

3

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

לשרת ראש הממשלה

מסודר

המשק בתיק מט' 6

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארכיב

10/1984

המשק בתיק מט' 6



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 5 / 4377

מזהה פיזי: 43.4/3 - 157
מזהה לוגי: מס פריט: 1734261
כתובת: 02-111-01-07-09
10/08/2010

מס. חיק מקורי

2

מחלקה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5993

** יצא

שמו

**

**

**

אל: לוסאנגלס, נד: 162, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 261084, רח: 1400
נד: מושל אריזונה

שמו/מיד

בן זאב

לשלך 171 מאוקטובר

ביקור מושל אריזונה.

מכינים הביקור בתאום עם ה AJS טלפי בקשות
האורחים שנתקבלו במשרדם בירושלים. בהתאם נפנה לרובי ימי
שמיר, גור, נבון, קולק, בורג, אבן, נסדיר תזרוך מדיני
סיוך ברמת הגולן בלויית קצין צה"ל. ביקור בתשי"א- בפיר
ופגישה עם אנשי אקדמיה ומנהיגים ערבים בשטחים. אנא וודא
בקשות האורחים ושלה הצעותיך לביקור. שלחנא מיידיית פרטים
מידביים על הבאים, והאם לגברת בקשות מיוחדות
מאור- מצפא-

תפ: דהמ, שהה, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, יגד, אודחים, טקס, רלמרכו

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שטר

9248

**

אצ"ח

**

**

**

מל: ווע, נר: 107, מ: המשטר
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 051184, רח: 1400
נד: מוינהן

שטר/מיידי

שטרון

א. מברק נא מי יתלווה אליו, אנצ"ח

ב. להיון הפגישות שנקבעו על ידינו:

יום ב' 12.11 - 0900 שעה
0930 לילה

ג. הסוכנות היהודית מפעלת באזור הסיירות ובתכנית הכנס.
מחור - מצפא

תפ: שעה, מנכ"ל, ממונכ"ל, דהמ, יגו, אודר"ם, מצפא, טקס

מדינת ישראל

לשכת המשנה למנכ"ל

המשרד/היחידה

זכרון דברים

מס' הריש	מס' התק	תאריך 5.11.84
משיחה טלפונית עם		מדיון (במקום/יעדה)
הנשא הועדה הכלכלית - 303		
השתתפו בישיבה/בבג"ש		

Handwritten signatures and scribbles in the top left area of the form.

סודי ביותר

פלאטן מסר היום לממנכ"ל הנייר הרי"ב. שהוא העתק הנייר שנמסר למנדי ביום ששי על ידי דן הייליגר, הנספח הצבאי.

חנן העביר על הנייר ברפרוף ושאל למה מכוון ענין ה-Review of the threat המוזכר בסעיף 5a. פלאטן הגיב שמנ"ח שלא יהיו לנו חלוקי דעות לגבי המספרים אך יתכן שיהיו כאלה לגבי הטיב ומידת התחכום.

חנן אמר שיש לו קשיים גם עם סעיף 5c אך פלאטן לא הגיב.

Handwritten notes: "5c - דבר אולי", "suggested Agenda - הכוונה", "לדבר על הולדה קצרה - ז"

Handwritten signature.

Handwritten signature: יוסי גל

יוסי גל

רושם הדברים

תחילה

תפוצח:

לכל אחד מהמשתתפים

ממ' רה"מ ושה"ח

ול:

מנכ"ל

- מנכ"ל בטחון
- נמרוד נוביק, לשכת רה"מ
- מנהל מצפ"א



SECRET

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
Tel Aviv, Israel

S-0857-84

1 November 1984

Major General (Ret) Menachem Meron
Director General, Ministry of Defense
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Mendi,

We received the Terms of Reference for the upcoming Joint Security Assistance Planning Group. I have been asked to pass them on to you as the conduit to Minister of Defense and other interested ministries of the Government of Israel. The formal invitation to the Government of Israel will be coming through other channels and this is to be taken as advance "informal" notification. Hoping that this helps with your planning, I am standing by to assist you in any way possible.

Following are the terms of reference, Quote:

1. INTRODUCTION AND GOALS:

The USG recognizes that in recent years our Security Assistance Program in Israel has expanded both in dollar value and types of programs such as offshore procurements, use of FMS credits for research and development, offset authority, FMS cash flow financing, and early disbursements of ESF, etc. We would like to develop an approach to assure proper planning and coordination of the various elements of the Israeli program including the determination of FMS levels.

Working toward that goal, the USG proposed, and the GOI agreed, to establish a joint planning group to review Israel's Security Assistance Program.

2. NAME:

The group is called the "Joint Security Assistance Planning Group".

3. MEETINGS:

Classified by SECSTATE-310522Z OCT 84
Declassify on OADR

SECRET

SECRET

2

Meetings of the JSAP Group will be scheduled in Washington so that timely submissions for the U.S. budget process can be made. Additional meetings could be called if necessary.

The initial meeting will take place in Washington, D.C. on November 19 and 20 and will be preceded by a planning session November 13 and 14.

4. MEMBERSHIP:

The JSAP Group will be chaired on the American side by the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology, William Schneider Jr., and will consist of the following American Members:

DOS/NEA	Asst Secretary Richard Murphy
DOS/PM	LtGen John T. Chain
DOD/ISA	Asst Secretary Richard Armitage
DOD/DSAA	LtGen Philip Gast
NSC	Dept Asst to President, Donald Fortier

This list of group members will be adjusted as required prior to each round of talks.

Planning session meetings will generally precede JSAP meetings. The initial planning session meetings of the JSAP Group will be co-chaired by the Deputy Director Defense Security Assistance Agency Glenn Rudd and PM Deputy Asst Secretary Ted McNamara and will include the following American members:

DOS/NEA	Deputy Asst Secretary Robert Pelletreau
DOD/ISA	MajGen Burns
DOS/Under Secretary	Secretary Schneider's Office - Robert Bauerlein
Treasury	Clyde Crosswaite
NSC	Steven Rosen

5. PURPOSE:

The purpose of the group is to review Israel's projected arms procurement programs in the context of Israel's security and economic situations, with a view toward establishing the basis for U.S. determination of its financing contribution toward those procurement programs.

a. Review of the threat and security situation. The group will not seek to reach formal agreement on the threat.

SECRET

b. Projected procurements: The JSAP Group will discuss Israeli plans for responses to the security situation in the form of its procurement plans, to include existing obligations, contracts in the process of being developed, and planned future contracts, along with their military justifications, priority, and projected payments schedules.

c. Defense Budget: The JSAP Group will discuss the overall Israeli defense budget, to include the proportion that goes to procurement and the role and extent of U.S. financing in the Israeli defense budget.

d. Financial Arrangements: The JSAP Group will discuss Israel's plans for financing its projected procurements, to include internal vs external financing, offsets and other U.S. financing of internal procurement and development of defense industries, including Lavi, and the manner in which the cash flow financing approach is to be managed.

The U.S. will take into consideration the impact of these elements on Israel's Economy, the U.S. global Security Assistance Program, and U.S. industry. In determining FMS credit levels for Israel, the U.S. side will draw on JSAP Group discussions and Analysis.

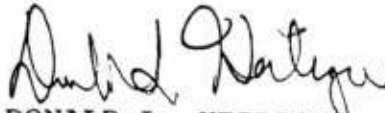
The purpose of the preliminary planning session will be to exchange and prepare a final agenda with the Israeli side in preparation for the JSAP Group Meeting.

6. DECISION MAKING AUTHORITY:

The discussions of the JSAP Group will not be considered binding decisions or commitments by either government. The delegations of both sides shall refer issues for decision to their respective governments. Each side may prepare its own documentation of JSAP Group discussions but there need not be joint communique or other agreed joint documents.

7. SECRECY:

The discussions of the JSAP Group shall be equivalent of U.S. SECRET, unless specifically discussed and agreed upon by both sides. Responses to public inquiries will be limited to a jointly agreed upon statement of time and place meetings were held.
END QUOTE.


DONALD L. HEILIGER
Colonel, USAF
Defense Attache

SECRET

SUGGESTED AGENDA ITEMS
FOR PLANNING SESSION FOR
JOINT SECURITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING GROUP (JSAP)

- (A) Threat Assessment
- (B) Size and composition of Israel's Defense budget for the next five years, broken down by Personnel, Operations, Procurement, and so forth, accompanied by an analysis of the various proposed financing modalities; e.g., internal financing, U. S. credits, and any other financing, and the sectors of the budget to which they pertain;
- (C) Breakdown of existing and planned procurement transactions over the next five years, including
- (1) existing contracts, obligations, and follow-on support with estimated payments in each year;
 - (2) procurements being negotiated now, planned follow-on ; rt and non-major items, broken down by estimated payments, year, including start-up dates and rates of production;
 - (3) Military justification of new transactions of major items planned with yearly estimated payments and projected start-up dates. Alternative start-up dates and payment projections would also be helpful to know.
- (D) Priority listing of all procurements, existing and planned with military rationale.
- (E) Proportion of Defense budget to overall government budget to include a clear indication of proportion to be covered by external financing.

POL/MIL:JTaylor:plr--11/1/84 (WP 0264T)

SECRET

מדינת ישראל
לשכת המשנה למנכ"ל

המשרד/היחידה

מס' הריון	מס' החיק	תאריך 5.11.84	זכרון דברים
משיחה טלפונית עם		מדיון ב(מקום/ועדה)	
		תניא	
		שליחות מרפי	
		השתתפו בישיבה/בפגישה	

Handwritten signature/initials

נפגש

פלאטן *נפגש* היום עם הממנכ"ל. להלן עיקרי הדברים שמסר:-

1. מרפי מגיע הלילה לאחר בקור בירדן שם נפגש עם המלך. הוא החליט לא להשאר שם ללינת לילה בגלל בעיות בטחון.

2. מרפי יהיה כאן מחר וביום ד' עד שעות אחר הצהריים. הפגישה עם שהב"ט ב-12 ולאחר מכן הוא Available לכל פגישה שמישהו ירצה.

3. לגבי שיחותיו של מרפי בדמשק אמר פלאטן כי לא היתה שום פריצת דרך אבל יש Useful Things to exchange וכי מרפי לא קיבל תשובה שלילית מוחלטת.

Handwritten signature
.....
.....
.....

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

תפוצה :

לכל אחד מהמשתתפים

ול: לשכת השר
 לשכת המנכ"ל

נמרוז...כנבזק...לש...רהימ

Handwritten text, possibly a date or reference number.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or identifier.

מדינת ישראל

לשכת המשנה למנכ"ל

המסרד/היחידה

זכרון דברים

מס' הדיון	מס' התיק	תאריך
		5.11.84
משיחה טלפונית עם		מדיון ב(מקום/יעדה)
הנושא איכות חיים - ג'ייפטליק		
השתתפו בישיבה/במגישה		

פלאטן נפגש היום לבקשתו עם המשנה למנכ"ל.

פלאטן אמר שהוא נפגש עם המתאם וכי הם מאוד Pleased and satisfied בנושא איכות החיים. הרגשתם היא כי אנו מדברים באותה לשון ומחליפים דעות על הנושא.

הוא מתכוון בפגישתו הבאה עם שמואל גורן להעלות את שאלת ג'ייפטליק והצעדים שלנו נגד האנשים שעבדו את האדמות שם מזה זמן רב. לדבריו וושינגטון מאוד מודאגת מזה ורואה זאת כ-Mixed signals לגבי מה שהמשלה עושה וחוששת שכך גם יתפרש הדבר אצל אחרים.

המשנה למנכ"ל אמר שמדובר באנשים שפלוש לאדמות לא להם ומקימים עליהם מבנים ובתים. צעד שהוא בלתי חוקי לפי כל חוק היות והמבנים נבנים ללא שום רשיון וללא בקשות מוקדמות. לדעתו של חנן אין כאן שום Mixed signal ואולי אפילו ההיפך.

פלאטן אמר שגם בתל-אביב עצמה יש בניה בלתי חוקית והממנכ"ל העיר לו שהוא בודאי מודע למאמצי עיריית תל-אביב בנושא.



יוסי גל
רושם זכרונות

.....
תאריך

תפוצה:

-המתאם
 -צבי קינדר
 -מנהל מצפ"א
 -מנהל שטחים
- נמרוד נוביק, לשי רה"מ

כל אחד מהמשתתפים

-ול: לשבת השב.....
-לשכת המנכ"ל

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

אל: הסכרה, מע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"מ לתקשורת, כצמ"א.

לש' יגד

סיווג בסיסי:

דע: רוסינגטון

דחיות:

מאח: עתונות

תאריך יחיד: 051200

מס. מברק: 98

מס. מברק

18-211

News Summary November 5, 1984

Columns

NYT-Anthony Lewis "Looking for an Exit" There is a profound change in Israel on the Lebanon policy. The new national unity gov't has totally abandoned the far-reaching political goals of the war. Yitzhak Rabin says that he never believed Israeli goals in Lebanon would be obtainable by force. The tor... goes on in Lebanon. The PLO has been expelled but more dangerous Israeli emotions have been aroused by the Shiites. Israel's only objective now is the security of its northern border before withdrawal. Why should Assad agree? Israeli officials do see a number of reasons Assad should tactically agree: Syria would seem to be the master of the situation if Israel withdraws; Israeli forces that threatens Damascus would be pulled-out. Syria would have a freer hand to apply pressure anywhere, for instance on Jordan. Assad would like to see Shiite fanaticism toned down for fear it would spread out of the south.

The Press Reports

Economic Freeze in Israel

NYT-p.1-Friedman-The Israeli Cabinet approved the package deal with labor unions and leading industrialists that will hold down wages and freeze prices in Israel for the next three months. The net effect on Israeli workers is expected to be a 20% drop in erosion of wages over the three month period. Workers and industrialists are accepting the measures, an indication of how seriously the Israeli economy has deteriorated and how desperate Israelis have become to escape from their madcap world of 800% inflation. (see WSJ-AP; ND-LA Times)

Jewish Vote

ND-Zander-If the Republicans intend to carry NY State, they will have to get the Jewish vote. They are trying to do this by promoting the perception that Jesse Jackson is an anti-Semite. In Queens, two Jewish politicians, Republican Chairman Richard Rosenbaum and Rep. Charles Schumer (D-Brooklyn) debated the issues that concern Jews. They focused on the Christian right vs black militants.

Maryland Election Viewed as Crucial to Israel

WSJ-Farney-Pro-Israel lobbyists would like to see Clarence Long, the

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור פנהל המחלקה: _____ החיימה: _____

3 2 97

:אל

סיכום בסמוך:
דחיינות:

:97

תאריך חידו':
מס. מברק: } 98/18

:אנד

reelected. To obtain this win, pro-Israel PACS contributed \$223,000 to Long. No other House candidate has come close to this sum. If Long is defeated, his seat as the Chairman of the Foreign Operations subcommittee would be opened to David Obey, a liberal democrat who is not known to be sympathetic to Israel. A pro-Israeli lobbyist in Washington says Obey really has gone out of his way to help Israel and that the Long campaign has distorted Obey's image for campaign purposes.

Lebanon-Israel Talks Delayed

NYT-special-Lebanon announced that talks with Israel had been postponed at Beirut's request until later this week. The Lebanese need time to appoint members for the negotiating team. The Israelis agreed to the delay. The Lebanese press had predicted the delay due to the lack of unity among Christian and Moslem members of the Cabinet. Barri and Jumblat have been out of the country. Although they endorsed the principle of military meetings with the Israelis, the fact that they were traveling was interpreted as a sign that they do not wish to be party to any formal agreement with regards to communication with Israel. (see ND-combined)

New Threat of Raid on Americans in Lebanon

NYT-AP-Islamic Holy war has threatened to hit US installations within two days in Lebanon and the region. (see NYP-Dan & Standora)

NYT-Smith-Little has been said about the missing US citizens in Lebanon. This is true of the Administration, the press or the victims families. The silence has stemmed largely from fear that statements would do the victims harm. But now the families of two hostages have decided to speak out. The wife of Jeremy Levin has flown to Damascus to ask for Assad's help in gaining the release of Levin. The State Dept. believes that pro-Iranian Shiite groups are involved with the kidnappings.

Syrian VP Meets with US Aides

NYT-special-Murphy spoke with the VP of Syria on the issues involving Lebanon and Israel. The US Embassy declined to comment. Murphy will not meet with Assad and will go to Israel again.

Israeli Defends Attack on Arabs

NYT-special-David Ben-Shimol, an 18 year old soldier arrested for the recent attack on an Arab bus that killed one and wounded others said he

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

3 3
דפים מתוך

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

ע:

תאריך ח"ח:

מח:

98/18 מס. מברק

לשירות
של
הקשר

hoped the court would understand his actions and that he acted in pain and sorrow to avenge Jewish blood that had been spilled freely. He attributed the mounting toll of Jewish casualties to the weakness on the part of police and the gov't in dealing with Arab terrorists. The magist ate told him that the court operates by the law.

Egyptian Court Says Authorities Tortured Suspects

NYT-Miller-Egypt's Supreme Court has accused security forces of torturing more than one-half of the 281 Moslem fundamentalists whose trial ended one month ago. Most sentences were lenient. The press speculated that this was done because of the torture. The charges of torture would prove to be an embarrassment to the gov't.

All Woman Archeological Dig in Egypt

NYT-Webster-Fou American woman have formed an all female expedition to begin searching in Egypt for ruins. This is the first time the Egyptian gov't has allowed women to explore and dig. Five Egyptian women will also participate.

Iran

NYT-Reuters-Several thousand people demonstrated outside the former US Embassy in Teheran on the 5th anniversary of the embassy takeover.

1000 Help Synagogue Take Off Anti-Semitic Graffiti

NYT Brooke-Religious leaders and Gov. Kean helped 1000 people take off anti-Semitic graffiti from a synagouge that is only two weeks old. Local youths were arrested for the vandalism. People of all religions helped.

Helping Holocaust Survivors' Children

NYT-Kinds-The Public Theater in Manhattan is showing a film on how children of the Holocaust deal with their parents experiences. A seminar for mental health professionals on the subject is also taking place at this time.

Islamic Woman Cloths Buying Practices in Paris

WSJ-p.1-Kron-Rich Arab women buy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of clothing in Paris fashion houses.

ITRONUT

תאריך: 5/11/84 השולח: [Handwritten Signature] אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: 2-1 - נא שיהיה מוכן לראות את הדו"ח

ס נ ר ט פ 1 ט
ד... בתוך... דפים
סווג בסחונני... גלגל
דחירות...
תאריך וזייה 20.05.84
מסי מברק

אל:

המשרד + בטחון + ניו יורק
44 46 14

אל: הטברה, מעיית, מצפייא, ממנכ"ל, יגור, לשי רוזווייט, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו יורק
סקירת עתונות ליום שני 5 נובמבר 84.

The Press Reports

Israeli Pullout Talks Delayed At Lebanon's Request

*** Wash. Times-Neff-The talks scheduled for today, was postponed yesterday for several days at Lebanon's request - another example of what America's senior ambassador in the Middle East has pinpointed as typical of the hesitation and delay that hinders efforts to find peace in the region. The U.S. suspects the real reason for the delay was the uneasiness Lebanese officials felt about dealing directly with Israel, even on a strictly military level. The US sources found the postponement similar to the kind of evervating procrastination in Middle East negotiations that Ambassador Lewis addressed so directly in an unusually frank and blunt speech last week.

Accused Israeli Tells Judge He Avenged Attacks On Jews

Wash. Post-(AP)-An 18-year-old Israeli soldier accused in two terrorist attacks against Arabs here said today he was avenging attacks by Palestinians against Jews.

*** U.S. Official Meets With Syrian Leaders

Wash. Post-Wallace-Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy met with Syrian leaders today to discuss Israel's latest ideas for a withdrawal from southern Lebanon, but there were indications that he met with a cool reception. Murphy did not meet with Assad, and it appeared unlikely that a meeting would be arranged before Murphy's departure Monday. It appeared that Murphy's mission was not received warmly.

U.S. And Egyptian Forces Begin 3 Days Of War Games

**Phil. Inquirer-(Reuters)-Egypt and the US begin three days of military exercises today to test the Egyptian armed forces' ability to repel air and naval attacks, Egyptian and US officials said. In the war games, code-named "Sea Winds," ships and fighter planes from the US Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean will play the role of attackers.

* Tonight, 'Heritage' Series Follows Jews To America

Phil. Inquirer-Winfrey-The increase in number and expansion of influence of Jews in America is the subject of the seventh episode of Heritage: Civilization and the Jews, on television tonight. After spending its first six hours relating the history of the Jews in the Middle East and in Europe, this landmark series finally touches shore in the US.

מסי מברק - 1 - 2

ארונית

(1)

ט ו ס ק
דפ... 2... בחור... דפים
סודי
סווג בסחוני
מיידי
דחיפות
נוב' 5 0900
תאריך וז"ח
מס' מברק
44

אל:

המשרד

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א
דע: מנכ"ל. בטחון.

סיוע

מתוך שיחה עם טים טיילור (סגן מנהל סוכנות הסיוע של הפנטגון). נבחו גם אנדריו סמל וד"ר מייקל ראייך מאגף התכנון ב- DSAA).

1. השלושה הדגישו בצורה חד משמעית כי ארה"ב תחנה סיוע נוסף לישראל בטיפור התפקוד הכלכלי. הגיעה העת שישראל תגלה יחס רציני כלפי בעיותיה הכלכליות. המקופה של חוסר אחריות כלכלית חייבת להגמר. ארה"ב לא תודה פורמלית בהתניית הסיוע הנוסף, אולם תבקש להשתכנע שממשלת ישראל מטפלת בבעיות השורש של המשק. הדגישו כי ישנם כאלה בחוך הממשל האמריקני הסבורים שתוספת סיוע לישראל תגביר הלחצים האינפלציוניים. השלושה הוסיפו כי על ישראל לברך על כך שארה"ב מאלצת אותה לטפל בבעיות המבניות של המשק ולא להסתפק בפתרונות קלים.

2. טיילר ציין כי בחודשים האחרונים הבחינו בהתגברות הפניות של הציבור האמריקני אל משרדי חברי הקונגרס כנגד המשך הגידול בתוכנית הסיוע לישראל. טיילר ועמיתיו התנסו בסוג כזה של שאלות כל פעם שמדברים בפני קבוצות של אזרחים אמריקניים מוויקיט שונים של ארה"ב. השאלה שנשאלת חכופות הינה: מהו הגבול לדרישות הישראליות בתחום הסיוע.

3. טיילר צופה uphill battles בנושא הסיוע בקונגרס הבא. לדעתו שני גורמים ישפיעו על תוצאות מאבק זה:

א. מצב הכלכלה האמריקנית. הצורך לעשות משהו כדי לצמצם הגרעון האדיר בתקציב אינו מקל על המאמצים להוסיף סכומים גדולים לסעיף סיוע החוץ. כמו כן, ייתכן כי המשק האמריקני ייכנס בשנה הבאה להאטה בפעילות הכלכלית, דבר המגדיל השמרנות של המחוקקים האמריקנים. בתנאי שפל כלכלי קשה מאד לאשר הגדלת סיוע חוץ שעה שמצמצמים התקציבים לתוכניות רווחה פנימיות.

ב. נכונות ישראל לגלות ריאליזם פוליטי. שעה שהממשל יחליט בחיוב על מכירת נשק למדינות ערב הסמוכות (מדינות המפרץ סעודיה וירדן). טיילר הדגיש כי מאז

ט ו פ ס
 ד פ 2... מתוך 7... דפים
 סוג בטחוני
 דחיפות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' מברק

אל:

1981 לא בוצעה שום עסקת נשק גדולה עם ארצות אלו. הוסיף כי תחושתו האישית הינה כי הממשל יבקש לפעול במהירות בראשית 1985 ויודיע לקונגרס על כוונתו למכור מערכות נשק עיקריות לארצות אלו. לשאלתי הוסיף כי הוא מעריך שמדובר במטוסים מתקדמים לסעודיה ומדינות המפרץ. הממשל אינו מעוניין בהתנגשות עם הלובי הישראלי בקונגרס. טיילר הדגיש כי אף אחד לא יודה פורמלית שיש linkage בין תוספת סיוע לישראל לבין נכונות ישראל "להביט לכוון אחרי" כאשר הממשל יבקש למכור נשק מתקדם למדינות ערב המתונות. עם זאת, אין לקחת הכחשות אלו ברצינות ויש לגלות אומץ לב וריאליזם פוליטי ולראות שתלותה הגוברת של ישראל בארה"ב מחייבת יתר הבנה לאינטרסים האחרים של ארה"ב באיזור.

4. טיילר ציין כי ישראל שוגה בכך שמבקשת להביא את מחמ"ד למ'א חפקיד מוביל בשיחות ה-Joint Security Assistance Planning Group (JSAP)

טיילר ועמיתיו הדגישו החשיבות של הדיון הפרלימנרי (שהתבטל בינתיים) לקראת מפגש ה-SAP טיילר ציין כי אין לזלזל בשיחות עם G Rudd ו-Ted McNamara בהנחה שהרכב ה-JSAP בראשות שניידר יהיה נוח יותר לישראל. טיילר ציין כי ארה"ב תרצה דיון מקיף ורציני בבעיות תקציב הבטחון של ישראל ולא תסכים לקבל מחנה מספרים באורח חד-צדדי.

5. טיילר ציין כי בפנטגון נוטים לשים קץ להשנות מקרים שנועדו לדבריו to prostitute the FMS system. מכאן שקיימת נטייה להעביר לסיוע הכלכלי אותם סכומי הכסף שנועדו לתמוך בתעשיות הבטחון בארץ. (החל מלביא וכלה בדברים טריביאליים יותר אותם לא פירט).

6. הערה. להערכתו, טיילר ביטא התנגדות משרדו, או חלקים של הביורוקרטיה של הפנטגון לתפקיד המוגבר שמחמ"ד ממלא בדיון על צורכי הבטחון של ישראל. כמו כן, הוא ביקש לרמוז במהלך השיחה שתלותה הגוברת של ישראל מחיר ברור ועלינו להבין כי לא ייתכן לגלות חוסר התחשבות באינטרסים של ארה"ב שעה שהממשל יבקש למכור נשק לארצות ערב המתונות, נשק שנועד לחזק יכולתן ההגנתית.

קני-טל קני-טל
 שיהיה זה אהבה
 משה יהודה

ס נ ס ס נ ר ק

דף...ל...בתוך...ל...דפים

סוג בסחוננירגול.....

דחיפות.....לל?

תאריך וז"ח.....051300 84 30

49.....בנק

אל:

המשרד

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - NOVEMBER 5, 1984

חמנ"ל, מצפ"א.

Q: Did President Assad refuse to see Ambassador Murphy? the
A: I do not know that he refused to see him. I think in fact Ambassador saw Vice-President Khaddam in Damascus.

Q: Why didn't Murphy meet with Assad?
A: I don't know what the arrangements were or why they didn't meet.

Q: Anything on the delay on the Lebanese-Syria talks?
A: We think what they have in mind is a good process and we would like to see that meeting go forward as soon as possible but I understand it is a temporary hitch.

Q: You have said that the U.S. is not involving itself in any mediation effort at the moment but Mr. Murphy has spent a good bit of time there in the last 5-6 weeks. What is the general underlying and important purpose of all of these visits?

A: Factfinding. We are looking to see what the mood is and what the positions are with the various parties. As you know there has been a little movement on the question of the Lebanese and the Israelis talking at a certain level but basically the process of factfinding continues.

Q: Is Murphy in addition to factfinding - is he carrying positions from one capital to another - talking to different countries looking for flexibility?

A: I'm sure that under the mantle of his exploratory mission he will be exchanging ideas. I don't know that I would say carrying messages or carrying positions. I think its more sounding out and testing of opinion mission.

Q: Now that the State Department has the official transcript of Ambassador Lewis - what is your reaction to it?

A: We're not going to distribute it because as we and Ambassador Lewis made clear those were personal remarks and were not statements as government policies.

Q: Has the Secretary or someone else in the government had any further exchange with Ambassador Lewis now that they've looked at the text and what they think about it at all?

A: I'm sure the Secretary has not spoken to Ambassador Lewis but I think on Friday Mr. Romberg gave you an indication of the esteem in which the Secretary of State holds Ambassador Lewis and that we would have no comment beyond that.

815115

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page.

(11)

אלו המשרד

ק. ס. ר. ק.
 ד. 1... מחוץ... 3... דפים
 ס: א. בטחוני... סודג...
 דחיות... בגלל...
 תאריך וז"ח. 1515.5. נוב' 84
 מס' מברק... 64...

אל :- שה"ח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל
בנצור

הנדון :- פגישת ארנס - שולץ

השר ארנס והשגריר בפגשו היום עם מזכיר המדינה.

נבחו :- ווליס, רפאל, היל וסיבל.

ארנס :- סיפר על חשיבות עיסקת החבילה.

שולץ :- סיפר שהיתה עליה בשכר הריאלי ב-3 השנים האחרונות והכלכלנים הוב שטיין וסטן מישור הדגישו לו עד כמה יהיה קשה לבצע צעדים כלכליים. ככל שהזמן עובר יהיה יותר קשה לממשלה לפעול. האינפלציה הדוהרת השמיטה מידי ישראל כלי מוניטרי מאחר וכיום המטבע הישראלי אינו רלבנטי.

ארנס :- עקב המעורבות העמוקה של הממשלה בכלכלת ישראל לממשלה יש כלים נוספים כגון קיצוץ תקציב, הפחתה ראלית בשכר, אפשרות לשנות שיטת ההצמדה. הוא, ארנס, אישית הציע הצמדת השכר לדולרים.

שולץ :- שיטת ההקפאה בשכר ובמחירים יכולה לפעול רק אם באותו זמן מפחיתים את הגורמים אשר גרמו לאינפלציה. באם לא כן הענין יתפוצץ ברגע שיפסיקו את ההקפאה. לגבי הכלכלה שלכם לדעתנו אתם צריכים To free it up.

ווליס :- אני מבין כי עיסקת החבילה כוללת הסכם חשאי להגביל את פיתוח המטבע. אם כן מהר מאד יאזלו יתרות המטבע שלכם.

חשוב לכת לדעת שלמשרד האוצר האמריקאי יש בעיות משפטיות בשימוש ב- Exchange Equalisation Fund במיוחד בתקופה שהקונגרס לא יושב. המשפטנים חושבים שבלי הקונגרס יהיה קשה ביותר להפעיל ההסדר.

שולץ :- אחת הנקודות החשובות ביותר שהעלה פרס כאשר היה כאן היתה רצונו בתכנית פיתוח אשר תביא לשינוי במבנה של הכלכלה וגידול בתפוקתה. יש לנו הרבה רעיונות ואנו יודעים שתצטרכו עזרתנו ואנו מוכנים לסייע. התאכזבנו שהצוות הטכני לא הגיע.

ווליס :- אנו רוצים לתת לכם את ה-input שלנו אבל אם אנו ניסע ארצה יהיה לזה פרופיל גבוה מדי שולץ :- ברור לנו שאתם תצטרכו לפעול ואנו יכולים לתת רק עצות. נצטרך להסתכל על מבנה הסיוע האמריקאי ובמסגרת זו ניתן לבדוק גם ענין החזר החובות בהקשר של Cash Flow. חשוב לי שנשב עם

ס ס כ ר ק

ד. 2... מאו, ר. 2... דפים

אלו

סווג בטחוני

דחיימות

תאריך וז"ח

מס' מברק 64

אנשיכם ונבדוק נושא Cash Flow כדי שנוכל לחזות בעיות צפויות מראש ולא רק בעת התהוותן.

ארנס :- הכלכלנים בארץ דורשים מאתנו תמיד לקצץ את תקציב הבטחון.

שולץ :- אני לא בטוח שזה באמת הפתרון. לא אני ולא הנשיא היינו מציעים החלטה בטחונה של ישראל. עם זאת ברור שפתרון הבעיה הלבנונית יקל עליכם.

גם בארה"ב הכלכלנים דרשו הפחתת תקציב הבטחון אך הראיה שהגדלנו את הוצאות הבטחון וזה לא הזיק לחשב.

ארנס :- קיצוץ תקציב הבטחון אצלנו היה מסייע בטווח הקצר אך הוא מאד מסוכן בטווח הארוך.

שולץ :- מה שניתן לקצץ אצלכם זה חלקה של הממשלה בכלכלה. אני מבין ש-25% התעשייה בבעלות הממשלה ויותר מ-90% מהקרע.

ווליס :- אם יש לכם בעיות מחסור במזומן אתם יכולים למכור קרקעות.

שולץ :- כמובן אנו לא באים לתת לכם עצות.

רוזן :- יש להניח שהצוות הכלכלי שלנו רצה לנסות לטפל בארץ לפני שהוא מגיע לארה"ב.

שולץ :- אנו אכן מעריכים זאת שאתם מנסים לעשות סדר אצלכם בבית קודם אך אם תרצו עזרה אנו נכונים לסייע.

רוזן :- ברצוני להעלות שני נושאים נוספים :

יחסי ישראל - מצרים.

אנו מאד מודאגים מהקריאות ביחסי ישראל - מצרים. האם הנושא עלה במסגרת שיחתך עם עלי בקהיר.

שולץ :- גם אנו מודאגים ורב שיחתי עם עלי הוקדשה לנושא יחסי ישראל - מצרים. עלי מטיל את רוב האשמה

לצינון היחסים על אי נסיגתכם מלבנון ועל נושא "איכות החיים" בגדה. הוא התייחס גם לטאבה אך ברור ששני הנושאים הראשונים הם העיקרי.

שולץ ציין שהוא מצידו הצביע על הצעדים שננקטו בנושא איכות החיים וכי מדובר בפעולות שיש להן תמיכת 2 המפלגות בארץ וחלקן אף הוחל בתקופתו של ארנס כשר בטחון.

המזכיר הצביע על החיוב שבחידוש יחסי ירדן - מצרים. על העובדה שירדן היא זו שהתקרבה למצרים

בזמן שמצרים עמדה איתנה על קיום הסכם השלום. כעת יש תהליך שגם עיראק מתקרבת למצרים ואף לארה"ב

רוזן :- התייחס לאפשרות של חידוש היוזמה הצרפתית - מצרית והסכנה בכינון ועידה בינ"ל כפי שברה"מ

מציעה. התייחס לחשיבות הנמשכת של היצמדות לעקרון מו"מ ישיר. הדגיש שהיוזמה הצרפתית - מצרית באה בנסיון לשנות את 242. ערעור של 242 יהווה פגיעה בנוסח היחידי המוסכם בין ישראל לבין מדינות ערב והדבר יביא לנזק לגבי סיכוי להסדר בעתיד.

שולץ :- באשר ליוזמה הצרפתית - מצרית יש להביא בחשבון שאסור שיווצר חלל. ברגע שיהיה חלל יהיה מי שירצה למלא אותו.

באשר לוועידה הבינ"ל, לדעתנו זה צעד תעמולתי רוסי ולא יותר מזה.

