

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

דואר, מס

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארכיון

3/1985

דאטא בתיק מס' 11



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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מזהה פיוז:

מזהה לוגי: 173 - 43.4/3 מס פריט: 1734333

כתובת: 02-111-01-07-09 תאריך: 11/08/2010

מחלקה

מס. חיק מקורי

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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בלמים

אל: המשרד, נר: 47, מ: סימני
דח: מ, סג: ב, תא: 220385, רח: 1200

בלמים/רגיל

מצפא

הסברה

דח: השגריר, כירם, הציר/ווש

תקריט CBS

1. התייחסותו ההוגנת של הנשיא ריגן האפילה על הדיווחים
העוינים. כולל דברי נשיא CBS והעיתונאית הצרפתייה
ופרשנותו הנבזית של PETER GEMIGS ב-ABC
בצד החיובי המאזן: מבחן ראש הממשלה לנשיא CBS שצוטט
והוקרן. הופעת השגריר בבוקר טוב אמריקה והופעת קצין ישראלי
בדרגת סגן אלוף.

2. 22-ב- MIAMI HERALD טמוד א' סיפורו של מרמין מרור בכותרת
SLAIN IN SHEEPS BY ISRAEL 21 נוסף בכך הידיעה:
CBS ISRAELIS ATTACKED NEWSMEN על פי סוכנות
הידיעות.

3. עד כה לא נתקבלה אפילו קריאה טלפונית אחת בנידון.
טריגור

תפ: שהח, רהט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפא, יגור, מעט, הסברה, קידור, מותים.
סביר, דוצ, נחמן שי/משהבט

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1985

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I would like to make clear to you my support for your efforts to pass a foreign assistance authorization bill again this year. Your recent success in producing authorizing language for the non-food aid supplemental is, I believe, a harbinger of success in our larger common endeavor to get an authorization bill voted on favorably by both Houses this year.

With that goal in mind, you can be assured that we in the Administration have watched this week's markup process by the HFAC Subcommittees with great interest. I thought that you might appreciate receiving from me our reaction to the actions taken by the Subcommittees before your full Committee proceeds to mark up on March 27. As you might imagine we have a number of major concerns with the bill. In addition, the enclosed materials detail our concerns and, in some cases, suggest alternative approaches.

Jordan: We strongly oppose the adoption of language that would place restrictions on the sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan. This would impede the peace process. To do so would be to single out a state whose stability is vital to the security of the entire Middle East region. Moreover, Jordan's participation is essential to further progress toward peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Its ability to participate in the peace process is contingent upon an expectation that the U.S. will be able to meet Jordanian defense requirements in view of the threat of Syrian and Soviet-sponsored terrorism. Language which would impose binding restraints on assistance to Jordan is harmful and would severely inhibit the ability of the Administration to wield the policy tools at its command in the furtherance of U.S. interests in the Middle East. It would also be interpreted in the region as indicating a distancing of the U.S. from King Hussein at a time when he is taking risks for objectives which are in our nation's interest.

The Honorable
Dante B. Fascell, Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

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Latin America: It is distressing to see the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee recommending cuts totalling \$255 million in programs judged by the Administration to be essential even in a time of budgetary austerity. The economic and social progress we are achieving in Central America would be endangered, and our efforts to improve the security of our friends would be seriously hampered. The effects in South America and the Caribbean would also be unfortunate.

In particular, while we share the goals expressed in Section 702 regarding El Salvador, we believe that the rigid requirement for Presidential certification of constant progress in each of five areas during each of four successive six-month periods is counter-productive. Such a requirement would create uncertainty about the constancy of U.S. policy and detracts from the credit due to President Duarte, who is making a strong effort to achieve those goals. A requirement for the President to report on the areas of concern identified by the Subcommittee would be far more acceptable. We also take strong exception to the certification requirement and other restrictions on Guatemala, a country in the midst of transition to an elected civilian government which has made substantial progress over the past year.

We strongly oppose efforts in the Subcommittee recommendation to limit the authority of the President with regard to the use of U.S. armed forces beyond the requirements already laid down in the War Powers Resolution (Section 715). The Administration has repeatedly made clear that it has no intention to introduce combat forces into Nicaragua or El Salvador. Nevertheless, every Administration needs to have available a full range of possible actions it can take to meet unforeseen circumstances and contingencies. This proposal signals that we would be unwilling under any circumstances whatsoever to come directly to the aid of a democratically elected government in El Salvador, and indicates to the Sandinista Government that it is probably secure from any U.S. military action except to protect our Embassy or evacuate our people there. The issue was fully debated last year and is the subject of existing legislation (P.L. 98-473, Section 8101). We urge deletion of this section.

We are also concerned about reductions in aid levels to various countries, in particular the Philippines, Turkey and Pakistan:

Philippines: Our request for security assistance for the Philippines has been reduced in Subcommittee from \$195 million to \$180 million. More importantly, however, the Subcommittee cut to only \$25 million our \$100 million

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military assistance request for this treaty ally whose military forces provide security for and whose bases house critically important U.S. Navy and Air Force facilities. Although the Subcommittee shifted most of the military assistance to economic aid, this drastic change in the "mix" virtually ignores the gravity of the growing communist insurgency in the Philippines and the need to help the Philippine military deal effectively with this threat. The recommended changes also cripple our efforts to use military assistance as a lever to encourage promising initial steps toward badly needed reforms that the new military leadership has taken during recent months. In addition this action would hinder our ability to honor the President's "best efforts" pledge, as part of our 1983 Military Bases Agreement review, to provide \$475 million in military assistance, out of a total of \$900 million in security assistance during fiscal years 1985-89.

Turkey: We were disappointed to note that our overall military assistance request was cut (from \$785 million to \$736 million for combined MAP and FMS), and we regret that the Subcommittee recommended to increase the level of ESF funding for Turkey over our request in light of little programmatic justification for such spending. However, we were gratified to see that none of the conditional language regarding Cyprus was included in the Subcommittee's report. We were also pleased to see that the Report language on Turkey was balanced. Nevertheless, I urge you to consider restoring the cuts which were made in this account when it is considered by the full Committee next week.

Pakistan: The reduction by \$25 million in the Administration's request for Pakistan breaks an important commitment and sends the wrong signal at the wrong time on Afghanistan. We pledged in 1981 to provide full funding for a six year program of military and economic assistance to Pakistan, a commitment which was acknowledged by the Congress. The failure to meet this pledge in this fourth year of the agreed program would be a serious mistake at a time when Soviet military and political pressure on Pakistan is increasing. Moreover, ESF contributes to Pakistan's ability to cope with the crushing burden of the Afghan refugees.

Africa: We have several objections to changes in country and regional accounts. We are disturbed by the Subcommittee's \$4 million ceiling on military aid to Zaire (down from our request for \$10.4 million). The Subcommittee's requirement that 70% of the funds in our Southern African Regional Account

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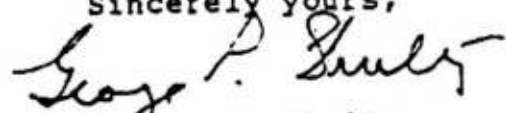
be used for activities approved by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference poses some technical difficulties. The addition of "development criteria" to all ESF Commodity Import programs in Africa makes our ESF programs on that continent more difficult to administer. The African economic situation is desperate and requires the use of faster-disbursing ESF. The requirement that 50% of all funds in the South Africa Human Rights Funds be directed toward political detainees and others will hamper our ability to fund small-scale development projects benefitting black South Africans.

In discussing our concern over funding levels in general, it is important to note that our FY-86 request was prepared with our overall budget constraints very much in mind. With the addition of \$1.2 billion in ESF for Israel, our Security Assistance request would in fact be above the levels contained in the FY-1985 Continuing Resolution. However, our FY-86 request for the entire 150 Function (International Affairs) would still be under last year's funded level for that Function.

In closing, permit me once again to express my appreciation to you for the leadership which you have brought to bear in the interests of passing a foreign aid authorization bill. I look forward to working closely with you in this endeavor, and to our mutual success.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,


George P. Shultz

Enclosures:

As stated.

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מצפ"א.

mark-up בועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים

1. הישיבה נפתחה ע"י פאטסל אשר חזר על החלטתו להביא חוק סיוע למליאת הבית בהקדם האפשרי. פאטסל הדגיש כי ישתדל שלא לחרוג מרמות הסיוע הכלולות בהחלטת ההמשך מאשחקד. גירי סלומון (רפובליקני מניו-יורק) ציין כי הקונגרס לא יכול להרשות לעצמו להוסיף בליון דולר ומעלה לסכומי הסיוע בשנה זו. אם הקונגרס לא יגלה אחריות פיסקלית הוא ורבים כמותו יצביעו נגד החוק במליאת הבית.
2. לאחר מכן קראו יו"ר תת הועדות את המלצותיהם. בחלק על המזה"ת סיכם המילטון את המלצות תוך המנעות מלהזכיר מפורשות את החיקונים שנתקבלו בשבוע שעבר. המילטון ציין כי בשבוע שעבר התנהלו מגעים אינטנסיביים בין הממשל לבין ממשלת ישראל בסוגיית הריפורמות הכלכליות וה-supplemental. המילטון פנה לממשל בבקשה לשלוח מטפרי תוספת הסיוע לישראל ונענה שהדבר ייעשה תוך זמן קצר. המילטון רוצה שהמספרים יישלחו soon. כמו כן, הודיע המילטון כי תת הועדה חקיימת executive session ביום ג' הבא עם אנשי הצוות הכלכלי האמריקני שביקר בישראל. המילטון ביטא תקוותו כי הממשל יחליט על גודל supplemental עוד לפני הדיון בשבוע הבא.
3. גילמן הצטרף להמילטון בנושא תוספת הסיוע לישראל וביטא דאגתו על עיכוב החלטת ה-supplemental עבור ישראל וכל מדינה מזה"תית אחרת. מקווה שהממשל יגבש החלטתו עד ראשית השבוע הבא.
4. המורשה העוין, סטאדס (דמוקרט ממסצ'וסטס) שאל אם ישראל הנהיגה הריפורמות הכלכליות המבוקשות ע"י הממשל בכדי להצדיק סיוע כה גדול. המילטון ציין כי לא חל גידול ברמות הסיוע הכלכלי הרגיל בהשוואה לאשחקד. עם זאת, סבור ששאלת סטאדס הינה רלבנטית. חזר על הודעתו על דיון מיוחד עם שטיין ופישר שיחייס לשאלה המועלית כאן. לדבריו של המילטון

A good start has been made in taking
economic reform measures. Even more is needed.

גילמן התערב וציין כי שאלת סטאדס נוגעת למעשה לתוספת הסיוע.

עמדת הממשל היא שיש להמשיך להעניף סיוע לישראל

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אל:

5. סטאדס שאל באיזו מידה הפליטה והכיבוש הישראלי בלבנון השפיעו על הצרכים של ישראל בתחום הסיוע. המילטון השיב כי ישראל משלמת בערך מליון דולר עבור כל יום בלבנון.

6. סטאדס האם התקבלו הבטחות מממשלת ישראל שכספי הסיוע לא ישמשו להקמת התנחלויות חדשות או הרחבת הקיימות. הפעילות ההתנחלותית, לדעתו של סטאדס, נוגדת את רוח הסכמי קמפ-דיוויד. המילטון יש לנו הבטחה כזו שכספי הסיוע לא יממנו פעולות התנחלויות

7. סטאדס האם קיבלנו הבטחות מממשלת ישראל שהסיוע הצבאי ינוצל רק למען חיזוק יכולת ההגנה (solely for defense purposes). המילטון זו לשון החוק. עם זאת, קשה להגדיר במדויק מהו יעד הגנתי או יעד החקפי ובאילו נסיבות מוצדקת הפעלת כוח צבאי.

8. המשך הדיונים מחר.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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שם יד מס' מברק

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: אוצר.

סיוע לישראל

מציב עמדת הממשל לגבי סיוע לישראל, לרבות תוספת הסיוע, והעברה מוקדמת של סכומי ה- ESF. שימו לב להתנגדות הממשל לתיקון שאושר בתת ועדת המילטון המדבר על העברה של סכומי ה- ESF תוך 30 יום מכניסת החוק לתוקף.

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TALKING POINTS ON US ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL

1. The Israeli request for assistance included extraordinary aid to underpin an Israeli economic program that would provide transition to a stable, sustainable growth path for their economy. They proposed to divide this assistance between an FY 1985 supplemental and a one-time large addition to the regular FY 1986 ESF. They said that thereafter they would need only the \$1.2 billion. Because of our ongoing discussions with them we had hoped to bring to the Congress a complete package of regular and extraordinary aid by this time. That explains why we have not come earlier with any request for Israel, even for regular ESF.

2. We support a budget amendment for regular FY 86 ESF in the amount of \$1.2 billion. Taking into account the "sense-of-the-Congress" language that appeared in the 1985 CR, we have been in agreement with the GOI that this regular amount is independent of our continuing discussions on the possible need for extraordinary assistance.

3. We appreciate that the Congress wishes to deal with the question of assistance to Israel as expeditiously as possible in the context of the FY 86 budgetary process, and that is why we support a \$1.2 billion FY budget amendment for regular assistance at this time.

4. Our talks with the Israelis concerning supplemental assistance are continuing on an intensified basis. When these discussions with the GOI are completed, we will be better able to determine an appropriate level for extraordinary assistance. We would hope to be able to give you a recommendation on supplemental assistance as soon as possible but can not specify a date at this time.

5. We have tried to share with committees of the Congress the complete basis for our continuing discussions with the GOI, our analysis of the Israeli economic situation, the assessment of the GOI itself, and the state of the bilateral discussions. We will continue to take these committees fully into our confidence as our discussions with the Israelis proceed.

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ISRAEL: EARLY DISBURSEMENT OF ESF

Administration Position: Opposed, because it is a) costly, b) sets a bad and costly precedent for other countries, c) prevents the Administration from adhering to sound business practices, and d) masks the full value of US assistance to Israel.

Discussion: One amendment introduced in the Hamilton committee markup would require that the total amount of funds allocated for Israel for FY 86 and FY 87 will be made available as a cash transfer, made on an expedited basis in the first 30 days of the respective fiscal year.

Such a provision would cost the Treasury an additional \$66 million in each fiscal year, assuming the cost of money to the Treasury at 12 percent. This is equivalent to \$395,000 a day in additional assistance for Israel. The calculation is based on the following comparison:

- \$1,200 million outstanding for 11 months, versus
- \$300 million outstanding for 10 months, \$300 million for 7 months, \$300 million for 4 months and \$300 million for one month.

The FY 85 Continuing Resolution called for expedited disbursement of the economic support funds by the end of the calendar year. Disbursement was nonetheless made on October 31 at the request of the Israeli Government. If the Congress insists on early disbursement, we should recommend as a fall back position that language similar to the FY 85 CR be used allowing disbursement on or before December 31, 1985/86.

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ה משרד

ב"וושפוסט" הבקר על מכתב שולץ לועדת החוץ של הבית - כולל "דאגתנו" בענין ההגבלה למכירת נשק לירדן.

Shultz Cites 'Major Concerns' on Foreign Aid Bill

President Reagan last year threatened to veto the foreign-aid bill over a similar ban that passed the House, and Congress backed down, converting the ban to a nonbinding resolution. But pro-Israel Democrats in the subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East pushed the measure through again last week.

The same subcommittee reduced military aid to Turkey and increased economic assistance "in light of little programmatic justification," Shultz wrote. A \$25 million cut in aid to Pakistan "breaks an important commitment and sends the wrong signal at the wrong time on Afghanistan."

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The letter added that a renewed requirement for semiannual presidential certification of progress towards human rights goals in El Salvador is "counterproductive" and would "create uncertainty about the constancy of U.S. policy."

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דף...מספר...דפים

טוב בשבועי...גלובל

דאטום...רגיל

מספר וויסנגטון

מספר...

1/2

ניו-יורק

111

בטחון

403

המסרד

623

אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוח"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.
רמ"ח קשיח

NEWS SUMMARY TUESDAY MARCH 26, 1985

OP-ED

ISRAEL'S 'IRON FIST'

SCOTT MACLEAD WASH. POST The IDF's "iron fist" policy marks the beginning of a potentially dangerous new stage in Israel's unhappy involvement in Lebanon. The new policy involving armored raids on Shiite villages, mass detentions, curfews, demolition of homes and even killings - is the IDF's first major retaliatory response to the violent guerrilla activities of Palestinians refugees residing in Lebanon.

The US, though itself a tragic victim of Shiite radicalism in Lebanon, should discourage Israel from carrying its "iron fist" policy to an extreme. If the IDF has an impulse to employ increasingly violent countermeasures, it may find itself reinforced by Secretary of State Shultz's suggestion that terrorism must be met with "overt power" even if there is a danger of "potential loss of life for some of our fighting men and some innocent people".

A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR THE MIDEAST

MUHAMMAD HALLAJ CHRIS SCI MON Much of the current debate on the Arab-Israeli conflict has come to focus on the merits and demerits of the UN-sponsored internat'l peace conference. The idea was proposed by the UN conference on the question of Palestine, held in Geneva in September 1983 and subsequently endorsed by a resolution of the General Assembly. The UN-Secretary General has been engaged in a wide ranging consultation to determine the feasibility of convening such a conference. The result indicates widespread support for the idea but unfortunately the US and Israel emerged as it's only opponents. The US because it fears of USSR involvement in the region and in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but the USSR is already involved by virtue of the fact that ever since the UN decreed the partition of Palestine and the establishment of Israel, the internat'l community including the USSR has played a role in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and has interest in the region that is geographically close to it.

THE PRESS REPORTS

FRENCHMAN, BRITON SEIZED IN LEBANON

N. BOUSTANY WASH. POST Gunmen seized a French diplomat and a Briton working for the UN to day in the eighth and ninth kidnaping of foreigners since March 14 in Lebanon.

$$\frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{YS}{111} \quad \frac{INGO}{403} \quad \frac{NI}{623}$$

H. DENTON WASH. POST PLO factions allied to Syria formed a new coalition in Damascus yesterday and signaled an all-out drive against efforts by PLO chairman Arafat and Jordan's King Hussein to revive Middle East Peace negotiating.

WASH. POST King Hussein flew to Spain today where he was expected to discuss Spain's consideration of diplomatic ties with Israel.

J. OMANG WASH POST In a letter to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State Shultz wrote that "We strongly oppose the adoption of language that would place restrictions on the sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan" until Jordan agrees to recognize Israel and open direct peace talks.

D. OTTAWA WASH. POST The US airlift last Friday of 700 black Ethiopian Jews stranded in a Sudanese refugee camp came after all members of the Senate had signed a letter Feb. 21 urging Pres. Reagan to undertake the action.

CHARLES POWERS WASH. POST The US operation that airlifted about 500 Ethiopian Jews from Sudan Friday is now believed to have removed all members of the refugee group from Sudan, according to reliable sources.

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ש.ר.ק. ש.ר.ק.
דף...ה...מחור...דפים
סוג בטחוני. שמור.....
דחיפות. מיד?.....
תאריך וזיהוי 261130 מרץ
מס' מברק.....


אל:

המסרד - - - - - 621 (6)

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

משיחה עם ביל מקלוקלין - סי.בי.אס.:

אנשי NEA לחצו על שולץ שלא לקיים הבקור בארץ וכשהמזכיר התעקש אז הציעו לצרף את עמאן. הצעה זאת אף היא נדחתה על ידו בטענה שאין לערב נושאים מדיניים גרידא עם נטילת חלק בטקס לזכר השואה.
נכון לשעה זו המזכיר ישהה מספר שעות בלבד בארץ וינצל ככל הנראה את הימים שיוותרו עד למפגש בוינה לקיים באירוסה כנס שגרירי ארה"ב.

הראל


שמה רחל מנחם מנחם מנחם

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אירופה 3. ממ"ד.

בריה"מ

מתוך שיחה עם אריק אדלמן (מחמ"ד - המחלקה הסובייטית).

1. המנתיגות החדשה

אדלמן סבור כי זמן קצר לפני מותו של צ'רננקו שני הנציגים של הגוורדיה הישנה גרומיקו וגריסין החליטו לתמוך במנהיגותו של גורבצ'וב. השניים העריכו כי בריה"מ לא יכולה להרשות לעצמה עוד מנהיג גוסט, אלא זקוקה למנהיגות נמרצת וצעירה. באומו של גרומיקו בו הוזיע על מינויו של גורבצ'וב, ודברי חשבה של פראדה המוסקבאי מהווים סימנים התומכים בהשערה הנ"ל.

אדלמן סבור כי המאבק על הבכורה טרם נסתיים וכעת עומד גורבצ'וב בפני המבחן הקשה של ביסוס שלטונו. גורבצ'וב ינסה לדחוף את ידידיו לתוך עמדות מפתח. בין המועמדים להתקדמות מנה את וורוטניקוב (כנראה למשרד רוה"מ בבוא העת), ליגאצ'וב, שברנדזה (גורבצ'וב הרבה לנסוע לגרוזיה בשנה האחרונה).

2. אדלמן סבור כי המנהיג האוקראיני, שצרבצקי, אינו בעל השפעה. ביקורו בארה"ב, ערב מותו של צ'רננקו, מוסבר בכך שאף אחד מ"התותחים הכבדים" לא רצה לצאת את מוסקבה. פגישתו של שצרבצקי עם הנשיא ריגאן תוארה על ידי אדלמן כחילופי דברים בלתי קונסטרוקטיביים. כל חרגיל הביקור בארה"ב שימש מטרה אחת ויחידה והיא נסיון להשפיע על הקונגרס בנושא פירוק הנשק. המשלחת הסובייטית היתה מורכבת על טהרת אנשי מנגנון ה-AGITPROP (תעמולה)...

3. סגנון המנהיגות החדשה ועדיפויות. בווינגטון קיימת הערכה שגורבצ'וב יהיה מנהיג קשוח, מתוחכם, אשר יעטוף את המדיניות הסובייטית הקשוחה בעטיפה מושכת ומודרנית יותר. גורבצ'וב הינו "אקסיביסט" שינסה לנהל מדיניות בשני מסלולים מקבילים: מיסור של ריטוריקה קשוחה וחוסר סתיה מהאינטרסים הסובייטים ומיסור נוסף בו תקרין בריה"מ נכונות לנהל מו"מ על מספר נושאים (צמצום נשק בראש ובראשונה).

4. במסגרת המדיניות האקסיביסטית הנ"ל צופה אדלמן כי גורבצ'וב יפעל בצורה נמרצת לשפר יחסי בריה"מ-סין (גם במישור המפלגתי) יגלה עמדה קשוחה יותר כלפי פקיסטן ויד קשה באפגניסטן. אדלמן הביע דאגה לנוכח האדישות הסינית כלפי התנהגות הסובייטים באפגניסטן לאחרונה. הדגיש כי בריה"מ מודאגת מאד מתפקיד פקיסטן בסיוע למורדים

..... שו"ג בסחוב'י

.....דחפור

מסדיר וז"ל.....

..... 672

9. המפרץ הפרסי - אדלמן סיפר כי הועד המרכזי של המפלגה דן בחודשים האחרונים במצב בתוך המפרץ הפרסי. מסקנת ה- review הנ"ל היתה שעל בריה"מ לנקוט פרופיל גבוה ופעיל יותר. לשון אחרת, על בריה"מ לדחוף בצורה נמרצת לכינון יחסים דיפלומטיים, ~~לחציץ נשק למדינות גם בהעדר יחסים דיפלומטיים, להדק קשרי הסחר ולהפעיל שורה של~~ active measures כלפי המשטרים הנ"ל.

קני-סל (14)

[illegible]

סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ד ש ס

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סוג בטחוני סודי

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך וזיחה. מרץ 26 0930

מס' מברק. 616

אל: המשרד

מסנכיל. מצפ"א.

דברי הנשיא על מגעים עם משלחת פלסטינית-ירדנית

מקור במחמ"ד סיפר לי כי ריגאן לא הוכן לקראת מסיבת העיתונאים ע"י המועצה לבטחון לאומי. דונלד ריגן, ראש מטה היועצים של הבית הלבן ופט ביוקנן שימשו כמתדרכיו המרכזיים של הנשיא, דבר המסביר דברי הנשיא והודעת ההבהרה שנמסרה למחרת ע"י דובר הבית הלבן.

קני-טל קי

למה ריגן ראה את מנהל מל"א משה ארנס / ר' ארנס
מל"א רם אמן

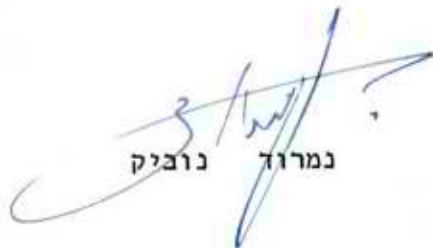
27.3.1985

רישום שיחת טלפון: אל מוזס
מיום 26 מארס 1985

הנ"ל התקשר כדי לדווח על שיחת המנהיגים היהודיים עם שה"ח ירדן, אל מסר.
להלן עיקרי דברים:

- הסכם פברואר מהווה הישג משמעותי בכך שמאפשר לשני הצדדים לתרגם את עירפוליו למונחים נוחים. בכלל זה כולל הכרה במשתמע בהחלטת או"ם 242 וויתור על מדינה פלסטינית עצמאית.
- קבע (ואח"כ סייג מאד) כי אם ארה"ב תעמוד על כך שאש"פ יקבל פומבית את 242 - זה אכן יתרחש. זאת בתנאי שארה"ב תהיה מוכנה להידבר עם אש"פ על בסיס עקרון ההגדרה העצמית ומבלי לשלול במוצהר אפשרות של הקמת מדינה עצמאית.
- חוסיין זהיר ביחסו אל אש"פ. כך, למשל, ערפאת מעוניין לעבור מתוניס לרבת-עמון אך חוסיין לא יאפשר לו זאת בטרם יגיעו לסיכום משביע רצון.
- חוסיין אינו סאדאת; ירדן אינה מצרים; לכן עליהם להיות זהירים בחריגות מהקונצנזוס הערבי המתון.
- ירדן תלויה בתמיכת סעודיה המנהלת מדיניות בלתי אמינה.
- לאור עמדת סוריה ירדן אינה יכולה להתקדם ללא הפלסטינים.
- פלסטינים = ערפאת שכן אנשי הגדה לא ילכו בלי ברכתו. גם משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינית מחייבת אישור ערפאת.
- סוריה התחזקה כתוצאה למלחמה בלבנון ברם ניתן ליצור איזון מחודש אם - (1) תזכה ירדן בהישג משמעותי בתהליך השלום, (2) תהיה מעורבות אמריקאית פעילה. סוריה לא תוכל לבלום מהלך כזה.
- חוסיין מעוניין להביא עיראק להשתלבות בציר ירדן-מצרים. עד כה לא השיג מחויבויות קונקרטיות אך ממשיך לפעול בחחום זה, בכלל זה לחידוש יחסי עיראק - מצרים.

- לחוסיין ברור כי פרס הוא תקותו האחרונה והטובה ביותר. בהעדרו, ויהיה המנהיג אשר יהיה -- שמיר, שרון או לוי -- לא תהיה הזדמנות נוספת.
- מעריך כי הלוי'ז הרצוי לישראל כולל השלמת הנסיגה וסיום הבחירות להסתדרות בטרם ניתן יהיה לגשת למו"מ ישיר.
- חוסיין יוכל להתקדם ללא הפלסטינים רק אם ידע מראש את תוצאת המו"מ, והמו"מ יסתיים תוך זמן קצר ביותר. לא יוכל להכנס למו"מ ישיר ממושך בלעדיהם. תוצאת המו"מ אשר תאפשר מהלך כזה כוללת השתלטות על 90-95% מהשטח. במקרה כזה יהיה מוכן "לסגור עניין" בזריזות ולהעמיד העולם הערבי בפני עובדה מוגמרת.
- לא ביקש תמיכת הנוכחים בתחום כלשהו; גם לא בהקשרי חקיקת הסיוע לירדן.


נמרוד נוביק

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מחור 34

דף 1

עומק 4

מל: המשרד, נד: 655, מ: 111
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 260385, זח: 2100

(11)

סודי ביותר/מיוחד

מל: שהיית מוכיח לממונייך, מלפייך
דח: דובינשטיין

פגישת ס/שהיית מילוא והשגריר רוזן עם אדמוס
נכתב מצידם: סוואן ג'ונסון ואבינגטון. מצידו החי'ם
ס/שהיית הציג הנושאים שמבקש להעלות: קמפ-דיוויד, אש'ף
וכן תהליך השלום - בעיקר המומי הישיר
אדמוס: השיב שארה'ב דוקה ב-242 ודטה על אש'ף לא השתתה
-- קבלת 242 ו-338 והכרה בישראל. באשר ל- HOSPALITIES הר'י
מזוהר במומ' ישיר כפי שהנשיא ריגאן ביטא זאת. מתרוצצים הדבה
רעיונות ואנו בודקים אותם אך על הצדדים עצמם להתקדם.
סגן הר: ציין שאם לוקחים בחשבון שאש'ף שואף להגיע להישגים
באמצעות דיאלוג בין ערפאת וחוס'ין הר'י נשאלת השאלה עד כמה
יכול חוס'ין להתקדם בתהליך עם ערפאת ואיזה משיחת משותפת
תהייצב לשיתות.
אדמוס: השיב שמתקיים כעת בוואשינגטון כנס שגרירים שיצטרך
לענות על שאלה זו ואשרות. יעדי חוס'ין עד עתה היו להשיג
לגייסמציה על מנת לקחת חלק בתהליך, למצוא פלסטינים מחוננים
ולהגיע למוס' עם ישראל. הודה שמקב אחרי נושא זה ממרחק
מסויים.
אבינגטון: העיר שאפילו אחרי הביקורים באן של מובאדך ואל-מצר
ספק אם ברור למצרים ולירדנים מה יעלה בגורל ההצעות. אנו
טוע'ין בתהליך של שיתות עמם על מנת לאפשר להם להגיע בעצמם
לחלוצאה בלשהי. אל-מצר אמר למזכיר שהכוונה להגיע לשיתות
ישראליות. ידועה לו עמדת ישראל כלפי אש'ף ומדינה פלסטינית.
עמדה שאינה שונה מזו של ארה'ב.
סגן הר: העלה נושא 'הוד' בדיה'מי בעקבות השינויים
בהנהגה הסובייטים ושיתות שולצ-גרומיקו, והזכיר אפשרות פסגה.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ת"ר 2 מחור 3 סודי ביותר
 עותק 4 מחור 34

ארמקוסט: השיב שגורבצ'וב אמנם הוזמן לבוא אך טרם השיב. בוש
 העלה נושא יציאת יהודים דוגמת שצ'נסקי אך הסובייטים השיבו
 התשובה הסטנדרטית שלהם. מקס קמפלמן פעיל אף הוא בנושא.
 גורבצ'וב טעה ונשם מרשים. בעל נסיון ושולט בחומר. השאלה היא
 מי יהיו יועציו והמקורבים אליו והאם ינקוט מדיניות דמורית.
 הוסיף שהסובייטים יכולים להיות פרקטים בשרוצים. לא מצפים
 לשינוי אבל חולי לפוגמטורים. הוסיף כי לדאשונה מזה חמש שנים
 יש מנהיגות בקרמלין. מכל מקום, אדווייב לא חדפה מהנושא HILL
 HAMMER IT
 השגריר: הודה והזכיר שבאומנה חתיה פגישת וחשוב מהנושא יוטלה
 ארמקוסט הסכים.

3. סגן הער: העלה OFF RECORD נושא הפלאשים.
 אבינגטון: ציין שמחכים לידענות מסודאן וכיצד מתבצע הפינוי.
 הוסיף בתשובה להעדה שמספר היוצאים מוטט (3-500) בהשוואה למה
 טציפו. שהסודאנים השאירו מטר פחות לפלאשים שיבואו מאתיזפיה
 השגריר: ציין שלא היתה חגובה טרביה לכך ונטנה על ידי
 אבינגטון שהדבר נובט משתיקת ישראל בנושא.

4. סגן הער: שאל האם חלה התקדמות בנושא הסיוט הכלכלי.
 ארמקוסט: אמנם דיבר עם הרב שטיין נעדרווח אמש למוכיר. ולמד
 ממנו שחור מהארץ מעורר חמה אשמע, אך טרם נפלה החלטה בנידון.
 המוכיר, כך אמר, טרם שוחח עם כל הסטורבים בדבר אבל הנושא תחת
 ACTIVE REVIEW. קשה לו גם לנחש מה תהיה ההחלטה.
 5. הודו. ארמקוסט נשחזר רק אמט מסיוור בדרום מידת אסיה: הדגיש
 שבנדרי הודים שהוא השאיר הנחיות בדורות בנוגע לאשרה לקונסול.
 אבינגטון: הוסיף שגם בארנס השגריר האמריקאי בדלהי אישר זאת.
 אך עדיין אין סימן לכך.

