uniformed military services could be exempted from mandatory cuts. However, if he invokes that exemption, additional cuts would have to be made elsewhere in the defense budget to produce the same amount of total savings. The president may also cut some items by as much as twice the mandated cut in any year in order to reduce the cut imposed on other items in the same budget category. For example, in the case of a 4 percent across-the-board cut, the president could impose up to an 8 percent cut on the procurement of an older line of military aircraft in order to preserve funds to buy newer aircraft.

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד | בטחון | ניו-יורק

235

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 - WEDNESDAY - DECEMBER 11, 1985

COLUMNS

*** WASH. POST-Philip Geyelin-"Mideast: Hot And Cold"Hussein's brightening hopes for movement in the Arab-Israeli "peace process" are collapsing almost as fast as they were building up, with active US encouragement. The year is up and its nearly impossible to find a valid reason why the outlook is so bleak. The king has not abandoned his efforts, and Jordanian officials are remarkable generous in the credit they give Peres for him good faith. Not wo with the US; the king is putting about that the Americans have lost interest - for reasons he cannot fathom. The spoiler in the "peace process" now appears to be nothing more than the vagaries of Reagan's attention span.There is no case for blowing hot and cold for no good reason - other than the administration's inability to establish an agenda of serious concerns and to hold to it under pressure of distractions. (This article was cabled in full this morning.)

THE PRESS REPORTS

Shultz Says PLO Remains An Outsider

WASH. POST-Goshko-Shultz said that the PLO "excludes itself as a player" in the Middle East peace process and cannot expect to gain international acceptance while it refuses to accept Israel's right to exist. "The PLO is not entitled to any payment in advance so long as it rejects what are the basic premises of the peace process," Shultz said in a wide-ranging speech that focused on what he called "tactical differences" between the US and its European allies over such issues as the Middle East and Central America. Shultz said that "unlike some of our European friends we feel" "that positive gestures toward the PLO while it has not accepted UN Security Council resolutions guaranteeing Israel's right to exist "only mislead its leaders into thinking their present inadequate policy is gaining them international acceptance and stature."

Egypt, Israel Take Step Toward Taba Agreement

WASH. POST-(Wires)- Israel and Egypt moved closer today to an agreement on a disputed beachfront tract at Taba on their border in the Sinai, raising hopes for early resumption of normal relations between the two countries. A compromise agreement on concurrent conciliation and arbitration of the territorial dispute could be hammered out before the end of negotiations

בהו- מלפני כולן תבוקרו שלחים. מעניא שלחתי מ לפניך

ולברכה

being held in Herzliya now. Avraham Tamir said, "If you ask me whether I'm optimistic, I'm optimistic."

West Bank Set To Regain Some Local Rule

WASH. POST-Claiborne-A measure of local rule will be restored to Nablus, this month for the first time in nearly four years when the Arab Chamber of Commerce takes over the running of civil functions from an appointed Israeli mayor.The planned transfer of responsibility has deeply divided this intense city.Advocates of the move say it will improve living conditions and could lead to elections within a year while opponents condemn any cooperation with Israeli occupation authorities.Israeli officials said the move is part of a fulfillment of Peres' pledge last year "to improve the quality of life" in the occupied territories by restoring some of the Arab self governance taken away following the anti-Israeli turmoil of the late 1970s.

Israel Fears That US Questioning Of Officials Could Open 'Can Of Worms'

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Curtius- The questioning, by a US team, of Israelis implicated in the Pollard spy affair may further strain relations between the nations, say officials in Jerusalem. Both countries seem aware that the questioning could make matters worse. "We could be opening a can of worms," says on US diplomat. The Israeli govt. is painfully aware of the damage that may be caused to the Israeli intelligence community if the govt. is seen to be sacrificing intelligence operatives for political expediency. Israeli officials expressed relief that the team is headed by Sofaer, legal adviser to the State Dept. The State Dept. is seen as more sensitive to Israeli fears of damaging its intelligence community or causing more rifts in the already fragile coalition govt.

East, West Germans Cooperate In Trial Of Former Nazi

WASH. POST-(Reuter)-East and West German court officials met at the former Buchenwald concentration camp today in an unprecedented joint effort to reconstruct the alleged murder of communist leader Erndt Thaelmann more than 40 years ago. The meeting was part of the trial of Wolfgang Otto, a former sergeant in the Nazi SS guard who is accused of complicity in murdering Thaelmann. Otto is being tried in the West German city of Krefeld. Otto denies the charges.

Neo-Nazis Cultivate Farmers Religiously

*** WASH. TIMES-Seper- Using its perception of Jesus as its lever, the Identity church movement in Dodge City, Kansas has been attempting to wedge its doctrine of racism and anti-Semitism into the Midwest for several years. Their divine mission, is to overthwor the US govt. and replace it with "white Christians." They have filled bunkers with explosives and automatic weapons in preparation for a coming "race war" in which non-whites and Jews will be eliminated.Identity literature says that the second coming of Christ is at hand

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and that cities across America will "go up in flames" following a giant race war. Only members of the Identity movement, they claim, will survive to build "a new Israel" in America.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on trying to BAN all cigarette adds, the economy, etc.

אלונית

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| דחיפות: | מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק | דף: 1 |
| סווג בטחוני: | טופס מברק | מתוך: 2 |
| תז"ח: 1113 | א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ח. סמנכ"ל אמית"ק. הסברה. מצפ'א. מס"ד. יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת. לע"ש. | |
| נר : 0366 | ד ע : וושינגטון. | |
| | מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק. | |

News Summary December 11, 1985

Editorials

NYP "Just Call It Down Home Hospitality" Attorney General Meese says, "The evidence indicates that Nicaragua is fast becoming a terrorist country club, offering refuge to members of the PLO, the Basque ETA, the IRA, and West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang."

Columns

NYT-Kenneth Bialkin "After the Israeli Spy Case" The arrest of Pollard was a sobering and unpleasant event. Israel's American friends are sorry and even angry about what happened. Our support for Israel and its people will not change. Israel has apologized and said it will investigate the breach of its policies against espionage in the US. The US has accepted and has indicated that the friendship and mutual cooperation will continue. This is how it should be. Still, some will use this episode to undermine support for Israel and challenge American Jews. American Jews do not believe their support for Israel and Zionism is in any way inconsistent with their committment to America--and it is not. Both Israel and the US are trying to handle the case with mutual good will and patience.

Press Reports

American Arabs in Danger

NYT-Shenon-The Director of the FBI said that Arab-Americans had entered a "zone of danger" and were targets of violence by seeking to harm "enemies of Israel." Webster said he found links among a series of recent attacks on Arab-Americans although he refused to provide details. Militant Jewish groups have come under suspicion in five terrorist attacks this year. Arab-American groups welcomed the comments.

Village Voice-Ridgeway 12/17-There are questions about the JDO and its leader, Mordecai Levy, in the recent attacks on Arab-Americans. The JDO has a current enemies list of 45 people, called "Operation Wipe Out." A previous list, "Operation Clean Sweep," included the name of Alex Odeh, who was murdered in a bomb attack. There are now 2,000,000-3,000,000

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| סווג בסתונית: | טופס מברק | מתוך: 2 |
| תז"ח: | | אל: |
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American Arabs, mostly third generation Americans and Christian, Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox. They bear the brunt of increasing anti-Arab sentiment. In Michigan, the substantial community of poor, first-generation American-Arabs was the object of ridicule in a recent mayoral campaign where candidate Mike Guido appealed to the voters' fear of how the "Arab problem" could ruin property values. During the 1984 Presidential campaign, Mondale returned contributions from American Arabs, as did Mayor Goode of Philadephia. Jackson was openly mocked for his support of Palestinians. Zogby states that the Democratic Party will not accept Arab support.

Shultz Backs Aid to Foes of Soviet Union, Discusses PLO/Peace Process

*** NYT-Gwertzman-Shultz said, in an air-borne news conference on his way to Europe, that US efforts to promote Mideast peace talks by the end of the year had not been successful. He said the two main sticking points were resolving which Palestinians should be allowed to participate and what kind of international setting should be established for the talks. The Jordanians and Egyptians believe the PLO should be involved, but so far, they have not made any statements on the acceptance of Israel that would meet US conditions. There is no indication that Israel would agree to any PLO participation. Shultz did not accept assertations that the PLO has become more moderate. "The PLO is not entitled to any payment in advance so long as it rejects, what are, after all, the basic premise of the peace process." Seeming to justify Israel's refusal to talk to the PLO, he said "A country cannot be expected to make concessions to those who resort to terrorism and who treat negotiation as only a way station on the road to its ultimate destruction."

Syrian Prime Minister in Jordan

NYT-special-Prime Minister al-Kassem arrived in Jordan amid speculation that he is carrying an invitation to Hussein.

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| תאריך: 12.11.85 | שם השולח: לוכה רן | | אישור: |

# official text

DECEMBER 10, 1985

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S CHANUKAH MESSAGE

THE FOLLOWING CHANUKAH MESSAGE BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN WAS RELEASED BY THE WHITE HOUSE DECEMBER 9, 1985:

I AM DELIGHTED TO SEND MY WARMEST GREETINGS TO EVERYONE MARKING THE JOYOUS FEAST OF CHANUKAH, WHICH COMMEMORATES ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND SYMBOLIC EVENTS IN JEWISH HISTORY.

THE STORY OF THE MACCABEES AND THEIR BRAVE STRUGGLE HAS INSPIRED JEWISH FAMILIES DOWN THROUGH THE AGES, CALLING TO MIND THE VALOR AND ZEAL OF THEIR FOREBEARS AND BRINGING TO LIFE THE RICH CHARACTER OF THEIR HERITAGE. CHANUKAH PROVIDES A FITTING OPPORTUNITY TO REFLECT ON THE GIFTS A GENEROUS GOD EVER WILLS TO BESTOW ON THOSE WHO ARE FAITHFUL TO HIM.

AS EACH CANDLE OF THE MENORAH IS LIGHTED OVER THE EIGHT DAYS OF CELEBRATION, JEWISH FAMILIES GRATEFULLY REMEMBER THE MIRACLE OF CELEBRATION, JEWISH FAMILIES GRATEFULLY REMEMBER THE MIRACLE OF GOD'S SUSTAINING LOVE WHICH HAS BROUGHT THEM THROUGH EVERY TRIAL AND PERSECUTION. THE MIRACLE OF THE FLAME IS A MESSAGE OF HOPE AGAINST GREAT ODDS, OF REDEDICATION IN THE MIDST OF DOUBT AND OPPRESSION. IT, AND ALL THE OTHER BEAUTIFUL TRADITIONS OF CHANUKAH, REMIND PEOPLE EVERYWHERE THAT THE LIGHT OF GOD'S PRESENCE CAN NEVER BE EXTINGUISHED BY THE NIGHT OF FEAR AND HUMAN MALICE.

NANCY JOINS ME IN WISHING HIS CHOICEST BLESSINGS ON ALL WHO OBSERVE THIS HOLIDAY. MAY THE FIRES OF FAITH AND REVERENCE YOU SEEK TO REKINDLE ON THIS FEAST BLAZE WITH RENEWED POWER THE WHOLE YEAR THROUGH.

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

# COMMENTS

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U.S SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
ON THE PLO

Delivered before the Pilgrims' Society,
London, England, 10 December 1985:

"We differ with some of our European friends over the role of the PLO. To us it seems obvious that the PLO excludes itself as a player so long as it rejects UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist. Is the PLO becoming a more moderate organization? Will it renounce 'armed struggle'? We shall see. Meanwhile, the PLO is not entitled to any payment in advance so long as it rejects what are, after all, the basic premises of the peace process. A country cannot be expected to make concessions to those who resort to terrorism and who treat negotiation as only a way station on the road to its ultimate destruction. If PLO policy changes, that fact will be acknowledged. We have always said this. Unlike some of our European friends, however, we feel that gestures toward the PLO while it has not accepted 242 and 338 only mislead its leaders into thinking their present inadequate policy is gaining them international acceptance and stature."

"For diplomacy does not depend on goodwill alone; it does not depend on good intentions alone. Sometimes it depends on single-mindedness and will. In Lebanon two years ago, the Syrians, listening to the debate in the United States, concluded we were 'short of breath,' as they put it; the rationale of our diplomacy -- that the 17 May Agreement was the way to bring Israeli withdrawal -- was itself undercut when Israel pulled back."

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| תז"ח: 101330 | אל: לש' סמנכ"ל. מע"ח. סמנכ"ל אמיתי"ק. הסברה. מנפ'א. סמ"ד. יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת. לע"ת. | |
| נד: 0318 60-111 | רע: וושינגטון. | |
| | מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק. | |

News Summary December 10, 1985

Editorials

NYT "After OPEC" The fact that oil prices will fall is just desert for a greedy cartel. But it could lull the US into again accepting dependence on imported energy. It also promises shocks to the economies of poor oil oil producing nations. OPEC's demise is a hard-won gain. It should not be squandered.

Columns

NYP-Podhoretz "The Case of the Spy for Israel" The arrest of Pollard has revived the old Jewish anxiety over "dual loyalty." The fact is, 75% of Americans do not question the loyalty of their Jewish compatriots to America. The other 25% suspect that Americans Jews are more loyal to Israel than the US. Some of these people are outright bigots and just use this excuse to attack Jews. Others believe that US support of Israel is contrary to US national interests. These arguments do not merit reply. But, there is a group who misinterprets the American Jewish commitment to Israel primarily in terms of politics. This misunderstanding can be cleared up. Israel has become a religion for many US Jews. State or no state, Jews are being threatened with extinction as Jews and only because they are Jews. Israel's right to exist has been denied from the very beginning by its neighbors. If Pollard is guilty, he is not only guilty of treason against the United States, he is also guilty of sinning against the Jewish people. The Israeli authorities who employed him are guilty of the same sin as well.

US Widens Probe of Spy Scandal

NYP-Lathem-The State Dept. has expanded its investigation of the Israeli spy scandal to determine whether America's top Mideast ally has conducted other espionage operations against the US. A top State Dept. official said that the team going to Israel will examine "related activities in the US which were inconsistent with official Israeli policy." Wire service reports last week reported that the Pollard case may only be the "tip of the iceberg."