ס.נ.ל.ג. 3
דף... 3... מתוך... 3... דפים
טורג בטחוני
דחיפות
תאריך דז"ח
64
מס' מברק

אלו

רוזן ; - שאל אם יש משהו חדש מביקור מרפי.
רפאל :- סיפר כי בפגישה של מרפי עם חדאם, הפנה האחרון כל השיחה לקיום הדיון בנאקורה
והתייחס לאכזבת סוריה מהעכוב בדיון. ברגע שמרפי ניסה להפנות השיחה לנושאים אחרים, חזר
חדאם לצורך בקיום מהיר של השיחות בנאקורה. הרגשתו של מרפי הינה שלסורים אכן ענין בשיחות
שיביאו להוצאת הכוחות הישראלים מלבנון אך לא ברורה עמדתם לגבי נושאים אחרים הקשורים לזה.
שולץ :- סיים בצינונו שככל שמרבים לדבר בפומבי כן עלולה לבוא הקשה בעמדת הסורים.
ארנס :- ציין שיעלה בארץ בשיחותיו עם רוה"מ והשרים, החשיבות שהמזכיר מייחס לקיום
השיחות עם הצוות הכלכלי.



סיני

מהי רמת שיתוף המידע עם ישראל
במהלך המסע
במהלך המסע

ט ו ט ס ש נ ר ק

דפים..... מחזור..... דפים

סוג כסחוני... טמנה...

דחיסות... כהול/לבוקר...

תאריך וזי"ח... 051700 נוב

מס' מברק.....

אלו

המטרד

55

סמכ"ל יגר. יוחנן מנור

דע: מאו"ר. מצפ"א

סנטור מוינהאן

1. הסנטור מודה עבור ההעברה למלון המלך דוד.
2. עגישות רוה"מ וממרוה"מ ושה"ח - אושרו
3. הסנטור הודיע בנפרד שלא יוכל חוזר לא יוכל להשתתף בארועי האוניברסיטה הפתוחה. כמו-כן טרם נתן אישורו להשתתף בארוע מטעם האקדמיה למוסיקה.
4. לא נראה שיתנגד להיפגש עם כתבים אמריקנים. נא לציין מקום המפגש, טעה, מספר משתתפים וכו'.
5. טרם קבלנו אישור להשתתפותו בשני ראינות הטלביזיה, "זה הזמן" ו"הלו ג'רוסלם".
6. כנ"ל בקשר לסיור ב"הדסה".
7. חדרון בנושא WZO יבוצע.
8. חוזרים ומבקשים לקבל את הכתובת המלאה ומספרי הטלפון של כל מקום אליו מוזמן הסנטור (כולל משרדי הממשלה השונים) כך שניתן יהיה לאתרו בכל עת.
9. פרטים משלימים לסעיפים 3,4,5,6, בריק לכשיהיו.
10. הסנטור יגיע בגפו.

תודה

לואיז שימרון

ע"מ רחוב אשף 4/אג"מ 2301 י"ח אלמ"מ 3 יוני 1951 הסברה

ס ו ט ס
 1 2
 דף.....מחור.....דפים
 סוג בטחוני גלגל
 דחיות.....רגיל
 תאריך וזיחה
 סעיף מס' מברק

בטחון
43

ניו יורק
12

המסר
38

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רה"מ דובר צה"ל. דע; ניו יורק
 סקירה עתונות ליום ראשון 4 נובמבר 84.

Editorials

***Wash. Post-"Israeli-Lebanese Talks"-11/4-Israel and Lebanon are to open talks Monday on the terms for withdrawal of the troops left over from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Success would restore to Lebanon a piece of its sovereignty; for Israel it would be a useful deliverance. But the question of the Syrian attitude remains open. Israel demands guarantees for the security of their northern border, these guarantees can come only from Syria. But the Syrians publicly reject giving such guarantees. Could American diplomacy help bridge the Israeli-Syrian gap? The Reagan administration is reluctant to commit more of its prestige to the Lebanese enterprise. The US has a commitment to Israel and a certain connection with Syria. It also has a moral obligation to do what it can for Lebanon. We recognize the difficulties of prescription here. Yet the obligation must be served.

Columns

*** Wash. Post-Jack Anderson-"Soviet Jews: 'Emigration Is over'" There has always been an ugly linkage between the Kremlin's anti-Western spasms and anti-Semitic proclivities. Whenever Russia intensifies efforts to undermine the foreign policy and security arrangements of the US, the Jews who live under their rule pay a terrible price. The flood of emigres continued to ebb under Reagan until it became a trickle. Soviet authorities no longer make even a pretense of giving hope to the refuseniks. In recent weeks, the KGB has told those who apply for exit visas to forget it: emigration is over. Soviet analysts here conclude that the quiet persecution has become official policy. So harsh has the official crackdown on Jews become in recent months that Kremlinologists have coined the work "neo-Stalinism" to describe it.

The Press Reports

Israel Holds 4 Soldiers

Wash. Post-(Reuter)- Four Israeli soldiers, including one young woman, are being held in connection with a rocket attack on an Arab bus in Jerusalem last Sunday. Israeli police announced tonight. Israeli leaders have condemned both the hikers' slaying and the bus attack.

Beirut Hints Delay In Talks With Israel

** Wash. Post-(Reuter)-Karami told reporters today that he hoped his Cabinet could meet in time to appoint a negotiating team and avoid any delay in the UN-sponsored talks with Israel on withdrawing its 12,000 troops from southern Lebanon. Citing difficulties for 4 of his 9 member Cabinet out of the country, talks might be postponed.

ט ו ז
דף... 2... מתוך... 2... דפים
סוג בסחונני
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
מפי מברק

38 - 1
43 - 5
12 - 7

אל:

Seeking To Heal The Rift Between Blacks And Jews

Phil. Inquirer-(AP)-Black actor Ossie Davis and Jewish leader Albert Vorspan say they have renewed the dialogue they began in the early days of the civil rights movement to help restore the longtime alliance between blacks and Jews. "Blacks and Jews need each other. Neither one can achieve their goals in this society without a coalition," said Vorspan, vice president of the Union of American Hebrew Organizations, which represents 780 Reform synagogues nationwide. This was at a three day meeting of leaders of Reform synagogues from New Jersey and upstate New York.

Road To Departure Of Ex-Nazi Engineer: Documents Implicate Rudolph

*** Wash. Post-O'Toole and Thornton- Rudolph lived in the US for almost 35 years, and also designed the Pershing missile for the US Army and supervised production of the Saturn 5 rocket that put the Skylab space station in orbit and 12 Apollo astronauts on the moon. The Justice Department said Rudolph renounced his citizenship rather than face a deportation trial. Rudolph continues to collect the federal pension he accumulated in 35 years with the Army and NASA.

51515

2-1-1 - ארבעה חודשים

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

דף 1 מתוך 4 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחייפות:

תאריך חייו:

מס. מברק: 95/17

אל: המברה, מע"ח, לש"ט סטנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורה, סנכ"א.

לש"ט יגר

דע: רוסינגטון

מאת: פחונרה

News Summary November 3-4, 1984

The Press Reports

Israel Arrests Soldier for Rocket Attack on Arab Bus

NYT-10/4-Friedman-The police announced that they arrested an 18 year old soldier from the crack Golani Brigade on suspicion of firing a rocket at an Arab bus last week. Three other soldiers, including a woman were detained in connection to the attack.

Where Mondale & Reag. Stand on Mideast

NYT-Full page highlighting differing views on major issues. Reagan contends he has restored good relations with Israel and has solid ties with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, though hopes for associating West Bank and Gaza have failed. Construction of settlements in West Bank has continued. Mondale favors a return to the Camp David process. Would become personally involved but not pressure Israel. Has denounced US Mideast policy as "a disaster from almost every standpoint." 10/4

Leaders Abroad Back Reagan

NYT-10/4 Gelb-Gov't leaders in Western Europe, most of Latin America, the Mideast and Asia are quietly pressing hopes that Reagan wins his re-election. The preference for Reagan is strong in dictatorships, strong in the Mideast and restrained in Europe and China. Most like the fact that Reagan exudes power. Some Israelis said they are worried that the Administration's new and strong support for Israel might weaken after the election.

Arab-Americans Take an Increased Political Role

NYT-10/4-no biline-According to Arab-American leaders, Arab-Americans are taking part in this year's election in greater numbers and with increasing sense of purpose than ever before. For the first time, they say, Arab-Americans hold official jobs in the campaigns of Democrats and Republicans. Three Arab-Americans are vice-chairmen of Mondale's campaign, and dozens of others have banded together in support of Reagan. There is doubt that Arab-Americans will ever be as strong as the pro-Israel lobby in the US but Arab-Americans are optimistic that they will someday be able to influence policy. There are now 2-3 million Americans of Arab descent. There are two Arab-American Governors, two Senators, and three Representatives. Jesse Jackson is said to have welcome Arab-Americans into the process. The majority of Arab-Americans are said to support Reagan though.

האריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור פנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

דף 2 מתוך 4

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

97:

מאריך חידו:

מאח:

מס. סדר:

95/17

Terrorism Changes Way World Leaders Live

NYT-10/4-Apple p.1-World leaders are finding it more and more necessary to adopt rigorous measures to protect themselves. In the Mideast, this way of life has been going on considerably longer. Few Moslem leaders ever appear before crowds. But in Israel, despite its intense preoccupation with terrorism, leaders mix freely with the public, even in Arab villages with negliable security screens. A reporter who visited Peres noted that there was no metal detector; he said he had no gun and was permitted to pass. Peres lives in a small house in Tel Aviv and has no dogs, searchlights or electric fences. The Israelis appear to believe that their domestic intelligence is good enough to identify all potential assassins and to keep them away from political personalities.

Lebanon

NYT-special 10/4-The Lebanese gov't went into action to shut down illegal ports that rival Moslem and Christian militias have been operating fro the past nine years. Troops moved into Beirut Harbor and took control of a pier that was in the hands of the Christian Lebanese Forces.

NYT-special-10/4-Jumblat says that in the event of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, several conditions will have to be met before he would agree to the deployment of Lebanese Army soldiers in the vacated areas. He said he would be against any army checkpoints either along the coastal road or in the Kharub. "We still don't trust the Lebanese Army," he said. He also said that those who collaborated with the Israelis "ought to be punished."

NYT-Brinkley 11/3-A Seante Foreign Relations Committee minority staff report criticizes the State Dept. for "deficiencies that may have contributed" to the bombing of the embassy.

Palestinian Accord Sought

NYT-11/4-Reuters-Officials of Algeria and South Yemen conferred in Algiers with leaders of rival Palestinian groups in what appeared to be another attempt to reconcile the Palestinians. There was no indication whether or not progress was made.

US Officials in Mideast

NYT-11/3-Reuters-Shultz met with the Prime Minister of Egypt for an hour on his way to India.

מאריך: _____ הסולח: _____ אישור סנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

ד-ט 4 סתוד 3 97

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דע:

דחייפות:

תאריך היד:

מאח:

מס. מברק:

לשם
הקשר

95/17

NYT-11/4-AP-Murphy arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian officials after a 5-day visit to Israel.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-11/4-Kifner (Garkani, Iran 10/28) In a series of swift, commandlike raids by the Iranians earlier this month, Iraqi troops were dislodged from entrenched positions in Iran and brought the Iranian within six miles of the border overlooking a strategic roadway. The limited nature and goals of the latest raids appeared to mark a change from the human-wave assaults across a broad front that had been used in the past. Western observers believe that the latest raids were largely symbolic to show that Iran was still capable of aggressive action despite increased Iraqi fire-power. There has been considerable debate over tactics in Iran. Yet, there is no sign that Khomeini has compromised his position.

NYT-11/3-Reuters-The President of Iran marked the 5th anniversary of the Hostage crisis by saying that Iran would not hesitate to strike at US interests anywhere. He said the US would have to change its policies before relations could be restored.

NYT-11/4-Pratt-For the most part, the US hostages of Iran have overcome problems caused by their captivity. For many, the memories remain vivid.

OPEC

NYT-Diamond 11/4- Most analysts are skeptical that OPEC will be able to control its prices. OPEC's troubles are clear and many. Many OPEC nations fear political unrest because social programs will have to be cut due to declining revenues. Some feel that OPEC will lose power but will still be a force to be reckoned with.

NYT-11/3 Diamond-OPEC members have a bad reputation and it is easy to see why. As one delegate said in Geneva, "In the US communication is a virtue....But in the Arab world, the opposite is true. Communication is a vice. Secrecy is a virtue." Official information is virtually absent. The best unofficial informer is Harry Neustein, an oil trader.

KKK Was Lost Strength

NYT-11/4-AP-The ADL issued a report that states the KKK has lost about 35% of its membership in the past two years, but that frustrated Klansmen might wage a campaign of terror on their own. The FBI agrees with the report. They say the neo-Nazi groups in the US are also weaker than ever before.

Memories of Vichy France

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

דף 4 מתוך 4

: אל

סיווג בסיווגי:

רשימות:

: 97

תאריך היציאה:

: מאח

מס. מברק: 95/17

לשירות
מס.
הקשר

NYT-11/3-Bernstein-The issue of the french collaboration with the Nazis have never entirely left the nation. The nation is still haunted and divided over the leaders of the Vichy gov't.

Book Reviews

NYT-11/4-E11 Able (Foreign Correspondent for the NYT & CBS in 1950-60's) reviews "Double Vision" by Ze'ev Chafets. Chafets makes the point that the Post Vietnam generation in the US knows little about Jews as victims and mistakenly identifies them with middleclass Jews in the US. As most Jews in Israel come from Africa or Asia, he submits, it is "a grotesque distortion of modern history" to label Israel a Western outpost. He indicts much of the Western press, with the exception of Shipler, for flawed reporting. Chafets does admit that it was a mistake not to let journalists into Lebanon during the first five days of the battles. All told, a catalogue of tragic errors and misjudgements that help explain and possibly outweigh, if not excuse the shortcomings of reporters. Chafets gets an "A" in candor.

NYT-11/4-J.C. Hurewitz (Prof., Columbia & author of "The Struggle for Palestine") reviews "The Land Question In Palestine, 1917-1939" by Kenneth W. Stein. In May 1948 the Jews in Palestine owned less than 2-million metric dunams of land, less than 14% of the area allotted to the Jewish State. This book focuses on the transfer of nonurban properties from Arabs to Jews. The interpretation is fresh yet not easy to read. But the subject is explained well. The Zionist were willing to pay much money to Arabs for their land. The Arabs, many who found themselves in other countries, agreed to sell. Stein makes it clear that not all Arab land owners were Arab nationalists.

Letters

NYT-11/4-Moorhead Kennedy, a former hostage of Iran writes that Safire was incorrect in stating that Carter "dithered for a year before launching his rescue attempt." Kennedy asserts that the strike force needed more training but that it could have worked. Kennedy also wishes everyone would stop comparing Entebbe to Iran. As a matter of fact the Israelis cautioned the US not to do anything foolish to gain release of the hostages. The US should try to understand that such events occur because of a lack of an even-handed US policy in the vexed area of "Arab-Israel."

NYT-11/4-A Reverand states that Shultz is wrong to call for military force against terrorists, especially when civilian lives are at stake.

ITONUT

התאחדות אגודת ישראל - אגודת ישראל

תאריך: 11/11/77 השולח: יאנון אישור סנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

ס ו פ ס
ד.פ.ל. מתוך... דפים
טווג בטחוני גלגל
דחיות... כגזל
תאריך וז"ח
מסי מברק

ניו יורק
בטחון
חמשרד
37

אלי

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל.

סקירת עתונות ליום שבת 3 נובמבר 84.

Column

****Boston Globe-William Beecher-"Showdown On Mideast"** Under Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan a tradition evolved of a succession of ardent American initiatives aimed at pushing and pulling reluctant Mideast actors, by stages, toward peace. Senior officials privately admit that American activism in the Mideast peace process - assuming a Reagan re-election-is about to shift into low gear. The reason, they insist, is not a change of heart, but a realization that important changes have got to occur on the regional state before the Arab-Israeli dispute with its central Palestinian core problem can be solved. Policy makers are drafting plans for modest improvements in conditions and relationships in the area in hopes they will lead to a new opportunity for creative diplomacy. American planners feel that, for a change, the US should stop trying to impose its ideas and its impatience on the region and while encouraging small steps forward, wait for conditions to create a genuine desire by both sides for a more active US role as intermediary.

The Press Reports

US Officials Say Iraq Stockpiles Nerve Gas

Wash. Post-(AP)-Iraq has rebuilt a stockpile of nerve gas and other chemical weapons for possible use against Iran in the four-year-old war, US officials said yesterday. Iraq has consistently denied that it used chemical weapons.

Dramatic Decline In Christian-Jewish Hostility Observed

**** Wash. Post-Hyer**-Nearly 1,000 religious leaders met in St. Louis this week to celebrate the dramatic decline of Jewish-Christian hostility in America and to explore ways to produce further amity. Christian and Jewish leaders alike emphasized the need for cooperation on social and political problems - though not always the same problems.

Mondale Tells N.Y.C. Jews Reagan Remarks Were False

Boston Globe-Wilkie-Mondale, moving to secure support among Jewish voters, yesterday accused Reagan of making "false and contemptible" statements that implied the Democratic Party was "soft on anti-Semitism."

אלי

אלי

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

9087

**

י' צ' א'

1010

**

**

**

איל: נוש, נד: 102, מ: המשורד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 041184, יח: 2000

סודי/מיד

דוון, סייבל

שיחת ממרהימי ושהיה עם מירפי מברק בנצור נר 42

תיקון שעות. להלן הקטע המתוקן:

י' אחרי הילופי הערכות על הנעשה באשי'פי הציג מורפי השאלה
כיצד ינהג
אשי'פי אם יהיה הסדר האם צפויות חידות והסתנונויות. ממדוהי'מי
אמר
שהכל תלוי בנתישות החלפת סוריה. אם תוצה טובל למנוע המחבלים
מלהסתנן
שהח הבהיר כי אנו מצפים שהסורים לא ייילו כחותיהם דרומהי'.

עד כאן

לשכת המנכ"ל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ : שהח, דהמ, שהבס, מובל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, לס, אמן, ממד, מצפא,
רובינשטיין, לבנון, קידר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

110

8446

** N51 *

**

**

**

מל: 110, נר: 42, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 021184, יח: 1500

101/מיד

1007. סבל

שיחת ממרוהים ושהיה עם מורפי נכחו לואיס, הייר, מאק, סאליבן, מנבל, ממנבל, רובינשטיין בן-אהרון, פזנד ונוביק. בתחילת השיחה סיפר מורפי קצת מרשמיו בסידור במזרח הרחוק ובמדינות המפרץ. בערב הסעודית אין רואים קץ קרוב למלחמת איראן-עיראק. העיראקים לא עוד חוששים כבעבר מההיערכות הצבאית האיראנית, וגבר בטחונם שיוכלו לכל התקפה או מיתקפה איראנית. במדינות המפרץ רווחת הדאגה שאם עיראק תנצח במלחמתה נגד עיראן היא תחזור לסורה ולמעלליה משנות ה-60, מורפי עצמו מסופק אם יקרה כדבר הזה שהרי עיראק נסתייעה בערב הסעודית שאפשרה לה לצוף כלכלית בעיצומה של המלחמה שדלדלה משאבי עיראק - מורפי התרשם שהאיראנים לא צלחו בנסיונם ליצור חיץ בין מדינות המפרץ לעיראק. זאת משום שעתה איראן נהנית במפרץ מפחות אמוץ אפילו מעיראק. מורפי סיפר גם כי עיסקת הנשק בין כוויית לבריהם נצטמצמה להיקף של 45 מליון דולר. להערכתו כוויית היתה זו שהחליטה לצמצם היקפה כיוון שידוע שהסובייטים מוכנים למכור נשק למי שמשלם תמורתו. מורפי מסיק כי בין כוויית לבריהם לא התפתחו יחסים מיוחדים מעיפ שכוויית מטיפה לשכנותיה לקיים יחסים עם ברהים - מורפי אמר כי אין סימנים להתרנות איראנית במדינות המפרץ ושאיראן שיפרה התנהגותה גם במסגרת אופאיק. לשאלת שהיה אמר מורפי שהסעודים שומרים על שתיקה בקשר לחידוש היחסים בין מצרים לירדן. באזרח פרטי מביעים הסעודים קורת רוח מהתפתחות זו. בשיחות עם ארמקורסט הציעו הסעודים את מלחמת עיראן-עיראק כמקור דאגתם הראשית. סעיד דיבר קשות בגנות האיראנים. הסעודים גם גילו נכונות לסייע בעניין לבנון. המלך סעד טען שיש לו צינורות ומהלכים בדמשק.

כאן עבר מורפי לדבר על שליחותו. אמר כי בדעתו לכלול במסעו

FORMS 101 וולף ושות'. בע"מ. תל. 316667

844

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

בירות אחרות בנוסף לדמשק כדי לא ליצור רושם של מיקוד השליחות בדמשק בלבד. ממרהים ושהיה הרכיב שבזמנו טען חביב כי ידועה לו עמדת דמשק ושהוא הסתמך על היציגויות הסודיים. מורפי אמר שחשוב שהסודיים יתמכו בהסדר בלבנון. מצרים הביעה כבר פומבית את תמיכתה. מורפי אמר שהוא מעודד מההחלטה על קיום השיחות בנקודה ביום ב' וממהירות תהליך קבלתה. אולם אין לדעת כמה זמן יימשכו השיחות עצמן. באשר לדקת ההחלטה הלבנונית אמר המנכ"ל כי גומאיייל הזמין לחץ סורי על לבנון להענות להצעת המנכ"ל כדרך להתגבר על המיכשול שבדמות כראמה.

מורפי אמר שבסוריה הוא ייפגש עם חאדם ושרעאה. בהסתמך על תקדימי העבר הוא חושש מנוקשות סורית יתרה ועל כן הוא בדעה שרצוי שישראל תימנע מלהציג את תביעותיה הקונקרטיים במפגש בלי לוותר על עמדותיה. שהיה ביקש לדעת האם הסודיים מזדעים לעובדה שמורפי בא לדמשק בשליחות תיווך. מורפי השיב כי הוא עדיין בשלב אקספלורטיבי ונמנע מלהגדיר עצמו מתווך. שכן הסודיים אינם רוצים להודות במפורש שהם מעוניינים בתיווך אמריקאי. למעשה יש מעין בקשה או חצי בקשה סורית לתיווך אמריקאי. ממרהים אמר כי הגדרה זו תופסת אם לא יגידו הסודיים את ההיפך. לשאלת מנכ"ל מה ידוע על עמדת ברה"ם אמר מורפי כי אנו יודעים ששיחות אסאד-צ'רנייקו הותירו חילוקי דעות אף שאין להפריז בהשפעתם על יחסי ברה"ם-סוריה. לדעתו הסובייטים לא יכבידו על הסודיים אם אלה יחליטו לסייע בהשגת הסדר בלבנון.

אחרי חילופי הערכות על הנעשה באשף הציג מורפי השאלה כיצד ינהג אשף אם יהיה הסדר. האם צפויות חדירות והסתננויות. ממרהים אמר שהכל תלוי בנחישות החלטת אשף. אם ירצה יוכל למנוע מאנשיו מלהסתנן. שהיה הבהיר כי אנו לא מצפים שהסודיים ירצו להזיז בוחותיהם דרומה. לואיס אמר כי הוא דואג יותר מחדירות של הארגונים שליחי איראן. דומה שאלה יוצאים משליחת סוריה. שהיה אמר שעיקר הפיגועים נעשים על ידי ארגונים שלא קשורים ישירות באיראן. לשאלת שהיה אמר מורפי שבירדן יש ציפייה לנסיגות סוריה לגרום לחוסר יציבות במדינה. בירדן עדנות וכוונות לקראת אפשרות זו.

שהיה אמר כי בהסכם עלולה לעלות בעיית טיסות הסיווד של ח"א מורפי אמר שלהערכתו הסודיים לא יסכימו לכך פורמלית. מורפי הוסיף שלהערכתו עמדת הסודיים כלפי הסדר בלבנון היא כפי שדיווחה משלחת הפרלמנטרים מהולנד. מורפי הוסיף שהוא חושש מבחינת העמדה הסורית מאמירת דברים במפגיש ובמפורש.

דובינשטיין אמר שזה אתגרנו של המתווך להביא להסכמה מפורשת.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

לואיס הגיב בתוקף שמדפי איננו מתווך אף לפעילותו יש סגולת תיווך. אין להקיש מהסכמים קודמים עם סוריה. עתה ישראל משמיעה תביעותיה מסוריה במפגיע וזה מכביר. יש לפעול דיפלומטית ולנסח העמדות בהתאם. שהיה אמר כי הוא מסכים שהמאמץ הוא דיפלומטי ושיש לפעול דיפלומטית למימוש עמדותינו.

לואיס דיווח קצרות על ביקור ארמקוסט במצרים. פיטגה לא נראית באופק. אין שינוי בתנאי היסוד המצריים לעריכתה. למצרים עניין בפתרון בעית טאבה. עלי ומאגיד הבטיחו לקבל ששון לשיחות מובדאק אמר שאין הוא נוהג לראות שגדירים - ארמקוסט שוחח על היבטים אחרים - כמו בתחום הסחר - שיוכלו להביא לשיפור היחסים. בשיחותיו הבחינו המצרים בין פיטגה שהייתה להוליד הישג תכליתי קונקרטי בקשר ללבנון וטאבה לדבריהם אחרים. ממדוהים אמר ששגריר מצרים הוחזר מתל אביב בגלל מלחמת לבנון. עתה הכל יודעים שאנו עושים מאמצים לצאת מלבנון. מדוע אין המצרים מוכנים איפוא להחזיר השגריר ומעדימים כל פעם תנאים נוספים להחזרתו. - אין למצרים עתה כל סיבה לדחות החזרת השגריר. נהפוך הוא: זו חובתם המדינית - משפטית.

בנצור.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכ, ממנכ, סמנכ, ממד, דס, אמנ, מצפא, לבנון

אל: המשדד + 15
34

ש ו פ ס
דפ...
סדוג בטחוני...
דחיפות...
תאריך...
סט... סברק

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

איגודים ובחירות

מתוך שיחה עם תוך קאהן, עוזרו של ליין קירקלנד:

המונחים הפוליטיים שלהם מעריכים כי התוצאה בבחירות תהיה יותר צמודה מכפי שמראים המשאלים. בניגוד ל - 80, הם מעריכים כי למעלה ה - 65 אחוז מחברי האיגודים יצביעו בעד מונדייל. בניגוד לאירועי הבחירות האחרונים של קארטר, הרי לאירועי מונדייל בא קהל גדול ואתמול בניו יורק היו בהופעה משותפת של מונדייל - פרארו - קומו - קוז כמאה אלף איש, על פי הערכת משטרת ניו יורק. לדעתנו, גם אם כוחם של האיגודים לא יעזור למונדייל להבחר, הרי הוא יכול לסייע למועמדים דמוקרטיים לקונגרס במאבקים צמודים וקשים, כמו באילינוי.

באותו נושא, מתוך שיחה עם היימן בוקביינדו: המשאלים האחרונים מראים חזרה של מצביעים יהודיים למונדייל. הוא מייחס זאת בעיקר לנושא של כנסיה - מדינה. לדעתו, לא יעלה שיעור המצביעים היהודיים בעד רייגן על זה שב - 80 ואולי אף יפחת מכך. היתה הנועה לרייגן בשל ג'י קטון - פאראחן, אך הדבר נשכח, ועל אף מאמצי רייגן - בוש להחיות את הנושא, הוא לא הצליח לבטל את השפעת נושא הכנסיה.


דני בלור

שמה והוא מנכ"ל מנכ"ל מנכ"ל מנכ"ל מנכ"ל

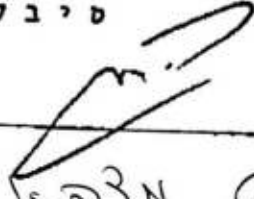
ט ו ט ס
דף.....מחוק.....דפים
סווג בטחוני...?.....
דחיפות.....?.....
תאריך וז"ח, 0930.2.1984
מס' מברק.....20.....

אל - ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

הנדון :- קפטין פיל דור

נספח צה"ל אלוף שמחוני והח"מ הוזמנו להשתתף בטקס פנימי במועצה לבטחון לאומי בו הוענק צל"ש למנהל היוצא של אגף צבאי מדיני במועצה קפטין פיל דור. בדברי הסבר לצל"ש מטעם ויינברגר (אשר הוקראו על ידי באד מקפרליין) צויין בין היתר במפורש תרומתו של דור לשיתוף הפעולה האסטרטגי ישראל - ארה"ב. בשיחה קצרה לאחר הטקס סיפר מקפרליין לשנינו שעסקת המרגמות אכן תצא לפועל. דור עובר להיות עוזרו של אדמירל ליונס בחיל הים ומחליף אותו קצין אחר מחיל הים, בטס שטרק.

ס י ב ל



לכה רכה שבהט
ממק רם אמן
6 4

ס 1 8 8 1 8

97...מסוף...דפים

...גליל...כחונני

...דחיות...גיל

מאריך 021400, 11

...33...מס' מברק

אלו

המסרד

ממכ"ל, מצפ"א.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - NOVEMBER 2, 1984

Q: The Israeli Embassy in Washington is saying that Israel had already initiated contacts with the US administration to receive more financial aid?

A: I do not know what formal discussions may have taken place. I think that in terms of the formal aid process that is quite clear as to where we are and I am not aware of any change beyond what we have already talked about before.

Q: This came right after the report saying that the US transferred already \$2 billion dollars?

A: That was the disbursement of the already approved funding. I am not aware of a request for further funding at this time.

צפונות

למה רבה לרבה מנה מנה סנה מנה
מנה מנה מנה מנה מנה מנה

ס ו ש ס

דף.....מחור.....דפים
סווג בסחונני...
דחישות.....
תאריך וז"ח... 84
מס' פנק... 26

סמנכ"ל יגר. יוחנן מנור.

סנטור מוינתאן.

1. קבלנו ההתחייבות הכספית בחודה.

2. יירכש כאן כרטיס טיסה וושינגטון-ת"א בלבד, במחלקה ראשונה. הסנטור ממשיך מהארץ לאירופה ומשרדו דואג לרכישת כרטיס ת"א-אתונה וההמשך.

3. הסנטור מאד היה רוצה להתאכטן במלון המלך דוד, ואם כי ידוע לו על ק"פ לכבודו בהילטון והסידורים שכבר נעשו שם, מעדיף אח מלון המלך דוד אם רק ניתן. הודיעונו-נא.

4. מבקש להיפגש בימים ב', ו-ג' עם רוה"מ וממרוה"מ ושה"ח.

5. מאשר השתתפות בא"צ עם יו"ר הכנסת ב-13/11.

6. קבל הזמנה ישירה מטדי קולק להשתתף בא"צ מטעם האוניברסיטה הפתוחה ולשאת הנאום העיקרי בה ב-12/11. ארוע זה מתבגש עם בקשת מנור להשתתפותו באותו מועד בקונצרט האקדמיה למוסיקה בעין כרט, בהשתתפות טדי קולק.

7. יתכן ותתקיימנה פגישות נוספות יזומות ע"י קהילת המודיעין כאן עם עמיתיהם בארץ. הודיעו-נא על כן בחוזר מועדי הפגישות שנקבעו עם רוה"מ וממרוה"מ לתאום לוי"ז.

אודה על קבלת הבהרות וחשובות לסעיפים 3,4,6,7 בחוזר.

שבת שלום

לנאיז שימרון

שבת שלום רבה מנור. אהבה ואהבה
טקס ו/אמר

דפיס 3 מתוך 1
סיכום בשחוני
תאריך: 6/1
מס. מברק: 6/1

אל: המכרה, סע"ת, לש' סמנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורה, סגמ"א.
לש' יבר
רע: רוטינגטון
מאת: ערונוח

News Summary November 2, 1984

Editorials

NYT "Reagan is Our Best Hope for a Strong Foreign Policy" A strong independent Israel is a paramount US interest, and a vote for Reagan is the surest way to protect that interest. Was it not the Carter-Mondale team that termed the West Bank "Palestine" in a UN vote? Mondale now says he supports Israel and maybe he does but whatever he thinks or believes, he cannot deliver.

ND "Keeping OPEC on the Defensive" The oil importing countries of the West have every reason to rejoice over the tremors that are rattling OPEC. The US still needs to conserve though. The best way for the US to avoid becoming overly dependent on the Mideast is to keep conserving even if the price of oil keeps dropping.

EW "Looking for a Deal" There's a glimmer of hope in the Mideast because negotiators will soon sit to discuss the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Both countries would benefit but reaching a deal will be extremely tough. The Israelis will not budge until there is some sort of military force to replace them in order to prevent PLO type raids, which compelled the Israelis to attack in the first place. That position is perfectly right, no nation, especially Israel, can leave its flank naked to its enemies. The question is, who will do the replacing? The UN force is too small and weak to stop the PLO. There is no telling what Syria will do after the pullout, they might rush in, which is what the Syrian M.P. said yesterday. The US can't mediate but they should help leave lines of communication opened.

Columns

NYT-Hertzberg "Behind Jews' Political Principles" Rabbi Hertzberg believes that the Jews will continue to vote with the "have-nots" this year, as usual. Signs that some Jews will vote only with their pocketbooks and tolerate the emergence of a "Christian America" which strongly supports Israel, is troubling, but the minority. Part of the Jewish success in the US has to do with the Jewish moral passion for fighting for others. No one who remembers the founding of Israel-the political and moral reasons that made that act necessary can stand by and watch Israel's meaning traduced by the right.

NY-Nelson "Seirut: An Anniversary of Bitterness" Lots of people lost in Lebanon. It wasn't Reagan and the gang. They lost nothing and all they

3 2

:אל

סיכום בטלפוני

:97

תאריך תחילת

6/14

מס. מנדט

:מנד

There was alot of talk. Some Marines could have gone to Israel instead of to Germany to be treated after the bombing. But Reagan and the gang thought it would make hard feelings with other countries. Life must not mean much to these people.

The Press Reports

Syria Backs Israel-Lebanon Talks

NY-11/12 (photo of Khaddam) Syria said it welcomed the announcement that talks would begin between Israel and Lebanon. But it ruled out, for what it said was a final time, a longstanding request by Israel that Syria guarantee the security of Israel's northern border. Khaddam reminded the world that he never stopped anyone from traveling through Syria to fight the Israelis. There has been an increase in the number of Palestinian guerillas who have tried to infiltrate Israel from east Lebanon. Khaddam and Lebanese leaders have been discussing plans to head off secretian strife once the Israelis withdraw. (see ND-AP; DN-comb)

US Will Not Mediate

NY-Fridman-Murphy told Peres he will not commit the US to mediate in the Israeli-Lebanon talks at the request of Israel. A senior Israeli official said Israel wants the US to gain guarentees from Syria in respect to Israel's northern border because one agreement without the other "is invalid." The US is reluctant to get involved until it is sure what the Syrian position is. Also the US does not want to be involved in a failure at this time. An informal with Syria might prove acceptable to Israel. None of the Israeli policy makers have any doubts that these negotiations will be a long, drawn-out process, with the odds against success very high.