השגריר: הזכיר שביקש פגישת עם באדו'פיי. עמיתו כאן והודה על
 העזרה האמריקאית בקידום הנושא.

ארמקוסט: העלה בשיחות בטיאול טנין השגרירות. שהיית הדרום
 קוריאני הבטיח לבדוק. ביפאן העלה נושא הקו האירי נג'אל
 כחלק מהמאמץ להפוך את יחסינו עם יפן ל- VISIBLE יותר.
 הזכיר שהמכיר יפגוש את שהיית אבי' ב-4-16

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7181 7110	34	7188	4 2110 **

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המחבר: הרב יצחק אייזיק ווארשקין

**סגן השד: גם הטיר שאין המסך FOLLOW ביחסים בעקבות ביקור
 **מובארך בואטינגטון וציין שחשוב שלא יגדל סחף בדעת הקהל
 **בישראל. יצוה בדיוק הנקודה שאנו מעלים בפני המצדדים, השיב
 **ארמקוסט.

*9: שהח, דהח, שהבט, מונבל, ממנבל, ר/מרכב, דס, אמר, מצפא, משפט

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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1101

סודי ביותר

דף 1
עמ' 7
מחור 3
מחור 34

מל: המשרד, נר: 655, ס: 110
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 260385, זח: 2100

סודי ביותר למידע

מל: שהיית, מנכ"ל, מנכ"ל, מצפ"א.
דט: רובינשטיין.

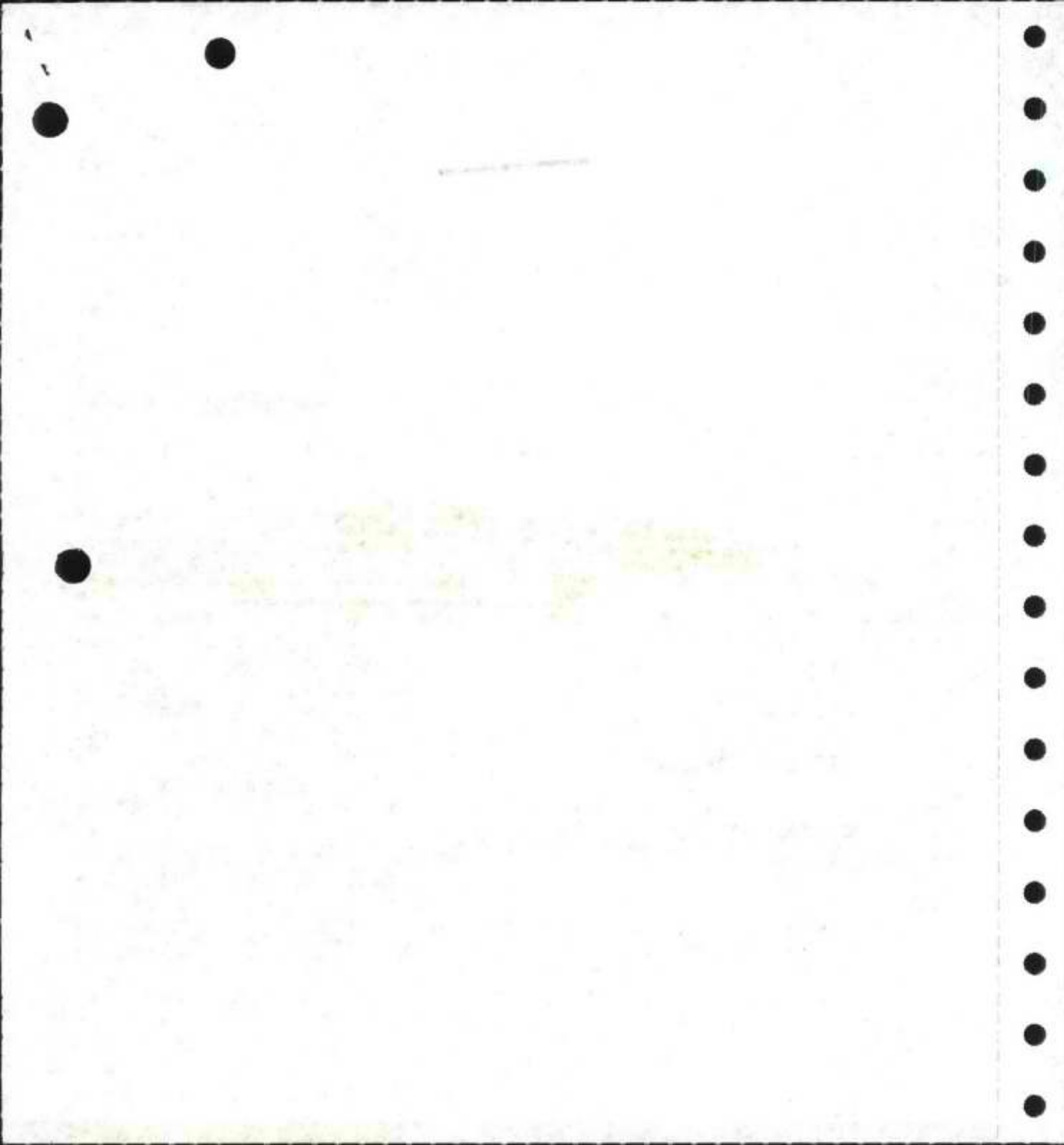
פגישת סשהיית מילוא והעגריי רונן עם אדמוס.
נבחו מצידם: סוואן ג'ונסון ואבינגטון. מצידנו החי"מ.
סשהיית הציג הנושאים שמבקש להעלות: קמפ-דיוויד, אשייף
ובן תהליך השלום - בעיקר הסוגי הישיר.
אדמוס: השיב שארה"ב דבקה ב-242 ודעתה על אשייף לא התנתה
-- קבלת 242 ו-338 והכרה בישראל. באשר ל-ALLOTTIES הרי
מחולב כסוגי יסוד כפי שהנשיא ריגאן ביטא זאת. מחולצים הרבה
לרטינות ואנו בודקים אותם אך על הצדדים עצמם להתקדם.
סגן השר: ציין שאם לוקחים בחשבון שאשייף שואף להגיע להישגים
באמצעות הדילוג בין ערפאת וחוסייין הרי נשאלת השאלה עד כמה
יכול חוסייין להתקדם בתהליך עם ערפאת ואיזה משלחת משותפת
תהייצג לשיחות.

אדמוס: השיב שמתקיים כעת בוואשינגטון כנס עגריים שיצטרך
לסגור על שאלה זו ואחרות. יעדי חוסייין עד עתה היו להשיג
לגיטימציה על מנת לקחת חלק בתהליך, למצוא פלסטינים מתונים
ולהגיע לגומי עם ישראל. הודה שעוקב אחרי נושא זה מרחק
מסוויים.

אבינגטון: העיר שאפילו אחרי הביקורים כאן של מובארך ואל-מצרי
ספק אם ברור למצרים ולירדנים מה יעלה בגורל ההצעות. אנו
עדיין בתהליך של שיחות עמם על מנת לאפשר להם להגיע בעצמם
לחלוצה כלשהי. אל-מצרי אמר למזכיר שהכוונה להגיע לשיחות
יעירות. ידועה לו עמדת ישראל בלפי אשייף ומדינה פלסטינית.
עמדה שאינה שונה מזו של ארה"ב.

2. סגן השר: העלה נושא יהודי כריהי"מ בעקבות השינויים
בהנהגה הסובייטית ושיחות שולץ-גרומיקו, והזכיר אפשרות פסגה

14704



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

דף 2 מתוך 3
עמך 7 מתוך 34

אדמוקסט: השיב שגורבצ'וב אמנם הוזמן לבוא אך טרם השיב. בוע
הטלה נוסח יציאת יהודים דוגמת שצרוטקי אך הסובייטים השיבו
התשובה הסטנדרטית שלהם. הקס קמפלמן פטיל אף הוא בנושא.
גורבצ'וב עשה רושם מרשים. בעל נסיון ושולט בחומר. השאלה היא
אם יהיו יוטציו והמקורבים אליו והאם ינקוט מדיניות רפורית.
הוסיפה הסובייטים יכולים להיות פרקטים כשדוצים. לא מצפים
לשינוי אבל אולי לפרגמטיות. הדגיש כי לראשונה מזה חמש שנים
יש מנהיגות בקרמלין. מכל מקום, ארה"ב לא תרפה מהנושא. WILL
HAKMER IT
השגריר: הודה והזכיר שבאומנה תהיה פגישה וחשוב שהנושא יועלה.
אדמוקסט הסכים.

3. סגן העד: הטלה OFF RECORD נושא הפלאשים.
אבינגטון: ציין שמחכים ליריעות מסודאן וכיצד מתבצע הפינוי.
הוסיף בתשובה להטרה שמספר היוצאים מועט (כ-500) בהשוואה למה
שציפו. שהסודאנים השאירו מעבר פחות לפלאשים שיבואו מאתיופיה.
השגריר: ציין שלא היתה תגובה ערבית לכך ונטנה על ידי
אבינגטון שהרבר נובע ממתיקה ישראלי בנושא.

4. סגן העד: שאל האם חלה התקדמות בנושא הסיוע הכלכלי.
אדמוקסט: אמנם דיבר עם הרב שטיין (שדיווח אמש לסוכרן) ולמד
ממנו שחזר מהארץ מעודד ממה שמע, אך טרם נפלה החלטה בנידון.
השוכר, כך אמר, טרם שוחח עם כל המסורבים בדבר אבל הנושא תחת
ACTIVE REVIEW. קשה לו גם לנחש מה תהיה ההחלטה.
5. הודו: אדמוקסט נשחקר רק אמש טסיור בדדום מורח אסיה) הדגיש
שבנדרד הודיע שהוא השאיר הנחיות ברורות בנוגע לאשרה לקונסול.
אבינגטון: הוסיף שאם בארנס השגריר האמריקאי בדהי אישר זאת,
אין עדיין אין סימן לכך.

השגריר: הזכיר שביקש פגישה עם באדוויי, עמיתו כאן והודה על
הטובה האמריקאית בקידום הנושא.

אדמוקסט: הטלה בשיחות בסיאול ענין השגרירות. שהיית הדדום
קוריאני הבטיח לבדוק. ביפאן הטלה נושא הקו האווירי (ג'יאל)
מחלק מהמאמץ להפוך את יחסינו עם יפן ל- VISIBLE יותר.
הזכיר שהמזכיר יפגוש את שהיית אבני ב-14.4.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 3 מתוך 3
 עותק 2 מתוך 34 סודי ביותר

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השגריר: הודה על עזרת אדה'יב. במסגרת זו העלה השגריר את נושא
 ביקור אוזאל וביקש לבדוק עמו כיצד ניתן לקדם היחסים.
 אנינגטון ציין שריציארד פרל העלה נושא זה בפני התורכים.
 6 לבנון. ארמקוסט הדגיש שאדה'יב נקמה אמצעי זהירות מיוחדים
 בעקבות ההצבעה במועבי'ט. יעד עתה היינו בני-מזל. שאל
 להערכת סגן השר בנוגע לפינוי.

סגן השר: השיב שישראל תמשיך בהליך הפינוי אך לא תשנה
 תכניותיה בגלל המרור. יי אנו מאמינים שמי שבורח מהמרור,
 המרור רודף אחרי'י. מדיניותינו כדורס לבנון הפחיתה במידה
 מסוימת מספר הפגישות בכוותינו. הזכיר מאמר בעיתון מצרי
 מסויים שעודד את המרור וביצד על ישראל ל'הורקי' נ
 PUSH
 מאמא משמחים אחרים.
 ארמקוסט: השיב שזו לא עמדת מצרים.

סגן השר: גבי העיר שאין המושן FOLLOW ביחסים בעקבות ביקור
 מובארך בוואשינגטון וציין שחשוב שלא יגרם סחף בדעת הקהל
 בישראל. ייזוהי בדיוק הנקודה שאנו מעלים בפני המצרים, השיב
 ארמקוסט.

אלי אבי'11==

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרבו, רס, אמן, מצפא, משפס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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דף 1 מתוך 3
עמק 4 מתוך 14
סודי ביותר

מאל: 1105, נד: 807, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 260385, יח: 1700

(4)

רגיל / סודי ביותר

השגריר

תחנה ממסר

הבוקר קיימו ישיבה ראשונה עם הצוות האמריקאי
השתתפו מצידם

קול אמריקה - MORTON SMITH

נרדיו אירופה החופשית / ליברטי - WALTER ROBERTS

וצוות מבני של שני הארגונים - ברברה בורין, ממח"ד, פלאמן
ליין וטואה מהשגרירות

מצדנו - בר-און, מנכ"ל תקשורת, רובינשטיין, בנצור, כץ, ינאי, בקר
והח"מ

הממנכ"ל הציג הקשיים והלכטים שלנו בהקשר להסכמתנו העקרונית
להקים התחנה בארץ והתרכז ב-4 נושאים!
אגורלה של יהדות ברה"מ וההשפעה האפשרית של הקמת התחנה על
היחס אליהם.

ב. הצהרות הסובייטיות הכוללות איומים והקובעות כי ברה"מ
ירואה בהקמת התחנה פעולה עוינת וגדה.

ג. הקשיים הפנימיים והביקורת כאן על ההחלטה
הנימות האנטישמיות ברדיו ליברטי.

הממנכ"ל עמד על כך שיש לנו שאלות רבות הנובעות מקריאת הנייר
שהגישו לנו ב-1-25. נקבע כי בשאלות הטכניות והמשפטיות ידונו

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 3
 עותק 4 מתוך 14 סודי ביותר

בנופרד במסגרת תת זעדות ונקבעו זמנים לכך.

לשיקולים הפוליטיים מעלה ממכיל ההערות דלהלן :

רצוננו לדעת מראש על כל שפת שידור חדשה שהם מתכוונים להשתמש בה.

בזמן שאנו משדרים בדופית או בגרזינית אנו מבקשים מהם להמנע משידור בשפות אלו

איןנו רוצים שדורים בעברית או ביידיש.

נוצאים הקשורים לישראל וליהדות בריה"מ לא יועברו ממכאן. להוציא פריטי חדשות.

איןנו מעוניינים בשדור למדינות מזרח אירופה ולכן מבקשים להוריד השפות בולגרית, הסלובקית והצבית.

מבקשים שחברות ישראליות יקחו חלק בכל המכרזים.

ממכיל תקשורת הציג רשימה ארוכה של שאלות שאופים טכני והנוגעות למקום האתר, מקורות האנרגיה שלו, תדרים אנשנות וכו' בתגובתם עלו הנושאים הבאים :

אנטישמיות - בקוי היסוד של פעולת שני הארגונים, וכך דווח ללקונגרס ולנשיא, יש שלילה מוחלטת, ויוקפד על כך גם להבא.

סוג ההסכם = השאירו בירינו הצעת נוסח עליה ידונו מחר הצוותים המשפטיים

ברור הנושאים הטכניים - יעשה עם צוות טכני של ממקשורת כולל סיור ביום ה' לאתרים האפשריים.

רשות שתמפל בהקמה - ישלחו לקבל מאתנו הצעה מפורטת.

הועלו נושאים נוספים והתקיים בהם דיון ראשוני.

המשך סדר היום כולקמן -

הצוות המשפטי יפגש מחר.

הברורים הטכניים והבוקר באתרים יתקיימו בימים די' וה'

ביום ו' פגישה מסכמת של שני הצוותים.

בהודעה מעותפת לעתונות מטרנו כי משלחת של ממשלת ארה"ב הגיעה

לבקור של ימים מספר לדון באספקטים השונים של אפשרות הצבת

תחנת ממסר אמריקאית בישראל.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

מחור 3 מחור 4
מחור 14 מחור 4

לשכת בר און.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכר, ממנכל, מצפא, משפמ

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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דף 1
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סודי ביותר

מל: ווס, נר: 80, מ: המשרד

דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 260385, זח: 1700

רגיל / סודי ביותר

השגריר

תחנה מסר

הבוקר קיימנו ישיבה ראשונה עם הצוות האמריקאי
שתפסו מצידם

קול אמריקה - MORTON SMITH

וולטר אירופה התופעת ליברטי - WALTER ROBERTS

וצוות טכני של שני הארגונים - ברברה בודין, ממשל ד, פלאמן
ליין ופואה מהשגרירות

מצדנו - בר-און, מוכיל תקשורת, דובינשטיין, בנ-ור, כץ, ינאי, בקר
והח'מ'

הממונה על הציג הקשיים והלבטים שלנו בהקשר להפגשתנו העקרונית
להקים התחנה בארץ והתרכז ב-4 נושאים:
א. גורלה של יהדות ברה'מ' והשפעה האפשרית של הקמת התחנה על
היחס אליהם.

ב. הצהרות הסובייטיות הכוללות אינשים והקובעות כי ברה'מ'
רואה בהקמת התחנה פעולה עוינת נגדה.

ג. הקשיים הפנימיים והביקורת באו על ההחלטה
הניחות האנטישמיות וברדי ליברטי

הממונה על עמד על כך שיש לנו שאירות רבות הנובעות מקריאת הנייר
שהגיש לנו 1-25.1.1948 בקבע כי בשאלות הטכניות המשפטיות ידונו

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 2
 עותק ל: ממוך 14 סודר ביותר

בנוסף במסגרת תת זעדות ונקבעו זמנים לכך
 לשיקולים הפוליטיים מעלה ממנה : ההעדות שלהן
 רצונו לדעת מדאש על כל שפת אידור חדשה שהם מקבלים
 להשתמש בה

בזמן שזנו משרדים ברוסית או בגרמנית או מבקשים מהם
 להמנע מאידור בשפות אלו

איןנו רוצים שדורים בעברית או ביידיש
 נושאים הקשורים לישראל וליהדות בריה"מ לא יושברו
 מבאן להוציא פרימי חדשות

איןנו מעונינים בשדור למדינות מזרח אירופה ולכן מבקשים
 להוריד השפות בולגרית, הסלובקית והצ'כית
 מבקשים שחברות ישראליות יקחו חלק בכל המכונים
 נכיל תקשורת הציג רשימה ארוכה של שאלות שאופים טכני
 הנוגעות למקום האתר, מקורות האנרגיה שלו, תדירות הכו
 בתגובתם שלו הנושאים הבאים :

אנטישמיות - בקוי היסוד של פעילות שני הארגונים, גבר רונח
 ללכונגרים ולנשיא יש שורה מחלפת ויוקפד על כך גם להבן
 הסוג ההסכם השאירו בידינו הצעת נוסח עליה ידונו מחר
 הצוותים המשפטיים

שדור הנושאים הטכניים - יעשה עם צוות טכני של מתקשורת כולל
 סיוור ביום ה' לאחרים האפשריים

רשות שתמפל בהקמה - יאמחו לקבל מאתנו הצעה מפורטת
 הועלו נושאים נוספים והתקיים בהם דיון ראשון
 המשר סדר היום בדקמן -

הצוות המשפטי יפגש מחר

הכרזות הטכניים והבקור באחרים יתקיימו בימים די והי
 ביום ו' פגישה מקבצת של שני הצוותים
 בהודעה מאוחרת לעיתונות מפרנו כי משלחת של משרת ארה"ב הגיעה
 ללכונגרים של ימים מספר לדון באספקטים השונים של הפעילות הצבאית
 תהנה ממחר אמריקאית בישראל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

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לשבת בר נחור

המחיר, המוצא, לביטוח, לביטוח, המה, המה : 90**

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1019-1024.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמו

אל: ווש, נ, נר: חוים 1943, מ: המשרד
 דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 260385, וח: 1700

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שמו/רגיל

לוי

דע: לוי

יוניפיל - ארה"ב לשלכם 616 סטיף 1

בודאי תעשו הכל כדי לחזק ולוודא הבוונה עליה דיבר דיוק. שכן
 הננו רואים בעניין הפריסה של הגבול הבינ"ל, הפורענות החמורה
 ביותר שיכולה לצאת מחידוש המנדט.

אליאב

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהוט, מוכל, ממוכל, ר/מרבז, דם, אמן, מצפא, אליאב,
 ארבל, קידר, מותים, מאפט, שיאון, ממז

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שומר

אל: נ"י, נר: 1085, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 260385, זח: 1800

שומר/מירי

נתניהו.

מאשרים הזמנתה של גבי קירקפטריק ארצה בזמן שיקבע.
לגבי תואר דוקטור כבוד, בדאי לזכור שהוענק לה תואר על ידי
האוניברסיטה העברית לפני כשנתיים. לכן מוטב לעי'ע להמנע.
אליאב-בראון =

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, אליאב, ארבל2, מצפא, יגר, אורחים,
טקס, ר/מרב

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שומר

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אל: ד"ר, נר: 817, מ: המשרד
 דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 260385, זח: 1900

שומר/מיידי

א. תהליך השלום

ב. לבנון

משיחת ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפא והחמ" בא"צ' עם וילקוקס מנהל מח' ישראל במחמ"ד וקורצר משגאדהב. בהמשך ובנוסף לדיווח של מנהל מצפא.

א. תהליך השלום וילקוקס סיפר על שיחותיו עם אישים ערבים מיוש נחבמי אל-מצרי, פריג' ועוד) בעת ביקורו. גישתם: תמיכה בחוסין בצעדיו תוך הסייג שכל משלחת שיבנס צריכה להיות של דעת אשפ'. בתשובה לשאלה אמר וילקוקס שההיאחיות באשפ' נועתת בחלקה, מן הסתם, מאיום ובחלקה מהג'שה כי אשפ' אכן מייצג גם אם בעצם היו הערבים הפלסטינאים צריכים לראות את אשפ' אחת נוכח כשלונותיו הרבים, הם נאחזים בו.

ב. אין גם אצל האמריקנים בהירות נשאלה מה משמעות הצעד של מפגש עם משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינאית לפני מומ' ישיר עם ישראל. הטענה היא - להבין פרוצדורלית את האפשרות למומ', אך מצדנו טענונו, כי אם אין מומ' מהותי עקיף כפי שאומרת אדהב - מדוע לא להתחיל מיידיית עמנו ברגע מסוים אמר וילקוקס כי בין השאר מדובר על שני סוגי פלסטינאים - בשלב המכין ובמומ' עמנו, אך לא היה ברור לו למה הכוונה. התרענו על התחושות המשתנות שהנחיל לנו הממשל האמריקני בנושא דון.

ג. קורצר סיפר כי אנשי מחמד התאכזבו במידה מסוימת משהח הירדני אל-מצרי, שבשתי השיחות הראשונות עם המוכיר היה נוקשה בשיחה האחרונה היה נוח יותר, אך איכזב אותם שוב בראיונות שהעניק. מעמדו של אל-מצרי הוא במידה מסוימת מעמד ביניים בין שני הי' מחנות: בממשל הירדני, הארמון המייצג את הממסד המורח-ירדני והממשלה הכוללת ערבים פלסטינאים רבים, אנשי

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הארמון סבורים כי חוסין הרחיק לבת ביחסים עם ערפאת מצרי
בהיותו בן שכם ואיש הממשלה מזוהה כמובן יותר עם הקו הפרו-
פלסטינאי, אך קרוב גם לאנשי הארמון.
ד' וילקוקס התייחס ליוניפיל ואמר כי השגת הארכת המנדט הקיים
לא תיקון נבחנה שלא ייכללו בהחלטה גיוניים לישראל. תהיה
קשה, אך ארהב מעוניינת לשמר את יוניפיל אם בכל זאת יתעוררו
אפשרויות חדשות.

רובינסון. ==

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מובל, ממובל, ר/מרכז, רס, אמן, מצפא, ממד,
משפט

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

10 ד'

(31)

אל: וואש, נר: 811, מ: המשרד
 דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 260385, יח: 1700

סיד/מיידי

שגריר, סול

באצי אמר וילקוקס שארהב דואה ערך בקיומו של יוניפיל והיא
 תפעל למניעת פיזור הכח. לדעתו אין שום סיכוי לשנות את מאנדט
 יוניפיל ויש לדאוג היטב בעצם הארכתו.

נצור.==

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנבל, ממנבל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, אליאב,
 ארבל, ממד, משפח

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2615

151

101

(2)

אכ: נוש: נר: 810 מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 260385, זח: 1700

סודי/מיידי

סג"ר סול

ממנבל ארה וילקוקס לצהרים בהשתתפות קורצר, רובינשטיין
והחמ' וילקוקס אמר שהוא הופתע שהעחונות הישראלית הציגה
אותו במי שפולס את דרכו של מרפי לביקורו בארץ אין כמובן קשר
לביקור מורפי.

וילקוקס סיפר שנועד בשבת עם מספר מנהיגים פלשתינאים מצאם
נואשים מחו וחודלי תקוה מאידך שהנה נוצרת הזדמנות היסטורית
להידברות וליידיסקה' בין ישראל לפלשתינאים המנהיגים
הפלשתינאים העמידו וילקוקס על הסכנה והסיכוי האחרון
המקופלים בהזדמנות ההיסטורית של ההידברות בין ישראל
לפלשתינאים אשר להמשך התהליך הנהירו המנהיגים הפלשתינאים
שהמשלחת הפלשתינאית חייבת לקבל את ברכתו של ערפאת בהעדר
ברכה כזו משלחת פלשתינאית לא תיבון

וילקוקס הרהר לגבי ההמשך - הפרוצדורלי בעיקר - של התהליך
ורמי ששמע שבידון שוקלים אפשרות שמשלחת הירדנית פלשתינאית
בהרכב אחד תיפגש עם נציגי ארהב ואילו הרכבת של המשלחת
הפלשתינאית למזר עם ישראל יהיה שונה וילקוקס לא ידע
להסביר פשר ההרכב השונה האפשרי של המשלחת הפלשתינאית בשלבי
המזר.

כללית הותיר רושם שארהב תוהה אם בכלל וכיצד יתנהלו השלבים
הבאים של התהליך המדיני. הסבים שהניואנסים בהערבות אל מצרי
בביקורו בווינגטון בהשוואה לעמדת מובארק יתכן ומשקפים מידה
של פער בתפסיתם של מובארק וחסיין את המשך התהליך.
בנצור.==

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ: שהח, בהח, שהבט, מוכל, ממוכל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, ממד,
משפט

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: ווש, בטחון, נד: חוזים 1860, מ: המשרד
דח: ב, סג: ב, תא: 250385, רח: 1600

בלמס/בהול

השגריר

דע הקונסוליות, דוצי, נהמן שי, אורי סביר
בהמשך למברקי מהיום

כדאי לציין:

א. צהל מאפשר לכתבי חוץ לבסות האירועים בדרום לבנון אם באים
מהצד הישראלי וינהגו בהתאם להוראות צהל. השבוע בלבד איפשר
צהל ל-50 בתבים לסקור האירועים בלבנון

ב. צהל נמצא בלבנון לביצוע משימתו הצבאית של נסיגה תוך הגנה
על חיי החיילים. מתן שדותים לתקשורת היא בעדיפות אחרת.
בשהצבא האמריקני בגרנדה והצבא הבריטי בפוקלנד היו עסוקים
במלחמותיהם + הם כלל לא הורשו לתקשורת להגיע למקום וקצין
בכיר בריטי טען כי הצבא הבריטי נמצא בכדי לנצח במלחמה ודהה
בכך כל בקורת בנדון

מנהל הסברה

חפ: שהח, רהמ, מוכל, ממנכל, שהבט, מצפא, יגר, מעת, הסברה, קידד,
מוחים, ר/מרכז, ממד, סביר, דוצ-ים, לעמ



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORRIN G. HATCH
UTAH

March 25, 1985

His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Tel Aviv, ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I read with interest the enclosed Washington Post article concerning your view of Egyptian-Israeli relations. In particular, I noted your comment that there is now "a window of opportunity" for Arab-Israeli peace efforts.

Mr. Prime Minister, I would be interested in learning your perspective on the following question: What can the United States do to help make the most of this opportunity?

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Orrin G. Hatch".

Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senator

Peres Says Egypt Hasn't Helped Improve Relations

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 — Prime Minister Shimon Peres expressed disappointment today with what he described as Egypt's failure to respond to his efforts to improve relations between the two countries.

Mr. Peres added that if Egypt's cool attitude toward Israel continued, there was a danger that the forces for peace in Israel would become discouraged and question the value of efforts to normalize relations with Arab neighbors.

Mr. Peres's remarks about Egypt came during an hourlong interview in his Jerusalem office and were his first public criticism of the Government of President Hosni Mubarak since becoming Prime Minister last September.

Peres Shows Frustration

While Mr. Peres has expressed admiration for Mr. Mubarak, his statements today reflected the mounting frustration in his administration over the continued absence of normal relations between Egypt and Israel, despite what Mr. Peres sees as genuine efforts on his part to satisfy Egypt's conditions for returning an ambassador to Tel Aviv and warming up the so-called cold peace.

Asked if he was satisfied with the state of Egyptian-Israeli relations in light of the recent deadlocked talks in Beersheba over the tiny disputed Taba border strip, Mr. Peres said:

"Frankly, I wish it could go a little bit further than it does. You see some Israelis can say, rightly, 'Look, the Arabs want land for peace.' In the case of Egypt, 99.999 percent of the land was returned and many Israelis are asking, 'Did we get 99.999 percent of peace?'"

"The Arab side must see the way people are looking at it here," he continued. "We took some unilateral decisions in the domain of Arab-Israeli relations: the withdrawal from Lebanon, the change in the policy of settlements, the changes in the West Bank and Gaza, the open invitation to King Hussein and the readiness expressed in so many ways to really improve our relations with Egypt. Now it must be a mutual effort, and I can't say that I am satisfied with the mutuality of the effort."

There appears to be a feeling in Mr. Peres's circle that compared with the previous Likud administration, his administration presents "a window of opportunity" for Arab-Israeli peace efforts that will not come along again soon if it is missed because of Arab inaction or excessive caution.

Mr. Peres warned that a continuation of the current state of relations be-

tween Egypt and Israel "will discourage the forces for peace" in Israel. Israelis, he said, will begin to say, "Look, whatever we are trying in the peaceful direction doesn't bear fruit. This is the major danger."

Looking relaxed and expressing confidence that his administration has set Israel on the right track, both in foreign policy and economically, Mr. Peres discussed a wide range of issues arising from his first five months in office.

In this time his popularity has risen. A poll published last Wednesday by the newspaper Maariv indicated that 42.4 percent of the Israeli public considered Mr. Peres best suited to be Prime Minister, against 8.6 percent for his predecessor, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and 4.7 percent for Ariel Sharon, the former Defense Minister who is now Minister of Commerce and Industry. Under an agreement between Likud and the Labor Party, Mr. Peres will be Prime Minister for the first 25 months of the national Government, then Mr. Shamir of Likud will take over.

Mr. Peres emphasized that he intended to pull the Israeli Army out of Lebanon completely and was not likely to be deterred by any unrest that follows the first stage of the withdrawal, the departure from the Sidon area by Feb. 18.

"We have made a whole decision, and while the decision is based on stages, it is also based on completion, and I don't think we shall change our minds," he said.

The Prime Minister clearly had no illusions that peace and serenity would follow the first stage of the withdrawal, but he indicated that he expected the Syrians and the Lebanese Shites — each for their own reasons — to clamp down on the Palestinians and make sure that no new independent Palestinian guerrilla organization takes root in southern Lebanon.

The Prime Minister indicated that he increasingly saw Lebanon as a country of Shiite Moslems.

"Lebanon for a good many years had the pro forma appearance of a Christian country — unfortunately, I think that is nearing the end," he said.

Optimism on the Economy

On the Israeli economy, the Prime Minister indicated that he felt two voluntary wage-price agreements worked out by his Government, the labor unions and the manufacturers had put the Israeli economy on a road to recovery.

"In Washington, they were very skeptical about the means we have decided to employ, and even had the slight feeling that we took the easy road," the Prime Minister said of the voluntary wage-price controls, the second phase of which is about to begin. "I don't agree."

"The Government is taking the necessary drastic measures to cure the economy, painful as they may be," Mr. Peres added. Referring to the fiscal year that starts April 1, he said: "Out of the operational budget of \$11 billion, \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion will be actually cut during the coming fiscal year. I am positive that we will implement these cuts and cure the economy. I think the facts are speaking for themselves."

He cited the sharp reduction in Israel's inflation rate, from 20 percent a month to a little over 3 percent a month, the rise in exports, the fall in imports and the voluntary but limited cutbacks in linking wages to inflation — all accomplished with little rise in unemployment.

Hope for \$800 Million Aid

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that as a result, the United States would approve \$800 million in emergency economic aid that his Government has requested to tide it over the transition period, during which Israeli foreign currency reserves are running dangerously low.

Asked if he thought the conclusion of Ariel Sharon's libel suit against Time Inc. constituted a "moral victory" for Israel, as Mr. Sharon has described it, Mr. Peres said in his first public comment on the case:

"I don't think this was a confrontation between the State of Israel and Time magazine. I think that in the confrontation between Sharon and Time on this specific line, Time was wrong. But I wouldn't use other terms. I would not fly into the philosophical field and make far-reaching descriptions."