UN Adopts Resolution on Terror

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NYT-Sciolino-The General Assembly unanimously adopted a landmark resolution that condemns all acts of terrorism as "criminal." The resolution was praised as a step towards dealing with with one of the most divisive issues before the UN. Terzi called the resolution " a historic landmark in the endeavor of the UN to put an end to criminal acts" of terrorism. The resolution was adopted without roll call after Cuba switched its position and Israel and Burkina Faso, which had abstained, joined in the vote.

8 Israeli Soldiers Die in Fire

NYT-special-8 Israeli soldiers died in a fire of unknown origin that destroyed the barracks on a military base in the occupied West Bank. Three Arab guerrilla organizations took responsibility for the fire, but those assertations were dismissed by the area commander who said that no signs of infiltration has been found.

Letters

NYT-How can the US and the Soviet Union speak of World Peace when they continue to ignore a conflict unprecedented in the history of the Mideast. The Iran-Iraq war is the bloddiest conflict since the last world war. The barbaric policies of Khomeini continue on, but the conflict has also opened the doors for greater Soviet presence in the regio Ironically, it is also known that some US allies--Israel, Britain, France and West Germany--have facilitated the sale of armaments to both warring factions.

Cartoons

ND-Lord-Arab (OPEC) brings his Rolls Royce to a car dealer for "somethi more efficient on fuel" and the dealer gives him a bicycle.

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| אישור: | שם השולח: אלכס לוי | תאריך: 10.12.85 |

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| דחיפות: מיידי | **מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק** | דף: ___ |
| סווג בטחוני: סודי | **טופס מברק** | מתוך: __ |
| תז"ח: 101230 | אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א | |
| נר: 0316 11/85-59 | רע: וושינגטון | |
| | מאת: קונכ"ל ניו יורק | |

פרשת פולארד. בשבועות האחרונים נפגשתי בכל יום עם קבוצות שונות של אנשים, לרוב- כמובן- יהודים, אך גם לא יהודים רבים. זאת בגלל קבלות הפנים הנמשכות מצד אירגונים שונים לרגל כניסתי לתפקיד, הן בניו יורק עצמה והן בקהילות שונות בסביבה. חג החנוכה הביא לגל חדש ונוסף של טקסים פומביים, בהם נפגשתי גם עם צירי קונגרס, מחוקקים מאולבאני, אנשי מימשל מקומי מכל הרמות, ממנהלי מחוזות ועד ראשי ערים ואחרים. רבים מביניהם אינם יהודים.

המעניין הוא שבכל האירועים הללו היו ההתיחסויות הפומביות לישראל ידידותיות וחמות כמו תמיד, בסגנון הסופרלטיבי המקובל כאן, ללא שפרשת פולארד אוזכרה כלל. אמנם משוחחים על פרשה זו באופן פרטי, אבל לא נוכחתי בגילויים מיוחדים של דאגה. כיוצא מן הכלל אזכיר מדען ישראלי הנמצא כאן שסיפר לי ששמע שתי הערות ביקורתיות מעמיתים אמריקאים לגבי ריגול מדעי.

בין ההסברים השונים ששמעתי לתופעה זו של חוסר ענין בפרשה- אגב, בניגוד למה שקוראים בעתונות הישראלית- ראויים לציון הדברים הבאים:

א. פרשת פולארד אינה דומה לפרשת הזוג רוזנברג או לפגיעה באנית "ליברטי" ואסור לאבד פרופורציות.

ב. הכל מרגלים את הכל. גם בנות ברית אחרות של ארה"ב מרגלות בודאי בארה"ב. סביר להניח שגם ארה"ב מרגלת בישראל. מאחר שכולם עושים זאת אין טעם להתרגש יתר על המידה בגלל ריגול ישראלי.

עלי להוסיף שלמרות האמור לעיל ישנה ציפיה להתפתחויות היכולות לשנות את המצב. קודם כל למה שיתפרסם כתוצאה מביקור הצוות האמריקאי שיצא ארצה, ושנית- מה שיעלה במשפט פולארד.

יגר

מ.י.

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| תאריך: 10.12.85 | שם השולח: מ. יגר | אישור: |

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

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מצפ"א. אירופה 3. ממ"ד/ביג"ל 1.

**הפסגה בג'נבה - הערות**

1. ההישג העיקרי שנפל בחלקם של שני הצדדים הוא שניתן להפגש ולא להסכים במרבית (אם לא כל) הנקודות העוסקות בתוכן ולחזור הביתה כ"ידידים", עם הרגשה טובה ומתוך הסכמה להמשיך ולהפגש בעתיד. בעבר יש לזכור פער כה רחב כפי שהתגלה בג'נבה היה עשוי להסתיים בטריקת דלת סובי' חוץ האשמת ארה"ב וניהול מסע תעמולה שלוח רסן נגדה. מצב זה אולי מייחד את גורבצ'וב מקודמיו בכך שמוכן להמשיך ולהאבק בשורה של מפגשים כשהדגש על תוכן ולא (רק) על תעמולה כבעבר. גורבצ'וב סבל אולי מצוות שלא היה מבריק במיוחד אך מסתבר שגם עפ"י דברי האמריקאים שהוא נשא ונתן עם ריגאן כשוות מול שווה.

2. ניתן לשמוע מה על קיומם של מאזנים שונים באשר לג'נבה ותוצאותיה. האפוריה מיד לאחר ג'נבה שהאמריקאים "באו וניצחו" הולך ומתחלף בהרגשה שזו היתה "בעיטת כבוד" מוצלחת אבל בדרבי בעל מקפר טיבובים שטרם החל. באשר לצד הסובייטי נדמה שממעטים בנקודות חיוביות עמן שב למוסקבה (א) הכרה בגורבצ'וב כמנהיג (יש לזכור ששום מנהיג סובייטי, אם זכרוני אינו מטעה לא יצא לפסגה פחות מ-9 חודשים לאחר שמונה לתפקידו) והאפקט שיש לכך על דעת הקהל הבינ"ל והמקומית בבריה"מ. (ב) גורבצ'וב לא חזר בו מדבר ועמד בתקיפות על עמדותיו ( SDI , זכויות אדם וגם בנושאים איזוריים). (ג) השיג דברים במישור הבילטרלי שנמנעו מבריה"מ בשל אפגניסטן - חילופי תרבות ומדע, ובשל פולין טיסות "אירופלוט". (ד) פתיחת קונס"ל בניו-יורק. משמעות הדבר שהק.ג.ב במסווה של פעילות קונסולרית יוכל לבוא במגע עם ציבור אמריקאי רחב ובהיתר. אין הדבר שקול כנגד פתיחת קונסוליה אמריקאית בקייב, שכן אין להניח שהציבור שם יבוא בשעריה. למאורע יש איפוא משמעות עקרונית, אמנם חשובה, אך פחות בעלת תוכן.

(ה) בריה"מ עומדת לקבל הלוואת בסך 400 מליון דולר מ-4 בנקים אמריקאים עפ"י היתר מלמעלה.

(ו) קבוצה של כ-150 אנשי עסק אמריקאים בראשות שר המסחר באלרידז' שוהה בבריה"מ. יש להניח במידת סבירות מתקבלת על הדעת שפרוש הדבר יותר עסקות עם בריה"מ. ניתן אולי למנות מאזן אמריקאי דומה אך החשוב בעיני ריגאן היה בתחום ההישגים התוכניים כמו שהוא יכול לעמוד במשימה של מו"מ מייגע לעיני התקשורת העולמית מול מזכ"ל סובייטי צעיר שזכה למעמד של "כוכב" בתחום יחסי הציבור. הטקטיקה שבחר "אחד על אחד" שנענתה בכשרון מצידו של גורבצ'וב הוכיחה עצמה. גרם יש לזכור שחלק לא קטן בשכנוע ריגאן לקיים הפסגה שמור לדעת הקהל כאן (עתונות קונגרס ועוד) ובמערב אירופה שלחצה לנסות ולבדוק שמא ניתן לעשות עסקים עם הסובי'.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

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| דף...2...מתוך...3...דפים | |
| סווג בטחוני..... | |
| דחיפות..... | |
| תאריך וז"מ..... | |
| שמור עפ"י מברק..... | |

295 2/3

3. גורבצ'וב העומד ערב ועידת מרכז המפלגה רצה לזכות בנקודות חיוביות בדעת הקהל הסובייטית אך בעיקר על פני "סוסי הדור הישן" שהתמודדותו עמם טרם נסתיימה. גם עתה לאחר ג'נבה הרפורמות בתחום הפנימי הכלכלי הארגוני והחינוכי (הביקורת בעתונות הסובייטית על הפיגור בביה"ס בתחום הטכנולוגי) עומדות בראש מעייניו של מנהיג בריה"מ. ההתמודדות עם ארה"ב, לפחות בג'נבה נועדה לסייע לו במאבקים הפנימיים שנכונו לו עוד. הדבר מסביר את "האובססיה" הסובייטית לפני ג'נבה ובעיצומה, לצאת משם עם תודעה משותפת שתאשר שעמד במבחן הבינ"ל הרציני הראשון.

4. אם הנחה זו תופסת הרי שהדבר מסביר את ההתמקדות הסובייטית בנושאי A.C שהם מבחן ליחסי מערב- מזרח תוך מאמץ להמלט לפי שעה מעיסוק בתחום הנושאים האיזוריים-מזה"ת. אסור שאי-האיכפתיות (כביכול) שהסובייטים הפגינו בנושא המזה"ת יטעה מישהו בכיוון ש'סובייטים יש בו עניין מישני. ההסבר שנשמע לפרופיל הנמוך שלהם בסוגייה זו - בג'נבה נובע מכך שהסובייטים נמצאים (א) בשלב של "בלימה" (סיור ברוטנס ופוליאקוב) של התפתחויות בלתי רצויות (ב) הערכת מצב ביחס לעמדות ומהלכי ירדן, אש"פ, סוריה, ארה"ב, וגם ישראל. בצד סימנים חיוביים, כגון ההתקרבות בין חוסיין לאסד (בהנחה שניתן לסמוך על האחרון), מתקבל ביקור מרפי בדמשק, לאחר תקופת העורות אורנה שהביאה הסורית, בחסתייגות. סימנים המגיעים מחוסיין ואסד (בנושא ועידה בינ"ל בהשתתפות בריה"מ והסדר כולל) - מעודדים אך צריך לעמוד על המשמר. כל זמן שהתמונה המגיעה מהמז"ת מעורפלת או לפחות בלתי ברורה, הסובייטים יעדיפו לשחק בקלפים "צמודים לחזה". הקו הסובייטי הבולט כעת במוסקבה הוא להוכיח שלא חל שינוי בעמדותיה (הנוקשות) של בריה"מ במזה"ת במאמץ להרגיע מדינות ערב (שמרניות כרדיקליות). אחד הביטויים לכך עשוי לשמש הפרסום בעמ' הראשון של "פראבדה" מה-29.11 ובו פניית ל"ארגון שחרור פלסטינה" עליה חתומה מועצת השרים (ממשלת) בריה"מ, ובו הזדהות העם הסובייטי עם מאבקו של העם הפלסטינאי להשגת מלוא זכויותיו, הגדרה עצמית ומדינה עצמאית נגד מדיניות של הסדרים נפרדים ביזמת האימפריאליזם והציונות. (א) הגוף הנ"ל בלתי מוכר (ב) הודעה בחתימת ממבריה"מ ובנושא משני (כביכול) יוצאת דופן, אלא שהחשוב הוא חזרה על עמדת בריה"מ בסוגיית הסדר בעיית המזה"ת.

6. ההתייחסות הסובייטית בג'נבה לבעיית אפגניסטן היא נושא למעין מחלוקת כאן. המזכיר, באמצעות הדובר, יצא בשובו בהודעה בעלת נימה אופטימית שתוקנה לאחר מכן. גורמים אחרים כגון מקפרלן טוענים שהעמדה הסובייטית לאחר ג'נבה הפכה ל"בלתי מעודדת" לאחר שבג'נבה גורבצ'וב נקט עמדה Business Like. הרושם הוא שגורבצ'וב אמנם השתמש בלשון מסבירה באריכות ורכה יותר אולי אך חזר על עיקרי המדיניות הסובייטית לגבי הוצאת הכוחות הסובייטים - לא לפני סידורים מספקים לאי התערבות חיצונית (פקיסטן) בנעשה בפנים. ההשקעות הסובייטיות שם אמנם עצומות בכ"א ובמשאבים כספיים המכבידים על התקציב הסובייטי,

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

2243/3

קובץ עברי

דף 3 מתוך 3 דפים

סוג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ח.....

שם שולח/ת עברית.....

אך ללא הסדרים מתאימים תכל עשוי מבחינתם לרדת לטמיון.

7. בנושא זכויות אדם ממלאים האמריקאים , לפי שעה פיהם מים לגבי הפרטים שהוחלפו בין הצמדים ריגאן-גורבצ'וב והמזכיר-שברנדזה. בשאלת יחסי בריה"מ - ישראל, מעריך אחד העקסקים בכך (דימיטרי סימס) גם ע"ט שיחות עם גורמים סובייטים שהבושא חורג ממיימדו הבילטרלי והוא חלת מימדי ולכן סבור. (א) גלובלי,כרוך ביחסי בריה"מ- ארה"ב (יחדות ארה"ב) (ב) אזורי. חלק ממדיניותה המז"תית של בריה"מ ונוגע לשאלת יחסיה עם הגורמים הערבים (ג) פנימי. היחס למיעוטים ובעיית ההגירה. לא נמצאו תימוכין, כאלה שהוזכרו בפני, שבריה"מ לא היתה חוזרת על מהלכיה ב-67. יש להניח שלו ניתן לה היתה מעדיפה להמנע מכך אך בתנאים דאז ולו אלה היו חוזרים על עצמם אין הוכחה שהיתה נוהגת אחרת.

אלי אבידן

אא.

שלח/ו דו"ח מאת אבידן נתן לרב-ב

13

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד 216

בטחון 163

| | |
|---|---|
| ס ו ג | ס ב ר ה |
| דף 1 ... מתוך A ... דפים | |
| סווג בטחוני ..... | |
| דחיפות ..... מקדם ... | |
| תאריך וז"מן 10:40 ... צמ 85 | |
| ..... | |

מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, לש' רוה"מ, לש' שהב"ט, לע"מ, רמ"ח קש"ח

**פרשת הרגול**

להלן מתוך ה"ניו ריפאבליק" 23.12.