Arabs Convicted in Israel

ND-combined-An Israeli military court convicted two young Arab men-a Lebanese and a Palestinian-of murder in an attack of a crowded market in Jerusalem last April. The prosecutor is seeking life sentences.

Mondale in NY Talks About Anti-Semitism

NY-p.1-Steintraub-Tens of thousands gathered in Manhattan to cheer Mondale & Ferraro. The crowd booed Reagan when Mondale attacked him for suggesting the Democrats had failed to attack anti-Semitism. In Brooklyn, Mondale brought up the subject of the Reagan administration selling AWACS to the Saudis. Mondale said many anti-Semetic comments were voiced during the AWACS debate. (see NY-2-Artz)

ד' 3 סיוון 3 97

:לח

סיוון בשחוני:

רמ"מ:

:97

משרד חוץ:

:RND

מס. מברק:

מס. מברק

Second Attack on Temple in Brooklyn

NYP-Stevens-Passbyers stomped out a blaze set in the doorway of a Brooklyn synagogue last night. This was the second attempt to attack a synagogue in the same neighborhood in a week. There was no damage in this attempt.

Israel Museum Fundraiser-

NYT-Brosnan-Moey guests attended a fund-raiser for the Israel Museum. The institution will soon start a contemporary art collection.

Yiddish Theater in NY

NYT-Gussow 10/31-The Two Kuni-Lemles, a play by Abraham Goldfaded recieved a positive review.

Cartoons

NY-Evers-An Israeli soldier stands at the check out counter of a Lebanese hotel. A huge Syrian soldier asks the Israeli "Carry Your Bag out, sir?"

Letters

WSJ-Marle Thorpe, Pres. Foundation for Middle East Peace writes that the WSJ should be embarrassed by Arik Sharon, as thoughtful Israelis are. Israel did not invade Lebanon to get the PLO out but to remove any barriers towards Israeli annexation of the West Bank. Israel is the major obstacle to peace for it will not allow the Palestinians a homeland.

US-Saudi Business-Magazine Editorial

The Nation 10/6-"Saudi Arabia: Biased Business" A recent report on the US-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation by the General Accounting Office offers a rare glimpse into the cultural clash inherent in the US-Saudi "special relationship." The most visible problem concerns the Saudi attitude towards women. The GOA also looked into the question of whether American working for the joint commission were in violation US laws on the Arab boycott of Israel. One US official said "his group would not order from a company if it knew it was on the boycott list."

ITONUT

מאריך: 204 הסולח: 27/10/97 מאיור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

מס. מברק: 204

ס 1 2 3
 ד... ד... ד...
 סווג בטחוני... גלגלי...
 דחיסות... רגיל
 תאריך 02-11-84
 מ... מ...

בטחון	ניו יורק	המערב
27	8	24

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוח"מ, דובר צה"ל, דע: ניו יורק
 סקירה עתונות ליום שישי 2 נובמבר 84

The Press Reports

Kahane May Lose Immunity

Phil. Inquirer-(Reuters)-Kahane may be stripped of his parliamentary immunity, which could expose him to prosecution for praising a rocket attack on an Arab bus in Jerusalem on Sunday that killed one Arab and injured 10. Israeli Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir instructed police to investigate whether Kahane's comments violated a law against praise of terrorist acts, a Justice Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Israeli Army Court Convicts Two Arabs In Fatal Attack

Phil. Inquirer-(Reuters)-A military court yesterday convicted two Arabs of killing an Israeli and wounding 47 other people in an indiscriminate gun and grenade attack on Jerusalem shoppers on April 2.

Syria Backs Israeli Pullout

Wash. Times-(wires)-Syria gave its blessing yesterday to UN-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal negotiations but refused to guarantee it would not take over the Israeli positions in southern Lebanon. Syrian Vice President Abdel Halim Khadeam said he coupled approval with a threat of renewed Moslem guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops occupying the southern part of the country should the talks founder.

A Bittersweet Victory For Israel

** Christian Science Mon.-(Curtius)- The announcement that Israeli and Lebanese Army officers will begin talks Monday on an Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon is a bittersweet victory for Israel. Bitter, because the structure and location of the talks are a sharp reminder of how dramatically Israel's position has been enhanced since Israel invaded in June 1982. Sweet, because this is a concrete step toward ending an occupation that has cost the Israelis dearly in lives, money, international prestige, and internal morale. There is no guarantee that the talks will result in an agreement between the two parties.

Shultz Praises Critical Envoy

** Wash. Post-(UPI)-Shultz yesterday praised the American ambassador in Israel despite his criticism of Reagan's Middle East peace plan. The State Department initially said on Wednesday that the comments were troubling and of concern to the administration. But yesterday, the Dept. declined to comment on the substance of the remarks and sought to close the matter by showing confidence in the ambassador.

ט 7 8 9

ט 7 8 9

ט 7 8 9

ט 7 8 9

ט 7 8 9

ט 7 8 9

ט 7 8 9

24 - א'
27 - ב'
8 - ג'

אלו

Mondale Warns Jews On Reagan's 'Friends'

***The Sun-Schwerzier-Appealing to Jewish voters to support his presidential candidacy, Mondale yesterday condemned anti-Semitism and said that "friends" of Reagan "threaten to unleash an orgy of intolerance in our land." Mondale said that the president's political support from fundamentalist "electronic intolerants" and "preachers against pluralism" threatened religious freedom. Mondale pressed his own record as a foe of bigotry and a defender of Israel and charged that Reagan would, if reelected, seek to cross the lines separating church and state in this country and would support arms sales to the enemies of Israel. Mondale's speech was before a group of senior citizens at the Young Men's Hebrew Association in the Brighton Beach section of Brooklyn, and was one of his most forceful statements on religion and politics and a concerted refutation of a suggestion made by Reagan last week that the Democrats were "soft" on anti-Semitism.

Jewish Vote For Mondale Predicted

***Chicago Tribune-(wires)-The Jewish vote, despite earlier appearances of growing support for Reagan, likely will be cast decisively in favor of Mondale, a spokesman for a leading Jewish organization predicted Thursday. Howard I. Friedman, president of the American Jewish Council, said Jews appear to be supporting Mondale by a wide margin. He cited two polls conducted recently in New York and California which showed Mondale leading Reagan among Jewish voters by more than 40 percentage points.

אזרחות

התאחדות היהודית
בני ברק
מחלקת חינוך
תאריך וז"ח

8445

**

NSI

**

**

**

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שטר

אל: ווט, נר: 50, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תח: 021184, רח: 1500
נד: בקור

שמוד/מיד

ערן, קניטל

משגי ארה"ב נמסר לנו כי הסנטור פול טריבל TRIBLE והמורשים
דון באקר וביל נלסון ועוד מספר עוזרים מגיעים לארץ בין
9-13.11 לביקור פרטי. רוצים להקדיש רק את 13.11 כיום עדיבתי.
לפגישה עם רוה"ם וממרוה"ם.

אבקש בדיקתך והצעותיך למפגשים נוספים ואנא בדוק עם הסנטור אם
ניתן לתאם המפגשים גם לפני 13.11 ובכך ינתן לנו יותר זמן
יותר גמישות לתאום.

מצפ"א

תפ: רהמ, שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא

דולק ושות' בע"מ, 334967 FORMS

844

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

** 7907

** ** נכנס

** **

** **

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

מחוך 1

דף 1

מחוך 14

טופק 8

סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נרו 32, מ: 110

דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 021184, זח: 1500

סודי ביותר/רגיל

אל: נמרוז נוביק, לנמען בלבד

לשלב נר 41. הסיוע האמריקני.

למור הדעה שיש להעדיף את הכלת נסל החובות על פני הגדלת ה-

ESF כהלך דרכי פעולה אפשריות-

1. להודיע לאינואה שאנו מקבלים את הצעתו בנושא זה. הדבר יחייב

פנייה גם לקסטן שהינו שותפו של אינואה בנושאים אלה. נדגיש

כמובן שהמדובר ביוזמה שלהם ואין מקורה בישראל (בהתאם לשיחתו

של אינואה עם רה"מ' במהלך הביקור כאן).

2. בנפרד מהפעולה הנ"ל ניתן לשוחח עם הסנטור לקסולס- שהינו

המקורב ביותר לנשיא כרי לנסות למנוע תגובה שלילית מצד הממשל.

במידה ויוחלט סופית ללכת בדרך זו, אני מציע שבשלב זה לא

נפנה לסנטורים או חברי קונגרס נוספים: עלינו לצפות כמובן

לתגובה מסויגת מצד הממשל. יחד עם זאת חתימת עיסקת החבילה

היום עשויה ליצור אוירה טובה יותר בלפנינו בנושאים אלה.

לרון.

מ: שח, מנכ, ממנכ, רהמ, דרורי, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מתוך 2

דף 1

סודי ביותר

מתוך 14

עותק 8

** **

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

מל: ווש, נר: 41, מ: המשרד

דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 021184, זח: 1500

סודי ביותר/רגיל

השגריר-לנמטן בלבד

כידוע לך, יעצו לנו מספר חברי קונגרס וכן אישים אחרים, להעדיף

הקלת

נטל החובות על פני הגדלת ה- ESF

בעקבות בדיקות נראה לנו, כי אכן יש לקבל הצעה/המלצה זו. בדיקת

הנתונים

והדרכים הטכניות המועדפות ליישום החלופה היו עודה נמשכת אך

נראה כי

המסלול הרצוי יהיה FORGIVENESS

חשוב לוודא כי היוזמה נשארת בלעדית בידי חברי הקונגרס ואין

מקורה

בישראל הנל על דעת רהמי, ממרוהמי ושר האוצר המיחסים לנושא

חשיבות

ודחיפות גבוהים ביותר

נראה כי סנאטור אינוי, מיוזמתו אמור למלא תפקיד מרכזי בכל

נסיון

בהקשר זה אך יתכן וישנן דרכים אחרות

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2 דף 2 מתוך 2
8 עותק 14 מתוך 14 סודי ביותר

**
** **
** **
** **

**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**

**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**

חשוב לוודא כי כל העוסקים בנושא מיושרים בהתאם

נשמח לקבל מחשבותיך לגבי דרכי הפעולה והצנורות הרצויים
נמרוד נוביק

תפ: שהח, מנבל, ממנבל, רהמ, מצפא, דרוני

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

** 8458

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

** **

מס' 1 3 מתוך 3

עמ' 4 12 מתוך 12

סודי ביותר

אל: ווס, נר: 63, מ: המשלך

דח: מ, סג: מ, חא: 021184, נח: 1700

סודי ביותר / סודי

סיבל

דע: השגריר

לשיחתך עם קרצקו נר 46

לרגל חגיגות הנושאים, וכידוע קרצקו י' מונרג' היטב בחומר, ליהלן התייחסות אליהם כפי שהם נראים מכאן. חלק מהדברים בדעתך לומר לשגארה' י' כאן בהקשרים המתאימים.

1 מצרים:

גם לואיס בפגישה מ'י'מ' רה'י'מ' ושה'י'ח עם מארפי אתמול מסר תגובת מובארק בענין טאבה כ'י'הליכה לבוררות'י' לא תחשב אקט 'שראלי' המחייב ג'יסטה נגדית מצרית, כיוון שהיא מחושבת על פי הסכם השלום.

כניכר הסכם השלום שהיינו, כחוס המו'י'מ' פישור או בוררות, עמדתנו כטובן וכפוף להנחיות ממשיכה היא פישור, המופיע בחוגה השלום לפני בוררות ואין לתביעה המצרית לבוררות כל עדיפות עליו (זאת בנפרד מן השאלה היכן יקוימו השיחות). ומלבד זאת, אין זה משחק של 'ג'יסטות'י' לפני 'ג'יסטות'י' פוצע שיקיימו המצרים את אשר התחייבו כשגריר וכל השאר.

2 לבנון:

דברי קרצקו בענין עמדת הסורים מצביעים לדעתך על הצורך במסקי'ת מו'י'מ' 'נולשה'י' גם מצדנו, בהקשר נוכחותנו במקרה

?

1917

1917

1917



U C



the first one is the
year 1950-1951

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

מתוך 3
מתוך 12

דף 2
עותק 4

במיוחד

3 ועש"ן

4 ירמוך

5 אגני המצון

**
** **
** **
** **
** **
**
**

**
**
**
**
**
**
**

במשרד לא ידוע על הכרזות לבנוניות בקשר לוועש"ן. אף כי
10 עדים בכך. (ההערה ודאי תישקל בהכנות למו"מי הצבאי). במשך
לאזננסו צדקת כי מזה זמן רב אין אונטסו ממלא תפקיד כלשהו
ביחסי ישראל לבנון והוא נמצא למיטב ידיעתי מצדו השני של
הגבול.

נחלש דבר בעבודתנו בנושא צורת מפגשי ירמוך. סוכם ברכור
אשתקד שכל צד יפנה לקביעת הפגישות בציוור הנוח לו, אנו פונים
לפני יועת צה"ל בשטוח ע"י צל"א והירדנים משיבים ע"י
האז"ס. לא הסכמנו להשאיר את האז"ס כצנור בגלל ועש"ן.
ופועל יש גם לעיתים חשיבות באמצעות ארה"ב. השבוע היה מפגש
והיה המשך. הקשיים הם בראש ובראשונה מהותיים, ונוגעים לנושא
מרכזי של מקור מים חיוני, וזאת אנו מבהירים לאמריקנים
בפניותיהם.

החשד כאילו העלינו הנושא דק במטרה לאץ הירדנים למגע עמנו
אין לו שחר. נכון שאנו מעוניינים במגע פרקטי בכל נושא, אך
האגנים הם, כפי שציינת, בעיה אמיתית. אשר לאיחור, נכון
כשלתצמו לצערי, בגלל אי תשומת לב גורמים מסוימים, תמהני
שהאמריקנים מעלים זאת כאשר הם עצמם לא עמדו בתקנות הסקר
לאיכות הסביבה שהיה עליהם למלא נראה חוות דעת טריסט. אגב,
נכון הוא שלא תלינו תקוות גמורות בהזוה. מכל מקום, לדעתי

CONTINGENCY אפשרית היא, מלבד המלצות
לשיפור התפעול, התחייבות ארה"ב למימון מתקן במיקום חדש אם
יתברר שצדקנו באשר לליקויים במתקן הנבנה, אך בראת יש לדון
בוועדה הבינ-משרדית.
6. הסכם ההסגרה:

כפי שאמרתי לך בשיחתנו הטלפונית ההצעה שחוציא מכלל העניין
נתי משפט ביו"ש ועזה נראית לדניס גולדמן ולי, אך עדיף אולי
נמכתב לוא"י. באשר להסכם שיתוף הפעולה בעניינים פליליים, ניתן
לא להגביר בכלל שטח תחולה (כפי שיש בהסכמים אמריקניים
אחדים).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1984

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was a particular pleasure to welcome you to the White House as the new Prime Minister of Israel. I truly valued our substantive discussions on issues of mutual concern to Israel and the United States and it was gratifying that our talks reaffirmed the close friendship and common interests shared by our two nations.

Thank you for the handsome photograph bearing your warm inscription. I'll treasure this remembrance of your friendship.

Nancy joins me in sending you and Mrs. Peres our every good wish.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משרד + ניו-יורק

2 / 3

ט ר פ ס מ ב ר ק

ד.פ. 1... מחור. 6... דפים

סווג בטחוני 7777

דחיפות 7777

תאריך וז"ח 10000.1.1.777.84

מס' מברק

אל: לשכת מנכ"ל תחבורה, אשכול, כלכלית, שוהמי, תעופה אזרחית.
דע: שיין, גולדמן, אל-על - ניו-יורק.

מס על דלק תעופתי בפלורידה

בהמשך למכתבי בנדון מה- 24/10, הריני מצרף מכתבים בנושא שנשלחו בזמנו ע"י מחמ"ד. מכתבים אלה נשלחו אלינו בעקבות פניית לטים האוזר, הדסקאי הישראלי, לברור העמדה הרשמית של מחמ"ד בנושא. כפי שעולה ממכתבים אלה, מחמ"ד מתנגדת להטלת מס זה ע"י פלורידה או כל מדינה אחרת בגלל בעיות ביחסי חוץ העלולות לנבוע כתוצאה מכך. באופן כללי, מחמ"ד תומכת בפטור ממסים כאלה ודומיהם לגבי חברות תעופה זרות.

בעקבות זאת, חוזר על המלצתי להשתתפותנו בפעילות כנגד המס.

אנני פסינסקי
ארדי פולונסקי

לה ריחם אצל האמל ריכו בינה לאל ריעינסקי
אוימביות אל ימביות סווי/מאוו

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 29, 1982



2/6

86-50

Mr. Randy Miller
Director
Department of Revenue
102 Carlton Building
Calhoun Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Department of State is seeking your cooperation in an important matter affecting U.S. international aviation relations.

The U.S. Government exempts foreign airlines from customs duties, taxes, fees and other national charges on their aircraft, fuel, and aviation related materials. These exemptions include such items as lubricants, consumable technical supplies, spare parts (including engines) and aircraft stores (including food, beverages and tobacco). The United States obligation to accord these exemptions stems from our adherence to Article 24 of the International Convention on Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944) and to the air transport agreements which the United States has with over 70 foreign countries. In some cases, such as the absence of a bilateral aviation agreement, exemptions are accorded foreign airlines pursuant to a finding of reciprocity.

Governments of a number of countries have recently brought to our attention that their airlines are required to pay state and local taxes on items for which the U.S. Government grants an exemption from federal taxes. Some foreign governments have questioned the appropriateness of imposing these state and local taxes on foreign air carriers in view of the generally-accepted and long-standing international practice of reciprocally exempting such items from taxes. A few such governments have raised the possibility that state and local authorities in their jurisdictions could impose similar taxes on U.S. airlines. A proliferation of state and local taxes would frustrate the international system of reciprocal tax exemptions and thereby significantly increase the cost of international air transportation.

We urge, therefore, that you exempt foreign air carriers from taxes levied in your jurisdiction on items for which the U.S. Government provides an exemption. To ensure that

3/6

U.S. airlines enjoy reciprocal treatment abroad, we recommend that you grant such exemptions only to foreign airlines which demonstrate that state and local authorities in their country exempt U.S. airlines from taxes.

In order to respond to foreign government inquiries, we would appreciate knowing precisely what state and local charges you currently levy on foreign airlines. Such information would be particularly helpful if you would indicate whether the charges are indeed taxes or whether they are fees for services rendered. Information concerning actual and proposed exemptions for foreign airlines would also be useful.


We appreciate your assistance and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Matthew V. Scocozza
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Transportation and
Telecommunication

cc: Mr. Grover C. Jones
Chief, Bureau of Aviation
Florida Dept. of Transportation
605 Suwannee St.
Mail Station 46
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mr. Richard Judy
Director
Miami International Airport
Box 59-2075, AMF
Miami, Florida



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 17, 1983

4/6

Mr. Randy Miller
Executive Director
Department of Revenue
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Fla. 23201

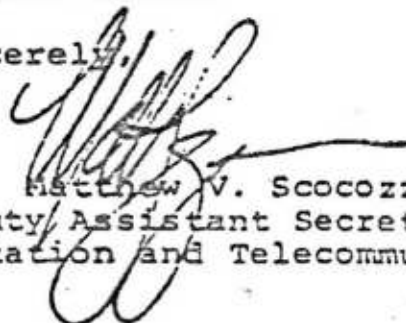
Dear Mr. Miller:

I am writing to you to express the Department of State's concern regarding the recent enactment of a state tax on aviation fuel. In your letter to me of October 25, 1982, you indicated that the State of Florida "...recognized the importance of foreign airlines many years ago...and that the generous tax advantages allowed them have not changed."

Therefore, we were surprised and distressed to hear that the State of Florida plans to impose a 5% tax on aviation fuel, effective April 1, 1983. I understand the tax is to be applied to all aviation fuel sold and not only to fuel consumed in Florida, as had previously been the case. If imposed, this tax will cause serious foreign relations problems unless provision is made to exclude foreign airlines. It may be possible, for example, to provide for an exemption based on reciprocity whereby foreign airlines would be exempted from the tax if U.S. airlines operating to the foreign airline's home country are also exempted from similar taxes.

We would appreciate any further information you can give us concerning this new tax and for your comments on my suggestion to avoid the foreign relations difficulties.

Sincerely,



Matthew V. Scocozza
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Transportation and Telecommunications



Washington, D.C. 20520

August 30, 1983

5/6

Mr. Douglas C. Kearney
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 960
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mr. Jim Smith, Attorney General
Attn: Joseph C. Mellichamp, III
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Legal Affairs
The Capitol, LL-04
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mr. Larry Levy
General Counsel
Department of Revenue
Carlton Building, Room 203
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Gentlemen:

I am writing on behalf of the aviation authorities of the United States -- the Department of State, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Department of Transportation -- with respect to the appeal in State of Florida, Department of Revenue v. Air Jamaica Limited, et al., Case No. 64,035, which I understand is pending before the Supreme Court of the State of Florida. As you will be aware from the record of the trial, I have twice written to the Department of Revenue of the State of Florida to explain how the policies and interests of the United States are affected by state and local taxation of international air carriers. Those letters have been introduced into the record of this proceeding and were relied upon in the trial court's Final Judgment (as amended). The positions expressed in those letters continue to reflect the policies of the U.S. aviation authorities.

The United States is committed -- by statute, international agreement and express policy -- to a marketplace for international aviation governed, to the greatest extent possible, by competitive forces unaltered by governmental intervention. Foreign taxation of air carriers threatens an excessive tax burden on international transportation and restricted access to the marketplace; it may also undermine the evenhandedness requisite to fair competition in the marketplace. Therefore, the federal govern-

6/6

ment has participated in and is continuing to encourage a growing international consensus to promote international air services through reciprocal exemption of air carriers from foreign taxes. As part of this policy, the U.S. encourages the States to exempt foreign air carriers from all taxes, in particular to avoid retaliation by foreign governments against all U.S. carriers in response to the tax policy of only one State. Senate Bill No. 8-A conflicts with this federal policy and the long-accepted international practice it reflects.

Further, as I understand Senate Bill No. 8-A, it is specifically intended to provide a competitive advantage to qualified U.S. air carriers domiciled in the State of Florida. In our view, this objective is inconsistent with the policy reflected in all relevant bilateral civil aviation agreements to provide a "fair and equal opportunity to compete."

Very truly yours,

Matthew V. Scocozza
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Transportation and Telecommunications

אל:

המשרד

ש ל ש ס
ד פ י ס
ס ו ו ג ב ש ח ו נ י . ש מ ר .
ד ח י פ ו ת . ר ג י ל
ת א ר י כ ו ז י י ת . 1500 1 נ ו ב ' 84
מ ס ' מ ב ר ק . 10

אל :- מצפ"א, אירופה 1, מאסוויק, ממ"ד

מארוחת צהרים עם האפטרום השבדי ב-1 נוב'.

הודו

השגרירות השבדית בדלהי (אחת הגדולות ובעלת קשרים הדוקים שם) התריעה לא מכבר על היות המצב הפנימי בבחינת חבית נפץ. כמובן שאיש לא חזה שהסיקים יחדרו, תרתי משמע, דרך "משמר הנשיאות", אך הפריצה למקדש הזהב באמריצר משגה פטאלי. בעיני הסיקים "אין דרך חזרה".

באשר לראגי"ב היורש הוא מועמד של פשרה :

- א. היחיד שמסכימים עליו.
 - ב. כל פתרון אחר מחייב בחירות חדשות לקונגרס שאיש לא חפץ בהם עתה לאור המצב הפנימי.
- השמועות (בעתונות כאן) שמצדד בברית המועצות טרם זמנן. ימשיך לפחות, יבקו של אינדירה. עם זאת :

- א. ההתפתחויות בהודו עלולות להיות שליליות לארה"ב ולא דווקא לברה"מ.
 - ב. היות ראגי"ב חסר צבע ואמביציה (לפחות עד עתה) מפנה העיניים כלפי החוג הטובב אותו, בבחינת ^{מ"ה}מטיאי עצות".
 - ג. הטיפול במצב הפנימי מקבל עדיפות ראשונה ובתהליך ארוך טווח. מעמד מוסד "הבלתי מזדהות" עלול לספוג מכה נוספת שכן לראגי"ב אין הגישה כולל האמוציובלית שהיתה לאינדירה. ממילא כל כובד המשקל עשוי לעבור לזירה הפנימית על חשבון פעילות במישור מדיניות החוץ.
- הערה : בשבוע הבא נקבעו לי פגישות במחמ"ד בנושא.

איראן

- האפטרום מציע לשים לב לעלייתו של קאסם עלי זהירנאג'יד שכוכבו דרך על יד חומיני. מינויו מצביע על שתי התפתחויות אפשריות :-
 - א. ידוע שהוא ממתנגדי "המתקפה הגדולה" (דרום) ומחסידי מלחמת ההתשה (מרכז).
 - ב. תוארו כנציג אישי (שני) של חומיני ב"מועצת ההגנה העליונה" מעמידה בצל את ראש סנגיאני. שנשא לבד בתואר זה ואולי גם מסיר במקצת הלוט מעל הויכוח הפנימי בטהראן סביב "הפתיחות" למערב, שבו נטל ראש סנגיאני חלק פעיל.
- אם תחזית זו של העברת כובד המשקל צפונה מבצרה למעבר ממלחמה חזיתית ל"מלחמות קטנות" נכונה, מבשר הדבר, לדעת השבדי, תחימת קו הפרדה ברור בין "פאסיפיקציה" של המצב בחלקו הדרומי של המפרץ כלפי הנסיכויות, לבין מיקוד במלחמת התשה ארוכת טווח נגד עיראק.

אלי אינדיר
ל.א.ס
עיה ייה סנה 2001
ממ 3 רם אמן אליו 2001

ס ו ק ס
ד... א... מתוך... דפים
סוג בסחונני...
דחיות...
מאריך וד"ח 011200-0 נוב 84
פסי מברק

אלו
המשרד
ניו יורק ב /
בטחון
15 / 3 / 7

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לט' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו יורק

סקירת עתונות ליום חמישי 1 נובמבר 84.

The Press Reports

U.N. Arranges New Israeli-Lebanese Talks

Wash. Post-Berlin-Israel and Lebanon have agreed to open negotiations next Monday on security arrangements for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, the UN announced tonight. "The conference of military representatives," convened by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, will take place at the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) headquarters in the border town of Naqura, the UN statement said. The wording of the announcement permits Israel to maintain that the talks will take place directly between Israeli and Lebanese officers, while the Beirut government can claim they are being held under the UN umbrella.

State Defends Peace Plan: U.S. Envoy to Israel Critical of Timing

** Wash. Post-(AP)-The State Department yesterday defended Reagan's 1982 Mideast peace plan against criticism by the US ambassador to Israel, who called the timing of the plan "abysmal." Lewis also said Reagan wasn't fully committed to the 1978 Camp David peace accords negotiated by Carter. The US Embassy in Tel Aviv said Lewis' remarks were "his personal reflections on the post-Camp David period."

Israeli Leaders Talk Tough On Terrorism

*** Christian Science Mon.-Curtius- In the seven weeks Bar Lev has been minister of police, he has served notice to Jews and Palestinians alike that the government's policy on terrorism and security in the territories Israel has occupied since 1967 has changed. The hard-line Likud govt., was thought to be reluctant to pursue Jews who were suspected of attacking Arabs. But since the Labor-Likud unity govt. was formed, prime minister and ministers of defense and police, the govt. has publicly declared its intention to pursue actively anyone who commits a terrorist act. "Bar Lev is a courageous, honest, decent person," says Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. "his statements are really new. He is a determined person, and I think that he can change things." Bar Lev made a harsh statement hours after alleged Jewish terrorists fired a missile Sunday into an Arab bus in Jerusalem. He said, "We are dealing here with a group..of people who take the law into their hands out of racist, nationalistic reasons - extremists who are willing to harm innocent people."

Israelis Battle Guerrillas; Sects Said Ready For Pullout

Phil. Inquirer-(wires)-Israeli troops battled guerrillas in eastern Lebanon yesterday, amid reports that sectarian militias were preparing for a possible Israeli pullout from Lebanon. Many civilians in Beirut fear a blood bath in the south should Israel, under growing economic strain from the cost of its occupation, withdraw its troops before the Lebanese army is in position to take over security.

סגירות ישראל

דאס צווייטע באנדל...

סוף באנדל...

דאס צווייטע באנדל...

דאס צווייטע באנדל...

דאס צווייטע באנדל...

למ

15 / 3 / 7 -

Israel May Have 20 Nuclear Arms, Report Says

***Boston Globe-(wires from L.A. Times)-Israel may have more than 20 nuclear weapons in its arsenal, although it never has acknowledged it possesses even one, according to the author of a new global survey on the proliferation of such weapons. Israel is the by far most advanced of eight "emerging" nuclear powers, surpassing the nuclear capabilities of earlier contenders such as India and South Africa, said Leonard S. Spector, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace. Spector discussed the conclusions of his report, released a day earlier. "There is a broad consensus among experts in the field that Israel possesses a ready capability to deploy 10 to 20 nuclear weapons." Spector said in the report. Furthermore, he said, "it has to be assumed" that Israel has developed an additional two or three nuclear bombs in the last year.

B'nai B'rith: Church-State Wall Weaker

Phil. Inquirer-Anderson-Recent Supreme Court decisions and govt. actions have weakened the constitutional wall separating church and state, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith said yesterday. "If the wall of separation is not crumbling, it has become transparent," the league said in a 30-page report examining recent developments in church-state relations.

Black And Jewish Leaders Urged To Improve Relations

** Wash. Post-Sawyer-Hyman Bookbinder, the Wash. rep. of the American Jewish Committee, yesterday called on black and Jewish leaders to take action to correct "the damage and erosion" done to the historic relationship between their two communities during the political campaigns of 1984. In remarks prepared for delivery at a Chicago forum on black-Jewish relations, Bookbinder said, "I see the need for the leaders in each community to speak out with courage and with frankness to each of their followers and say, 'Cut it out. Look at the facts. The blacks - or the Jews - are not your enemy.' "

US Reprisal In Lebanon?

** Wash. Times(wires)-A government-controlled Syrian newspaper claimed yesterday the US is preparing to launch an anti-terrorist attack in Lebanon. The Al-Baath newspaper of Syrian President Hafez Assad's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party said in an editorial broadcast by state-run Damascus radio that the Soviet Union would come to Syria's aid if such an attack affected Syria. "The American administration is on the verge of mounting a reprisal operation in Lebanon against what is known in the US dictionary these days as terrorism. This is in the wake of bombing attacks against American military and political establishments in Lebanon," Al-Baath said.

למ

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "למ" and "דאס צווייטע באנדל".

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

מס' 2 תמוז 1 97
סיווג בטחוני: _____
דחייכות: _____
מאריך חידו': 0112-
מס. מברק: 3

אל: הסכרה, מע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ דרו"מ לחקורות, מצמ"א.
לש' יגד
דע: רוסינגטון
מאת: קורנר

2 :211

News Summary November 1, 1984

Columns

NYP- Anthony Lewis "Is There the Will?" (Jerusalem) Israel faces not just an extraordinary economic crisis. It is a test of political will. Will the public accept sacrifice? Will the politicians give up their habit of bidding for voters with economic promises of money that isn't there? Can democracy survive under such circumstances? Those are the real questions of Israel today. Gad Ya'acobi believes that change has occurred in the public's perception of what must be done. Others disagree with Ya'acobi and there is much doubt about public confidence that the gov't will be able to do anything about the problems. Yoram Ben Porat thinks the gov't has not done the job of giving the public an image of firmness or coherence. There is a power struggle occurring in the Likud Party and there is question whether Peres has the strength to hold such a mixed gov't to such tough economic lines. Without that command, Likud politicians may tell the public that it is being bled by Labor.

NYP- Kraft "Danger From OPEC is not Over" The recent price break only announces failure of a policy pushed by Saudi Arabia and forced upon the cartel. A policy of higher prices could emerge if the Saudis come to terms with Iran. So this country should continue to conserve.

Israel & Lebanon Plan Pullout Talks

NYP-p.l-Feron-The UN announced that Israeli and Lebanese military teams could begin talks on Monday in southern Lebanon on the subject of Israeli withdrawal. The conference will also deal with security for Israel's northern border, which Israel has long demanded as a precondition to any withdrawal. Syria will not take part in the talks. But a source familiar with the situation says that Syria will not get in the way. The announcement appears to represent a breakthrough to the end of an occupation that has been costly both to Lebanon and Israel. The role the UN will play is not clear. (see NYP-Berlin; ND-Kroeger)

Lewis's Remarks Irritate US Aides

NYP-special- Reagan administration officials said they were troubled by Ambassador Lewis's remarks, that were critical of Reagan's Mideast plan. Shultz is said to have become very upset. A State Dept. official said his remarks could speed up his departure from the Mideast.

ד' 2 סתיו 2

:אל

סיווג בטחוני:

דרישות:

:ע

תאריך חידוש: 3/2
מס. מברק: 2

:מא

West Bank School Closed

NYT-special-The Israeli military authorities ordered Bethlehem University closed until Monday after three days of rioting. This year will find almost all universities in the West Bank closed by Israeli authorities for various reasons.

Fire Burns Down Synagogue in NYC

NYT-Bader-An explosion and fire severely damaged a synagogue and school in Brooklyn. Fire marshals said arson was the cause. The Yeshiva teaches handicapped children. Witnesses said two men were seen running from the building before the explosion. JCRC announced a reward for information leading to the arsonists.

OPEC

NYT-Diamond-OPEC ended its emergency meeting by releasing a list of oil production cuts ranging from none for Nigeria and Iraq to 647,000 barrels per day for Saudi Arabia, the largest producer. The cuts are intended to bolster sagging prices but analysts do not believe that the plan will be effective. (see Text of Communique On OPEC Meeting-NYT; WSJ-Ibrahim)

Sudan-Chevron

WSJ-Putka, Truell & Wells-Sudan is stepping up pressure on Chevron Corp to develop oil fields in Sudan. Sudan might seize the assets and production rights of a Chevron led consortium if development does not resume. Chevron found oil in Sudan but cut back on development after Chevron camps were attacked by anti-government rebels.

Letters

NYT-Phil Baum & Rafi Danziger of the AJC writes that justice in the Mideast is not what the US expects it to be. For example, if the Palestinian gain a State, some might be satisfied but others would believe that justice was not served until all of Israel was destroyed. Giving Arabs justice will end terrorism. As Shultz says "swift and sure measures" against terrorism will stop attacks.

NYT-Writer states that George Bush tried to shift discomfort from the administration who se inability to assess realities in Lebanon. Only explanation.

ITONUT

ג-1-מרכז המידע
תכנית מידע

תאריך: 11/51 השולח: איתור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

8105

**

**

**

**

שומר

אל: ווע, נר: 11, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 011184, זח: 1400

שומר/מיייד

השגריר.

משפט תל-אזרן ואח' נגד לוב ואשיף ואח'.

א. בלשכת רה"מי נתקבלה פניית עודרכי הדין הישראליים של התובעים במשפט זה, המבקשים תמיכת מדינת ישראל להשפעה על המשל ארה"ב בעניין עמדתו שתוגש לבית המשפט העליון האמריקני.