Mr. Peres also firmly denied that Israel was selling arms to Iran, a denial that has been supported by other Government sources here and appears to reflect a sharp change in Israeli attitudes toward the Iran-Iraq war since Mr. Peres took office.

The Israelis have come increasingly to see the Iraqis, who are aligning themselves with Egypt, as a much less dangerous long-term threat than the rising tide of Iranian-inspired Shiite fundamentalism, especially now that such fundamentalism is lapping Israel's border with Lebanon. As a result, all Israeli arms shipments to Iran — which Israel has always publicly denied making — are believed to have been halted.

"We are not going to sell any arms to Iran," the Prime Minister said. "We consider the Khomeini revolution a very sad experience in the 20th century. It is a very extreme and hostile movement and we do not have any reasons to support Khomeini."

Jerusalem

May 17, 1985.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senate
WASHINGTON DC
U S A

Dear Senator Hatch,

I was glad to receive your letter and the enclosure. I was even more delighted with your inquiry, as I believe that such direct exchanges testify to the unusually close relations between our two countries. At the same time they help to strengthen these bonds.

Washington's present course vis-a-vis the Middle East seems most appropriate to current regional realities. It reflects the relevant dimensions of the basic asymmetry between Israel and her Arab neighbors, which is related to the nature of concessions required. In Israel's case, they are both tangible and irreversible. On the Arab side (whether in the Egyptian precedent or in the context of any future accommodation) they are both reversible and intangible.

Moreover, having demonstrated our commitment to peace by making the ultimate concessions to Egypt -- complete withdrawal from the Sinai, its oil and air fields -- the Administration seems to share our belief that there are two pre-requisites for the next major step.

First, an indication from Egypt that it, too, will honor its commitments in some fifty yet-to-be implemented agreements. This is required to convince the Israeli public that peace is a living reality, well worth the very tangible and irreversible price already paid. It is equally important in signalling to third parties that Egypt is determined to pursue the peaceful course launched by the late President Sadat.

Second, an unambiguous commitment by Jordan to enter direct negotiations with us with no pre-conditions, thus reciprocating our oft-repeated sincere and open-ended invitation for such talks.

As you will probably recall, more than once in the past a premature American initiative caused all parties to harden and freeze their positions in anticipation of American pressure. Whether the anticipated pressure was to be on themselves -- thus triggering defensive mechanisms -- or on their adversaries -- thus rendering voluntary concessions senseless -- neither option was conducive to progress.

It is for this reason that the Administration's present insistence on avoiding active participation prior to the parties providing the obvious pre-requisites for such involvement -- an unambiguous commitment to negotiate -- have produced early signs of positive movement in certain Arab circles.

I fully share the Administration's judgement that there is still considerable energy and inertia in these forward-moving efforts. They will be strengthened by a continued American insistence on the delivery of these pre-requisites.

Under the leadership of President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, I am quite confident that this indeed, is what we should expect.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

March 25, 1985

Prof. Jane Kirkpatrick
Ambassador of the United States
to the United Nations
New York

Dear Prof. Kirkpatrick,

Upon the conclusion of your tenure as Ambassador of your country to the United Nations -- please allow me to join the large circle of your admirers.

The "Kirkpatrick era" in the U.N. has been one of freshness and change. You made it eminently clear to all that the insistence on principles, the quest for justice, and political courage -- are not barren concepts.

The State of Israel found in you a devoted friend, and an ardent advocate of peace between us and our Arab neighbors, while remaining attentive to our security needs.

I trust that your country will continue to rely on your ability, your wisdom, and your experience. The State of Israel would be pleased to entertain you, as our honored guest and friend, whenever you should decide to pay a visit to our country.

Sincerely yours,



Shimon Peres



American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research
1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 862-5800
Telex: 671-1239

May 6, 1985

His Excellency
Mr. Shimon Peres
The Prime Minister
Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your recent letter. I appreciate your warm expression of praise, support and encouragement. I am pleased that you were pleased with my performance during the "Kirkpatrick era" at the United Nations. God knows Israel needs friends in that body.

I appreciate your warm invitation to visit Israel.

With warm wishes,

Sincerely,

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

מחלקת בקטר - ביר - ירדן

בופס כסרק 150

אל : מצפ"א

דע : נוש.

מאה : הרצן ענבר

דף : מחור : דפיב

סיווג בסחוכי : שמור

דחיפות : מידי

לשימוש בתי הקשר :

תאריך תו"ח : 25/8/80

מס' כבדק : 0624

ול : 135

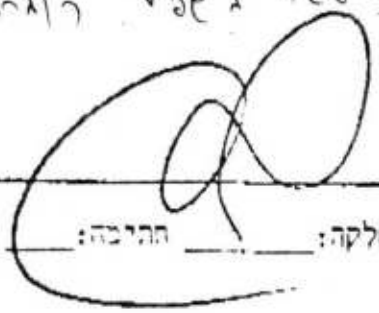
פגישה עם שה"ח ירדן

בחדשד לשלי 506

נחקימה כיום שכת האחרון. השתתפו לפי המידע שכרשותי ס. איזנשט, שוראוס, ומוזס
וכן יהודית קיסר מ"אנטרפריז" שהיתה אף היא בין השושבינים.
הירדני חזר כנראה על ה"כוונות הטובות" של ירדן ופנה אל המשתתפים לגלות "פכלנות".
אין ת. איזנשט נאלץ להסגיר.

ענבר

על מנת להגדיל את האבטלה של האוכלוסיה הנזכרת



תאריך: 25.3.85 חשבונית: ג. ענבר אישור מנהל המחלקה: תתיבה:

תחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חברק גלוי

דפים 5 מתוך 1 99

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

אגיד ח"ח:

מס. מברק: 0600/127

אל: המברק, מע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, כמכ"א.

לש' יבר

דף: רוסינגסטון

מכא: קתונות

News Summary March 25, 1985

Editorials

ND 3/23 "Death and Doubt in Lebanon" A thorough investigation is necessary to determine precisely what led to the deaths of two CBS employees in Lebanon. The deaths come at a time of considerable tension between the press and Israeli military authorities in southern Lebanon. There are allegations that the crew members were killed in cold blood. A military spokesman said the army would investigate the way they did in any case of shooting. The Israeli Gov't has a profound obligation to determine what is true and who is responsible.

Columns

NYT-Flora Lewis "Politics of Terror" As Jordan edges warily toward talking to Israel with Palestinian participation and Egyptian support, murky forces are doing what they can to prevent it. This was to be expected. Conflict serves many in the Mideast. The Shiites fighting against Israel's "iron fist" policy have introduced a crucial new factor. The enable radical Arabs to boast that armed uprisings are possible and to put pressure on Arabs that might otherwise give Jordan passive support. Examples are Saudi Arabia and the "MA" countries that the "US has exaggerated in what their role could be. They are weak reeds. Israel is helping its worst enemies by provoking the hatred in Lebanon. Future calm in the Galilee is not assured. Peres should not have tried to justify the shooting of the CBS crewmen. He should at least appoint a commission of inquiry. Syria may or may not have inspired radical Palestinian threats by Abu Nidal (alive or dead) to kill any "PLO official or Arab Gov't official who deals with Israel. Yet, it serves Syria's goals. It is important for Israel and the "US to proceed deliberately in search of peace negotiations. Staving to fight in Lebanon inflates the terrorists.

Press Reports

Press in Lebanon-News Analysis

NYT-Kifner-Two incidents last week have highlighted the risks for journalists in Lebanon, raising many questions about how news organizations can continue to report on events in the country adequately. The first incident was the abduction of AP Bureau Chief Terry Anderson by Islamic Holy War. The second incident was the killing of two CBS crew members by Israeli tank fire as they were filming on the periphery of an Israeli raid on Shiite Moslem villages. The ultimate result may be

האריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל התחלקת: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 2 מתוך 5

ל:

סיכום בסמוך:

ד:

תחיתום:

תאריך חידוש: 0600/124
מס. מברק: 124

מחא:

less access for fewer and fewer journalists in Lebanon, reducing the amount of accurate information to the public. Even before the two incidents, most major US news organizations pulled their people out for their own safety. Local journalists have been used but with all the rivalries, it is even more difficult for them to move around. Covering events or even going to the store in Lebanon means taking your life into your own hands. Press cards use to be honored by gunmen in Lebanon but this has changed with the rise of Shiite fundamentalism. Beirut based journalists were also encountering growing hostility from Israel. Israel has long had hostile feelings for these journalists who they thought sympathized with the Palestinians. Israel tried to ban journalists from covering the south but the press corps defied the Israelis and were told by villagers that the Israelis told them if they allowed journalists in their villages would be razed. The Israelis have also detained journalists and their have been several incidents where Israelis have fired at press cars.

NYT-Friedman-Uri Savir met with a V.P. of CBS News and a Lieut. Col, from the IDF's spokesmans office. The CBS official, Ernest Leiser, said after the 2-hour meeting that "if the IDF account is to be belived, the shooting could have been a tragic mistake." He added, "However, the Israeli account does not jibe with what we were told, and are continuing to hear, from witnesses in Lebanon, who said that the Israeli tank commander could easily see that the CBS car was a press car..." Savir said after the meeting, "I was sorry that conclusions were drawn before we had a chance to discuss the matter fully...The tank commander saw from a distance of a mile or so, in an area where there was thought to be no movement, what he thought was someone lifting a weapon, and he fired...This was the result of a very dangerous situation being faced by Israeli troops. We are extremely sorry. There was no intention whatsoever to deliberately shoot at newsmen." Israeli officials are generally angry at the reaction of CBS towards Israel. At the same time, they concede that the original Israeli statement was seriously flawed and was totally lacking in any sense of regret.

Ethiopian Jews Protest

NYT-AP Photo of some of hundreds of demonstrators who marched from the Knesset to downtown Jerusalem in protest of what they said was insulting treatment from the nation's rabbis. They are particularly angry over a rule that they must undergo ritual conversions.

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טופס חברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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0600/127 תאריך ח"ח: מס. חברק: 3

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Hussein Implies PLO Willingness to Recognize Israel

ND-combined-King Hussein said in an interview yesterday that plans to create a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation imply a willingness by the PLO to recognize Israel.

Battles in Lebanon

NY-combined-(photo of Gemayel with President of Cyprus) Rival Christian and Moslem militiamen clashed with mortars, grenades and machine guns along the Green Line in the most sustained fighting in the capital in nine months. Gemayel returned home with a strong pledge of support from Assad. In a separate incident, shooting between Israeli gunboats and the Syrian Army and Moslem militiamen on shore wounded a Lebanese soldier and civilian. (see ND-combined)

Israel OKs Broadcast to Soviet Bloc

NY-The Gov't has given permission to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to broadcast to the Soviet bloc from a transmitter in Israel. Israel will also use the facility to broadcast its Russian-language broadcasts for Soviet Jews. (see NYT-AP)

*** US Develops Oman As Major Ally in the Gulf

NYT-p.1-Miller and Gerth-In the 6 years since the Iranian revolution, the strategically placed and isolated nation of Oman has emerged as Washington's most reliable ally in the Persian Gulf. This development has resulted largely from the influence of about 20 American, British and Arab advisors to the country's reclusive and absolute ruler, Sultan Qabus bin Said. Many of the advisors have intelligence backgrounds and have helped shape Oman's domestic and foreign policies, often to the benefit of their own country's interests. Oman has become the base for operations in the Gulf. Oman is the second largest and least populated country in the region. It controls the Straits of Hormouz, through which a significant amount of the West's oil flows. The people of Oman favor the US to reduce the British influence that this country has had in the past.

NYT-special-Sultan Said has steered his country into a period of economic growth and social development. Its capital is attractive, many are in school. Oman appears to be stable but the country has no democratic institutions and the press is heavily censored. Unions are banned.

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ממק: קחונות

Western journalists who apply for visas are carefully screened by Anthony Ashworth, a Briton. He has made it clear to several Western journalists that they risk being banned from Oman and all the Gulf if they wrote reports critical of the Sultan. Oman or other Gulf nations.

Iran-Iraq

WSJ-Greenberger-US analysts expect a prolonged pause in the recent heavy ground fighting in the Iran-Iraq war, as Tehran reconsiders military tactics following a major defeat and Baghdad tries to sustain pressure with bombing attacks. Last weeks crushing defeat of Iran's assault wave by Iraqi troops doesn't bring the war closer to an end. Khomeini still insists that Hussein be removed from power. A confident Iraq will continue to fight. The defeat has sharpened differences among competing factions in Tehran.

DN-AP-Iraqi jet fighters struck two oil tankers in the Gulf and vowed to continue fighting until Iran accepts peace. But Iran threatened to launch rocket attacks on Baghdad if Iraq resumed such raids.

Egypt-Aswan Dam & Water Shortage Problems

ND-Sloyan-The water shortage in Egypt focuses on a conflict between those who wish to reserve water and others who think that what water there is should be used to irrigate cash crops to avoid economic collapse. Egypt has been saved by the dam but water is far below capacity and alarm is spreading.

Soviet Jewry Protest

ND -UPI-Police arrested 50 persons outside the Soviet Mission to the UN during a protest over the Soviet treatment of Jews. (see DN-photo)

Bikini Atoll-Balfour

NYT-Hunter & Weaver-The US signed an agreement with the people of Bikini Atoll that has the same opening words as the Balfour declaration.

Jewish Anti-Zionist Heckles Mubarak-Magazine Piece

New York Magazine 4/1-Churcher-Alfred Lilenthal, an American Jewish writer was invited to a private press-club reception for Mubarak. He went around telling Egyptian officials that anything they said would be construed as anti-Semitic. The ADL criticized inviting such a

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"propagandist" but the Egyptian Embassy maintains that Lilienthal's presence didn't carry any messages.

Book Review

NYT-3/24-Morton reviews "The Fifth Son" by Elie Wiesel. The book is not given a positive review although Wiesel's achievements are not downgraded.

Neil Simon's New Play

NYT-3/24-Freeman-Neil Simon's new play, Biloxi Blues, is largely autobiographical and deals with anti-Semitism. In the play, a Jewish man wins a bet with non-Jews. A bully says "It's always the Jews that end up with the money." Night after night the audience breaks out with laughter at a line that wasn't intended to be funny.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1985

CBS Official Is Given Israeli Account of Cameramen's Deaths

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN
 Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, March 24 — A vice president of CBS News, Ernest Leiser, met today with senior Israeli officials and said he received a detailed explanation of how two CBS cameramen were killed by an Israeli tank shell in Lebanon last week.

Mr. Leiser met for two hours at the Prime Minister's office with Uri Savir, the spokesman for Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and Lieut. Col. Raanan Gissin, from the Israel Defense Force spokesman's office.

Mr. Leiser said in an interview after the meeting that "if the Israel Defense Force account is to be believed, the shooting could have been a tragic mistake."

He added: "The Israeli tank crew could have been far enough away so that they could not have identified the cameramen. However, the Israeli account does not jibe with what we were told, and are continuing to hear, from witnesses in Lebanon, who said that the Israeli tank commander could easily see that the CBS car was a press car, with a press crew, and that no shooting was coming from around them."

Tank Fires at Car

The two Lebanese CBS News crew members were killed last Thursday outside the southern Lebanese village of Kfar Melki when an Israeli tank fired a shell at their car during an Israeli security sweep for Lebanese guerrillas in the vicinity.

Mr. Leiser said he had requested an opportunity to speak with the tank commander firsthand, to visit the area where the incident happened and also to discuss the shooting with Prime Minister Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The requests are being considered by Israeli authorities, Mr. Leiser said.

Commenting on today's meeting, Mr. Savir said: "I was sorry that conclusions were drawn before we had had a chance to discuss the matter fully. Mr. Leiser said that he came here to look into the matter and to possibly meet with the Prime Minister and to make sure that things like this do not happen again."

"He received a detailed account from Lieutenant Colonel Gissin, who explained that there was terrorist activity emanating from this area the night before the incident. As a result, action was taken the next day to locate the terrorists in that area. Also, the I.D.F. had warned journalists a few days earlier about the danger of moving in that area. The I.D.F. also warned the local population not to move around during their operation."

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Power of the Press Card

But for a decade foreign journalists had remained remarkably untouched. A little over a half-dozen foreign journalists have lost their lives in Lebanon, a number that many correspondents believe is relatively small given the length and intensity of the fighting.

It was often remarked that the only valid thing the powerless Lebanese Government had was the press card it issued foreign correspondents, which was usually honored by the gunmen of various factions. Correspondents also had T-shirts made with the Arabic word for journalist printed on them.

A number of developments in the last few months changed working conditions for journalists drastically.

The first was the rise of Shiite Moslem fundamentalism, including the Party of God movement, in West Beirut. These groups held all Westerners responsible for American foreign policy.

The irony of Mr. Anderson's abduction was that under his direction the A.P. bureau, along with other Western correspondents in Beirut, had spent much of its efforts covering, despite difficulties imposed by the Israelis, the situation in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon and the growth of the Shiite resistance. The day before he was kidnapped, Mr. Anderson interviewed Sheikh Mohammed Fadlallah, believed to be the spiritual guide of the Party of God.

The rash of apparently fundamental-

ist-inspired kidnappings and the mounting, seemingly random, car bombings and other violence in West Beirut led a number of television networks and newspapers to begin relocating their bureaus to Amman, Jordan. But the Beirut-based journalists were also encountering growing hostility from Israel.

The longstanding Israeli dissatisfaction with the Beirut-based press corps, whom Israel had accused of sympathizing with the Palestinian guerrillas, grew markedly with the coverage of Israeli bombing raids on largely civilian areas of Lebanon in 1981.

The lingering hostility, many Western correspondents agree, has increased since the recent Israeli withdrawal from Sidon, with a formal order banning Beirut-based correspondents from entering the Israeli-controlled sector of Lebanon.

Lebanon had always been a place where there were no real rules, where correspondents moved between the contending factions without hindrance. But as the Shiite resistance to the Israeli occupation increased, the Israelis tried to cut off the Beirut press corps. Many correspondents immediately defied the order by slipping through the Israeli lines.

The first journalists to visit the raided village of Zarariyeh, which had become, by the account of Shiite Amal leaders, a resistance refuge outside Israeli lines, were set upon by screaming villagers. The correspondents were later told by villagers that as the Israelis left the officer in charge had warned that if correspondents or television cameras came to the village the Israelis would return and level it.

Cautions is Paramount

More than 15 journalists have been temporarily detained in southern Lebanon by the Israelis in recent weeks and there have been several incidents in which shots were fired at correspondents or into their cars, usually when they tried to cross Israeli lines.

It was in the context of this hostility that experienced Beirut journalists viewed the killing by tank fire of the CBS News cameraman.

In 10 years of war, in which hundreds of journalists had covered countless battles, nothing like this had happened before. In Beirut, journalists trusted their lives to their Lebanese drivers and caution was the most important quality. The best of the drivers were family men who wanted to come home at the end of the day; among the best of these was Ayyad Harakah, the CBS News driver critically wounded in the tank shelling Thursday.

Although official Israeli pronouncements asserted that the CBS News crew was among armed men who were engaged in hostile activity, witnesses, including another crew from the European network U.P.I.T.N. and two French journalists, denied this. They also maintained that they were easily identifiable as journalists. According to Edward M. Joyce, president of CBS News, the two French journalists described the killings as "an unprovoked and deliberate attack by Israeli forces."

The Israelis say they will permit journalists based in Israel to enter southern Lebanon. But the correspondents must be accompanied by an Israeli escort officer and a detail of soldiers as a bodyguard. This controls what they see and effectively precludes them from talking to Lebanese villagers. In addition, their dispatches are subject to military censorship, as they have been for many years.

A few Israeli-based journalists have escaped the controls by visiting United Nations peacekeeping forces and going out in private taxis. But Curtis Wilkie of The Boston Globe, one of these correspondents, said that on his return on one occasion he was pointedly warned by the Israeli military spokesman not to do so because "you may draw inadvertent fire."

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מה דעתכם על מלחמת לבנון?
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האם יש סיכוי להסדר?

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The Press in Lebanon

2 Events Dramatize the Perils of Coverage
And Portend a Decline in the Flow of News

By JOHN KIFNER

Special to The New York Times

AMMAN, Jordan, March 22 — During 10 years of civil war, lawlessness, the Israeli invasion and anarchic danger, Western foreign correspondents based in Beirut have daily swallowed their fear to report on the situation in Lebanon.

News Two incidents in the last week have highlighted the risks for journalists, raising questions in many news organizations about how they can continue to report on events in the country adequately.

Analysis The first was the abduction of The Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut, Terry A. Anderson, who was pulled from his car by gunmen as he dropped off a colleague after an early-morning tennis match. Islamic Holy War, the shadowy fundamentalist Moslem group that has claimed to have twice blown up the American Embassy and the bases of American and French peacekeeping troops, took responsibility for the kidnapping.

The second incident was the killing Thursday of two CBS News television cameramen by Israeli tank fire as they were filming on the periphery of an Israeli raid on Shiite Moslem villages near the southern port city of Sidon.

Reduced Flow of News

The ultimate result of the two incidents, many correspondents who have served in Beirut say, may be less access for fewer and fewer journalists in Lebanon, further reducing the amount of accurate information that readers and television viewers will be able to obtain.

Even before the two incidents most American news organizations, including The New York Times, had ordered their American correspondents to leave Beirut for their own safety. The United States Embassy has pulled out all but a handful of officials.

The major news organizations have continued to cover events using local journalists. But in the bitter rivalries of Lebanon it has become, in some cases, even more difficult for local correspondents to move about than for foreign journalists, many Western reporters say.

Many Western correspondents have noted that it was not an easy life in increasingly chaotic West Beirut. Merely going to buy groceries meant risking car bombers and kidnappers. Crossing the Green Line between the Christian and Moslem sectors could be a frightening experience if there was fighting. Going out to cover a clash between rival Christian, Moslem or Druse militias, or the growing Shiite Moslem resistance to Israeli occupation in south Lebanon, meant taking your life in your hands.

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'Dangerous Situation' Noted

What happened, continued Mr. Savir, was that "the tank commander saw from a distance of a mile or so, in an area where there was to be no movement, what he thought was someone lifting a weapon, and he fired."

"This was the result of a very dangerous situation being faced by Israeli

troops. We are extremely sorry. There was no intention whatsoever to deliberately shoot at newsmen. During the course of the war our interest has been to facilitate free coverage and safeguard journalists, taking them into Lebanon in armed convoys."

Mr. Leiser said of the Israeli explanation: "We got the first more or less complete explanation from their point of view, with maps, of what happened. They said that the tank fired at what they saw as movement and what they thought was a weapon being raised. They said the tank was between 2.5 and 3 kilometers away."

The Israeli version, said Mr. Leiser, "does not jibe" with that given by a CBS News employee who survived the incident, or with the account of three other witnesses who were there and

said the Israeli tank was only 500 yards away. He added that the Lebanese witnesses said the Israeli tank commander was easily close enough to tell that the car had a press sign on it and that the men were taking pictures with cameras.

Israelis Express Resentment

There is a great deal of resentment within official Israeli circles over the reaction of CBS News to the affair and its strong and repeated denunciations of Israeli behavior. Even President Chaim Herzog today criticized the approach of CBS News, noting that when reporters entered a battle area they knew they were putting their lives in danger.

CBS News has canceled plans to broadcast its "Morning News" pro-

gram from Jerusalem during the week of Easter-Passover in protest over the killing of the two newsmen. According to The Jerusalem Post, CBS News had already invested more than \$100,000 in advance preparation for the special.

"CBS had a gut reaction," said a senior Israeli official, who declined to be identified. "They came to their verdict, called us every name in the book, punished us, and then they said they were sending someone over to investigate what happened."

At the same time, however, many Israeli officials concede, in conversations not for attribution, that the original Israeli Army statement about the incident was seriously flawed in that it contained few details about how the killing happened and was totally lacking in any sense of regret.

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אל :- מצפ"א

סיוע חוץ : וועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים - תת-הוועדה לפעולות זרות (21/3)

בהמשך למברקנו בדבר ה-Hearings בדרון, להלן סכום גנקודות עיקריות שהועלו בחילופי דברים בין חברי הוועדה והמזכיר שולץ .
 (א) סיוע אזרחי (ESF) : כמדות, שולץ אישר "הבנתו של היו"ר" (אובי) לפיה בקשת הממשל תהיה לסכום של 1.2 בליון דולר לכשתוגש הבקשה.

(ב) תוספות חירום (Supplementals) : הנושא הועלה ע"י אובי, קמפ וייטס. קמפ טען שמקובל על מרבית החברים משתי המפלגות שיש להחליט "בקרוב" בנושא זה. אובי (במהלך התבטאות כללית שמן הסתם היתה מכוונת לנושא התוספות) תמך באי מתן (with-holding) ^{9/1/81} הכסף עד שיובטח השימוש היעיל בו. עם זאת, תביע תקווה שבקשת הממשל תוגש בעוד כדי שלא תפריע בתהליך התקציב של הבית מצד אחד, וכדי שלא תזיק למשק בישראל מצד שני. בהקשר אחר, גרס אובי ש"אנו נותנים כסף רב לישראל בהיותה "A damn good ally", ולאו דווקא ע"מ לעודד צמיחה כלכלית. כמדות, התחמק שולץ מתשובה עניינית : עמו' על ההבדל בין ה-ESF ותוספות תחירום, אמר שכעת מתמקדים ב-ESF ושנושא התוספות מסובך וקשה - אך (שוב בקונטקסט שלא היה ברור לחלוטין) טען שיתכן ויבוא יום ונצטרך לעזר שהישראלים עשו כל מה שיכולתם לעת עתה (ובמשתמע, לא נוכל אלא לתת להם תוספת חירום).

(ג) התנייה : כפי שראיתם קסלנו 542, התייחס קמפ לנושא זה במהלך שאלותיו, ואילו שולץ השיב לו שאין למימשל "גישתה של התנייה" כלפי ישראל. בדברי הפתיחה שלו, כבכיר המיעוט בתת-הוועדה, הודיע קמפ שבכוונתו לבקש Hearings נפרדים המכוונים לבחון "צורות ההתנייה שאנו מבססים להטיל על מדינות מסוימות" תמורת הסיוע המוענק להן.

(ד) כלכלת ישראל והצעדים שעלינו לנקוט. כפי שבדודאי שמתם לב מדיווחנו, חלק ניכר של הדיון הוקדש לנושא זה, ובמיוחד לשאלות הפיחות המשמעותי עליו ממליץ הממשל מחד גיסא ושיטת הפיקוח על המחירים והמשכורות שאימצה ממישראל. המורשה לואיס ביקש שיוכן סיכום של שיחת השר מודעי בארוחת צהרים עם מנהיגות הבית (7.3), ושסיכום זה יוכנס לרקורד.

(ה) יתרון צבאי לישראל : בתשובה לשאלה מאובי, קבע שולץ שיתרון זה לישראל יובטח ושחייבים לשמור אותו. הזכיר תפגישה תנוכחית של הוועדה המשותפת לעניינים מדיניים וצבאיים, תוך ציון יחסי העבודה הטובים בין שתי המדינות בתחום זה.

מה רחל לרא אלהא 1031 אחרי 27/11/81

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(ו) רמת הסיוע האמריקאי למדינות במז"ת. בתשובה למורשה פורטר, אמר שולץ שקיים "צורך אמיתי" בסכומים הניתנים למדינות אלה (שהם חלק הארי של סיוע החוץ), וייתכן שהאיזור בכללותו זקוק ליותר סיוע ממה שניתן כעת.

(ז) הסכם חוסיין - ירדן. בתשובה למקיהוי הביע שולץ דעתו שהסכם זה הינו בעל משמעות (Is significant) : לאחרונה חלו במז"ת מספר התפתחויות המצביעות על תזוזה; בסופו של דבר, הירדנים והפלסטינאים יצטרכו לגשת למו"מ ישיר עם ישראל. תוך התייחסות מפורשת לתיקון בנושא ירדן שהוכנס במהלך ה-Mark-up בתת-הוועדה למז"ת שליד ועדת החוץ של הבית (20), טען שולץ כי פעולות בקונגרס המכוונות נגד ירדן שחוסין מנסה להזיז דברים בכיוון הנכון Are counterproductive. בשעה זו עלינו לעמוד לימינו של חוסיין.

(ח) הצעות מובארכ ופגישה בין משלחת בירדנית פלסטינאית וארה"ב. כ"ב בתשובה למקיהוי, אמר שולץ שארה"ב חותרת למו"מ ישיר בין הצדדים והיא חייבת לבחון כל דרך שתוביל לכך. אנו קבענו התנאים לפיהם נסכים להיפגש עם אש"פ ואנו עומדים על תנאים אלה. יש לנסות להרכיב משלחת מפלסטינאים "אמיתיים", שאינם חברי אש"פ. אנו דנים על כך עם שה"ח הירדני הנמצא בווינגטון כעת, וכ"כ כל הנוגעים בדבר, לרבות ישראל, על מנת לבחון דרכים להגיע למו"מ ישיר.

ל מ ד ו

א.מ.א. 2222

הערה : מברק זה הוכן ב-23.3; העברתו התעכבה עקב בעיות טכניות בקשר.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו המשרד

613

ש.י.ס. 8812
דף.....מחור.....דפים
סוג בשחוני...שמן...
דחיסות.....?
מאריך וזימון 25.12.85
מחירי פברק.....

אל : מצפ"א

סיוע לישראל : הסנטור צ'ארלס מתיאס (רפובליקני, מרילנד)

1. במסגרת מסע השידולים שלנו, ביקרנו היום הציר הכלכלי והחייט אצל הסנטור מתיאס. מצידו נכחו עוזריו הנס ביננדאייק וקאז יוסט.
2. עדכנו את מתיאס על המצב בקשר לסיוע האזרחי ותוספות החרום, חוץ שימת הדגש על הצורך לדעתנו להעביר מסר לממשל, במהלך תהליך ה- *Mark Up* שיחל מחר (26/3) בועדה החוץ, אודות הדחיפות הגוברת ביחס לנושא תוספות החרום עבורנו.
3. מתיאס הקשיב אך לא נקט עמדה. הסכים שהעניין דחוף והביע דעתו שיש להעבירו בצורה זו או אחרת טרם יתפזר הקונגרס לפגרת הפסחא (5/4)-אחרת ילך לאיבוד, לדבריו, עוד חודש ימים. "בין השיטין" ניתן היה להבין שינסה לחיות לעזר אצל רפובליקנים אחרים בועדה, ובעיקר אצל לוגאר (היו"ר) ובבושביץ (יו"ר תת הועדה למז"ת)-אם כי לא נקב בשמות.

למדן
מ/ח
מ/פ

מחירי פברק 25.12.85

612

..... חסי' גבתי

סנס: סיוע לישראל

- למדן

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אל: **ה מ ש ר ד**

ט ו פ ס ט ב ר ק
 דף..... מתוך..... דפים
 שמור
 סוג כסחוני.....
 מידי
 דחיות.....
 מרץ 25 1700
 תאריך וז"ח.....
 מס' מברק.....

611

מצפ"א. מצרים. יחידת הקיסור (שיאון).
דע: קהיר.

הצוללת "דקר"

ו. המורשה הווארד ברמן דבר ביום ו' (22.3) עם שגריר מצרים, והבוקר חודיעה לו היועצת פהמי שהושג סיכום בנגידון. לדבריה, ישראל סיפקה תוכנית ואילו המצרים נתנו הסכמתם להתחלת המבצע: ^{ואם} ל-4-5 צוללנים ישראלים לערוך חיפושים במים מצריים, יחד עם צוללנים מצריים.

2. הבריקו נא אם הנ"ל תואם את המציאות.

למדן

3rd Vol.

Green 803A - 217 1036 62/1 62 6000 200 00
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דף.....מחור.....דפים

.....סוג בשחוני

.....דחיות

.....תאריך וזמן

.....מס' פנקס

$\frac{2}{3}$ 6/0

אלו

MR. KALB: I'm not sure I followed you on your question.

Q Simply we can maintain our stated position and yet if we have no understanding of how this delegation will be put together, end up talking to PLO representatives, in spite of our stated position.

MR. KALB: Well, I think that the question of race is a degree of naivete that is difficult to accept, as to how the United States would make its judgments.

Q The Secretary met with the Iraqi Foreign Minister today. Did he raise with him any concerns about use of poison gas?

MR. KALB: Let me go at that in a slightly different way.

STATE DEPT. JRMING

2-1

The meeting took place at about midday. I don't have the exact time on that. The Iraqi Minister, as you know, has been in New York for discussions at the U.N. on the Iran-Iraq war. Since that session — I don't have the exact time of its ending, but I do know for sure that it was a little while ago and I do not have an absolute readout on that or any kind of readout for that matter. But let me tell you about some of the points that were on the Secretary's agenda in connection with the meeting with the Iraqi Minister.

We are particularly interested in Iraq's ideas for international efforts, especially at the U.N., to bring the earliest and most comprehensive end to the Iran-Iraq war and the human suffering it continues to cause. The U.S. firmly supports practical and balanced international efforts towards this urgent objective. In this context, the meeting is an opportunity to reiterate the absolute firm opposition of the U.S. to the use of chemical weapons, in violation of international conventions, wherever and whenever such use may occur.