עתונות

2 3 2 1 1 1 1

שהה רגל בנקל בלבו שנורן בטר הסבור

לגג סביר כבו בברגע

1 1 1

THE NEW REPUBLIC
DECEMBER 23, 1985

# WHY SPY?

In the year of the spy, the case that probably will be remembered the longest is that of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the civilian analyst working for the Navy who is accused of spying for Israel. It stands out, and deservedly so, because it is so incomprehensible. There's nothing new or difficult to understand about Soviet or Chinese espionage in the U.S. But the Pollard affair challenges many assumptions.

The FBI arrested Pollard on November 21 outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington, where he apparently had gone seeking protection. The next day, two Israeli scientific attachés, one in New York and one in Washington, flew home suddenly and unannounced. The State Department did not even learn of this departure until several days later. It then expressed "dismay" that Israel had refused the U.S. access to these attachés. According to leaks from Israel, the Israelis "ran" Pollard under the direction of Rafi Eitan, a shadowy and legendary Israeli agent (he helped capture Adolph Eichmann), who had been counterterrorism adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and was head of a quasi-independent agency for gathering scientific information under Begin, Shamir, and the current prime minister, Shimon Peres. It appears that in the latter capacity Eitan decided to use Pollard.

Israel's coalition government responded to these disclosures with dismaying slowness. For several days, the first reaction was no reaction: an expression of shock and consternation, as if the affair had been perpetrated by some third party. Finally, on December 1, Secretary of State Shultz and Prime Minister Peres worked out a deal: the Israeli Cabinet issued an apology, promised to dismantle the unit responsible, and pledged not to do it again. The State Department accepted the apology, and appears as eager as Israel to put this embarrassment behind it.

There is more than embarrassment at issue. But let us be clear exactly what more. The U.S. has discovered enormous damage from hemorrhagic leaks to the Soviet Union and China through the Walker spy ring, and the newly discovered Pelton and Chin affairs. Compared to the huge losses from these cases, the damage to U.S. security interests from Pollard is minuscule. None of the information (much of it apparently about the military disposition of the Arab countries surrounding Israel) had anything to do with American security, and none was to be turned over to nations hostile to the United States. The difference between Pelton and Pollard is the difference between harm and offense. The harm caused by Pollard is small, the offense great.

How great? After all, "friendly countries spy on friendly countries" all the time, former CIA directer Richard Helms said on ABC's "This Week." What's more, he added, they all know it. They spy on each other because no ally will share all its information with its friends. But the offense in the Pollard case is not so much the spying as the method of spying.

Allies collect information on one another in two main ways. One is called national technical means: information picked up by satellites or other technical devices. The other is human: agents. All countries have embassies staffed with attachés, many of whom, everyone knows, are there to gather information.

In this context, the U.S. has an enormous advantage over its allies. It has the world's most sophisticated network of satellites and communications interception technology. A current rumor in the Israeli press is that Pollard may have been asked to spy because the U.S. appeared to have information about the highest-level decision-making within Israel, and Israel wanted to find out how the U.S. had penetrated Israeli communications. Whether or not this is true, the general principle is true. Both sides gather information on the other through various means. Israel has few technological assets. And so, thought someone, Israel must compensate with a human agent.

But this someone was not a terribly deep thinker. It is one thing to use your own agents in another country to gather as much information as legally possible. It is another thing to recruit a foreign national for the purposes of betraying his nation's secrets. The second is an inexcusable breach of trust between allies. How could any Israeli have failed to grasp, to be daunted by, such an elementary and fundamental distinction?

It is a wonder that in its 40 years Israel has developed such an extraordinarily skilled military and such an extraordinarily inept politics. But in a sense the two are related. Israel's existence is guarded by Israel's military, or—perhaps more accurately—by its military mentality: a willingness to act decisively, relentlessly, and often at great risk, to secure higher ground. For 40 years that mentality has greatly rewarded Israel, and therefore has been greatly rewarded by Israel. Much of Israel's leadership comes out of the military high command. In the political culture of Israel, the result is not an authoritarian state of mind—Israel's polity hovers as close to anarchy as any Western democracy—but an operational state of mind: define an objective, identify the means, go after both until success.

The world of politics, and particularly diplomacy, is radically unsuited to such thinking. Diplomacy demands subtlety, particularly when dealing with allies. Subtlety is not on the curriculum at tank academies. And Rafi Eitan, certainly, never took the course. The result is the Pollard affair: operational thinking gone wild.

TWO YEARS AGO, someone—probably Eitan, though it is not yet clear if anyone higher up was involved—decided that it was important for Israel to obtain some information that the U.S. intelligence services refused to share with Israel. And to obtain it, he was willing not just to spy, but to use an American citizen for the spying.

What kind of information could possibly have been worth the risk and the betrayal? Israel and the U.S. share large amounts of information. Israel gives the U.S. information on the Middle East, and enormously useful data on captured Soviet equipment or battle-tested Israeli countermeasures against Soviet equipment. The U.S., in return, provides much satellite and electronic reconnaissance. But not all. Information on the military capacities and plans of countries friendly to the United States and potentially hostile to Israel (e.g., Egypt and Jordan) is routinely not shared.

Perhaps there is more information: Pollard was a counterterrorism expert, and perhaps he had access to information about terrorism that, for still obscure reasons, the U.S. supposedly withheld. And perhaps there is some truth to the story leaked out of Israel that he was also trying to find out how the U.S. was getting such high-level information about Israel. Perhaps he was working on an American Pollard in Jerusalem. For Israel this would be vital information. But compared to the offense to the United States and to the American-Israeli relationship, it amounts to nothing.

The relationship with the United States is, quite simply, the most important political fact of Israel's life. Apart from the Israeli army, there is nothing that protects Israel's existence more than American friendship and feeling for Israel. To jeopardize such a relationship is political stupidity of criminal magnitude.

But the Pollard affair is not just a badly calculated cost-benefit analysis. It betrays a profound incomprehension of the nature of America's relationship with Israel. The U.S. supports Israel both out of interest and out of a sense of moral rightness. To betray the trust of an ally by turning a citizen against his government is to see that relationship as based on nothing but interests. It is to argue that all is cynicism, each party merely uses the other, so why not use the other slightly more than house rules allow? This logic actively undermines the moral relationship between America and Israel. The rules of that relationship are not just rules of convenience. They form the structure of a political and moral intimacy rare in the relation between nations—a structure that can hardly sustain bad faith and betrayal.

The rule between any allies must be: if you want to gather information, put up an antenna and send out your agents. Don't break laws, and most of all, don't recruit your ally's nationals. In the past Israel has taken particular care not to recruit foreign Jews as spies, because suspicions of dual loyalty, though rarely expressed, are omnipresent. For the operational mind behind Pollard, the price of undermining the civic standing of all Diaspora Jews seemed a price worth paying.

Even on the operational level, the Pollard affair appalls. The man himself is boastful and inept, an Inspector Clouseau of spies. In the end, in pursuit of marginal national security objectives, the operational mind betrayed an astonishing ineptness in both political calculation and moral reasoning.

THE GOVERNMENT of Israel issued an apology, which the U.S. has accepted. Neither government wants the affair to be dragged out indefinitely, since it advances the interest of neither nation involved. The FBI may not even have intended to apprehend Pollard so publicly. Often when such things happen between allies, the spies are sent home and stern reprimands are issued through private channels. This may have been a bungled affair on all sides. The Reagan administration may never have intended a public scandal, particularly one that could bring down the moderate Peres government.

The coalition government appears to be working frantically to keep the affair from getting out of hand—that is, from implicating higher-ups. Some former Israeli intelligence officials believe that such an operation never could have been authorized without the approval of someone at a high political echelon. On the other hand, other intelligence officials deem it impossible that anyone at that level of political responsibility would have authorized such a lunatic scheme. We may never know.

But even so, Israel's high political leadership stand indicted. Either the senior political leaders, wrote the *Jerusalem Post*, "did not know what was happening—in which case they were horrendously derelict—or they did know, and in that case were horrendously reckless." We have profound sympathy for the Peres government. But we think it would be a mistake to declare the Pollard issue now closed. Even if the two governments wanted to hush up the affair, the free press and independent judiciary of democracies will not permit it. Apologies, even sincere apologies, are not enough, and attempts to place the blame as low as possible are unlikely to succeed. Better to

let all the heads roll as quickly as possible. Release all the information that will dribble out in Pollard's trial and in investigative reports. As the president said, "Let the chips fall where they may." Then the Pollard episode may finally be relegated to the annals of operational zealotry and remembered as a unique and bizarre violation of the relationship between two very close friends.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד 215 בטחון 157

1/2

20

מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת דע:לש' רוה"מ, לש' שהב"ט, לע"מ, רמ"ח קש"ח

פרשת הרגול

להלן מתוך תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד היום 10.12.

עתונות

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. A few brief announcements. First a reminder. There will be a background briefing on recent developments in southern Africa here in this room today at 2:00 PM. For your information, and not for attribution, the briefer will be Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker.

Available in the press office are copies of Secretary Shultz's prepared remarks before the Pilgrim Society earlier this morning in London. The subject of the Secretary's remarks: a new international era, the American perspective.

Also available is the prepared statement of Assistant Secretary Crocker before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this morning. His testimony was on recent developments in Liberia.

And finally, also available in the press office is a special report of the US Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, assessing how USIA should deal with the rising risk of terrorism at its facilities overseas. Questions?

Q Last night your office put out a statement about the investigation into the Pollard case using a rather cryptic phrase. It said that the Sofir (?) team is going to continue discussions into -- quote -- "related activities in the United States which were inconsistent with official Israeli policy." Can you explain what those related activities are?

MR. REDMAN: The statement referred in fact to "concerning the Pollard case and related activities."

Q Right.

MR. REDMAN: Related activities means simply, all aspects of the Pollard case, as the Secretary said on the aircraft on his way to London. There are no other cases that we no of.

שלום רב לכל מדינות ים תיכון | מדיניות שלום ישראל בעיקר הישראלית
בכפו לעלה

Q It says the Pollard case AND related activities. What are the related activities?

MR. REDMAN: The phrase meant to cover all aspects of the Pollard case.

Q Well, for example, what are these aspects that wouldn't be included in the phrase "the Pollard case"?

MR. REDMAN: It was simply a broader formulation, that's all.

Q Why is it necessary to make a broader formulation?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you an exegis of how that text was arrived at.

Q Well, what does it mean? In other words, why wouldn't the sentence be both legible and complete by saying "continued discussions concerning the Pollard case"?

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



MR. REDMAN: I can't argue with you on other formulations. I can only tell you that the phrase "related activities" was meant to refer to all aspects of the Pollard case.

Q So you can say flat out there is no other case.

MR. REDMAN: As the Secretary said, we know of no other cases.

Q Chuck, now that Sudan's foreign minister says that six or seven terrorists have left that country, is the State Department lifting its travel advisory for Khartoum?

MR. REDMAN: It's still premature for me to comment on that. I just saw those reports as I came in here. I'm sure that if that's true, that's a measure that we would welcome. Whether or not that in and of itself would be sufficient to lift the advisory, I'm not yet in a position to say. And as you're aware, there were other concerns expressed as well at the time. Ralph, did you have a question?

28

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

1/5

214

| | |
|---|---|
| סיווג | שגרה |
| דף...1...מתוך...5...דפים | |
| סווג בשחוני..... | |
| דחיפות...מקדם?..... | |
| תאריך וז"ח 101600.דצמ 85 | |
| [illegible] מס' מברק..... | |

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

להלן הקטעים הנוגעים לענינו ולמז"ת מתוך נאומו של המזכיר שולץ היום בלונדון (10.12).

אמריקה

2 3 1 3 1 1 4 1 4 ומעלה

שהיה רחב שהקל בעל בלבו הלחיץ לעמה רק אחד

שאריך לעשות הסמה ה

2/5

214

A NEW INTERNATIONAL ERA: THE AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

REMARKS BY

THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ

SECRETARY OF STATE

BEFORE THE

THE PILGRIMS' SOCIETY

LONDON, ENGLAND

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1985

We believe that peoples have a right to choose their own systems and their own leaders; that conflicts should be resolved whenever possible by negotiation and compromise; that a world of diversity and tolerance is a world compatible with our interests. We can live with any political solution that reflects the will of the parties and resolves their differences. Whether there is an important East-West dimension, as in the conflicts I have mentioned, or where there is less of an East-West dimension, as in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States adheres strongly to the view that negotiated political solutions represent the best hope for lasting peace. And this is our policy.

עמוד
דף 5 מתוך 3 דפים
סווג בתחום.....
דחיפות.....
תאריך וז"ח.....
שם' מברק.....

In the 1980s and beyond, most likely we will never see a world in a total state of peace -- or a state of total war. The West is relatively well prepared to deter an all-out war or attack on Western Europe or Japan; that's why these are the least likely contingencies. But day in and day out, we will continue to see a wide range of conflicts in a gray area between major war and millennial peace. Some of them -- not all -- will affect Western interests. Terrorism, particularly state-sponsored terrorism, is already a weapon increasingly resorted to by those seeking to undermine Western nations and friends of the West in the developing world. We must be equally well prepared and organized for this intermediate range of challenges.

We must recognize, as well, that we encourage moderate solutions not only by our own good faith but by denying success to those who seek radical solutions. In the Middle East, for example, the Arab world is divided: Moderates like Egypt and Jordan work actively for peace. But radicals oppose it.

*

Sometimes it is said that the slowness of the peace process is a source of radicalism because it builds frustration. Partly true. But the violence comes from the enemies of peace, from those who would be more angry if the peace process were making rapid progress. These extremists must be resisted, not appeased. They must be shown that military options don't exist, that blackmail and pressures will get nowhere -- and that negotiation is the only possible hope for achievement of legitimate Arab objectives.

We differ with some of our European friends over the role of the PLO. To us it seems obvious that the PLO excludes itself as a player so long as it rejects UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist. Is the PLO becoming a more moderate organization? Will it renounce "armed struggle"? We shall see. Meanwhile, the PLO is not entitled to any payment in advance so long as it rejects what are, after all, the basic premises of the peace process. A country cannot be expected to make concessions to those who resort to terrorism and who treat negotiation as only a way station on the road to its ultimate destruction. If PLO policy changes, that fact will be acknowledged. We have always said this. Unlike some of our European friends, however, we feel that gestures toward the PLO while it has not accepted 242 and 338 only mislead its leaders into thinking their present inadequate policy is gaining them international acceptance and stature.