ב. כידוע לך התובעים הם אמריקנים וישראלים מנפגעי הרצח בכביש החוף, שנזחחה תביעתם בניהמ"ש המחוזי וכן. נדחה ערעורם בבית המשפט לערעורים, מטעמים סותרים של שלושה שופטים נאחד השופטים תהא אם הטורקים אסור על פי המשפט הבינלאומי ואחר דחה הערעור בגלל דוקטרינת "העבירה הפוליטית".

כזכור קיבלת בשעתו מעו"ד אמדקני פסה"ד ושיגרת לנו. עתה הגש הערעור לבית המשפט העליון. היתה פניה של חברי סנט כולל מוניהן וספקטר נבדיפ'ס ושולץ כי מחמ"ד תתמוך בעמדת התובעים. ביהמ"ש העליון של אר"הב החליט ב-1.10.84 להי"ב את המשל להביע עמדתו.

ג. הבקשה עתה, כאמור היא כי גם אנו נפעיל השפעה על המשל לטובת הבעת תמיכה בעמדת התובעים בתזכיר שיגישו לביה"מש.

ד. ניוועץ בנפרד ביועץ המשפטי לממשלה, ובמקביל נודה על דעתך לגבי המשאלה כפי שהיא משתקפת אצלכם.

רובינשטיין.

תפ: שהח, ממנכל, מצפא, רוובינשטיין, משפט, זמיר, תביעות 202

336967 על יולף ושות' ג'מ"ס

10.88

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

8105

**

**

**

**

שמור

אל: ווע, נר: 11, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 011184, רח: 1400

שמור/מיידי

השגריר.

משפט תל-אורן ואח' נגד לוב ואשיף ואח' .
א. בלשכת רה"מ נתקבלה פניית עורכי הדין הישראליים של
התובעים במשפט זה, המבקשים תמיכת מזינת ישראל להשפעה על ממשל
ארה"ב בעניין עמדתו שתוגש לבית המשפט העליון האמריקני .
ב. כידוע לך התובעים הם אמריקנים וישראלים מנפגעי הרצח בכביש
החוף, שנזחחה תביעתם ביהמ"ש המחוזי וכן נדחה עדעורם בבית
המשפט לעדעורים, מטעמים סותרים של שלושה שופטים כאחד השופטים
תהה אם הטרוריסט אסור על פי המשפט הבינלאומי ואחר דחה
העדעור בגלל דוקטרינת 'העבירה הפוליטית' .
כוכור קיבלת בשעתו מעו"ד אמדקני פסה"ד ושיגרת לנו. עתה הגש
העדעור לבית המשפט העליון. היתה פניה של חברי סנט כולל
מוניהן וספקטר נבדיפ' ושולץ בי מחמ"ד תתמוך בעמדת
התובעים. ביהמ"ש העליון של ארה"ב החליט ב-1.10.84 לחייב את
הממשל להביע עמדתו .
ג. הבקשה עתה, כאמור היא כי גם אננו נפעיל השפעה על הממשל לטובת
הבעת תמיכה בעמדת התובעים בהזכיר שיגישו לביה"מש .
ד. ניוועץ בנפרד ביועץ המשפטי לממשלה, ובמקביל נודה על דעתך
לגבי המשאלה כפי שהיא משתקפת אצלכם .

דובינשטיין.

תפ: שהח, מנכל, מצפא, דובינשטיין, משפט, זמיר, תביעות

מחלקת חוץ וקשרים בי"מ על 330667

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - NOVEMBER 1, 1984

Q: Any comment on the prospect of direct talks between Israel and Lebanon?

A: We welcome this development as an important step toward working out security arrangements leading to an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Q: Do we have any reason as to why the Syrians would now give the Lebanese the go ahead to talk to Israel?

A: You're making a lot of assumptions in your question and I'm not going to comment on those assumptions, but to say that the Syrian government should speak for itself and let the Lebanese government speak for itself.

Q: Did the US have any role in arranging or facilitating this meeting between Israel and Lebanon?

A: We have supported the U.N. effort but I am not going to get into the question of what diplomatic dialogue there may have been. It is clear that the announcement is a UN announcement.

Q: Has the US requested the government of Lebanon to restrict air traffic over US Embassy facilities?

A: I don't think we would get into the question of security-related measures that we would take or ask others to take.

Q: Is Ambassador Murphy going to visit Damascus?

A: I don't have his onward schedule but he is in Israel today.

Q: Is he involved with these talks that will take place on Monday?

A: In a broad sense we have supported the UN effort and obviously the issue of southern Lebanon and the total withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon and so on is something that has been of great interest to the US and part of various discussions. I am not going to go into the specifics of what he might discuss here or there. There will not be US participation in those talks.

Q: What about the timing of his visit?

A: The timing of his visit to the region is really related to a couple of meetings that he attended first in Colombo, Islamabad and New Delhi and also in Saudi Arabia.

Q: Do you have anything on the new US-Israeli political-military committee?

A: I have nothing on it.

Q: Do you have some communication from Ambassador Lewis and a transcript from his remarks at Tel Aviv university?

A: Yes, we do have a transcript but we are not going to make it available because they were not official remarks. As we said yesterday that Ambassador Lewis' remarks were personal views about obstacles and missed opportunities in the peace process since Camp David. I would note that he emphasized at the outset of his remarks, which were informal, and made at a university seminar that he was not speaking on behalf of

ס נ ט ס
ד פ י . . . 2 . . . מ ת ו ר . . . 2 . . . ד פ י ם
ס ו ו ג ב ט ח ו נ י
ד ח י מ ו ת
ת א ר י ך ו ז י י ח
9 מ ב ר ק

אל:

of the US government and was offering strictly personal impressions.

Q:What is your judgment of his overall remarks now that you have looked at the transcript?

A:We are not going to try to get into them since they were personal remarks.

Q:Has he been chastised in any way?

A:I would not get into communications between any Ambassador and the Department.

Q:Regarding the talks between Israel and Lebanon - does that mean that we have seen some of that flexibility between the parties we have been talking about the last few weeks?

A:That is up to the parties to demonstrate. The fact is that we welcome this as I have said before and let's see what comes out of it.

Q:Is there any visit expected by the Iraqi Foreign Minister to the US and anything on restoring diplomatic relations with Iraq and the US?

A:I don't have anything on a visit to the US. The state of the relationship - the fact that they've said that they would seek to improve the relationship - we have said for a long time that we would welcome that but I do not have anything specific on a visit.

צפונות

הה דעה שהם לא
מאמין בשינוי
היחסים

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
13TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN
AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
BUDGET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1536 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2361

DISTRICT OFFICES:
28 CADMAN PLAZA WEST
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201
(212) 330-7229
117 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11235
(212) 965-5105

Prime Minister Shimon Peres
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem

Dear Shimon:

It was good to see you again on my recent trip to Israel. Please excuse me for not writing sooner to thank you for taking the time out of your hectic coalition negotiations to meet with me. I'm afraid I got caught up in the press of Congressional business during the closing weeks of the session.

I hope you won't hesitate to contact me if there's any way you feel that I can be of help to Israel in the next session of Congress, particularly on the aid issue.

Cordially,

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
Member of Congress

P.S. I thought you'd like to see a copy of an essay I wrote for The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of Israel's economic crisis and how the U.S. can help that country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPYRIGHT © 1984 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved.

VOL. 75, NO. 222

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1984

50¢ (60¢ Canadian)

By Stephen J. Solarz

THE most pressing problem confronting Israel today is not the imminent threat of an Arab attack but the potential collapse of its own economy. The former can't be entirely discounted, particularly in the context of a massive Syrian military buildup that makes a future Syrian attack conceivable, even in the absence of Egypt's return to the Arab military front against Israel. But the latter is a disturbingly real possibility.

Israel is in the throes of its most serious economic crisis since the establishment of the state 36 years ago. The balance-of-payments deficit reached \$5 billion in 1983. The budget deficit will reach at least \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion this year. It has been financed not by the sale of government bonds, as in the United States, but by the government's printing presses. In August alone, Israel printed more than \$433 million worth of shekels. In proportional terms, this is the equivalent of a \$75 billion increase in the monthly money supply in the US.

Israel's monetization policy has been the principal factor causing inflation to reach an annual rate in excess of 400 percent this year. The resulting inflationary environment has undermined business confidence and is a major disincentive to new investment. Another consequence has been the devastating decline of Israel's currency, the shekel, which is devalued daily against the dollar.

Israel's foreign debt, now \$24 billion, has also become a cause for concern. While Israel continues to service both its public and private debts, its foreign-exchange reserves have declined from a level sufficient to cover at least three months' worth of imports to a level barely sufficient to cover two months' worth. If present trends continue, Israel faces the prospect of running out of foreign exchange by the end of this year.

A number of factors have caused the present crisis. Ironically, the sacrifices that Israel has made in the peace process with Egypt, including the return of the Sinai oil

Israel is in the throes of its most serious economic crisis since the establishment of the state 36 years ago.

fields, have exacerbated Israel's balance-of-payments difficulties. The massive Arab military buildup financed by petro-dollars since the 1973 war has forced Israel to incur billions of dollars of foreign debt by importing expensive US arms needed to preserve its regional military superiority. Furthermore, precisely at a time when Israel's capacity to service foreign debts has diminished, the grace period on the sizable US loans provided after the 1973 war are expiring. Finally, misguided Israeli economic policies, including the encouragement of the importation of luxury consumer goods over the past few years, have increased the deficit and siphoned off badly needed foreign exchange.

Fortunately, the magnitude of the current crisis has forged a consensus among the Labor and Likud parties that a series of far-reaching and painful austerity measures has to be undertaken in the very near future. In the first days in power, the new national-unity government has taken some encouraging first steps to deal with the economic crisis, including cutting the budget by \$1 billion and devaluing the shekel by 9 percent. Additional measures, however, will be necessary. Among the steps being considered are:

- Further slashing of government expenditures by at least \$500 million to \$1 billion. Allocating these cuts will pose very difficult economic, political, military, and ideological choices for Israel. But unless the new government is able to make cuts of at least this magnitude, most Israeli economists would agree that the country's fundamental economic problems will not be solved.

The budget cuts will almost certainly include the elimination or reduction of subsidies on basic commodities and fuel. And any program to reduce the budget deficit will probably have to include some cuts in defense spending. To the extent that the new government can honor its commitment to rapidly withdraw Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, as much as several hundred million dollars can be saved.

fields, have exacerbated Israel's balance-of-payments difficulties. The massive Arab military buildup financed by petro-dollars since the 1973 war has forced Israel to incur billions of dollars of foreign debt by importing expensive US arms needed to preserve its regional military superiority. Furthermore, precisely at a time when Israel's capacity to service foreign debts has diminished, the grace period on the sizable US loans provided after the 1973 war are expiring. Finally, misguided Israeli economic policies, including the encouragement of the importation of luxury consumer goods over the past few years, have increased the deficit and siphoned off badly needed foreign exchange.

- Increasing tax revenues, either by imposing additional taxes or by more efficient collection of existing taxes.

- Imposing a temporary wage-and-price freeze to break the current inflationary spiral. The pervasive system of indexation, which only serves to perpetuate inflation, will have to be abolished or sharply cut back.

- Reducing imports, particularly of cars and luxury goods.

The immediate consequences for Israel of such an austerity program will be great. Unemployment will rise, and the standard of living will decline. Immigration to Israel may well diminish and emigration from Israel increase. But such consequences are inevitable. The only question is whether they occur as a result of planned policies or from an unmanaged financial collapse, the scope of which can neither be predicted nor necessarily controlled. If there is a collapse, a depression would be virtually inevitable. In the former case, the pain of austerity, although substantial, could be minimized and directed in a fashion that would facilitate the resumption of long-term growth rates.

In addition to the steps that Israel must take to put its own economic house in order, there is also an important role for the US to play. Israel simply can't resolve its economic problems by itself without making such draconian cuts as to jeopardize the very security of the state. Some increase in US aid above and beyond what we are already providing — probably an increase of between \$700 million and \$1 billion — will be a vital component of an Israeli recovery. Such an increase will ensure that Israel does not run out of foreign exchange, thereby bringing the economy to an abrupt halt before the austerity program takes effect.

A clear statement by the US government of its willingness to increase significantly its assistance on an emergency basis, in the context of a comprehensive Israeli austerity plan, would greatly facilitate the difficult decisions that lie ahead. Additional aid from the US and a strong and sweeping austerity program in Israel are

30/10/84



שר האנרגיה והתשתית

כ"ה בתשרי התשמ"ה
21 באוקטובר 1984

לכבוד
ראש הממשלה
משרד ראש הממשלה
הקריה
ירושלים

אדוני ראש הממשלה,

1. ב-17 באוקטובר 1980 חתמו ישראל וארצות הברית על הסכם "Contingency Implementing Arrangements for the Memorandum of Agreement of June 22, 1979 between Israel and the United States". הסכם זה נבע מהסכם ההפרדה של שנת 1975 והסכמי "קמפ דייויד". הוא קובע את הדרך שבה ישראל יכולה לקבל נפט מארצות הברית או בעזרתה במקרה של קשיים בהשגתו.
2. ההסכם מציע שמומחים מישראל וארה"ב יפגשו בכל שנה כדי לבדוק את מצב צרכי הנפט של ישראל לאור שנויים בתנאי השוק. למיטב הבנתי פגישות כאלה לא התקיימו ואם התקיימו היו שטחיות ביותר. פגישות כאלה לו התקיימו היו יכולות לפתוח דרכים חדשות לקיום שיחות לסיוע פורמלי או אחר לתוכניות האנרגיה של ישראל, עם מחלקת המדינה או מחלקת האנרגיה האמריקאית.
3. בהתאם להסכם ניתן להשתמש בתוכנית החירום של ה-International Energy Agency (I.E.A). ארה"ב קבלה על עצמה לעדכן את ישראל בפעולות I.E.A בתחום זה. לדעתי יהיה זה נכון לקבל את המידע הזה מארה"ב וכן להשתמש בקשרים של ארה"ב עם I.E.A כדי לקבל מעמד של משקיף בתוך ה-I.E.A.
4. ההסכם הזה תקף ל-5 שנים ואז מחודש לתקופות נוספות של 3 שנים כל אחת, אלא אם צד אחד מודיע אחרת 6 חודשים לפני תום התקופה. יהיה נכון לערוך בדיקה נוספת של ההסכם להחליט אם זה מענייננו לפתוח אותו לשנויים.
5. אשמח לקבל חוות דעתכם באם הנושא המוזכר לעיל עולה בקנה אחד עם המדיניות הכוללת של הממשלה.

ב ב ר כ ה

משה שלג

העתק: מ"מ ראש הממשלה
ושר החוץ

ירושלים, ד' בחשוון תשע"ה
30 באוקטובר 1984

לכבוד
מר משה שחל
שר האנרגיה והתשתית
ה ק ר י ה
י ר ו ש ל י ם

למטה שלום,

קראתי בעיון ובעניין את מכתבך מיום ה-21 באוקטובר 1984.

הנושא נראה לי חשוב ביותר ולכן ראוי לבדיקה המחודשת אשר הצעת.
ברט, מטכתבך איני למד האם ההסכם מאפשר פתיחה לשינויים או שמא בפני
הצדדים עומדת רק חבריה בין הידוש אוטומטי לבין ביטול.

מאחר וניתן באמצעות מימוש ההסכם לפתח מערך נוסף של קשרים עם
המימשל -- וזאת בתחום החיוני של פיתוח אנרגיה -- ומאחר ונראה כי ניתן
באמצעותו לפתח קשרים גם עם ה-I.E.A., הייתי מציע לקיים בדיקה פנימית
הן לגבי האופציות המשפטיות והן לגבי הצרכים המדיניים והכלכליים
הרלבנטיים. הייתי שמח לו לקחת על עצמך לקיים בדיקה כזו ולזמן לצורך
כך את כל הגורמים הנוגעים בדבר. את שטרדי יוכל לייצג נמרוד נוביק.

בתודה ובברכה,

שמעון פרס

ירושלים, כ"א כחשון תשמ"ה
16 בנובמבר 1984

12.17.84

אל : ראש הממשלה
שר האנרגיה והתשתית
מאת: מ"מ רה"מ ושה"ח

הנדון: אנרגיה - מגעים עם ארה"ב

א. אני מתייחס למכתבו של שר האנרגיה והתשתית מיום 21.10.84 אל ראש הממשלה עם העתק אלי בנושא הנדון.

ב. אנו מחייבים, כמובן, מגעים עם ארה"ב והרחבת היחסים בכל תחום, לרבות תחום האנרגיה.

ג. יחד עם זאת הובעו במשרדנו ספקות באשר לצורך בשימוש בהסכמי 22.6.79 ו-17.10.80, שעניינם הסדרים בשעת קשיים לישראל באספקת נפט לשם כך. נכון הוא שמבחינה משפטית יש מקום לקיום המפגשים שנתיים בהתאם להסכמים. מטרת המפגשים (סעיף 3 להסכם 1979 וסעיף 18 להסכם 1980) היא בחינת דרישות הנפט של ישראל ומצבה נוכח תנאי השוק. הובעו במשרדנו חששות כי הדבר יפורש איפוא ע"י האמריקנים כמכוון לדרישות בתחום האספקה.

בהנחה כי אין כרגע קשיים מהותיים באספקת נפט, יש מקום לאיזכור פורמלי של המפגשים לפי ההסכמים תוך "אי קיומם בהסכמה הדדית" - אך את היחסים בתחום האנרגיה ניתן להרחיב מחוץ לתחום ההסכמים.

ד. את המוצע באשר למגעים נוספים, לרבות בנושא IEA, ככל שאנו מעוניינים בו, ניתן לבחון באמצעות שגרירותנו בושינגטון לפי תדרוך מתואם בין משרדינו, ולהחליט לגבי ההמשך לאור תוצאות גישושיה של השגרירות.

ה. בדיקת תוקף הסדרי 1980 ניתן כמובן לערוך פנימית במישור המקצועי בחודשים הקרובים כדי לבדוק אם יש מקום לשינויים, ולפי תוצאות הבדיקה לשקול פניה לאמריקנים (רק אם יש צורך בכך). הסכם 1979 כידוע תקף עד 1994.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

יצחק שמיר

העתק :
המנכ"ל
המשנה למנכ"ל
היועץ המשפטי
סמנכ"ל כלכלית



שר האנרגיה והתשתית

כ"ט בכסליו תשמ"ה
23 בדצמבר 1984

אל: ראש הממשלה

מ"מ ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ

מאת: שר האנרגיה והתשתית

הנדון: אנרגיה - מגעים עם ארה"ב

בתשובה למכתב מ"מ רה"מ ושר החוץ מיום כ"א בחשון התשמ"ה 16 בנובמבר 1984.

מקובל כי נושאים שאין הסכמה לגבי חיוניות העלאתם בפני אנשי ממשל אמריקאים, לא ידונו במפגשים עמם.

בהזדמנות זו הנני להזכירכם כי באמצע ינואר הקרוב אפגש עם שר האנרגיה של ארה"ב מר דונלד הודל, מושינגטון, לפי הזמנתו בפגישה זו נדון בנושאים שוטפים בתחום האנרגיה.

בכבוד רב


משה של

דו... 1... מחון... 2... דפים
סוג... בסחוני... סודי
דחירות... רגיל

אלו:
המשרד

תאריך וז"ח... 1400... 31 אוק' 84
מס' מברק... 456

אל - : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

סוריה - זווית הראיה על נסיגתנו מהדרום ועל הקשר הירדני - פלסטיני (ערפאת) - הערות

1. משיחנת עם גורמים במחמ"ד ומקריאת חומר העובר אותי, נראה לי שקיימות 2 מערכות של שיקולים סוריים מנוגדים באשר להסדר נסיגתנו מהדרום.
2. המערכת של השיקולים השליליים, מבלי שיסתרו את דברי פלטרוא בפני כנס NAJCRAC (מברק ענבר מניו יורק 870 מ 29), היא כדלקמן:
 - א. יוצר וצף לראשונה שיטוריאלי שיעי (של כמליון שיעים). הסורים עלולים למצוא עצמם פנים אל פנים מול תופעת הטרור האיראני, והשפעתו על המתרחש בעדה השיעית קפרט והמצב בלבנון בכלל. שיקול זה אינו זר לג'ומאייל ואולי גם נוגע בנצח לדרוזים עם כי ג'ומבאלט ישמח בתזמנות זו של הנסיגה להתפשט לעבר הים.
 - ב. הדבר ייזקף ביון השאר, כאשראי לארה"ב ובעקיפין לטיעונו של חוסין (יותר בעבר ופחות בהווה) וה"מתונים" הערבים בזכות ההליכה או שת"פ עם וושינגטון.
 - ג. עלול להשאיר "שעם מר" אצל בעלי בריהם בטהראן ובטריפולי (קדאפי) לסכך את המצב במה שנותר מ"חשיית הסרוב".
 - ד. יימקד את ההתענינות והטיפול (מצד ארה"ב ו"המתונים") בנושא "האפציה הירדנית" הטנואה על הסורים. אין גם לשכוח שבמתן כתף להסדר בדרום עשויים הסורים להקל במידת מה על יחסי מצרים ישראל, שכן אחד מהתנאים המצרים להפסדה ימולא ובכך אין לדמשק כל ענין.

3. מאידך, קיימת גם מערכת של שיקולים חיוביים שאינם פחות משקל.

- א. הסורים במתן "אזור ירוק" ללבנון להתקדם על פי השלד שצייר פלטרוא, יוכיחו קבל עם שהם "שחזורו אדמה ערבית" מידי ישראל בהבדל אחד (מסאדאת) ללא כל תמורה סורית ובוודאי בלי ל"התלכלך" בהסכם שלום עם היהודים. דהיינו צעד קטן במימוש התזה הסורית שאפשר גם "בדרך אחרת". הסורים, כך מותר להניח, מהרהרים בינם לבין עצמם גם על "תקדים" בענין רמת הגולן.
- ב. באם הסורים אכן מחשיבים דיאלוג עם ארה"ב ובדעתם לחזק את "האגף הסורי" במחמ"ד (מרפיז) הרי זהו הצדמנות להוכיח שניתן לעשות עסקים עמם, ושבסבה"כ הם בחורים לא רעים. אין להתעלם כמובן מהאשראי הסורי שיגדל אצל הסעודים ובעלי הממון האחרים.

ש ו ס ר ק
 ד...?.. מחור...?.. דסים
 סוג בסחוני
 דחיפות
 תאריך וז"ח
 4.5.6... מסי בברק

ג. הסורים יוכלו להפנות מאמציהם לעבר חוסין וערפאת ולטפל ביתר חופשיות במי שמכונים על ידם "מזדנבי ק.ד.". צריך לזכור שהאסטרטגיה הסורית מאז ומתמיד כוונה לטיפול במטבר אחד בלבד ולמנוע יצירת מוקדים בו זמנית נוספים הנוגעים להקצאת כוחות ומשאבים.

4. מכאן עשוי לנבוע סדר עדיפויות של הערכת המצב הסורי, מקנה משקל רב יותר לנושא הירדני - פלסטיני לפחות מבחינת דחיפותו (פעילות הממשל לאחר הבחירות?) והסיכונים - פעילות חוסין - ערפאת. בשעה שסוגית לבנון, עם כל סרועים לראות את צה"ל מעברו השני של הגבול יכולה להמתין קמעה, הסורים, גם אם לא קשיגו את כל יעדיהם שם, אין לזלזל במה שהושג על ידם עד עתה: בטול הסכם השלום, הוצאת הכר"ל (קרי ארה"ב), הסגת צה"ל - לא בכל מחיר.

5. מסקנה אפשרית מכך שהסורים גם אם יקבלו פחות או יותר את השלד המוצע לדרום, "יסחבו" את התהליך ככל שיוכלו ויפקחו עין בו זמנית על הנעשה בעמאן. יש לזכור שעם כל החשיבות של לבנון, הוצאת הקלף הפלסטיני מידיהם היא בבחינת קטסטרופה.

6. נראה לי שאם ההגיון הנ"ל תופס אפשר לצעדו של חוסין לעבר מצרים סגך את המצב מבחינת הסורים - שאכן קיימת "מזימה מצרית - ירדנית - ערפאתית" בהסכמת ישראל וארה"ב להנחית "נוק אאוט" לסורים. הדיבורים (בנתיים ללא כיסוי) על כינוס המלי"פ בירדן הן בבחינת "נורה אדומה" נוספת.

7. בהקשר זה מסתכלים מספר גורמים כאן על חוסין בחדשו את יחסיו עם מצרים, כמי ש"ירה מהמותן ובעצם (כמעט) החטיא". הערכתם היא שבדרך כלשהיא הוא אמנם דאג להודיע לעמיתיו (סעודיה ועיראק) אך ב"חצי פה" ובערפול כוונותיו. איש כמובן מהנ"ל לא יקום ויוקיעו ברבים על כך אולם יש הטוענים על הדרך והעיתוי. מצדדי קדושת מוסד הפסגה הערבית מצאו עצמם נבעטים על ידי חוסין. אם אמנם יסחבו שלא ימצאו ממשיכי דרך לעבר קהיר הרי שחוסין נטל על עצמו סיכון ללא לקבל כל תמורה בעדו. ספק אם המצרים יחגשו לעזרתו כשיזדקק להם.

אלי אבידן

שיהיה רחמי עליהם
 א.ל.ל.

סגירות ישראל - רוסינגטון

אל:

המשרד

ניו יורק

בטחון

451

187

429

ס ז ש ט
ד.ף.1...מחון...2...דפים
טרוג בטחוני ג.ל.ג.
דחיפות...הגיל.
תאריך וז"ס 1200-10-84
מס' מברק

אל: מצפ"א, הסברה, ממנכ"ל, חעי"ת, יגר, לשי רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל דע: ניו יורק

סקדרת יחונות ליום-רביעי-31 אוקטובר 84.

The Press Reports

Israeli Parliament Condemns Terrorism

Wash. Post(wires)-Israel's parliament condemned terrorism, Jewish or Arab, and urged the security services to take immediate steps to root it out. Parliament adopted a strong antiterrorism resolution after a five-hour debate on Sunday's rocket attack on a Arab bus by Jewish extremists in Jerusalem and the shooting deaths of two Jewish students last week.

Israel Blushes As Town Embraces Bantustan

Wash. Times-Neff-One of the more unusual and embarrassing city twinning ceremonies is scheduled to take place today in a Jewish settlement in the West Bank. The cities involved are Ariel, a Jewish settlement and Bisho, the capital of Ciskei, a black homeland created by the government of South Africa in its controversial bantustan program. No country, including Israel, officially recognizes South Africa's bantustans because they are seen as a way of perpetuating that country's racist apartheid policy.

King Criticizes US: Hussein Says He Will Turn To Moscow For Weapons

**Wash. Post-(UPI)-Hussein criticized US policies in the Middle East in remarks published today, saying he plans to go to Moscow to buy weapons since the US refused to sell arms to Jordan. Jordan has decided to diversify the sources of its weaponry, without necessarily shifting from one side to the other. Hussein also said, "Jordan and Egypt have identical positions on the Palestinian problem." He also made it clear that he was "not optimistic" about any moves on the Middle East that Reagan would make if he were reelected to the presidency.

U.S. Envoy Hits Reagan Plan

Wash. Post-(Reuter)-Samuel Lewis today harshly criticized the Reagan peace plan for the area, saying the timing of it was "abysmal" and that it had brought no positive results. Speaking at Tel Aviv Univ., he said it was his personal opinion of the Reagan plan that "the timing was abysmal, the presentation even worse and the results none."

Palestinians Protesting Bus Attack

Phil. Inquirer-(UPI)-Palestinian refugees on the West Bank protested yesterday for a second day against an attack by anti-Arab Jewish terrorists who entered their camp.

ק 1 8 0 2 1 2
 2...9ד...2...תמוך...2...דטים
1100 בטחוני
דחיות
תאריך נז"ח
פנקס

451 - א'
 429 - ג
 187 - י

Jewish Leader Attacks Reagan-Falwell Link

* Wash. Post-Hyer- Rabbi Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress said there is nothing innocent about President Reagan's involvement with right-wing Christian fundamentalists. He told a national gathering of Christian and Jewish leaders that under the leadership of Falwell and others, the Christian right has "placed themselves at the very heart of the conservative movement in America." And, he said, the Christian right has, with Reagan's blessing, "seemed to have taken control of the Republican Party" as well.

Israel's Kol Demama In Outstanding Debut

Wash. Times-Julie Van Camp- The Washington debut of the world's only professional company of deaf and hearing dancers - proved instead to be a powerful evening of modern dance at the Kennedy Center Terrace Theater Monday. The Kol Demama Dance Company, a six-year-old troupe from Israel, offered a stunning array of fresh visual images, athletic daring, polished technique, and piercing emotion.

815115

2-1 ארמון מלון תפוחים גמל מלון גמל

ס ו ט ס

ד... 1... 2... דטים

... 11... בסחוני

... 8... דחישות

תאריך וז"ח, 31 אוק

... 459... מס' מברק

אלו 772N

מס' 101 . 8

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - OCTOBER 31, 1984

Q:Has the Secretary talked to Ambassador Lewis in Israel?

A:The Secretary has not talked to Ambassador Lewis.

Q:I understand that there was a statement and although the Ambassador was expressing his own views - what in particular does the State Department disagree with what he said? Can you comment on if his views were dismal, etc.

A:The fact of the matter is that President Reagan is deeply committed to the peace process, and the various ramifications that we have traditionally outlined and within the perimeters. An Ambassador expressing his opinion that that is not the case is clearly not expressing an opinion in which the State Department agrees.

Q:Did Ambassador Lewis informed the State Department that he is retiring at the end of the year?

A:I don't quite know what his plans are.

Q:Do you have anything on the status of Secretary Murphy?

A:Murphy is in Israel. I do not know if they (he and Lewis) met but they would have met at the airport last night and I assume that this has been a matter of discussion between the two.

Q:Do the ambassadors clear the speeches with the State Dept. or they do not?

A:This one was not cleared.

Q:Are you consciously leaving the impression that Ambassador Lewis is now in disfavor with the administration as a result of this speech or are you trying to leave the impression that this speech or these comments are not in agreement with the administration view but that in general that there is no portend of dismissal or retirement or some other action to come as a result of the speech?

A:The Department has asked for the transcript. I think that will be looked at carefully and one wants to make sure that the reports of what Ambassador Lewis said are correct. Ambassador Lewis has been a key and respected ambassador in the Middle East, but I think clearly there are aspects of his remarks that are troubling to people in Washington.

Q:There was a report that this speech was a prelude to amend the Reagan initiative after elections or to put forth another initiative?

A:I think he would be very wrong to suggest that there is any amendment or dilution of the President's Middle East initiative.

Q>Your statement now is somewhat different now from the guidance I was issued last night which had no problems at all with his remarks.

A:I wouldn't say it had no problems with his remarks. I think after our discussion with Ambassador Lewis - I think the statement we issued last night was trying to do was to amplify what he said and to make the point that his remarks were made in a broader context, that he was talking about lost opportunities in the Middle East for a number of parties.

ס 1 8 8

ד 2... 2... 2... 2... דפים

סוג בטחוני

דחיות

תאריך וז"ח

4.5.82... מברק

אל:

I think the fact is that people here would want to take a look at that transcript and review what the Ambassador said in its overall context.

Q: You say that the President is deeply committed to the peace process and without questioning his intentions, what evidence do you have in mind of late that indicates this?

A: I think that is being a continual diplomatic activity even in the face of intransigence and obstacles. Once again I will remind you that the President at the time he launched his initiative made the point that he was in this for the long haul. Sometimes Americans are criticized for a limited focus on a problem, but that he recognized that peace had been a very elusive prospect in the Middle East and he was determined to pursue it down what probably would be a long road in the face of many obstacles. So he has not been faint-hearted because peace has not yet emerged in the Middle East.

Q: Is there any US mediator or negotiator or envoy now?

A: There has been in the past but there is not at the moment, but I would point out that Ambassador Murphy is currently in the area and Armacost has just returned and Weinberger was in the area earlier - so its not as though there is no dialogue.

Q: The guidance last night left the impression that the State Department felt Ambassador Lewis had not criticized the substance of the President's Sept. 1, 1982 initiative, but the guidance notably ignored the question of timing and presentation of the initiative. Is it fair for us to conclude that those are the issues around in which the people in Washington are interested in checking the transcript?

A: We haven't seen the transcript but I couldn't engage you in a violent argument to deter you from that conclusion.

Q: Is there any question of recalling the Ambassador?

A: I am not aware of any plans of Ambassador Lewis to return to Washington.

11/11/82

אלו הם המסמכים שיש להעביר

ט ו ש ט ט ו ר ה
 דף...1...מחוך...2...דפים
 סווג בטחוני. אטמכ...
 דחישות...
 תאריך וזייח 150, 31. אוק. 84
 מסי מבר...

457




אל: חשב כללי

דע: טנכ"ל אוצר

טמנכ"ל מצפ"ל כלכלית

סיוע 85

התשלום בסך 1.2 מיליארד הועבר בצהריים. כפי שדיברנו
 רצ"ב סעיף 4 בהסכם הסתייחס לקרנות הדו-לאומיות.
 כמסוכס בינבד וגם ביני לבין אגף התקציבים יש להתחיל
 לחשב ריבית של 9% על סך 60 מליון דולר המופקדים מצידם
 ועוד 60 מליון דולר המופקדים מצידנו החל ב-1 בנובמבר.
 באופן טנטטיבי הריבית הינה 9%.
 באשר ל-5 מליון דולר הנוספים אין מדובר בהפקדה מקבילה
 מצידנו. כלומר, הריבית יש לחשב רק על טכוס זה.
 אני מניח שבשבוע המתחיל ב-12 ננהל איתם טו"מ על שעורי
 הריבית הסופיים.
 כזכור, הסך כולו של 65 מליון דולר איננו הכנסה תקציבית.


 הלפריז.

סר האוצר, מנכ"ל אוצר, רה"ט, שמה מנכ"ל האוצר, אר"א
 תש"ל 2000, ביוני, תל-א-יב, רוב. נש"מ

מ א או צ ר מ ל פ ר י ז

ARTICLE IV

Covenant

2/2

457

Section 4.1 Binational Foundations

Israel agrees to contribute not less than sixty-five million United States Dollars (\$65,000,000) of this Grant to four existing United States-Israeli binational foundations, organized for industrial research and development, science, agricultural research and education, for the purpose of capitalizing endowments in such foundations. The endowments shall be established on terms and conditions, including interest rates and Israeli matching funds, mutually acceptable to Israel and A.I.D. Israel shall provide A.I.D. a written report providing evidence of the capitalization of the endowments, including the terms and conditions thereof, within 6 months of this agreement. Should Israel fail to comply with this covenant, A.I.D., at its option, may require Israel to refund to A.I.D. all or part of the amount provided hereunder for the binational foundations in U.S. dollars within sixty (60) days after receipt of a request therefor.