Q Can you say now whether you're able to confirm the reports last week that Iraq actually has used chemical weapons recently in the war?

MR. KALB: Ralph, I'm not going to get into the specific nature of the evidence that is available to the United States at the present time. Let me say this, though, that the Iraqi government is well aware of the fact that the U.S. Government strongly condemns the use of lethal chemical weapons and feels there is no justification for their use by any country. And to pick up Bernie's (?) question before, although, as I told you, I had no readout on the meeting that took place a short while ago, I will reiterate that the Iraqi government is well aware of the U.S. position on this issue.

*

דף.....מחור.....דטים

.....סווג בסחונני

.....דחפוט.

.....תאריך וד"ח.

.....מסמך מס' מברק.

$\frac{3}{3}$ 610

אלו

Q Bernie, the Iraqi Prime Minister just told the reporter that he doesn't recall that you raised with him the chemical weapon issue.

MR. KALB: I have nothing to say on that.

Q Have you read it or not?

MR. KALB: Read what?

Q Raised the chemical weapon issue or not, because he can't recall it?

MR. KALB: I have made my points as I have made them and if the Iraqi Minister has said what he says, I have no comment on what he said.

צמחנות

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historic site

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דף.....מסמך.....3. דפים

סוג בשחור

דחפור

מסמך וז"ח

מסמך מ"מ

מסמך מ"מ

3. ביטול ביקור הנשיא רייגן במחנה רכוז. טוען שהחלטה באה לגרמנים במפתיע. עד כמה שידוע לא היה שום לחץ או נסיון גרמני לבטל זאת. הדבר היחיד שהוסכם בעת ביקור קוהל כאן בקשר לחגיגות יום השנה למלחמת העולם ה-2 הוא שיש להתרכז בעתיד ולא בעבר. אין לו חסבר למניעי רייגן.

4. באשר ליחסי רפ"ג (והקהילה האירופאית) עם ארה"ב, לרבות נושא העברת טכנולוגיה לגוש המזרחי SDI תחנת חלל וכד; על אלה ואחרים בשיחת נפרדת בשבוע הבא בשגרירות הגרמנית.

אלי אבידן

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

המשרד

605

ש 0 0 7 0
דף...!...מחור...!...דפים
טווג במחורני...סודי
דחיות...רגיל
מחיר וד...1500.25 מרס 85
...מכר

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א
דע :- האוצר

חוספת סיוע לישראל
מתוך שיחה עם מייק ואן-דוזן

1. בעקבות פניות של מחמ"ד והתייעצויות בתוך הועדה נראה כי השבוע לא יהיה Mark-up על חוספת הסיוע Supplemental. הסיבה נעוצה בעיקר בהתנגדותו של המילטון לפני שהממשל יגבש החלטה בנדון. נטייתו של פאטל היתה לפעול בכל זאת, אולם היה לו חשוב שעמדתו תזכה לתמיכה ניכרת מצד ידידיו.
2. ידידיו בוועדה נרתעו מללכת להתמודדות נוספת עם המילטון זמן קצר אחרי העמות בשבוע שעבר בנושא התיקון הירדני.
3. כנראה שה-Mark-up לא יסתיים השבוע והוא יימשך גם בשבוע הבא, דבר הפותח בפני הועדה אפשרות לקבל מספר ימים נוספים בהם יוכל לפעול בנושא ה-Supplemental.
4. כמו כן, הוחלט שפישר ושטיין יופיעו לפגישת תדרוך בדלתים סגורות ולא ב-Hearing פתוח, כנראה שהתדרוך לא יתקיים השבוע.

קני טל
ח/אירב

עם חתום על דף זה

172

ביו-יורק

בטחון

המסכת

102

389

588

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

NEWS SUMMARY MONDAY MARCH 5, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

MILITIAS BATTLE IN BEIRUT

(AP) WASH. POST Christian and Moslem militiamen fought with mortars, machine guns and grenades along the line deviding Beirut into Christian and Moslem sectors.

ETHIOPIAN JEWS IN JERUSALEM MARCH IN PROTEST

(AP) WASH. POST Hundreds of Ethiopian Jews marched from Parliament to downtown Jerusalem today to protest what they said is insensitive and insulting treatment from the nation's chief rabbi and other Israelis.

US EXPERT WILL VISIT MIDDLE EAST TO SOUND OUT NON PLO PALESTINIANS

D. NEFF WASH. TIMES R. Murphey, Ass't Secretary of State for Near East and south Asia, is expected to meet with Palestinians - but not known members of the PLO - when he travels to the region next month.

REAGAN HOLDS ISRAELI AID TO 85' LEVEL

W. ANDREWS WASH. TIMES. The Reagan administration has turned down Israel's request for increased economic aid next year because of continuing unsettled state of Israeli economy, US government sources said.

KILLING OF CBS TECHNICIANS STIRS ISRAEL

M. CURTIUS CHRIS. SCI. MON. The killing of the two CBS camera men in Lebanon has raised a storm of controversy in Israel concerning the press's ability to cover Israel's occupation and the retreat of her troops.

2-1-2021

מלך משרד

שה"ח הירדני בועדת החוץ של הבית (20.3).

1. שתי"ח הירדני הדגיש בצורה ברורה כי יודן מכירה בזכות ישראל להתקיים ושהחלטת מועבי"ס 242 צריכה להיות בטיס לפתרון השכסוך באמצעות מו"מ.

2. כעת מתנהל דיון בתוך אשי"פ לגבי ההמשך. אל מצרי לא היה בטוח שערפאת יהיה מסוגל לבצע מה שהציב לעצמו כמטרה. ציין כי אין לקבוע נוסחים נוקשים ושיש לגלות גמישות באשר לנציגים הפלסטיניים במשלחת המשותפת. חשוב להשיג הסכם "שערפאת יוכל לחיות עמו". ירדן פועלת כעת ללחוץ על ערפאת להכיר ב-242. שה"ח הירדני תיאר את ערפאת כמנהיג מוחלט כמישהו ש- is not out of the woods.

3. אותו משתתף התרשם עמוקות מהופעתו של אל מצרי בקונגרס. הדגיש כי לא זכורה לא אישיות ירדנית אחרת (מלבד המלך) שעשתה רושם טוב יותר או שהציג בצורה כה יעילה עמדת ארצו וחזירתה לשלום.

קני-טל 11

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24.3.1985

לנו



רישום שיחה: ראה"מ - בוב אשר
מיום 24 מארס 1985

נוכחים: לני דיוויס; הח"מ.

בוב אשר:

ראה"מ הוא הנכס הלאומי העיקרי בושינגטון. הממשל והקונגרס יעשו הכל כדי להבטיח שיצליח. כל תגובותיו החיוביות תורמות למאמץ המשותף ומשתלמות בהעברת הכדור לצד השני.

הופעתו בתכנית Leslie Stahl היתה יוצאת מהכלל.

מקפדליין מביע הערצתו שוב ושוב.

ביקור מודעי היה מוצלח מאד בקונגרס ובממשל.

מצב הרוח בקונגרס השתנה קמעה. מאחר והממשל התרכך בענין הסיוע - חל שינוי גם בגבעה. השילוב בין המחויבות לראה"מ לבין הצעדים שננקטו יוצר תחושה שזו אינה עוד שאלה של "האם" אלא של "מתי". הצעדים הנכונים ו/או יוקרת ראה"מ מבטיחים סיוע.

אין לנו את הקולות הנדרשים לכפות סיוע נוסף על הממשל. אם הממשל ייזום - זה יעבור בקלות.

בנושא הצעת אינווי לשינוי הריבית: זה חיובי כי לא מחייב הקצאה; השלילי - לא יוצר רצפת סיוע מוגדלת לעתיד.

אשר לביקור ראה"מ...

ראה"מ:

איני מתכוון לבקר בקרוב. אבוא רק עם מטרה ברורה לחלוטין. איני רוצה להכביד על המארח ולבזבז ההזדמנות. זה הזמן להיות בבית. אשר לדעת הקהל בארה"ב - אני יכול להופיע בטלויזיה מכאן.

בוב אשר:

- ארבע סיבות מדוע כן לצאת: א. סיוע - נמצא במצב עדין; ביקורך יכול להבטיח.
ב. העונה הערבית מסתיימת - נוכחותך ואישיותך יכולים לתרום.
ג. ועידת איפא"ק.
ד. מצעד יום העצמאות.

אני מעריך שנושא CBS יסתיים עד אז.

ראה"מ:

לא אסע ללא סיבה ברורה והכרחית. נמתין; אני נמצא ברמת התדיינות אינטימית חסרת תקדים ובקשר שבועי עם שולץ. לכן אין טעם לרוץ. במקרה הגרוע ביותר אשלח מסר אישי לשולץ בנושא הסיוע - אבל זה לא בוער.

בוב אשר:

באים שני סנטורים: אבנס מושינגטון - יורשו של ג'קסון שאינו דומה לו. הוא בועדת החוץ ויכול להיות ידיד או להיפך. מתעניין באנרגיה ואוצרות טבע. (לשתף שחל בביקור).
השני - הפלין - ידיד, דרומי, ג'נטלמן.

לביא: יוצר לנו בעיה. ההחלטה כאן אך הנזק לנו שם במקרה שהפרייקט יבוטל. אם יוחלט לשנות הפרוייקט יש לדאוג לאמינות המחויבות ולכן להציג זאת נכון.

ראה"מ:

איני יודע אם יקרה משהו עם הלביא. עד שנסיים הטיפול בסיוע לא ניגע בכך.

נמרוד נוביק

56

לש' יגד

דע: וועינגסטון

033904 : PND

0586

מ.ס. מנצח :

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125-v11

News Summary March 24, 1985

US Evacuates Ethiopian Jews to Israel

Gemayel Meets Assad

Israel-Lebanon

Iran-Iraq News Analysis

YT-Mohr-Although Iraq apparently won the largest battle of the war with Iran, neither army performed with great skill, according to experts, who added that they did not see it as a decisive victory that was likely to turn the war completely in Iraq's favor. Both sides find it difficult to exploit success, to react rapidly to unforeseen events and coordinate

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

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מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

דפים 2 מתוך 2

אל:

שיווג בטחוני:

דף:

דחיות:

מאת:

תאריך קיב: 589/25 מס. סדר 25

airpower, artillery and ground forces. "Iran can determine the scale of the war but not the length," said one US analyst. No one can see how the war could be won in the usual sense of the word. Both sides get Soviet equipment and Soviet military advisors serve on both sides.

ITONUT

חתימה:

אישור טנהל המחלקה:

תאריך: 24.3.85 השולח: פליין

56

תחלפת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חברש גלוי

דף 3 מתוך 1

שם: הסברה, מ"ח, לש' מסמכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, מצב"א.

סיווג בטחוני:

לש' יגד

תאריך: 24/200

דף: רושינגטון

מס. סדר: 0585

124 - 011

מאת: קמנוח

News Summary March 23, 1985

Editorials

DN "The Lebanon Disaster" Israel reported that 70 "terrorists" were killed in southern Lebanon this week. Then two CBS crewmen were killed. There's no reason to suspect that they were shot deliberately, but there's no reason to believe that everyone Israelis have killed is a guerrilla, let alone a "terrorist." A full accounting must be made by Israel, at the minimum. The "iron fist" policy is the most punitive exercise of Israeli military power since Sharon bombed Beirut in 1982. Many casualties are civilians. Recent events show that a Labor PM's reputation can be swallowed in a Lebanese quagmire as quickly as a Likud defense minister's. Israel's invasion has already done incalculable damage, and it continues to do so. There is no reason to hope that Israel will be safer than before. The only thing to do is to get out as soon as possible. Any equipment that can't be pulled out should be destroyed. It's better than the continuing horrors.

Press Reports

"Iron Fist" Policy-News Analysis

NYT-p.1-Friedman (photo-of Shiite women passing as Israeli armoured patrol goes by in Haris-Reuters) In adopting an "offensive defense" analysts say Israel has turned its back on trying to improve security by changing the Lebanese Gov't. The idea is to send a message to the Lebanese about what life in the future will be like if there are attacks on Israel's northern border. Military analysts say the policy is actually a "velvet glove" compared to what will happen to the south if there are attacks on Israel's border. They believe Israel is ready to turn southern Lebanon into a no-man's land, if that is what it takes, says Ziv Schiff. Although Israel will leave the country as early as May, they will be ready to go in by any means to attack hostile villages. But the attacks may produce an even more violent, radical Lebanon. Public support for the policy is broad, so there is little worry about world opinion. Clifton Baily, an expert on Shiite affairs states that the Israelis don't realize that the Shiites have a real grievance against them. Israel has upset their everyday lives and ruined the economy of the south. But he states also that the Shiites have refused to engage in any positive dialogue with the Israelis.

NYT-special (Beirut) (Photo of Shiite woman mourning at grave of her son-Reuters) Israeli troops were reported to have raided another Shiite village, rounding up 300 people for questioning. One Lebanese man was killed according to UN officials. The Lebanese National Resistant Front said that several Israeli soldiers were killed in an attack on an Israeli patrol. Lebanese state radio said the death toll of dead Lebanese has risen to over 30, due to the Israeli raids. The Israelis took Lebanese residents with them as they left and razed homes.

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דף 2 מאור 3

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

תאריך חתימה:

585/124

מס. סדר:

מל:

רע:

מאח:

Israel Defends Action Involving CBS

NYT-Berger (Photo of Peres-Reuters) PM Peres defended the judgement of an Israeli tank crew whose shell fire killed 2 employees of CBS News. He said that the men took up positions near a group of armed men engaged in hostile activity against the IDF. Edward Joyce, Pres. of CBS said he was "not encouraged" by Peres's response. He accused the IDF soldiers of deliberately firing on unarmed and neutral journalists. The incident appears closed in Israel. Several witnesses challenged the Israeli version of the story that the crew was among armed combatants. The wounded driver, whose legs were blown off, said the crew was standing alone in the middle of a road when the shells struck. Last month Israel warned journalists they would not be permitted into Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon because their safety couldn't be guaranteed. Many have defied the ban. Kfar Melki was outside the Israeli zone of occupation. Zeev Chafetz said that a double standard was operating. He said 8 journalists have been killed on the Arab side in Lebanon since 1975, and until Thursday, only one journalist had been killed by Israeli shelling in the same period.

NYP-Boxer-CBS Morning News canceled a trip to Israel for a week-long live broadcast in reaction to the deaths of the CBS crew members.

French Diplomats Seized in Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-p.1-The French vice-consul in Lebanon was abducted by gunmen in West Beirut and another embassy official and his daughter were reported missing and feared kidnapped. Islamic Holy War took responsibility for the vice-consul. The group threatened to step-up attacks on foreigners in Beirut. A telephone caller said that three French nationals had been kidnapped in retaliation for France's continued support for Iraq and conservative Arab nations in the Gulf region and for a recent French arms deal with Saudi Arabia.

NYT-Reuters-The family of Mr. Weir, the kidnapped Presbyterian minister, criticized the State Dept and Reagan administration for not doing more to get him released. Kalb said it would be harmful to discuss in public exactly what steps were being taken to secure his release. (see NYP)

Israelis Clash with UN Troops

NYT-AP-(Yater Junction) Irish soldiers from the UN Peacekeeping Forces blocked a road in front of an Israeli convoy to protest what the Israelis said was "preventative gunfire." Israeli troops fired into a shrub-covered terrain as they approached a checkpoint manned by Irish soldiers. Some bullets landed near a UN Land-Rover painted the distinctive white used on all their vehicles. After a 10-minute confrontation, the UN Troops let the Israelis pass. "I wish to protest," a UN Capt. shouted at an Israeli officer. "You fired 10 meters from my Land-Rover, and you could have killed someone."

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור פנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס חברק גלוי

$$\frac{585}{124}$$

NYP-Pieter Menten, a wealthy Dutch Nazi who took part in the slaughter of Polish Jews, returned to his arson destroyed estate in the Netherlands after being released from prison. He served two-thirds of his ten year sentence. Menen, 85, also has an estate in Ireland but the Irish Government banned him from using it.

ITONUT

האדיר: 24.3.57 השולח: א. יוסף אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

5/17

ל. צ. נ. - ח. א. נ.

20/1/25



שמואל

תאריך:

למנוח אהבתי

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

חייבתי

היום ראשון

ביום ג' ט"ו

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22 במרץ 1985

239

שמו

אלו: ממנכ"ל ח. בראון

מנהל מצפ"א א. בנצור

מזכיר הממשלה י. ביילין

ד"ר נ. גוביק, לשכת ראש הממשלה

השגריר ט. רוזן

טאח: דניאל בלור, וושינגטון

הנידון: השפעה על המשל בנושאי הסיוע

מתוך שיחה עם כריס גרסטן, מנהל הקואליציה הרפובליקנית היהודית: לדעתו, לחץ של הקונגרס על המשל בנושא הסיוע יכול להשפיע עד גבול מסויים אך לא יותר, בשל משקע הסיכולוגי שקיים בממשל נגד איסוף ותארגונים היהודיים בגלל מיעוט ההתייחסות של הקול היהודי בנושא רייגן. יש תחושה של כפיוס טובה כלפי מי שלדעתו הוא, ללא ספק הנשיא הטוב ביותר כלפי ישראל וכלפי שר החוץ הטוב ביותר מבחינת ישראלית. להערכתו של גרסטן תבעת רשמית של ידידות והערכה כלפי רייגן ושולץ שתצא מטעם אישיות רשמית ישראלית שתופנה גם אל הקהילה היהודית האמריקאית חתיה בעלת השפעה חיובית ביותר. כיום גם אין כל סיכון שכן הבחירות רחוקות ורייגן לא יתיר יותר מועמד.

ג ב ר כ ה,



דני בלור

מחקרת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חבר גל

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מחיר
סיווג בטחוני

אל: המברה, סע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ דו"ח"ם להקשורת, סג"א.
לש' יגד

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מס. סגר:

דע: רושינגטון
מאח: עתונות

News Summary March 22, 1985

Consul General Naphtali Lavie was interviewed on MNEW-TV last evening. He was asked if the shooting of the CBS crewmen was deliberate. The Consul General replied that it was ridiculous to accuse Israeli soldiers of a deliberate shooting and that everyone must understand the circumstances of the events. The crewmen did not identify themselves although they were in an area where shooting was going on between Israeli troops and terrorists. Nevertheless, an Israeli investigation is occurring. He also stated that the Israelis were as sorry for the lives of the lost journalists as they are about any civilian casualties.

Columns

NYP-Evans & Novak "Reagan's Strong Hand in Mideast" Reagan acted with instinctive enthusiasm to the pact between Arafat and Hussein. He also momentarily shocked Shultz. The contrast between the President and Shultz is not a policy crisis and does not reflect a split between the men. But it sends a message to moderate Arabs, that the Oval Office is not as skeptical as Shultz. Reagan will not allow the Arafat and Hussein agreement to just hang. Shultz is concerned that the US can get burned in trying to solve the West Bank issue. The precarious balanced Israeli Gov't conceivably could topple if a West Bank political crisis were piled on it. Shultz's view prevails today but Reagan will soon emerge and take control of foreign policy in the Mideast. He will bid for his place in history as a Mideast peace-maker.

Press Reports

"Israelis Kill 21 in Lebanon Sweep; 2 Members of CBS News Crew Die" (NYT p. 1)

NYT-Hijazi (Photo of Kfar Melki residents fleeing as Israeli troops swept in a group of Moslem villagers-Reuters) Hundreds of Israeli soldiers swept into a group of Shiite Moslem villages, killing what Israelis described as "terrorists." Two members of a CBS News camera crew died and a third was seriously wounded after they were hit by an Israeli tank. An Israeli Army spokesman said the crew members were among a group of armed men. CBS protested the incident, telling Peres that their car was "unmistakably marked" and called the attack "unprovoked and deliberate." The Israelis swept into an area they withdrew from last month. The sweeps are intended to suppress Shiite guerrillas who have mounted 150 hit and run raids against Israeli troops this month. There is fear in Sidon that the Israelis will move into the port city but a military spokesman said this was not true. (See NY-comb: "YP-Dan: ממ")

תאריך: השולח: אישור סנהל המחלקה: תחילה:

דפים 4 2

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

מאריך חידוש: 538/112

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NYT-Reuters- photo of bodies of victims killed in Israeli attack carried to Shiite mosque for identification by relatives) An Israeli Army spokesman said that "If journalists enter territory in which armed terrorists are located, they take upon themselves the risk of getting hurt." Reagan said he didn't think the Israelis fired upon the crew deliberately fired on the crew. He said it was obviously difficult for Israeli soldiers to tell who was a civilian since the Lebanese fighters were also dressed in civilian cloths. CBS News reported that the Israeli Army planned an investigation. An Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv said he knew of no such plans. A French journalist, Marine Jacquemin said that the Israelis also fired weapons at a London based TV crew wounding an employee and wrecking their car. She believed the Israelis could clearly see they were journalists. "It was incredible," she said. "They saw me and I have long blond hair. I couldn't have been Lebanese. They saw we were journalists. We were filming and interviewing, and they shot at us deliberately."

CBS Protest

NYT-Berger-Officials of CBS underscored their protest of the killings by cancelling plans for a weeklong TV program from Israel before Easter. A CBS spokesman said "Israel has not taken measures to protect the free pursuit of newsgathering by journalists in this area." The Presidents of ABC and NBC also released statements on the killings. (see text of statement by Edward Joyce & by the IDF)

Israeli View

NYT-Friedman "Israelis Offer Little Insight Into the 21 Slain 'Terrorists'" An Israeli army spokesman said that he couldn't provide information on the identities of 21 "terrorists" repoted to be slain. It was not clear from his statement who the "terrorists" were and how many were men. When pressed for more information he said that reports from the field were still incomplete. The Israeli Army was also active in other parts of southern Lebanon, where several roadside bombs were found near Tyre. They were dismantled by Israeli troops. Momentum in the Gov't appears to be building to speed up the second and last stages of the withdrawal.

Reagan on 'Mideast

WSJ-Ignatius-Reagan gave the 'Mideast peace process a push by saying he would be willing to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 3 מתוך 4

אל:

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מס. מברק:

538/112

as long as it doesn't contain members of the PLO. His statement indicated that the US may be ready to play a more active role in bringing Arabs and Israelis to the negotiating table. State Dept. officials have quietly been discussing with a visiting Jordanian official details of how to form such a delegation that could begin direct talks with Israel. (see text of Reagan's remarks-NYT-Cabled)

WSJ-Ignatius-US and Jordanian officials are exploring what a Jordanian calls "new ideas" about the proposed delegation. The key ideas include a Jordanian proposal that the US endorse a limited conditional version of Palestinian self-determination and an Egyptian proposal for a three-way meeting of US, Egyptian and Jordanian foreign ministers that would help select members of the delegation. The issue is really how to maintain the momentum without scaring any participants away.

Israeli Economy-Shultz-Congress

WSJ-Greenberger-(Dry Bones cartoon) Shultz is learning that when trying to hold Israel's feet to the fire, most heat is felt in the administration. Members of Congress have been rushing to tell Reagan to back off on Israel. They warn that Shultz's economic policies in regard to Israel could be counterproductive. The issue offers the textbook case of the political impossibility of holding back from Israel, even when there is a general understanding that restraint will be better for Israel in the long-run. Administration efforts to withhold \$200 million in economic aid is doomed. So Israeli lobbyists have taken a low profile, they just quietly warn that too much pressure on Peres could topple the fragile gov't and set the stage for Sharon to come back. Shultz is in a dilemma.

Soviet Jewry

ND-Alexander-Gov. Cuomo and Mayor Koch urged the Reagan administration to use the plight of Soviet Jews as a precondition to any agreement reached by Geneva on arms-limitations. (see NYP)

Jews of Argentina Honor New President

ND-Alexander-The Jews of Argentina awarded Raul Alfonsin the Medal for Religious Freedom. Argentina has been a haven for Nazis but the Jewish community said that the President has restored fundamental human rights to the country's people.

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור סנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס מברק גל

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 4 מחוד 4

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538/112

מס. מברק:

Iran-Iraq

NYT-AP-Iraq said that its ground forces staged a lightning strike on Iranian lines, seizing key positions and killing hundreds of soldiers. Iran said the town of Ilam was bombed and that 12 were killed. (see ND-combined)

9000 Year Old Object To Be at Israel Museum

NYT-3/21-Reif-The Israel Museum in Jerusalem said it would place on view next week a cache of 9000 year old objects and textiles, among them what scholars believe to be the oldest painted stone mask and the earliest piece of woven cloth.

ITONUT

ה-1 מרכזי תכנון סטח מיליטרי מפתח
מיליטרי מיליטרי

חתימה:

המחלקה:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

אשר

תאריך: 2.3.77 השולח: 2.3.77

MR. GREY: Let me move to another subject. The question was raised by Mr. Kemp about whether or not we should be playing the role of a mini-IMF, in effect, giving Israel gratuitous advice about what they ought to do on their own economy. I think it's safe to say — well, let me just quote from the same speech referred to by, I believe, Mr. Lewis, earlier, what I consider to be an excellent speech by Stu Eizenstat, in Jerusalem, on January 31st, and Stu said the following: He said, "The government of Israel is, in effect, asking the United States government to play a role it has never been asked to assert, and which it has never played, to become the equivalent of the International Monetary Fund, for Israel." So, I share that description of events.

It seems to me that none of us are particularly happy about us being in a position of having to suggest to another country what its economic policies ought to be, but I do think, as I've indicated to a number of persons who raise it with me, I do think we have an obligation to our taxpayers, if we are to provide the assistance that I believe is necessary to Israel. I do believe we have an obligation to assure that economic policies are being followed that will, in fact, make that money be usefully spent.

But I would ask you one question, Mr. Secretary. How long do you think we can wait, given the concern about the foreign exchange pressures, or the currency reserve situation, rather, in Israel? How much time do we have before we run into the danger point of creating a run?

SHULTZ, HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

-7-

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I certainly don't envisage any run and I don't think we should be discussing the problem in those terms. The approach that we have taken with Israel is not an IMF approach but, rather, one of counseling with the government of Israel and recognizing that they say, and we say, that basically the answer to their problems have to come out of Israel. They have to decide what they want to do and how they want to do it, and everyone recognizes the sorts of problems they have can't be cured without a certain amount of pain and agony.

But, at the same time, the pain and agony is going to be a lot more endurable if you can point to a future that looks bright, and I'm convinced, myself, that there's no reason why that future can't look bright. So, that's the way we've tried to go about it, rather than saying you have to do this and you have to do that. But rather, giving them our opinions, recognizing that they know their own situation better than we do.

I didn't get a chance to complete my comments to Congressman Kemp when he was here. I said that my own view of wage and price controls is the view of a skeptic. But I wanted to add that, of course, the Israeli economy is unique, and this is a road on which they have embarked.

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The only theory of wage and price controls that has workability in it is one which says you impose this artificial limitation, recognizing that it can only be temporary, and what it does, if it's used right, is give you a chance to reduce the pressures underneath that lid, so that when you take it off, the pressures aren't there any more. And what that involves, of course, is getting control of the budget and getting control of the money supply and setting the currency valuation situation into shape, and so forth, during the time that you buy with the controls, and this is what we've been encouraging Israel to do.

MR. OBEY: Hell, I do hope that the administration and the Congress are going to be able to stay together on this, because it's a very important question. I think you're correct to withhold until you are confident that the money will be put to effective use. I just hope that that movement can come soon enough so that it doesn't either mess up our normal process here, or create any potential problems on the other end of the line.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: It may well be that at some point we'll have to recognize that they have done, for the time being, what they can do, and we can -- they will just have to buy some time until it's possible to do some more, that's all.

MC 34

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

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דפ"א... מתור... דפים

סוג בטחוני... גלוי

דחיות... מידי

תאריך וז"ח 22.1785 מרס 85

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מס' מברק

אל :- מצפ"א, מע"ת, הסברה, לבנון

הריגת כתבי CBS

המזכיר שולץ הופיע אתמול (21) לפני תת הועדה לפעולות זרחה שליד ועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים, שקיימה Hearing בנושא סיוע החוץ. במהלך החלק ה-Hearing המוקדש לשאלות וחשובות נמסר ליו"ר, דויד אובי, פתק בו נרשמו הפרטים הראשונים שהתקבלו בכלי התקשורת כאן בדבר התקרית הנ"ל. אובי שאל את שולץ בנדון, ורצף הקטע הנוגע לדבר מתוך הרישום ב-Verbatim שהוכן והופץ היום (22) ע"י מחמ"ד.

ל מדן

א.ר. אהרן

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המשרד

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מס' מברק... 578

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א. דע: מע"ת.

משלחת ירדנית - פלסטינאית לווינגטון

בעקבות דברי הנשיא אמש(הברקנו בנפרד) נותר כאן הרושם הברור כי ממסל רייגן מוכן לשוחח בווינגטון עם משלחת ירדנית - פלסטינאית ללא אש"פ כפי שחזר והדגיש הנשיא. הבקר בתדרוך היומי טען לארי טפיקס כי ישראל מקבלת רעיון זה. ראו נא התמליל חרצ"ב. בתגובותינו אנו חוזרים על עמדותינו כפי שביטא אותן רוה"מ בראיון לסי.בי.אס ביום א' האחרון, ומדגישים כי התקדמות לשלום אפשרית רק באמצעות מו"מ ישיר ביננו לבין הערבים. סביר להניח כי נושא זה - המעסיק כרגע את הכתבים המדיניים כאן - יעלה בראיונות השגריר הערב ב - MacNeil-Lehrer וביום שני הקרוב באן.בי.סי . Today Show

הראל


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Q We are picking up the Hussein proposal now?

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 סוג כשחוני
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 תאריך וזיה
 578
 מס' פנק

$$578 \frac{3}{4}$$

MR. SPEAKES: Well, I don't call it a condition but certainly the main focus of this meeting would be that it would lead to the direct negotiations.

✱

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ט ו ט
ד... מתוך... ד...
סוג בסחובי
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
578... מס' פנקס

אלו

Q What you seem to be saying is that you'd be willing to have the meeting without any guarantee on their part that it leads to it. In other words, that this would be part of the process, to try to develop that.

MR. SPEAKES: Yes. I think that's right.

MR. SIMS: He would expect it to be followed promptly by talks with the Israelis.

Q Is there to be a guarantee of that first, or not?

MR. SIMS: I said that's what we'd expect.

Q Is that a prenegotiation?

MR. SPEAKES: Bob, you wanted to talk about the questions of --

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בטחון
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577

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 סוג בסחנות...
 דחיפות...
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 תאריך ודא...
 מסי' מברק...

CBS חקרית

EDWARD JOYCE: I think clearly we have seen over the past number of months a deterioration in the attitude of the Israeli military toward the Western media. I think that when signals of hostility toward the Western media are sent from the highest levels of the government and military down through the ranks to the captain, to the lieutenant, to the enlisted man level, a climate is created where something terrible can happen. And today something terrible happened.

כאמור, הופעת ג'ויס הייתה נמוזיקה במיוחד מבחינתנו.

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{40}$

אלו - 577

כ - 383

מקום בולט ורחב ניתן לעדות ראיה כביכול של העתונאית הצרפתית MARINE JACQUEMIN ודבריה מתקבלים כאן ללא כל שמץ של ערעור.

הודעת דובר פקוד הצפון היחה טובה ומעוררת אמינות. הודעת דובר צה"ל וכן תגובתו המהירה של רוה"מ (לה ניתן פרסום הבקר) הצליחו לעורר סימני שאלה במסכת "העובדות" שנקבעה ע"י סי. בי. אס. אך בעיקר יש לציין את דברי הנשיא אמש במסיבת העתונאים אשר היוו להערכתנו תרומה חיובית ממדרגה ראשונה להסברתנו אנו. דברי הנשיא באו בעקבות שאלה של לסלי סטול (סי. בי. אס. כמובן).

התמונה - נכון לשעה זאת - שלילית מבחינתנו, אך הולכת ומשתרשת ההרגשה שסי. בי. אס. ב"מסע הצלב" שלה עושה over killilng לאירוע וזה בעוכריהם. הצילומים מהשטח מראים "אזרחים" נושאים נשק (טילי כתף), אין נשים וילדים בסביבתם - כפי שטוענת ע דת הראיה וגם הזחוי של עתונאי סי. בי. אס. אינו מופיע כלל בצלומים. ישנה מחלוקת גם סביב המרחק בו עמד הטנק שלנו וכל כאמור הצליחו לערער התמונה העגומה שצוירה תחילה ע"י סי. בי. אס.

הראל



מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמד ליום ו' 22.3.85

Q Well, they also spoke yesterday in separate places about a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Instead of asking you to try to square the two statements, I wonder if you can fill in some of the gaps. The President said we wouldn't have an active role and yet he would have the United States meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In what context would a meeting be held?