For diplomacy does not depend on goodwill alone; it does not depend on good intentions alone. Sometimes it depends on single-mindedness and will. In Lebanon two years ago, the Syrians, listening to the debate in the United States, concluded we were "short of breath," as they put it; the rationale of our diplomacy -- that the May 17 Agreement was the way to bring Israeli withdrawal -- was itself undercut when ~~Israel pulled back.~~

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

1/2

המשרד לשיתוף פעולה אזורי

44 | 156 | 212

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

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - DECEMBER 10, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Judge Turns Down Bail For Accused Spy's Wife

WASH. POST-Feinberg & Pichirallo-A federal judge ruled yesterday that it would be a "threat to our national security" to release Anne Henderson-Pollard, wife of accused spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, and turned down a request to grant her bail. Meanwhile, the State Dept. confirmed that a delegation of State and Justice dept. officials will depart for Israel today to interview Israeli officials implicated in the case of Polalrd.The State Dept. announcement said the US delegation will "meet with Israeli officials to determine the facts through discussions and other forms of cooperation.

8 Soldiers Die In Israeli Fire

WASH. POST-Claiborne-Eight Israeli soldiers were killed and several injured when a bunkhouse in an Army base in the occupied West Bank erupted in flames, the Army command said. A Syrian based Palestinian guerrilla group, the DFLP claimed responsibility for the blaze,but Israeli Army officials said that while it is not ruling out the possibility of sabotage, initial investigation indicated that the fire started accidentally.

'Leaked'Film Of Sakharov Shown On West German TV

WASH. POST-(AP)-West GErman TV showed film today to Andrei Sakharov trudging along a street in Gorki, carrying two heavy suitcases to to a railroad station. The newspaper Bild Zeitung, which provided the film, said it "obviously" was shot with a hidden camera and was part of a Kremlin drive to rebut reports that SAkharov has been in poor health,

McFarlane Says More Effort Needed To Put Down Spying

WASH. TIMES-Gertz-McFarlane said yesterday the US should make greater efforts to reduce spying even at the cost of straining US-Soviet relations. He said "getting more serious on counterintelligence is an expression of realism" in US-Soviet relations. He said Reagan and his Cabinet officers have taken a different approach to spying in the US and plan to "tell it as it is" without regard for diplomatic repercussions. "We can't tolerate unbridled access to our secrets of the burgeoning number of hostile foreign

ב. ולבסוף פרק כלל מרגלים לטובת שלום

agents in our country," McFarlane said in response to questions after a speech before the World Affairs Council.

Karami Unveils New Peace Plan

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Karami unveiled a new peace plan, the seventh, for Moslem west Beirut yesterday as angry doctors at the American Univ. of Beirut demanded the release of two kidnapped colleagues.Mr. Karami said the Syrian sponsored plan to secure mostly Moslem west Beirut would be implemented at 5 a.m. tomorrow.

Austria To Allow Jews To Claim Artwork

BOSTON GLOBE-Tomforde-The Austrian Parliament is expected to pass a law this week allowing the return to the rightful owners and heirs of more than 8,000 pieces of art confiscated from Jews by the Nazis furing WWII. The treasures have been held by the Austrians in a former Carthusian monastery at Pauerbach near Vienna.

Neo-Nazi Groups Recruiting Farmers In Economic Despair

***WASH. TIMES-Seper-Militant white supremacist and neo-Nazi organizations are taking advantage of a growing farm crisis by enlisting American farmers in their efforts to oppose the federal govt. Armed with automatic weapons, tons of ammunition and an apparent blind willingness to kill and die for their cause, some members of these organizations have been engagedin a longstanding drive to seize control of the US govt. They have begun to weave their message of white supremacy, separatism and anti-Semitism into the fabric of America's heartland. They have organized seminars and have distributed phamplets and other documents. The literature blames the farm crisis on the Federal Reserve banking system, which the Posse claims, is controlled by "international Jewish bankers."

Crack Appears In Iran's Gulf War Stance?

WASH. TIMES-Borowiec-Cracks may be appearing in the previously uncompromising Iranian determination to pursue the Gulf War against Iraq, a conflict that is now in its sixth year. A message containing an as yet unspecified proposal for a compromise to end the war apparently was delivered to Saudi Arabia over the weekend by Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Akbar Belayati.
Mr. Belayati conferred in Riyadh with Prince Saud al Faisal al Saud. The talks are seen as part of an effort by Iran to drive a wedge between Iraq and its rich backers, such as Saudi Arabis and Kuwait, which have born the brunt of the cost of the war.

UN Condemns Terrorism
WASH. POST-(Wires)- The UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution condemning terrorist acts "wherever and by whomever committed" that kill innocent poeople. It was the first time UN members have agreed on a definition of terrorism as acts that "endager or take innocent human lives, and impair dignity of human beings"

33

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד 206
41
+ ניו-יורק

קבוצה סגורה
דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני.....שמור
דחיפות.....מיידי
תאריך וז"ח.....דצמ' 10 1100
מס' מברק.....

אל: מצפ"א. ארב"ל 2.
דע: נאו"ם.

יוניפיל: בהמשך לשלנו 194 למשרד ו-37 לנאו"ם.

רצוה העוזרים לוועדת ההקצבות בסנט מסבירים כי כעת החוק מכוון להקציב הכסף הדרוש להשתתפות ארה"ב במימון יוניפיל עד אפריל 1986 (דהיינו עד החידוש הבא של מנדט כ"כח). עד אז, על יוניפיל, מזכ"ל האו"ם ומחמ"ד לשכנע את הקונגרס שיוניפיל ממלא תפקיד חיוני. אם יצליחו בכך, יוקצב כסף נוסף במסגרת חוק התוספות התקציביות ( SUPPLEMENTAL BILL ); ואולם אם לא, יופסק מעשית חלקה של ארה"ב במימון הכח - על כל המשתמע מכך (כלומר, או שהאו"ם ייאלץ לגייס את הכספים החסרים ממקורות אחרים, או שיוניפיל יהיה נכה ולא יוכל להמשיך לתפקד).

למדן

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

210

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|---|---|
| דף | מתוך דפים |
| סווג בטחוני | שמור |
| דחיפות | מיידי |
| תאריך וז"ח | 101130 |
| מספר מברק | |

85 אבא 33

עו"ד עמרם בלום, משרד המשפטים

דע: שר התחבורה, ביילין מזכיר הממשלה, לשכת ראש הממשלה נוביק,

עמוס ערן (לשכת רוה"מ אנא העבירו), מנכ"ל אל-על, כלכלית,

אל - על מברקך מ- 10/12

א. אני מבין שעורך הדין יצר קשר עם ביל שרי.

ב. לענין הפיטורים - עד כמה שאני הבנתי דובר על כך שאם לאחר חזרת השובתים יהיה עודף כח-אדם, ניתן יהיה לפטר בהודעה מוקדמת ופיצוים על-פי הוותק: אם כך הדבר - בודאי אין בעיה.

דני בלוך

שים הדג נשל גלגל בדבר סיכל נשפל בהרחי טלטלים וי
בלום/אסוטרופוס לנשפטים ברר שיבוחה גנל ליבוחה
לבכיה הנשלה לאות ריק/באנלמר הגרהג גנל אלפל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

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דחיפות.....מיידי

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת  דע:לש' רוה"מ

פרשת הרגול

לאחר פרסום הודעת מחמ"ד על נסיעת משלחת סופר נשאלנו ע"י כתבים מה פרוש הקטע בפסקה הראשונה ... concerning the Pollard case and related activities in the US

כמה כתבים זריזים מהרו כבר לפרש הקטע המסומן כהודאה בקיומה של רשת רחבה יותר ומקרים נוספים.

בעקבות הנ"ל צלצלתי בערב לווילקוקס והעמדתי אותו על הפרשנויות הניתנות שאינן באינטרס של אף אחד מאתנו. ווילקוקס הסכים שאין מן התבונה לתת לפרשנויות כאלה מקום וסכמנו כי אני אדאג ששאלת הבהרה תשאל היום בתדרוך מחמ"ד כדי לתת להם האפשרות להגיד כי ה - related activities מתיחס לפולרד.

יוסי גל

יוסי גל

-12-

שהיה רחב נגיע בגנגל נ בפנו שגריר נגיע הסבר ה

שהבל נבו/נמר הל רק

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# science news

DATE: 12/09/85

U.S. SPACE EXPERT SEES SDI EFFECTIVE SHIELD FOR FREE WORLD (4,280)
(USIA interview with Dartmouth scholar Robert Jastrow)

Washington -- An American educator and space expert, Dr. Robert Jastrow of Dartmouth College, believes the Strategic Defense Initiative can provide a safe and effective shield for the free world against Soviet nuclear ballistic missiles.

He also believes a European Defense Initiative is "well within the resources of the Western European nations, so they can develop their own technologies and implement them in their own defensive system." The European Defense Initiative would be designed to defend against Soviet tactical missiles such as the SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23.

That would be "a salutary development," he told U.S. Information Agency security affairs writer William H. Durham in a recent interview, "because it would permit the European nations to take their own destiny back into their own hands, and I think that would not weaken, but strengthen, the alliance."

Prior to joining the Dartmouth faculty, Jastrow was for many years director of the Goddard Space Flight Center outside Washington.

Following is a transcript of the interview:

QUESTION: You've said a 90 percent defense against Soviet missiles gives 100 percent protection. How does that work?

JASTROW: The point there is that a 90 percent effective defense means that the Soviet generals know that we can shoot down nine out of ten of their missiles, or rather, their warheads, and that means if they try to launch a surprise attack on us, a first strike, they will know that only one in ten warheads will reach its target and that they cannot hope to cripple our power to retaliate with our own nuclear forces. They will know that within 60 minutes after they've launched an attack like that their own homeland is going to lie in smoking ruins, and that knowledge will deter them from launching that attack and thus it gives us complete protection, 100 percent protection, against the dreaded Soviet first strike.

Q: But critics say a strategic defense -- could be overwhelmed by the sheer weight of warheads and therefore more missiles would be built now and in the immediate future. How do you respond to that line of argument?

A: That's a reasonable point to raise, and the Soviets themselves have said they would do that. They would just build more missiles to overwhelm our defense but a little bit of analysis shows that this is an empty threat, because suppose we had not even the 90 percent effective defense I mentioned, which is considered conservative by the people working in the field, but an 80 percent defense, just to make the point stronger. That means that four out of five Soviet warheads are shot down and one in five reaches its target. Now to overwhelm our defense means that they have to build up their force to the strength where as many warheads would get through our defense as would have gotten through without any defense. In other words, they have to increase their arsenal by a factor of five, by fivefold, so that if four out of five warheads are shot down, the one in five to get through are as many as would have gotten through before.

It took the Soviets half a trillion dollars, spread over about 10

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Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376
USIS

for 15 years, to build a fourth generation arsenal they now have. They couldn't possibly spend five times that, five times a half-trillion or two- and-a-half-trillion dollars in the next ten years to build their arsenal up to that fivefold increase. You know, if you just work out the numbers, two-and-a-half-trillion dollars spread over, say, ten years is 250,000 million dollars a year, and they're already spending 400,000 million dollars a year on defense roughly. Adding 250,000 million a year to that brings you up to 650,000 million, which is somewhat more than one-third of the Soviet gross national product. Not even the Soviet state could get that out of its citizens.

Q: How does the Nitze corollary to the marginal cost ratio figure into this calculation?

A: Well, that's very interesting. That's been worked out with great care by people at Los Alamos for the so-called terminal layers of the defense. They find that for every dollar we spend on our terminal defense, the Soviets have to spend about three dollars on increasing their offense. So the marginal cost ratio is three-to-one in our favor for the terminal. Now for the boost phase defense, the first layer, you can calculate the number of satellites and their cost that are necessary to counter a Soviet attack in the boost phase, and that works out to about 200,000 million dollars for these satellites, about a hundred of them, at between 1,000 and 2,000 million dollars apiece. When you compare that with the cost of a Soviet missile, you find that again the ratio of offense to defense, dollar-for-dollar, is about two or three to one. So the marginal cost ratio also favors the defense.

Q: But that's all on paper. You don't know really whether that will work out that way, do you?

A: That's quite true. But the other statements are also all on paper. At this stage, it's all paper calculations. All I can tell you is, the paper calculations are very favorable to the American defense over the Soviet offense.

Q: Western Europeans have expressed concern about the ability of SDI to defend against the Soviet SS-20s, but you say those intermediate-range missiles are not as difficult to defend against as the ICBMs. Why not?

A: There's misunderstanding on that matter, that when we have a shield over America, that shield will not protect the rest of the free world, including Western Europe, in particular. The fact is that the SS-20, once you have a defense in place, which is sufficient to counter a Soviet attack against the United States, that defensive technology is even more effective against the theater and medium and even short-range missiles that threaten Western Europe, and the reasons are three.

First of all, these medium- and short-range ICBMs travel slower, and that makes it easier to pick them up, track them, and destroy them. They travel slower, that is, than an ICBM, and that's necessarily true. In order to get the farther distance, you've got to throw the thing faster, the ICBM faster than the SS-20 or 21 or 22.

Second reason: Because their range is shorter, they don't go as high up in the atmosphere in general and they spend a larger part of their flight path in the dense air of the lower atmosphere, where the resistance of the air strips out the decoys from the warheads. They are lightweight and retarded more than the warheads. So the atmosphere does the job for us, for our defense, by discriminating the decoys from the warheads, which tremendously simplifies the task of a defense.

Third reason: These missiles, again, because they're short-range, are smaller and lighter, and they carry fewer warheads and fewer decoys, and that also makes the job of the defense enormously easier compared to that of countering, say, an SS-18, which might carry 10 warheads and a hundred decoys.

One point of detail on that. The SS-18 I just mentioned is to be compared with, say, the SS-20, the most formidable theater weapon threatening Europe which carries three warheads, and, by inference, no more than a couple of dozen decoys.

Q: If the Soviet SS-20's, SS-21's, 22's and 23's are so easy to defend against, how far down the line towards an anti-tactical ballistic missile defense, or defense against battlefield weapons does this go?