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חברס גלוי

דף 1 מתוך 2

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

האריך היח: 3112-957

מס. מברק:

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, לש" ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"ם לתקשורת, טנצ"א.

לש' יגד

דושינגטון

חמח: עתונות

111-119

News Summary October 31, 1984

Top news story of the day is the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

Editorials

NYT "To Bomb or Not To Bomb?" Shultz has defined but not resolved the dilemma of retaliation against terrorists. There is no sense in bombing Lebanon in hopes of striking those who bombed the Americans. If Syria or Iran is found responsible for abetting the terrorists, they should confront US and international sanctions. Bombing Lebanon won't deplete the number of terrorists. At least the Israelis have the geographic objective of forcing infiltrators from their borders.

DN "The Price of Oil" Lower oil prices are great in the short run. But sooner or later world consumption will rise again and OPEC will be back in the driver's seat. If the West had any sense, it would be investing heavily in alternative energy sources, now, before the next inevitable crunch.

WSJ "British Labor and Libya" Many are horrified that agents of Britain's Mine Workers Union have met secretly with officials of Libya. The mines in England should not be owned by the government. Then British labor might look toward the market instead of to a dictatorial foreign government.

The Press Reports

Ambassador Lewis Blasts Reagan Peace Plan

NYT-special-(Jerusalem) Ambassador Lewis said Reagan's Mideast Peace Initiative was ill-timed "Abyssmal, the tactics of presentation worse and the outcome, so far, nil." Lewis made his remarks at TA University. He emphasized that his remarks were personal and not a policy statement. He said that Robert Stauss, the US representative for the talks was unsuitable for the task. during Camp David. Reagan, he claims, has a less fervent commitment to complete the Camp David Accords than the prior administration had.

NYT-special-The State Dept. said that Lewis "was not criticizing the substance" of the Reagan proposal. The State Dept. was caught off guard by Lewis's remarks. There are reports that Lewis is trying to seek to retire or get reassigned early next year, regardless of who wins the election.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

2 2
מס' מברק

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

רמת סוד:

97

מאריך חתימה:

957

מס' סניף:

AKD

11/5-81

Public Executions in Lebanon

NYT-p.1 Photo-UPI of Members of the Arab Democratic Party being shot to death by a fellow member. The accused men were said to have shot six people in a street battle, a breach of military discipline. (see Photo in NY-UPI)

OPEC

NYT-p.1- Diamond-OPEC agreed on a general formula to distribute price reductions among its members. But oil analysts said the action would fail to affect output or prices in the immediate future. Many see the basic pricing structure as the major problem but that will not be dealt with now.

Natzog Threatened

NYT-AP-A caller identifying himself as a member of the group that attacked an Arab bus this past weekend telephoned the home of the President and said he would be "next in line." Rioting continued in the West Bank as Arabs threw stones at Israeli cars. (ND-combined)

Fashion Show For Israel Bonds

NYT-Pagnozzi-Celebrates paraded clothing at a show intended to raise money for Israel bonds. Lea Rabin was the guest speaker. See photos.

Cartoons

NY-Lord-OPEC members are in a circle all pointing their fingers at one another. Caption reads "OPEC determines which members will cut back on oil production."

Intelligence-New York Magazine

New York-Churcher 11/5-Robert Keith Gray, friend and campaign advisor to Reagan secretly circulated an 81 page anti-Israel memorandum to Arab embassies and groups in 1982, claims a former Senate Foreign Relations Staffer. Steven Emerson, author of a forthcoming book "The American House of Saud: The Secret Petrodollar Connection" writes that the document proposed an elaborate pro-Arab media campaign. Emerson says he received the document from a highly placed Arab lobbyist.

ITONUT

2-1-81 11/5-81

מאריך: 31-10-81 מס' הסולח: 11/5-81 מס' סניף: חתימה:

87.10.84

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized '7' or '7'



מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL

Handwritten notes in Hebrew, including 'תעב' and 'הא/א/א'.

With the compliments

of the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Handwritten Hebrew text: 'מדינת ישראל'

Handwritten Hebrew text at the bottom of the page.



VISIT TO ISRAEL

משרד החוץ
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIVISION FOR OFFICIAL GUESTS



SEN. AND MRS. RUSSELL B. LONG
(D. LA)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

26 October - 1 November 1984

Sen. Long is accompanied by :

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lipsi

Mr. Michael Stern, Assistant

Friday, 26 October

- 17.45 - Arrival at Ben Gurion
International Airport by
Swissair, flight No. 332
- Proceed to Jerusalem
- 20.30 - Private dinner at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Yechiel
Leket (8, Karlbach St.,
Talpiyot)

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Saturday, 27 October

- Guided tour of
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
- 17.30 - Leave for Herzliya Pituach
- 18.30 - Briefing by H. Exc. the
Ambassador of the United
States of America,
Mr. Samuel W. Lewis
- 20.00 - Guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Moshe Gidron, at their home,
(29, Neveh Reim St., Ramat
Hasharon - Neveh Magen)
- Return to Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Sunday, 28 October

- 08.30 - Leave for the North via the Alon Road and the Jordan Valley
- 12.00 - Tour of the Golan Heights (Mevo Hama, Observation Point)
- 12.45 - Lunch at Kibbutz Ein Gey Guest House
- 14.30 - Visit the holy sites on the shores of the Sea of Galilee
- 15.30 - Leave for Nazareth
- 16.15 - Visit the Basilica of the Annunciation
- Proceed to Jerusalem via Haifa

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Monday, 29 October

- 08.30 - Meeting with the Minister of Economics and Planning, Mr. Gad Ya'akobi
- 09.45 - Meeting with the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Teddy Kollek
- 11.00 - Meeting with the Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Ariel Sharon
- 12.00 - Leave for Atarot Airport
- 12.30 - Flight over Israel - escorted by a representative of the IDF Spokesman
- 20.00 - Private dinner

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Tuesday, 30 October

- 09.00 - Meeting with Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
- 10.15 - Visit "Yad Vashem", Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial
- 12.30 - Meeting with the Minister of Finance, Mr. Yitzhak Moday
- 15.30 - Meeting with Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres (~~to be~~ confirmed)
- 16.30 - Tour of the Knesset (Parliament)
- 17.00 - Meeting with Mr. Chaim Kaufman, M.K. (Likud) - Finance Committee
- Evening - Visit the Israel Museum and the Shrine of the Book (optional)

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Wednesday, 31 October

Programme to be confirmed

- Visit Caesarea
- Visit an IDF Naval Base
- Visit Kibbutz Lochamei
Ha'getaot
- Return to Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Thursday, 1 November

- 05.30 - Leave for Ben Gurion
International Airport
- 07.10 - Departure by TWA, flight
No. 803

For further information, please contact :
Mrs. Zvia Shahr
Division for Official Guests
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jerusalem - Tel. 235111







THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

October 31, 1984

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was a pleasure to meet with you again during my recent visit to Israel. I feel it was a most productive visit in reaffirming the close bond between our two governments, and in defining our common defense goals and requirements.

I look forward to returning to Israel at some future time to continue our discussions, and the close and friendly relations between our two countries.

Thank you again, and with warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Frank R. Rowley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Sincerely,".

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7219

**

אצי"ר

שמו"ר

**

**

**

אל: וויז, נד: 782, ט: המשדד
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 301084, זח: 1400
נד: לאוטנברג

שמו"ר/רג"ל

סנטור לאוטנברג-שלך 169

הסנטור נתקבל לשיחה של 45 דקות אצל **דוהמי**. השיחה נשאה אופי כללי. סיפר על יחס הנוחרים היהודים כלפיו ושרוב התמיכה בו באה מלא יהודים. תאר באריכות מאמציו לגיוס כספים ואכזבותיו בענין זה מיהודים שונים ובנדיחות הדעת הוסיף אאלמלא היה יהודי היה שונא יהודים. הסנטור דיבר על המרוץ לנשיאות. לדעתו למונדייל עדיין יש סיכויים ולהערבתו שאלת ג'סי ג'קסון לא תהווה בעיה בהקשר זה ולאיש לא יהיה מעמד אחרי הבחירות. הסנטור הביע עמדתו השלילית כלפי הנשיא נכאן ביקש לא לרשום (וציין ששאלת המפתח תהי'נה הבחירות לסנט. סיפר על המרוץ שמנהלים ג'סי הלמס ופרטי נגד מתחריהם הדמוקרטים ושלהלמס שאיפות לקבל ראשות ועדת החוץ.

מצפ"א

תפ: שהח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, דהמ, מצפ"א, דלמרכו, המד

336967, טל, וולק ושות' כ"ע"מ, FORAMS

10.82

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7219

** יוצא

שמו

**
**
**

אל: וויש, נר: 782, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 301084, רח: 1400
נד: לאוטנברג

שמו/רגיל

סנטור לאוטנברג-שלך 169

הסנטור נתקבל לשיחה של 45 דקות אצל דוהמי
השיחה נשאה אופי כללי. סיפר על יחס הנוחרים היהודים כלפיו
ושדוב התמיכה בו באה מלא יהודים. תאר באריכות מאמציו לגיוס
כספים ואכזבותיו בענין זה מיהודים שונים ובגויחות הדעת הוסיף
אלמלא היה יהודי היה שונא יהודים.
הסנטור דיבר על המרוץ לנשיאות. לדעתו למונדייל עדיין יש
סיכויים ולהערכתו שאלת ג'יסי ג'קסון לא תהווה בעיה בהקשר זה
ולאיש לא יהיה מעמד אחרי הבחירות. הסנטור הביע עמדתו
השליית כלפי הנשיא נבאן ביקש לא לרשום (וציין ששאלת המפתח
תהינה הבחירות לסנט. סיפר על המרוץ שמנהלים ג'יסי הלמס ופרסי
נגד מתחריהם הדמוקרטים ושללמס שאיפות לקבל ראשות ועדת החוץ.

מצפ"א

תפ: שחה. מנכל. ממנכל. רהמ, מצפא, ד/מרכו, ממד

FORMS 10/11 וולף יקותי בע"מ, טל. 336967

בא"מ

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

בלמים

אל: וושינגטון, נד: 832, מ: המשרד
 דח: ר, סג: ב, תא: 311084, זח: 1500
 נד: אלעל

למס'רגיל

בלון

אל-על. שלך 424.

מסרנו שלך לבלום.

הפגישה ב-19 נובמבר נקבעה ואושרה ע"י שני הצדדים ולא חוזר לא
 נ"תן
 עתה לשנותה.

מנבל כלכלית

תפ: רהמ, שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, דרורי, כלכלית, דו בי נשטיין, משפט,
 שרהתחבורה, מנכלתחבורה, שוהמי'תחבורה, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7233

**

11 צ"א

7107

**

**

**

אל: 1105, נר: 818, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, טג: ש, תא: 301084, רח: 2300

?

שמור/רגיל

קניטל

למברקי 663 תיקון.

בסעיף הדן בפגישה עם נציג בנק ישראל הסכומים המופיעים צריכים להיות 900 מליון דולר ו-100 מליון דולר בהתאמה כמו כן יש לציין כי בפגישות ב-21 באוק' 84 השתתפו דק אנשי הצוות שעסקו בהיבטים הצבאיים של הסיוע האמריקני.

מצפא

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

$\frac{2}{5}$ - 443 - A'
422 - G
173 - Y)

SECRET

I. Data for Planning Session

a) Threat assessment

b) Size and composition of Israel's defence budget for the next five years, broken down by personnel, operations, procurement, etc., accompanied by an analysis of the various proposed financing modalities, e.g. internal financing, U.S. credits, and any other financing, and the sectors of the budget to which they pertain;

c) Breakdown of existing and planned procurement transactions over the next five years, including:

1. Existing contracts, obligations, and follow-on support with estimated payments in each year;

2. Procurements being negotiated now, planned follow-on support and non-major items, broken down by estimated payments in each year, including start-up dates and rates of production;

3. Military justification of new transactions of major items planned with yearly estimated payments and projected start-up dates. Alternative start-up dates and payment projections would also be helpful to know.

d) Priority listing of all procurements, existing and planned with military rationale.

e) Proportion of defense budget to overall government budget. ~~to include a clear indication of proportion to be covered by external financing.~~ to include a clear indication of proportion to be covered by external financing.

Based on U.S.-sourced data and information provided to us by the GOI, we would like to use the November 19-20 JSAP session to discuss a variety of approaches to financing of the program, extent of procurements, levels of support, etc.

SECRET
DECL:OADR

3
5

443 - A
422 - C
183 - J

SECRET
-2-

II. Text of Terms of Reference

1. Introduction and goals:

The USG recognizes that in recent years our security assistance program in Israel has expanded both in dollar value and types of programs such as offshore procurements, use of FMS credits for research and development, offset authority, FMS cash flow financing, and early disbursements of ESF, etc. We would like to develop an approach to assure proper planning and coordination of the various elements of the Israeli program including the determination of FMS levels.

Working toward that goal, the USG proposed, and the GOI agreed, to establish a joint planning group to review Israel's security assistance program.

2. Name:

The group is called the "Joint Security Assistance Planning Group".

3. Meetings:

Meetings of the JSAP group will be scheduled in Washington so that timely submissions for the U.S. budget process can be made. Additional meetings could be called if necessary.

The initial meeting will take place in Washington, D.C. on November 19 and 20 and will be preceded by a planning session November 13 and 14.

4. Membership:

The JSAP group will be chaired on the American side by the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology, William Schneider Jr., and will consist of the following American members:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| DOS/NEA | Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy |
| DOS/PM | Lt. General John T. Chain |
| DOD/ISA | Assistant Secretary Richard Armitage |
| DOD/DSAA | Lt. General Philip Gast |
| NSC | Donald Forties |

This list of group members will be adjusted as required prior to each round of talks.

SECRET

4
5
443 - D'
422 - G7
183 - J

SECRET
-3-

Planning session meetings will generally precede JSAP meetings. The initial planning session meetings of the JSAP group will be co-chaired by the Deputy Director of Defense Security Assistance Agency Glenn Rudd and PM Deputy Assistant Secretary Ted McNamara and will include the following American members:

- DOS/NEA - Deputy Assistant Secretary Robert Pelletreau
- DOD/ISA - Major General Burns
- DOS/Under Secretary Schneider's office - Robert Bauerlein
- Treasury - Clyde Crosswaite
- NAC - Steve Rosen

5. Purpose:

The purpose of the group is to review Israel's projected arms procurement programs in the context of Israel's security and economic situations, with a view toward establishing the basis for U.S. determination of its financing contribution toward those procurement programs.

- a) Review of the threat and security situation. The group will not seek to reach formal agreement on the threat.
- b) Projected procurements: The JSAP group will discuss Israeli plans for responses to the security situation in the form of its procurement plans, to include existing obligations, contracts in the process of being developed, and planned future contracts, along with their military justifications, priority, and projected payments schedules.
- c) Defense budget: The JSAP group will discuss the overall Israeli defense budget, to include the proportion that goes to procurement and the role and extent of U.S. financing in the Israeli defense budget.
- d) Financial arrangements: The JSAP group will discuss Israel's plans for financing its projected procurements, to include internal vs. external financing, offsets and other U.S. financing of internal procurement and development of defense industries, including Lavi, and the manner in which the cash flow financing approach is to be managed.

The U.S. will take into consideration the impact of these elements on Israel's economy, the U.S. global security assistance program, and U.S. industry. In determining FMS credit levels for Israel, the U.S. side will draw on JSAP discussions and analysis.

SECRET

5
X
443 -D'
422 -G2
183 -J1

SECRET

-4-

The purpose of the preliminary planning session will be to exchange and prepare a final agenda with the Israeli side in preparation for the JSAP group meeting.

6. Decision making authority:

The discussions of the JSAP group will not be considered binding decisions or commitments by either government. The delegations of both sides shall refer issues for decision to their respective governments. Each side may prepare its own documentation of JSAP group discussions but there need not be joint communiques or other agreed joint documents.

7. Secrecy:

The discussions of the JSAP group shall be equivalent of U.S. Secret, unless specifically discussed and agreed upon by both sides. Responses to public inquiries will be limited to a jointly agreed upon statement of time and place meetings were held.

SECRET

ס ו פ ס ס ו פ ס
 דפוס 1 דפוס 2
 סוג בטרונגלגלג
 דחיסות רגיל
 תאריך 84 30:1600 אוק
 מס' מברק

המסוד
 ניו יורק בטחון
 182 420
 441

אל:

אל: מצפ"א, הסברה, מע"ת, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוח"מ, דובר צה"ל, דע: ניו יורק

סקירה עתונות ליום שלישי 30 אוקטובר 84

NEWS SUMMARY

TUE., OCT. 30, 1984

FERRARO SEEKS REAGAN APOLOGY-REMARK ON ANTI-SEMITISM TERMED A 'FALSEHOOD'

Wash. Post, Atkinson:Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro today demanded an apology fro. President Reagan for what she said was his "disgraceful falsehood" in asserting that the Democratic Party lacked the moral courage to denounce anti-Semitism.

U.S. DECLINES TO MEDIATE ISRAELI PHILLOUT

Wash. Times, Neff:The State Dept. yesterday turned down flat a plea by Israel for American help in getting its forces out of southern Lebanon. "There are a lot of things that have to be settled before we can come close to a negotiating or mediating role," a department spokesman said...This time, the Reagan administration is showing more caution in trying to help Israel withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon where they have been tied down since the invasion June 6, 1982.

ARAFAT JUGGLING DISPARATE FACTIONS

Wash. Times, Howe:The Palestinians are divided, like Israel's Knesset, into a score of ideological factions, each sure that it alone has the answer. But as PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat strives to call a meeting of the Palestine National Council-the Parliament- he faces a more inevitable division based on town or village of origin.

דף... סתור... דפים

סוג נסחוני

דחיות

תאריך וז"ח:

מס' ספר

441 - א
420 - ב
182 - ג

אל:

LEBANESE 'UNITY' CRUMBLING AS WAR OF WORDS AND BULLETS ESCALATES

Chris, Science Mon, Wright: For the first time since June, Lebanon appears threatened with a military and political breakdown.

...The future of the six-month-old government of P.M. Karami

seemed uncertain after two of the most powerful muslim officials renewed their threats to resign over the weekend.

EDITORIALS/COLUMNS

HOW ISRAEL'S CRITICS DISTORT

Chic, Tribune, Miller: Efforts to delegitimize the Jewish state are not confined to the U.N. They can be found in the statements of journalists, columnists, television newscasters and in Op-ed articles in newspapers. The efforts are not difficult to identify, for they usually involve one or both of the following two categories of anti-Israel and usually anti-Semitic diatribes.

THE USE OF FORCE

Wash. Post, Kraft:...But in fact, there is widespread discord about the use of force in Central America or in the Middle East. Indeed, the sharp divisions within the narrow spectrum of the Reagan administration demonstrate fully how far the country is removed from consensus.

סקירת סלינגר

NBC ראיון עם אשר ארנס. (חמליל יסלח בנפרד).

עיונות.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew script at the bottom of the page.

סגירות ישראל - וויסנגטון

אלו

המשרד

ש.נ.ס. ש.נ.ס.

דף...!...ממוך...!...דפים

טווג בשחובי...?קוד?

דחירות...נגיל...

תאריך וז"ח, 30.1600, ארץ 84

מס' מבר... 444

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

הנדון :- ביקור ארמקוסט

שוחחתי קצרות עם קים פנדלטון וסוזן ג'ונסון.

1. שבחו שבחים חוזרים ונישנים את הטיפול בארץ. ציינו במפורש הטיטות בהליקופטר נסיעתו של לואיס עם ארמקוסט להראות לו המרחק מהקו הירוק יד הרצליה פתוח והנסיעה לגליל. כן סיפרו שארוחת הערב בשרחון בירושלים ו...פגש עם מגוון הדעות היה מרענן. הצטערו שלא יכלו להמשיך את השיחות עם המנכ"ל אשר לדעתם היו קצרות מידי אך מאידך הזמן שנחסך נוצל היטב לעשות לארמקוסט הכרה עם הארץ.
2. בשיחות בירדן המלך נמנע, שלא כבעבר, מלהטיח רשימה ארוכה של טענות. הוא התייחס לרצון ממשלת ישראל לקיים קשר אתו ונתן לאמריקאים להבין שהדבר לא ייעשה באמצעות ארמקוסט (1). הנסיך חטאן התייחס באריכות לירמוך ולצורך בהסרת האי בצינו שכמויות מיס גדולות מתבזבזות. ארמקוסט התרשם מטעון זה ומתכוון להעלות זאת אהנו (הוא יפגש עם השגריר לארוחת צהרים בשבוע הבא). הירדנים לא העלו עם האמריקאים דרישות לנסע אך הדבר נבצע כנראה מחוסר זמן מאחר והמלך עלה לעמאן לפגישה עם ערמאת. (התכוונו החילה לנהל השיחה אתו בעקבה).
3. בשיחות בקהיר המצרים נהנו להם להבין שלא תחקיים בקרוב פגישת פיטגה. רמזו גם על כך שלאור קיום ממשלת ליכוד לאומי בארץ אין הם מאמינים שישראל יכולה לנקוט בצעדים ממשיים בתחום המדיני. ארמקוסט העלה עם מובארק חוסר הגישה של שגרירנו אל ראשי המדינה. נרמז לארמקוסט שבתחום זה נראה בעתיד שיפור.
4. בשיחה בג'דה ארמקוסט שמע מובולוג אינסופי מהמלך על הסכנה מבריה"מ ועל כך שהוא, המלך, מכיר בזכותה של ישראל להתקיים אך ארה"ב חייבת לגלות גישה יותר מאוזנת לצדדים.

לואיס ג'ונסון להיחיד בקואליציה
 ואלה בסקלה היום

המשרד המרכזי לביטחון לאומי, תל אביב, ישראל

דף 1 סנדק 2 דפים

סיווג בטאצני: שטר

דחיצות: טידי

לסיפוס מח' הקשר:

חאריך חזיה: 30/7/80

מס' סנדק: 930

114 : 211

אם : המשרד

דע :

מאת: קטורה

מע"ח. סופ"א. הסברה. לשכה ממנכ"ל.
דע: יועץ רוח"מ לחקשורה. עחונות-דושינגפון. קארנל.

הנדון: ביקור אשר ארנס

1. אשר ארנס נכנס היום עם הוול סטריט ג'ורנל. השתתפו בפגישה:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Warren Phillips | Publisher and Chairman of the Board. |
| Peter Kann | Associate Publisher |
| Karen House | Foreign Editor |
| Dan Hanninger | Dep. Editorial Page Editor |
| Gerald Seib | Reporter |
| Barbara Rosewicz | Reporter Mideast |

הפגישה התמקדה בעיקר במצב הכלכלי בארץ, ביכולת הממשלה לשלם במזב ובנושאים הקשורים לשיפול בסרור, בעקבות הוויכוח שהתקורר כאן לאחרונה בין גורמים שונים בממשל. הפגישה חיתה on record, פרט לכמה הערות של אשר בנושא נשק גרעיני כמזה"ח.

2. לאחר סכך סעד אשר ארנס עם הניו יורק טיימס.

חאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ התימה: _____

דף 2 מתוך 2 רפים

סיווג באמצעי:

דחיסה:

לשימוש מח' הקשר:

חאריך חזית:

מס' מר: 920/114

אל:

דע:

מא:

The New York Times

השתתפו בפגישה:

LUNCHEON

October 30, 1984

Host: Mr. Sydney Gruson, Vice Chairman

- Mr. William Borders, Editor of Week in Review
- Mr. Max Frankel, Editorial Page Editor
- Mr. James Greenfield, Assistant Managing Editor
- Mr. Warren Hoge, Foreign Editor
- Mr. Drew Middleton, Military Correspondent
- Mr. A. M. Rosenthal, Executive Editor
- Mr. Robert Semple, Editor Op-Ed Page
- Mr. Seymour Topping, Managing Editor
- Mr. Craig Whitney, Assistant Managing Editor

הפגישה הייתה off the record והתנהלה באווירה ידידותית והכפף פגור.

עיקר השאלות נסכו סביב נושא לכנון והסיכוי להסדר עם הסורים. נשאלו גם שאלות בנושאי כלכלה ופוליטיקה פנימית בישראל.

3. הפר ארנס גם רואיין הכורך ב- NBC - Today Show . הסליל יעלה

בנפרד מושינובסון:

עחוונות.

חאריך: 30.10.84 השולח: אישור מנהל החלקה: החליטה:

ה. שלו.

30.10.84

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a signature and various markings.

טגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

0 8 1 2 0 7 2 8
 ד.פ.ד. 5...מחזור...דפים
 סוג בטחוני גלילי
 דחיסות...דגל
 תאריך וז"מ 3017000 א.ק. 84
 מס' מבק 446

אלו

המשרד

הסברה, מצפ"א, דע: מעי"ח.

בקור ארנס - תקשורת.

רצי"ב תמליל ראיון הסר ארנס ברשת Today Show - NBC מבקר (30.10).
 ניו יורק יבריקו לכם דרוח פגישת ארנס עם מערכת ה"וואל סטריט ג'ורנאל"
 ואייצ עם הייביו יורק טיימס".

הראל

מ.מ. 2 מ.מ. 1+1 ג.מ. 1 ג.מ. 1 ג.מ. 2 ג.מ. 1 ג.מ. 2 ג.מ. 2 ג.מ. 1 ג.מ. 2

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4701 WILLARD AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815

(301) 656-4068

446 $\frac{2}{3}$

FOR EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PROGRAM The Today Show

STATION WRC-TV
NBC Network

DATE October 30, 1984 7:15 AM

CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Interview With Moshe Arens

BRYANT GUMBEL: We report daily on Mideast terrorist attacks, trouble in Lebanon and a shaky Israeli economy.

A man who can talk to all these points is Moshe Arens. He's cabinet minister without portfolio now, but he sits on the Inter-councils dealing with defense and economics. He has been Defense Minister and Ambassador to the United States, and he has joined us often on "Today."

It's good seeing you again, sir.

MOSHE ARENS: Bryant.

GUMBEL: Thank you again for joining us.

Let's start with Israel's economy. The inflation rate is running at somewhere in the neighborhood of 800 percent annually. How much of a real threat does it pose to Israel's stability, security?

ARENS: Well, if it were to go on for an extended period of time I'd say it could eventually pose a threat. It can't go on for awful long and, therefore, the government has a difficult job but never an impossible one of bringing it down to something reasonable, like 10 or 15 percent a year.

GUMBEL: Do you yet see this National Unity Government of Shimon Peres taking the kind of action necessary to cope with the problem?

OFFICES IN: WASHINGTON D.C. • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • DETROIT • AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Material supplied by Radio TV Reports, Inc. may be used for file and reference purposes only. It may not be reproduced, sold or publicly demonstrated or exhibited.

ARENS: Well, I think it can. It's got the kind of support from both political parties and, therefore, from the public as well to do what is necessary. It's taken a little longer than most people had expected. But, you have to realize that it's a very difficult and complicated problem. Not all economists agree on what you've got to do. And, from a decision-maker's point of view, you hear one economist telling you one thing, another one telling you another. And you'll say well, let's spend another day or two thinking about it. That's what's been happening.

GUMBEL: What has to be done?

ARENS: The government has to change what economists call the incomes policy, the way people get compensated for the cost of living index. We have in Israel an automatic indexing policy by -- as a result of which people's wages and people's savings [words unintelligible] with inflation. And that's a feedback effect that's shot the inflation sky high.

Beyond that, we've got to take some very serious measures in the Israeli economy, because at the root of the problem is the Israelis have been spending more than they've been earning. Now, there are many, many reasons for that, the very large defense budget. We have some real problems over there. But still, we must close our gaps so that within the next few years we get to the point where we live on what we earn.

GUMBEL: Let's talk defense, particularly as it pertains to Lebanon.

Your -- your cabinet has adopted a policy calling for U.S. mediation in order to achieve certain security guarantees that might lead more easily facilitated Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Given the past failures, and given the amount of American blood already shed, why should the U.S. get involved?

ARENS: Well, in this case the involvement, as you know, simply wound up shuffling back and forth and seeing if you can get the different parties to agree. So I think the U.S. is not taking any risks at all.

You might say, well, why do you need the U.S.? Why can't the Syrians talk directly to the Israelis? Well, that's a good question. I'd ask that question, too.

But, the Syrians are very adamant, very anti-Israeli, they're very hostile. They will not talk to Israel. It was

446 5/5

surprising when it turned out they wanted to talk to Israel via the U.S. mediation effort.

GUMBEL: Do -- to date, the Administration has shown a great deal of reticence to get involved. They've said they would have to be asked by all parties. They've said they would have to have a reasonable chance of -- of success. Have you any reason to believe that position may change a week from now after the election?

ARENS: No, I think probably not because it's a reasonable position, you know. Nobody wants to get involved in something that is clear is going to turn out to be a failure, and I can understand if the Administration says if -- if it looks like nothing's going to come of it why should we waste out time in the pur -- and the pursuit of the U.S. Government?

Now, at this stage of the game I really can't say whether something's going to come of it, but it seems to be worth a try. It all depends on the Syrians.

GUMBEL: We have a report just in. I just got it from our people over the wires that King Hussein of Jordan has just announced that he is going to the Soviet Union seeking weapons because he fears Israel. Your response?

ARENS: Well, that's really not much of a surprise. He's already bought some Russian weapons, and there's been talk about this trip to Moacow for some time.

The response, of course, is that it was King Hussein and the Jordanian army that attacked Israel in 1967.

GUMBEL: Do you view it as a security threat to Israel, or a threat to Israel's security?

ARENS: The Jordanian army is considerably smaller than the Israeli army. It is located very near Israel's population centers. That's the largest border that we have, and it could be a danger if we had a recurrence of the situation that we had in the Six-Day War when Jordan becomes part of a large Arab alliance that tries to attack Israel.

GUMBEL: Given the volatile nature of the region, do you see this setting up any chain of events that -- that might prove harmful to Israel?

ARENS: Well, Israel's in the unfortunate position --surrounded by countries that have dictatorships that are not reticent about using violence if they think it can serve their ends -- where we always have to be concerned and on the alert

that this kind of a coalition could be formed. These are heavily-armed states run by dictators that have gone to war in the past and talked about going to war in the future.

GUMBEL: Many of the bloodshed headlines coming out of the region right now come within your own borders where we have recently witnessed an attack on a bus carrying Arabs that left one Arab dead and -- and 10 other civilians injured. It was as a result of a rocket apparently fired by Israelis. What's being done to crackdown on Israeli terrorism directed against Arabs within Israel?

ARENS: Well, the Israeli Government, and I think the vast majority of the people in Israel don't condone terrorism of any kind.

Some of the Jewish terrorists that have been apprehended recently in this recent attack which seems to have been carried out by Jewish terrorists who claim that the government is not doing enough to suppress Arab terrorism and that, therefore, they must take the law into their own hands. And that's something that, of course, we cannot condone.

Violence breeds violence, but it's the government's position to break that circle.

GUMBEL: Are you in agreement with those Israelis who are asking for the death penalty against Arabs as a way of improving security in the West Bank?

ARENS: I don't think that is going to change the situation radically. We also have to consider the fact that we still have some prisoners of war in the hands of terrorist organizations. That's really a very -- very difficult problem for Israelis.

GUMBEL: One final note and a quick one.

Is Israel right now operating under the assumption that they will be dealing with President Reagan for the next four years?

ARENS: Oh, that's really a question that I should ask you and people more conversant to the American scene than I am. We're looking at the polls and also hearing people say that you shouldn't believe the polls. But we're certainly ready for -- for the possibility that President Reagan will continue to be President of the United States.

GUMBEL: Mr. Minister, Moshe Arens, it's good seeing you again, sir. Thank you.

Co

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

אל: הסברה, סע"ח, לש' מפנכ"ל, יועץ דוה"מ לחקשורה, סנס"א.
 לס' יבר
 ע: דושינגטון
 מאח: קהנר
 דף: 1 מתוך 2
 סיווג בטחוני:
 דחייב:
 תאריך חיד: 201300
 מס. סגור: 911/113

News Summary October 30, 1984

The Press Reports

Riot in Bethlehem

NYT-special-Palestinian students at Bethlehem University, angered by a rocket attack on an Arab bus, stoned Israeli vehicles in the West Bank. Israeli troops dispersed the students with tear gas and warning shots. Arab sources say one protester was shot in the leg. The bus attack seems to be the work of an extremist Jewish group, not connected with the underground group now on trial for acts of terror. Kahane applauded the attack on the Arab bus. A Palestinian newspaper said that stepped up aggression was natural and inevitable due to the lenient policy of the Israeli government towards Jewish suspects. (see NYP-no biline)

Mubarak Explores New Peace Initiative

MSJ-p.1 Briefs-Egypt is exploring a new Mideast peace initiative to start after the US election, Mubarak said in Paris. Mubarak said Europe has an important role in peace efforts.

Fighting in Beirut

MSJ-p.1 Briefs-Artillery and rocket fire hit Beirut neighborhoods for the first time in four months. Druse militia battles against soldiers spread to the streets against a pro-Syrian militia. Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army vowed to sink ships that defied a ban on using illegal ports. (see NYT-special)

Ferraro on Anti-Semitism

NYT-Perlez-Gerry Ferraro spoke at a Manhattan synagogue yesterday and discussed Reagan's implication that the Democratic Party was soft on anti-Semitism. She also blasted Reagan's remarks on Lebanon and the Holocaust, "I don't know which is more troubling, the President's ignorance of the facts or his cynical exploitation of the Holocaust" she wondered. (see MD-Mitchell)

Debate Between Congressional Candidates in Manhattan -Israel

NYP-Wasserman-Andy Stein and Bill Green, the two Congressional candidates for the East Side of Manhattan debated. Both expressed unwavering support for Israel. Green is a member of the House Appropriations

תאריך: _____ משולח: _____ אישור פנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

אל: ד"ר אריאל, מפקד, יוני מדינת ישראל, מרכז רפואי גזר.

ד"ר: וויטסין.

ממח: זמנ

ד"ר: _____
 סיווג בטחוני: _____
 דחופות: _____
 תאריך חייה: _____
 מס. מברק: _____

2 1

2910
853

106 : 101

Lebanon

NYT-10/28-special-The Lebanese Gov't decided to take sweeping measures to try to check the deterioration of the economy, including the closure of illegal ports operated by private militias. The Lebanese Army has orders to sink ships who try to use the illegal ports. Karami also has enlisted the support of Syria in driving out Moslem militias out of the Triploi port. (see DN-10/28 AP)

UAE Consul Attacked

DN-10/27-UPI Photo of UAE Vice Consul to Rome Mohammad Al Soudia aided after a terrorist wounded him and killed an Iranian women riding in his car. Police arrested a suspect.

Iranian Debts

NYT-10/28-combined-As part of the settlement of the hostage crisis a tribunal was set up at the Hague to settle claims of Americans who say they lost financially due to the situation. Only 151 cases have been disposed of. Some 3,500 claims have been filed worth \$6 billion. It should take about 10 years to go through all the cases.

Oil Troubles

NYT-10/28p.1 Business Section-Martin-There is substantial evidence that oil production will fall in OPEC countries. While OPEC waits, there is ample supply of oil worldwide. If oil prices did unravel in an uncontrolled fashion, the world could experience an oil shock as severe as those in the 1970's.