MR. KALB: Let me answer your question this way, Barry. You take everything the President said last night in its totality. You'll note there is no change in U.S. policy. As we have consistently maintained, we are prepared to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if such a meeting would contribute to the goal of direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The President also noted that our policy regarding the PLO has not changed. This idea is one of a number of suggestions which have been made. No final decisions have been taken. Assistant Secretary Murphy, as you know, will be traveling to the area in April to consult on what steps might be taken to move the peace process forward and what role the U.S. might play in that effort.

Q The words may not have changed, but I need to ask you about nuances, but it would seem that the President at least is being more receptive to the ideas floated by Mubarak and Hussein than the State Department has been in the past. Does my ear deceive me?

MR. KALB: I have made a point of noting that the President noted as well that U.S. policy regarding the PLO has not

changed, and when the possibility, or the reference was made, to a meeting, the President underlined that in the course of the news conference last night. So that I think I've summed up —

Q Yeah, I know, but I'm not asking you about the PLO. What I'm asking you about is the extent of activity the United States, how much it's willing to take on. And it sounded last night like the President is saying the United States is prepared, in response to a question from Jordan and Egypt, to be a bit more active than it sounded like the United States was prepared to be, just a few days earlier. And so did Shultz.

27.10.77 11:00

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MR. KALB: Well, let me say that the U.S. is fully committed to the pursuit of peace in the Middle East, and as the President noted last night, the U.S. believes that a just, lasting, and durable peace can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties themselves.

The point that the President was making is that while we will do everything possible to facilitate negotiations, we ourselves are not a party to the dispute. That said, the United States is prepared to act in whatever manner is deemed appropriate, in efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace.

Q All right, let me ask one last thing and I'll let it rest. It was U.S. policy that the United States will not step forward until the Arabs, and particularly Hussein, took the initiative of announcing he was ready to meet with Israel directly at the negotiating table, that the United States is waiting, the ball is in the Arab court, the United States is waiting for Hussein to take that step. Is that still the case?

MR. KALB: In reply to your first question I noted that the President's reference to the United States being prepared to meet with a joint delegation, underlining the fact that U.S. policy regarding the PLO has not changed, adding however, that this idea is one of a number of suggestions which have been made and no final decisions have been taken.

Q I'm not asking about the PLO. I'm asking about who makes the first move, the U.S. or Hussein. Forget the PLO.

MR. KALB: I'm going to have to stand with what I've read you and you'll have to find your meaning in that.

Q As for the CBS camera crew yesterday, has the United States lodged a protest? If not, have we communicated with the Israelis on this in any way? And are we going to make any attempt at independent determination of the facts?

MR. KALB: What I have is that at this point there is no additional information here that we can add to the press accounts of yesterday. Obviously, we deplore the deaths of these journalists, as well as the loss of lives of others in this cycle of violence. As for the incidents themselves, these underscore the need to achieve a rapid and complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Too many innocent lives, on both sides, have been lost. The time has come for all parties to recognize that it is in all their interests to promote such a withdrawal, together with the extension of Lebanese sovereignty over all of its territory, and the provision of security for Israel's northern border.

Q Can we have a copy of that?

MR. KALB: No, I'm sorry, I've got this badly marked up in an effort to edit it down.

MR. KALB: I am aware of the discrepancies and analysis. But I have nothing for you in direct reply to your question.

MR. KALB: (To staff member) Do we have anything on that? I don't have anything, immediately, that I'm aware of.

MR. KALB: Yes, I can.

MR. KALB: That's right.

MR. KALB: Fine. I was there and I heard that, and to the -- as a matter of fact you're right and I suspect there would be -- and there would be the followup.

MR. KALB: On which point?

The statement of the President last night, if I could say, it was not as to the conditions, because he said that the information is not flowing steadily.

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

Q To fine tune Larry's point on the President, Evans and Novak had an interesting few ideas today, that the Secretary did not — or rather, that the Secretary's skepticism is not shared by that consummate politician in the Oval Office, and further, that Shultz persuaded Reagan and like-minded White House aides, for the present at least, to restrain their exuberance for the Hussein-Arafat pact. Could you comment on that?

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

Q Or could you tell us —

MR. KALB: I have nothing for you, Maeda.

Q Okay, another question. Could you tell us anything about Mrs. Weir's meeting with the Secretary today?

MR. KALB: Yes, I have something on that. Mrs. Benjamin Weir, her son John, and representatives of the Presbyterian Church Program Agency met with the Secretary at 9:15 this morning. They discussed the continuing captivity of the Reverend Weir and the other American hostages in Lebanon. The Secretary assured Mrs. Weir that we are doing everything possible to assure the release of her husband and the other four Americans.

It would not be useful, publicly, to discuss details of just what we are doing to secure their safe release. But the fact that we do not believe it would be helpful to discuss our efforts does not imply of concern, or efforts on our part. As we have repeatedly said, the release of Americans kidnapped in Lebanon is a high priority issue for the President and the entire administration.

Q Is she —

MR. KALB: I understand Mrs. Weir held a news conference and I cannot make any interpretation of how she felt.

Q The statement that you read for us about the CBS crew is based on what facts, the Israelis, the independent reporters that were there, or is it based on information that was collected by American officials in Lebanon?

MR. KALB: Well, I don't think that that question is pertinent to what I read you, because I did not seek to reconstruct that incident.

Q You issued a statement about it and I'm trying to find out where did you get the information.

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MR. KALB: No, but you'd have to — I understand what you're saying, very clearly. But I think if you'd take a look at the statement that I read, it is not a question of any factual reconstruction. I talked about not having any additional information to add to previous accounts. I talked about deploring the deaths and noted that the incidents themselves only underscore the need to achieve a rapid withdrawal of forces.

Q Okay.

Q Do you deplore the actions?

MR. KALB: We deplore the deaths.

Q The Israeli actions against CBS?

MR. KALB: No, no. You're talking — be specific.

Q Do you deplore the Israeli action against the CBS crew?

MR. KALB: No, what I have deplored are the deaths, and that is where I

stopped on that.

Q Why can't you deplore the action against the CBS crew? Is it because they are Lebanese, because they are Arabs? If they were Israeli you could have blown the stack of everybody in this world. Why can't you deplore it? Why?

MR. KALB: I do not accept the assumptions that you're operating on and I have said what I've got to say on this.

Q On some other aspect of the tragic event of yesterday. Do you have

MR. KALB: I beg your pardon, some other —

Q Aspect.

MR. KALB: Aspect, I'm sorry.

Q That's relating to what happened yesterday to the — in the Lebanese villages. Do you have a certain position towards the Israelis going back to Lebanese villages that were already evacuated before?

MR. KALB: I think that question has already been addressed in some of the briefings that I have missed, because I've been away. And I will take a look to see if there's anything on that.

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Q Could I ask a question on Jordan? Today the Jordanian Foreign Minister is meeting Secretary Shultz after 5:00 o'clock, and the Jordanians said they put some proposals which you would give them today, the answer. Are we expecting any readout or anything about that, tonight?

MR. KALB: As a matter of fact, I think there will be a readout on that, in the sense that there will be a stakeout. Do I have that clear, or not? I have just been given some very good facts. Keep in touch. Keep in touch.

Q From the State Department or White House?

MR. KALB: No, no, here. But keep in touch with the Press Office on that.

Q You'll stay open as long as the Jordanian is in the building?

MR. KALB: I have something here that was given me in response to Jim's first question. That we cannot confirm that Iraq has used chemical weapons in the current fighting. U.S. policy on the use of chemical weapons remains unchanged. We condemn the illegal use of chemical weapons in violation of international laws and agreements, whenever and wherever it occurs. We have also supported, and will continue to support, U.N. efforts to investigate such charges.

Q Bernie, does that mean that case isn't closed yet, or the evidence is just not sufficient?

MR. KALB: Can't confirm, is what I'm saying, and so that --

Q Well, is it an on-going --

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

2-5

MR. KALB: It could be open. It could ultimately be confirmed, or not.

Q When you were asked about the same subject, you said there is no evidence for the usage by Iraq of chemical weapons. Now you are saying we can't confirm.

MR. KALB: He's talking --

Q Two weeks ago you had a statement, or last week -- I can't remember. But in the last two weeks you said there is no evidence to support that Iraq is using chemical weapons. Now you are saying we can't confirm. So, can you compare -- I mean, these two positions?

MR. KALB: I shall entrust the comparison to you.

— 11053

מחלקת המע"מ - יורק

סופס מברק 3300

אל : מעפ"מ
נא להעביר אל יועץ רוח"מ לתקשורת

דף : מחנך
סיווג בסחובי : שמור
דחיפות : בהול

דע :

מאת : קונכ"ל

לשימוש בתי המידע
תאריך תז"ת :
מס' מברק : 0551

בהול

נשיא CBS, אד ג'ויס, נמצא במערב ברלין. העברתי לסגנו צ'נדלר את חודעת רוח"מ, אותה כבר קיבל ממשרד CBS בישראל. הבטיח להעביר התוכן טלפונית לג'ויס. אגב, ג'ויס הופיע פה במהדורת החדשות בצורה כוטה מאד כשהוא מאשים הדרג המדיני העליון בירושלים בהנחיית הדרגים בשדה לנקוט עמדה בוקשה כלפי אנשי התקשורת המערבית, כלשונו.

לביא

שהיה רחוק שהיה נשאל מאלו האנשים
קיצור מכתב יקר אל המשרד המע"מ
סביו נחמן של שגל צ"צ, צ"צ

Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 22 MARCH 1985

PERES REGRETS TRAGIC DEATH OF CBS NEWSMEN
(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE)

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A MESSAGE SENT BY PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES TO
CBS NEWS IN NEW YORK:

MR. ED JOYCE
PRESIDENT, CBS NEWS
NEW YORK

I WISH TO EXPRESS MY DEEP SORROW AT THE TRAGIC DEATH OF TWO NEWSMEN IN SOUTH
LEBANON. PLEASE CONVEY MY CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILIES AND TO CBS NEWS, AND MY
WISHES FOR FULL AND SPEEDY RECOVERY TO THE WOUNDED.

THE TANK CREW INVOLVED DID NOT DEVIATE FROM THE STRICT ORDERS CONCERNING THE
PROTECTION OF INNOCENT BYSTANDERS. IT APPEARS THAT THE CAMERAMEN TOOK POSITION
IN THE MIDST OF A GROUP OF ARMED MEN WHO WERE ENGAGED IN ACTIVE HOSTILITY
AGAINST THE IDF.

I REITERATE ISRAEL'S LONG-STANDING AND UNQUALIFIED COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM OF THE
PRESS AND TOTALLY REJECT ANY SUGGESTION THAT THE INCIDENT WAS ANYTHING BUT A
DERIVATIVE OF THE TRAGIC SITUATION IN LEBANON AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH
WE ARE FORCED TO CARRY OUT OUR DUTY TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

SHIMON PERES
PRIME MINISTER

--/NW
INST.

13:15 HOURS

ידיעות לעתונות

דף מס' 2

כ"ט באדר תשמ"ה
22 במרס 1985

(לעמ' 2) מכתב רה"מ לנשיא סי.בי.אס. ניוז:

(ירושלים) 22.3- להלן תשובת רה"מ לנשיא סי.בי.אס. ניוז:

"מר אדוארד ג'ויס
נשיא סי.בי.אס. ניוז
ניו-יורק.

ברצוני להביע את צערי העמוק על מותם הטרגי של שני העתונאים בדרום לבנון. אנא העבר את השתתפותי בצער למשפחותיהם ולאנשי סי.בי.אס. ניוז ואיחולי החלמה מהירה ושלמה לפצועים.

צוות הטנק המעורב בפרשה לא סטה מהפקודות החמורות הנועדות להגן על חפים מפשע. נראה כי הצלמים נמצאו בתוך קבוצת אנשים חמושים שפעלו בעוינות נגד צה"ל.

אני חוזר ומדגיש את מחויבותה הקבועה והמוחלטת של ישראל לחופש העתונות ודוחה מכל וכל כל סברה שהיא, לפיה התקרית לא היתה אלא תולדה של המצב הטרגי בלבנון והתנאים בהם אנו נאלצים לפעול כדי לבצע חובתנו לשמור על חיי חיילינו.

שמעון פרס

ראש הממשלה "

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תקרית CBS

הראל

[illegible]

CBS NEWS

A Division of CBS Inc
2020 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 457-4400

Jack Smith, Vice President
and Bureau Chief

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575 - P1
392 - C2

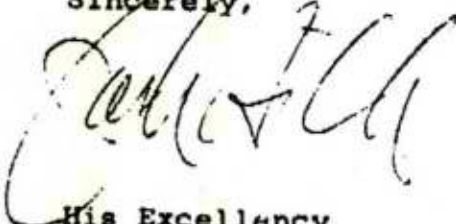
Dear Mr. Ambassador:

March 22, 1985

I am bringing to you a copy of CBS News President Edward M. Joyce's response to Prime Minister Shimon Peres' letter regarding the killing and wounding of the CBS people in southern Lebanon yesterday.

I am also enclosing Mr. Joyce's statement to the press on this matter which is being released this afternoon along with his letter of response.

Sincerely,



His Excellency
Meir Rosenne
The Ambassador of Israel
3514 International Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

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382 - C2

CBS NEWSEWORK TO :

PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

CBS NEWS IS GRATEFUL FOR YOUR EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEATH OF OUR CAMERA CREW IN LEBANON, BUT IS DISAPPOINTED THAT YOU CHOSE TO IGNORE THE TESTIMONY OF EYEWITNESS JOURNALISTS ON THE SCENE WHO MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE GROUP FIRED UPON WERE NOT ARMED OR ENGAGED IN HOSTILITIES, THAT THE CAMERAS AS WELL AS THE PRESS MARKINGS ON THE CARS WERE IN CLEAR VIEW OF THE TANK CREW AND THAT THE ISRAELI ATTACK WAS ENTIRELY UNPROVOKED.

THE RECENT PATTERN OF ACTIONS BY ISRAELI FORCES AGAINST JOURNALISTS, INCLUDING THE SHOOTING OF A UPITH CAMERA CAR MINUTES BEFORE THE SHELING OF OUR CREW, SUGGESTS THAT YOUR EXPRESSED COMMITMENT TO A FREE PRESS MAY NOT BE SHARED BY YOUR MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD. YOUR ENDORSEMENT OF THE EARLIER STATEMENT BY THE IDF THAT THE ISRAELI TANK FIRED AT AN ARMED GROUP DESPITE INDEPENDENT EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY TO THE CONTRARY IS LESS THAN REASSURING.

WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE RISKS ENTAILED IN COVERING A COMBAT ZONE, BUT THE CALCULATION OF SUCH RISKS NEVER CONTEMPLATED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY WOULD INCLUDE DELIBERATE FIRE BY ISRAELI FORCES ON UNARMED AND NEUTRAL JOURNALISTS. MANY OF US NOW FEAR THE POSSIBILITY, HAS NOW BECOME A REALITY.

WE AGAIN URGE A COMPLETE VIGOROUS AND INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF YESTERDAY'S TRAGEDY. I AM SENDING ERNEST LEISER, A CBS NEWS VICE-PRESIDENT, TO JERUSALEM. HE WILL ARRIVE ON SUNDAY, MARCH 24. I URGE THAT YOU AND HIGH-RANKING MEMBERS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT MEET WITH HIM TO DISCUSS THIS INCIDENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

EDWARD M. JOYCE
PRESIDENT, CBS NEWS

✱

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The following is a statement from Edward M. Joyce,
President of CBS News:

The American people have a vital interest in the events
currently taking place in Lebanon. ~~We have~~ ^{The Country HAS} lost many
American lives in the struggle to bring peace to that
area, and the continuing violence there is a matter of
the utmost concern.

The American people have a right to full and accurate
reporting of the events now taking place. We do not
believe the press should be deterred in any manner
from their obligation to cover this story fully and
completely.

We are not encouraged by Prime Minister Shimon Peres'
response to ^{CBS News'} my protest. I have therefore sent Mr.
Peres a reply, the text of which follows, urging a
complete, vigorous and independent investigation into
yesterday's deaths, and urging him and other high-ranking
government officials to meet with CBS News Vice President
Ernest Leiser, who is on his way to Jerusalem, to discuss
the incident and its implications for the future. The
text of my response follows:

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1300 97N.22. דאס וועט זיין

ניו-יורק

בטחון

המסדר

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

NEWS SUMMARY MARCH 22, 1985

EDITORIALS

APPOINTMENT IN BAGHDAD

BOSTON GLOBE The surprise visit of Egyptian President Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan to Iraq this week, served not merely to stress the gravity of the savage warfare in the marshes along the Iran-Iraq border; their appointment in Baghdad also illuminated the crucial new alignment of forces in the Middle East.

OP-ED

REAGAN'S HIDDEN HAND

R. EVANS & R. NOVAK The hidden hand of President Reagan in the Middle East was briefly exposed to White House insiders when he reacted with instinctive enthusiasm to the pact between King Hussein and PLO leader Arafat as a possible breakthrough for settling the Palestinian question.

THE PRESS REPORTS

RAIDS BY ISRAELI FORCES KILL 23 IN 4 SOUTHERN LEBANESE VILLAGES

W. CLAIBORNE WASH. POST At least twenty three lebanese were killed today as Israeli troops with helicopters and tanks moved out of their occupied zone in southern Lebanon and raided 4 villages in the area east of Sidon. Among the dead were two Lebanese newsmen working for CBS-TV. The two were killed when they were hit by shells fired by an Israeli tank as they filmed near Kfar Melki, one of the raided villages.

REAGAN SAYS 'WE'RE WILLING' TO MEET ARABS

WASH. POST. D. HOFFMAN President Reagan last night opened a door to a possible meeting with a Jordanian Palestinian delegation as the first step toward Arab-Israeli peace talks, but he ruled out any direct US role in such negotiations.

SHULTZ DENIES US SEEKS TO DICTATE TO ISRAELIS

WASH. POST. J. GOSHEK Sect. of State G. Shultz denied yesterday that the Reagan administration seeks to impose austerity on Israel, but he criticised the Government of Israel's recovery plans, and refused to say when the administration will act on a request for 1.4\$ billion in emergency aid.

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ISRAELI ECONOMY SAID TO DEPEND HEAVILY ON EXPORT OF WEAPONS

WASH. POST D. SOUTHERLAND Overseas arms sales have become a central component of Israel's foreign relations and one on which it's economy is now heavily and perhaps dangerously dependent, according to a research done by Prof. Kleinman of the Tel-Aviv University.

MUBARACK NEEDS ANOTHER MUBARACK

WASH. TIMES S. HEMPSTONE In the nearly four years since Mr. Mubarak took office, he has gone to solidify his position as President of the most populous Arab land. But some of the very qualities that made Mr. Mubarak such a model executive officer have raised questions as to his durability as a leader, according to a western Diplomat "While he's done pretty well so far, his most difficulties tests lies ahead".

LAWMAKERS EXERCISE FOREIGN AID INITIATIVE

WASH. POST.J. OMANG

A House subcommittee, ignoring Reagan's administration veto threats, voted yesterday to ban major military sales to Jordan until King Hussein's nation promises to recognize Israel and to begin direct peace negotiations.

KIDNAPED CLERIC'S WIFE WANTS MORE US EFFORT

K. SAWYER WASH POST The wife of a Presbyterian Minister, kidnaped in Beirut 10 months ago said yesterday that she's "upset and angry" and convinced that the problem of securing his release is "not in Beirut, not in Damascus, but in Washington".

JORDAN AIRLINE OFFICES IN THREE CITIES HIT BY BOMBS

CHIC. TRIB WIRES Unidentified attacks thursday hurled grenades into the offices of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines in Athens, Rome and Nicosia, Cyprus wounding 5 people.

EGYPT-ISRAEL TOURISM GOES ONE WAY

CHIC. TRIB. (R) Nearly seven years after the late President Sadat flew to Jerusalem to make peace with Israel, Israelis continue to visit the Pyramids but Egyptians scarcely travel to the Holy Land.

11/11/77

אל:

המשרד

22.3.85

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דחיות...מזדז...

תאריך ודחיות 22.3.85

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מס' פנקס...

אל :- מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

דע :- רובינשטיין

פגישת השגריר - מרפי. נכחו אבינגטון והח"מ.

1. אמר שהשיחות עם אלמצרי טרם הסתיימו. היתה, אחת הבוקר (22.3) והשניה תיערך אחה"צ. באשר לעמדת ארה"ב כלפי שליחותו. מרפי הזכיר הודעת הדובר לארי ספיקס שחזר על עמדת הנשיא רייגן במסיבת העיתונאים שלו ב-21.3. הנשיא הדגיש שדבר לא השתנה. ארה"ב תמשיך לפגישה עם משלחת משותפת (ירדנית - פלסטינאית) אך לא עם אש"פ, רק אם תוליד למו"מ ישיר. הצעה זו אחת מיני רבות. ארה"ב מחויבת להשגת שלום באמצעות מו"מ ישיר בין הצדדים. נצטרך לראות כיצד נוכל לסייע Facilitate לצדדים אך לא נבוא במקומם. בתשובה לשאלת השגריר, האם דברי הנשיא מכוונים להצעתו המקורית של מובארכ, השיב שתשובת הנשיא מתייחסת לכל המכלול. מובן שעניין המשלחת מקבל משמעות מיוחדת על רקע הסכם 11/2 (עמאן).

2. אלמצרי, הדגיש מרפי, נוקט קו עקבי בהופעותיו כאן. הזכיר במיוחד את פגישתו עם קבוצת יהודים (אין עוד זיווח) אצל אסתר קופרסמית'. שה"ח הירדני שנטל חלק בשיחות עמאן עם הפלסטינאים עמד על כך שיש להעניק זכות הגדרה עצמית לפלסטינאים, אך במקביל שהצד הירדני עמל לשכנע הפלסטינאים לוותר על דרישתם למדינה עצמאית ולקבל 242. התרשמותו שערפאת הבין משמעות הנוסחה שלום תמורת טריטוריה "הוא בעד שלום ומסכים ל-242 אך לא יכול להצהיר על כך". הזכיר את נושא איכות החיים בגדמ"ע, הקמת בנק ירדני ולא גדמ"ע"י וכן את ענין ראשי העיריות, נושא שיבוא לדיון בעמאן באפריל. "ירדן רוצה לשאת ולתת עם ישראלי" ולכן יזמו את הדיאלוג עם אש"פ. יש טרנספורמציה (מרבה להשתמש במונח זה כאן) בארגון ולירדן יש אחיזה Hold על המתונים באש"פ. מצרי שאל את המזכיר איך בכוונת ארה"ב להתקדם ונענה שיש לחפש פלסטינאים כבודדים שיצטרפו לירדן, העיקר שהיא תצטרף לתהליך.

3. מרפי אמר בתשובה שאלמצרי לא העלה נושא הוועדה הבינ"ל. הוסיף שלירדנים יש עמדה שונה מזו של מצרים בכיוון של ניטרול הרעיון. כמו כן לא עלה נושא צינור הנפט העיראקי לעקבה (מרפי אמר שיטאל את אלמצרי על כך). לדעתו של מרפי הנושא "לא מת". קיימת הידברות מחודשת בין העיראקים ל"בכטל" ולחברות הבניה האחרות. (שמענו על כך גם ממקורות אחרים א.א.) בהקשר זה שלל השגריר הרושם שישראל אשמה כניכול שבכך שהתכנית לא מוצאת לפועל.

ש 112
ד...2...מחור...2.2.2
טווג בטחוני
דחיות
מאריך וזיה
573
סגן מנכ"ל

4. כאשר למועד יציאתו לאזור, הוא שוחח על כך עם לואיס וביקש עצת השגריר. הסביר שהיה בדעתו להיות בארץ ב-7-8-9/4, שכן לפני כן לא יוכל לעזוב את וושינגטון בשל כנס שגרירי במזה"ח ומסיבות אישיות, אך יש לו ספקות בשל חג הפסח - חופשות וימי עבודה מקוצרים. הוא חוכך ברעתו שמא יעשה זאת לאחר הפסח. עליו לדבר עם המזכיר ויעמוד בקשר עם השגריר.

5. הנושא הכלכלי. מרפי שמע בקצרה משטיין שחזר (עם פישר) שהיו להם שיחות מועילות בבנק ישראל וכן הפגישות עם רה"מ ושר האוצר. הדגישו בפניהם הפעולות שהממשלה והכנסת ינקטו בשנת התקציב הבאה. שטיין ידווח למזכיר על שליחותו רק בשבוע הבא.

6. מרפי, בתשובה, שמובארכ לא התחייב בנושא החזרת השגריר. עוזר המזכיר העיר ששם לב שנושא טאבה קיבל חידוד לעומת יתר שני התנאים המצריים. בהקשר זה השגריר הזכיר ראיונו של כ.ח. עלי לינוול-סטרבט-גורנאל"בד שיבה פעולותיה החיוביות של ישראל, ואילו מה שהתפרסם בעתונות מצרים היה שונה. (מרפי התלוצץ ש"קשה לתרגם זאת לערבית").

אלי אבידן

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עבירות ישראל - וויסנבסון

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המשרד

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הסברה, מעיית. דע: מצפ"א.

תקריט CBS

רצ"ב התמליל המלא של תכנית הבקר של סי.בי.אס. - כולל ראיון סרז סמית עם השגריר, וכן דברי דון מקניל ולארי פינטאק. פינטאק - הכתב הקבוע של הרשת בבירות - שוהה בעמאן מזה מספר שבועות מאז הוציאו הרשתות את כל הכתבים בעלי האזרחות האמריקאית מבירות.

CBS Evening News ופתח המחדורה.

כ"כ מצ"ב הקטע ששודר אמש ב -

מראל

ס'ה ה'ה ס'ה'ה א'ה'ה א'ה'ה א'ה'ה א'ה'ה א'ה'ה א'ה'ה
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FOR EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PROGRAM CBS Morning News

STATION WDVM-TV
CBS Network

DATE March 22, 1985 7:09 AM CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Discussion of the Tank Shelling of CBS Film Crew

BILL CURTIS: Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has sent a letter to CBS News over the killing of two CBS Newsmen during Israeli raids into Southern Lebanon yesterday.

CBS News had protested that the attack was deliberate. In a letter to CBS News President, Ed Joyce, Peres said, "I wish to express my deep sorrow at the tragic death of two newsmen in South Lebanon. The tank crew involved did not deviate from strict orders. It appears that the cameraman took position in the midst of a group of armed men. I reiterate Israel's moral standing and unqualified commitment to freedom of the press," end quote.

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At his news conference last night, President Reagan said he is sure the Israelis did not deliberately shoot the CBS crew. That view is not shared by a French tv journalist Marine Jacquemin. She says she believes that the CBS crew, as well as her own, were deliberately fired upon, and that the Israelis could see they were all journalist.

Ms. Jacquemin joins us now from Beirut. Good morning, Marine. How are you?

MARINE JACQUEMIN: Good morning.

CURTIS: What do you think about the statements of the Israelis now that you and the CBS News crew were in the midst of a group of armed men? Were you?

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JACQUEMIN: Yes, I heard about that, but I could tell you first that the Israeli President is not well informed about the situation that happened yesterday in South Lebanon, or he lied, because we were a group of journalists. We were with, you know, people from the village, children, women and old persons, and there were -- I'm sure of that -- there were absolutely no reason at all for that. There were no arms. There were no guns, just children, women, us and old people. And they could see we were journalist people.

The CBS cameraman was just standing up in the middle of the road, and he was filming us. So, he had his camera up on his shoulder, and the Israelis were about 700 meters further from us. And you know that the Israelis would not move without any binoculars to exactly what was happening in the big area.

So, they saw him with his camera on his shoulders, and they saw me with my blond hair and doesn't look like Lebanese people. [Words unintelligible].

CURTIS: Yes. Of course, 700 meters is quite a distance. We don't know from their side or their statements that they were using binoculars.

Is it possible that they could have mistaken the camera on the shoulder on the CBS cameramen for, perhaps, a weapon?

JACQUEMIN: Yes, and you know what, they shot them --one, about 500 meters before, because they -- they went -- I mean the CBS crew and the UPI, CNN-TV crews, they went to the Israelis most of the time because it's our job to go into unsafe and risky, because largely we are to inform what's happening there.

So, they came and they were shooting by machine guns. [Words unintelligible]. So they knew exactly that we were journalists because we had a big sign or crest on -- on the middle of the car.

CURTIS: That's what is interesting this morning, Marine. Thank you very much for being with us again from Israel.

We'll be getting back to this story throughout our broadcast this morning.

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CURTIS: In our cover story this morning, we are exploring the killing of two Lebanese newsmen employed by CBS News.

They had worked closely with CBS News reporter Larry



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Pintak before he was ordered out of Lebanon for his own safety.

Larry joins us in Amman, Jordan, this morning. And, in Tel Aviv, CBS News correspondent Don McNeil. Thank you both for being with us. Good morning.

DON McNEIL: Good morning, Bill.

LARRY PINTAK: Good morning, Bill.

CURTIS: Let's start with Don first, and try and followup the incident to see if we can add to it. We just talk to Marine Jacquemin who was there, an eyewitness.

In exploring the Israeli reaction, feeling that these reporters were, after all, covering combat and must accept a certain risk, that they were in fact within a group of armed men, the Israelis claim. She says there were not, that they in fact were among women and children, and were clearly identified as members of the press.

Don, does that -- does that satisfy you, and is that your understanding?

McNEIL: Whether or not it satisfies me, Bill, doesn't make much difference, I don't think. It doesn't seem to satisfy the I.D.F. That is the Israeli Defense Forces. They say there's an investigation underway, but the tone here throughout this morning is becoming very, very defensive.

As you read earlier, the Prime Minister has sent a letter to CBS News in which he's now saying that the I.D.F. did not deviate from their normal practice, and he's also saying, as you just said, that these journalists were among terrorists.

The I.D.F. is saying that the range was twenty-five hundred meters. They could not get any clear markings and, therefore, they followed normal procedures.

CURTIS: Marine is saying that it was around 700 meters by her estimation. That is quite a distance, and some times I always fear that seeing that camera, a big piece of iron, on somebody's shoulder might be taken for a rocket launcher. Is that a feeling among the press?

McNEIL: Very, very true, Bill. The minute you put that thing up on your shoulder -- and you must remember Lebanon is now a very panicky area for the I.D.F. They're trying to get out and they're shooting at anything that looks suspicious at all, and I

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would assume that maybe the tank commanders -- both say twenty-five hundred meters -- saw that thing go up and just fired off a round.

CURTIS: Larry, you worked with these men and left for Jordan for your own safety. Give us an idea of what it is like for journalists who cover war. In a sense, you're having to come in on the other side of the advancing Israeli troops to cover a story, if you want to get it at all, facing the fire.

PINTAK: It's obviously very difficult, Bill, but the one thing about this incident is that if you remember we've been covering a lot of wars in Lebanon for a lot of years, and this kind of thing has so, so rarely happened.

One thing about this incident that bothers me is the Israeli claim, of course, that they were in the midst of a group of armed men. Now, while clearly there are a lot of armed men in Lebanon, and clearly the testimony from the eyewitnesses is contrary to that, the other problem is that our crews know what it means to stand in the midst of a group of armed men when the Israelis are right around the corner. You just don't do that. That's stupid. It's suicidal, and I can't believe that Tafik or Bahije would have done it.

CURTIS: We have been seeing pictures here in the United States of the guerrillas on the other side who are fleeing primarily because we have not been able to accompany the Israeli soldiers. There has been a growing hostility between the press and the I.D.F.

What kind of problems does that create for you in the field?

PINTAK: It's become very, very difficult. The Israelis have set out to prevent the Western press from covering what's going on in South Lebanon. They began by putting restrictions on the Israeli based press corps. They can't go out with -- without escorts. Then they tried to seal South Lebanon off for us.

There've been numerous incidents where we've been roughed up, had guns fired over our heads at Israeli checkpoints, arguing with Israeli soldiers. We've been told we'd be shot keep trying to get down there.

And just recently, there was another warning that they couldn't guarantee the safety of journalists there. They simply don't want coverage of South Lebanon.

CURTIS: Safety is an issue which they give, and the reason they give for wanting escorts to go with American and

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foreign journalists. But is it all safety? Or could it be a form of consorship, Don McNeil, that perhaps they don't want the foreign journalists seeing a mopping up of a very difficult situation when you go into a Shiite village?

McNEIL: I personally think, Bill, that you put your finger right on it. What's going on there is a very ugly situation, and they unfortunately chose a very ugly name for it -- "the iron fist policy" -- pictures of Israeli troops hitting what looks to be helpless villages at dawn, crashing in there.

I think there's a certain irony in all of this. The people who have covered the Middle East for years and years and years always wanted to be with the Israeli army. They were the safest people to be with. They always looked after you. They made sure you got the pictures and got it out.

Now, it's turned around. In South Lebanon, the Israeli army is the thing we're all very much afraid of.

CURTIS: Don and Larry Pintak, thank you. We'll be covering this story throughout the morning, and we'll continue it.