A: My informed sources tell me that the technology that works well aginst the ICBM's works even better against the SS-20's, 21's, 22's and 23's, for the reasons I gave earlier, namely, that they're slower and fly slower and lower in the atmosphere and they're smaller and carry fewer warheads and decoys. That effectiveness against theater and medium-range weapons continues right down the line until you get to a range of about 100 kilometers. Below 100 kilometers, the missile or the warhead has a flight time so short that the effectiveness of these new defenses begins to be diminished. But above a range of a hundred kilometers, they are very effective, and this means that a defense of this kind would really neutralize most of the nuclear threat that the Soviet Union has now leveled against the NATO powers. It would neutralize all of that except the battlefield nuclear artillery shell itself and there's a corollary to this point.

Q: That's the idea of Western Europeans taking care of their own defense under a European Defense Initiative. Can they do it?

A: Yes, because the American defenses being developed against intercontinental ballistic missiles are so much more effective apparently against theater and medium-range missiles, it turns out, according to a careful analysis done by defense experts, that a defensive system adequate to protect the United States against a massivve nuclear attack by the Soviet Union, is ten times oversized for protecting the NATO nations against an attack by the Warsaw Pact. In other words, one-tenth of the defensive screen that we would put into place for the protection of the United States would suffice to protect Europe against a Soviet nuclear attack, a theater attack, and from this it follows in turn that for a small fraction of the cost the United States will have to spend on erecting its own defensive screen, the Western European nations could erect their own defense against the Soviet theater attack, and the cost would be, if it's scaled directly, only a tenth of what we would have to spend. But if it doesn't scale directly, in any case, it would be a a small fraction of what we would have to spend.

That puts a European defense, and if you will, an EDI, a European Defense Initiative, to develop that defense, well within the resources of the Western European nations. So they can develop their own tecnologies and implement them in their own defensive system. And it seems to me that would be a salutary development because it would permit the European nations to take their own destiny back into their own hands, and I think that would not weaken, but strengthen, the alliance.

Q: Now the low-flying slower cruise missiles too are concerned but again, not as dangerous apparently as the large strategic-range ICBMs. But how do you defend against cruise missiles?

A: Well, the Soviets have -- against our cruise missiles, the Soviets have a massive air defense and it's unlikely that our present generation of subsonic cruise missiles would ever get into Soviet air space. At least that's my impression.

How we would defend against the Soviet cruise missiles with our new strategic defenses is another matter, because we don't have an air defense. We unfortunately scrapped ours, in effect, a decade or so ago. However, when we build a defense which is effective against ICBMs, that defense, especially a laser defense, is even more effective against the cruise missile and the reason is that a defense that can shoot down warheads barreling through space at 10,000 miles an hour finds it a soft snap to attack and destroy a cruise missile lumbering along at the speed of a commercial airliner, which is about 550 miles an hour.

Q: But cruise missiles fly at 200 feet, a very, very low altitude.

A: That's true. But we can find them with radar, which goes through the clouds, and laser beams travel right down to the ground in clear air. So our radars can find them in all weather and our laser beams can catch them, unless they happen to be hiding under a cloud.

Q: What if the Soviets launch them under a uniform cloud cover?

A: It would be very unlikely that they could pick a day to launch World War III, which is auspicious in every other circumstance, and also have a uniform deck of clouds between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Q: What do you mean when you talk about a layered defense?

A: A layered defense is the only way to get a really high level of effectiveness with the technologies that we are planning to put into place, because those technologies can be counted upon to be 80 or 90 perce effective in any given form.

Q: But what are the layers? What are you talking about when you say layers? What kind of layers are you talking about?

A: I was getting to that, in a somewhat long-winded way. The meaning is that we have a screen of satellites circling the earth, ready to shoot down the Soviet missiles as they rise from their silos in the first layer of our defense, and then whatever warheads get through that first layer will have to penetrate a second layer, which attacks them as they arc up and over the oceans or the polar cap on the way to the United States in what's called the mid-course or middle layer of our defense.

And then finally, the few warheads that get through the middle layer of the defense will have to survive a third attack on them as they descend towards their targets in the terminal phase of their flight, and that defense is called the terminal defense or the terminal layer, and the reason why we want to go at the Soviet attack in these three layers is that if we have a defense that's 80 percent effective, let's say, in the first layer, that means that one out of five warheads gets through, and now we have a defense that's, say, very realistically 80 percent effective in the second layer. That means that only 20 percent of those warheads get through. Twenty percent of the one in five reduces you to four percent, four percent getting through the second layer. Only one in 125, less than one in a hundred, of the Soviet missiles gets through the third layer. One in 125 get through the three-layer defense and that works out to a little less than a 99 percent effective defense, a nearly 99 percent effective defense.

Q: Some say that SDI violates the ABM Treaty. Does it?

A: The treaty does not prohibit research, which is what we're doing at this time. The intention of that research is to figure out for the United States how to build a usable missile defense. That's the intention of the research. But the treaty does not prohibit intentions.

The kinds of technologies that we're interested in involve, among other things, lasers and particle beams, which are not the kind of technology that was in the mind of those who drew the treaty up. However, they wrote something into the treaty called Agreed Statement D to cover such exigencies. Agreed Statement D says that if other kinds of defense systems based on new physical principles come to the fore, that shall be a subject for discussion and further agreement. In other words, our laser defenses, even if we want to test them in advanced stages, are not a violation of the treaty, but only a cause for discussion and, if necessary, modification thereof.

Q: Won't SDI actually bring the world closer to nuclear war? Won't the Soviets feel threatened by SDI and launch a preemptive attack?

A: That's impossible today or tomorrow or the next day for the same reason that the Soviets haven't attacked us thus far, namely, we still have an effective deterrent in the form of our ballistic missile submarines, and the problem that was worrying the president, in my view, when he decided to ask the nation to support this research, and is worrying other defense analysts here and in Europe too, is that the credibility of that deterrent is eroding steadily. For example, as the Soviets build up their first-strike arsenal from its present level of between 7,000 and 8,000 first-strike warheads to a level the CIA says could reach 15,000 ICBM warheads in the mid-1990s, and pursue ABM technology themselves, that could lead to a breakout from the ABM Treaty in the early to mid-1990s, with a nationwide ABM defense on the Soviet side. The Soviets have a massive Strategic Defense Program of their own, pursuing all of the exotic technologies we are -- particle beams, x-ray lasers, EXIMER lasers and so on, running at the level of 25,000 million dollars a year, which is ten times what we are funding SDI at this year, and all of these trends point in one direction, towards a time in the mid-1990s when the Soviets may have all the pieces in place that give them confidence in their ability to launch a successful first strike against the United States.

When that happens, we will need SDI. But until that happens, I don't think we need to fear.

Q: Now you've got the American research effort on SDI going on, you've got the Soviet effort on a strategic defense going on. At some point, these programs will include nuclear weapons in space, won't they and then you've have "Star Wars," in fact, won't you?

A: No, because all of the technologies on our side that we are interested in for early deployment, that is, in the 1990s, are non-nuclear, including first and foremost the smart bullet, which is just a slug of metal with a computer inside that just steers it into the path of the warhead and destroys it on impact, and then the laser is non-nuclear and the particle beam is non-nuclear. We have a very small program, relatively speaking, on the so-called nuclear pump x-ray laser, which mainly is a hedge against the vigorous Soviet effort in that area. But that can't possibly come to the fore until well after these other technologies. So this is a non-nuclear defense we're talking about.

Q: A lot of scientists say an effective U.S. defense against Soviet missiles isn't possible. Who are these scientists and what kind of work do they do?

A: That's very interesting. They usually speak under the rubric of the Union of Concerned Scientists, an organization mostly of non-scientists. Anybody with $15.00 can join. They have put out a statement, this group, which was signed by 54 Nobel laureates from the United States saying, you know, borrowing from the Soviet rhetoric, that they are against the militarization of space. It's interesting to note that of the 54 Nobel laureates, only one, Hans Behde, has any contact with defense matters, any experience in missile defense whatsoever.

Q: Have they seen the actual plans of the work being done in this relatively new research program?

A: The critics?

Q: The scientific critics.

A: No. Among the critics of this program, only four -- you can count them on the fingers of one hand, four of them, Drs. Drell, Penovsky, Behde, and Garwin have access to all the information on which a technical person would base a judgment. That's four people who say it won't work. And against them are arrayed Dr. Fletcher, former head of NASA, who is universally respected in this field, the 50 members of a panel who studied this matter, the best brains in the country in this field, and 10,000 people actually working on the problems in laboratories across the nation, all of whom are extremely optimistic about the promise of the new defense technologies. So I would say it's four against 10,000.

Q: What have Soviet scientists who have had a longer immersion in such research had to say about its efficacy, the efficacy of strategic defense in the open scientific literature our own analysts read?

A: There are two kinds of statements made by the Soviet scientists. One of them are letters and newspaper advertisements, public statements, denouncing the American SDI program. Those who sign these statements include none other than the Soviet scientists who are the very leaders of the Soviet strategic defense program themselves, such men as Vasov, Prokerov, and Velikov, all with prominent positions in the Soviet missile defense program, and two of these guys, Vasov and Prokerov, as I recall, are actually co-winners of the Nobel Prize with Charles Townes of the United States for discovering the laser principle. So they're very well qualified, working on their own military laser programs and to denounce our program, is for these men, the rankest hypocrisy.

The other kind of Soviet statement on this is indirect, but is evidenced in the fact that the Soviet Union, according to CIA disclosures, is now spending 40,000 million dollars a year on strategic defense, including civil defense, air defense, and missile defense, and of that, about half, 20,000 to 25,000 million dollars, is going into missile defense. They wouldn't be spending those thousands of millions of rubles if they really thought this were not an effective way of countering missiles and warheads.

Q: Is SDI conceptually a good idea or a bad one?

A: I think it is a good idea, because the other path, the path of mutually assured destruction, the one that we have followed for 35 years, has not worked. The reason I say that is that when we signed the ABM Treaty, which was intended to enshrine the concept of mutual assured destruction, by making both countries defenseless, so that on each side, a small arsenal would suffice to deter the other from attack, thus tamping down the growth of nuclear arsenals, that treaty has been a failure, because when we signed it in 1972, both nations had a couple of thousand warheads on each side, and today, despite several arms treaties, both nations have on each side approximately 10,000 ballistic missile warheads.

If we follow down that path, at the end of it, with tension and insecurity driving up the stockpiles on both sides and in both superpowers' camps, at the end of that process, there lies someday an explosion. But if we take the path of defense, once we have an effective defense in place, it really isn't worthwhile anymore to spend so much money on these offensive weapons. If you know the other side can shoot down nine out of ten or 99 out of a hundred, why put your money into these missiles? They cost 300 million dollars apiece when you allow for maintenance and basing costs, they're very expensive. Better to spend your defense dollars somewhere else.

So I think the defense will give us a true way out of this nuclear nightmare, and the path we used to follow will lead to disaster.

Q: But you're not advocating throwing away the ABM Treaty or renegotiating it at this point, are you? The program is within the guidelines of the treaty itself, is it not?

A: Yes it is. Paul Nitze has explained that what we'll see here is a vigorous development of our research on these defense technologies and then if they look promising, a period of deterrence through a combined offense and defense, which would occur by negotiation, possibly the sharing of technical knowledge, but in any case, a carefully-timed simultaneous deployment of (strategic) defenses on both the American and the Russian side. At the end of perhaps ten years of transition from pure offensive deterrence to defense deterrence, we may be in a position to produce a large scaledown of offensive arsenals on both sides, building on the confidence in our ability to defend against an attack that these defenses give us.

Q: Some defense experts in the U.S. and Western Europe say the missile defense will heighten instability and make a nuclear war more likely. How do you respond to that argument?

A: It's in this respect that our government's negotiating position in Geneva has been extremely intelligent in my view, because we have stressed in our discussion with the Soviets that we want to sit down with them, after we've done our research, but before deployment, and discuss with them how to negotiate a simultaneous, carefully timed and phased deployment of defenses on both sides, negotiating our way around these islands of instability, as they're called, so that neither side can possibly feel insecure, and I think that that is the way to go, and I think that although the Soviets have declined to listen to us thus far, the good sense of this position is bound to have an impact on them and force them to the negotiating table.

Q: Well, isn't it unfair to them in effect, to force them to negotiate defense on both sides?

A: I would say, first of all, along with the president, wouldn't it be a good thing to have an effective defense on both sides that makes these weapons useless? But, second, I would say that you must remember, the Soviets are spending no less than ten times what we are on their own defense. So if we do not go ahead and finally sit down with them to negotiate in this way, the world will be in a situation where the Soviets have defense on their side and we have none on our side, and that would be a truly unstable situation, which no one in America and Europe would want to see developed.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד / תל אביב

31

173

קיבלתי

דף...1...מתוך...3...דפים

סווג בטחוני: דחוף

דחיפות: דחוף

תאריך וז"ח: 09.10.15

מספר מברק.....

ראש הממשלה

דע:שר התחבורה, ממנכ"ל, כלכלית, מזכיר הממשלה, עמוס ערן (לשכת רוה"מ: אנא העבירו)

מזכ"ל ההסתדרות י.קיסר, א.אלון, מנהל המחי לקשרים בינלאומיים של ההסתדרות.

אל - על

להלן מכתבו של נשיא ה- AFL-CIO ליין קירקלנד אל ראש הממשלה

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am sorry that I must write you once again regarding the continued labor dispute between El Al and the International Association of Machinists.

During the recent AFL-CIO Convention our delegates unanimously adopted the enclosed resolution. It was our hope and belief, as the resolution states, that a settlement of the long dispute was in sight.

Shortly after our convention concluded, negotiations between El Al and the Machinists did result in a tentative agreement between the two parties, subject to the approval of the Israeli Bankruptcy Court and ratification by the union's members.

Throughout the many months of collective bargaining and mediation, El Al's chief negotiator -- Mr. Blum -- made it clear to the union that once a tentative agreement was reached by the parties, he would recommend that agreement to the Court. There was never any suggestion that the Court would re-write and drastically alter an agreement negotiated and approved by Mr. Blum.

In our discussions, Mr. Prime Minister, you have always stated that your government sought a settlement of this dispute based on the return to work of all strikers and the arbitration of all issues that could not be resolved at the bargaining table. I have been informed, repeatedly, that the Minister of Transportation concurred in these two basic principles.

