

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

מסודר

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארכיון

3/1985

ד"ר ח'ייק מ"ט י"ו

שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 10 / 4378

מזהה פיזי: 43.4/3 - 173
מזהה לוגי: מס פריט: 1734333
כתובת: 02-111-01-07-09
11/08/2010

מחלקה

מס' ח'ייק מקורי

3

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6124

ננס

בלמים

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

בלמס/רגיל

מצפא

הסברה

דח: השגריר, כירום, הציר/ווש

חקרית CBS

1. החיחסותו ההוגנת של הנשיא ריגן האפילה על הדיווחים
העוינים. כולל דברי נשיא CBS והעיתונאית הצרפתיה
ופראנצוזה הנבויה של PITER GENIGS ב- ABC
בצד החיובי המאון: מכתב ראש הסמסלה לנשיא CBS שצוטט
והוקרן. הופעת השגריר בבוקר טוב אמריקה והופעת קצין ישראלי
בדרגת סגן אלוף.

2. 22-1 MIAMI HERALD טמוד א' סיפורו של זרמין מרור בכותרת
" SLAIN IN SWEEPS BY ISRAEL " 21 נוסף כנך הידיעה:
CBS " ISRAELIS ATTACKED NEWSMEN " על פי סוכנות
הידיעות.

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

חפ: שהח, רהט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפא, יא,ר, מעט, הסברה, קידר, מזמים.
טביר, דוצ, נחמן טי/משהבט

סגירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

אלו: המשרד

(7)

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 דף... 1... מתוך... 5... דפים
 שם...
 דחיות... מיידי
 1600 26
 638

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

סיוע - בית הנבחרים

1. בישיבת אסטרטגיה אצל פאסטל הוחלט השבוע לספל רק בהיבטים הבלתי שנויים במחלוקת של חוק סיוע החוץ. הדברים המעוררים מחלוקת יידחו לשבוע הבא.
2. בשלב זה הוחלט לקיים תדרוך סגור ביום ג' הבא בהשתתפות שטיין ופישר. פאסטל לא ויתר על דעתו להכליל ה- supplemental לישראל בחוק עוד לפני יציאת הקונגרס לסגרת הפסחא.
3. המילטון סבור שאין לפעול לפני שהממשל גיבש החלטה בנידון. בשיחה עם מייק פינלי מצוות ועדת החוץ, המקורב לפאסטל, חתברר לי כי הקונגרס יצא לפגרת הפסחא כשטכום ה- supplemental לישראל יאושר.
4. מצ"ב מכתבו של מזכיר המדינה שולץ ליו"ר ועדת החוץ, המעלה התנגדות הממשל לשורה של תיקונים שהוצעו ע"י ועדת החוץ. להערכת רבים מאנשי צוות ועדת החוץ הממשל נכון להלחם להסיר התיקונים הנ"ל. אם הדבר לא יעלה בידיו יאבד הממשל העניין בחוק הסיוע ועל אף מחוייבותם של פאסטל ולוגאר ספק אם תיווצר קואליציה רחבה מספיק במליאת הבתים שתאשר החוק. במקרה כזה שוב ילך הקונגרס על החלטת המשך. שימו לב כי שולץ אינו מבטא התנגדות לתיקון שאישר 1.2 בליון לישראל בסיוע כלכלי.

קני-טל
א.פ.

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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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- 3 -

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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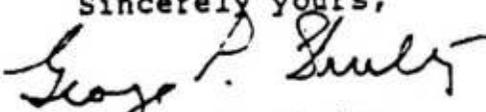
638 5/5

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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ד.ד. 9. ממור. 9. דשים
סווג בטחוני
דחיסות
מאריך וזייח
637

אל:

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

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

8. המשך הדיונים מחר.

קני-טל
11.11

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל: ה מ ש ר ד

ס ו ש ס ס נ ר ק
 דפ... 1... מתוך... 3 דפים
 סוג בסחונתי שמור
 דחיפות... מידי
 תאריך וזיחה מרץ 26 1600
 מס' מברק... 636

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 בתח ועדת המילטון המדבר על
 העברה של סכומי ה- ESF תוך 30 יום מכניסת החוק לתוקף.

קני-טל
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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 ESP. 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 ESP.

2. We support a budget amendment for regular FY 86 ESP 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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ד פ מחור דפים
סוג בשחוני סנדי
דחיות בחול לבוקר
תאריך וזייח 16000026 מר-85
634

אל: שר האוצר, מנכ"ל האוצר
דע: ממנכ"ל משרד.

משיחות עם פקידים בממשל, בקונגרס ועם סטיין עצמו מצטיירת התמונה הבאה:
הדיווח של סטיין היה בעיקרו של דבר חיובי תוך שימת דגש חזק על "עשר הנקודות"
המהוות את צידני הדרך.

מתקבל הרושם שאם כי וואליס מחזיק פה ושם בעמדת מאסף הרי ששולץ יהיה מוכן להתקדם
ולבקש תקציב נוסף לישראל אם אמנם הממשלה תאשר "עשר הנקודות".

בעיני רבים בקונגרס דרישה זו היא מינימלית. עמדתו של שולץ מתקבלת בעיניהם

כהגיונית ואם כי ישנו קוצר רוח מסוים הנובע מהעיכובים בהגשת התקציב הנוסף,

הרי מעד שני-מקובל גם על רבים לדידנו שהענות בתחום זה היא המינימום שביתן לצפות

מישראל. שולץ עצמו יקיים בימים הקרובים דיונים עם האוצר ועם אגף התקציבים (OMB).

אין הוא יכול להגיש בקשה לסיוע נוסף מבלי שתושג הסכמה בין משרדית או במקרה

והסכמה כזאת לא תושג יפנה לבקש הכרעת הנשיא באמצעות המועצה לבטחון לאומי.

מבחינתנו חשוב על כן ביותר להתקדם תוך זמן קצר ולקבל החלטה חיובית על

"עשר הנקודות".

כמובן קיימת תמיד האפשרות להפעיל הקונגרס בניגוד לרצון הממשל, אך הדבר

יקח הרבה זמן וספק אם נזכה לכל התוצאות המצופות. קיומת הרתיעה הברורה מעימות

עם שולץ בנושא זה, במיוחד לאחר שנראה כאמור כי דרישותיו הולכות ומצטמצמות.

הלפריז.

תפוצה: שגריר, קונגרס, יועץ מדיני.

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דחיוט

תאריך וזיה

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אל:

he said. Pakistan is under increasing pressure from the Soviet Union because of its support for Afghan rebels.

Shultz said he is "disturbed" by the Africa subcommittee's reduction in aid to Zaire from \$6.4 million to \$4 million and by new controls on distribution of southern Africa funding, particularly in South Africa.

He said it was "distressing" to see the Western Hemisphere's \$255 million in overall aid cuts, particularly in Central America, where "our efforts to improve the security of our friends would be seriously hampered."

The attachments said the cut would hurt El Salvador's military training and in Honduras would "eliminate the air defense . . . needed to cope with the increased Nicaraguan air capability."

The attachments argued that a provision banning funds for antigovernment rebels in Nicaragua is "gratuitous and unnecessary" because the administration requests no money for them in the foreign aid bill and has never diverted any from it to that purpose in the past.

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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PRO-SYRIAN PLO FACTIONS FORM COALITION AGAINST PEACE MOVES

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.

HUSSEIN GOES TO SPAIN TO DISCUSS ISRAELI TIES

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

SHULTZ CITES 'MAJOR CONCERNS' ON FOREIGN AID BILL

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.

SENATE AGREED ON AIRLIFTING OF FALASHES

D. OTTAWAY 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.

FALASHES GONE FROM SUDAN AFTER AIRLIFT

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.

עיתונות

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ש.ד.ק. 261130
דפוס...ה...מחנה...דפוס
סוג כספוני...
דחיות...?
תאריך וזיהוי 261130 מרץ
מס' מברק

אלו

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 ז'המזכיר ישהה מספר שעות בלבד בארץ וינצל ככל הנראה את הימים שיוותרו עד למפגש בווינה לקיים באירוסה כנס שגרירי ארה"ב.

הראל
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סגור רחמ אנה אנה אנה

(8)

ש.נ.ר.ק. 0900
דף... 3... דפים
ש.נ.ר.ק. 0900
מ.ר.ץ 26
מ.ר.ץ 26
מ.ר.ץ 26

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 וגרישין החליטו לתמוך במנהיגותו של גורבצ'וב. השניים העריכו כי בריה"מ לא יכולה להרשות לעצמה עוד מנהיג גוסט, אלא זקוקה למנהיגות נמרצת וצעירה. נאומו של גרומיקו בו הודיע על מינויו של גורבצ'וב, ודברי חשבון 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, שצ'רביצקי, 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 שצ'רביצקי 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. בוושינגטון קיימת הערכה שגורבצ'וב יהיה מנהיג קשוח, מתוחכם, אשר יעטוף את המדיניות הסובייטית הקשוחה בעטיפה מושכת ומודרנית יותר. גורבצ'וב הינו "אקטיביסט" שינסה לנהל מדיניות בשני מסלולים מקבילים: מישור של ריטוריקה קשוחה וחוסר סטיה מהאינטרסים הסובייטיים ומישור נוסף בו תקרין בריה"מ נכונות לנהל מו"מ על מספר נושאים (צמצום נשק בראש ובראשונה).

4. במסגרת המדיניות האקטיביסטית 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

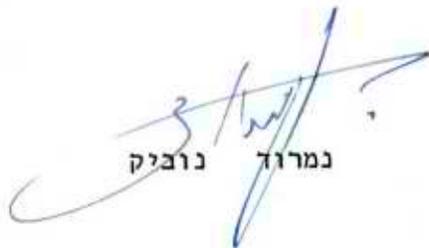
27.3.1985

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 מעונין 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 מעונין 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 הלו"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

** 7282

** ** ניוס

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** דף 1

** עותק 4

** מתוך 34

** מתוך 3

סודי ביותר

**ארי: המשרד, נד: 655, מ: 111

**דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 260385, זח: 2100

(11)