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PHYLLIS GEORGE: After an Israeli tank in Southern Lebanon killed two Lebanese members of a CBS News camera crew and maimed their driver, the Israeli General Ephraim Lapid issued this statement:

"If journalists enter territory in which armed terrorists are located, they take upon themselves the risk of getting hurt."

In London, CBS News President Edward Joyce reacted to that statement.

EDWARD M. JOYCE: What it means is if you insist on covering the news in areas where we don't want you to cover our military actions and show the world our military actions, you run the risk of losing your life. Your life is in danger from us.

We've heard that kind of talk from some pretty nasty regimes around the world. It's stunning. It's appalling to hear it coming from a government some of us regard as a democracy.

GEORGE: Joining us now in Washington is the Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations, Meir Rosenne, with our Washington -- excuse me -- United States. And with him is Terence Smith, our Washington correspondent.

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Good morning.

TERENCE SMITH: Good morning.

AMBASSADOR MEIR ROSENNE: Good morning.

SMITH: Good morning, Mr. Ambassador.

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: Good morning.

SMITH: The essential charge here is -- that made by the eyewitnesses -- is that Israeli troops fired on these men knowing they were journalists. What do you say to that?

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: First of all, I take exception. I was shocked, I must say, by this statement that was made by the President of CBS News to accuse Israel of deliberate murder, to publish this statement -- letter that he sent to the Prime Minister of Israel before this letter even reached my office or the Prime Minister's office. I think it's to condemn Israel before giving us even the opportunity to explain exactly what's happened.

SMITH: Here's your opportunity now. What did happen?

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: What did happen is the following thing.

You have journalists that come to the area where a war is going on with no prior coordination with Israeli authorities. They are -- they came -- they were there in the midst of armed men. A camera man used his camera which could be an Israeli bazooka or any other weapon. Even the journalist speaking from Beirut, this French journalist, stated it was at a distance. She claims it's 700 meters. We claim it's twenty-five hundred meters.

Now, one should not forget several elements here. Whoever....

SMITH: Let me just ask you about the points you've made there.

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: Yes.

SMITH: You say it could as well be a bazooka. It seems to me Israeli troops have been long familiar now with this kind of situation, and including the press coverage of it.

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: No, we are not at all. As the President of the United States stated yesterday in his press

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conference. We're not at all used to fight against ununiformed men.

You have Shiites that are there, and I would doubt personally as to the freedom of speech of any journalist who must live today in West Beirut when you have kidnappings every day, including the kidnapping of the Vice Counsel of France this morning.

SMITH: This morning. What about the -- let me ask you this.

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: Yes.

SMITH: What about the essential other charge, which is that Israel is attempting to limit, restrict or even prevent coverage of her mopping up operations in Lebanon?

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: I think if there's one country in the world that has never tried to coverup anything....

SMITH: Well, they're not permitting the journalists to go with the troops.

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: I tell you, you ask the questions. Allow me to answer it.

We allow all journalists to operate from Israeli held territory with no restriction whatsoever with the exception of military security, which is absolutely normal. Other countries don't allow journalists there at all.

Now, if people come from Beirut, if they are together with Shiites that kill our soldiers while we are, as you know, withdrawing from Lebanon, and they are in the midst of these armed men, it's extremely difficult to know who is an innocent civilian and who is a terrorist.

SMITH: What about Ed Joyce's accusation that there is a kind of hostility filtering down through the ranks toward the Western media in the Israel Defense Forces?

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE: I think it's simply not true, and I was, I must say, very surprised by the statement that he made this morning. Even the worst criminal, if you accuse him, is given an opportunity to answer. So it is already decided by CBS that Israel committed deliberate murder. It is a shameful act, as it is stated in your letter.

The Prime Minister of Israel expressed his sorrow at the death of innocent men. At the same time, you know to what extent

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we value the freedom of the press, and whatever we did there in order to prevent people from coming was in order to secure their own security.

SMITH: All right, Mr. Ambassador, thank you very much.

GEORGE: Thank you, Terry, with Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne.

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FOR EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PROGRAM CBS Evening News

STATION WDVM TV
CBS Network

DATE March 21, 1985 7:00 PM

CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Violence in Southern Lebanon

CHARLES KURALT: Awful things happened today in two parts of the world from which we are used to hearing news of violent death, South Africa and the Middle East....

Israeli troops killed a CBS News camera crew, perhaps intentionally, while hunting down Moslem guerrillas.

We'll tell the Middle Eastern story first, beginning with a report from Don McNeil.

DON MCNEIL: Israeli troops swept north from their front line with tanks and armored personnel carriers, storming into two Shiite villages, the Army said. Alerted by Shiite sentries, many of the villagers fled in panic. Whole families packed into cars and trucks, as the Israelis appeared on the horizon.

According to the Israeli Army spokesman, 21 guerrillas were killed. Many were said to be hiding out in houses. One Israeli said they fought very respectably defending their lives.

The Army displayed arms and ammunition which they say were captured. One Israeli soldier was slightly wounded.

The operation, the bloodiest since another raid a week ago which killed 34 guerrillas, was part of the Iron Fist policy of cracking down on Shiites, and the Israelis say it had nothing to do with the fighting in Sidon between Christian and Moslem militias.

The attacks were made on a cluster of Shiite villages about eight miles southeast of the port city of Sidon. Most of the villages are in an area which the Israelis left just

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over a month ago in their gradual withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Reports from Beirut conflict with Israeli statements, saying that the raids were more extensive, hitting nine Shiite villages, and that the Israelis used helicopter gunships.

There is little way to confirm what really happens in South Lebanon because the Israeli Army has repeatedly refused to allow foreign correspondents based here to cover their raids on Shiite villages. The army has also made it very clear that attempts by journalists from Beirut to work in South Lebanon can be very dangerous.

BERNARD GOLDBERG: This is the Lebanon the CBS news crew was covering. Just two days ago in Southern Lebanon they shot these pictures and recorded these sounds. Cameraman Tefik Ghazawi and soundman Bahije Metni, both Lebanese nationals, both freelance journalists on assignment for CBS News. Today both are dead.

Today they were covering the newest fighting in Southern Lebanon.

That is Ghazawi, the cameraman. His partner, right behind. They were going to shoot pictures of this car, a TV camera crew car that had been shot up, reportedly by Israeli forces. Witnesses say the CBS crew and other journalists were gathered by the car when an Israeli tank opened fire, killing the two CBS newsmen, critically wounding their driver, who was rushed to surgery. Six other civilians were also wounded.

MARINE JACQUEMIN: This I don't understand, because the Israeli would know that we were journalists, because we had cars with [unintelligible] journalist crew. And they had binoculars, the Israeli, and they knew exactly what we were and what we will do there. And they shot. They shot and they killed.

GOLDBERG: Today the Israeli government said it was launching an investigation. And the military says the tank commander thought he was firing at terrorists.

COL. YONA GAZIT: He was able to see a group of armed men going from a car to a home and to the vicinity of a home, taking firing positions.

GOLDBERG: The French journalist who saw what happened tells a different story.

JACQUEMIN: Nobody was terrorist in that [unintelligible]. We just were discussing, and they shot.

CBS News President Edward Joyce, in London today.

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EDWARD JOYCE: I think clearly we have seen over the past number of months a deterioration in the attitude of the Israeli military toward the Western media. I think that when signals of hostility toward the Western media are sent from the highest levels of the government and military down through the ranks to the captain, to the lieutenant, to the enlisted man level, a climate is created where something terrible can happen. And today something terrible happened.

GOLDBERG: In Washington, the State Department issued this statement: "We deplore the death of these newsmen, as we deplore all the deaths of innocent people in the violence in South Lebanon."

The violence in South Lebanon. Today it claimed two more, cameraman Ghazawi, 47; soundman Metni, 37.

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מגירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

אל: המשרד

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מצפ"א.

סנט: סיוע חוץ - תיקונים לחוק

1. לקראת ה-Mark-up בוועדת החוץ בימי ג' ו-ד' (26 ו-27), נודע לי מחבר העוזרים לוועדה כי לוגאר ופל שוקלים מהלך דו-מפלגתי ובוחנים העברה "en bloc" של כל התיקונים הנוגעים לישראל שהוכנסו בדו"ח הוועדה בשנת שעברה.

2. ללא כל קשר לזאת, הציר הכלכלי ואנוכי מתואמים עם איפא"ק בבידון. להערכתנו, מהתיקונים "הישראליים" דאשתקד (עמודים 14 ו-15 לדו"ח הוועדה - דו"ח מס' 98-400 מ-18.4.84) רק שניים (העברה מוקדמת של הכספים ועניין הלבאי) רלוונטיים השנה. בנוסף פועלים לשם הכנסת תיקונים על אש"פ, מצרים למכירות נשק (על יסוד מכתב קרנסטון - מברקנו 572 מ-30.1.85). כמו כן, עושים גם ל"תיקון ברמן" (במקום חוק ברמן) כפי שמוצע בסעיף 4 לשלנו 520.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: ה.מ.שרד

ס.נ.ס. ס.נ.ר.ק

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אל: מצרים.

דע: מצפ"א

מפקד יחידת הקישור (שיאון).

הצוללת "דקר"

לשלכם ח/1309

מסרתי למורשה הווארד ברמן ותוא יעלה את הנושא מחדש עם טגמצרים.

למין

ל.ר.ר. בנר

ח.ה.ה. א.א.א. א.א.א. א.א.א. א.א.א. א.א.א.

טגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

ירדן

רצ"ב כתבתו של דיויד איגנאטיוס ב"וואל סטריט ג'ורנאל" חבקר (22.3)
המבוססת כלל הנראה על שיחות עם שה"ח אל-מאסרי.

הראל


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U.S., Jordan Weighing New Proposals For Advancing Mideast Peace Process

By DAVID IGNATIUS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The U.S. and Jordan are exploring what one official calls "new ideas" about how to form a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that could enter peace negotiations with Israel.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri discussed several of these proposals during a meeting Wednesday with Secretary of State George Shultz. The Americans asked Mr. Masri to return today for another meeting with Mr. Shultz to continue the discussion.

The key ideas include a Jordanian proposal that the U.S. endorse a limited, conditional version of Palestinian self-determination and an Egyptian proposal for a three-way meeting of U.S., Egyptian and Jordanian foreign ministers that would help select members of the joint negotiating team.

During a televised news conference last night, President Reagan gave the peace process an important boost by saying he would be willing to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as long as it didn't contain members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The underlying issue at this stage is how to maintain the momentum of the peace process—and bridge gaps between the American and Arab positions—without scaring off any of the key participants. For example, the Jordanians want the U.S. to take steps (like the declaration on self-determination) that would reassure the Palestinians. But the Americans worry that, if the U.S. does so, it will frighten the Israelis and derail the peace process before it starts.

Keeping Momentum Going

"I feel that the American administration is really willing to do something to keep the momentum going and to encourage Jordan and its policies," Mr. Masri said in an interview yesterday. He said the subject of his talks here has been "what comes next" in the peace process.

Mr. Masri's visit here this week is the latest installment in a diplomatic round robin that began early this year and has included visits to Washington by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The next step is likely to be a visit to Washington—perhaps in May—by Jordan's King Hussein.

Through all this diplomatic commotion, the U.S. has deliberately adopted a cautious attitude and refused a direct mediat-

ing role. This partly reflects tactical advice from King Hussein six months ago that the U.S. should maintain a go-slow approach toward Mideast peace issues; it also reflects an American judgment after the setbacks of the past two years that direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, rather than U.S. mediation, offer the road to peace.

The current preoccupation of U.S. and Arab officials is the composition and functions of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Palestine Liberation Organization agreed to support such a delegation last month. At issue now is whether PLO members can take part in the delegation and whether the delegation should meet with American officials in a hand-holding session before it takes the plunge into direct negotiations with Israel.

New Proposals Listed

According to officials, the new ideas being discussed by U.S. and Jordanian officials include:

—The Jordanian proposal that the U.S. endorse a limited, conditional form of self-determination for Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Masri urged Mr. Shultz this week to support self-determination in the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian federation. Such a federation which in effect would operate under Jordanian control, was the centerpiece of President Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, peace plan.

The U.S. in the past has refused to endorse Palestinian self-determination, arguing that it is a code phrase for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The Jordanians argue that American fears about the phrase should be moot in light of the earlier American call for a Jordanian-controlled federation.

—The Egyptian proposal that the foreign ministers of Egypt, Jordan and the U.S. meet and discuss the composition of the joint negotiating team. President Mubarak made this proposal when he visited Washington earlier this month, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Kamel Abdel Meguid was poised to fly to Washington this week to take part in such talks.

But the Jordanians, worried about heavy-handed Egyptian diplomacy, insist that the three-way meeting shouldn't take place unless the U.S. pledges to meet with the joint delegation once it is named, something the Americans haven't yet done. The Jordanians also want to get PLO input in forming the delegation by inviting Khaled al-Hassan, a senior PLO official, to visit Washington at the same time the three-way talks are held.

—The American decision to send Asst-

tant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to the Middle East to discuss the composition of the joint delegation with key Arab and Israeli officials. Mr. Murphy's mission is likely to focus, in part, on preparing a list of names that would be acceptable to all sides. The specific goals of the Murphy mission probably will become clearer next week, when American ambassadors to the Middle East gather in Washington for a strategy session.

An example of the list-making problems that lie ahead is the case of Mohammed Milhem, an exiled West Bank mayor. Mr. Milhem has met repeatedly with top U.S. officials during the past four years, which would seem to make him an appropriate member of the joint negotiating delegation. But because he joined the PLO executive committee last year, he may now be officially classed as PLO and thus excluded.

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המשרד

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

מ"ע של הנשיא:

להלן דברי רייגן על המזי"ת אמש כפי שהופיעו הבקר ב"ניו יורק טיימס",
כולל התייחסותו לתקרית עם צוות טי.בי.אס. יכן דבריו על אי בקורו במחנה
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הראל

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CBS Casualties

Q. Mr. President, back to the Middle East for a minute. As you know, three Lebanese who were working for CBS News taking pictures during some hostilities were shot at by the Israeli army today. Two were killed and one was critically wounded. I was wondering if you have a reaction to the incident and if you plan to lodge any protest with the Israeli Government.

A. Well, first of all, I'd like to know all the details of this. I'm quite sure, in combat of that kind, this was not a deliberate killing. You were, they were engaged in gunfire with armed persons who were also were in civilian clothes, not uniformed, as they would be in a war. So, these things can happen. And it is a tragedy. And all I can say is that I think all of us have a great feeling of sorrow about the tragedy that is going on there in Lebanon and particularly in South Lebanon now as the Israelis try to withdraw. And whichever side the acts of terror, the retaliation, both of them, are leading to tragedies that just seem to be so, so needless.

Q. Are you saying that the Israelis were engaged in gunfire with other people at the time? Because one report said that they just opened fire on the newsmen, who were obviously taking pictures and covering . . .

A. Your own news program tonight showed an awful lot of gunfire with very sophisticated weapons, including grenade launchers and they were obviously being used by civilians, at least people in civilian uniforms. They weren't Israelis. So, yes, this, this is one of the things that happens in this kind of warfare where you're not fighting another country's army. There's a girl in a red dress just over your shoulder, started the whole thing.

Visit to Dachau

Q. Mr. President, would you tell us why your decision not to visit a Nazi concentration camp site when you make your trip to Germany in May commemorating V-E Day?

A. Yes. I'll tell you. I feel very strongly that this time, in commemorating the end of that great war, that instead of reawakening the memories and so forth, and the passions of the time, that maybe we should observe this day as the day when, 40 years ago, peace began and friendship, because we now find ourselves allied and friends of the countries that we once fought against, and that we, it'd be almost a celebration of the end of an era and the coming into what has now been some 40 years of peace for us. And I felt that, since the German people have very few alive that remember even the war, and certainly none of them who were adults and participating in any way, and the, they do, they have a feeling and a guilt feeling that's been imposed upon them. And I just think it's unnecessary. I think they should be recognized for the democracy that they've created and the democratic principles they now espouse.

Q. If I could just follow that up. Has the West German Government asked you to take one position or another on it?

A. No. But in talking, just informally some time ago with Chancellor Kohl and others, and all felt the same way — that if we could observe this as the beginning of peace and friendship between us. All right.

Middle East Policy

Q. Mr. President, in your first term you proposed your own Middle East peace plan and you sent special envoys to the region to seek solutions. You even sent in marines to try to stabilize Lebanon. These days we hardly ever even hear you mention the Middle East and last week President Mubarek went home disappointed when he asked for your help in getting peace talks started again. I wonder if you could tell us tonight, sir, what you expect to gain from the new policy of disengagement and what do you expect to be achieved over there?

A. Well, it isn't disengagement, and let me point out I believe it's a misapprehension that President Mubarek left disappointed. He made no requests. He told us what he was doing, and certainly we complimented him highly upon what he is doing — I think it's great.

But our proposal in the very beginning was that we did not want to participate in the negotiations — it wouldn't be any of our business to do so but that we'd do whatever we could to help bring the warring parties together — in effect you might say continue the Camp David process and continue trying to find more countries that would do as Egypt did and make peace. And we haven't been idle. We've not only had President Mubarek here but a short time before that we had King Faud of Saudi Arabia. Masri, the Foreign Minister, is now here, and we still feel the same way. We have been trying to build up a relationship with the Arab nations as well as the relationship that we have always had with Israel, and we discussed with President Mubarek the — yes, the things that he has proposed and the idea of the Palestinians.

We did have to make it clear that we couldn't meet if it was the P.L.O. They still refuse to recognize the U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, and they refuse to agree or admit that Israel has a right to exist as a nation. But we have said Palestinian representatives, yes. There's a large Palestinian community, and I'm sure that there are people that do not consider themselves represented by the P.L.O.

Q. Do you see a direct role for the United States in any talks over there?

A. Well not the direct role in sitting at the table and negotiating. That must be done in direct negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. And I think that King Hussein, the position he's taken — that was the one we had hoped — and he did take two years ago when we suggested all of this and things broke down with the Lebanese conflict and now thanks to Mubarak pushing ahead and Hussein, I think that there is a reasonable chance. And we have another traveling ambassador on his way back there in a few weeks.

Middle East Talks

Q. Mr. President, back, talking about the Middle East, you've been told by King Hussein, I believe, or at least King Hussein has said it publicly that his agreement with Yasir Arafat does include recognition of Israel's right to exist and a renunciation of the use of force. Under those conditions would you then at least consider the possibility of inviting a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for a meeting if you thought they would lead to direct talks and if they did not include any members of the P.L.O.?

A. Well, as I say, we're willing to meeting with a joint group — Palestinian and Jordanian — but at the moment not the P.L.O. because we have not had any statement from them that they do recognize Israel and they will recognize 242 and so forth. But there are many Palestinians who don't feel that they're represented by the P.L.O., and any delegation of them — for example many of those who are living and holding local offices on the West Bank — but....

Q. Do you think then that it would be possible? Would you consider the Mubarak approach, which is for the United States to invite a joint delegation, if you had an understanding about the composition of the Palestinians?

A. Well, this is what President Mubarak was talking about and that they're putting together — It's a case of their inviting us not the other way around, and we've said that we'd be happy to discuss with them but, they've got to understand we are not getting into the direct negotiations. That's none of our business. We're only to do what we can to help.

מצפ"א. מאו"ר.

דע: קונכ"ל לוס-אנג'לס. - 17

ביקור המורשים דנמיר (רפובליקני-קליפורניה) ודני סמית (רפובליקני-אורגון).

1. בפגשתי לשיחה עם השניים לקראת ביקורם בארץ. זהו ביקורם הראשון ולהלן רשימת בקשותיהם כפי שנמסרת לי-

א. מבקשים פגישה קצרה עם רוה"מ ושה"ח.

ב. פגישה עם חברי כנסת (רצוי ניציים).

ג. סיורים בירושלים, יריחו, מצדה, שטחים, גולן, לבנון (אם המצב מאפשר), מקומות קדושים לנצרות.

ד. מבקשים סיור בתעשייה אוירית (מטוס חלביא).

ה. תדרוך בטחוני מקיף של איש אמ"ן.

ו. תדרוך כלכלי מקיף עם דגש על הנסיון לבצע רפורמות.

ז. סיור במכון וייצמן למדע ובמפעל של אנרגיה טולרית.

2. השניים ביקשו שלא לבנות תכנית עמוסה מדי ולאפשר להם זמן חופשי כדי שיוכלו להתרשם בצורה בלתי אמצעית מישראל תבלתי רשמית

3. להלן רקע על השניים:

דנמיר - מורשה שמרני אינו מצביע בעד סיוע. עם זאת, הצביע בעד חלביא, אזור סחר

חופשי, הביע התנגדות למכירת סטינגר לירדן ולסעודיה, מתנגד למכירת נשק לירדן כל

עוד זו לא נכנסת למו"מ עם ישראל. עם זאת, הצביע ב-1981 בעד מכירת אוואקס לסעודיה.

סמית פעיל מאד בגוף המורשים הקרוי The Military Reform Caucus שמבקש לבנות

כוחות מזוינים יעילים תוך קבלת תמורה מלאה על ההשקעה הכספית האדירה בחציב הבטחון.

מכאן הצורך לאפשר לו תדרוך בטחוני מקיף (הגדרת איום, צרכים בטחוניים, בניה כוח

בביקור בתעשייה האווירית). להתרשמויותיו החיוביות ערך עצום שעה שיתדרוך את שאר החברים

בקאוקוס של הריפורמה הצבאית.

סמית אינו מצביע בעד הסיוע בשל התנגדות הבורחים שלו. לכן רצוי לעשות מאמץ להסביר

לו את כדאיות הסיוע לישראל במושגים של השקעה זולה שמביאה תמורה גדולה. הצביע

אוריאל לייבוביץ

4. לסיכום השניים יגיעו לארץ עם רעיותיהם. אנא השתדלו להכליל ביקור באחרים קדושים לנצרות בסיום. מבין השניים סמית הוא בעל פוטנציאל גדול יותר וחשוב לציידו אם מספיק טיעונים שיביאו אותו לשקול מחדש עמדתו לגבי הסיוע. מוצע שלא לנקוט "שמירה אישית לוחצת" ולאפשר לנ"ל זמן חופשי כפי שביקשו.

קב"י - טל
פ.נ.א.

כדי להבין

ד"ר סמית ביקש לקרר בקו יוצא המועצה
אשר הוציא על שפירות תשנ"ט 113-M סמית היוו תרומה
הרפורמטור של ה- MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS
וחשב לעצמו אלוהי במחשבתו לשיפור מודעות ושל
מחשבת אלה. על פי השפעת אל קבילים גדולה
של חקיקה והתקנות חוקיות של סמית יוצא
לסייע במאמציו לקדם יוזמות דבור תרומות
המחוקק במהלך.

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BIOGRAPHY

Congressman William E. Dannemeyer

William E. Dannemeyer was born on September 22, 1929. He became an Eagle Scout at age 15. He and his wife, Evie, have been residents of Fullerton for over 25 years. They have one son, Bruce, and two daughters, Kim and Susan. He received a B.A. degree in Government from Valparaiso University and a Doctorate of Law from the University of California, Hastings College of Law. He is a veteran of the Korean War, having served in the Army Counter Intelligence Corps. He is an active member of Our Savior Lutheran Church in Fullerton.

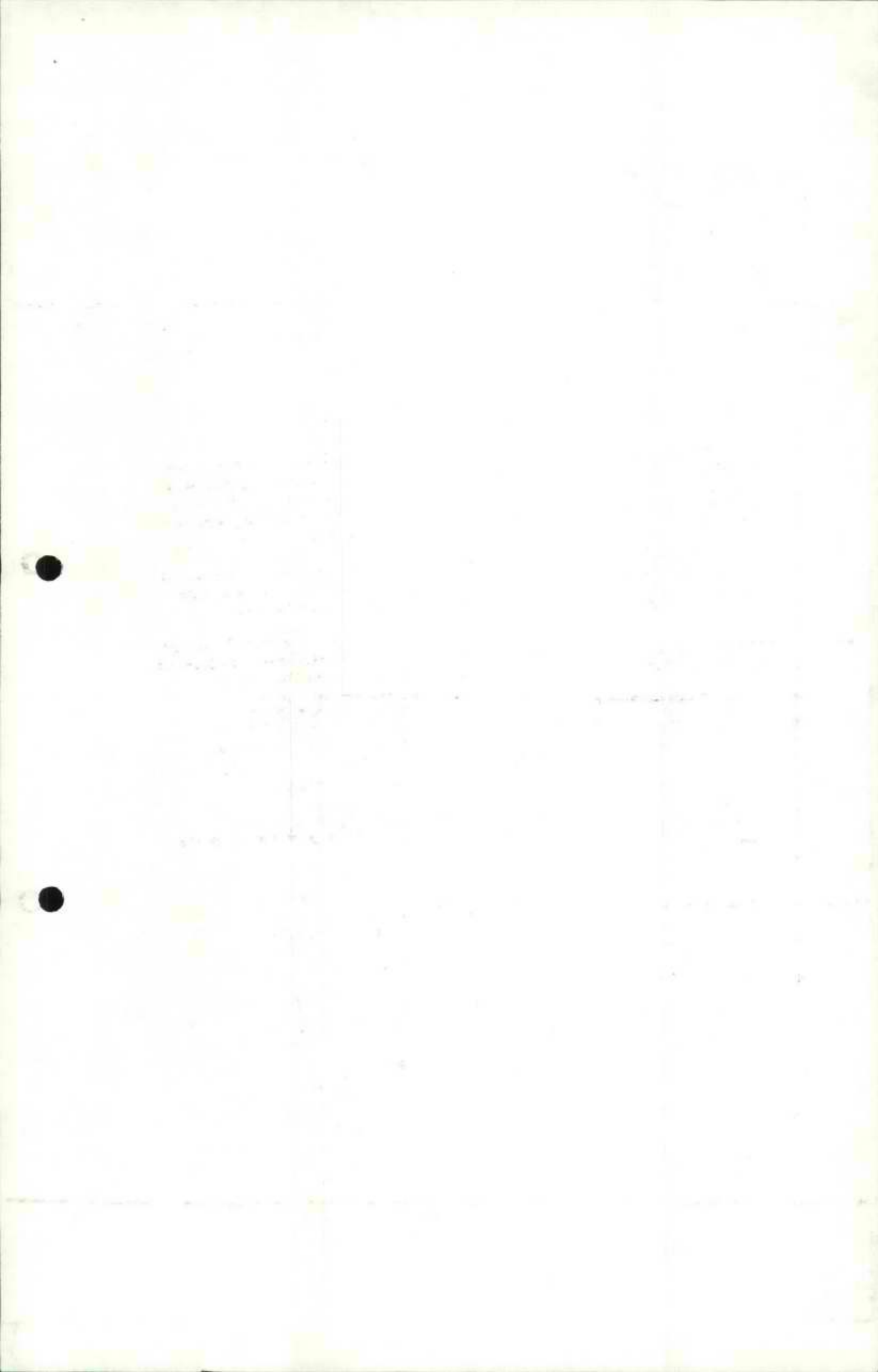
Bill Dannemeyer was honored by the Fullerton Junior Chamber of Commerce as "OUTSTANDING YOUNG MAN OF THE YEAR". He served as Special Gifts Chairman for the Capital Fund Drive, Boy Scouts of America, and was Northern Orange County Finance Chairman, Billy Graham Crusade. He served on the Board of Directors of the Orange County Lutheran High School for six years, including two years as President. He served for four years on the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Lutheran Home, with two years as President. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern California District of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE

Bill Dannemeyer served in the California State Assembly from 1963 to 1966 and from 1977 to 1978. He was actively involved in the passage of Proposition 13, authored legislation establishing a night court system in Orange County, and sponsored the statute creating the Orange County Transit District.

He was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1978, and re-elected in 1980, 1982, and 1984, from the 39th District. He is a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Judiciary.

Congressman Dannemeyer is the recent past chairman of the Republican Study Committee, a member of the Republican Policy Committee, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pro-Life Caucus, treasurer of the California Republican House Delegation, and a member of the Energy and Environmental Study Conference.



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(הנהגה נ"ר)

ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Congressman Dannemeyer has taken an active role in promoting a Balanced Federal Budget. He heads a Congressional task force on implementation of budget savings recommended by the Grace Commission. He advocates fiscal responsibility, a strong national defense, and the interests and rights of taxpayers.

Congressman Dannemeyer will continue to fight for a Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment. He and Senator Pete Wilson are co-chairmen of Californians for a Balanced Federal Budget.

He supports a flat rate income tax, a market-oriented energy policy, natural gas reform, offshore energy development, reform of the Clean Air Act and alternative fuels such as methanol.

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* As of this writing, 2/12/85, assignments to the House Committees on Energy and Environment and Judiciary subcommittees have not been made.

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BUDGET
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

2/6 553
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

BIOGRAPHY

Congressman Denny Smith represents the people of Oregon's 5th District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

His 1980 upset victory over the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means marked the first time in nearly a decade that a Republican had been elected to the House from Oregon.

Re-elected by increasing margins in 1982 and 1984, Congressman Smith is an outspoken and effective advocate of military reform and deficit reduction.

Nicknamed a "Cheap Hawk" by Newsweek, the decorated Vietnam combat pilot has tempered his support for a strong national defense with successful efforts to force improvements in Pentagon weapons testing and procurement programs.

In 1981, Congressman Smith called for an across-the-board freeze on all federal spending. Had this alternative budget been adopted then, America would enjoy the benefits of a balanced budget today.

Congressman Smith is a member of the House Committee on the Budget, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and is on a leave of absence from the House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

His work in Congress is complemented by his reputation for prompt and effective constituent services in Oregon. During his years in Congress, he has routinely returned home twice a month to work and talk with the people he represents.

A licensed private pilot since he was a teenager, Congressman Smith has nearly three decades of commercial, military and private aviation experience. From 1958 to 1960 he was on active duty with the U.S. Air Force for pilot training. During 1960 to 1962 he flew with the Oregon Air National Guard before returning to active duty with the U.S. Air Force from 1962 to 1967.

The U.S. Air Force awarded him the Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters for flying 180 combat missions in an F-4 Phantom between 1965 and 1966 while on duty in Vietnam.

He flew worldwide for Pan American World Airways from 1967 to 1976 as a pilot/flight engineer.

-more-

In addition to his aviation experience, Congressman Smith has an extensive business background. In 1969, he became Chief Executive Officer of his family's newspaper corporation, Blue Mountain Eagle, Inc. The company owned three weekly newspapers.

Today, Eagle Newspapers, Inc., publishes 16 newspapers in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Congressman Smith serves as chairman of the board.

Denny and his wife, Kathleen, are raising six children, including two nieces and a nephew. The children, Maggie, Barrett and Ryan Smith, and K.C., Pat and Matt Barrett, range from elementary age to college age.

Born in Ontario, Oregon on January 19, 1938, Congressman Smith spent 10 years in that eastern Oregon community before his family moved to John Day, Oregon. He graduated salutatorian from Grant High School in 1956. In 1961, he graduated from Willamette University, Salem, Oregon with a bachelor of arts degree in political science.

The son of former Oregon Governor Elmo Smith, Congressman Smith is a member of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers' Association, the National Newspaper Association, the Young President's Organization, Associated Oregon Industries, the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association and Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

He serves on the Executive Committee of the National Republican Congressional Committee, the Vietnam Combat Veterans in Congress Caucus, AMVETS, American Legion, Aviation Caucus, Military Reform Caucus and Air Force Association.

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שבירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מחיר וד... מבר...

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: אברהם אלון, מח' לקשרים בינ"ל של ההסתדרות, תל-אביב.

פגישה עם ליין קירקלנד

השגריר והח"מ נפגשו לשיחה, ביזמת השגריר, עם ליין קירקלנד. קירקלנד אמר כי הוא תומך בבקשות הסיוע של ישראל, כולל סיוע החרוט, ומוכן, אם יהיה צורך, לעזור לנו בנושא בקונגרס.

וס"י

כמו כן הבטיח לנסות בשיתוף פעולה עם מכוני ההסתדרות בעולם השלישי במסגרת ההקצבות שה - AFL - CIO מקבל מה - Endowment For Democracy, הוא ציין כי מועצת המנהלים של חקרן בדעה שישראל היא מדינה בעלת דמוקרטיה חזקה שאינה זקוקה לסיוע, אך ייתכן מקום לשקול סיוע לפעולות באפריקה, ובאמריקה הלטינית.

הוא הביע שביעות רצון יחסית ממינוי ביל ברוק לשר העבודה, בציינו כי זהו הדבר הטוב ביותר שיכול היה לצפות מממשל רייגן, וייתכן היה מינוי גרוע יותר.

נושא "אל-על" לא עלה הפעם בשיחה.