You must understand, then, my severe disappointment and surprise when I learned that Judge Finkelman's order violated both these principles and -- in fact -- made a mockery of all our joint efforts to find a mutually satisfactory settlement of the strike.

In his order, the judge does not require the return of all strikers. Instead he states that their return to work shall be "in accordance with the Company's operational needs." The judge's position is identical with the position taken by El Al months ago, but later withdrawn during mediation sessions.

שמה רקע לשל בלשל לבקשו סיבל משפט בהוראו כלכלי-אל שמשבלה
לשל ישבורה לבטיר הלבשלה עמוס ערן/בינלאומי מברקב

סוג סדר

דף..2..מתוך..3..דפים

סווג בסתונית.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ת.....

מספר מברק.....

In the matter of arbitration, the judge destroys the entire concept of an impartial third party making final and binding determinations. The judge states: "The arbitration award shall not be implemented without the approval of the court." This is language no self-respecting union can accept. The judge has reserved for himself the role of final arbitrator.

Other parts of the judge's order drastically amend the settlement of issues as resolved by the two parties. His reversals and modifications represent a court effort to dictate the terms of the final collective bargaining agreement. I am not detailing these court-ordered revisions, although they must be resolved, because I believe your major concern is the clear violation of your often-stated principles on the return to work and arbitration.

If the judge's order is allowed to stand in its present form, our efforts and the time you have taken to resolve this problem will have been wasted.

I am deeply disturbed by the court's actions and hope you will find the opportunity to give this matter your serious consideration.

Sincerely,

President

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

December 13
1985

Mr. Lane Kirkland
President
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 Sixteenth Street NW
WASHINGTON DC 20006
U S A

Dear Lane,

Your letter has been forwarded to me by our Embassy in Washington and I hasten to reply. Please be assured that the seriousness of the matter did not escape us, nor are we indifferent to or unappreciative of your clearly manifested confidence in our commitments.

As you may have assumed, we too were surprised by the court's judgement. We felt that much of the intensive efforts of this past year were reversed. Yet, in our system - as in yours - the executive branch has little, if any, influence over the judiciary.

Consequently, since learning of the court's decision, we have been examining ways in which to deal with this issue. We now have in mind possible alternatives, which will be discussed at an urgent meeting in my office early next week.

Although we were aware of the importance and urgency of the matter even prior to receiving your letter, I value your candour and will intensify my efforts accordingly.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres

December 9, 1985

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been pleased to note that one of America's outstanding institutions of higher education, Brigham Young University, is in the process of building an educational center in Jerusalem. This center will provide an opportunity for American students to be exposed, on an intellectual basis, to the full range of Israel's culture, philosophy and thought. It will constitute a significant bridge between our two countries in our mutual desire for further rapport and greater understanding.

Brigham Young University is one of the largest private educational institutions in the United States and carries an enviable reputation. Not only has its academic reputation expanded markedly in recent years, it has also become a national athletic power. In short, BYU is a well known institution which has an excellent reputation for integrity and credibility in this country.

I hope that you will provide every appropriate assistance to the University in its endeavors in Israel.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Lugar
Chairman

Jerusalem January 12, 1986

Senator Richard G. Lugar
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Lugar,

Thank you for your letter of December 9 regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young Univeristy educational center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the special character of Jerusalem emanates directly from its sanctity to Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Ever since the re-unification of Jerusalem in 1967, the capital of Israel has become a symbol of religious tolerance unparallelled in the long history of this Holy City, with freedom of worship for the three religion held sacred.

I would like to assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will retain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Your remarks and recommendations on this important subject will be given due consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a satisfactory solution to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Shimon Peres

הצעה למכתב תשובה בנושא המורמונים

אני מודיע

ראש ~~הממשלה ביקש~~ להודות על מכתבך בנושא המרכז המורמוני המוקם בירושלים.

אופיה של ירושלים נובע מקדושתה ליהדות, לנצרות ולאסלם.

מי כמוך יודע כי מאז אוחדה ירושלים בשנת 67 ועד היום הפכה בירת ישראל לסמל בין לאומי לאחוות עמים ולסובלנות דתית.
חופש האמונה הנוהג בה היום, לא היה דוגמתו מעולם, בכל ימות קיומה.

אני מבטיח להמשיך בו

ראש ~~הממשלה ביקש להבטיח כי~~ הממשלה תעשה כל הנדרש כדי לשמור את ירושלים כמות שהיא, עיר של שלום, סמל לקיום דתי ופוליטי משותף.

בבואנו לדון ולשקול דרכים ואמצעים לפתרון הנושא העומד על הפרק, יהיו לדבריך משקל ומשמעות ראויים וחשובים.

בברכה

יצחק רבין

ראש הממשלה

נכון לרגע זה אינם

16

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

מ ו ס ר

דף.....1 מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחונשעה.....

דחיפות מיידי.....

תאריך וז"ם 17.12/19:00

390

מס' מברק.....

אברהם

דריך להשיב.

מעל דרגי מעלה

לוה מעלה מעלה.

18/12/85

אל: וורד, לשכת רוה"מ

דע: כנסיות, מצפ"א, תפוצות, עיריית ירושלים (אבנת)

המרכז המורמוני

1. רצ"ב מכתב בנדון לרה"מ מאת יו"ר ועדת החוץ בסנט, ריצ'רד לוגר.

2. צוות העוזרים לוועדת החוץ מוסרים שהסנטור אורין האטצ' (רפ' מיוטה) פנה ללוגר וביקש ממנו לפעול בנושא. לוגר החליט לפנות לרוה"מ תוך שימת הדגש על הצד החיובי של המפעל המורמוני. הם העבירו את המקור המכתב למחמ"ד (לשם העברה לארץ), וכן למען זירוז הטיפול מסרו לנו העתק.

3. הם מקווים שרה"מ יתיחס אישית ובתקדם למכתב, במגמה למנוע לחצים נוספים על לוגר ועל הועדה.

4. הסנטור רודי בושביץ עדיין מתכוון לשגר מכתב בנושא אף הוא (ראו נא לשלנו 331) — ככל הנראה לראש עיריית ירושלים.

יוסף למדן

למדן

2 יוודו 3 מנע מדפו ורק כנסת תפילות

אבנת/עיריה

RICHARD G. LUGAR, INDIANA, CHAIRMAN

JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., MARYLAND
NANCY L. KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
RUDY BOSCHWITZ, MINNESOTA
LARRY PRESSLER, SOUTH DAKOTA
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, ALASKA
PAUL S. TRIBLE, JR., VIRGINIA
DANIEL J. EVANS, WASHINGTON

CLAIBORNE PELL, RHODE ISLAND
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE
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JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS

JEFFREY T. BERGNER, STAFF DIRECTOR
GERYLD B. CHRISTIANSON, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 9, 1985

390

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been pleased to note that one of America's outstanding institutions of higher education, Brigham Young University, is in the process of building an educational center in Jerusalem. This center will provide an opportunity for American students to be exposed, on an intellectual basis, to the full range of Israel's culture, philosophy and thought. It will constitute a significant bridge between our two countries in our mutual desire for further rapport and greater understanding.

Brigham Young University is one of the largest private educational institutions in the United States and carries an enviable reputation. Not only has its academic reputation expanded markedly in recent years, it has also become a national athletic power. In short, BYU is a well known institution which has an excellent reputation for integrity and credibility in this country.

I hope that you will provide every appropriate assistance to the university in its endeavors in Israel.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Lugar

Richard G. Lugar
Chairman

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| דף: ___ | **מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק** | דחיפות: מיידי |
| מתוך: __ | **טופס מברק** | סווג בטחוני: סודי |
| א ל : | ממנכ"ל , מצפ"א. | תז"ח: 09123 |
| ד ע : | וושינגטון, שגריר- ציר | נר : 0271 54 |
| מאת : | קונכ"ל ניו יורק | |

ווייסהד . בהמשך למברקי רובינשטיין 499/-16 ,545

גם אני קיבלתי דיווחים בנפרד משני משתתפים בשיחה עם ווייסהד שנערכה ב-20 בנובמבר. לדאבוני רק היום התפניתי לשגר מברק זה, אם כי רשמתי את הדברים עוד כששמעתים.

עיקר הדיווח חופף לגמרי מה שהבריק רובינשטיין. אוסיף רק את הנקודות הבאות:

1. ווייסהד סיפר למוזמניו שבעית זכויות האדם תפסה זמן ר ב בשיחות תפסגה בג'נבה, הרבה מעבר למה שציפו. האמריקאים לא שמעו מהרוסים דברים קונקרטיים, אבל ווייסהד מפרש זאת כסימן טוב.
2. ווייסהד אמר שהם טרודים מאד הענין "תהליך השלום" , אבל הרגשתם היא שלא זכו לאמונו של חוסיין ואולי כאן אחת הסיבות להיסוסי המלך.
3. ווייסהד לא התיחס בשלילה לשיחות ירדן-סוריה.
4. ווייסהד אמר שישראל שוגה בהתנגדותה למכירת נשק לירדן.
5. האמריקאים טרם התיאשו מערפאת וטוענים שמספר פעולות הטרור פחת. הם רואים בכך סימן למתינות. עם זאת הדגיש שאין שינוי במדיניותם הרשמית כלפי ערפאת ואש"פ.

אחד מבני שיחי אמר שלדעתו חשיבות הפגישה טמונה בעצם קיומה ולא בתוכן הדברים, ובכך שיש בה גילוי רגישות כלפי הקהילה היהודית והלבי רוחה.

שהם ענק ענק גדול סיבל הליכל אמה רל שלא

3 2 3 1 1 1 4

יגר

מ.י.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| תאריך: 9.12.85 | שם השולח: משה יגר | | אישור: |

15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

195

אל: המשרד

ניו-יורק

בטחון

סוג מברק

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....סמור

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך וזמן.....דצמ' 9 1630

מספר מברק.....

אל: מצפ"א.

דע: מנכ"ל האוצר. מנכ"ל בטחון.

רמש"ן (ניו-יורק)- לידיעת קוקולביץ

הציר הכלכלי, כאן

קונגרס: תחלטת התמשך

לשלנו 161 (למצפ"א)

1. סנט: הדיון במליאה נמשך היום, וככל הנראה יימשך גם מחר.

2. לעיונכם, ניתוח ראשוני של הנושאים הנוגעים לנו בגירסאות שני הבתים. תשומת לבכם במיוחד לאי-ההתאמה המתבטאת תקציבית -50 מליון דולר וכן לשונית בשתי הנוסחאות לחוק בדבר הלביא, והשימוש בכספי ה- FMS בישראל, לצורך ממופי בפרוייקט זה. מובן שזו ושאר אי-ההתאמות תחיינה ל- CONFERENCE ITEMS .

יוסף למדן

למדן

שיתוף רקע נשק אלקטרוני בהרחבי קלטרה אולמרט

2 3 3 1 1 1 1 3

COMPARISON -- HOUSE & SENATE FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS [CR].

| SENATE | HOUSE |
|---|---|
| $5 million for cooperative projects between U.S. & Israel in Third World. | Same |
| $35 million for ASHA. | $27 million for ASHA. |
| ESF -- ISRAEL -- $1.2 billion | Same |
| ESF -- ISRAEL -- cash transfer | Same |
| ESF -- ISRAEL -- disbursal within 30 days | Same |
| Sense of Congress that assistance for Egypt & Israel based upon continued participation in Camp David. Both states are urged to continue efforts to restore full diplomatic relations, including exchange of ambassadors. | Same |
| Lebanon -- unused ESF reverts back to Treasury Dept. | Lebanon -- unused ESF shall be transferred to other accounts. |
| Syria -- Termination of account. | Same |
| $12.5 million for refugee resettlement in Israel. | Same |
| $9.84 million for anti-terrorism assistance. | $5 million for anti-terrorism assistance. |
| FMS -- ISRAEL -- $1.8 billion. | Same |
| FMS -- ISRAEL -- LAVI: up to $15 million for research and development activities in the U.S. | Same |
| FMS -- ISRAEL -- LAVI: not less than $300 million shall be for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and services, including research and development, for the lavi program <u>and other activities if requested by Israel.</u> | FMS -- ISRAEL -- LAVI: Not less than $250 million shall be for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and services, including research and development, for the Lavi program. |
| JORDAN - FMS -- no guarantees may be issued or Jordan for FY 1986 if the extension of such credits or the issuance of such guarantees would cause the sum for Jordan to exceed $95 million. | No similar provision. |

2/3 185 -NL
39 -YL
136 -O

| SENATE | HOUSE |
| --- | --- |
| PLO -- UN -- None of the funds provided for International organizations and programs shall be available for the U.S. proportionate share for any programs for the PLO. | Same |
| Pari-Pasu -- Israel may use FMS grant credits before loan credits. | Same |
| Israel aid floor -- ESF for Israel shall not be less than the annual debt repayment from Israel to the U.S. | No similar provision. |
| PLO 1975 MOA -- No U.S. government - PLO contacts. | Same |
| UN -- Voting -- No funds shall be appropriated to any country which the President finds is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the U.S. (based on UN voting record & speeches). | Same |
| Jordan Arms -- Sense of Congress & Certification. | Same |
| No similar provision. | 604 (g) |

25

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

**סוג מסר**

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....שמור

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך וזמן.....דצמ' 9 1700

מספר מברק.....

**191**

אל: מ/מנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

סנט: מכירת נשק לירדן

לשלנו 726 מה-30/10

1. במהלך הדיון במליאת הסנט ב-6/12 בדבר החלטת ההמשך, הגיש הסנטור כריס דוד, בשותפות 51 סנטורים, את התיקון שלו המחיל נוהלי זירוז ( Expediting procedures ) על כל החלטה של אי- הסכמה במכירה הנ"ל שתוגש ב-1 בפברואר ולאחר מכן. התיקון התקבל ללא התנגדות (הנוסח ורישום הדיון מהרקורד הקונגרסיונלי בדיפי').

2. הואיל ותיקון זה אינו מופיע בגרסת הבית להחלטת ההמשך, יהיה לנושא על סדר היום של ההתייעצות (" Conference Item ").

3. נודע שהממשל אינו שבע רצון מתיקון זה ובמשרדו של דוד חוששים שהממשל יפעל להשמיטו בעת ועידת ההתייעצות.