** סודי ביותר/אירי

**ארי: שהיית, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מלפיי

**דח: דובינשטיין

** פגישת ס/שהיית מילוא והסגריד לונן עם ארמקוסט.

** נכתו מצידם: סוואן ג'ונסון ואבינגטון. מצידו התיימי

** ו. ס/שהיית הציג הנושאים שמבקש להעלות: קמפ-דיוויד, אשי'ף

** וכן תהליך השלום - בעיקר המומי הישיר.

** ארמקוסט: השיב שארה"ב דוכה ב-242 ודטה על אשי'ף לא השתתה

** - קבלת 242 ו-338 והכרה בישראל. במסל ל- REALITIES הדי

** מדובר במומי ישיר כפי שהנשיא ריגאן ביטח זאת. מתרוצצים הדבה

** רעיונות ואנו בודקים אותם אך על הצדדים טעמם להתקדם.

** סוון השל: ציין שם לוקחים בתשכון שאשי'ף שואף להגיש להישגים

** באמצעות הדיאלוג בין טרפאח וחוסייין הדי נשאלת השאלה עד כמה

** יבול חוסייין להתקדם בתהליך עם טרפאח ואיזה גשיחה משותפת

** תהייצב לשיחות.

** ארמקוסט: השיב שמתקיים בעת בוואשינגטון כנס שאדירים שיצטרך

** לטנות על שאלה זו ואסרות. יטדי חוסייין עד עתה היו להטיג

** להגיש מציה על מנת לקחת חלק התהליך, למצוא פלסטיות מתונים

** וולהגיש למומי עם ישראל. הודה שמקב אחרי נושא זה מטרק

** מסויים.

** אבינגטון: העיר שאפילו אחרי הניקודים כאן של מובאדך ואלי-מצרי

** ספק אם ברור למצרים ולירדנים מה יעלה בגורל ההצעות. אנו

** טדיין בתהליך של שיחות עמם על מנת לאפשר להם להגיש בטעמם

** לתוצאה כלשהי. אלי-מצרי אמר למזכיר שהכוונה להגיש לשיחות

** ישריות. ידועה לו עמדת ישראל כלפי אשי'ף ומדינה פלסטינית.

** עמדה שאינה שונה מזו של ארה"ב.

** 2. סגן השל: העלה נושא 'הודי בדיה'ימי' בטקנות השינויים

** בהנהגה הסובייטים ושיחות שולא-גדומיקו, והזכיר אפשרות פסגה.

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

** **
** ** 2 רף 3 מחוך 3
** ** 4 עותק 34 מחוך 34 סודי ביותר

** 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 וועם מרשים. בעל נסיון ושולט בחומר. השאלה היא
** מי יהיו יועציו והמקורבים אליו והאם ינקוט מדיניות דמוקרטית.
** הוסיף שהסובייטים יבוליים להיות פרקטים כשרוצים. לא מצפים
** לשינוי אבל אולי לפוגאמטיזם. הוגיש בי לדאשונה טזה חמש שנים
** יש מנהיגות בקרמלין. מכל מקום, ארה"ב לא תדפה מהנושא HILL
** HAMMER IT
** השגריר: הודה והזכיר שבאחזבה חתיה פגישה וחשוב מהנושא יוטלה
** ארמקוסט הסכים.

** 3. סגן הער: העלה OFF RECORD נושא הפלאשים.
** אבינגטון: ציין שמחכים לידענות מסודאן וכיצד מתוצט הפיינוי.
** הוסיף בתשובה להעדה שמספר היוצאים מועט (3-500) בהשוואה למה
** טציפו. שהסודאנים שאיירו מטבר פתוח לפלאשים שיבואו מאתיופיה
** השגריר: ציין שלא היתה חגובה טובית לכך ונטנה על ידי
** אבינגטון שהדבר נובט משתיקה ישראל בנושא.

** 4. סגן הער: שאל האם חלה התקדמות בנושא הסיוט הכלכלי.
** ארמקוסט: אמנס דיבר עם הרב שטיין בעדיווח אמט למוכירי ולמד
** ממנו שחוד מהארץ מעורר חסה חשט, אך טרם נפלה החלטה בנידון.
** המוכיר, כך אמר, טרם שוחח עם כל המטורבים בדבר אבל הנושא חתם
** ACTIVE REVIEW. קשה לו גם לנחש מה תהיה ההחלטה.
** 5. הודו. ארמקוסט נשחר רק אמט מסיוור בדרום מידת אסיה הדגיש
** שבנדדי הודיע שהוא שאיר הנחיות בדורות בנוגע לאשרה לקונסול.

** אבינגטון: הוסיף שגם בארנס השגריר האמריקאי בדלהי אישר זאת.
** אך עדיין אין סימן לכך.

** השגריר: הזכיר שביקש פגישה עם באדו'פיי. עמיתו כאן והודה טל
** העודה האמריקאית בקידום הנושא.

** ארמקוסט: העלה בשיחות בטיאול טנין השגרירות. שהיית הדרום
** קוריאני הבטיח לבדוק. ביפאן העלה נושא הקו האירי נג'אלז
** כחלק מהמאמץ להפוך את יחסינו עם יפן ל- VISIBLE יותר
** הוכיח שהמדינה יפוא עם שהיית ארני 14-1

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7282

נבוט

סודי ביותר

דף 1
עמ' 7
מחוך 34
מחוך 3

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

סודי ביותר למדינה

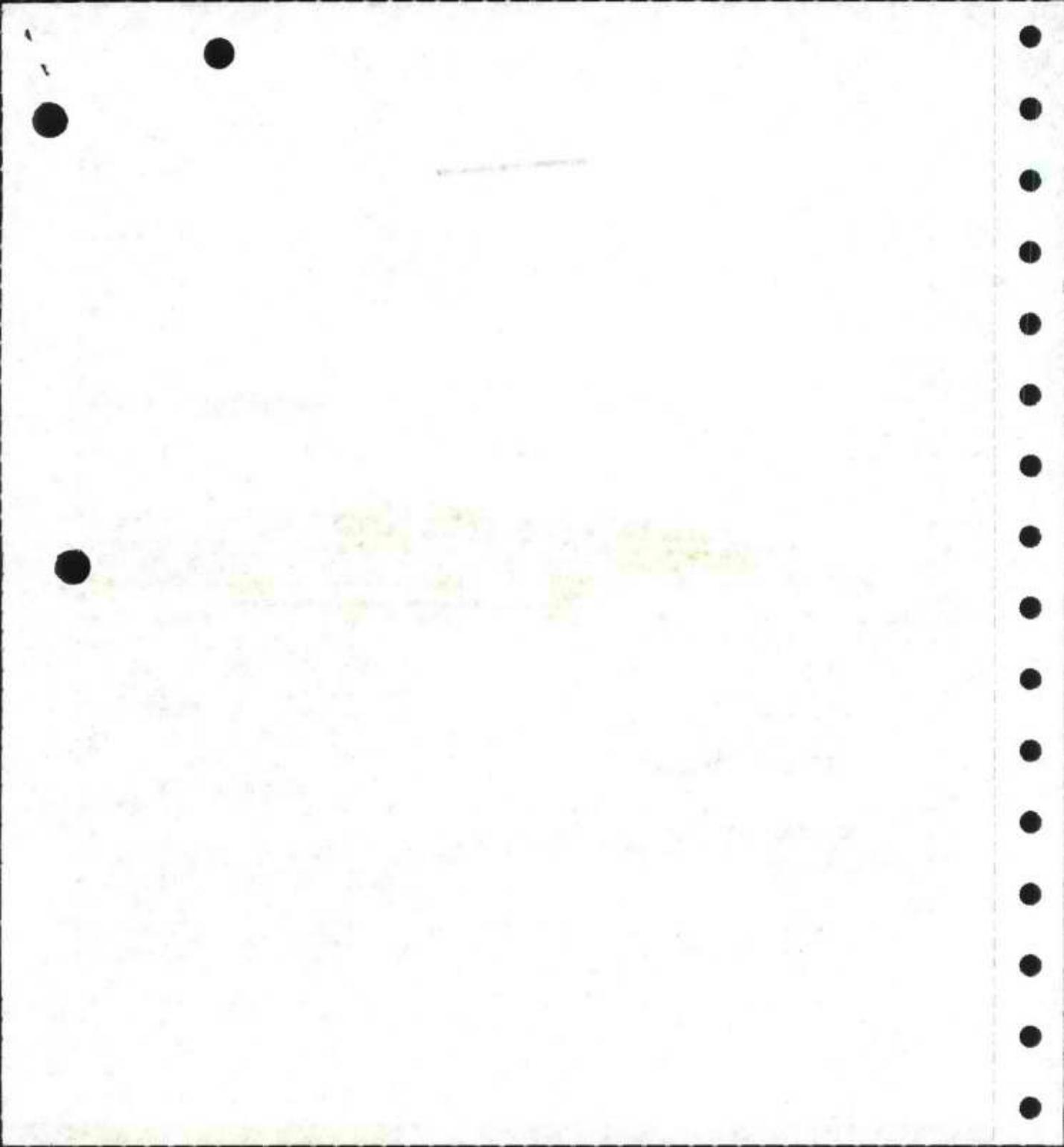
מל: שהי"ח, מנכ"ל, מסנכ"ל, מצפ"א.
דס: רובינשטיין.

פגישת סשה"ח מילוא והעגריד רונן עם אדמונט
נבחו מצידם: סוגאן ג'ונסון ואבלינגטון. מצידנו החי"מ'
סשה"ח הציג הנושאים שמבקש להעלות: קמפ-דיוויד, אש"ף
ובן תהליך השלום - בעיקר הסוג' הישר.
אדמונט: השיב שארה"ב דבקה ב-242 ודעתה על אש"ף לא התנתה
- קבלת 242 ו-338 והכרה בישראל. באשר ל-ALPHAS הרי
מרובר בסוג' ישרי כפי שהנשיא ריגאן ביטא זאת. מתווצים הרבה
רטינות ואנו בודקים אותם אך על הצדדים עצמם להתקדם.
סגן הער: ציין שאם לוקחים בחשבון אש"ף שואף להגיע להישגים
באמצעות הדיאלוג בין ערפאת וחוס"יין הרי נשאלת השאלה עד כמה
יכול חוס"יין להתקדם בתהליך עם ערפאת ואיזה משלחת משותפת
תהייצג לשיחות.

אדמונט: השיב שמתקיים כעת בוואשינגטון כנס עגריים שיצטרך
לסנות על שאלה זו ואחרות. יעדי חוס"יין עד עתה היו להשיג
לגייס מציה על מנת לקחת חלק בתהליך, למצוא פלסטינים מתונים
ולהגיע לאומי עם ישראל. הודה שעוקב אחרי נושא זה מרחק
מסויים.

אבלינגטון: העיר שאפילו אחרי הביקורים כאן של גובארך ואל-מצרי
ספק אם ברור למצרים ולירדנים מה יעלה בגורל ההצעות. אנו
עדיין בתהליך של שיחות עם על מנת לאפשר להם להגיע בעצמם
לחלוצת כלשהי. אל-מצרי אמר למזכ"ר שהכוונה להגיע לשיחות
יעירות. ידועה לו עמדת ישראל בלפי אש"ף ומדינה פלסטינית.
עמדה שאינה שונה מזו של ארה"ב.
2. סגן הער: העלה נושא יהודי כריה"מ בעקבות השינויים
בהנהגה הסובייטית ושיחות שולץ-גרומיקו, והגביר אפשרות פסגה

14704



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מחוך 3
עמק 7 מחוך 34
סודי ביותר

אדמקוסט: השיב שגורבצ'וב אמנם הוזמן לבוא אך טרם השיב. בנו
העלה נושא יציאת יהודים דוגמת שצ'רנסקי אך הסובייטים השיבו
התשובה הסטנדרטית שלהם. הקס קאפלמן פעיל אף הוא בנושא.
גורבצ'וב עשה רושם מרשים. בעל נסיון ושולט בחומר. השאלה היא
היא היין יוטציו והמקורבים אליו והאם ינקוט מדיניות רפורמית.
הוסיף פשהסובייטים יכולים להיות פרקטים כשרוצים. לא מצפים
לשינוי אבל אולי לפרוגמטיות. הדגיש כי לראשונה מזה חמש שנים
יש מנהיגות בקדמלין. מכל מקום, ארה"ב לא תרפה מהנושא WILL
HAKKER IT

השגריר: הודה והזכיר שבאומנה תהיה פגישה וחשוב שהנושא יועלה
אדמקוסט הסכים

3. סגן העד: העלה OFF RECORD נושא הפלאשים.
אבינגטון: ציין שמחכים לדיקות מסודאן וכיצד תבוצע הפיננסי
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 שהרוב נובע שמתיקם ישאל בנושא.