דני בלור

דני בלור

מחיר וד... 1000 22 מרץ 1985

דד...ל...ממון...ל...דסים
סווג בשחוני...סנדל...
דחיסום...רגיל...
ממריך וזיה, מרץ, 22, 0900
548

מתנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

תיקון סמית על נשק לירדן

1. בשיחה באקראי עם פלטרו ממחמ"ד נאמר כי שה"ח הירדני אל-מצרי, נפגש ביחידות למסך שעה שלמה עם לארי סמית במגמה להניא אותו מלהעלות את התיקון שלו בעת ישיבת mark-up^פ.
2. פלטרו ציין כי מאמץ זה נכשל וסמית החליט בכל זאת להעלות התיקון שלו בישיבה. בשיחה נפרדת עם לארי סמית התברר כי הנ"ל לא העריך את מלוא עצמת התנגדותו של המילטון לתיקון. סמית לא נכח באותו חלק מישיבת שר החוץ הירדני עם חברי המועדה במהלכה הודיע המילטון בצורה רגשנית על התנגדותו לתיקון. סמית הודה באזני כי היה שוקל אחרת באם היה מתוודע אישית לעוצמת התנגדותו של המילטון.
3. סמית ציין כי אין לו שום כוונה להביך את היו"ר שלו בפומבי או ליצור רושם שטובב את ידיו. סמית סבור שקשה לשפוט את כיוון הארועים באזור ובאיזו מידה התיקון שלו ישפיע על תהליך השלום. לדבריו של סמית, אף אחד לא יודע במדויק נקודת השבירה של חוסיין. סמית הביע תקוותו כי התיקון לא יביא המלך לנקודת שבירה זו. בשל כך תחליט לשלוח איתות חיובי לחוסיין באמצעות העלאת הסיוע הכלכלי ב-5 מליון דולר.
4. על אף התנגדות המילטון אין סמית שוקל לוותר על התיקון. פלטרו ממחמ"ד סבור כי הממשל לא יוכל לעבור על סדר היום בסוגייה זו. מזכיר המדינה אכן התייחס לכך בעת עדותו בועדת ההקצבות של הבית. יצויין כי אשתקד הודיע הנשיא ריגאן מפורשות כי יטיל ווטו על החלטת ההמשך אם תכלול התנייה כלשהי של מכירת ציוד לירדן. מצ"ב הפרק הירדני בטיטוט לשון ההסבר של תת הועדה.

קני-טל
4-11

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JORDAN
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>FY</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Subcommittee</u> <u>Recommendation</u>	
					<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
ECONOMIC AID:						
ESF (grant)	19.5	20	12	17		
(loan)	---	---	8	3		
TOTAL	19.5	20	20	20	20	20
MILITARY AID:						
FMS (market)	75	115	35	30	30	30
(concessional)	---	---	55	65	65	65
IMET	1.3	2	1.750	2	2	2
TOTAL MILITARY	76.3	117	91.750	97	97	97

1. The subcommittee supports the fiscal year 1986 requests for Jordan of \$97 million in FMS financing and \$20 million in ESF and recommends that these figures also be authorized for fiscal year 1987.

2. The subcommittee notes the recent discussions between Jordan and the PLO concerning a proposal for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and its participation in an international peace conference. While the subcommittee does not support the idea of an international conference now, it believes the United States should seek further clarifications of whether the Hussein-Arafat statement specifically accepts or rejects UN Resolutions 242 and 338 or endorses direct negotiations.

The subcommittee also notes that Jordan has taken a number of positive steps over the last year which might impact favorably on efforts to restart the peace process. These steps include: an improved dialogue with the United States; the restoration of diplomatic ties between Egypt and Jordan; a speech by King Hussein before the Palestine National Conference in Amman in November,

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1984 in which the King called on the PLO to join him in the peace process; and the Hussein-Arafat agreement of February, 1985. It is hoped that King Hussein's delicate, but concerted, efforts to reactivate the peace process can culminate in Jordan's direct involvement soon in peace negotiations with the Peres government in Israel. The subcommittee firmly believes that direct and public negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team are essential to the success of any new round of Arab-Israeli peace talks. The subcommittee supports assistance requests for Jordan in part because it wants to be supportive of efforts to promote peace talks.

3. The subcommittee believes that any presentation of arms sales to Jordan to help Jordan confront a serious security threat from Syria should follow full consultation with the Congress beforehand. The subcommittee will examine any such sale carefully with respect to Israel's security, the regional military balance, provisions regarding the safeguarding of U.S. equipment and technology, and whether any proposed sale would advance or detract from the peace process. The subcommittee has concerns about large sales of advanced military equipment to Jordan in present circumstances. Jordan's legitimate and urgent needs to be able to deal with Syrian and some Palestinian efforts to destabilize it can and must be addressed in ways which will not adversely affect the military balance in the region or Israel's security.

4. The subcommittee was disturbed by Jordan's recent purchase of ground-to-air armaments from the Soviet Union, and hopes that this second Soviet missile purchase will not lead to further Soviet arms sales to Jordan. The subcommittee hopes, furthermore, that this sale will not be accompanied by Soviet advisers, and that Jordan can soon eliminate the Soviet military

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presence in Jordan.

5. The subcommittee supports continued U.S. participation in Jordan's military modernization program and in the training of its armed forces. Not only is this essential to Jordan's security, but it is important to the pro-Western orientation of Jordan's Armed Forces and the ability of Jordan to continue its important role in training and aiding the military forces of small states on the Arabian Peninsula.

6. The subcommittee notes, with concern, that Jordan has an arrearage problem in the payment of past FMS loans coming due. This arrearage problem is improved over the situation of two years ago, but is still deserving of close attention by both parties and could, if not addressed, become a serious bilateral issue.

7. The subcommittee supports efforts to help the Jordanian economy with development funds and technical assistance. The U.S. aid program in Jordan is a success story and Jordan has an impressive record of economic development. It has one of the highest absorptive capacities in the Middle East, and there are several worthy projects on the shelf in Jordan awaiting funding. This subcommittee recognizes that Jordan's economic health is critical for its political well-being which is an important U.S. interest. The subcommittee supports programs to identify groundwater resources, to increase agricultural productivity and rural development, and to provide training and improve human resources in technical areas related to Jordan's economic development. The subcommittee believes in the importance of strengthening U.S.-Jordanian economic ties, but also believes Jordan should expect to receive the bulk of

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its economic assistance from Arab neighbors who benefit most from Jordanian expatriate workers.

8. The subcommittee notes that there have been some difficulties in getting a population program started in Jordan. It is the subcommittee's belief that such a program is of key importance to Jordan's economic development. The country of Jordan does not have great natural resources, and its ability to make good use of its human resources will be impaired if Jordan's birth rate, which is one of the highest in the Middle East, 3.8 per cent a year, continues uninterrupted.

*

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

המסרד

ש.ר.ס. 22.1000.85

דף.....מחור.....דפים

טווג בטחוני.סנדל.....

דחפור.....מלדד.....

מחיר ודחפור.....1000.22.85

5/7

אל: שה"ח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

ביקור מאסרי

בארוחה שהיתה לי היום ~~א~~ ג'ף קמפ שממסין לשמש כיועץ לבית
הלבן שמעתי שאחר שהתקבל תיקון לארי סמיט בקונגרס בענין אספקת נשק לירדן
החליט מאסרי שה"ח הירדני לעזוב את ארה"ב ולבטל פגישתו עם המזכיר.
אחר שידולית, הסכים להשאר וחזר עומד להפגש היום אחת"צ עם שולץ.

מ. רוזן

מה היה לפני ^{הנה} /אנא ג'אסו ג'סט /אנא 22.10.85 אלך אלך

אל: 11, במחון, נר: חוזם 1621, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 210385, רח: 1900

(12)

סודי/מיד

השגריר וושינגטון

דע: משרד הבטחון, מתאם לבנון

השגריר

סוריה לבנון

מפי לואיס:

1. הסורים מודאגים מהממד של ג'יעג'יע. חידאם במיוחד מדוגר כי הממד קיבל במאמציו להשגת רפודמה פוליטית לטובת המוסלמים.
2. הסורים אינם רוצים להשתמש בכח ולוחצים על ג'מיל להגיע לפרשה פוליטית עם ג'יעג'יע. יחד עם זאת הם מאמינים שישראל מעודדת את ג'יעג'יע להלחם והקרבות באיזור צידון הנן תוצאה של מהלך ישראלי עם ג'יעג'יע. הסורים מוענים שאם הקרבות יתפשטו צפונה הם יצטרכו לסקול מחדש אי-רצונם להשתמש בכוח.

המנכ"ל

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, ממד, רם, אמן, מצפא, מותים

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מ.מ.
מ.מ.
מ.מ.

אל: וושי, נד: 679, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 210385, רח: 1900

צמוד/רגיל

ארמקוסט.

תקון למברקי הקודם: הוא מציע 8-7 מאי או 16-15 מאי, ולא סוף
אפריל כפי שהורקתי קודם. אני מציע המועד השני, אם כי ניתן גם
המועד הראשון אם הדבר נח יותר מבחינתו.

המנכ"ל

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: ווש, נר: 671, מ: המשרד
 דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 210385, וח: 1600

שמואל/רגיר

לציר

דוח זכויות האדם.

מבירורים שנערכו במנהל האזרחי מסתבר שהגופה בדוחות הראש שדוח
 מחמד התיחס אליה בעמוד 1272 בפרק "העלמות" הנה של סמואל
 באוניברסיטת אנג'אח, בילל וגליאר שמת כתוצאה מפצוץ. ראש
 טענות הבה במטה הארצי קבע שהפצוץ התרחש בצמידות לאדם שנהרג
 והמסקנה היא שהמוות נגרם כתוצאה מעסוק בחמרי חבלה. עו"ד
 פליציה לנגר פנתה ליועץ המשפטי לחקירת מקרה המות והחקירה
 העלתה שלא נוצע פשע שכתוצאה ממנו מת ביליאל וג'אר. אין
 לדעתנו מקום לעבור לסדר היום על הרמזים העובים בדוח מחמד מהם
 השתמע באילו שדותי הבטחון אחדאים או מעורבים בנעשה. לכן
 מצעים שתוגש מתאה רשמית על הצגה בלתי אחראית משוללת יסוד
 ומרושעה של ארוע שלא טרחו לבדוק מהימנותו תוך נסיון להראות
 ישראל באור לילי. יתר הנתונים בדח נבדקים ועוד נתיחס אליהם
 בהמשך הומו. במקביל מסרנו הנל לשגארהב כאן.
 מצפא - ארבל 3

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבס, מובל, ממובל, ר/מרב, רם, אמן, מצפא, אליאב,
 ארבל 3, ארבלו, ורד, שטחים, מתאסססטים, ממד

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

819

מ:מ

יוצא

מ:מ

מ:מ

מ:מ

אל: ווש, נד: 669, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 210385, וח: 1600

10

סו/רגיל

השגריר.

שיחות ארמקוסט.

לואיס הודיע שארמקוסט מציע המשך סדרת השיחות בינינו שקיימתי
בשעתו עם איגלברגר ומציע שהסבב הבא יהיה בסוף אפריל
בוושינגטון, אשרנו. לידעתך והעבירו נא לארמקוסט כשישוב
המנכ"ל

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכ"ל,ממנכ"ל,שהבט,מצפא,ד/מרכו,ממד,דס,אמן

16764 33042 סל 16764

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

825

** יוצא

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אל: וושי, נר: 665, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 210385, רח: 1500

אבידן.

מברק 213 מיום 12.3

1. עיפי מברק הנל חוסלה, לאחר ביקור שהם המרוקני, המחלוקת בין ארהב למרוקו סביב אחד לוב - מרוקו.
2. נודה אם תברר מה היו ההסברים החזשים של המרוקנים שהביאו לשנוי דעתה של ארהב.

3. לידועתך, מאז פורסם דבר נסיעתו הקרובה של בן ג'ידיד לארהב פועלת התקשורת המרוקנית להבלטת היחסים הטובים בין מרוקו לארהב ומדי יום מתפרסמים בעיתוני מרוקו כתבות עלייה ידידות רבת השנים, העמוקה והכנהיי השוררת בין ארהב למרוקו.
המרכז/ערב 1

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, ר/מרכז, ממד, דס, אמן



official text

DATE: 03/21/85

REAGAN SAYS IT'S 'HIGH TIME' FOR U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT (5,020)

(Transcript: Reagan March 21 news conference)

Washington -- President Reagan said March 21 that the prospects for a having a summit meeting soon with Soviet leader Gorbachev are "good," adding that it was "high time" for such a meeting.

He told a White House news conference that it was the turn of the United States to host such a meeting and that his invitation was extended for whenever the new Soviet leader found it "convenient."

Reagan noted that there are a number of things that the United States and the Soviet Union are talking about or negotiating on a ministerial level, and "some of those could probably be further advanced if we met at a summit."

Following is a transcript of the president's news conference.

(begin transcript)

Reagan: I have just a few words first. Let me commend again the Senate of the United States for having approved production of 21 more MX peacekeeper missiles.

The Senate has endorsed the decision of four presidents that the peacekeeper is a vital component of the American deterrent. Now is the time -- testing time for the House of Representatives. The votes there will answer the question of whether we stand united at Geneva or whether America will face the Soviet Union as a nation divided over the most fundamental questions of her national security.

For more than a decade, we've debated the MX. And while we were debating, the Soviets were deploying more than 600 such missiles and targeting them upon the United States. Now they're on the verge of deploying two new strategic land-based systems and we're still debating.

Not long ago, the Parliaments of four NATO countries courageously voted to accept deployment of Pershing IIs and cruise missiles. And these NATO countries are now looking to see if the American Congress is possessed of equal courage -- or resolve, I should say.

No request by an American president for a major strategic system deemed vital to the national security has ever been denied by an American Congress. It is that tradition of bipartisan unity on national defense that brought the Soviets back to Geneva. And unless that tradition is maintained next week in the House, there's little prospect of success at Geneva.

Q: Mr. President, can you give us your thinking on the summit -- why you think it would be good to meet with Gorbachev, what you think can be accomplished, and why you've been rebuffed so far?

A: Well, I don't really consider it being rebuffed, Helen, because the man has only been in office for a few days and I have some idea of what is confronting him now. But I've been -- I've felt the same way about each of the three previous leaders there and then things intervened that made it impossible -- that there are a number of things, bilateral situations between our two countries, other things to talk about that we're negotiating or talking to each other on a ministerial level, and that some of those could probably be further advanced if we met at a summit.

And so, what I always meant by an agenda of things they want to talk about, mutual problems that confront us, and I think it's high



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

time that we did this.

Q: Well, what are the prospects for having it soon?

A: I have to think the -- that they should be good. (Rest of sentence incomplete).... And so I think it's -- I think there is a good chance of that.

The reason that I issued the invitation was because, under the kind of protocol that exists, and you look back over the history of such meetings, why, it's our turn to be the host. So that's why I proposed it, that if he would, the invitation was extended for whenever he found it convenient.

Q: Mr. President, in your first term, you proposed your own Middle East peace plan. You dispatched special envoys to the region to seek solutions, you even sent in Marines to try to stabilize Lebanon. These days we hardly ever even hear you mention the Middle East, and last week, President Mubarak went home disappointed when he asked for your help in getting peace talks started again.

I wonder if you could tell us tonight, sir, what you expect to gain from the new policy of disengagement, and what do you expect to so achieved over there?

A: It isn't disengagement, and let me point out, I don't -- I believe it's a misapprehension that President Mubarak left disappointed. He made no requests. He told us what he was doing, and certainly we complimented him highly upon what he's doing -- I think it's great.

But our proposal, in the very beginning, was that we did not want to participate in the negotiations. It wouldn't be any of our business to do so, but that we'd do whatever we could to help bring the warring parties together, and, in effect you might say, continue the Camp David process, and continue trying to find more countries that would do as Egypt did and make peace.

And we haven't been idle. We not only have had President Mubarak here, but -- and a short time before that we had King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Mazri, the foreign minister, is now here. And we still feel the same way. We have been trying to build up a relationship with the Arab nations, as well as the relationship that we've always had with Israel. And we -- we discussed with President Mubarak the, -- Yes, the things that he has proposed, and the idea of the Palestinians -- we did have to make it clear that we couldn't meet if it was the PLO. They still refuse to recognize the U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, and they refuse to agree or admit that Israel has a right to exist as a nation. But we have said Palestinian representatives, yes. There's a large Palestinian community and I'm sure that there are people that do not consider themselves represented by the PLO.

Q: Do you see a direct role for the United States in any talks over there?

A: Well, not the direct role in sitting at the table and negotiating. That must be done in direct negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. And I think that King Hussein, the position he's taken, that was the one that we had hoped, and he did take two years ago when we suggested all of this, and then things broke down with the Lebanese conflict. And now, thanks to Mubarak pushing ahead, and Hussein, I think that there is a reasonable chance -- and we have another traveling ambassador on his way back there in a few weeks.

Q: Mr. President, you now need a new U.S. Representative for trade to replace Ambassador Brock. Are you looking for someone who will more sharply convey to other nations, especially Japan, the need for fairer trading conditions between the two countries? And are voluntary quotas ever going to work on automobile sales?

A: We're just going to have to see what restraint might be used by the Japanese in this. But I have to say I couldn't fault Bill Brock and what he has done. He's been as forceful as anyone could be.

And we are still leaning on our friends and trading partners, including Japan, for continued lifting of restraints that they have, particularly with regard to their own markets. And in the talks in Europe that will begin in May, I am going to propose again another round of trade negotiations to further get us back to completely free trade.

And we've made some progress. I have to say that Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan has been very forthcoming on this. He has some political problems that -- just me, he can't just give an order and have it happen. And -- but he's working very hard on this. And Bill did a great job, and I'm quite sure that who we'll finally get to replace him will be equally forceful in those negotiations.

Q: Mr. President, back to -- as you know, three Lebanese -- working for CBS News, taking pictures during some hostilities, were shot at by the Israeli Army today. Two were killed and one was critically wounded. I was wondering if you have a reaction to the incident and if you plan to lodge any protests with the Israeli government?

A: First of all, I'd like to know all the details of this. I'm quite sure in combat of that kind this was not a deliberate killing. You were -- they were engaged in gunfire with armed persons who were also -- were in civilian, not uniformed as they would be in a war. So, these things can happen.

And it is a tragedy. And all I can say is that I think all of us have a great feeling of sorrow about the tragedy that is going on there in Lebanon, and particularly in South Lebanon now as the Israelis try to withdraw. And whichever the side, the acts of terror, the retaliation -- both of them are leading to tragedies that just seem to be so needless.

Q: -- you're saying that the Israelis were engaged in gunfire with other people at the time because one report said that they just opened fire on the newsmen who were obviously taking pictures and covering the story?

A: My goodness, your own news program tonight showed an awful lot of gunfire with very sophisticated weapons including grenade launchers, and they were obviously being used by civilians, at least people in civilian uniform. They weren't Israelis. So, yes, this is one of the things that happens in this kind of warfare where you're not fighting another country's army.

Q: On March 31st, 340,000 Americans are going to lose their unemployment benefits when the Federal Supplemental Unemployment Compensation Project expires. Are you going to let this happen or do you plan to take some action to extend the program?

A: We believe that it is time. It has been extended, you know, for quite some time through the emergency of the recession. But now, we have about 300,000 people going back to work every month in new jobs. We believe that the place now is for people who are having problems in our Job Training Program, particularly job training directed at those who have to be relocated because something has happened to the industries that they formally worked in. But we don't believe that we should continue with this program indefinitely.

Q: Sir, 17 blacks were shot to death in South Africa today by government authorities in what appears to be a continuing wave of violence by the white minority government against the black majority population. Are you considering changing your policy to put more pressure on the South African government to mend its ways?

A: No. I know the pressure that we are putting on them and I know the gains that we've made. But, we know there's still a long way to go. But I think to put it that way -- that they were simply killed and that the violence was coming totally from the law and order side ignores the fact that there was rioting going on in behalf of others there. And it is tragic and again, we hope that this can be corrected. But I think also it is significant that on the officer's side -- on the -- or the police side -- whichever -- whether they were military police, I think they were police -- it is significant that some of those enforcing the law and using the guns were also black -- black policemen.

Q: Sir, is it your estimate of the situation that the blacks posed a threat to the whites who had the guns when the blacks didn't?

A: No. I say that there has been increasing violence and there is an element in South Africa that do not want a peaceful settlement of this -- who want a violent settlement, who want trouble in the streets and this is what's going on. I don't hold with what has happened and, as I say, I think all of us find the system there repugnant, but we're going to keep on trying to contribute to a peaceful solution if we can.

Q: Conservative groups have been talking recently about trying to take over one of the three major television networks charging that our coverage is biased politically. You have occasionally been critical yourself of network news coverage, and I wonder what you think about a possible conservative takeover of a network?

A: I don't know what to comment on that. Boone Pickens -- was that who you're talking about? I know a merger is suggested for one. And, no, this is often talked about -- it's even been talked about for some of the print media too, at times by people that find themselves unhappy with what they think is a bias. I don't have any comments on that. I just turn it on, look, and every once awhile scream a little, but -- to myself.

Q: Do you have any concerns about major sources of information like news networks being taken over by political activists, or do you think they already have been?

A: You just answered the question yourself.

No. Maybe the whole thing is a new school of what's called objective reporting that in all of the media, in which the old rules when I took journalism -- and I did, actually -- you were supposed to tell the story based on who, what, where, when, putting first whichever one was the newsiest and have no opinions of your own.

Q: Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has raised a long list of concerns and questions about your Strategic Defense Initiative which conjured a public rebuke from Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle. Was Mr. Perle speaking for the administration, and if not, how do you feel about an allied official publicly questioning SDI just as arms talks are starting in Geneva?

A: I haven't seen either the speech that Perle was answering or his remarks. I have simply heard that this happened. I'm interested in finding out what the exact words were about it. I do know that we have the support of Prime Minister Thatcher and, therefore, the English government in our research for the Strategic Defense Initiative and so I'm satisfied with that. I don't know what the other critic --

Q: Were you surprised by Sir Geoffrey's words?

A: Well, just surprised when I heard about it, yes. But I'm going to try and find out exactly what was said.

Q: Mr. President, at your last news conference you accused the Soviet Union of violating SALT II limitations on building new missiles and you said you'd have to decide in the next few months whether to join them in violating the agreement. Since the Soviets are insisting that they're -- all they're doing are making allowable upgrades of older missiles, won't an open violations by the United States run the risk of just dashing hopes for arms control and leading us into a real upward spiraling arms race?

A: I can assure you, we're not not going to do anything that's going to undercut the negotiations that are going on. We're hopeful that for the first time, we really have an opportunity to get a reduction of missiles. I have said repeatedly, and continue it, and I really mean it, we're going to wait and deal with that problem when we come to that point -- and it has to do with some of our submarine missiles -- as to what our conduct's going to be.

Q: But, sir, if I may follow up -- that's this fall, and it's unlikely you're going to have any major arms control agreement before this fall.

A: No. We -- that's right, we don't know. But, on the other hand, our record as compared to theirs with regard to observing all the niceties of all the treaties is no much superior that I don't think we're in a position to cause any great trouble.

Q: Mr. President, can you tell us why your decision not to visit a Nazi concentration camp site when you make your trip to Germany in May commemorating VE Day?

A: Yes, I'll tell you. I feel very strongly that this time in commemorating the end of that great war, that instead of reawakening the memories and so forth, and the passions of the time, that maybe we should observe this day as the day when, 40 years ago, peace began and friendship, because we now find ourselves allied and friends of the countries that we once fought against. And that we -- it be almost a celebration of the end of an era and the coming into what has now been some 40 years of peace for us.

And I felt that since the German people, and very few alive that remember even the war, and certainly none of them who were adults and participating in any way, and the -- they do, they have a feeling, and a guilt feeling that's been imposed upon them, and I just think it's unnecessary. I think they should be recognized for the democracy that they've created and the democratic principals they now espouse.

Q: Has the West Germany government asked you to take one position or another on it?

A: No, but in talking just informally some time ago, with Chancellor Kohl and others, they all felt the same way, that if we could observe this as the beginning of peace and friendship between us.

Q: Mr. President, there have been signals from the White House in recent days that you were, perhaps, somewhat dissatisfied with the level of loyalty of some members of Congress on particular issues of importance to you. Could you tell us what you think is the responsibility of a Senator or a House Member who finds himself faced on an issue between -- deciding between what he thinks his constituents want and his President wants?

A: I suppose this comes from the suggestion that I am supposed to penalize some members in the coming campaign. No. I've never done that. I am a Charter Member of the California-born 11th commandment: "Thou shalt not speak ill of another Republican." And, therefore, I'm dedicated to doing my best to see if we can't maintain the majority we have in the Senate and someday get ourselves a majority in the House which we haven't had for more than 26 years. So, no I'm not going to hold a grudge on anyone.

Q: Mr. President, what about those Senate Republicans who want to come down and talk to you, and I think they're going to tomorrow -- Senator Dole, Senator Dominici -- who've pushed through a budget of their own that is not exactly yours, are you prepared to look at that budget and make some compromise?

A: Oh, yes. The idea was -- we've put together a budget, after a long, bloody hours, that we think does the job. But we recognize that others may have other ideas. But now, they've got something that we can sit down and talk about, theirs and ours, see where we come out. And both of us -- the thing that we must recognize -- both of us have the same idea. We want to reduce spending and start ourselves on a path toward eliminating the deficit.

Q: Mr. President, does that include Social Security? Are you willing to compromise on that, too, now?

A: Social Security, I still feel, even though I did not refer to the COLAs in my statements during the campaign, I was answering what I thought were some demagogic falsehoods that I had some kind of a secret yen to destroy Social Security, and I didn't mean it, but it was interpreted as meaning that. And, actually, I think we're wasting a lot of time talking about it. Social Security is running in a surplus. And it is totally funded by a tax that can only be used for that purpose. So, when we talk about Social Security, we're not really getting at the deficit problem at all.

Q: Mr. President, there's been some criticism that the federal government has not done enough in the Ohio banking crisis. Granted, these are state-regulated institutions, but, on the other hand, there is some fear that what's happening in Ohio could quickly and easily threaten the entire national financial system. What is your view of the federal government's role in such matters? And at what point would you take action?

A: I'm pleased to say that this is a matter of a group of savings and loans that had taken out either private or state insurance, had not availed themselves of the federal insurance program. And it is limited to Ohio. This is not a major threat to the banking system. There is no other problem of that kind anyplace else in the country that we're aware of. And the Federal Reserve has stepped in and said that they will keep the window open for loans to those banks, or those savings and loans, any of them that meet the requirements of collateral and so forth, and the loans will be available for them when they reopen.

So, that situation, I think, is being taken care of by the federal government. There isn't anything else for the federal government to do.

Q: I realize this was somewhat of a hypothetical question, but at

what point does the federal government play a role? Is there some breakpoint at which you believe that the federal government should step in?

A: No, I can't see it as that kind of a crisis at all. We're perfectly ready to insure with federal insurance -- any of the banks -- there are just a half of dozen states that allow this other kind of insuring instead of getting into the federal system. But --

Q: Mr. President, I would like to ask you about reporting standards. Some of your friends and political allies have been suggesting recently that members of the news media are somehow unpatriotic. Senator Jesse Helms, for example, has charged that members of the press have what he says is a smug contempt for American values and principles. Do you subscribe to that, sir?

No, but I'll tell you, I think I'll leave that argument to others. I won't even get into it. I don't see any point in that. And I guess I've done as much criticizing as anyone. As I say, I just wish sometime you'd drop me a hint of who some of those identified sources are in the White House.

Q: Mr. President, you backtracked talking about the Middle East. You've been told by King Hussein, I believe, or at least King Hussein has said it publicly that his agreement with Yassir Arafat does include recognition of Israel's right to exist and renunciation of the use of force. Under those conditions, would you, then, at least consider the possibility of inviting a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for meetings if you thought they would lead to direct talks and if they did not include any members of the PLO?

A: Well, as I say, we're willing to meet with a joint group -- Palestinian and Jordanian. But at the moment, not the PLO because of -- we have not had any statement from them that they do recognize Israel and that they will recognize 242 and so forth. But there are many Palestinians who don't feel that they're represented by the PLO. And any delegation of them -- for example, many of those who are living and holding local offices on the West Bank.

Q: Do you think, then, that it would be possible? Would you consider the Mubarak approach which is for the United States to invite a joint delegation if you had an understanding about the composition of the Palestinian?

A: Well, this is what President Mubarak was talking about and -- they're putting together, it's a case of their inviting us, not the other way around. And we've said that we'd be happy to discuss with them. But they've got to understand we are not getting into the direct negotiations. That is -- that's none of our business. We're only to do what we can to help.

Q: Question about Central America. Are you giving any thought, sir, to recognizing the Contras who are fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua as a government in exile?

A: No, we haven't thought about that at all and yet I must say that this matter that's before the Congress of whether it's 14 million dollars or whatever, that isn't the issue.

The issue is the United States is trying to help people who had a communist tyranny imposed on them by force, deception and fraud and either we continue with that tradition which has always been ours, or we give that up entirely, and I don't think we should give that up. I think our position is clear.

Q: Returning to the budget for just a moment, it's true you answered a question on the Social Security aspect of it, but two other issues in the budget compromise that Senator Dole was able to work in the Senate involved deeper cuts in defense spending that you would have liked, on the one hand, and lesser cuts in domestic spending than you had recommended. If Senator Dole takes Social Security cap on COLA off the table and you can agree with the deeper defense cut and a lesser domestic cut, do you see the makings of an agreement there or do you think you're too far apart to resolve that issue without the Social Security element in it?

A: I hate to predict in advance what might happen when we discuss, but I will have to say this. One of the objections that I've had in all of the discussions with many members of Congress with regard to defense spending and the other is, those who advocate more cuts in defense spending don't add those to the cuts already made in domestic so that the reduction in spending is bigger. No, they use the cuts in defense to augment spending in domestic affairs. And I

think that in the discussion of defense spending, we've got to quit talking about how many dollars do we want to or not want to spend. We've got to talk there about -- alright, what is it you can see that would be eliminated by cuts in spending and what would that do to our national security.

And I would like to call your attention to something that no one seems to be aware of. That we, ourselves, have cut the defense budgets over the last four years our own proposed, or projected five-year defense spending -- we have to date, reduced those by more than 150,000 million dollars. And today the 1985 budget 16,000 million dollars is less than the 1985 budget that had been projected by the Carter administration. So we think that we have made sizeable cuts already. The trouble is, if we cut it in half, there are people on the Hill who would still think that it had to be cut more than that. And I think that we've made some progress and we have a defense program that any further cuts are actually going to run the risk of lowering our capability at preserving national security.

Q: Sir, one follow-up. You answered this many times. If it comes down to resolving this issue as a last extreme, would you accept the tax increase as a means of reducing the deficit?

A: I have said repeatedly that if -- when we have finally reduced spending to the point that we say, "All right, here it is. This is the best that can be obtained if government is to perform the services it should." And then that percentage of gross national product or earnings of the people that the government is taking is bigger than what the tax revenues are bringing, then is the time to look at bringing the tax level up to that level. We're nowhere near that on the spending side yet.

And to start talking taxes now is to take the heat off the backs of those who don't want to cut spending.

Q: Mr. President, going back to the Ohio banking situation, what measures are being taken to protect commercial banks and the stockholder -- big, large banks owned by the stockholders, that they are not -- don't get involved in that, in particular, because many of them have correspondent banking relationships with the Savings and Loan, and what could start out in Ohio as a little virus could become a national epidemic which could involve some of our major, largest banks. I'd like to know just what legislation is being proposed and what federal accountants are doing to check these things, because the situation cannot ever happen again anywhere else.

A: I don't know of any legislation that's being proposed for that and I know that our people are on top of the -- looking at this situation and don't feel that there is any emergency that warrants federal interference at this time in there.

Q: As a follow-up, Mr. President -- have you had any discussions with Secretary of the Treasury Baker, Paul Volcker, and the Chairman of the FDIC about this situation?

A: I have not talked to -- I have not talked to Chairman Volcker about this, but I do know that he, himself, has put the Fed in there, and as I've told you, what they are prepared to do, and which they believe is pretty much the proper answer to this situation.

Q: Thank you Mr. President.

(end transcript)

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לתקשורת, מנכ"א.

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News Summary March 21, 1985

Editorials

NYT "That 'Last Chance' in the 'Middle East' For a change, the US is standing alert and not doing anything and that a good thing. The commo-
tion in the Mideast now turns on a proposal that is already fudged.
The most important reality is that the Arabs will finally have to
negotiate with Israel, not the US. Accepting Israel is the best way
for Arabs to qualify for US aid and protection. It will be difficult
for Hussein to baragin for the West Bank but now that the PLO has
been defanged and Israel is losing the taste for absorbing so many
Arabs, time can be a pacifying force. The Arab declarations imply an
acceptance of the Reagan Plan for a West Bank entity linked to Jordan.
Yet Arafat failed to sell the plan to the PLO and still talks of
an unattainable independent state. Hussein implies that he's r. dy
to talk to Israel but he and his Saudi friends show a discouraging
preference for bargaining only with the US. Any genuine approach can
only reinforce the healthy pragmatism of PM Peres. (cabled)

Press Reports

Israel

NYP-Informed Israeli sources say that the IDF will withdraw from
Lebanon three months earlier than planned. The Israeli Cabinet must
approve the move but no major opposition is anticipated. Peres and
Rabin are advocating the early withdrawal.