יוסף לנדאו

למדן

שהם חמג שהבל נגל ג/נגל גבסו ר/מיכל גג ב רפ אלמ
2 3 1 3 1 1 1 4 1 3 1 4

30

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

| | |
|---|---|
| עדיפות | עברית |
| דף.1....מתוך...5..דפים | |
| סווג בטחוני.....גלוי | |
| דחיפות.....רגיל | |
| תאריך ודייח.....30DEC1985 | |
| מס' מברק..... | |

התשדר, בטחון

141 - 184

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

MON.-DEC.9- תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Can you tell us something about the visit paid to Washington last week by Moshe Arens?

MR. REDMAN: I can only tell you that Israeli minister without portfolio Moshe Arens was in Washington last week. He met with

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT. 12/9/85 -2-

Secretary Shultz on Thursday evening.

Q To discuss?

MR. REDMAN: It concerned the Pollard case.

Q What about (inaudible)?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything for you now further to what the Secretary said on Friday, which was that the delegation would be leaving early this week. And I'll try to have some more details for you on that.

Q Can I ask whether you can tell us when they're leaving or when they're going or whatever?

MR. REDMAN: We'll have that.

Q Was that Thursday night meeting the meeting at which the final decision was made -- or invitation extended -- for the Pollard investigating group to go to Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I can't characterize any further that meeting on Thursday night.

Q Has Arens seen anyone else besides Shultz?

שרה ורוה שבבה. ראשל אולמשל ולרכן ראיב חסן ולקן מלכיו

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing further on the Arens trip.

Q Chuck, any reaction upon -- Israeli reports say that they reported the collaborators with Pollard would only be interviewed and would not be interrogated or investigated. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing whatsoever on that.

Q Minister Arens was --

MR. REDMAN: Let me only say that I could, of course, reiterate what the Secretary said on Friday, to the effect that we intend to pursue fully this case, and that we've been assured of the full cooperation of the Israeli authorities. And that continues to be the ground rules under which we operate.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: Right. But in terms of the exact -- I hate to use this word, "modalities" -- laughter -- that will be employed. No, I don't have anything else for you.

Q Mr. Arens was here, I believe, at the time that the Pollard case first broke. But was his meeting on Thursday, was that the first time he met with Secretary Shultz on the Pollard case? Or had he met with him at the time it broke?





MR. REDMAN: That meeting -- he was here on a previously scheduled trip, as you yourself said. But I believe we've already said that the Pollard case was, of course, discussed during that earlier meeting, among other subjects.

Q -- something about Arens also. Minister Arens, or Ambassador Arens, is an American citizen, isn't he? I'm asking because to try to -- he is not an American citizen?

MR. REDMAN: He is not.

Q Okay, sorry. Can I, then, ask you something else, please, about the second announcement of yours? How was, or how would you define terrorism which the United States condemned along with others? I mean, how was it defined so as to find so many people supporting it?

MR. REDMAN: Well, I could only quote the resolution that was passed by the legal committee, and I would simply refer you to that resolution for the definition, which was accepted by the international community.

Q Do you have it there somewhere?

MR. REDMAN: No, but we can provide it for you.

Q I have a question on the visit to Israel. It's quite clear from the biography, the official biography of Mr. Sofer (?) that I've seen that he's Jewish. Can you tell me if he is a Zionist or a member of any Zionist organizations?

MR. REDMAN: No, I'm sorry. It's not my role to comment on those kinds of questions.

Q Well, wait a minute. Don't brush it off. Does the State Department not believe that it's significant if the head of a delegation on a mission of this kind might be a Zionist?

MR. REDMAN: The State Department feels that officials with the State Department will conduct their business in a thoroughly professional manner, and there's absolutely no question whatsoever that Judge Sofer and other people participating in this delegation will not do so on a pat basis.

Q But you have no information about that point?

MR. REDMAN: Next question.

Q Since you saluted the United Nations resolution condemnin terrorism, Chuck, and since a lot of agencies in the United Nations were under lots of threats or criticism by many officials here in the US bureaucracy, do you think that this resolution will stop the anti-United Nations atmosphere which is seeping through many agencies in this city and outside the city?

MR. REDMAN: Well, that's a very broad question, and I really couldn't answer even the presumption on which your question is based that there is an alleged anti-UN bias seeping through the administration -- or "creeping," which it was doing. So no, I really can't help you on that question.

Q Do you have any reaction to President Mubarak's interview with the Washington Post and his call on the United States to get the PLO involved in the peace process, and the need for an international conference?

MR. REDMAN: Our position on both of those subjects has been stated and restated on innumerable occasions.

Q Subsequently, King Hussein has said something also to the effect that Syria is ready to join the peace process under the right conditions, and he also mentioned about the international conference. It looks like the (inaudible) international conference, or accompaniment or whatever you call it, is the magic word in the Middle East. And did you make a specific position on what will be your position in this case?

MR. REDMAN: I've really answered that question myself, I know two or three or four times, as have other administration officials, concerning the work we've been doing trying to find an acceptable international context; that we have not yet arrived at a solution which is acceptable to all the parties. There really is absolutely nothing new I can offer you on those questions. Our policy position has been stated, and there has been no change in it.

SAMIR KARAM: Chuck, Iran threatens to close the Straits of Hormuz and there is possibly a new initiative by the Saudis to mediate between Iran and Iraq in the Gulf War. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: Which one do you want to start with? The Straits of Hormuz?

MR. KARAM: Yes.

MR. REDMAN: We have no independent information on those reports. We have repeatedly stated the importance we attach to the principle of freedom of navigation and our determination to maintain open access to the Gulf. Our commitment to this principle and its application to the Gulf remain unchanged.

And on your other story -- (refers to guidance book) -- concerning alleged Saudi efforts to end the Iran-Iraq War, the Saudis are very concerned, as are we, at the continuation of this brutal war. Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati has just completed a visit to Riyad, reciprocating the visit to Tehran some months ago by the Saudi Foreign Minister. We do not believe that the exchange of visits has produced any change in the basic positions of either party or that Saudi Arabia is playing the role of mediator.

The US position on this war has been stated many times, most recently by the Secretary in his news conference Friday. We do not believe a military solution is possible. We urge both sides, but especially Iran to halt this senseless bloodshed.

שלמה

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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סוג מברק

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מספר מברק.....

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

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - DECEMBER 9, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Mubarak Says PLO Crucial In Peace Talks

***WASH. POST-Getler & Dickey-Mubarak today strongly endorsed the need for a major role by the PLO in the Middle East peace process and accused the US of attempting to weaken it. "The PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians, whether we like it or not," Mubarak said. "You in America can't understand, really, what we mean," he said of his motives for backing Arafat as crucial for a peace in which terrorism does not continue. "Trying to solve the problem and at the same time trying to ignore the PLO this will never lead to a comprehensive peace," he said. Mubarak said that US attempts to water down Palestinian representation on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team had gone too far and wasted more than six months in a crucial period when "time is slipping away." "That's why we should do something in the very near future so as to keep the momentum of the peace process going. Otherwise we are going to lose everything, Mubarak said. (This article was cabled in full this morning.)

2 Israelis Pardoned

WASH. POST-(Wires)-President Herzog has pardoned two members of a Jewish terror gang convicted of conspiring to attack a Moslem shrine in East Jerusalem, presidential aides said. A Herzog aide refused to give reason for the pardons.

Arens, Shultz Met In Spy Case

WASH. POST-Claiborne-Moshe Arens, returned to Jerusalem following an unpublicized visit to Wash. to discuss the terms of questioning by US officials of Israeli officials who have been implicated in the Pollard case, Israeli Radio and State Dept. officials reported. Arens, met with Peres, Shamir and Rabin to discuss the case against Pollard. Arens refused to answer reporters' questions upon his return today, and aides to Peres would not discuss details of his mission to Wash. or of the meeting with Peres. Official sources said the purpose of Aren's trip was to establish the limits of "interviews" that a team of US Justice Dept. investigators will conduct in Jerusalem with two Israeli diplomats.

ב' ובכו' פרנ' ציבור שלחים מישרים שלחים

Spying On Friends By Rules Of Game

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-Broder-The spy affair involfing Pollard has exposed the underside of a relationship where distrust and desperation coexist alongside special bonds of friendship. It is a no-entry zone of codes, shadows and suspicion that guard the most sensitive secrets in Wash. and Jerusalem, secrets that lie far beyond the intelligence-sharing arrangements that the two allies have established over the years. "Everyone gathers information on everyone," said Zeev Schiff. But among friendly nations, "we broke the rules of the game by operating a hired agent in the other side's holiest of holies - their intelligence community."

Jewish Leader Sees Fallout From Spy Case

BOSTON GLOBE-Lenzner-Political fallout fr m the alleged spying by an American civilian on behalf of Israel is severe enough that "it is not wise to push for special benefits for Israel at this time," said Kenneth Bialkin. He is one of 70 American Jewish leaders who just returned from meetings with top Israeli officials, described as "temporary setback" recent indications that Congress probably would not respond favorably to pressure at this time to reduce the interest rate on Israel's US debt from 12% to 5%.Bialkin aid that he discussed the alleged spying with Peres, and that he accepts Isarel's explanation that top government officials had no prior knowledge of it.

Jordan's King Turns Attention To Improving Ties With Syria

BOSTON GLOBE-Wilkie-The effort to improve relations between Jordan and Syria has put the latest phase of the Middle East peace process into eclipse and increased the isolation of Arafat. Hussein has become increasingly discouraged over the lack of progess in getting his peace initiative off the ground and feels that Arafat's ambiguous approach to negotiations has contribued to the stalemate. As a result, he has turned to the "Syrian option" - a course that runs counter to his Feb. 11 accord with Arafat because of Syrian's deep enmity toward the PLO leader.

Syria Said To Have Offered Chemical Weapons To Iran

WASH. TIMES-Diaz- Syria agreed to supply chemical weapons to Iran earlier this year, but has apparently backed away from the agreement - at least temporarily according to intelligence sources. Had the deal gone through, it would have represented a major escalation of weaponry in the Middle East. The Israeli govt. is known to have been seriously concerned about the transaction. It is not clear why the Syrians decided not to go through with the agreement, which was apparently firm as late as last summer. But speculation centers on the possibility that the US applied diplomatic pressure on Assad, with whom extensive contacts were made during attempts to resolve the hijacking of TWA plane last June.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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Bonner Reunited With Kin In Boston

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-(Wires)- Yelena Bonner arrived in Boston Saturday and was reunited with family members after a six year separation. Bonner had signed an agreement with Soviet authorities not to talk to reporters while she is in the West.

עדכונים

Howard M. Metzenbaum, U.S.S.
John Heinz, U.S.S.

Jack Kemp, M.C.
Stephen J. Solarz, M.C.

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

December 9, 1985

Dear Prime Minister and Mrs. Peres:

Seventy years ago the Senate confirmed Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The debate over Justice Brandeis' confirmation had been stormy and long, reflecting the intense controversy surrounding the nomination. At the center of the controversy was Brandeis' lifelong commitment to individual freedom and each individual's right to a fair opportunity at America's bounty. After World War II, when Jewish leaders sought to create a university to champion the intellectual spirit even a Holocaust could not extinguish, they turned for inspiration to the life and philosophy of this great American.

As members of the Congress and friends of the University that proudly bears Justice Brandeis' name, we are honored to announce the selection of Sanford D. Greenberg as the first Brandeis University fellow from the Washington, D.C. area. On behalf of the University, we invite you to Sandy's formal hooding by Brandeis President Evelyn Handler in the Russell Senate Caucus Room at 6:30 p.m. on February 26, 1986.

Justice William J. Brennan of the United States Supreme Court has kindly agreed to share with us his views on Justice Brandeis' legacy to the country.

We have known Sandy Greenberg for many years. Our families have shared many a long dinner together. We have come to recognize Sandy's unique blend of talents, the breadth of his interest and experience, the strength of his character and his courage. Whether as scholar, inventor, businessman or public servant, he has comported himself with the same commitment and dedication that distinguished Justice Brandeis' career. Sandy's life, like Brandeis', is a testament to the ability of brave and resourceful Americans to overcome both physical and financial obstacles to achieve success.

We are delighted, too, that Sandy's college roommate and long time friend, Art Garfunkel, of Simon and Garfunkel, will also join us in honoring Sandy by singing at the ceremony.

We would all be grateful if you would be with us on February 26th. A formal invitation will follow. Please call (202) 337-6339 with any questions.

Cordially yours,

Howard

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum

Jack

Representative Jack Kemp

John

Senator John Heinz

Stephen

Representative Stephen J. Solarz

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
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Jerusalem January 5, 1986

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum
Senator John Heinz
Representative Jack Kemp
Representative Stephen J. Solarz
United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

The Prime Minister was moved by your generous invitation to him -- from December 9, 1985. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister will not be in the United States on the appointed date of February 26.

Please accept his regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Boaz Eppelbaum
Head of
Prime Minister's Bureau

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** יוצא שמור
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אל: וושי , ני , נר: חוום 596, מ : המשרד
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נד: יוניפיל

שמור/מיידי

אל: וושי

דע: נאומי

ציר, למדן.

יוניפיל

בהמשך למברק למברש מס' 8 מ-8.12.

1. בשיחה עם האריסון משגארה'ב איש בוונת הקונגרס להפסיק השתתפות ארה'ב בממון כח יוניפיל. למרות התנגדות הממשל רואה את ההחלטה בלתי הפיכה.

2. כדבריו ההצבעה הסופית בנושא תתקיים בימים אלה אם עדיין לא התקיימה.

3. נורה על פרטים. (בכולל נוסח ההחלטה).
מצפ"א

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ד/מרבו,רם,אמן,אליאב,
ארבלב,מצפא,קידר,מותים,ממד

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** יוצא שמור
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מיידי/שמור

רובינשטיין.מתני.

UPA .קמ'ט רווחה הבדיק היום לבחבח כי לא מאשרים פעילות ארגונו בשטחים.לכתבים ורים ששאלו בעניין זה נמסר כי והו ארגון חוית של אש'ף,שבבר ב-1980 היה לו מגע עמנו.או הופיע בשם הארגון פאול עג'לוני יועץ משלחת אש'ף באו'מ'.בנתיים התחלפו האישים אך המטרות נשארו בשהיו:קידום פעולות אשפ' בשטחים ובחו'ל במסווה ארגון רווחה.אנו מאפשרים לארגוני סעד רבים לפעול באוור לקדום מצב התושבים ורווחתם אך לא לארגוני חוית של ארגון פח'ע.