NYT-10/28-Diamond-A key OPEC Minister said that a consensus was developing in OPEC that only the richer members of the group would cut their production of oil to prop up sagging prices.

Trial of Venessa Redgrave vs. Boston Symphony

NYT-10/28-AP-The trial has turned into a battle between the proper mix of art and politics. One player among the 106 musicians who refused to play with Redgrave said the orchestra received a call from the JDL. He said fundraising would be affected if Redgrave played with them. (see DN 10/27-AP)

Synagogue in Washington Plays for Kennedy Center

NYT-10/27-Molotsky-One of Washington's major synagogues will stage an oratio based on the prayers of the Sabbath.

דף 2 מתוך 2 דפים

אל:

שיווג בטלפוני:

דתיכות:

דד:

מס' תעודת זיכוי: 853/106
מס' מברק: }
לשם: }
לשם: }

מאח:

Book Reviews

NYT-10/28-Shipler reviews "A Stranger in My House: Jews and Arabs in the West Bank" by Walter Reich. Shipler says the book is a fine primer on the conflict of the West Bank. But, Shipler believes that many West Bank leaders wish to co-exist with Israel and that those views do not get enough attention in the book. He disagrees with Reich's solution saying that residents of the West Bank have nothing to negotiate. They do not speak for the armies and guerrillas that threaten Israel from the outside, so they can't present Israel with an agreement in exchange for territory. West Bank leaders do not wish to isolate themselves from the larger Arab world. West Bank politics reflects the spectrum in the Arab world at large, with an array of groups vying for influence. The West Bank Arabs can't even negotiate with themselves, much less with the Israelis.

Letters

DN-10/27-The recent DN editorial "Aid for Israel" was misleading and anti-Israel. By aiding Israel now the US can continue to count of the support of it's most important ally in the Mideast.

ITONUT

Handwritten notes in Hebrew:
2-10-27 - ד"ר משה שטיבלר
הערה: המערכת

תאריך: 7/11/77 השולח: יונתן קרן אישור פנהל המחלקה: _____ החיטה: _____

סופס סנדק

דפ. סתור. דפים

סדרג. נסחוני. שמור

דחיפות. רגיל

תאריך וז"ח. 291108 אוקטוב

מס"מ מברק

400

אל: המסוד

מנהל כלכלית

אל - על

אנא מסרו לעו"ד עמרם בלוס: שוחחתי עם כמה אישים ב - AFL - CIO והם הבטיחו להפעיל השפעתם על נציגי המכונאים להגמיש עמדתם ולהבהיר להם שלחצים פוליטיים לא יועילו, אלא גישה סבירה וגמישה במו"מ.

באשר לנושא החזרת העובדים השובתים - נאמר לי כי נוהג מקובל ביישוב סכסוכי עבודה כאן, כאשר המעסיק סבור שמספר עובדים חרגו מהנורמות המקובלות בעת שביתה, הוא שנושא החזרתם לעבודה יידון על בסיס אינדיבידואלי. הפתרון העדיף הוא שההכרעה תעשה ע"י גורם נייטרלי. ביח משפט או בורר, וכך לא נפגע העקרון של החזרת כל השובתים ויחד עם זאת לא מעמיסים על המעסיק החזרת עובדים היכולים לשבש את המהלך החקיקן של הוועדה.

דני בלוך

דני בלוך

היה שיהי מנט מ/מנט מרצא ברוי סלמ ר'איןטין מנט
ר'איןטין מנט שוהמבוא מנט מ'מנט שוהמבוא

Transcript of a
Presentation on Israel's Economy

by

Professor Stanley Fischer
Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
To the Executive Committee of the National Jewish Community
Relations Advisory Council

Monday, October 29, 1984

I would like to talk briefly about the background, describing the Israeli economic situation, and then describe what the committee set up by the United States and Israel is supposed to do and what may emerge from it in the next few months.

Total production in Israel (GNP) is about \$25 billion; that comes to \$6000 a head which is less than half of the United States level. The first fact to remember is that Israelis are not rich, although much of what I'm going to say suggests that they increased their standard of living too fast in the last five years. The government budget exclusive of debt service is \$18 billion--about 70% of the GNP. The United States federal budget is less than 30% of GNP. Defense is about \$7 billion, over 25% of GNP. The budget deficit, the source of most of the problems we're going to talk about is \$3 billion--12% of GNP. To put that magnitude in perspective, the controversial United States budget deficit is now 3% to 4% of GNP. The Israeli number is 12% and that's lower than it's been for some time. The balance of payment deficit after US aid, after donations from abroad, after German reparations, is about \$2 billion or 8% of GNP. The United States trade deficit that has everyone upset is about 2% of GNP. Those are the real background numbers that matter.

What draws public attention is the inflations which is really a symptom of the real problems. The inflation rate from 1980 to 1983 was between 100% and 130%. It was, in fact, historical--it's the most stable high rate of inflation recorded in history. No country has managed to run at 100% or 130% consistently for that long. From the end of 1983 to mid-1984 that inflation rate was about 400% per year. Now the monthly rate is running at 20% to 25%, somewhere between 800% and 1,200% a year.

All this is terrible, but there is a much deeper underlying problem facing Israel since 1973. That is the growth of the Israeli economy. From 1955 to 1973 Israel had one of the fastest growing economies in the world, growing at rates like those of Japan, 9.5% to 10% per annum. From 1955 to 1973 people's standards of living more than doubled, in fact, more than tripled as a result of this very fast growth. Since 1973, per capita GNP in Israel has barely risen. Total GNP has risen at about 2.5% to 3% a year--that's the same rate the population has grown, so that it has just been keeping pace with population. Over the same period Egypt, Syria and Jordan have doubled their GNPs growing at rates that Israel used to grow at 9%, 10%--so that since 1973 not just Saudi Arabia, but the Arab countries without much oil have nearly doubled their GNPs relative to Israel. That is the long-term economic problem facing Israel; it is continually lost sight of in the discussion of inflation and other exciting short-term problems.

1/21/77
2/2/77
M. Cal

Rather than spend time on the question of how Israel got into this mess, let me refer you to a very good account in the New York Times this morning by Thomas Friedman of the history of the Israeli economy

since 1973. The point that you should bear in mind, and I think it says something about the role of American Jews and the Jewish community, is that people knew the Israeli economy was heading for trouble. Israelis knew from 1980 onwards. American economists interested in Israel--for instance, me, knew what was happening and did not speak up because they did not want to weaken support for Israel. This situation is not something that has happened suddenly. The Israeli economy is extraordinary in one respect which is that it's a problem to find economists with differing viewpoints on the economy. You have near unanimity from left to right among Israeli economists on what the situation has been since 1980 and what was going to happen and it's happening.

Israel has, now, to take steps to stop the current crisis with inflation out of control, and the balance of payments, and the budget in enormous deficit. All the short-term problems are reflected in Israel's difficulty in raising funds abroad. Israel is now finding it difficult to raise funds from European commercial banks. American commercial banks are still lending to Israel because it is believed--and the President confirmed this when Peres was here--that the United States will provide emergency aid if there is a further balance of payments crisis. The balance of payments is where a crisis will show up if there is a crisis.

In addition to solving its short-term problems, Israel has to face the long-term problem of growth. To solve both these problems it has to turn the economy around: it has to reduce the role of government in the economy, and reduce the size of the government budget deficit substantially. It has to put the economy back on a path on which it is living off its own resources plus aid that it can reasonably rely

on over the long-term. That, I take it, means US defense and economic aid, running currently about \$2.5 billion or 10% of GNP. I don't think that Israel will be able to do without substantial aid. But it will still have to get rid of its \$2 billion balance of payments deficit; and it has to get the economy back on a growth path.

Now, how can it do that? The only way it can get the economy back on a growth path is to move resources out of government where they are now and into exporting where they should be. Israel has not had an unemployment problem since 1973 while the rest of the world has. The explanation is that the government has increased its employment from 23% of the labor force to 30%. So, people who, in the US or Europe would be unemployed, are employed by their government --Israel. Seven percent of the labor will have to be moved out of government and into exports. You start doing that by cutting government spending. At the same time you have to substantially devalue the currency to make it more attractive to exporters to export. When you devalue the currency you reduce the standard of living and there's really no alternative to reducing the Israeli standard of living in the short-run.

It's crucial to understand that these are not plans to create a lower standard of living in perpetuity or to create higher unemployment in perpetuity. These are plans to get out of the current stumbling from crisis to crisis, to a situation close to that of the pre-'73 period of long-term growth. What you should think of is a trade-off of slow growth and unemployment now for more rapid growth within a year or two at the most as the situation stabilizes and improves. The analogy to think of is what happened in the United States where from the end of 1981 to the end of 1982, we were in a recession. The inflation rate

came down and the growth rate picked up and we're now on a better track than we were two- and-a-half years ago. It's expensive, it cost a lot in terms of human suffering, but the alternative is to continue down the path that Israel has been following--which has meant one crisis after another, an ever-rising inflation rate and no real progress in growth.

Let me turn now to what the new government has done and might do and what the US role in this would be. The new Israeli government came to office with the support of many who thought that the only thing it could do was to get itself together on the economy. It seemed doubtful that it would get agreement on a withdrawal from Lebanon-- it seemed even more doubtful that it would get agreement on anything on the West Bank. Unfortunately, the experience has been that it's made very little difference to the way the government has operated whether the opposition is in the government or out of the government.

Instead of the opposition criticizing the government, the government criticizes the government. The government has done very little so far. It has undertaken a series of minor moves designed, I think, to impress outside observers that it's taking action. It has forbidden the imports of 50 luxury goods for six months, it has raised some taxes, but there has been nothing systematic done. The government has been waiting to get an agreement with the Histadrut to cut wages and to try to get the inflation rate down all at once. They are now six weeks into their term with almost nothing to show for it, and this is a crucial time because there are Histadrut elections coming up soon. If they don't take action quickly, then the Histadrut will not go along with any tough policy, so this is about the time when they will have to make a decision (Note: Professor Fischer's presentation was made

shortly before a three-month wage/price "package" agreement was reached and implemented.)

There are a variety of plans being floated in Israel. They all start with a \$2 billion cut in government spending. People ask how can they possibly cut government spending by \$2 billion. There's one very simple answer: \$1.2 billion is spent on subsidies--Israel subsidizes exports and it subsidizes basic foodstuffs. The subsidies to exports take the largest share. You can replace those subsidies by devaluing. Then it won't be necessary to print money to pay the subsidies. It is entirely possible to cut spending by \$2 billion. The Israelis have also to reform the financial system and they will probably end up introducing a new currency replacing the shekel. Everyone--the Israeli people, the government, and economists--know what has to be done. It's just a question of when they will do it.

Now what is the US role in all this and what might be the role of the Stein Committee? Secretary Shultz set up his informal advisory committee over a year ago, because it was clear the Israeli economy was in trouble and would be needing more aid at some stage. What the United States is going to have to do is encourage Israel to move on its own to reform the economy without imposing particular American pre-conceptions on how that ought to be done. There's not much danger of a conflict between Israel and the US on this score since the Israeli preconceptions are pretty much the same as the American preconceptions as to what has to be done.

We should recognize that Israel could continue on the road it is now on with increased aid. It got this far with US aid, most especially in 1982-83, when things began to go very seriously wrong. With more aid it can avoid balance of payments crises, it can continue to hand out

American resources to maintain high wages and thereby make it difficult to export. More aid to help Israel avoid taking the necessary measures now would be a mistake. But the US has to be very careful that it does not impose on Israel a plan that will cause major hardship for the long-term.

The newly created US-Israeli Joint Economic Development Group includes outside economists on both the Israeli and American sides. The idea was to try to get some people who are independent of government views on both sides to speak up and to discuss the difficult issues about how to improve the current situation. This committee is set up, ostensibly, to discuss long-term development projects in Israel but it has, inescapably, to discuss short-run plans that Israel will be undertaking to straighten out the current economic situation.

The role of this committee has been very simple--to get Israel to take its economic problem seriously. It's a problem that the Israelis did not take seriously for a long time because they believed that they would get aid from the US if they every ran into trouble. That is exactly what Peres asked for on his recent visit. I think Israel will get aid from the US if they're in trouble. But aid will not be of the type that enables them to continue for a year or two doing the same as they are doing the same as they are doing now. They can continue with a 1,000% inflation for two more years--Argentina has done that.

The aim of the US will be to condition aid on Israel taking steps to get its economy in shape. We have to ask what is the attraction for Israel in doing that. The attraction is very simple--it's the long-run growth problem of the Israeli economy to which the Israeli government has to attend. Continuing down this present road, which

is essentially hand-to-mouth, avoiding making tough decisions when they have to be made, is a way of insuring Israel will not grow--that the Israeli economy will not become dynamic. Attending to these short-term problems, moving resources into exports, provides some assurance that after a period of adjustment--which in Israel will not need to be much more than a year--the economy will be on a path where it is much closer to realizing the potential of its human resources.

Questions and Answers

Q. Since the National Unity government has announced that it will cut the budget by \$1 billion, what kind of cuts would the Stein Committee recommend beyond that or does the Committee feel that this was just an announcement for public relations purposes before the Prime Minister visited our country?

A. I should make clear that I don't speak for the committee. This committee, I feel, may end up never actually doing anything but being very successful for that reason. We've had very few meetings. There is no coordinated position of which I am aware in this committee. When I say it may succeed by not doing anything, I think that the fact that it exists has encouraged Israel to think about long-term planning and that is the main aim of the committee. So let me just make clear that I don't know what the committee thinks and I'll speak for what I think.

The \$1 billion cut in government spending that was announced immediately when the government came to office has been announced twice before. When Aridor, the previous Finance Minister, was forced to resign in October or November, 1983 he announced on the day of his resignation that he had a three-part plan to cure the economy. The first part was to cut government spending by \$1 billion--and that, he said, was already done

because it had been announced. Well, they did nothing. The next Finance Minister, Cohen-Orgad, made the same announcement and government spending was not reduced. The \$1 billion cut by this government was also an announcement. A committee was appointed to look into how to do it. I think it's widely recognized in Israel that they have not faced up to the question of how they're going to do it and I think the most difficult thing to understand for us is how complicated the politics of the National Unity Government are relative to anything we believed it would be beforehand. There was no disagreement between the two sides on what had to be done to get the economic situation straight. So it was easy to assume they would do it when they got themselves together and they haven't. It's immensely difficult politically because whoever does it runs a great risk of being tagged as the party that cut the standard of living of the majority of the people for a very long time and that's what the current impasse is about. Neither party wants to take responsibility and neither party can control people in it who might take advantage of that.

Q. Two years ago on the NJCRAC mission to Israel, I started to get increasingly concerned about the issue of American support, American aid, which was permitting the Israelis not to struggle with very difficult economic problems which were becoming very apparent. We have struggled within ourselves about the great danger if we were to actually not support requests for aid--increased aid for Israel--because once you decide to turn the tap back, you may turn it off and play into the hands of those who are enemies of Israel. We, in the American Jewish community may be faced with not only the request for increased aid, but the possibility that there will be conditions placed on that

aid--conditions which may not be acceptable to the Israeli government for political reasons. Will we, as a Jewish community, engage in what has been our natural reaction, which is to support any request for aid, and to support the Israelis regardless of what their position is on restrictions? I think we're going to have to face it issue by issue according to the nature of the restrictions, but I think we may have to begin to educate the Jewish community that it may not be in anyone's interest to have a knee-jerk reaction to support increased aid and oppose restriction. I think that we may have to permit the American government to exert on Israel the political will which Israeli political parties do not have the ability to exert on themselves. I think we may have to begin to set the groundwork in the American Jewish community, otherwise it's going to be too late when they are faced with an issue before Congress.

A. I went through the same calculations as you did and have the same unease about those calculations. My view is that it's essential in making these arguments--which incidentally have been made by all the editorials in all the leading Israeli newspapers--and by the Wall Street Journal -- that the worse thing the US can do is give Israel more aid for short-term purposes.

I think one has to emphasize that Israel deserves and needs assistance in straightening out its long-term problems and that one would hope that the US is generous while not providing the short-term band aid that they're wanting. Peres came to the US with requests for several types of aid, for short-term emergency aid and with a long-term development plan for five years. Israel would raise funds from the private sector and the US government would also provide long-term development aid. One way the Jewish community could assist is in

supporting the provisions of private sector American funds for investment in Israel. In other words, American Jews would invest in Israel rather than making gifts. That type of approach will help Israel in the long-run.

Q. You said that in order to get the budget balanced that Israel is going to have to move government workers out of the government and into exporting, but I have heard various Israelis and I have read various articles that said that this is one step Israel can't take because its afraid people will not make Aliyah and those that are there will leave. Is there anything else that can be done besides forcing unemployment on the country or do you think that is something Israel must do?

A. I think that argument is the root cause of much of the current trouble. There is a difference between the short-run and the long-run that they have not recognized. It is undoubtedly true that any stabilization program is going to involve considerable unemployment and some emigration and for possibly a year reduced immigration. I think that's a price that will have to be paid to get their economy back on track. Israel will population for a while, but they're not all going to leave. In the recession of 1965 there was emigration for a short while, but they came out of that recession in a very good shape. Of course, they were helped by the Six-Day War, but I hope that doesn't happen again.

Q. Last week Ambassador Rosenne quoted some figures that he said were facts: that the defense budget has been cut by \$300 million, and that Israel is in the process of negotiating an agreement with Histadut in which the labor movement will absorb one-third of the

inflation rate or 7% of the estimated 21% monthly inflation. Now these are not the same figures you're presenting. Is he again just making an announcement of intent or have these cuts actually taken place to your knowledge?

A. As far as I know those cuts have not taken place. The \$300 million on defense is certainly the number that was announced-- I've checked among people who have done the calculations and some think of it as being much lower than that. The other billion has simply not happened and the Cabinet has not agreed to it. There is an economics inner Cabinet consisting of Peres and three other ministers. They know where they want to cut spending. The rest of the government has not agreed to that. The agreement that Ambassador Rosenne was talking about last week has fallen through with the Histadrut. But that, by the way, is a step in the right direction.

Q. Professor Fischer, you said the Israeli budget has to be cut by \$2 billion. A couple of weeks ago we received a report from Shimon Peres at a meeting of the President's Conference following his meetings with the President and the Secretary of State. He said the following to us: That, out of a budget of \$21 billion, \$10 billion is for debt repayment and servicing of loans which leaves \$11 billion. He said that out of that \$11 billion, Israel already bit the bullet cutting the budget by \$1 billion. That, he said, leaves a balance of \$4.5 billion for defense and the dilemma that Israel faces is that if it begins to cut into defense it will weaken its military in order to strengthen the economy. That's the dilemma. Prime Minister Peres said that the US government is very understanding of that and therefore, the US will have to help Israel, not to raise the standard of living but to respond to its military needs and the US would do so in its own

best interests. So it is clear Israel will be seeking increased aid in order not to weaken itself militarily. But the Prime Minister was clearly making a statement that Israel has cut \$1 billion and that's about all it can take out of its budget.

A. It really is difficult to know exactly what he had in mind. I thought that that statement was true for a long time-- that there really was only \$1 billion that could be cut--until I discovered that there is well over \$1 billion in subsidies in the budget. Not only is that a large amount, but those subsidies have been the source of much of the grief in the Israeli economy. What happens is that when the inflation rate goes up they start increasing their subsidies trying to keep prices of controlled goods down so that milk and bread stay cheap and gasoline stays cheap for a while. They subsidize exporters some more and that works fine for a short while. Meanwhile in the background there is a machine pumping money out to pay for these subsidies, so the inflation rate jumps. The Israeli inflation rate has not moved smoothly. The reason it has jumped from level to level is that they hold it down until the pressure gets too high, and then they take off the pressure. Then it jumps up to the level it would have been at without those subsidies.

Those large subsidies are in the budget and Prime Minister Peres did not take them into account. That is the place where there really is another billion dollars. The numbers on defense are about right. Israel spends about \$7 billion. The part of that which comes from the Israeli government is \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion. The rest is covered by grants and loans from abroad.

Let me turn again to a very difficult issue. The Israeli standard of living since 1979 has risen by 30%. GNP has hardly risen. In the

best interests. So it is clear Israel will be seeking increased aid in order not to weaken itself militarily. But the Prime Minister was clearly making a statement that Israel has cut \$1 billion and that's about all it can take out of its budget.

A. It really is difficult to know exactly what he had in mind. I thought that that statement was true for a long time-- that there really was only \$1 billion that could be cut--until I discovered that there is well over \$1 billion in subsidies in the budget. Not only is that a large amount, but those subsidies have been the source of much of the grief in the Israeli economy. What happens is that when the inflation rate goes up they start increasing their subsidies trying to keep prices of controlled goods down so that milk and bread stay cheap and gasoline stays cheap for a while. They subsidize exporters some more and that works fine for a short while. Meanwhile in the background there is a machine pumping money out to pay for these subsidies, so the inflation rate jumps. The Israeli inflation rate has not moved smoothly. The reason it has jumped from level to level is that they hold it down until the pressure gets too high, and then they take off the pressure. Then it jumps up to the level it would have been at without those subsidies.

Those large subsidies are in the budget and Prime Minister Peres did not take them into account. That is the place where there really is another billion dollars. The numbers on defense are about right. Israel spends about \$7 billion. The part of that which comes from the Israeli government is \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion. The rest is covered by grants and loans from abroad.

Let me turn again to a very difficult issue. The Israeli standard of living since 1979 has risen by 30%. GNP has hardly risen. In the

last five years there's been a binge of spending in Israel--savings has gone down substantially. What financed that? Well, it was Aridor's policy of subsidizing imports. Imports became much cheaper. There were car imports--there were imports of video cassette recorders, the best known example. All those things happened. Israelis are not living well, but in the last five years, in the face of a deteriorating economic situation they were encouraged by the government to increase their standard of living. And they did. When Peres said the standard of living can't be cut and, therefore, the aid is necessary it should be considered against the background that it can't be maintained at this level either because this level was artificially pumped up by a policy that was designed by Aridor.

Q. Those of us that remember the Israel of the sixties and the early seventies can tell by looking at shop windows that what you say is exactly true, but in Israel, food subsidies and general subsidies are the equivalent of our food stamps. Also, do you have any comment to make about the tax policy of the State of Israel and how that affects the average citizen and the government's situation?

A. On the question of food subsidies operating in Israel as food stamps the difference between the way the Israeli situation works and the American is that the Israeli is the equivalent of giving food stamps to everyone. You make food cheap for everyone and that's a very expensive way of doing it. In the US you subsidize the people who, by some definition, need food.

One very advanced characteristic of the Israeli welfare system is that it has very general rules for helping people. Israel takes the highest share of GNP anywhere in taxes - 50% - so Israelis are very heavily taxed. But the net taxes, the difference between the amount they

pay out in transfer payments, welfare payments, unemployment benefits, etc., is very large and, on net, Israel does not take so much. On net, Israel takes about 28% of the GNP in taxes so 22% of GNP is going back to the people in family allowances and things like that. All of this has a very desirable long-term aim, but it's done in a way that does not discriminate between the rich and the poor very well. The food subsidies are a very clear example of that.

Q. We've heard speakers suggest that what Israel needs is American investment in Israel. Are there any indications from the Israeli government of whether the atmosphere for encouraging foreign investment and the chance to make a profit is any different today than it was five years ago?

A. I don't really know whether this government has any hopes of improving the atmosphere for American investment. The American investors who spoke at the Joint Economic Conference in Israel last June or July mostly said that they had been very well treated by the government, that the government had stuck exactly to what it had promised and they had no complaints. I don't have any idea of whether this government is going to try to improve the atmosphere for American investment. If they're trying to get an extra \$5 billion in American investment then I guess they'll have to.

(1)

דף 1 מחוך 3 דפים

אל : מספ"א

סיווג בסחונני: שמו

ד : 97

דחיפות: מידי

לשימוש מח' הקשר:

מאח: הרצל ענבר

האריך תז"ח: 29.10.84

מס' מסך: 291430

870

א. פלטרו סגן עוזר המזכיר הופיע אתמול בפני כנס **NICAC** סקר באריכות יחסי ישראל ארה"ב ובמיוחד ביקור דוה"מ ומ"מ דוה"מ ברוש. וביקור ווינברגר בישראל ובמצרים.

ב. להלן נקודות עיקריות בהרצאתו וחשובותיו לשאלות. (בנוסף לסקירה על הסיכומים בעה הביקור ברוש.).

1. ביקור ווינברגר בישראל.

א. סיפר על שחרור הטכנולוגיה לשלב 3 של הלב"א ועל ביקורם בא"א הנמצא בשלבים הראשונים של ייצור אב-טיפוס.

ב. פירט ההסדרים של off-gt.

ג. הקמת קבוצה משוחפת לבדיקה צרכי הבטחון של ישראל.

ד. החלטת האמריקאים לבהון הנדשא בראיה רב שנמיה ולא רק על פי צרכים מידיים.

ה. הקמת ועדה לבדיקה נושא ההגנה נגד צוללות.

ו. על הסכס ש"פ אסטרטגי. סיפר על חרגילי פיננזי פצועים במסוקים ועל בעיות שנחגלו בגלל שימוש בפינוחים שונים יציעה אורך האלונקות וכו'.

הבטים אחרים: ש"פ צבאי בהאפקת לקחים מקרבות לבנון; הקמת מסגרת שתאפשר לחעשיה הישראלית להשתתף במכרזים עבור משרד החגונה ^{במאג} בפיתוח כלי נשק; ש"פ בסודיעין; כן סיפר על הזמנת מרגמות 120 מ"מ (שנעשתה "לא בדיוק לפי כללי המכרזים").

2. עיראק.

2. עיראק.

א. להערכתו יחדשו ארה"ב זעיראק ^{בשלב} (חוך חודשיים) אם כי העיחוי חלוי בעיראקים. החידוש הפללא תנאים וארה"ב אינה מצפה לקום תמורה - אך מקווה שגורמליזציה תדחוף את עיראק עוד יותר לגוש המחון ולעמדה פרו מערבית. סבור שעמדה עיראק כלפי ישראל משתנה וכי גישתם היום היא "כי שמה שטוב לפלסטנינאים טוב גם לעיראק".

ג. מנהיגי עיראק "בשלו במלחמה" (natural). ארה"ב עזרה בכך ששמרה על נייטרליות.

ד. כמובן שארה"ב מסתייגת מחמיכת עיראק בסרור ומלחמה כימית.

2

דף 2 מתוך 3 דפים

סיווג בסחונני:

דחיפות:

לשימוש מה' הקשר:

חאריך תז"ח:

מס' מברק:

- 2 -

אל:

עד:

מאח:

870

3. סוריה-לבנון

- א. מרפי נפגש לאחרונה מספר פעמים עם שליטי דמשק והתמונה שמצטיירת כעת היא שסוריה:
 1. מקדמת בכרכה הדו-שיח עם ארה"ב.
 2. אינן לה הסתייגות מיוניפיל ומרחבת הפקידו.
 3. יוחר גמישה מלבנון בנושא שיחות בחסות האו"ם.
- ב. הצביע על הקושי הכרוך במה שהגדיר כצורך של המנהיגים "לנהל מו"מ באמצעות העיתונות", מצב שגרם שסוריה חכיש ידיעות על נכונותה למשרות.
- ג. רמת הגולן: הנושא לא הועלה בשיחות עם הסורים. אך אינן להוציא סכלל אפשרות שיעלה במגעים בעתיד (הלא קרוב). לדידי ארה"ב גולן הינו "שפה כבוש".
- ד. מרפי יגיע מחר לישראל.

4. ירדן.

- א. כחה הצבאי של ירדן נחלש לעומת הסורים וזו בעיה לארה"ב וגם לישראל.
- ב. עיקר החולשה בהגנה נגד מטוסים.
- ג. הנושא יצוץ שוב ויעמיד גם את הקונגרס וגם אח. הממשל בפני ברירות קשות.

5. ויינברגר במצרים.

- א. וולוסיס והוא עצמו סבורים כי יש לעשות הכל כדי לשמור מסגרת קמפ דוד. זאת מפני שההסכם מבטיח לישראל שליטה במקרה של החלקחות במזה"ה ולארה"ב מבטיח כי מלחמה אם תפרוץ לא תחרחב לעימות מזרח-מערב.
- ב. סבורים כי להסכם חסיכה רחבה במצרים (עם מעט יוצאים מן הכלל כגון סטודנטים ואינטלקטואליים).
- ג. שיבח הצעת רזה"ם להפגש עם מוכאראק ולהתקדם בתהליך השלום (שיבח גם פניות רזה"ם לירדן). טען שתגובה מוכאראק לא היחה שלילית אך פירט הסתייגות מצרים (טאכה, לבנון, פלשתינאים).
- ד. סיפר כי כאשר ביקר ווינברגר ברמון, נשאר הוא (פלטרוד) לארוחה עם המנכ"ל והממנכ"ל וכי הוא "מדוכא" מכך שהם צריכים לשאוב רשמיהם ודעותיהם על מצרים מהעיתונות ולא

3

חאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

דף 3 שזון 3 דפים

סיווג בסחורני:

דחיפות:

לשימוש סח' הקשר:

תאריך תז"ח:

מס' מברק:

870

- 3 -

אל: _____
דע: _____
מאח: _____

ממקיים ישירים עם ~~הממשלה~~ (הצ"ר).

ענבר

שהיה שואב מנט מ/אנט מלפניו קלויב מניצ רח' אמן רפובלי
ריזר זבתן רובינשטיין

תאריך: 29.10.84 השולח: ה. ענבר אישור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

סניט סניט

97... J... דפיס

110 בסחוני גלגל

7גיל

84-291700-אוק

מאריך וזיח

מס' סניט

בטחון

399

ניו יורק

176

המסד

425

אל: הסברה, מצפ"א, מעיית, ממנכ"ל, יגר, דובר צה"ל, לשי רה"מ, דע; ניו יורק
סקירה עתונות ליום שני 29 אוקטובר 84.

ISRAEL SEEKS ROLE BY U.S. IN LEBANON

Wash. Post, Walsh: Israel's Cabinet formally adopted a policy in southern Lebanon today that calls for U.S. mediation to achieve security guarantees and a troop withdrawal and rules out, for the next several months at least, a unilateral Israeli pullout.

ARAB MAN KILLED, 10 PERSONS HURT IN ROCKET ATTACK ON ISRAELI BUS

Wash. Post, Walsh: ...The attack, one of the boldest in recent memory in this city, apparently was carried out by militant Jews seeking revenge for the shooting death last week of two Jews and in the hope of forcing the government to take tougher measures against Arab Violence.

2 MUSLIM LEADERS THREATEN TO QUIT LEBANESE CABINET

Phil. Inq., Lyon: Threats by two leading Muslim cabinet ministers to resign have posed fresh problems for Lebanon's beleaguered national unity gov't.

The ministers, Shiite leader Nabih Berri and Druse chieftain Walid Jumblatt, have said that they would leave the government unless it moves faster to implement reforms aimed at giving Lebanon's Muslim majority more political power.



Handwritten notes in Hebrew: פ"אב סניט פ"אב נאב... 1038 1 2

ט ו ש ס
 דפוס... בתוך... 2... דפים
 סווג בסחוני... שמור
 דחישות... רגיל
 תאריך וזיית... אוק' 29 0900
 מס' מברק...

(4)

אל: המשרד + ניו יורק
 399 173

אל: ממנכ"ל

מצפ"א

דע: בן אהרון

נוביק

קונכ"ל ניו יורק

הופעת שולץ בפני מנהיגים יהודים.

לפני הופעתו הפומבית בניו-יורק ב-25/10, דבר שולץ בפני קבוצה של מנהיגים יהודים. להלן דיווח מפי אחד הנוכחים.

1. פגישתו עם רוה"מ - אמר שבילה עם רוה"מ כ-13 שעות במשך יומיים והמפגש שהיה חס ביותר עזר לו להכיר את האיש ואת נקודת ראותו.

2. כלכלת ישראל - הוא מכיר את הקשיים וער להם. ארה"ב רוצה לעזור (The safety net is there) אבל ישראל היא שצריכה לקבל את ההחלטות המכאיבות ולעמוד בפני האתגר הניצב מולה. בחלק גדול מהבעיות ניתן לטפל ע"י מנהיגות. ארה"ב תהיה מוכנה ליעץ. שולץ עמד בעיקר על הנזק העצום הנגרם כחוצאה מהסחף הבלתי פוסק בערך המטבע. אמר שרעיון ה-linkage בין הדולר לשקל הוא רעיון לא רע. לדעתו יש להגיע לקיצוץ של ביליון וחצי דולר בתקציב הממשלה והשאלה היא האם ממשלת ישראל יכולה להגיע לכך. הוא בדעה שהמו"מ עם ההסתדרות אינו כה חשוב והכרחי ויש לעשות משהו מידי (בניגוד למדיניות הבנויה על צעדים לטווח ארוך). לדעתו יש להשתלט בהקדם על היצע הכסף. חזר והדגיש שאלו הן דעותיו הפרטיות ואין הוא רוצה לקבל החלטות עבור ממשלת ישראל.

3. מדיניות ארה"ב באיזור - חזר והדגיש שבבית הלבן יש היום נשיא אוהד לישראל וכי יש לו מחויבות לבטחונה. הוא, שולץ, יודע שתמיד יוכל לפנות אליו כל אימת שיש צורך בהכרעה חיובית בנושא הקשור לישראל. ישראל היא אבן הפינה במדיניות ארה"ב באיזור. יחד עם זאת יש לזכור כי לארה"ב אינטרסים רחבים באיזור ויש לאזן את התמונה. שולץ אמר בהקשר זה שרצוי לישראל שבמידה ויש מכירות נשק למדינות ערב שהן תעשינה ע"י ארה"ב כי אז יש שליטה יותר רחבה על מה שנמכר והוא יוכל לשכנע הנשיא למנוע עסקות מסוימות כל אימת שיהיה בהן לסכן את בטחון ישראל. הודה עם זאת שקשה להבחין בין מנשאי פצצות לצרכי הגנה ולצרכי החקפה.

ט ו ש ס
 ס כ ר ק
 דפ... 2... מתוך 2... דפים
 טווג בטחוני
 דחיפות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' מברק

שיבה הסעודים על הפלת שני המטוסים האיראנים ואמר שלא יכולים היו לעשות זאת ללא סיוע אמריקאי. לדברי שולץ אף הגיעו מספר מדינות ערב להכרה בפועל בקיום מדינת ישראל ובלגיטימיות של האינטרס הבטחוני שלה ואפשר להגיע איתן לשייף על בסיס זה.

4. שייפ אסטרטגי - שולץ אמר כי בשיחות בנושא יצקו תוכן למילים בדבר שייפ בין שתי המדינות. הועדה המשותפת היא הוכחה שגם הועדה הכלכלית המשותפת יכולה להצליח בדיוניה.