4. סגן העד: שאל האם חלה התקדמות בנושא הסיוע הכלכלי.
אדמקוסט: אמנם דיבר עם הרב שטיין (שדיווח אמר לסוכניו) ולמד
סמנו שחזר מהארץ מעודד ממה שמע, אך טרם נפלה החלטה בנידון.
הסוכני, כך אמר, טרם שוחח עם כל המסורבים בדבר אבל הנושא חתה
ACTIVE REVIEW קשה לו גם לנחש מה תהיה ההחלטה.

5. הודו: אדמקוסט נשחזר רק אמר שסיווד בדרום מורח אסיה הדגישה
שבנדדי הודיט שהוא השאיר הנחיות ברורות בנוגע לאשרה לקונסול.

אבינגטון: הוסיף שאם בארנס השגריר האמריקאי בלתי אישר זאת,
אין עדיין אין סימן לכך.

השגריר: הזכיר שניקט פגישה עם באדוויפיי, עמיתו כאן והודה על
העזרה האמריקאית בקידום הנושא.

אדמקוסט: העלה בשיחות בסיאול ענין השגרירות. שהיית הדרום
קוריאני הבטיח לבדוק. ביפאן העלה נושא הקו האוירי (ג'יאל)
בחלק מהמאמץ להפוך את יחסינו עם יפן ל- VISIBLE יותר.
הזכיר שהמזכיר לפגוש את שהיית אונג-14-4

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מחוך 3 דף 1

סודי ביותר מחוך 14 עותק 4

מאל: ווש, נד: 807 מ: המשד

דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 260385, יח: 1700

(4)

רגיל / סודי ביותר

השגריר

תחנה מסר

הבוקר קיימו ישיבה ראשונה עם הצוות האמריקאי השתתפו מצידם

קול אמריקה - MORTON SMITH

נרדיו אירופה החופשית / לירטי - WALTER ROBERTS

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

מצדנו - בר-און, מנכ"ל תקשורת, רוברט נשטיין, בנצור, כץ, ינאי, בקר ורה"מ

הממנכ"ל הציג הקשיים והלכטים שלנו בהקשר להסכמתנו העקרונית ללהקים התחנה בארץ והתרכז ב-4 נושאים:

א. גורלה של יהדות ברה"מ וההשפעה האפשרית של הקמת התחנה על היהודים אליהם.

ב. הצהרות הסובייטיות הכוללות איומים והקובעות כי ברה"מ רואה בהקמת התחנה פעולה עוינת נגדה.

ג. הקשיים הפנימיים והביקורת באן על ההחלטה

ד. הנימוקים האנטישמיים נרדיו לירטי.

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

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סודי ביותר

דף 1 מתוך 3
עותק 7 - מתוך 14

** מל: ווא, נר: קס, מ: המשרד
** דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 260385, זח: 1700

** רגיל / סודי ביותר

השגריר

** תחנת מסר

** הבוקר קיימנו ישיבה ראשונה עם הצוות האמריקאי
** שתפסו מצידם

** קול אמריקה - MORTON SMITH

** וולטר אירופה התופנית ליברטי - WALTER ROBERTS

** ויצות סכני של שני הארגונים - ברברה בודין, מרתה ד. פלאמן
** ליינן ופואה טהגריד

** מצדנו - בר-און, מנכ"ל תקשורת, דובינסקיין, בונור, כץ, ינאי, בקר
** והח"מ'

** המאנכ"ל הציג הקשיים והלבושים שלנו בהקשר להפצתנו העקרונית
** להקים תחנה נארץ והתרכז ב-4 נושאים:
** א. גורלה של יהדות ברה"מ והשפעה האפשרית של הקמת התחנה על
** היחס אליהם.

** ב. הצהרות הסובייטיות הכוללות אינמיס והקובעות כי ברה"מ
** רואה בהקמת התחנה פעולה עוינת נגדה.

** ג. הקשיים הפנימיים והביקורת כמו על ההחלטה
** הניחות האוטוסימיות והגיו ליברטי
** הממנכ"ל עמד על כך שיש לנו שאירות רבות הנובעות מקריאת הנייר
** שהגי'טו לנו 1-25.1 נקבע כי בשאלות הטכניות המשפטיות ידונו

14764 339043 סודי ביותר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 3
עמ' 14 מתוך 14

סודי ביותר

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בנוסף במסגרת תח' ועדות ונקבעו זמנים לכך
לשיקולים הפוליטיים שעלה ממנו כי ההעדות דלהו
רצונו לדעת מראש על כל שפת אידור חדשה שהם מקבילים
להשתמש בה.

בזמן שאנו משדרים ברוסית או בגרמנית אנו מבקשים מהם
להמנע מאידור בשפות אלו.

איננו רוצים שדורים בעברית או ביידיש
נושאים הקשורים לישראל וליהדות בריה"מ לא יושברו
מכאן להוציא פרימי' חדשות.

איננו מעוניינים בשדור למדינות מדרג אירופה ולכן מבקשים
להזריז השפות בולגרית, הסלובקית והצ'כית.
מבקשים שתבדוק ישראליות יתנו חלק בכל המכשירים
כחיל תקשורת הציג רשימה ארוכה של שאלות שאופים טבני
הנוגעות למקום האתר, מקורות האנרגיה שלו, תדרים אנאנצות כבוי
בתגובתם על הנושאים הבאים:

אנטישמיות - בקוי היסוד של פעילות שני הארגונים, גובר דונח
לקונטרס ולנשיא יש שליטה מוחלטת ויוקפד על כך גם להבוא
הסוגי ההסכם - השאירו בידינו הצעת נוסח עליה ידונו אחר
הצוותים המשפטיים.

דור הנושאים הטכניים - יעשה עם צוות טבני של מתקשורת בולג
סיוך ביום ה' לאחרים האפשריים.

רשות שתטפל בהקמה - ישמחו לקבל מאתנו הצעה מפורטת.
הועלו נושאים נוספים והתקיים בהם דיון ראשוני
המשך סדר היום בדקמן -

הצוות המשפטי יפגש אחר

הכרזים הטכניים והבקור באחרים יתקיימו בימים די וה'
ביום ו' פגישה מקבמת של שני הצוותים
בהודעה מאוימת לעתיוות מפרונו כי משלחת של משרד ארה"ב הולדת
לשכור של ימים מספר לדון באספקטים האנונים של אפשרות הצבת
החנת מספר אמריקאית בישראל.

14764 335022 סודי ביותר

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יוצא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טלגר

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אל: וואש, ניו, נר: חוים 1943, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 260385, יח: 1700

(8)

שמו/רגיל

לוין

דע: רוין

יוניפיל - ארה"ב. לשלכם 616 סטיף 1

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

אליאב

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מובל, ממוכל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, אליאב,
ארבל, קידר, מותים, מצפט, שיאון, ממז

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זצא

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שומר

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

שומר/מירדי

נתניהו.

מאשרים הזמנתה של גבי קירקפטריק ארצה בזמן שיקבע.
לגבי תואר דוקטור כבוד, כדאי לזכור שהוענק לה תואר על ידי
האוניברסיטה הטברית לפני בשנתיים. לכן מוטב לעיני להמנע.
אליאב-בראון =

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, אליאב, ארבל, מצפא, יגר, אורחים,
טקס, ר/מרבו

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שומר

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(1)

אל: דוש, נד: 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 משאגדהב. בהמשך ובנוסף לדיווח של מנהל מצפא.

א. תהליך השלום וילקוקס סיפר על שיחותיו עם אישים ערבים מיוש נחבמי אל-מצרי, פריג' ועוד) בעת ביקורו. גישתו: תמיכה בחוסין בצעדיו תוך הסייג שכל משלחת שיבנס צריכה להיות על 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 מצדו 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 המבין 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. טעמו 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.
ז' וילקוקס התייחס ליוניפיל ואמר כי השגת הארכת המנדט הקיים
ללא תיקון נבחנה שלא ייכללו בהחלטה ג'נויים לישראל. תהיה
קשה, אך ארהב מעוניינת לשמר את יוניפיל אם בכל זאת יתעוררו
אפשרויות חדשות.

רוניטטיין. =

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מונבל, ממובל, ד/מרבי, רס, אמן, מצפא, ממד,
משפמ

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יצי

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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(3)

אל: ווש, נר: 811, מ: המשד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 260385, יח: 1700

סודי/מיידי

שגריר, סבל

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

בנצוד.==

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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(2)

אכ: נושא, נר: 108 מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 260385, יח: 1700

סודי/מידי

סג"ר, סבל

מטנבל ארה וילקוקס לצהרים בהשתתפות קורצר, דובינשטיין
והחמ' וילקוקס אמר שהוא הופתע שהעחוונות הישראלית הציגה
אותו במי שפולס את דרכו של מרפי לביקורו בארץ אין כמוכן קשר
לביקור מורפי.

וילקוקס סיפר שנועד בשבת עם מספר מנהיגים פלשתינאים מצאם
נואשים מתו וחודרי 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 - הפרוצדודלי בעיקר - של התהליך
ורמי ששמע שבידן שוקלים אפשרות שמשלחת היירונית פלשתינאית
בהרבב אחד תיפגש עם נציגי ארהב ואילו הרבבה של המשלחת
הפלשתינאית למומ' עם ישראל יהיה שונה וילקוקס לא יזע
להסביר פשר ההרבב השונה האפשרי של המשלחת הפלשתינאית בשלבי
המומ'.

כללית הותיר רושם שארהב תוהה אם בכלל וכיצד יתנהלו השלבים
הבאים של התהליך המדיני. הסכים שהניואנסים בהערבות אל צרי
בביקורו בוושינגטון בהשוואה לעמדת מובארק יחכן ומשקפים מידה
של פער בהפסיחם של מובארק וחוסין את המשך התהליך.
=נצור.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: ווש, במחון, נד: חוים 1660, מ: המשרד
 דח: ב, סג: ב, תא: 250385, רח: 1600

בלמס/בהזל

השגריר

דע הקונסוליות, דוצי, נהמן שי, אודי 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 בתים לסקור האירועים בלבנון

ב. צהל נמצא בלבנון לביצוע משימתו הצבאית של נסיגה תוך הגנה
 על חיי החיילים. מתן שדותים לתקשורת היא בעדיפות אחרת
 כשהצבא האמריקני בגרנדה והצבא הבריטי בפוקלנד היו עסוקים
 במלחמותיהם + הם כלל לא הירשו 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, שהוט, מצפא, יגר, מעת, הסברה, קידר,
 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 hour-long 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 Shiites — 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,

Simon 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,

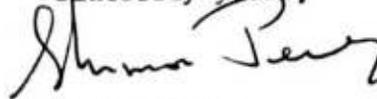
Upon the conclusion of your tenure as Ambassador of your country to the United Nations -- please allow me to join the large circle of your admirers.

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 Kirkpatrick
Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

מחלקת הקשר - ירו - ירו

נופס כסדר 1571

אל : מצפ"א

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לשימוש בתי הקשר:

תאריך תז"ח: 25/8/80

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פגישה עם שה"ח ירדן

בחמשד לשלי 506

נתקימה כיום שכת האחרון. השתתפו לפי המידע שכרשוחי ס. איזנשט, שוראוס, ומוזס וכן יהודית קיסר מ"אנטרפריז" שהיתה אף היא בין השושכנים. הירדני חזר כנראה על ה"כוונות הטובות" של ירדן ופנה אל המשתתפים לגלות "סכלנות". אין לי איזו נאסף של 506.