ורד

הפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנבל,ממנבל,ר/מרבו,רם,אמן,מצפא,ורד,
שטחים,מתאמשטחים,סייבל,משפט,ממד,שמורק,הסברה,מעת

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News Summary December 7-8, 1985

Happy Hanukah!

Columns

NYT-12/7-Avi Weiss "A Dark Side to the Summit" There is much reason to doubt that Reagan pressed Gorbachev on human rights while in Geneva. The strategy of silence has failed Soviet Jews. It was therefore imperative to speak out at the summit. A group planned a peaceful sit-in at the Aeroflot office. The Areoflot personnel threw the demonstrators skullcaps to the ground, tossed the prayerbooks out the door, pulled at the prayer shawls on the shoulders of the demonstrators. All were arrested and at Soviet pressure, were treated as hardened crimi ls by Swiss police. Three days were spent in prison, with murderers, theives and drug dealers. Kosher food was denied and strip searches were performed. The US refused to intervene. Human rights suffered grievously at Geneva.

NYP-12/7-Feder "Afghanistan: Today's Hanukah Tale" Today marks the 8-day celebration of the liberation of ancient Israel from Syrian Greeks. It also marks the 6th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Macabees and the Mujahedeen have alot in common. In each case, a despicable empire endeavored to efface the religious/national identity of a simple, agrarian folk and failed miserably in the undertaking.

Press Reports

US-Israeli Relations-Pollard

NYT-12/8-Freidman-The Pollard case has placed a strain in US-Israeli relations. Israel acted, and wanted to be judged, like any other nation pursuing its own national interests. But Israel has also cultivated an intimate relationship with the US and is thus precluded from behaving as if Washington was just another capital. This special relationship extends across many fields. Israel recieves more economic and military aid from the US than any other country. The two countries work together on a broad range of military issues. Israel is providing the site for a Voice of America transmitter that will broadcast to the Soviet Union. The 75,000 US-Israeli citizens in Israel consitutes one of the largest contingents of Americans living outside the US.

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ת"ל מדפיס תפוצה - פרט שמות מתאימים

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Every year more than 100 US senators, congressmen, mayors, governors and candidates visit Israel, often as invited guests. The weight of these ties undoubtedly made it easier for both governments to reach an understanding on dealing with the Pollard affair. Many feel that Israel is taking the special relationship for granted. Some American Jews feel uncomfortable. (cabled 12/8)

Jordan Curbs Islamic Militants

NYT-Hijazi 12/8-The Jordanian Gov't has begun imposing tight restrictions on Moslem fundamentalists, reflecting a growing tendency on the part of Arab governments to supress religious extremists. Authorities have reportedly rounded up 250 members of the MOslem Brotherhood. Hussein pledged last month that Jordanian territory would never again be used as a base for fundamentalist terrorists operating against Syria.

UN Assails Terrorism

NYT-12/7-special-The UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to condemn all acts of international terrorism as "criminal." It was the first time that a resolution dealing with terrorism had ever been passed by the Assembly. Only Cuba voted against the resolution. Israel and Burkina Faso abstained. The Arab nations supported the resolution, even though they had expressed regret that it did not specifically condemn "state terrorism," a phrase used in UN debates to describe US support of the Nicaraguan rebels and Israeli raids into Arab territory.

Paris Bombings

NYT-12/8-Miller-An anonymous caller speaking on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the blasts in two Paris department stores. The caller said he was against the warming of ties between France and Israel. The French Foreign Minister is expected to leave for Israel today.

Egyptian Terrorist Recovering in Malta

NYP 12/7-AP Photo of Mahmed Ali Rezaq, the only surviving hijacker from the EgyptAir tragedy.

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West Beirut Militias Relinquish Control

NYT-special-Rival militias in West Beirut are to hand over control of the area to GoV't authorities under an agreement announced by Karami. 12/7

Cartoons

** NYT-12/8-Regan tells an aide: "Tell the Israelis that we accept their apology, and we don't want to catch them spying on us again!!!" The aide moves a picture from the President's office and speaks into a microphone: "We accept your apology, and..." (Sack-Minn. Star and Tribune)

** ND-12/8-Lord-Uncle Sam holds a gun to a thief (Israel) who is in the process of stealing. The thief says "To the extent that this took place, I apologize."

** DN-12/8-Stayskal-Caption reads "How to catch a spy in Washington." FBI agent is in front of White House while crowd walks by and says "Eenie, meenie, minie, mo..."

** ND-12/7-Engelhart-At Athens Airport, tower announces: "Flight 701,610 and 550...You're cleared for Hijacking. Flight 250 for Cairo or Malta or Libya or maybe even Cuba is now boarding at gate 5. Ahmed Mohammed, please report to the terrorist lounge."

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News Summary December 9, 1985

Editorials

NYP "Time Democracy Fought Terrorism on its Own Turf" Terrorism is an established multinational industry. The West treats terrorist incidents as unrelated acts. It is time to go on the offensive. Bargains made with terrorists are baragins made under duress and they should not be honored. As Arik Sharon states, the US must lead a coalition of democratic nations in a war against terrorism that woula inculde Israeli-style raids on terrorist camps.

Columns

ND-Novack "Concentartion Camp's Misery Eased By the Hanukah Miracle" Author remembers the first night of Hanukah spent in a German concentration camp.

Press Reports

Arens Returns to Israel

NYT-special-Arens returned to Israel after a confidential mission on behalf of Peres. Israeli spokesmen withheld information about his meetings but Israel radio said Arens discussed the Pollard case. State Dept. officials said Arens met with Shultz. It appears that Arens and US officials had worked out an agreement for a delegation headed by Sofaer to travel to Isaael on Tuesday to conduct interviews in connection with the Pollard case.

Hussein Says Syrians Can be Persuaded to Join Talks

WSJ-Seib-Hussein says that the Syrians are interested in getting involved in his peace effort "under the right condtions." The king also said in an interview that he plans to hold a summit with Assad in the near future. This would be a dramatic effort to bridge the gap between moderate Jordan and a Syrian regime that often leads the radical camp. "Direct negotiations with Israel within an international conference is something I believe Syria can accept," said Hussein. Hussein wants to show he is at least trying to reach a comprehensive settlement and also,

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showed that he sensees time pressing in on him. He is peeved that the US hasn't pushed the process forward faster. Hussein plans to meet with Arafat soon and expects to hear a "positive" report on PLO willingness to accept 242 and 338. But he said that the PLO will not make a public statement on the resolutions until it is clear that an international conference on the Mideast, which includes Syria and the Soviet Union, is in the works. The king also warned of dark consequences for US-Jordanian relations if Congress rejects a proposed arms deal.

Jewish Terrorists Freed by Israel

NYT-Freidman-President Herzog has commuted the prison sentences of two members of the Jewish terrorist underground who had been convicted of trying to blow up one of Islam's holiest shrines. A bill put forth by a group of religious parties to pardon the 17 Jewish terrorists still in prison is scheduled to recieve a hearing in Parliament. They are charged with crimes ranging from murdering Arab schoolboys to illegally transporting weapons. Peres is expected to come under heavy pressure from the religious parties, whose support is critical for his own political future, to support the bill.

Palestinian Guerrillas Captured

NYT-Reuters-Israeli troops captured a squad of Palestinian guerrillas from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine as the tried to infiltrate into Israel from south Lebanon.

Saudis Report Progress in Effort to End Gulf War

NYT-Hijazi-The official Saudi radio said that the country is making progress in its efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and insure good relations between Iran and its neighbors. The Saudi Foreign Minister has just completed talks with his Iranian counterpart. The Saudis are worried that Iran will try to export its brand of fundamentalism.

NYT-Reuters-Iraq said its planes pounded Iranian troop concentrations on the south-central and southern fronts, making 160 sorties. Iran, for the first time in four months, admitted the loss of a plane.

U. of Beirut Kidnapings

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ND-combined-Gunmen kidnaped two Lebanese faculty members of American University of Beirut.

Paris Bombings

ND-combined-Crudely made firebombs may have caused the explosions in Paris department stores. This lead to speculation that the attacks were the work of a disgruntled, or unstable individual, rather than a terrorist group. Three underground groups have claimed responsibility.

OPEC

NYT-p.1-Lewis-OPEC ministers agreed on a change of market strategy that could lead to a new oil price war and bring lower world prices next year. The organization agreed to abandon its official policy of trying to defend a $28-a-barrel oil price through cuts in output, a policy that all its members are flouting.

Attacks on 13 Jewish Stores Still Unsolved in Brooklyn

NYT-Doorstin-Despite an investigation which has been intensive, there are no leads into who smashed windows of stores in Borough Park. The Jews in the area disagree on who the perpetrators might be. Some say young local non-Jewish youths are responsible. Others beleive the work was an act of blatant anti-Semitism. In the middle are the police and both the Jewish and Christian community leaders, who stress there is little to fear.

Police Honor Klinghoffer

ND-AP-The Honor Legion of the NYC Police Dept. posthumously honored three Americans who were killed in terrorist incidents this past year.

Letters

NYP-On 11/27, the Post published a special supplement on the Egyptian economy and depicted the West Bank as Jordanian territory on an accompanying map of the region. Is this what Israel can expect from a country with which it has a formal peace treaty?

NYP-Imag. the cry in this country if an Arab-American had been apprehended preparing to enter an Arab embassy in Washington after selling secrets/

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The powerful Jewish lobby is now pressuring the administration and Congress to abandon a full investigation. This matter must be fully investigated. Until then, all US tax-payer funds should be withheld from Israel.

NYP-How can the world tolerate Farouk Kadoumi, who has to audacity to claim Mrs. Klinghoffer pushed her husband overboard. But then for an organization that murders, kidnaps, tortures and hijacks, what difference does it make if they also lie.

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להלן כתבתו של תום פרידמן ב"Week in Review" ב-"ניו-יורק טיימס"

מהיום, 8 בדצמבר.

*Fallout From the Pollard Case*

# The Pain Israel Is Feeling For Spying Behind Friendly Lines

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

JERUSALEM — When Jonathan Jay Pollard, a United States Navy intelligence analyst, was arrested on charges of spying for Israel, the unique relationship between the two countries was placed for a time under severe strain. Israel has acted — and wanted to be judged — like any other nation pursuing its own national interests. But Israel has also cultivated an intimate relationship with the United States and is thus precluded from behaving as if Washington were just another capital.

"When you are operating within a family circle, you are not always careful enough about the rules of protocol," said Simcha Dinitz, who was one of Israel's most successful ambassadors in Washington. "When you go see a stranger, you put on a coat and tie; with family you are more informal. I think that kind of attitude may help explain, but not justify, how such an incident could have happened. "At the same time," he added, "you have to keep in mind that Israel is a nation surrounded by enemies, for whom the element of surprise in a war is as important as any single weapon. We have to put tremendous emphasis on intelligence, and that sometimes explains both our enthusiasm and our mistakes."

America's friendship cannot free Israel "from its sense of aloneness in a hostile world," said David Hartman, an Israeli philosopher. "Yet it knows that its very existence is tied to the intimate commitment of America to it." The tension between these two outlooks became palpable when the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Mr. Pollard. It accounts for the often awkward reactions of Israeli leaders in dealing with the spy affair.

The American-Israeli relationship is special in many fields. Israel receives more economic aid and military assistance from the United States, $3.75 billion this year, than any other country. Contrary to general practice, the money is dispersed early in the year and is all in grants, not loans. The economic portion goes directly to the state treasury and is not assigned to specific projects. Israel is also the only country to have an across-the-board free trade agreement with the United States. And Israeli Government bond sales get special American tax treatment.

Under terms of a strategic cooperation agreement, the two countries work together on a broad range of military issues, from intelligence to captured Soviet weaponry. Israel is likely to be one of a handful of countries joining the "Star Wars" research program. It is providing the site for a Voice of America transmitter that will broadcast to the Soviet Union. American envoys are frequently called upon to mediate between Israel and its Arab neighbors. In the Sinai, American troops help police the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The 75,000 American-Israeli dual citizens in Israel constitute one of the largest contingents of Americans living abroad. Americans who serve in the Israeli Army and other foreign forces may retain dual citizenship unless they actively renounce it. (Recently, however, the State Department revoked the citizenship of Rabbi Meir Kahane, a native of Brooklyn, whose anti-Arab statements have been an embarrassment to both governments. His citizenship was revoked after he was seated in Israel's Parliament and later seemed to make light of his American ties. He is appealing the ruling.) Every year, more than 100 American senators and congressmen and dozens of mayors, governors and candidates visit Israel, often as invited guests.

The weight of these ties undoubtedly made it easier

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for both governments to reach an understanding on dealing with the Pollard affair. After a telephone conversation with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Prime Minister Shimon Peres issued an apology and agreed to let senior State Department and Justice Department officials question the Israeli intelligence officer said to have

The New York Times / Barak Bar-Am

American volunteers at work in a kitchen at an army base south of Tel Aviv.

run the operation, Rafi Eitan, as well as two Israeli diplomats who were reported to have been involved. Mr. Shultz said the State Department legal adviser, Abraham D. Sofaer, would lead the American group, which will go to Israel this week to question the three Israelis.

Nonetheless, at least some Israeli officials are drawing other lessons from the incident. The brazen manner in which a senior Israeli intelligence officer was apparently ready to set up an espionage operation in the United States, they say, shows that some Israelis have begun to take America's friendship for granted.

"There is a real naïveté among some people here," a senior Israeli official said. "They think that the friendship with the United States is so solid we can do whatever we want, and if we get caught we will be forgiven. I hope this incident, and the negative reaction it got all over the United States, will make some people a little more humble when it comes to dealing with the Americans."

Another lesson may be that despite the closeness of the relationship, some Israeli officials still do not fully understand the feelings of American Jewry. The suggestion that a senior Israeli intelligence official could have enlisted an American Jew to spy for Israel has left some American Jewish leaders shocked and embarrassed. If it happened, such an act would tend to undermine the message that American supporters of Israel have been trying to get across: that Israel is part of the family and that, because it shares some of the most profound American values, American Jews can be loyal to both Israel and the United States, without any problems.

"This affair made American Jews feel uncomfortable because it violated that sense of family," said Mr. Hartman, the philosopher. "You argue in the family, but you don't spy in the family."

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סדיר, לפי מה ד"ר, מאנגל, פנוי, ולכן

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