5. לבנון - שולץ אמר כי הוא עדיין בדעה שהיה תועלת בהסכם ה-17/5/83 עם לבנון. הסכם זה עזר לשיפור הדמית ישראל והווה הוכחה שישראל אינה שוחרת שטחים אלא שוחרת שלום ובטחון. השתמש בטיעון ובהסכם בעיקר בשיחותיו עם האירופאים. לדעתו רוצים הסורים ביוצב המצב בלבנון אם כי לא בצורה התורמת לאינטרס האמריקאי. אמר שלמרפי קשרים טובים בסוריה והדגיש שגם הישראלים היו מעוניינים בשליחותו לדמשק. אמר שקשה מאד להדבר עם כראמה.

6. "איכות החיים" - אמר שניהל שיחות בנידון בעבר עם שמיר וזאראנס. עם פרס לא נכנס לפרטים אבל לדעות רוה"מ בנידון תהיה בודאי השפעה. שמע על הקבוצה שהתארגנה והוא בדעה שהרעיון הוא חיובי וכמוהו רעיון שיש להשקיע מאמצים בנידון.

7. יהודי בריה"מ - חזר על דבריו בקונפרנס. צריך להמשיך וללחוץ בנידון וארה"ב מציבה את הנושא כאחד האלמנטים במערכת הדרישות לבריה"מ במסגרת הפעולה לשיפור היחסים. סיפר על התוכנית בעבר לפתיחת קונסוליה בקייב וביטולה בעיקבות הפלישה לאפגניסטן והודה שהיה זה משגה שכן בכך נפגעה יכולת הפעולה בנושא היהודי.

8. אנרגיה אטומית - נשאל לגבי סיוע לישראל ובמיוחד לגבי עסקה עם "ווסטינגהאוז" ואמר שהבעיה היא שישראל מטרבת לקבל הסדרים פיקוח בינלאומי.

ווסינגטון
 ערו

שרת מדיניות ארצות הברית
 משרד המערכת
 משרד המערכת
 משרד המערכת
 משרד המערכת

3 1 97
סיווג בטחוני:
מחיצות:
תאריך היד:
מס. מנדק:

אל: הסכרה, סמ"ח, לש' סמנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לתקשורת, סנפ"א.
לש' יגד
ד: דוטינגטון
מח: עתונות

2911-
864

107 : 211

News Summary October 29, 1984

Editorials

NYT "OPEC Never Was the Enemy" OPEC is more like a trade association than a cartel. It's capacity to influence prices depends on the will of its most powerful member Saudi Arabia. Unless America's policies change radically, half of the oil consumed in the 1990's will come from foreign wells. Saudi Arabia, or whoever rules its oil fields, will be back into the driver's seat. The enemy isn't OPEC although we'd like to think it is. The enemy is the inevitable scarcity of cheap, liquid fuel and the unwillingness of those who depend on it to do what's needed to regain control of their destiny. The really greedy enemy is us.

Columns

NYT-Safira "Hamlet of Nations" Sporting a yarmulke given to him by a foolishly star-struck rabbi, Reagan turned a religious sanctuary into the site of the most distasteful political rally of the year. The congregation was treated to the most distorted truths about why the US went to Lebanon. He said he sent troops in to save Israel. In fact, Marines were sent in to stop Israel from finishing off PLO forces. Now, the PLO is still in business, the Israeli public is disheartened, the defeated Syrians now control Lebanon completely, and the deaths of the 241 Marines remains unavenged. That is hardly the lesson of the holocaust. Schultz's realism and honesty is unwelcome in the world of politics.

The Press Reports

Israeli Economy

NYT-p.1 (cont. full page in business section) Friedman-"Economic Crisis in Israel May Remold the Country" The economic crisis in Israel has been produced partly by excessive military burdens but also by the peculiar structure of Israel's political system, the economic restraints of Zionism, years of living beyond the nation's means and sheer mismanagement. The Israel that emerges will be a different place with a lower standard of living, a lower military budget, high unemployment, or a combination of all three. Israel has a solid economic foundation based on everything from agriculture to high tech. What disturbs many Israeli business executives and analysts is that the new national unity gov't has shown itself to be divided and indecisive on the economic sphere. The Gov't has still not produced a plan. Many feel the US should not bail Israel out this time or else Israelis will never get back on their own feet. (cabled)

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ החיפה: _____

3 2 97

:לר

סיווג בטחוני:

תחומים:

:97

תאריך תח"י:

864/107

מס. מברק:

לשם
הקשר

:מאמ

Jerusalem Bus Attacked-Jews Held for Questioning

NYT-special (UPI Photo of bus in most papers :) Unidentified terrorists fired an antitank racket into a crowded Arab bus in central Jerusalem. One Arab youth died and 10 were injured. Early indications show that the bus was attacked by Jews seeking revenge on Arabs for the killing of two Israelis last week. Three Jews have been detained for questioning. The Minister of Police said he believed Jews were involved and called them "crazies." Rabbi Levinger blamed the Gov't saying it fails to protect Jews. Peres expressed his "revulsion" and said the Gov't is determined to fight terrorism in all forms. (see ND-AP; DN-AP) (NYP did not carry story)

Israel Likely to Test or Make Nuclear Arms

WSJ-Seib-Five nations, led by Israel, are the most likely to begin testing or producing nuclear weapons before the end of the century, a study by the Congressional Research Service concludes. South Africa, Argentina, Pakistan and India are also said to be a "threat." The report says Israel is widely believed to possess components for nuclear war, but won't be the first to introduce nuclear arms into the Mideast.

Lebanon-Israel

NYT-special-Karami said Israel was responsible for the delay in the start of military negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

NYT-Reuters-Sir Goffrey Howe arrived for talks in Jerusalem. He said talks would focus on security in southern Lebanon and other Mideast issues.

AD-Wash Post-Israel's cabinet adopted a policy for southern Lebanon that calls for US mediation to achieve security guarantees and a troop withdrawal, and rules out, for at least several months, a unilateral withdrawal. The State Dept. said US participation is unlikely at the moment. The new communique is based largely on the four-point plan laid out by Peres during his recent visit to the US.

Reagan's New Beirut Rationale

ND-10/27-Page-Reagan suggested in Long Island that he sent the Marines to Beirut to protect Israeli Jews from another holocaust, an entirely new explanation for the mission. Larry Speaks said that Reagan meant that the Marines were sent to help prevent the killing of Jews in Israel. The same

תח"י:

איזור מנהל המחלקה:

השולח:

תאריך:

3 3

אל:

סיווג בסיווגי

דחייבות

עד:

תאריך חידוש

מס. סדר

מחמ:

forces that threatened Lebanon would threaten Israel he said without elaboration.

OPEC

NYT-Kristof-OPEC members are reeling still from the last cut in the price of oil. New cuts will be painful for most and economically excruciating for a few. Many of the countries depend on oil for 90% of their income. OPEC's members are assessed in the article country by country. (see WSJ-Ibrahim & Schmitt)

Women's Rights in Israel

NYE Sunday Magazine 10/28-Betty Frieden "Women on the Firing Line" In August Frieden took part in a conference on Jewish women in Israel. Women's rights in Israel have been eroding. There is no separation of church and state so women are unprotected from anti-feminist attacks from Orthodox religious leaders. Due to the Israeli political system, these Orthodox leaders have more and more power. Women are barred from being witnesses, attorney's or judges in religious courts, which controls many aspects of women's lives. Religious leaders are trying to extend this control to the Supreme Court. Israeli women are excluded from almost all positions of power in the military, gov't, political parties and universities. Frieden then traveled to Cairo on Jihan Sadat's request. Women's rights in Egypt is a sad frustrating subject. Moslem fundamentalists are trying to reverse Jihan Sadat's family law and to force Egyptian women back under the veil-the very symbol of the denial of a woman's personhood. Reagan is also undermining women's rights in the US. His statement that "religion and politics are necessarily related" underscore his views.

ITONUT

Handwritten Hebrew text: ד"ר אפרת שבת... מחלקת הקשר

תאריך: 10.14 השולח: אסור פנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

אל:

המשרד

המשרד הכלכלי

המצב הכלכלי בתקופה

רצ"ב נכתב של אד. וואלש שהופיעה בהבלטה רבה בשבת ב"יושפומטי" ב"כ תשומח לנכס
 לכתבה טום פרידמן הבקר ב"טיימס", אף היא בעמוד א' -
 נראה לי כי שתי הכתבות הנ"ל ממחישות ביתר שאת את האמור בשלנו 356 מה-24.10
 (טכום תקשורת)

הראל

Israelis Scramble to Cope With Inflation

With Prices Rising at 1,000% Annually, Consumers Struggle to Stay Even

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26—Numbers are Murrel Kohn's business. A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and a certified public accountant in Israel and the United States, he can do more than balance the family checkbook. But recently, Kohn has seen numbers that have left him reeling.

"The textbooks have not been written yet on how to deal with this type of economy," he said.

He was speaking of the Israeli economy, which has come to resemble a creation of

the Mad Hatter. At 7 p.m. Tuesday, the government announced a new round of cuts in its subsidies of basic food commodities, setting off a wild scramble that night and early the next morning to buy out existing stocks at the lower subsidized prices.

Men raced through one downtown Jerusalem supermarket carrying slabs of beef on their shoulders. A man who reportedly bought more than \$600 in meat at the lower prices was quoted as boasting that he had "fixed the government's wagon."

A woman shopper, out with the crowds on the night of the subsidy cuts, said, "People will kill for frozen chicken."

When inflation reaches an annual level of 1,000 percent—which is where it is estimated to stand today in Israel—everything speeds up in a mad dash to beat the price rises and the daily decline in the value of the national currency, the shekel.

Workers, paid at the end of the month, began in recent months to clean out the supermarkets in the first few days of the next month. Many stores countered by raising prices steeply on the first of the month. Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation, then sent out roving teams of price

See ISRAEL, A12, Col. 1

שהחריף את המצב הכלכלי בארץ ישראל
 והוא יגרום לנזק רב לתושבי הארץ

ס נ ר ס ס ר נ ס
 ד.פ. 2... מתוך 4... דפים
 סוג בסחונני
 דחיות
 תאריך וז"ח
 409... מס' מברק

watchers who reported rampant cases of price gouging.

The inflation serves as an accelerator on all forms of economic activity.

The monthly rise in the consumer price index is now so high that Israeli workers, by prior agreement, are entitled to a cost-of-living adjustment of their salaries every month rather than quarterly. This in turn requires equally frequent adjustments in tax brackets and the monthly publication of new income tax withholding schedules by the government.

Even Israel's greatest hero and first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, has fallen victim to the economic decline. Ben-Gurion's image adorns the 50 shekel banknote. Two years ago, when 50 shekels were worth more than \$2, the Bank of Israel printed currency in only two denominations—50 and 100 shekel notes.

But today 500, 1,000 and 5,000 shekel notes are in circulation, while faded and worn 50 shekel notes, now worth about a dime, are gradually being replaced by coins.

It is in this bizarre economic atmosphere that Kohn, 45, is attempting to function both as an independent small businessman (his accounting firm has 10 employees) and a father (he and his wife, Irit, a lawyer, have three children).

It is an economy not only of rampant inflation, but of great uncertainty.

When will the government subsidies be cut next? Is a major currency devaluation coming soon? Are savings safe from various govern-

ment schemes that are occasionally floated as desperate measures?

Keeping up with all of this can be a time-consuming business, diverting people from more productive activities.

The task is not made any easier by a banking system that, although becoming more automated, is enormously complex and frequently inefficient. Kohn, who estimates that he spends an hour a day keeping track of bank and other financial-related matters, is among those who believe that the amount of time and energy Israelis spend maneuvering through the chaotic economy is one of the reasons for the country's decline in productivity, which in turn is a key element in its current economic crisis.

"Money management is very important," he said. "The problem is that it is taking a disproportionate amount of every businessman's time People spend half their lives standing in lines at the bank."

One thing that must be tracked closely is the amount of money in shekel checking accounts. These accounts are not linked to the value of the U.S. dollar, and as a result lose value every day as the shekel declines. The trick, as Kohn and other Israelis know, is to convert dollars or money from dollar-linked accounts into shekels only when they are needed to cover expenses.

"It is almost as expensive to have shekels in your account as to have a bank overdraft," Kohn said. "The optimum situation is to have a zero balance in your shekel account."

You must also watch for unexpected opportunities and pounce when the time is right.

For Kohn and thousands of others, such an opportunity came last

AK

סניף - סניף

דפים 4... מחור... 3... 97

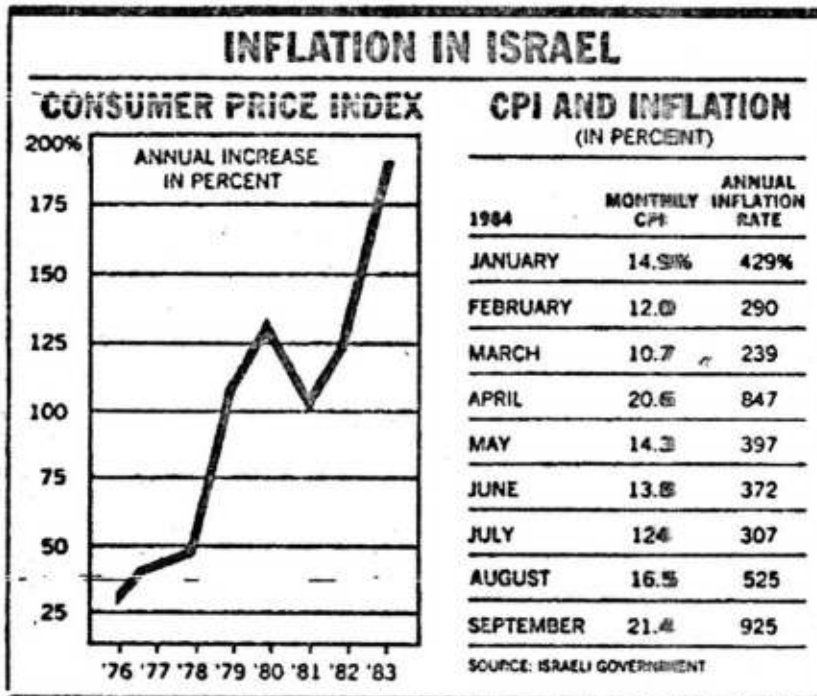
..... בטחוני

..... דמינות

..... תאריך ודיות

..... מס' מברק

אל:



BY GAIL MCCORMY/THE WASHINGTON POST

month when the government devalued the shekel by 9 percent. They rushed to the banks, which stayed open into the night to handle the stampede, to put money into a savings account plan linking the money to the dollar at the previous week's exchange rate. Thus, Kohn made his investment at an exchange rate of 348 shekels to \$1, not the 390 shekels to \$1 rate that existed immediately after the devaluation.

A year ago, the finance minister, Yoram Aridor, was forced to resign when news leaked of his plan to link the entire Israeli economy to the dollar and make the U.S. currency legal tender here. Perhaps with the uproar created by the Aridor plan in mind, the government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres this week

rejected a so-called "dollarization" scheme to curb inflation and opted for a more traditional approach involving subsidy cuts and a proposed price freeze.

But most Israelis are not waiting for the government to institute their own personal "dollarization" plans. More and more, it is the stable value of the U.S. dollar that rules the Israeli economy. Histadrut's price-watching patrols reported that more than half the stores they visited posted prices in dollars, which technically is illegal.

For individuals, the safest haven for savings is a Patans bank account, in which deposits are linked to the dollar. If \$1 is worth 500 shekels on the day of deposit and 1,000 shekels a year later when withdrawn,

*

ס ו ט
 ד... מחור... ד...
 סוג בטחוני
 דחיות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' מברק 409

the saver gets 1,000 shekels for each dollar's worth of the original deposit.

The alternative is what is known as a "Pablat" account, an acronym for the Hebrew phrase "deposit under the floor tiles." This refers to the immense amount of U.S. currency that Israelis are hoarding in their homes as protection against the daily decline in the value of their own currency. When needed for expenses, the cash can be converted into shekels by the street corner black market operators in downtown Tel Aviv, or at licensed Arab money-changers in East Jerusalem and the Old City.

Like most businessmen here, Kohn long has been operating on a dollar basis. With the daily changes in the shekel rate of exchange, it is the only way to keep track of real expenses and income.

"If I have a profit of 300,000 shekels, what does that mean?" he said. "But if you tell me I have a profit of \$10,000, that means something."

Three years ago, when inflation was running at the modest rate of about 100 percent a year, Kohn began billing his clients in dollars. They could pay in shekels, at the rate of exchange on the day of payment.

Six months ago, Kohn's employes demanded and won the same treatment. Their salaries are now set in dollars, and paid in shekels at the rate of exchange at the end of the month.

Kohn is spending much more time attempting to keep down both business and living expenses because of a fundamental change in the Israeli economy as it affects consumers.

Last fall, the artificially high prices of Israeli bank stocks on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange collapsed. The shaken bankers decided that they had to make their institutions more profitable.

One step they took was to increase greatly the charges for overdrafts on checking accounts. With that, the era of free consumer spending in Israel began to come to an end.

The overdraft had become an accepted national institution, a form of consumer credit.

"The whole standard of living was increased because people were living off the overdraft, which was smart to do as long as the overdraft charges were less than inflation," Kohn said.

But now bank overdraft charges can exceed 25 percent a month. Even with a 21 percent rise in the consumer price index last month, it no longer makes economic sense to live off the overdraft.

Even relatively well off families are feeling the pinch as much as business. At home, the Kohn family is entertaining less, eating less meat, shopping much more carefully.

"To have a bottle of Coca-Cola is a special thing for the kids now," the accountant said.

The situation is likely to get much worse before it gets better. Israelis appear to realize this and, with black humor, to accept the inevitable so far.

Kohn recalled waiting outside a theater recently. The line for tickets was moving slowly when the man behind him tapped him on the shoulder and with a smile said, "Would you hurry and buy your ticket before the price goes up."

*

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו: המשרד

406

ס ו ק ס
ד פ ! ! ! ! !
ס ו ו ג ב ש ח ו נ י
ד ח י פ ו ת
ת א ר י כ ו ז י י ה
84 אוק 291200

בנצור.

עלות החזקת צבא ארה"ב באירופה - שלך 660:

טעון - נגד דומה שמע רה"מ מפי דון אוברדורפר וג'ון גושקו בעת פגישתו עם
הושינגטון פוסט. אנשי ה"פוסט" אשר נטו לבטל טעונו של רה"מ בנקודה
ספציפית זו, העלו נמוקים דומים לאלה שהשמיעו ויינברגר ולואיס.

הראל


לרה"מ דומה מנ"ס מ/מנ"ס מ/מנ"ס מ/מנ"ס מ/מנ"ס

מגרינות יזראל - נוסנינגטון

סניקס סניקס

דף...2...מחור...דפים

סווג בסחוני גלגל

דחיסות...רגיל

מארין וזייה...29083.0

מבוק

אל:

המשרד

ניו יורק

בטחון

396

170

385

אוק

אל: הסברה, מעייה, מצפייא, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוהי"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו יורק.

סקירת עתונות ליום ראשון 28 אוקטובר 84.

BUSH HAILS U.S. ANTITERRORISM FOCUS

Wash: Post, Williams: Vice President Bush yesterday complimented Secretary of State George P. Shultz for having the "State Dept. focusing as never before...on international terrorism and what can be done about it." Attempting to end the controversy ignited Thurs. when Shultz spoke of the potential for loss of life in retaliating against terrorists, Bush yesterday wrote a last-minute section on terrorism into a speech to the Zionist Organization of America: After consulting "several senior officials," Bush said the administration's terrorism policy is to "never-never-allow terrorists or fear of terrorism to determine" U.S. foreign policy.

PULLOUT TALKS TO TEST ISRAELI COALITION

The Sun, Price: A struggle between P.M. Shimon Peres's Labor Party and hard-liners in the Likud bloc could come to a head when the new unity cabinet discusses options for a Lebanese troop withdrawal today. Observers think the debate will be the first real test of the Labor-Likud partnership in the new government, which until now has been dealing with economic issues on which there is a strong consensus.

NAZI CONNECTIONS: THE DARK STAIN ON AMERICA'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN SPACE

The Sun, Furgurson: When Americans landed on the moon most of the world did not realize there was an invisible dark stain on the rockets that put them there....Now the bare outlines have become public in the case of one Arthur Louis Hugo Rudolph, who managed development of the huge Saturn 5 rockets that powcred U.S. expeditions to the moon. The stigma touches the

ס ד ק ט
 ס נ ר ז
 דף... 2... בתוך... 2... דפים
 סוג בסחונני
 דחיסות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' מברק

מגירות ישראל - רוטינגטון

מטחין	נ"ו יומן	א.ל.י.א
385	170	396

whole American space program, because that work was directed by scientists who worked on Hitler's rocket team. The German program used prisoners from Nazi concentration camps, driven mercilessly to dig underground factories, and turn out V-weapons in Hitler's last desperate gamble to win World War II. Many thousands died of maltreatment.

2-1-1 - ארבעה תפוזים

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

97 1 כמוד 2 דמיש
 סיווג בטחוני:
 דחייכות:
 תאריך חילוי: 26/200
 מס. סגור: 803

אל: המכרה, מע"ת, לש' מפנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"ם להקשורת, מצב"א.
 לש' יבר
 דפ: רושינגטון
 דאמ: קהונות

98-011

News Summary October 28, 1984

The Press Reports

Shultz on Terrorism

NYT-p.1-no biline-Shultz spoke at the Park Ave Synagogue last night and said that the US should adopt a policy of using military force against terrorist groups. He said this should be done even if the lives of US military men and civilians are lost in the process. Shultz praised Israel's handling of terrorists. His remarks underscored his feelings that an effort has to be made to change public and government perceptions. (See Excerpts of Shultz's remarks-NYT; NYP-Standora; DN-Rehm)

Arabs Turn to New Arms Dealers

JSJ-p.1-briefs-Behr-Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have relied on US arms in the past but have now started shopping elsewhere. Arab nations tend to avoid seeking American arms in an election year due to opposition from the strong pro-Israel lobby. Some US officials see a more fundamental problem: They find Israel objects to almost any US arms sales to Arabs; let them have inferior Soviet weapons, the Israelis say.

Reagan Foreign Policy

NYT-Gelb-By its own admission, the administration floundered in the Middle East. The Reagan plan went off the track when Hussein refused to represent the Palestinians or negotiate with Israel. The plan also went awry because the administration was coming around to a new attitude toward Israel, one that would not admit of US pressure on Israel to cede the West Bank. Reagan decided to make Israel his top Mideast priority and signaled a sharp reversal of his previous condemnation of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Simple Mistake Led to Beirut Bombing

NYT-Taubman-A Senate Foreign Relations Committee report places blame for the recent car bombing of the Embassy in East Beirut on the "tragically simple mistake" of not blocking access of the road leading to the building.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-UPI (Baghdad) Iraq said its navy attacked an Iranian Naval convoy

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ תחילתה: _____

2 2

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

קודים:

57:

803/98

מאח:

convoy, destroying four vessels. Western military experts said that Iraq had recaptured Seif Saad and that the fighting was continuing. They say Iran might launch a second offensive against an enclave south of Basra. An Iraqi spokesman stated that Iraq would continue to attack all shipping approaching Iranian ports.

NYT-AP-The Red Cross said that Iranian guards killed Iraqi prisoners and wounded others during a riot in a detention camp northeast of Tehran. (see DN-AP)

Venessa Redgrave-FLO

DN-AP Photo of Venessa Redgrave who is suing the Boston Symphony Orchestra alleging that it canceled her performances because it thought her sympathy for the FLO might cut contributions from Jews.

ITONUT

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: תפוזים, אשתי, 2-1-75

מל: המכרה, פע"ח, לש' מסנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקירה, מצפ"א.
 לש' יגד
 דע: רושינגטון
 מאח: עתונות

קד: 1 סתוד 2 דפיס
 סיווג בטחוני:
 מחיפות:
 תאריך חייד: 2910-
 מס. מכרס: 852

104 : 211 News Summary October 27-28 1984

Editorials

DN 10/27 "Facing the Terrorists" When Arab terrorists mount attacks against Israel, the Israelis respond immediately and violently. It's an understandable and appropriate reaction, even if it doesn't stop terrorism and many innocent lives are often killed. If the Israeli's didn't react, the attacks on Israeli targets would be far more murderous and frequent. But what's appropriate for Israel, isn't necessarily appropriate for the US or other nations. Shultz's frustration is understandable. The Pres., the CIA and the Pentagon are notably more cautious. We'd hit terrorists if we could, but we don't have the clear-cut alternatives and single target that the Israelis have.

NYP 10/27-"No Bigotry: Words that Mondale Failed to Utter" Reagan underscored a major difference between the Democrats and the Republicans yesterday in Long Island. For the Republicans, bigotry in any form, at any time, is inexcusable. The Republicans formally adopted that principle when it condemned all forms of anti-Semitism in Dallas. The Democrats had the chance and did nothing. Mondale and his supporters were and remain frightened to death of offending Jackson and his supporters.

Editorial Endorsements for President

NYT 10/28 "Mondale For President" Mondale is endorsed because of the deficit Reagan created and the millions thrown out of work. Reagan has punished the poor and retreated from civil rights. He has pushed his nose into religion and family life. Most important, Reagan's diplomacy has been mostly ineffective and dangerous.

DN 10/28 "For President: Reagan" The nation is better off now than four years ago. In the Mideast, Reagan's policies were rational and reasonable extensions of Camp David, but he was burnt badly in Lebanon and he is wisely letting the area sort itself out.

Columns

DN 10/28 Nelson "Playing Into the Hands of Terrorists" Shultz, normally the most level-headed member of the administration has fallen into the trap Reagan has avoided. Israel has consistently conducted the kind of policy Shultz advocates. The disastrous Israeli invasion of Lebanon was precipitated by a terrorist attack on Ambassador Argov. Look at the results: more than 2 years later, Israel is still bogged down in Lebanon. In the long run, who has benefitted more from the policies Shultz would have us adopt - Israel or the terrorists that shot Argov?

The Press Reports

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ החיפה: _____

אל:

ס ו פ ס - ס נ ד ז

דף...1...ממור...2...דפים

סוג בתחומי אליה...

דחיסות...הגל...

תאריך וז"ח...290830

תס' מברק...

בתחון
386

ניו יורק
171

המסד
397

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, לגר, לש' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו יורק
סקירת עתונות ליום שבת 27 אוקטובר 84.

REAGAN COURTS JEWS, ENVIRONMENTALISTS, CAMPAIGN REACHES 3 NORTHEASTERN STATES

Wash. Post, Cannon: Pres. Reagan campaigned today for support from Jews, environmentalists and ethnic blue-collar workers in a three-state northeastern swing that strategists said was designed to boost his strength among traditional Democratic constituencies.

OFFICIALS SPLIT ON SHULTZ'S ANTITERRORISM SPEECH

Wash. Post, Oberdorfer & Williams: ...Shultz declared that "we must be willing to use military force" to combat international terrorism...Under heavy questioning yesterday, State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters that Shultz's speech had been cleared at the White House and that Shultz "certainly was voicing an administration position" in his address. Vice President Bush, however, took a different view. "I don't agree with that," Bush said in an early morning television interview in Cincinnati after being told that Shultz asked for a national consensus of "active prevention, preemption and retaliation to...deter future terrorist acts" and said the public should be ready for loss of lives of innocent people and American soldiers.

ISRAELIS SCRAMBLE TO COPE WITH INFLATION

Wash Post, Walsh: ...When inflation reaches an annual level of 1,000 percent - which is where it is estimated to stand today in Israel - everything speeds up in a mad dash to beat the price rises and the daily decline in the value of the national currency, the shekel.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ו ט ס

דף 2... בתוך 2... דפים

סוג בטחוני

דחופות

תאריך וז"ח

מס' מברק

המחן
386

נא יורק
171

אלי י"ח
397

MARINES' ROLE IN BEIRUT DISPUTED BY CANDIDATES

The Sun, Schwerzler: Walter F. Mondale yesterday called Ronald Reagan a "happy-talk president" who refused to acknowledge the deaths of U.S. marines "who tried but lost" in Lebanon.

התאמת תפוצה למטה

ס ו ס ס ו ס

ד... 2... 1... 97

טווג בפחוניי טטור

דחיות רגיל

תאריך ז"ח, א.ק. 26. 1400

390

אל: ה מ ט ר ד

מצ"א. ממ"ד.

נסק לירדן וסעודיה

1. מצ"ב רשימת ציוד המבוקש ע"י שתי המדינות הנ"ל.
2. אנו מניחים כי מגבשים נייר סיעוניים לנוכח האפשרות הנ"ל.

Re: Outstanding Arab Requests for U.S. Arms

During the past few years, Arab countries have requested a long list of weapons from the U.S. In many cases, sales were deferred for political, economic, or diplomatic reasons. It is likely that many of the requested weapons will be sold during the next year.

The following list includes those items which Jordan and Saudi Arabia are known to want, and which it is though likely that the U.S. would be willing to supply, in principle. The list should not be considered definitive. Not all items on the list will actually be provided, while some major weapons not included may be sold.

The major limitation on sales now appears to be funding: Jordan has little cash, and cannot make expensive purchases of arms without substantial financial assistance from the U.S. or Saudi Arabia.

Jordan

- * mobile Improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles (near term requirement for 6 firing platoons)
- * 36-72 F-16C/F-20 fighters
- * M-1 Abrams tanks
- * 4 C-130 Hercules transports
- * TPS-43/TPS-63 air defense radars
- * Stinger surface-to-air missiles

ס. נ. כ. ב. ס. נ. כ. ב.
 ד. ד. ת. ת. ד. ד. ד. ת. ת. ד.
 פווג בטחוני
 דחירות
 תאריך וזימ
 390

אל:

Saudi Arabia

- up to 60 F-15C or F-15E fighters
- F-15 multiple ejection racks (MER 200)
- 80 to 120 F-20A fighters
- 1000 Stinger surface-to-air missiles
- Sidewinder air-to-air missiles (1700 AIM-9L/1300 AIM-9P)
- Improved Chaparral surface-to-air missiles
- M-1 Abrams main battle tanks
- M-2 Bradley infantry fighting vehicles
- Peace Shield command and control system (AWACS supplement)

Note: Saudi Arabia is interested in industrial offsets. For example, Peace Shield is a \$4 billion program that could include offsets of up to \$1 billion, while the F-20 program could involve up to assembly of aircraft in Saudi Arabia.

קני-טל קני

ענייני פיקוד ענייני פיקוד
 ענייני פיקוד ענייני פיקוד

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

המשרד

379

ס 2 ס 2
ד... בתוך... דפים
סווג בסחונני...
דחיות... רגיל
תאריך וז"ח 26.12.84 אוק' 84

מס' מברק

אל : - ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מח' מצרים, ממ"ד

בעקבות השיחה בשגרירות המצרית..
בהמשך לשלי נר 377 מהיום.

1. נראה לי שנוכחות ייועץ שני יצטיחה לא היתה בכדי. שניהם התגייסו, אולי עפ"י הנחיה להעברת מסר ברור - ישראל חייבת לעשות משהו לטובת ירדן (וערפאת) ע"מ שאפשר יהיה להניע את גלגלי תהליך השלום.

2. מהמפגש בעקבה אני מסיק שחוסין ומובארק העדיפו מסיבות מובנות שלא לעסוק לפחות לא בפגישה הראשונה בנושאים כבדים כגון על איזה מסגרת תושחת יזמת/תהליך השלום. המצרים "פתוחים" כמעט לכל התכניות המצויות על המדף. הירדנים פחות - עולה של הזירה הערבית רובץ עליהם.

3. המצרים במקום זאת נטלו על עצמם ליצור "אווירה נאותה" לכך : לעודד את חוסין להחזיק מעמד ושלא הכל אבוד מבחינת הממשל לאחר הבחירות, ללחוץ על ישראל ישירות ואולי באמצעות הממשל ללכת לקראת חוסין, לעשות הכל שמנהיגות ערפאת חשד. הבינותי שחוסין נתבקש לעשות כל שניתן לעזור לערפאת במאבק הפנימי.

4. מעשית צפוי שקהיר תשנס מתניה ביתר שאת לשכנוע הממשל להפסיר עמדתו בנושא רכש צבאי לירדן בדמה לי שגורמים בשגרירות המצרית כאן כולל השגריר עצמו מחפשים גם אוזן קשבת אצל אישים יהודיים כאן. רצוי שגורם זה של נשק לירדן ילקח על ידנו בחשבון לאחר הבחירות כשהממשל יהיה משוחרר מכבלים. הטעון המצרי שיש להרתיע את סוריה/עשוי למצוא אוזן קשבת כאן.

אלי אביזן

L. L

ע. רחוב... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת... אגודת...

ס ר ס ס נ ר ק
 דפ... 1... מחון... 2... דפים
 סווג בשחוני... שמור
 דחירות... רגיל
 תאריך וז"ח אוק' 26 1130
 כסי מברק... 377

מצפ"א. מחלקת מצריים. ממ"ד

מצרים

משיחה עם מחמוד פרגל Farghal היועץ המצרי, ב- 25.10. נכח גם היועץ חילמי עלי חילמי.

מצרים ירדן

לשאלתי על חידוש היחסים ענו שידעו זה מכבר על החלטת חוסיין, אך הופתעו מהעיתוי. השיחות, לבד מהתחום הביטורלי נגעו בנושא תהליך השלום (מולי וויליאמסון היירדנית" ממחמ"ד טענה שנושא זה כלל לא עלה ושדברו רק על היחסים הביטורליים. גרסת המצרי מקובלת עלי יותר). הבינותי מהם שהחגלו הבדלי גישות בין מובראק וחוסיין. לראשון, מלבד מילות עידוד לא היו תשובות ל-2 שאלות נוקבות שהציג לו חוסיין: א. כיצד לגשת «deal» לממשלת פרס והאם שונה מקודמה. (לדברי המצרים נושא זה מעסיק את המלך).

ב. ה- disarray בעולם הערבי. מחד כאילו כולם עסוקים ב"עיניניהם הפרטיים" - עיראק-איראן, סוריה-לבנון, סוריה-אש"פ, מרוקו-אלג'יריה וכד' וכך יוצא שרק להוסיין אצה הדרך (הנושא הפלשתינאי). מאידך קיים האיום הסורי וגם השיתוק באש"פ היאש אותו.
 ג. הסירוב האמריקאי למכור לו נשק.

בסה"כ הפגישה לא הייתה מיועדת להשגת סיכומים אלא לליבון דברים במהלך סדרה של מפגשים. באשר לעיראק, הבינותי, שהדבר "יקח עוד זמן מה". מחברר שבגדד מבחינה בין הידוק יחסים בין שתי המדינות לבין המשמעות הפוליטית הנילונית להחלטה על חידוש יחסים פורמליים. יש לי לזכור, כך נאמר לי, שהחלטות נגד מצרים התקבלו בבגדד. לדברי המצרים מפלגת הבעת' בעיראק אינה שש לכך, אולם ההחלטה כמובן בידי צדאם.