ענבר

עמית המהגורן. ג. ענבר אישר מנהל המחלקה: תהיכה:

תאריך: 25.3.85 הטלפון: ג. ענבר אישר מנהל המחלקה: תהיכה:

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לש' יגב

דחיסות:

דל: רוסינגסון

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מא"ח: קתונות

מס. סברק: 0600/127

לשימוש
הקשר

News Summary March 25, 1985

Editorials

NY 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 UTA, 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. Staying 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

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מחנה

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 believed, 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.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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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 militia-men 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 benefits 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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"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.

ITOVUT

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: כ-1 - ארמון תפוזים... ארמון תפוזים

תאריך: 25.3.55 השולח: עונן אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

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לשית
ל
הקשר

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 gunners 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 Muslim 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 Sheik Mohammed Fadlallah, believed to be the spiritual guide of the Party of God.

The rest 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 cameramen.

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."

4.

הנה רשימת המסמכים
הנמצאים בקובץ זה
ב-11/10/81

חתימה:

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מאח:

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 Analysis 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.

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 kidnapers. 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.

3...

97 2 פתוח 4 ימים

: אל

טיוט בטהוני :

: 97

רהיפות :

תאריך חידו' :

: מדד

597 מס. מברק :

לשכת
הקשר

'Dangerous Situation' Noted

What happened, continued Mr. Sevir, 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.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

611

ט ו ט ס
 דפ. מתוך..... דפים
 שמור
 סוג בטחוני
 מידי
 דחיות
 מרץ 25 1700
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' מברק

מצפ"א. מצרים. יחידת הקישור (שיאון).

דע: קהיר.

הצוללת "דקרי"

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

2. הבריקו נא אם הנייל תואם את המציאות.

למדו
 315

עם רמת שמש
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 רמת שמש

דפוס.....מחנה.....דפוס

.....סוג כסחוני

.....דחיות

.....תאריך וז"ח

.....מס' סג' סג' סג'

$\frac{2}{3}$ 610

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.

*

סגירות
דף... מתוך... דפים
סוג בסחונני
דחיסות
תאריך וז"ח
מס' סגירות

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.

צתאן אור
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$\frac{2}{2}$ 606

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 דד.....מחור...3...דשים
 סווג בסחונני
 דחיסום
 ממריך וזיח
 סימני מבר

3. ביטול ביקור הנשיא רייגן במחנה רכנז. 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 (והקהיליה האירופאית) עם ארה"ב, לרבות נושא העברת טכנולוגיה לגוש המזרחי SDI חנת חלל וכד; על אלה ואחרים בשיחת נפרדת בשבוע הבא בסגירות הגרמנית.

אלי אבידן

7 7 2 8 2 2 1 2

דפיס...מחזור...דפיס

...גלוי...במחזור...

1100 ⁷⁷ 25

ניו-יורק

במחזור

המספר

102

389

588

אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוח"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 down town 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.

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0930 25
 587
 דד...מסוק...דטים
 סווג בשמוני...ספור
 דחיסות...רגיל
 מרץ וזיה...קרן 25
 ...מפיקי מפי...מפיק

ממ"ד. מצפ"א

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

בהמשך לדיווח הקודם להלן מספר נקודות נוספות מפי משתתף אחר באותה הישיבה.

1. שה"ח הירדני הדגיש בצורה ברורה כי ירדן מכירה בזכות ישראל להתקיים ושהחלטת מועבי"ס 242 צריכה להוות בסיס לפתרון הסכסוך באמצעות מו"מ.

2. כעת מחנהל 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 וחחירתה לשלום.

קני-טל (א)

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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.

כוב אשר:

- 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.

כוב 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 הפרייקט 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

דפים 2 מתוך 1

אל: המברה, מע"ח, לש' מסנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקורות, מפ"א.

פיוג בטחוני

לש' יגד

דח"פוח

דע: רוסינגטון

מאריך ח"ת:

לש' מסנכ"ל

חמח: עתונות

0589

מס. מברק:

125-011

News Summary March 24, 1985

Press Reports

US Evacuates Ethiopian Jews to Israel

NYT-p.1-Gwertzman-The US, in a secret CIA operation, completed the evacuation of virtually all Ethiopian Jews who were left in the Sudan after an Israeli-sponsored airlift was halted. The operation also involved the State Dept. and the Air Force. The US Gov't would not officially comment because of the sensitivity of the issue. 800 people were flown from Sudan to Israel. Information was gathered from several officials aware of the operation but refused to be quoted by name or agency. The plan was worked out when Bush went to Sudan. Niamey agreed to the plan as long as no Israeli planes were used. Niamey, whose country is in dire economic straits is visiting Washington this month. The country relies on the US for most of its aid. There are believed to still be 10,000 Jews in Ethiopia and some make their way to the Sudan daily. (Cabled) (see DN-combined)

Gemayel Meets Assad

NYT-Hiajzi (Photo of Assad and Gemayel embracing) Gemayel held talks in Damascus with Assad amid signs that Syria is reassessing its role in Lebanon. Gemayel was said to have tried to persuade Assad not to send troops into his country to suppress the Christian revolt. The Geagea uprising has lead Syria to reassess its role. Cities and towns are tense as Moslems prepare for a showdown. (see DN-AD)

Israel-Lebanon

NYT-Week-in Review p.1 (photo of Israeli soldiers on patrol firing into gully to make sure area is clear of Shiites-Reuters) (Summary) Israel seems trapped in a small war impossible to win. The Israelis say that they have killed terrorists when sweeping villages. They do not offer any information to back the description but it was clearly not applicable to at least 2 casualties-Lebanese members of a CBS crew.

Iran-Iraq-News Analysis

NYT-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

מאריך: השולח: אישור מנהל החלקה: חתימה:

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מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

דפים 2 מתוך 2

אל:

שיווג בטלפוני:

97:

דחייפות:

מחמ:

תאריך ק"ח: 589/25 }
מס. סדר }
לשם }
הקשר }

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.

ITOMUT

תאריך: 24.3.85 השולח: פויגל אישור טנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

תחלפת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חברש גלוי

דף 1 שמור 3 דמי

אל: הסברה, טע"ח, לש' סמנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"ם לחקורות, מצפ"א.

סיווג בטחוני

לש' יגד

דחיות

דע: רושינגטון

24/200
0585

אשרי ח"ח:

124-811

מס. סגור:

מאח: קהונות

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.

תאריך: השולח: אישור פנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

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

תאריך: 2 מאי 1975

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תאריך חתימה:

585/124

מס. סדר:

מח:

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."

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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, לש' ספנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, מצב"א.

לש' יגב

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דע: נושיונגסון

דחייפות:

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מאח: פחונרה

585/124

מש. מברק:

לשיעור
של
הקשר

\$1 Million Reward for Mengele-Nazi's Home Torched

NYP-Se. Edward Kennedy and NY Congressman Robert Mrazek urged Congress to post a \$1 million federal reward for the capture of Mengele. Two other rewards have also been posted. \$1 million from Simon Weisenthal Center and \$300,000 by the West German Government.

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.

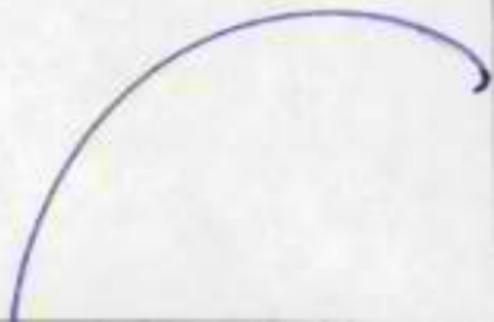
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לילה טוב לכולם.

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22 במרץ 1985
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אלו: ממנכ"ל ח. בראון

מנהל מצפ"א א. בנצור

מזכיר הממשלה י. ביילין

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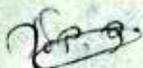
השגריר ט. רוזן

טאח: דניאל בלור, וושינגטון

הנידון: השפעה על המשל בנושאי הסיוע

מתוך שיחה עם כריס גרטמן, מנהל הקואליציה הרפובליקנית היהודית: לדעתו, לחץ של הקונגרס על המשל בנושא הסיוע יכול להספיק עד גבול מסוייה אך לא יותר, בשל משקע מסיכולוגי שקיים בממשל נגד איפא"ק והארגונים היהודיים בגלל מיעוט התמיכה של הקול היהודי בנשיא רייגן. יש תחושה של כפיוח טובה כלפי מי שלזעתם הוא, ללא ספק הנשיא הטוב ביותר כלפי ישראל וכלפי שר החוץ הטוב ביותר מבחינה ישראלית. להערכתו של גרטמן הבעת רשמית של ידידות והערכה כלפי רייגן ושולץ שתצא מטעם אישיות רשמית ישראלית שתוכנה גם אל הקהילה היהודית האמריקאית חתיה בעלת השפעה חיובית ביותר. כיום גם אין כל סיכון שכן הבחירות רחוקות ורייגן לא יהיה יותר מועמד.

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דני בלור

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21 July 1951

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חוקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלו

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אל: המברה, סע"ת, לש' מסנכ"ל, יועץ דו"ח"ם להקשרות, מספ"א.

לש' יג"ר

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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: M")

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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 psokesman 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 newgathering 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

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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 his 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.

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מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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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.

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ה-1 - מרכזי תכנון סמך מתאם שבת
משרד המשפטים

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המשרד

אל :- מצפייא

טיוע חוץ : ועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים - חת הועדה לפעולות זרות
 (לשלכו 542)

היום הפיצה מחמייד חלק נוסף של ה-Verbatim להופעת המזכיר שולץ בפני הועדה
 הנייל אתמול(21). לקראת סוף ההופעה חזר היו"ר, דויד אובי, לשאלות ששאל המורשה
 קמפ (במברקבו הנ"ל). רצ"ב הקטע הנוגע בדבר עם חשבת המזכיר מתוך ה-Verbatim.
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MR. DREY: 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: Well, 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.

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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.

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MR. OBEY Mr. Secretary, I don't ordinarily do this, but I've just been given a note which indicates that Cable News Network has been advised that a CBS News crew member, filming in South Lebanon, has been killed today near the city of Sidon. The allegation is made that they were killed -- or that he was killed -- by Israeli troops, that the crew was filming a picture of a UPI TV crew car which supposedly had also been fired upon. I do not know whether that is an accurate summary or not. I want to make that clear. But I wonder if you would examine, to the best of your ability, exactly what happened in that incident today and let the Committee know, as quickly as possible.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Yes, of course. He always pursue matters of that kind. I would just say that I think the tragedy of Lebanon deepens daily. We have the picture of Israeli occupying forces seeking to disengage themselves. We've tried to help bring that about through a negotiated process, going way back, and then recently. But it hasn't been proven possible to do that, and so we see this happening in a kind of unilateral way, and it's being accompanied by a lot of violence. Of course, southern Lebanon, unfortunately, isn't the only place where there's violence in Lebanon. So, it's a very unsatisfactory situation.

MR. OBEY Well, I hope very much that the states, as stated, are not, in fact, facts. But if they are, it would be a most serious matter, if you have American newsmen being shot up by one party or another, and I'm sure we'd like to know exactly what the facts are as soon as possible.