NYP-Juffe 3/13-Honorary citizenship will be conferred in May on 6
million Jews who perished in the Holocaust and on 3500 Christians who
risked their lives to save Jews from the Nazis. Dov Shilansky, a
member of the Knesset visited the Post and spoke of the ceremonies in
Israel to mark the 40th anniversary of the Allied victory of Nazi
Germany. More than 5000 people from the US alone are expected to
attend. An itenerary of major events is presented. Shultz will attend (11)

Jordan Presses US For Talks

DN-Rehm-The Jordanian Foreign Minister appealed to Shultz to back
an Egyptian-Jordanian initiative to resume stalled Mideast talks.
Masri met with Shultz only hours after Peres indicated his government
would drop its opposition to preliminary talks between the US and Arabs
that would exclude Israel. Masri hailed the Peres statement.

ND-The Mideast subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee
approved an aid increase for Jordan and then imposed conditions on

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arms sales to the country despite warnings they undermine Hussein's peace initiative.

Salute to Israel Parade

NYP-Mayor Koch proclaimed May 21 "Salute to Israel Day" with a parade up 5th Ave to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the state. (see ND-UPI)

Beirut Tells Army to Crush Militias

NYT-Hijazi-The Lebanese Cabinet instructed the army to end factional clashes in southern Lebanon. Geagea was appointed commander of the Christian militia, which is estimated to number 4000. 30,000 Moslems have fled the south and an acute refugee problem has been created.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Gwertzman-The US appealed to Iran to acknowledge that a military victory is not possible and to accept a negotiated settlement. US officials conceded that the chances of Iran accepting such negotiations were minimal.

NYT-Reuters-Iraqi jets were reported to have attacked six Iranian cities and Kharg Island. Tehran airport was almost at a standstill because of suspended flights. Khomeini called for an end to the shelling of civilian centers but said Iran would continue to fight until Hussein was overthrown. (see ND-Reuters)

NYP-Dan-Khadafy is supplying Iran with the Soviet missiles used to bomb Baghdad.

Congressmen and Rabbis Rally For Soviet Jews

NYP-Scores of congressmen and rabbis rallied outside the Capitol to denounce the Soviet Union's treatment of Jews. They urged Reagan's administration to raise the issue with the Soviets during arms talks. After the rally, 7 Jewish leaders met with Reagan.

Oil Ministers See Stability

NYT-AP-The Oil Minister for the UAE said he thought the world oil market had stabilized. Prices for oil have recovered since late 84, early 85.

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Eruv Being Contested

ND-A Long Island man is suing to prevent Orthodox Jews from creating a zone called an eruv--an area which permits Orthodox Jews to carry books or wheel baby carriages during the Sabbath. 1500 homeowners are also involved in the suit. They contend the eruv is a religious symbol placed inappropriately on public property.

Jewish Magazine Awards

NYT-Blumenthal-Present Tense Magazine gave awards to David S. Wyman, who wrote The Abandonment of the Jews, Primo Levy, A.B. Yehoshua and others.

Kuwait-Advertisements

The Government of Kuwait took out 3 full pages in the WSJ to advertise its investment policies, financial reserves, etc..

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Handwritten notes in Hebrew:
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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, א"צ

דע: רובינשטיין.

1. בסמינר על המפרץ והמז"ת ב- $CSIS$ (20-21.3) אמר מרפי לאחר שרוברט ניומן (היו"ר)

ביקש שדברי עוזר המזכיר ישארו אופ-ר קורד , כדלהלן:

א. טרם ברור לארה"ב כיצד פגישה עם משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינית יכלול בה, תקדם תהליך

השלום. לכן הוא נשלח לאזור.

ב. הטלת אשמה בארה"ב על ילדה יחס שלילי וחוססין נטולת יסוד. שולץ, כן הדגיש, אמר ששום

397 ממח שהוצע לא נדחה. ארה"ב דוחפת הצדדים ל- NEGOTIABLE PEACE. אך משאירה

זאת להחלטתם.

ג. לו"ז הבא: הצד הערבי צריך להחליט באשר לעמדתו כלפי יוזמת חוסין (אני מניח שהכוונה

(לפלסי) אחר כך יגיע תור ישראל להחליט. "אני לא רואה כיצד (ישראל) תסרב אם יכירו בה

ובגבולות בטוחים על בסיס 242 ובמו"מ ישרי"

ד. יתרונה של המדיניות האמריקאית הנוכחית הוא בנמשכינותה. יוזמת רייגן "חיה" כאחת

מהתוכניות לשלום אך אינה בלעדית. ביוזמה יש הכרה בכך ש-242 איננה פותרת את בעיית

הזכיות הלגיטמיות של הפלסטי.

2. בחלק של התשובות אמר :

א. בואו של שולץ לישראל אינו במסגרת תהליך השלום אלא לחגיגות לציון מלחמ"ה-2. ישהה

יום אחד ולא יענה להזמנה למקומות אחרים. מתי תגיע (אתה) לאזור 7 - *SOON*.

ב. מדיניות ארה"ב אינה מרשה (ALLOW) דיאלוג סובסטנטיבי עם אש"פ לפני שיקבל

242 ויכיר בישראל. אני לא יודע אם אש"פ עומד לפני זה.

ג. הסכם עמן⁴ מדבר על החלטות מועבי"ט. יש שלוש הנוגעות לפלס', אין ספק שמשהוא "זז"

באשייף אבל לא במידה שנוכל להכנס לדיאלוג איתו. הכל תלוי עתה במנהיגות אשייף.

2nd 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211th 212th 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311th 312th 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 352nd 353rd 354th 355th 356th 357th 358th 359th 360th 361st 362nd 363rd 364th 365th 366th 367th 368th 369th 370th 371st 372nd 373rd 374th 375th 376th 377th 378th 379th 380th 381st 382nd 383rd 384th 385th 386th 387th 388th 389th 390th 391st 392nd 393rd 394th 395th 396th 397th 398th 399th 400th 401st 402nd 403rd 404th 405th 406th 407th 408th 409th 410th 411th 412th 413th 414th 415th 416th 417th 418th 419th 420th 421st 422nd 423rd 424th 425th 426th 427th 428th 429th 430th 431st 432nd 433rd 434th 435th 436th 437th 438th 439th 440th 441st 442nd 443rd 444th 445th 446th 447th 448th 449th 450th 451st 452nd 453rd 454th 455th 456th 457th 458th 459th 460th 461st 462nd 463rd 464th 465th 466th 467th 468th 469th 470th 471st 472nd 473rd 474th 475th 476th 477th 478th 479th 480th 481st 482nd 483rd 484th 485th 486th 487th 488th 489th 490th 491st 492nd 493rd 494th 495th 496th 497th 498th 499th 500th 501st 502nd 503rd 504th 505th 506th 507th 508th 509th 510th 511th 512th 513th 514th 515th 516th 517th 518th 519th 520th 521st 522nd 523rd 524th 525th 526th 527th 528th 529th 530th 531st 532nd 533rd 534th 535th 536th 537th 538th 539th 540th 541st 542nd 543rd 544th 545th 546th 547th 548th 549th 550th 551st 552nd 553rd 554th 555th 556th 557th 558th 559th 560th 561st 562nd 563rd 564th 565th 566th 567th 568th 569th 570th 571st 572nd 573rd 574th 575th 576th 577th 578th 579th 580th 581st 582nd 583rd 584th 585th 586th 587th 588th 589th 590th 591st 592nd 593rd 594th 595th 596th 597th 598th 599th 600th 601st 602nd 603rd 604th 605th 606th 607th 608th 609th 610th 611th 612th 613th 614th 615th 616th 617th 618th 619th 620th 621st 622nd 623rd 624th 625th 626th 627th 628th 629th 630th 631st 632nd 633rd 634th 635th 636th 637th 638th 639th 640th 641st 642nd 643rd 644th 645th 646th 647th 648th 649th 650th 651st 652nd 653rd 654th 655th 656th 657th 658th 659th 660th 661st 662nd 663rd 664th 665th 666th 667th 668th 669th 670th 671st 672nd 673rd 674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 679th 680th 681st 682nd 683rd 684th 685th 686th 687th 688th 689th 690th 691st 692nd 693rd 694th 695th 696th 697th 698th 699th 700th 701st 702nd 703rd 704th 705th 706th 707th 708th 709th 710th 711th 712th 713th 714th 715th 716th 717th 718th 719th 720th 721st 722nd 723rd 724th 725th 726th 727th 728th 729th 730th 731st 732nd 733rd 734th 735th 736th 737th 738th 739th 740th 741st 742nd 743rd 744th 745th 746th 747th 748th 749th 750th 751st 752nd 753rd 754th 755th 756th 757th 758th 759th 760th 761st 762nd 763rd 764th 765th 766th 767th 768th 769th 770th 771st 772nd 773rd 774th 775th 776th 777th 778th 779th 780th 781st 782nd 783rd 784th 785th 786th 787th 788th 789th 790th 791st 792nd 793rd 794th 795th 796th 797th 798th 799th 800th 801st 802nd 803rd 804th 805th 806th 807th 808th 809th 810th 811th 812th 813th 814th 815th 816th 817th 818th 819th 820th 821st 822nd 823rd 824th 825th 826th 827th 828th 829th 830th 831st 832nd 833rd 834th 835th 836th 837th 838th 839th 840th 841st 842nd 8

ש 8 1 2
ד 9 2... מחור... דפים
סוג בשחוני
דחפור
מאריך וזיה
מס' פבר

$\frac{2}{2}$ 545

- ה. אנו נפגשים עם ירדניים ופלס' (הכוונה לחוד) כל הזמן. לא ברור לי האם מדובר במשלחת ירדנית - אשפ"ית. אנו דוחפים את הצדדים לדבר. יש דעות שונות אנו לא דוחים דבר אבל גם לא קיבלנו דבר.
- ו. בדיונים בגבעה (הופעת אלמצרי) יש תגובות מעורבות להצעות בנוגע למזינת/תקורה לסקפטיות עמוקה. נדאג (הממשל) שהמטרים שיגיעו לאזור יהיו שונים מאלה המושמעים בגבעה.
- ז. ידוע לי שהמנהיגות הישראלית בוחנת בעיון ההצעות השונות ואף הגיבה על חלקן בחיוב. לא יהיה מו"מ בין ארה"ב והערבים אלא בינם לבין ישראל. אנו לא עומדים על תוכנית מטויימת. אם רוצים פאס שתהיה פאס. על כל הצדדים לעשות מחוות.
- ח. אין מבוז סתום (impass) ואני גם לא מקבל ההשקפה (דברי אלמצרי-א.א.) שיש לבדוק זאת ולשאול שאלות. לא מוברק ולא אלמצרי באו הנה עם מסמך דוקטרינרי אלא עם תחושה של דחיפות הזמן. נעבוד עם הצדדים בשבועות הבאים. עד כאן.
3. בסמינר השתתפו מעוז (ישראל), אבו-ג'אבר (האוני' הירדנית ולשעבר שר) אבו-סוקרי (דיקן הפקולטה למשפטים באוני' דמשק) והשגריר אלרידי.
4. הערות: מוצע לשים לב:
- א. מרפי נשלח למעשה לאזור לבדוק גם ההצעות/רעיונות שהשמיעו כאן מובארק ואלמצרי, וביחוד מה מסתחר אחרי המושג משלחת ירדנית-פלס'.
- ב. ארה"ב לא התחייבה להם אבל גם לא דחתה אותם.
- ג. ארה"ב פועלת לשלילת הרושם שמובארק ואלמצרי נדחו בכלום, ושיש לעשות "משהו" למענם. מן העבר השני ערה לכך ש"משהו" קורה באש"פ.
- אש"פ, אלא אם כן ימלא התנאים, עולה נימה של השלמה עם הגזירה מאשר שכנוע עצמי.

אלי אבידן
k/c

המשרד

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 544

0 1 2 3 4
 דף...1...מחור...J...דפים
 טווח בשהוני...שמונר
 דחיסות...רגיל
 מחיר וזים...211825 מרץ 85
 מחירי...מבוא

-

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- 2

First day Good 100% better but some more
the 1st and 2nd

סגירות ישראל - וויסנגטון
דף...?...מסמך...?...דפים
סוג מסמך
דחיות
מאריך ודיווח
מסמך מס' מסמך

$\frac{2}{2}$ 544

4. להפתעתי הסכים פלאק עם טיעון זה. הודה לי על הערותי מאחר ועליו להכין, לבקשת חברי תת-הוועדה, "נייר עמדה" למען הרקורד בנושא.

למדן

יפה זלצר

המשרד

ש ו ר ט ב ז

דף... א... מתוך..... דפים
עווג בשחובי... שקור,
רמימות..... קלידי
מסריך וזיהא.. 85 211915 מרץ
... מכרי

 $\frac{1}{2} 543$

סנט : סיוע לישראל

1. לקראת תהליך ה-MARK-UP שיתחיל בשבוע הבא בוועדת החוץ של הסנט ביקרנו אתמול (20) הציר והחיימ אצל הסנטור סרבנס (מרילנד) וביידן (דלוויר). שניהם דמוקרטים ולאחרונה סגיתם הביעו עניין באפשרות של הורדת שער הריבית על חובותיה של ישראל לארה"ב. כזכור, הודיע ביידן בפגישה עם שר האוצר (7/3) שבכוונתו לפעול בכיוון זה מבלי להתחשב בעמדתנו.
2. בשתי השיחות מיקד הלפרין את התדריך בבעייתיות מבחינותנו בשינויים ושערי הריבית, שהיא מורכבת בעיקר משני אלמנטים :
- (א) אט יוקטנו שערי הריבית, הדבר עלול להיות עייח החוספות בסיוע (Supplementals) שבקשנו לשנה התקציבית הזאת והבאה (בסך כולל של 1.5 בליון דולר).
- (ב) ההשפעה השלילית על חדמיתנו ומעמדנו כלווח.
- הלפרין הסביר שאין אנו פוסלים את הרעיון לחלוטין , אך יש הבדל גדול בין ביצועו בעתיד לכשהמסק יתייצב ויהיה בדרך להבראה, לבין ביצועו כיום כאשר יתרות המט"ח שלנו נמוכות ועדיין מידלדלות . היינו מעדיפים איפוא שהמהלך יתבצע, אם בכלל, במסגרת התקציב לשנה התקציבית 1986, ולא השנה.
- הלפרין הציע לביידן שאם בכל זאת הוא עומד על דעתו להתעניין בנושא עוד השנה, יוכל אולי לבקש כשלב ראשון מחקר שיוקדש להשפעת שינויים בשערי הריבית על החובות לארה"ב של שתי מדינות ק"ר, ישראל ומצרים, שהן משלמות "מחיר השלום" ושהן גם החייבות הכי הרבה לארה"ב.

[illegible]

543 $\frac{2}{2}$

דף...2...מחור.....דפים
סוג בשחובי
דחיסות
מאריך וזיה
מס' פנקס

3. במצב הקיים, מוטב היה אילו הממשל היה מגיש בקשה פורמלית ל- Supplemental

עוד בתחילת השבוע הבא, טרם יתחיל ה- Mark-up . אולם אפשרות

זו איננה נראית מציאותית ולפי כל הסימנים , בהעדר בקשה מצד הממשל , בכוונתיהם

של חברי וועדת החוץ בבית הנבחרים לרשום מיוזמתם תוספות חירום עבורנו בסך של 1.5

בליון במהלך ה- Mark-up במלאת הוועדה שתקויים באמצע שבוע הבא, היינו רוצים

שחברי וועדת החוץ של הסנט יפעלו במקביל ויזמו רישום ב- Mark-up

שלחם בשבוע הבא.

4. סרבנס העיר שחית והממשל לא יגיש בשבוע הבא בקשה פורמלית לתוספות חירום עבור ישראל

יתגלעו הבקיעים הפוליטיים בוועדת החוץ וכן הבדלי הגישה לגבי האפשרויות השונות

העשויות, להמתיק את הגלולה" מבחינת הוועדה שתתקשה לבקש ביוזמתה סכום בגודל של

1.5 בליון דולר . אשר להורדת סערי הריבית, הסכים להמתין ימים מספר ע"מ לראות

כיצד ינהג הממשל ביחס לבקשה ל- Supplemental

5. ביידן היה ספקני לגבי האפשרות של יוזמה מצד חברי הוועדה. אמר ש ינסה למנוע הקולות

(Do a Head-Count). הדגיש שחשוב לגייס מספר רפובליקנים

למבצע, והביע הערכתו שאין לו סיכויים רבים אם יצטרף רודי בושניץ.

למדן

31/10

מגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

דפ...!...מחור...6...דפים
פונג בשחוני...גלוי
רגיל...איל
דחיות...איל
מאריך וזיה...211909 מרץ 85
מסמך מס' פברק

1/6 542

אלו
המשרד

אל: מצפ"א.

סיוע חוץ: וועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים -תת-הוועדה
לפעולות זרות

המזכיר שולץ הופיע היום בפני תת-הוועדה הנ"ל שערכה Hearings בנושא סיוע
החוץ. רצ"ב קטעים הנוגעים לנו מהשאלות והתשובות לפי Verbatim, המכסה חלק
של ה- Hearings, שהוכן והופץ לפנות ערב ע"י מחמ"ד.

למדן

מסמך מס' פברק

מסמך מס' פברק
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מסמך מס' פברק

.....

$$\frac{2}{6} \quad 542$$

about this question. Mr. Wallis testified that they have to devalue the currency in order to get some agreement between the State Department and Israel over the supplemental. Am I wrong or is that at odds with the reality, or is it right?

3 7 3 3 - 5 8 1 2

0107...6...7100...3...97

.....'21002 2110

.....0108'07

.....0111 1100

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$\frac{3}{6} = 542$

178

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I think that as we discuss with the government of Israel their program, we try to understand the problems of that economy. We've worked at it very hard. And we have views about what will be helpful. We also have respect for that government, and recognize that basically it is up to them to resolve their problem. We can't do it; they have to do it. And then, in the end, we have to decide, and you have to decide, how much money, and in what form, to provide.

We don't have a conditionality approach to Israel. We're not trying to say, "Do this, do that, do something else". But when we're asked for our opinions, we give them.

Now, my opinion is that wage and price controls are not the way to go. But that's the way they're going. And I wish them success. If they can succeed in that, I think that's fine. My fingers are crossed.

I think for the theory of wage and price controls to hold up at all -- you don't want me to continue?

SHULTZ BEFORE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS 2-2

MR. KEMP: Because we both agree on that. I was asking specifically about the devaluation of the shekel.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I'm trying to get around to it. I'll get around to it. It's a complicated question.

MR. KEMP: But my time will all be taken before I get an answer.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The reason why a currency that is valued a long distance away from the market does damage is that it puts the -- depending upon in what direction it is, but if it is over-valued, it puts the exports of that country at a distinct disadvantage, and slows the process of exports and encourages imports, and particularly when you have a foreign exchange problem that tends to be debilitating to the reserve situation of the country.

Now, Israel has a special problem because so much of its wage and price contracts are indexed. In fact, they're all indexed. So, there is a cycle involved here and somehow that cycle has to be broken. But it doesn't do any good to say that this is the value of the shekel, no matter what the market thinks, because if the market thinks otherwise, as you say, people won't hold that currency. They will go to dollars or they'll go to some other currency. So you have to recognize the market realities, that's all.

MR. KEMP: I agree with that because I believe in the market too. But I was suggesting that there might be some, at least according to reports, that there's a condition that we're putting on Israel with regard to the acceptance of a figure of \$1.5 billion for a supplemental, something upon which most of us, on both sides of the aisle, agreed needs to be decided upon soon. I just want you to know that I think Congress should begin to move independent of the State Department if something isn't done to come to some agreement.

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: You have to keep in mind, and make your own judgment, about how useful that money will be. It's a very large sum of money. And you want to make use of it in such a manner as to help the Israeli economy become healthy.

MR. KEMP: Absolutely, absolutely.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: If what you do is simply postpone the day in which decisions have to be faced up to, you really haven't done that much of a service. You also have to be careful that you don't wind up transferring money from the American taxpayer to a European bank that bails out, or something of that kind. I think just saying let's put a lot of money in the pot, well, I'm for putting a lot of money in the pot if we can get it in the right kind of pot.

Now, Prime Minister Peres has put forward a notion that I find very appealing, and we haven't got it shaped well but we are trying to work with him and others on it. Namely, to look beyond the immediate intense difficulties that they have and say what should be done for the long-term future of that economy, to set it on a more solid basis than it has been on, and there are a number of ideas floating around in the field of new technology and venture capital and so on, that will benefit from a strong and positive investment climate in Israel. So, we're trying to work at that on a longer-term basis and I think the more we can invest money in that the better off we're going to be.

SHULTZ BEFORE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS 2-3

MR. KEMP: I agree with that. I just think that there are other things besides just devaluing a currency that help exports. I read reports recently in the Times that we're withholding \$75 million from Honduras, for almost the same reason. But Honduras has not yet devalued their currency and we want a dramatic devaluation of the Honduran currency before they get \$75 million. Is that wrong or right or --

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We are concerned about the currency values involved. I hesitate to talk about them too much because they are very sensitive financial propositions but other countries in the region have got their currencies more in line with market realities, and what that means is that they tend to set the business. So, that is a fact that the people in Honduras have to face up to, and we're trying to help them face up to it.

MR. KEMP: Well, there are some people in the world who think the dollar is over-valued. I wonder what we would say, in this administration, if the IMF or somebody from another country came and said, "We want a devaluation of the U.S. dollar in order to boost your foreign exchange." I don't think we should take the role of the IMF with our friends in Honduras, the Sudan, Morocco, Jamaica, Israel and it concerns me that we're using this as a condition for U.S. aid.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The dollar is floating.

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0101...5...5...5...

.....1010

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.....1010

.....1010

5/6 542

171

Q We certainly know that.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: It's not overvalued. The dollar is stronger than is warranted on strictly trade accounts. It gets that way because of the large financial flows into the United States, but it's not artificially held at some level.

Q Mr. Yates?

MR. YATES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me say first that Jack Kemp and I are good friends and I know of no one in the Congress who has been a stronger friend to Israel than Jack Kemp. I appreciate the questions that he has asked and I didn't mean to indicate by the quip that I made about the gold standard that our friendship was diminished in any way as a result of any lightness in my repartee. I consider him to be a good friend and he will be and I consider you, Mr. Secretary, I know you've been a good friend to Israel in the past and I know you will be one in the future.

Yet in response, I can appreciate your answers on Israel to Mr. Kemp's questions and yet I wonder whether the administration in its desires to have this permanent solution, has taken into consideration the extreme delicacy of Israel's political condition, in the light of its request for the reading out process that it expects Israel to go through, in its economic changes.

I think there is agreement that if Israel does act too quickly in response to the suggestions that have been made, and I think the suggestions that have been made have to be followed at some time — the question is whether they should be followed quickly, and at this time, while Israel is trying to pull its troops out of Lebanon and bring them home, which creates some domestic unrest, a strict enforcement of the economic changes will result in unemployment in Israel, it is generally conceded, and if the unemployment does result, the first place that unemployment will take place will be the West Bank. It usually

SHULTZ BEFORE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS 2-4

follows that the lower elements in the social ladder are the ones who are usually thrown out of work first, and that should create, that would create, an unrest in an area where we hope there would not be that kind of unrest.

Secondly, Israel's -- thirdly -- Israel's foreign reserves are at a dangerous point. The question is how long should the aid that you contemplate be delayed in view of a situation of that kind? I note your statement in your record, on page 27, that the administration intends to hold open, for the time being, the amount and form of ESF which we will be requesting from the Congress, pending further discussions with Israel and further evolution of its stabilization program.

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Both the Chairman and Mr. Kemp tried to wring an answer from you as to when you thought you would be forthcoming with some kind of a definitive statement on when you were going to the Congress with a Program. Can I make the same effort and try to wring an answer out of you?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think the Chairman stated a proposition on a budget amendment for the Fiscal '86 budget and, while I'm not in a position to affirm that, I thought that what he said was sensible. That's the Fiscal '86 budget. I think the operative question --

MR. YATES: Are you saying that your answer is that when the administration sends it Fiscal '86 supplemental request to the Congress, that the aid that you have outlined, that you alluded to on page 27 of your report, would be also contained in that budget request?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: No, sir. I think the Fiscal '86 budget is one thing, and the supplemental, which is what Congressman Kemp is focusing on, is something else again.

MR. YATES: I meant the supplemental to the '85. Will it be contained in that?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: They are two separate things and at least at the present moment, I think there is more attention on the Fiscal '86 level. The Fiscal '85 supplemental is a more difficult issue and it's a more urgent one in a way, for reasons that you suggested. But let me say that I approach this in full sympathy with the problems that Prime Minister Peres has inherited. He didn't create them and they're terribly difficult problems and we want to do the things that will help him. And I recognize all of the problems that you mentioned and I think that we should be wholehearted in our support and try to support as much as we can things that are solid.

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אל: מצפ"א.

סיוע חוץ: וועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים -תת-הוועדה לעולות
 זרות

1. רצ"ב הקטעים הרלוונטים מהטבטאותו שבכתב של המזכיר שולץ שהגיש בעת הופעות ב-Hearings שקיימו היום (20) ע"י הוועדה הנ"ל.
2. בתשובה לשאלות, אישר שולץ שהבקשה לסיוע אזרחי (ת-ESF) עבור ישראל, לכשחוגג תתיה לסך של 1.2 בליון דולר.
3. לא היה מוכן להתייחס עניינית לנושא ה-Supplemental טרם ישמע מהר דיווח מיועציו הכלכליים (שטיין ופישר).
4. דיווח מורחב יוברק בנפרד.
5. כ"כ בנפרד דברי הפתיחה של היו"ר, דוד אובי, וקטעים מהשאלות ותשובות ב-Verbatim המכסה חלק של ה-Hearings שמוכן והופץ לפנות ע"י מחמ"ד.

למדן

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One of the most important foreign policy goals of this Administration is to help achieve a lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. There are no quick and easy solutions for peace in the Middle East, but our assistance plays a crucial role in furthering the peace process.

The parties in the region are seeking to find answers to the difficult questions which must be addressed if there is to be a just and durable peace. The visits of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Egypt's President Mubarak proved very helpful to our efforts to understand better how to proceed in the search for peace in the Middle East. Jordanian Foreign Minister Masri is also here this week for discussions. We will support practical efforts to move the Arab-Israeli dispute to the negotiating table, the sooner the better.

Israel and Egypt remain our principal partners in the quest for peace, and these two nations would be the largest

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recipients of our proposed foreign assistance for Fiscal Year 1986. Our economic and military assistance programs are needed to strengthen Jordan's security and economy, both of which are vital to enable Jordan to confront the risks involved in playing a significant role in the peace process. Our relationships with Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf States are important elements in our efforts to advance the peace process and, as I will mention later, to protect our interest in the Persian Gulf.

The United States has a commitment to Israel's security extending over three decades. Our security assistance proposal aims to ease the onerous burden Israel shoulders in meeting its defense needs. The Fiscal Year 1986 Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program will enable Israel to maintain a qualitative military edge over potential adversaries in the region. Further progress towards peace depends in part on Israel having sufficient confidence in its ability to withstand external threats but also confidence in U.S. support and assistance. For these reasons, we are recommending a significant increase in Foreign Military Sales on a grant basis for Israel.

The U.S. and Israeli governments agreed last October to establish a Joint Economic Development Group to review economic developments in Israel, the role of U.S. assistance in support

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of the Israeli adjustment program, and Israeli longer-term development objectives. At a meeting in December, Israeli government officials presented the annual White Paper outlining Israeli economic objectives and assistance requirements for the remainder of this fiscal year and for FY 1986.

Our security assistance is a reflection of the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and economic well-being. In addition, we have indicated our willingness to provide extraordinary assistance in support of a comprehensive Israeli economic program that deals effectively with the fundamental imbalances in the Israeli economy. Without such a reform program, however, additional U.S. assistance would not resolve Israel's economic problems but merely help perpetuate them. Moreover, without economic adjustment Israel will become even more dependent on U.S. assistance in the future. The Israeli government has made some considerable progress to date in developing an adjustment program. But further progress is necessary if their program is to put Israel back on the path of economic health and additional U.S. assistance is to have a durable effect. Accordingly, the Administration intends to hold open for the time being the amount and form of ESF which we will be requesting from the Congress pending further discussions with Israel and further evolution of its stabilization program.

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We held a series of very useful discussions recently with Israeli Minister of Finance Modai on Israel's current efforts and those it hopes to take in the future. These discussions were a very useful contribution to our dialogue, which is continuing, and a step forward in our consideration of how additional U.S. economic assistance could support an effective Israeli stabilization program.

Our discussions will continue to focus not only on short term stabilization measures, but also on Israel's longer range ~~development objectives so that Israeli citizens can have~~ confidence in a brighter, more prosperous future. We agreed during Prime Minister Peres' visit last October to work together to promote foreign investment in Israel, particularly in the high technology area where Israel has a comparative advantage. Both governments are examining existing programs and frameworks which might help to improve Israel's investment climate and attract venture capital from abroad. It is clear that in Israel's case -- as in other countries -- mobilizing both domestic and foreign venture capital depends on an atmosphere that encourages private enterprise, appropriate tax structures and market pricing policies. Private sector initiatives hold the greatest promise for helping Israel achieve its development goals, and we are encouraged by the interest that has been generated in both countries. Our real

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objective is to support Israel's own efforts to seize the opportunity to establish the fundamental conditions for economic growth in an age of new technology.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot tell you how much I admire the great efforts that Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues have been making in struggling not only with Israel's current economic problems, but other problems in Lebanon, in the peace process, and in their relations with Egypt. Even with all the difficulties in the economy now being faced, I have complete confidence that in the end these problems will be resolved and we will see emerge a healthy, strong and developing Israeli economy with strong leadership there from Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues.

The Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty remain the cornerstone of our Middle East peace policy. Egypt has demonstrated its firm commitment to those accomplishments by repeatedly refusing to disavow them as a price for resuming its historic leadership role in the Arab world. Our assistance helps ensure that Egypt will remain strong enough to continue to resist the pressures of radical forces which seek to undo what has been achieved. Egypt remains an important force for moderation and stability not only in the Middle East but also in Africa, where it plays an

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important role in helping African states deter Libyan adventurism. Egypt's ability to continue this deterrent role depends heavily on our assistance. The FY 1986 Foreign Military Sales Program has been increased to enable Egypt to continue replacing obsolete Soviet equipment and remain a credible deterrent force in the region. We have proposed a \$100 million cash transfer be part of the ESF program in recognition of Egypt's need for more timely balance of payments support now that falling crude oil prices are adversely affecting its foreign exchange earnings.

Another major U.S. interest in the Middle East is to maintain free world access to the vital oil supplies of the Persian Gulf now and in the future. The Persian Gulf countries produce over 25% of the free world's oil supply. Through our assistance, we help to improve the security of our friends in this area. Oman is cooperating closely with the U.S. toward our common goal of maintaining security and stability in that vital area and freedom of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz; Oman's agreement to permit access to its facilities represents a key asset for the U.S. Central Command. Although not recipients of U.S. financial assistance, the other Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, as members with Oman in the Gulf Cooperation Council, have shown the will and the ability to defend themselves against encroachment of the Iran-Iraq war. The Administration is embarking on a comprehensive review of

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our security interests and strategy in the area, focusing on how our various programs in the security field complement our efforts in the peace process and contribute to the general stability of the region.

In North Africa we have longstanding and close relationships with Morocco and Tunisia as firm friends and strategically located geo-political partners. Morocco, with whom we have transit and exercise agreements, and Tunisia are both in difficult economic circumstances. Our assistance program in Morocco, in concert with other donors, is designed to help the Moroccan Government as it implements necessary economic reforms. We have expressed to the Government of Morocco our disappointment over the unwelcome development of the Libya-Morocco treaty of August 1984. Qadhafi's aggression against neighboring states and his undiminished support of terrorism and subversion worldwide are continuing causes of concern. We have registered these concerns with the Moroccans and told them that we discount the possibility that association with King Hassan could influence Qadhafi constructively. Despite differing views on how to deal with Qadhafi, however, the economic and political rationale for this assistance to Morocco remains; indeed it is stronger.

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לש' מנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

צוות סי.בי.אם.

כלי התקשורת המדווחים בהרחבה על התקרית בה נהרגו שני אנשי צוות סי. בי. אס.
אינם משאירים כל ספק באחריות צה"ל. לתימוכין מובאים דברי עתונאים זרים
היושבים בבירות שכביכול היו עדים לאשר המרחש.
להערכתנו אנו צפויים כאן לקטונות של ביקורת אם לא נצא בהקדם מאפשרי
בתגובה מוסמכת.
תגובתנו לכל הפונים בשלב זה: צה"ל בודק.

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