SHULTZ, HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS -5-

SECRETARY SHULTZ: He'll try to find them out as best we can, and I'll get that communicated directly to you, Mr. Chairman.

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עגירות ישראל - וויטינגטון

אל:

Q How brilliant was he?

MR. SPEAKES: He was magnificent, not brilliant.

Q There are some things that could be fine tuned. One was on the Middle East. Do you have any word from the Israelis whether they would accept

MR. SPEAKES: They said so yesterday.

Q Well, it wasn't clear. Did they tell you that through diplomatic channels or are you referring to press reports?

MR. SPEAKES: No, their press reports and statements seem to indicate that.

Q What?

MR. SPEAKES: That they were --

Q That a delegation will meet here prior to direct Arab-Israeli talks?

MR. SPEAKES: ~~They seemed to indicate that yesterday.~~

Q Does that mean there will be one?

MR. SPEAKES: No --

Q We're not at that stage yet?

MR. SPEAKES: No. You know, the President expressed a willingness to meet with a joint Jordanian-PLD delegation, but --

Q What? Do you mean Palestinian?

MR. SPEAKES: I mean a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It is a proposal that from the Jordanian side is not fleshed out yet and so there is no decision.

Q But you feel we have a green light now, that the Israelis are letting us do it?

MR. SPEAKES: No, this has been our position all along.

Q What do you mean this has been -- the President -- you have been saying you've turned it down, for days.

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q After the briefings questions were asked about this and it was an airtight, cool, noncommittal response.

MR. SPEAKES: The Hubarak proposal, you know, was a little bit different from that, but --

Q He are picking up the Hussein proposal now?

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MR. SPEAKES: No, if you had been listening in Canada when I addressed it, and if you had been reading what the State Department had said, that was reported in the newspaper, that day, you would understand that our position has been exactly as it has been. We remain actively interested in positive trends we see in the area. The parties are still a long way from the negotiating table. We're going to support their efforts to build on this promising beginning. Our position on the PLO is well known. He won't participate in a meeting with the PLO until they meet our conditions on Resolutions 242 and 338.

But this could — a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, could be a part of a process that would lead to direct negotiations. Our ultimate goal is for direct negotiations. That will be the focus of our efforts as we explore these ideas. He have had a series of meetings, as you know, with Prime Minister Peres, King Fahd, President Mubarak. The Jordanian Foreign Minister is here today — or this week — that had meetings with Bud. So, we've had an on-going series of discussions on these (areas). Murphy is going out to the Middle East.

Q May I just ask one more? Will the President meet, at some point, with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, in Washington?

MR. SPEAKES: The President is willing to meet, or at least the United States is willing to meet. I don't know whether it would require Presidential presence or not. There has been no structure for such a meeting. As I say, the idea is not that well fleshed out, or developed, and we would have to wait and see. But as I say, our ultimate goal remains on direct negotiations, and we would think if this could be helpful in the process, it would be a good idea.

Q Is that who he was referring to last night, Murphy?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Q You say that you are now willing to meet such a delegation. What do you expect from such a meeting?

MR. SPEAKES: It would be our hope and expectation that it would lead to direct negotiations between the groups, and the Israelis.

Q In the past one of the caveats that people at this podium have put on is that you didn't want anything that smacked of prenegotiations. You seem to be dropping that condition now and saying, in effect, that we would meet unconditionally with a Jordanian-Palestinian, non-PLO delegation, that there wouldn't be any conditions about this not being prenegotiations.

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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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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ש.ד.ס. ס.ד.ס.
ד.ד.ד. מתוך... דפים
סווג בסיווג...
דחופות...
תאריך...
מס' מברק...

ג.ט.ח.ו.
383

המסר
577

אלו

מע"ת, הסברה, דע: מצפ"א, סביר - לשי רוחיים, שי - לשי שהבי"ס

תקריט CBS

כצפוי בחדשות הערב של שלושה הרשתות כאחת - נעשה לנו כמעט "לינץ" צבורי. הגדיל לעשות נשיא חטיבת החדשות של הסי.בי.אס. שכינס מסיבת עיתונאים בלונדון ובמהלכה אמר:

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. You 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.

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 גיוס היחנמויקה במיוחד מבחינתנו.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers and Hebrew characters.

אלו: א' - 577
ב' - 383

מקום בולט ורחב ניתן לעדות ראיה כביכול של העתונאית הצרפתייה 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 הזהוי 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


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המסר אלו

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמד ליום 1' 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.

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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.

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אלו

Q There seems to be a difference of opinion between, or among, the eyewitnesses, and the Israeli government about what happened. I was just wondering, does the United States plan to try to ascertain the facts for itself, or are we going to get involved, in any way, in the difference of opinion?

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

Q Did anyone at the State Department meet yesterday with anyone from CBS regarding this? Did the State Department promise CBS to look into it, or promise to take any steps in connection with this?

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

Q Could you take that question, please?

MR. KALB: Yes, I can.

Q As I understand it, the answer is not yes, when Secretary Shultz promised Obie yesterday that we always look into those things in this Department.

MR. KALB: That's right.

Q And he will give him an answer. So I guess the answer is yes.

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.

Q On this point --

MR. KALB: On which point?

Q On the last point, of the CBS, and Lebanon, CBS crew, does the President have more information about what happened yesterday in Lebanon than the State Department? Because his answer to the question about the violence and the killing of the CBS Lebanese journalists was not as people were expecting because he implied that there was some resistance or military resistance by people and they were having guns and that the circumstances were different. I mean, I'm just paraphrasing what he said.

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 meetings 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're 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.

Handwritten signature or initials

מחלקת הקשר - ירושלים

סופס מברק 2214

אל : מעפ"א
נא להעביר אל יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת

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בהול

נשיא CBS, אד ג'ויס, נמצא במערב כרליון. העברתי לסגנו צ'נדלר את חודעת רוה"מ, אותה כבר קיבל ממשרד CBS בישראל. הבטיח להעביר החוכן טלפוניית לג'ויס. אגב, ג'ויס הופיע פה במהדורת החדשות בצורה בוטה מאד כשהוא מאשים הורג המדיני העליון בירושלים בהנחיית הדרגים בשרה לנקוט עמדה בוקשה כלפי אנשי התקשורת המערבית, כלשונו.

לביא

שהיה רבה שהם נשלח אליהם לאחיות
קיצור מכתב יקר אל המורה למען רמ אמן
סביו נתן ש.א. שגב 303, 303

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'ויט
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 "

CBS NEWS

A Division of CBS Inc
2020 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 457-4400

Jack Smith, Vice President
and Bureau Chief

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575 - P1
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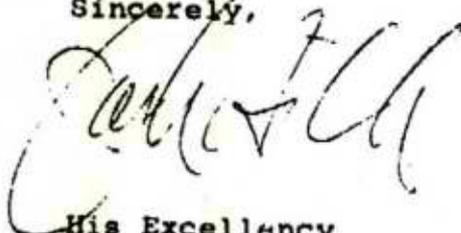
Dear Mr. Ambassador:

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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CBS NEWSNEWYORK 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 UPITM CAMERA CAR MINUTES BEFORE THE SHELLING 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**

*

To: JACK SMITH

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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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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 Husscin'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 Presbatoryian 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.

Handwritten signature or mark.

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מאריך ודיוח 22.1610.85

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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 אחר-כך. 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 תסכים לפגישה עם משלחת משותפת (ירדנית - פלסטינאית) אך לא עם אש"פ, רק אם תוליד למו"מ ישיר. הצעה זו אחת מיני רבות. ארה"ב מחוייבת 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 מכווונים 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 זיו"ח) 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.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

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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 raid 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.

* * *

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.

* * *

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 soundmen 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

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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 " bloc מש" של כל התיקונים הנוגעים לישראל שהוכנסו בדו"ח הועדה בשנת שעברה.

2. ללא כל קשר לזאת, הציר הכלכלי ואנוכי מתואמים עם איפא"ק בנידון. להערכתנו, מהתיקונים "הישראליים" דאשתקד (עמודים 14 ו-15 לדו"ח הוועדה - דו"ח מסי 400-98 מ-18.4.84) רק שניים (העברה מוקדמת של הכספים ועניין הלבוא) רלוונטיים השנה. בנוסף פועלים לשם הכנסת תיקונים על אש"פ, מצרים ומכירות 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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המשרד

מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

ירדן

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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 Kamal 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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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.

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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.

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מצפ"א. מאו"ר.

דע: קונכ"ל לוס-אנג'לס. - 17

ביקור המורסים דנמייר (רפובליקני-קליפורניה) ודני סמית (רפובליקני-אורגון).

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

- א. מבקשים פגישה קצרה עם רוה"מ ושה"ח.
- ב. פגישה עם חברי כנסת (רצוי ניציים).
- ג. טיורים בירושלים, יריחו, מצדה, שטחים, גולן, לבנון (אם המצב מאפשר), מקומות קדושים לנצרות.
- ד. מבקשים סיור בחעשיה אוירית (מטוס חלביא).
- ה. תדרוך בטחוני מקיף של איש אמ"ן.
- ו. תדרוך כלכלי מקיף עם דגש על הנסיון לבצע ריפורמות.
- 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

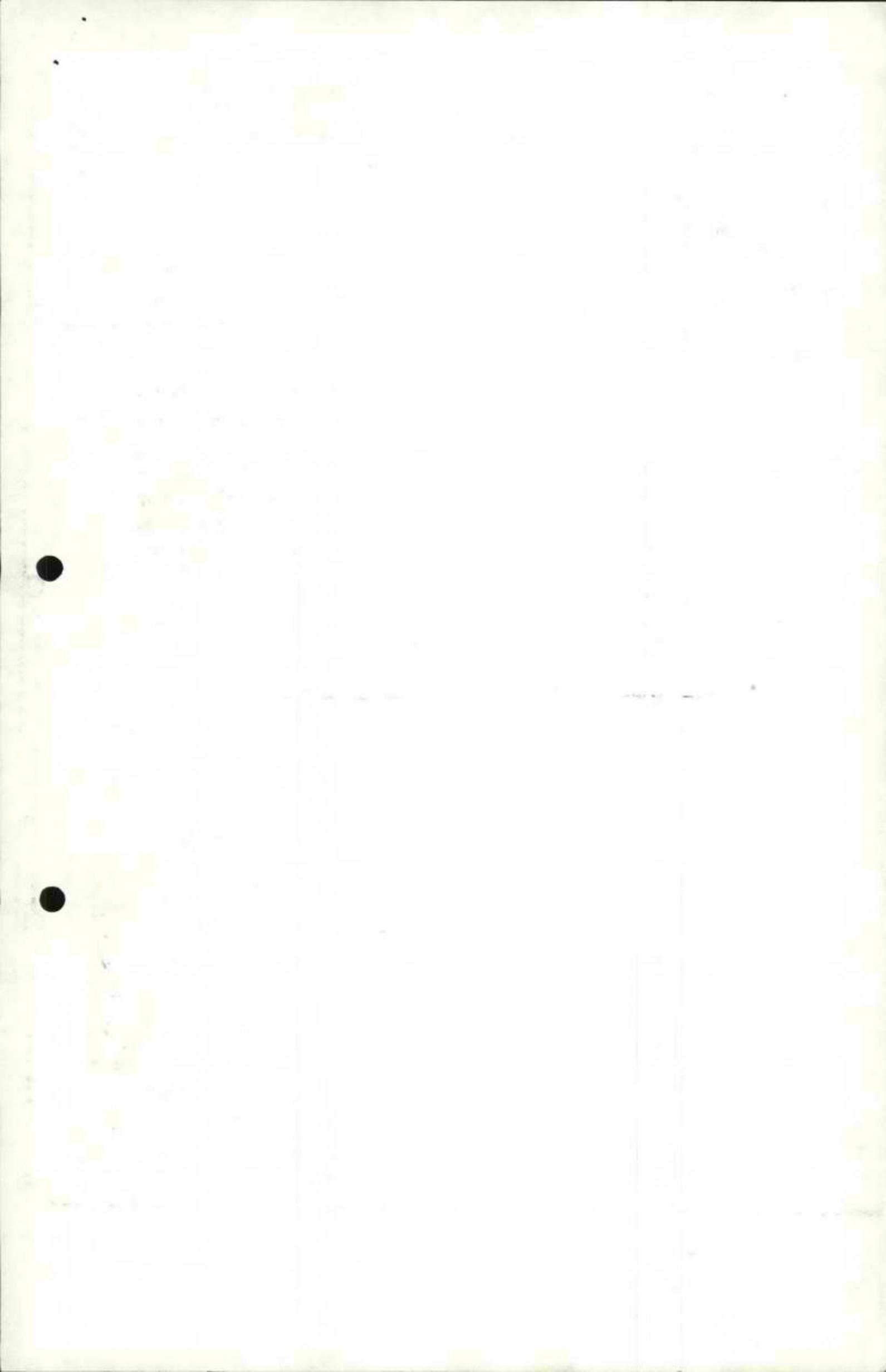
3. להלן רקע על השניים:

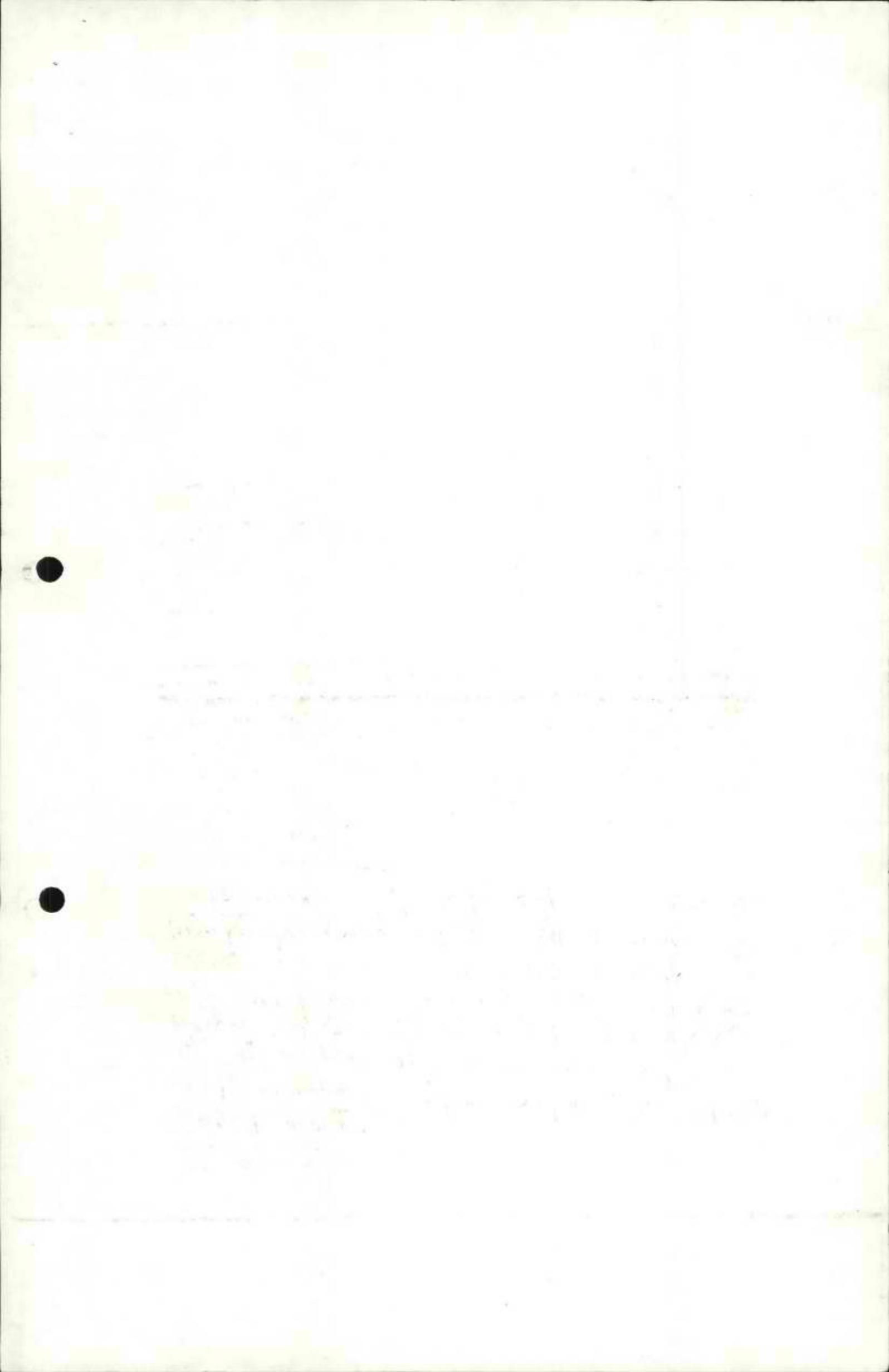
דנמייר - מורשה שמרני אינו מצביע בעד סיוע. עם זאת, הצביע בעד חלביא, אזור סחר חופשי, הביע התנגדות למכירת סטינגר לירדן ולסעודיה, מתנגד למכירת נשק לירדן כל עוד זו לא נכנסת למו"מ עם ישראל. עם זאת, הצביע ב-1981 בעד מכירת אוואקס לסעודיה.

סמית פעיל מאד בגוף המורשים הקרוי The Military Reform Caucus שמבקש לבנות כוחות מזויינים יעילים הן קבלת תמורה מלאה על ההשקעה הכספית האדירה בחקציב הבטחון. מכאן הצורך לאפשר לו תדרוך בטחוני מקיף (הגדרת איום, צרכים בטחוניים, בניה כוח בביקור בתעשיה האוירית). להתרשמותיו החיוביות ערך עצום שעה שיתדרוך את שאר החברים בקאוקוס של הריפורמה הצבאית.

סמית אינו מצביע בעד הסיוע בשל התנגדות הנוחרים שלו. לכן רצוי לעשות מאמץ להסביר לו את כדאיות הסיוע לישראל במוטגים של השקעה זולה שמביאה תמורה גדולה". הצביע

אוריאל לייבוביץ





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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.

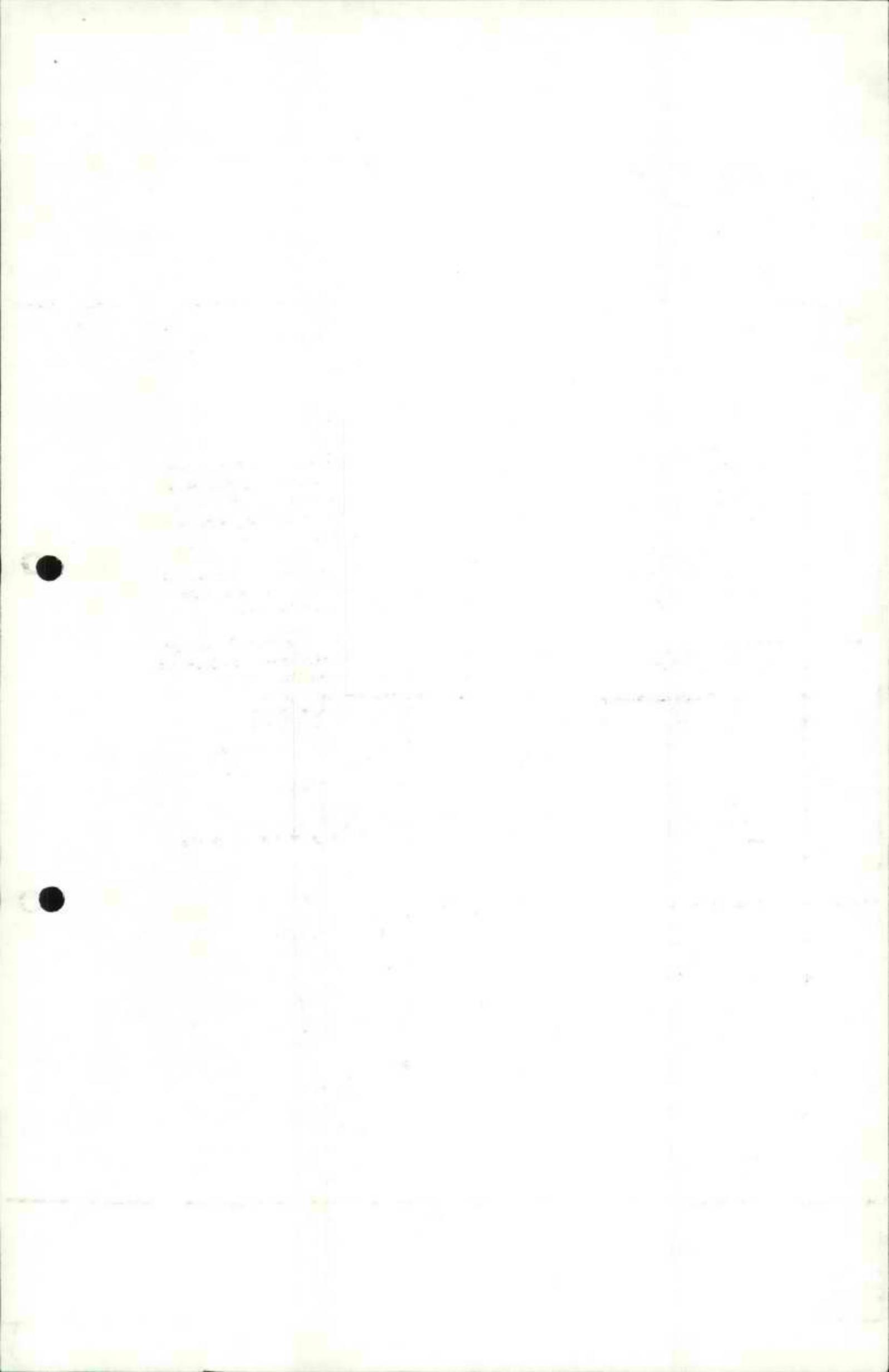
Bill Dannemeyer was honored by the Fullerton Junior Chamber of Commerce as "OUTSTANDING YOUNG MAN OF THE YEAR". He served as Special Gifts Chairman for the Capital Fund Drive, Boy Scouts of America, and was Northern Orange County Finance Chairman, Billy Graham Crusade. He served on the Board of Directors 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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(הנהגות 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.

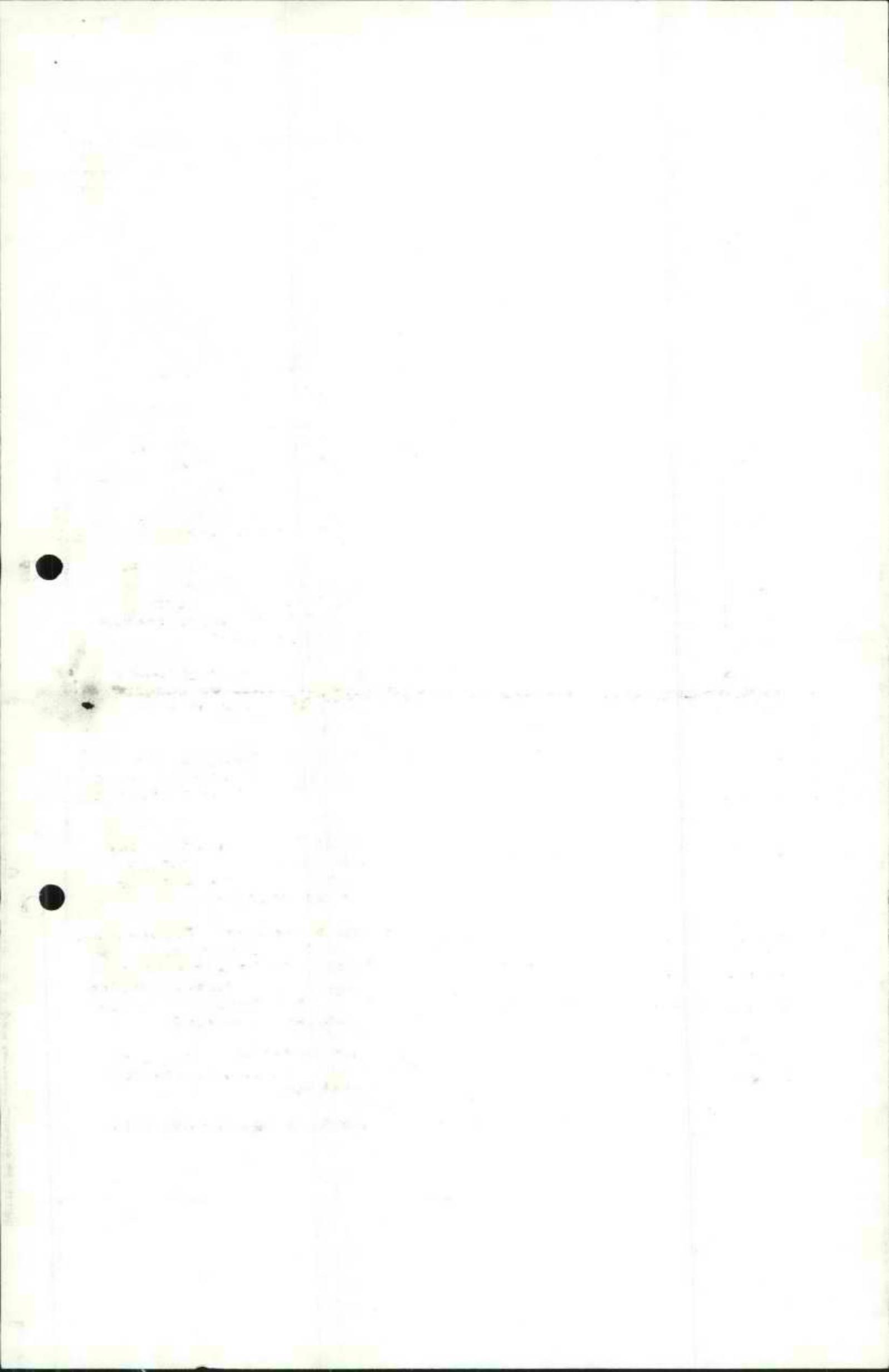
He supports a flat rate income tax, a market-oriented energy policy, natural gas reform, offshore energy development, reform of the Clean Air Act and alternative fuels such as methanol.

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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.

~~X~~



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(503) 269-3734

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COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

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.

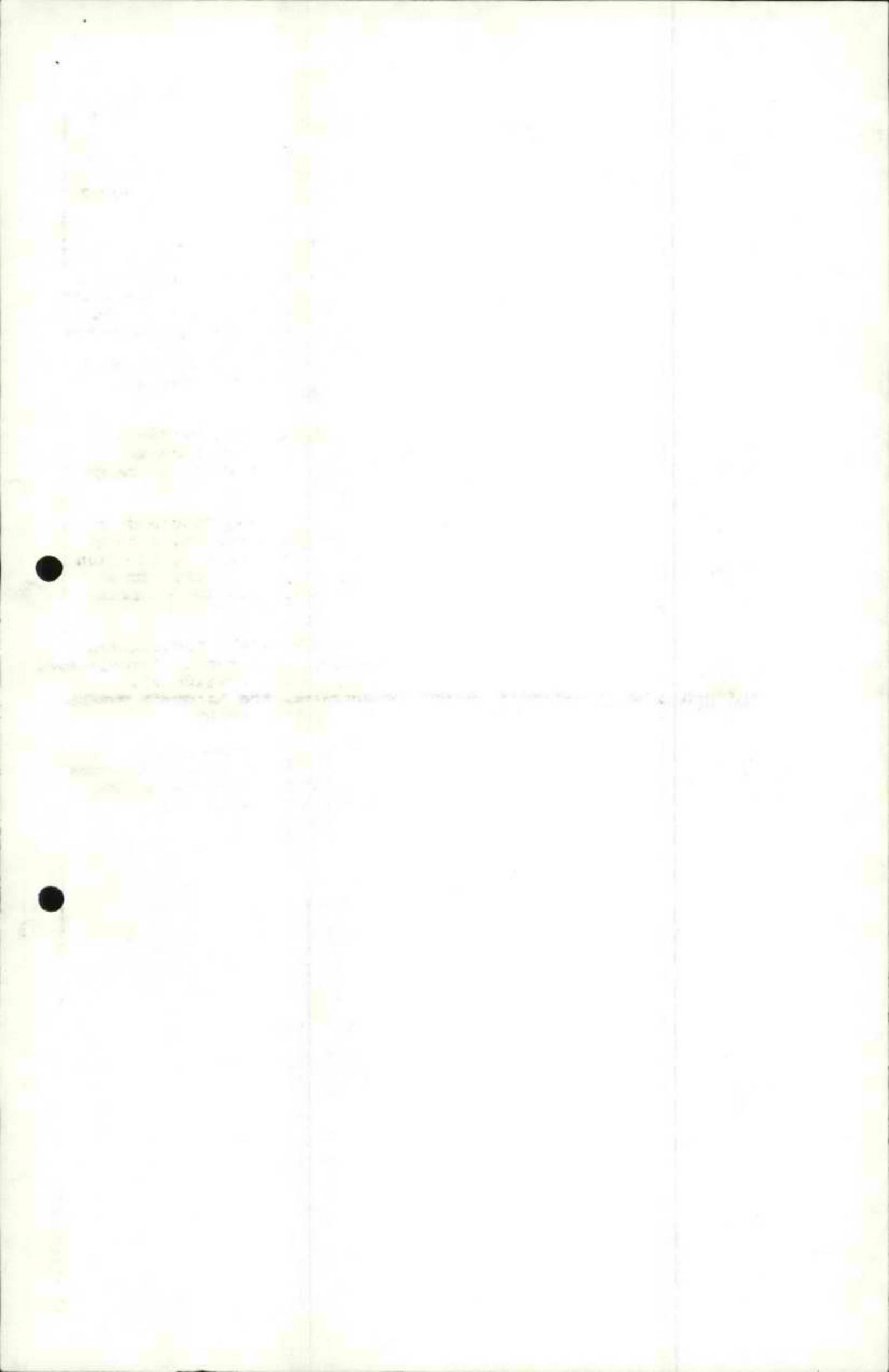
His work in Congress is complemented by his reputation for prompt and effective constituent services in Oregon. During his years in Congress, he has routinely returned home twice a month to work and talk with the people he represents.

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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סגירות ישראל - ורשינגטון

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ממנכ"ל. תצפ"א.

המורשה המילטון - סיוע

1. בשבועות האחרונים נאלץ יו"ר ועדת החוץ של הבית, דינטה פאסטל, להפעיל את סמכותו to overrule את יו"ר תת ועדת מזה"ח המילטון. פאסטל, שחינו פועל ע"י יצירת קונזנטוס, אינו חש בנוח שעה שחייב לפסוק בניגוד לדעתו של מורשה בעל מוניטין כגון המילטון. בשיחה פרטית עם איפא"ק ביטא פאסטל את דאגתו לנוכח עמדתו של המילטון בנושא תוספת הסיוע לישראל.

2. פאסטל הורה לכל יו"ר תת הועדות לסיים ה- mark-up בזמן ולהמנע מתיקונים משמעותיים בעת ה- mark-up בועדה בהרכב חמלא. בשל כך לחץ פאסטל על המילטון לתקן הצעת החוק כך שתכלול גם את ה- Supplemental. המילטון התנגד לכך ומבחינה טקטית הוחלט שלא ללחוץ על כך בשלב זה, אלא להמתין עד ה- mark-up בועדה המלאה. יצויין כי עמדת המילטון דומה לזו של דויד אובי, יו"ר תת הועדה לפעולות בינלאומיות בועדה ההקצבות. שניהם מעדיפים שהממשל יחליט קודם כל על מספר ובינתיים מבקשים השניים לשמוע משטיין ופישר רשמי ביקורם בארץ.

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אלו: המשרד

מתכ"ל. מצפ"א.

תיקון סמית על נשק לירדן

1. בשיחה באקראי עם פלטרו ממחמי"ד נאמר כי שהי"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 פת הועדה 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 יחוסם 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 במדוייק 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 ממחמי"ד סבור כי הממשל לא יוכל לעבור על סדר היום בסוגייה זו. מזכיר המדינה אכן התייחס לכך בעת עדותו בוועדה 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 בטיוטת לשון ההסבר של תת הועדה.

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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.

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אל: 11, במחון, נר: תוצים 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 מהמרד של ג'יע'יע. חידאם במיוחד מרוגז כי המרד קיבל במאמציו להשגת רפורמה פוליטית לשונת המוסלמים.
2. הסורים אינם רוצים להשתמש בכח ולוחצים על ג'יע'יע להגיע לפרשה פוליטית עם ג'יע'יע. יחד עם זאת הם מאמינים שישראל מעודדת את ג'יע'יע להלחם והקרבות באיזוד צידון הנן תוצאה של מהלך ישראלי עם ג'יע'יע. הסורים מוענים שאם הקרבות יתפשטו צפונה הם יצטרפו לסקול מחדש אי-רצונם להשתמש בכוח.

המנכ"ל

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מל: וו.ש. נד: 679, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 210385, רח: 1900

עמוד/דג"ל

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, רהט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: וושי, נר: 671, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 210385, נח: 1600

שמור/רגיר

לציר

דוח זכויות האדם.

מבירורים שנערכו במנהל האזרחי מסתבר שהגופה בדוחת הדאש שדוח
 מחמד התיחס אליה בעמוד 1272 בפרק 'העלמות' הנה של סמוז'ס
 באוני'בדסיסת א נג'אח, בייל נג'יאח שמת כתוצאה מפצוץ. ראש
 מעדת חבה במטה הארצי קבע שהפצוץ התרחש בצמידות לאדם שנהרג
 והמסקנה היא שהמוות נגרם כתוצאה מעסוק בחמרי חבלה. עו"ד
 פליציה לנגד פנתה ליועץ המשפטי לחקירת מקרה המות והחקירת
 העלתה שלא נוצע פשע שכתוצאה ממנו מת ביילאל נג'אח. אין
 לדעתנו מקום לעבוד לסדר היום על הרמזים העובים בדוח מחמד מהם
 השתמע באילו שדותי הבטחון אחדאים או מעורבים בנעשה. לכן
 מצעים שתוגש מתאה רשמית על הצגה בלתי אחדאית משוללת יסוד
 ומלושעה של ארוע שלא נרחו לבדוק מהימנותו תוך נסיון להראות
 'ישראל באור לילי' יחד הנתונים בדח נבדקים ועוד נתיחס אליהם
 בהמשך הומו. במקביל מסרנו הנל לשגארהב כאן.
 מצפא - ארבל 3

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהוב, מובל, ממובל, ל/מרכי, רם, אמן, מצפא, אלי'אב
 ארבל 3, ארבלו, ורד, ששחים, מתאמסשחים, ממד

1676A 338042 09/76

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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יוצא

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מל: נוש, נד: 669, מ: המשדר
דח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 210385, זח: 1600

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סו"ר/רגיל

השגריר

שיחות ארמקוסט

לואיס הודיע שארמקוסט מציע המשך סדרת השיחות בינינו שקיימתי
בשעתו עם איגלברגר ומציע שהסוב הבא יהיה בסוף אפריל
בוושינגטון, אשרנו לידעתך והעבירו נא לארמקוסט כשישוב
המוכר

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, שהובט, מצפא, ד/מרכו, ממד, דס, אמן

16764 335522 סל 16764

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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** יוצא

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אל: 1105, נד: 665, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 210385, רח: 1500

אבידן

מברק 213 מיום 12.3

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

3. לידעתך, מאז פורסם דור נסיעתו הקרובה של בן ג'ידיד לארהב פועלת התקשורת המרוקנית להבלטת היחסים הטובים בין מרוקו לארהב ומדי יום מתפרסמים בעתוני מרוקו כתבות עליי הידידות רבת השנים, העמוקה והכנהיי השוררת בין ארהב למרוקו.
המרכז/ערב 1

תפ: שהח, דהט, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, ד/מרכז, ממד, דס, אמן

14764 33503 טל. 14764



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"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לתקשורת, מבצ"א.

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מאת: קתונות

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

NYI-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: תאריך חידוש: מס. סגור: 500/108

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מנכ"ל

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מ"א

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 אוף-רֶקוֹרד, כדלהלן:

א. טרם ברור לארה"ב כיצד פגישה עם משלחת ירדנית-פלסי ומי יכלול בה, תקדם תהליך

השלום. לכן הוא נשלח לאזור.

ב. הטלת אשמה בארה"ב לגילתה יחס שלילי וחוסין נטולת יסוד. שולץ, כן הדגיש, אמר ששום

כאן, מניאכ

קצת ממה שהוצע לא נדחה. ארה"ב דוחפת הצדדים ל- **NEGOCIABLE PEACE**. אך מטאירה

זאת להחלטתם.

ג. לויז 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 ישיר"

ד. יתרונה של המדיניות האמריקאית הנוכחית הוא בנמשכיותה. יוזמת רייגן "חיה" כאחת

מהתוכניות לשלום אך אינה בלעדית. ביוזמה יש הכרה בכך ש-242 איננה פותרת את בעית

הזכיות הלגיטמיות של הפלטי.

2. בחלק של התשובות אמר:

א. בואו של שולץ לישראל אינו במסגרת תהליך השלום אלא לחגיגות לציון מלחמ"ה הע-2. ישהה

יום אחד ולא יענה להזמנה למקומות אחרים. מתי תגיע (אתה) לאזור? - **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 עמ"ן מדבר על החלטות מועבי"ט. יש שלוש הנוגעות לפלסי. אין ספק שמהוא "זז"י

באש"פ אבל לא במידה שנוכל להכנס לדיאלוג איתו. הכל תלוי עתה במנהיגות אש"פ.

מה היה שיהיה...
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 סעי' מברק

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- ה. אנו נפגשים עם ירדניים ופלסי (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 למזיגת התקווה 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.) יש 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-פלסי.
 - 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 "משהו" קורה באש"פ.
 - אש"פ, אלא אם כן ימלא התנאים, עולה נימה של השלמה עם הגזירה מאשר שכנוע עצמי.

אלי אבידן
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אלו: מצפ"א - מצרים

החזרת השגריר המצרי לישראל

1. במהלך ה- Hearings שנערכו אתמול (20) בתת הוועדה למז"ת שליד וועדת החוץ של הבית, טען ג'יימס פלאק (מ/עוזר למזכיר לענייני מז"ת במחמ"ד) כי הסכמי ק.ד. (קרי, חוזה השלום) אינם מכילים הוראה המחייבת את הצדדים להחזיק שגריר תושב (בישראל ובמצרים); לדבריו מדובר רק בקיום יחסים דיפלומטיים, ותו-לא.

2. התקשרתי עם פלאק (במשרדו) ואמרתי שקביעתו הנ"ל נשמעה "משונה". הוא טען מייז שכוונתו הייתה לתקן רושם שעלה מכמה שאלות שנשאלו ע"י חברי הוועדה כאילו יש בחוזה השלום כדי לתרוג מהנוהל הדיפלומטי המקובל, לפיו זכותה של כל מדינה להחזיר את שגרירה לתקופות קצרות ואף ארוכות ע"מ להביע אי-שביעות רצון מעמדותיה של המדינה המארחת או ממצב היחסים בין שתי המדינות. מאידך לא הייתה כוונה לאותת שינוי כלשהו בעמדת ארה"ב; ארה"ב איננה מרוצה (Does not approve) מהעדרותו של השגריר המצרי, ופועלת נמרצות למען החזרתו.

3. השבתי שמדבריו בתת-הוועדה בהחלט ניתן היה להבין כאילו אין בחוזה השלום התייחסות לשגריר תושב. הפניתי אותו למכתב הלוואי מ-26.3.79, שהוא חלק בלתי נפרד מהחוזה, והמשכתי שמבלי להתכחש ל- prerogatives של כל מדינה, אנו סבורים שמצרים מפרה לא רק את רוח החוזה אלא גם את לשונו. בין השאר, טענתי כי ברגע שמצרים מתנהחזרת השגריר במעשים או חוסר מעש של צד שלישי (הלבנונים והסורים בלבנון, והירדנים והפלסטינאים ביחס לשאלה הפלסטינאית) היא מפרה סעיף 6 (2) של החוזה.

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סגירות
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 סוג במחזוני
 דמיסום
 מאריך ודיים
 סגירות

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4. להפתעתי הסכים פלאק עם טיעון זה. הודה לי על הערוחי מאחר ועליו להכין, לבקשת חברי תת-הוועדה, "נייר עמדה" למען הרקורד בנושא.

למדן

יפה אלבר

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ש.נ.ר.ק
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סוג בשחוני...שקור
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מאריך וזיה...211915.מרץ 85
מס' מבר...

אל: מצפ"א.

סנט : סיוע לישראל

1. לקראת תהליך ה- MARK-UP שיתחיל בשבוע הבא בוועדת החוץ של הסנט ביקרנו אתמול (20) הציר והחיים אצל הסנטור סרבנס (מריילנד) וביידן (דלווייר). 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 התדרוך בעייתיות מבחינותנו בשינויים ושערי הריבית, שהיא מורכבת בעיקר משני אלמנטים :

(א) אט יוקטנו שערי הריבית, הדבר עלול להיות עיח החוספות בסיוע (Supplementals) שבקטנו לשנה התקציבית הזאת והבאה (בסך כולל של 1.5 בליון דולר).

(ב) ההשפעה השלילית על חדמינתו ומעמדנו כלוה.

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"ד, ישראל ומצרים, שהן משלמות "מחיר השלוף" ושהן גם החייבות הכי הרבה לארה"ב.

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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. במלאח 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 שהיה 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 למנוח הקולות (Do a Head-Count). הדגיש שחשוב לגייס מספר רפובליקנים למבצע, והביע הערכתו שאין לו סיכויים רבים אם יצטרף רודי בושניץ.

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MR. KEMP: Thank you. Mr. Secretary, I brought up the issue of conditionality on assistance to Israel. Is there conditionality? What is happening to the \$1.5 billion supplemental for '85-'86 and where are we on the negotiations between ourselves and the State of Israel?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have had and continue to have an intensive exchange with Israel about Israel's plans for coping with the severe economic problems they have and we have felt that we shouldn't make a decision on what sort of

SHULTZ BEFORE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS -3-

recommendation to make to the Congress until we have a clear idea of what Israel is doing and how whatever money we can provide fits into that. It has been an unfolding situation and while I think programmatically they have in place probably what they are going to do for the time being, there are still some things still to unfold and I'm looking for a report for some people who are over there recently, tomorrow to see where we need to go. There are many aspects of their program that don't appeal to me. One of them you mentioned. There's the wage and price control approach. I don't presume to be an expert on other people's economies and they're different and so on, but it hasn't worked anywhere else and it's hard for me to see how it's going to work there.

MR. KEMP: Well, I totally agree with you. I just wonder why reports in the press, including The Times and the Journal and the Post seem to imply that part of the conditionality was to require them to devalue the shekel. For what purpose could you devalue a currency whose half-life is about 72 hours. People don't even make contracts in Israel in shekels; they make them in dollars. Something has to be done.

My friend Sid Yates was laughing about a standard, but something has to be done to restore some demand to hold shekels in Israel at a rate of inflation of over 200 percent. What are we going to do? How can we encourage them to devalue a currency in which no wants to hold and why should that be a part of the conditionality and what has done for any of our allies? It seems to be to be an IMF solution to Israel's problems and I don't favor treating Israel like a third world country is treated by the IMF. I'm serious

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -- 2-1

SHULTZ BEFORE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS 2-1

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?

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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 get 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 get 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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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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Near East and South Asia

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

NEWS SUMMARY MARCH 1, 1985

*** THE 'IRON FIST' THAT STAYED TOO LONG

PH. GEYELIN WASH. POST The Israeli decision to abandon a bankrupt mission has been made. But the Israelis insist that to accelerate their withdrawal in the face of stepped-up terrorists attacks would be to reward and encourage terrorism. The Israelis have known for some time that they'll have to withdraw. But the longer Israel tries to pacify southern Lebanon with an "iron fist", the greater the odds of an even worse scene and even greater damage to American interests as well as Israel's. An administration with a proper sense of US superpower responsibilities in the Middle East would be making that argument forcefully to it's Israeli partner. It would, that is, if this were a partnership in which both parties had established the habit of taking each other's interests into account.

THE PRESS REPORTS

ISRAELIS REPORTEDLY DECIDE TO DEPART LEBANON EARLY

E. WALSH WASH. POST. Senior Israeli government and military officials have concluded that the Israeli army can and should be withdrawn from Lebanon by mid-May, at least three months earlier than originally planned.

CHRISTIAN, ARMY CLASH IN SIDON

AP WASH. POST Rebellious fighters of Lebanon's largest Christian militia clashed for the third day with government troops in the port of Sidon today, while the leader of the revolt against President Gemayel's policies took over as the militia's commander.

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