פרגל גילה שחוסיין הטיח בפני מובראק מלים קשות על שישראל שמה לו רגליים (בגבעה) בנושא הנשק. חוסיין טען בפניו שנושא הנשק הוא מבחן עבורו: א. האיום הצבאי הסורי נלקח על ידו ברצינות (הדבר אושר לי גם במחמ"ד)

ס ו ת ס
 ס נ ר פ
 דף... 2... מחוך... 2... דפים
 סווג בטחוני
 דחופות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מסי מברע... 377

ב. אמינותו בזירה הפנימית נפגעה. חוסיין רגיש לתדמיתו בעיני הפלשתינאים בגדמ"ע ובגדמ"ז.

ג. ארה"ב, כך טען מחזקת במדיניותה את הקיצונים במחנה הערבי.

כנגד זאת טענתי שהפרדת נושא האמלי"ח לירדן ממכלול הנושא המזהייתי הוא מלאכותי וגם לא הוגן:

א. ירדן מסתכלת על ישראל כאויב גם במונחים צבאיים ופוליטיים (התבטאויות דוברים ירדניים כולל המלך) תמיכה בועידה נוסח בריה"מ ועוד (פרגל השיב שאין להתרשם מכך "קלאם פאדי").

ב. חוסיין ממשיך ליישבת על הגדר"י וכל זמן שלא יחליט על איזה highway לעלות, אין לדרוש או לצפות שישראל תהיה "מליץ יושר" עליו בממשל. נושא הרכש הצבאי הוא איפוא פונקציה של החלטה מדינית ולא ההיפך.

ג. להמחשת ההבדל בין מצרים וירדן אמרתי שכך גם נהגנו כלפי מצרים טרם חתימת הסכם השלום ואילו עתה הדברים השתנו.

הערה: השיחה עמם התארכה. מאחר והייתי נאלץ לעזוב לפגישה אחרת, סכמנו להפגש ע"מ לדון בנקודות נוספות.

אלי אבידן

א.א.ל

מה יהיה שהבט
 מנהל מ/מנהל ס/מנהל
 מנהל מ/מנהל מ/מנהל

** 5532
** ** נכנס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר 5 מחוץ 1 דף
12 מחוץ 11 עותק

**אלי: המשרד, נד: 388, מ: 111
**דח: מ, סג: מ, מא: 261084, יח: 1400
**נד: סטיב כהן

**סודי ביותר/מיוחד

**ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א.

ה'א
**קבוצת סטיב כהן.

**מצ"ב דעת מיעוט של אחד המשתתפים בוועדה הפוליטית של הקבוצה
**הנ"ל. הדו"ח חושף פרטים מעניינים במיוחד בקבוצה ללבם
**של מופציה ירדנית.
**הדו"ח נכתב בראשית אוקטובר.

**I HAVE READ THE SUMMARY OF THE LAST MEETING, WHICH I WAS
**UNABLE TO ATTEND.
**THE COMMITTEE DID AN EXCELLENT JOB IN DELINEATING THE
**GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, AS WELL AS DEFINING THE ALMOST
**INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME. THE CONCLUSION TO
**CONCENTRATE ON GETTING THE PARTIES TO THE TABLE RATHER
**THAN THE SPECIFICS OF ANY PEACE AGREEMENT IS UNDOUBTEDLY A
**WISE ONE.
**AS LONG AS WE RECOGNIZE THE ODDS WE ARE WORKING AGAINST, I
**WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST AN ALTERNATE APPROACH TO GETTING THE
**PARTIES TO THE TABLE. STRIPPED TO THE BAREST ESSENTIALS,
**THEY ARE:
**

14764 110005 06 0400007

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5 תמוז 2 ק"מ

12 תמוז 11 שנת

**
** **
** **
** **

**
**
**
**
**

**1. TRY TO PERSUADE THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO MAKE A BOLD
**PEACE INITIATIVE.

**
**

**2. ACCEPT THE FACT THAT THE KEY MAN TO THE PEACE PROCESS
**IS HAFEZ ASSAD OF SYRIA. HIS ROLE OF THE 'SPILER' MUST
**BE DEFUSED.

**
**
**

**BEFORE YOU JUMP ALL OVER ME, LET ME ACKNOWLEDGE VERY
**QUICKLY THAT I DON'T GIVE EITHER OF THESE PROPOSALS AS
**MUCH AS A 10 PERCENT CHANCE OF SUCCEEDING, AND GETTING
**BOTH OF THEM, LESS THAN 5 PERCENT. BUT LET ME GIVE YOU MY
**REASONS FOR GIVING IT A TRY.

**
**
**
**
**

**1. I THINK THERE IS VERY LITTLE ADVANTAGE OF OUR FOLLOWING
**IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF OUR STATE DEPARTMENT, ESPECIALLY IN
**PURSUING THE 'JORDANIAN OPTION.' WE MAY, INDEED, GET IN
**THEIR WAY.

**
**
**
**

**2. I THINK OUR GOVERNMENT HAS LOST CONSIDERABLE
**CREDIBILITY AS A MEDIATOR, AS EVIDENCED BY GEORGE SCHULZ'S
** PESSIMISM ABOUT LEBANON WITHDRAWAL AND KING HUSSEIN'S
**REJECTION OF OUR PEACE EFFORTS THIS MORNING.

**
**
**
**
**

**3. IF SECURITY IS THE PRIMARY ISSUE FOR ISRAEL, AS HAS
**BEEN MAINTAINED DURING THE MEETINGS OF OUR GROUP, PERHAPS
**A BETTER ROLE FOR THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE AS A
**GUARANTOR OF THE SECURITY OF BOTH SIDES AFTER THEY HAVE
**ARRIVED AT A PEACE PROPOSAL THEMSELVES. THEY MAY BE MORE
**EFFECTIVE IN THIS ROLE THAN OTHERWISE.

**
**
**
**
**
**

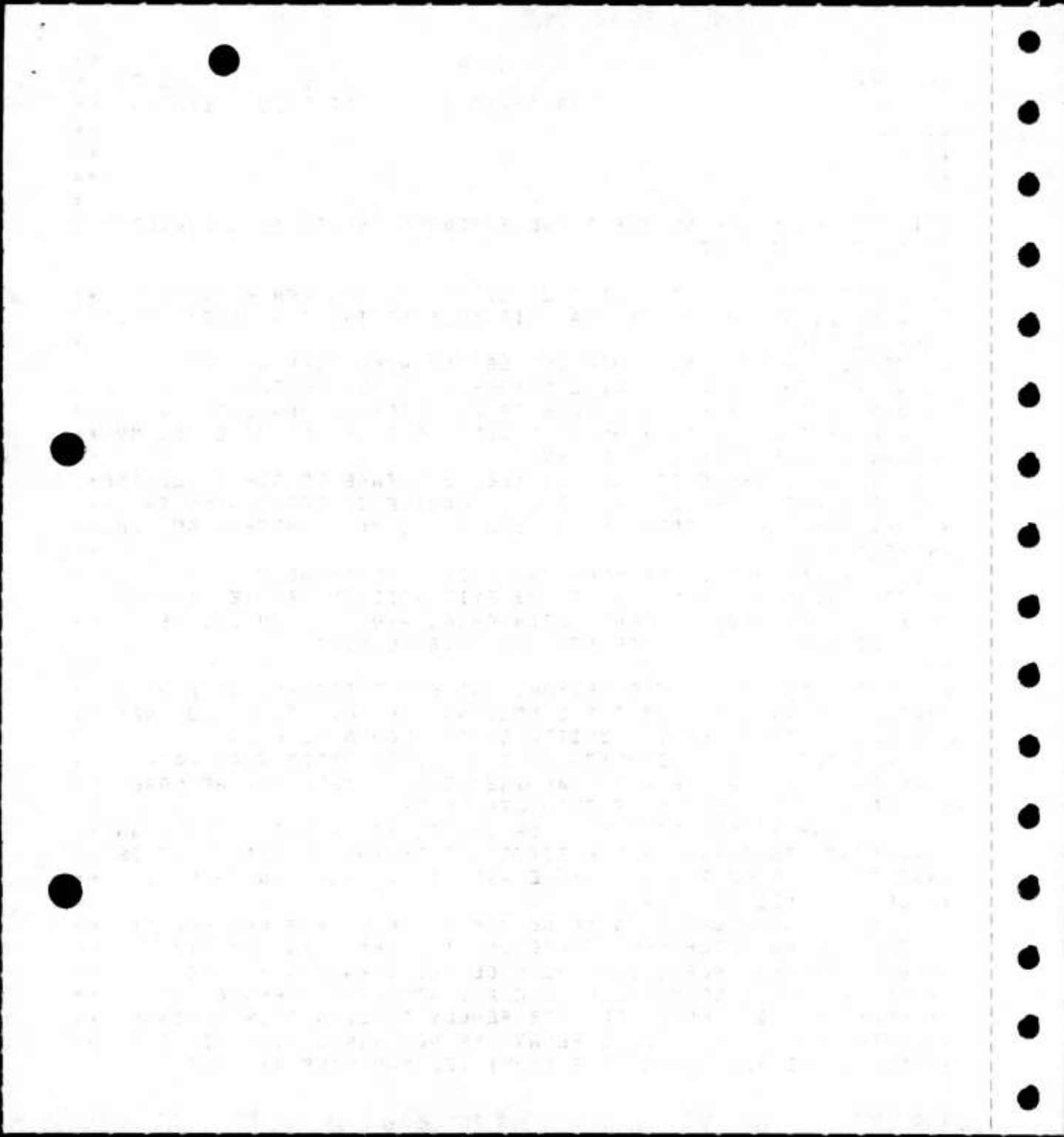
**4. THOUGH IT MAY BE TOUGH FOR ISRAEL TO SWALLOW MAKING AN
**APPROACH TO ASSAD, THEIR BITTEREST ENEMY, SOMETIMES IT IS
**BETTER TO MAKE THE BOLD MOVE AND HIT IT HEAD ON THAN TO
**WORK AROUND THE EDGES.

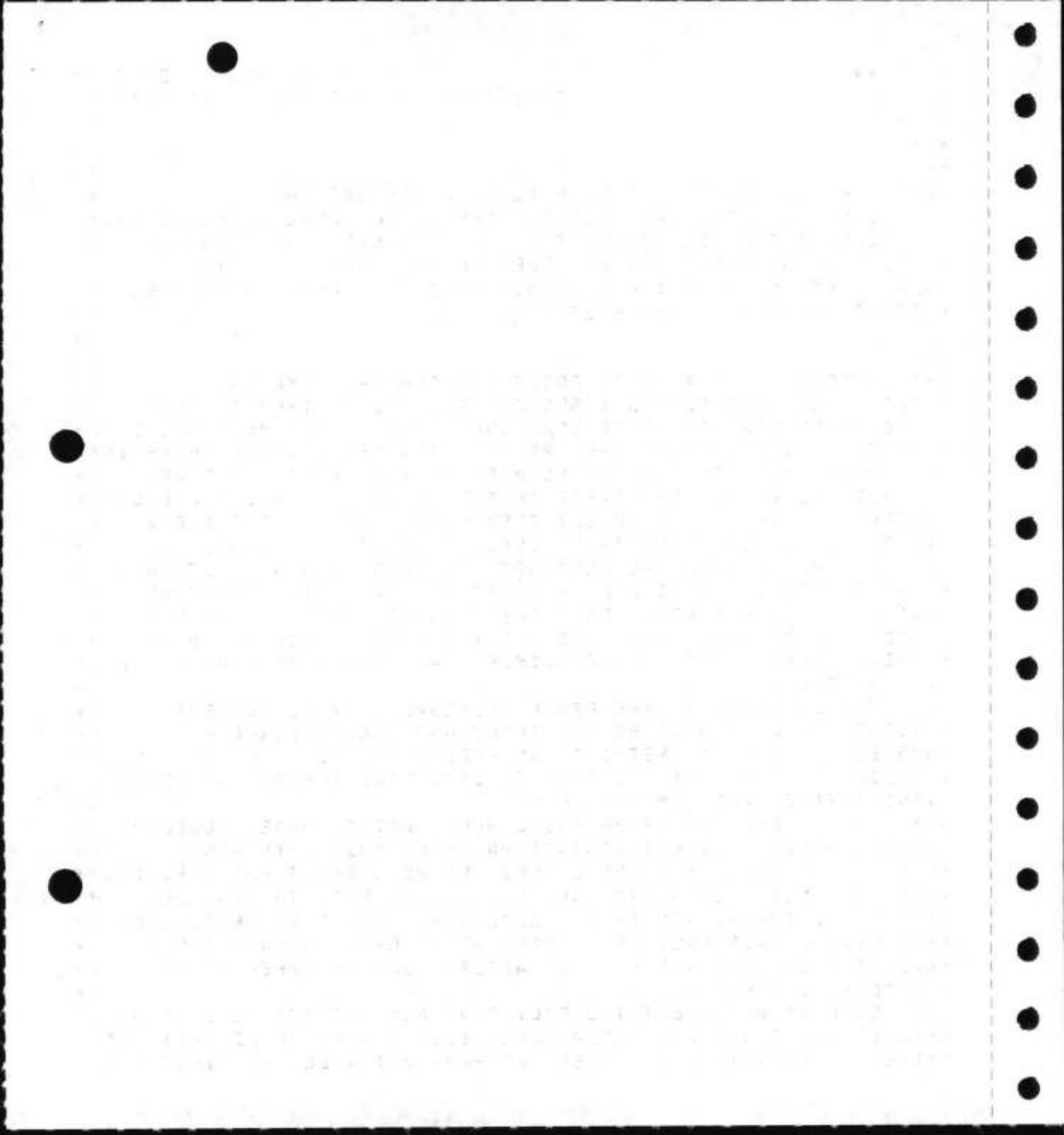
**
**
**
**

**5. IF ASSAD'S DREAM IS TO BECOME THE PAN-ARAB LEADER, IT
**MIGHT BE AN ACCEPTABLE TRADE-OFF TO ISRAEL TO LET HIM
**BOAST TO HIS PEOPLE THAT HE MADE THE ISRAELIS 'COME TO
**HIM', IF OUT OF IT WILL COME AN ACCEPTABLE PEACE. IF
**ISRAEL IS CONVINCED THEY ARE REALLY DEALING FROM STRENGTH,
**GIVING ASSAD THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVANTAGE WITH HIS OWN
**PEOPLE AND THE OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES MAY GIVE HIM THE

**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**
**

14764 33000 70 070 070 070





משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5 מתוך 4 דף

12 מתוך 11 עותק

**

** **

** **

** **

**

**WILL HAVE MADE A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

**

**I THINK THERE IS NO POINT IN GOING ANY FURTHER THAN THIS

**IN DEFINING ADDITIONAL STEPS IN THE PROCESS, SINCE I HAVE

**ALREADY ASSUMED AN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE CHAIN OF EVENTS TO GO

**OUR WAY. BUT LET ME TELL YOU WHY I THINK IT IS WORTH TO

**TRY:

**I KNOW THAT THE DIPLOMATS WHO ALWAYS HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE

**'ART OF THE POSSIBLE,' WILL GIVE US GOOD AND VALID

**REASONS WHY THIS APPROACH IS BOUND TO FAIL, BUT I ASK, ' '

**WHY NOT TRY?' TIMES CHANGE, NEEDS CHANGE, AND YESTERDAY'S

**REACTION MAY NOT BE TODAY'S. WHO WOULD HAVE SAID A YEAR

**AGO THAT OUR LITTLE GROUP WOULD HAVE GOTTEN TO THE LEVEL

**OF UNDERSTANDING AND COMMITMENT THAT WE HAVE ? I STIPULATE

**THAT WE HAVEN'T ACCOMPLISHED ANY TANGIBLE RESULTS YET, BUT

**I SENSE A DYNAMICS IN OUR GROUP THAT INCREASES MY

**CONFIDENCE ALL THE TIME THAT WE WILL BE SHOWING RESULTS.

**

**WE HAVE ONE ADVANTAGE OVER THE DIPLOMATS AND THAT IS ' '

**WHAT DO WE HAVE TO LOSE ? ' WE HAVE NO CONSTITUENCY

**EXCEPT OURSELVES. ABOVE ALL WE HAVE NOTHING TO GIVE BUT

**OUR SINCERITY, WHEREAS ANY TIME AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT ACTS

**AS AN INTERMEDIARY, THE UNDERLYING QUESTION IS WHAT IS

**AMERICA GOING TO GIVE TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN. WE HAVE NOTHING

**TO GIVE. THERE IS ANOTHER SUBTLE BUT UNDERLYING

**PSYCHOLOGICAL STRENGTH WHICH THIS GROUP HAS IN ATTEMPTING

**SUCH AN APPROACH. AS I PERCEIVE US, THERE ISN'T ONE OF US

**WHO HASN'T TAKEN ENORMOUS RISKS IN THIS BUSINESS LIFE AND

**COURTED FAILURE REPEATEDLY.

**INDEED, I DARESAY THERE ISN'T ONE OF US WHO HASN'T HAD A

**NUMBER OF FAILURES, BECAUSE ONLY OUT OF BOLDNESS AND A

**WILLINGNESS TO RISK FAILURE CAN WE HAVE FASHINED THE KIND

**OF SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS LIVES THE MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP

**HAVE HAD.

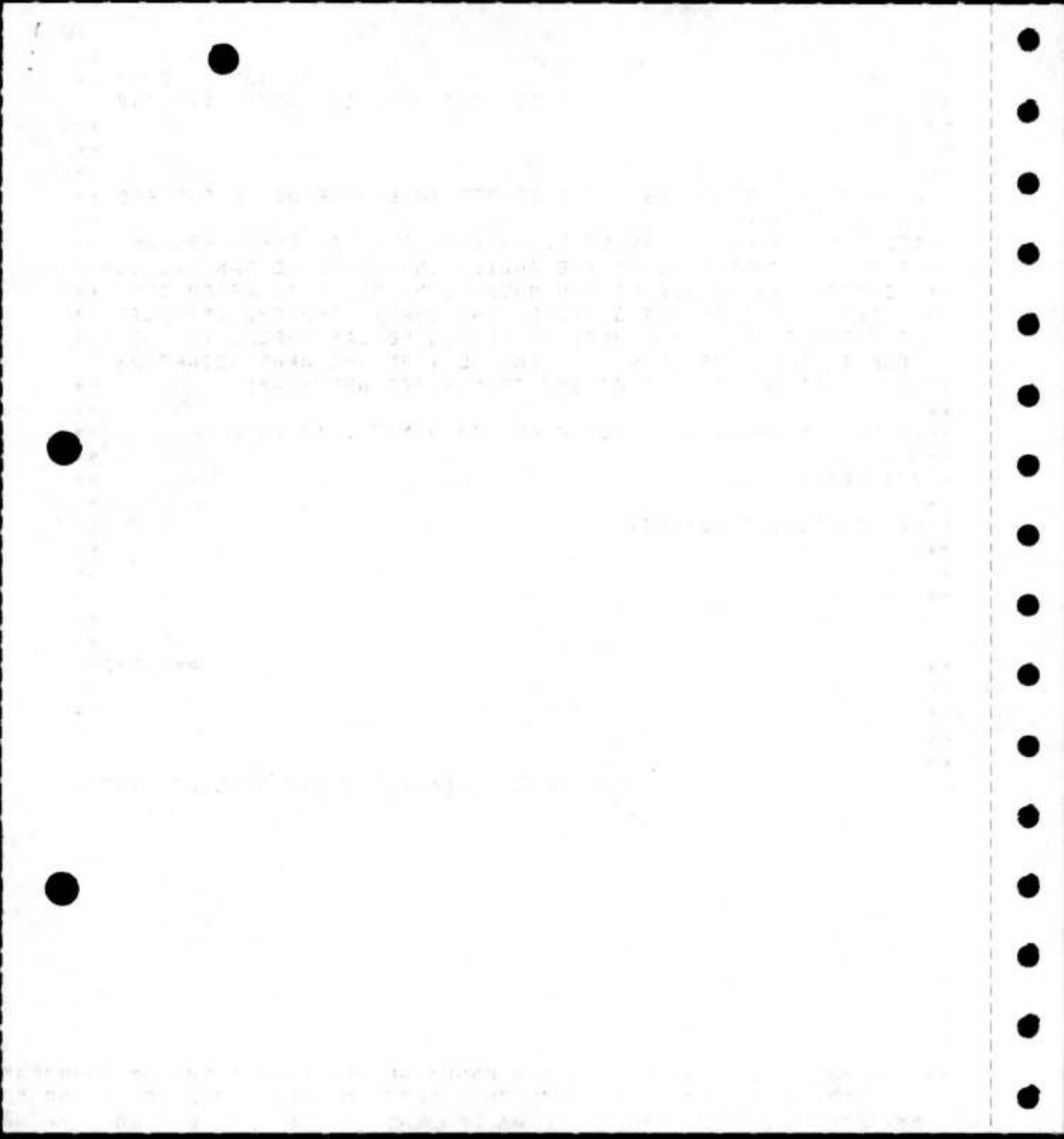
**IF WE TRY THIS AND GET KICKED ASIDE, OR DERSIDED, OR

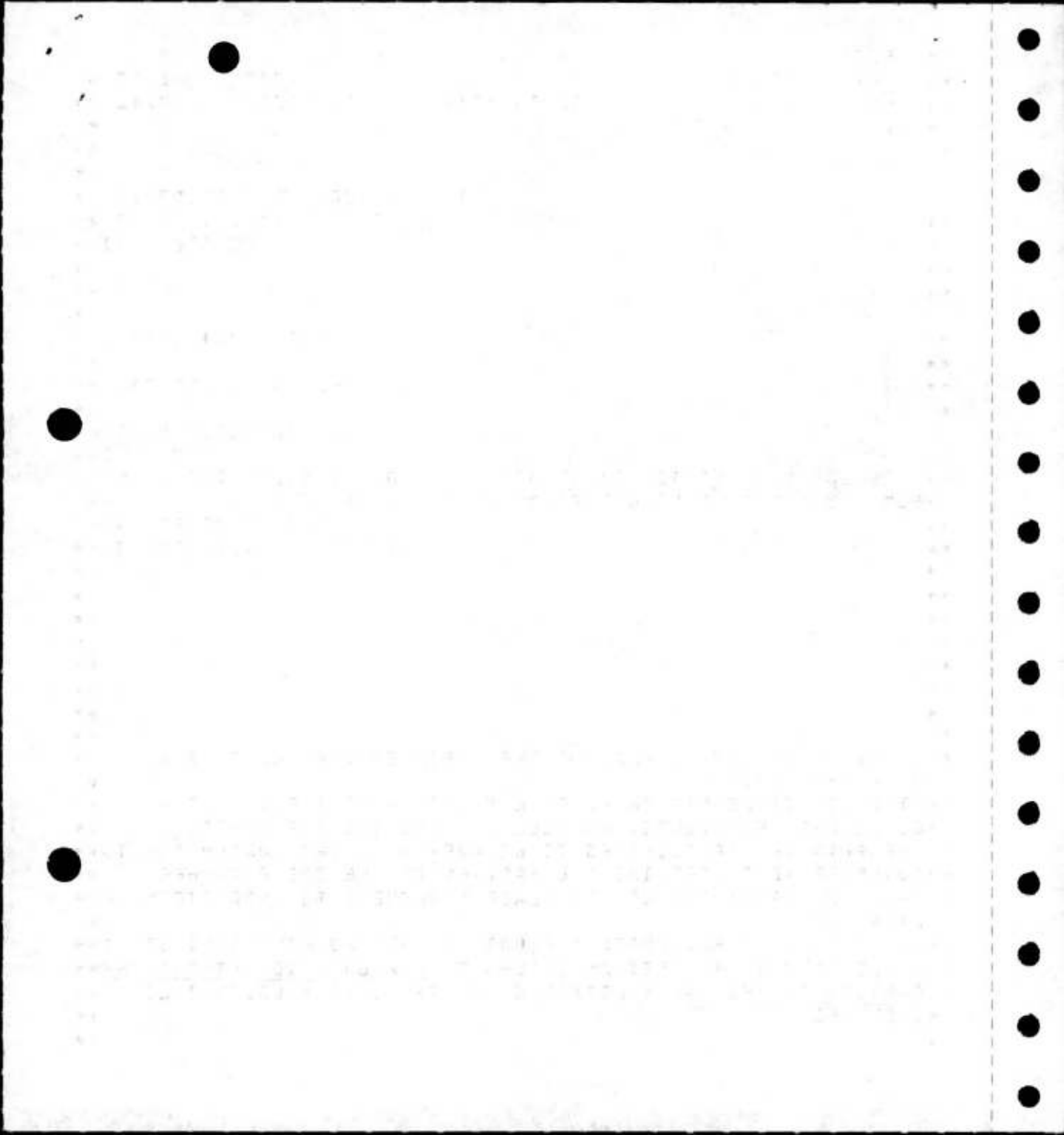
**WHATEVER KIND OF NASY REACTION WE CAN VISUALIZE, I SEE

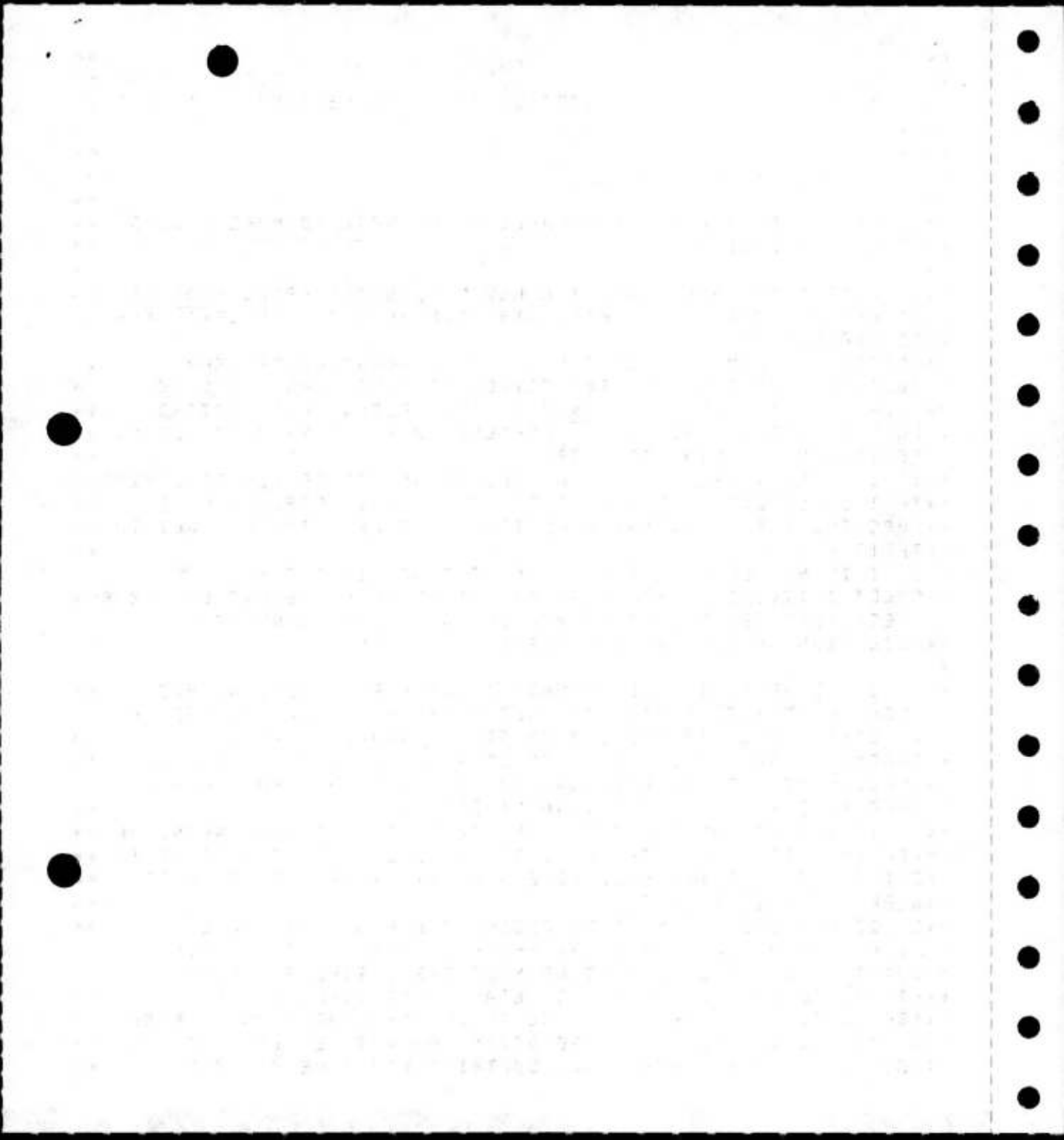
**ENOUGH EGG STRENGTH IN THE INDIVIDUALS OF OUR GROUP TO

**SIMPLY OVERRIDE IT AND SAY, 'WELL WE TRIED AND PERHAPS

14764 33002 70 11/11/74







משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תמוז 3 97

תמוז ב' 1976

12 תמוז

1 תמוז

**
** **
** **
** **

**

**STATURE HE NEEDS IN TORDER TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.
**6. JUST AS SADAT WAS ABLE TO MAKE A BOLD MOVE AFTER HE HAD
**A SELF-PROCLAIMED 'VICTORY' (WHICH EVERYONE KNEW WAS A
**HOLLOW). SO ASSAD MAY BE MOVED IN THE SAME DIRECTION.
**NOW WHAT WOULD BE THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS WHICH SHOULD BE
**TRIED TO BRING THIS ABOUT ?

**1. PROPOSE THIS IDEA TO PERES AND SHAMIR ALONE AND
**PRIVATELY. THE REASON I SUGGEST THE TWO OF THEM IS THAT
**THE GOVERNMENT IS SO TENUOUS THAT SUCH A BOLD MOVE WOULD
**HAVE TO BE A UNIFIED ONE. AS AN OUTSIDER, I THINK THERE IS
**A DANGER THAT THE JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WOULD BE
**CONSTRUED AS TOO PRO-LABOR IF THEY WERE TO CONCENTRATE ON
**PERES PRIMARILY. OBVIOUSLY THEY WOULD HAVE TO PRE-CLEAR
**WITH PERES OUR MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH SHAMIR.

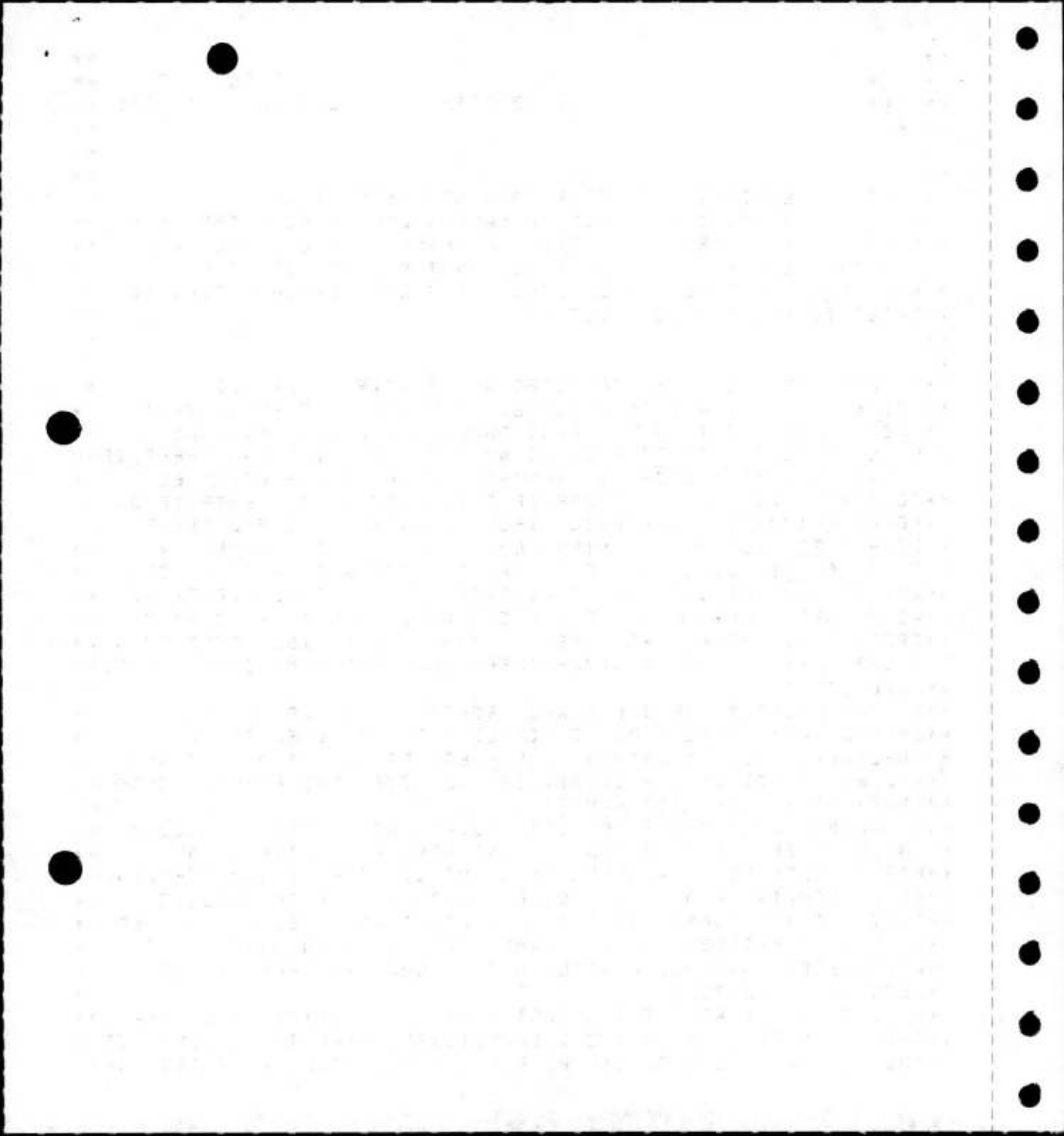
**2. IF SHAMIR COULD BE PERSUADED TO TAKE SUCH A POSITION,
**AND I KNOW THE ODDS ARE INFINITELY LOW, HIS CREDENTIALS
**AS A HARD-LINER WOULD BE A GREAT ASSET, JUST AS ASSAD'S
**CREDIBILITY AS A HARD-LINER ON THE ARABS' SIDE WOULD BE A
**GREAT ASSET. SOMEHOW HARD-LINERS CAN MAKE MORE COMPROMISES
**THAN OTHERS.

**3. THE STRUCTURE OF THE PEACE PROPOSAL THAT WE SUGGEST
**ISRAEL MAKE, SHOULD BE AS SIMPLE AND UNHENCUMBERED AS
**POSSIBLE, I.E. ' WITHOUT ANY PRECONDITIONS' OR PERHAPS
**ADDING ' WITHIN THE SPIRIT OF 242, 338, THE REAGAN PEACE
**INITIATIVE, AND CAMP DAVID'.

**4. SUCH A BOLD PEACE PROPOSAL WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLICLY
**UNTIL AFTER A DIRECT CONTACT HAD BEEN MADE WITH ASSAD
**FIRST, PERHAPS BY A SMALL GROUP OF US WITHOUT ANY OFFICIAL
**OR DIPLOMATIC STANDING. ASSAD WOULD BE MADE TO REALIZE
**THAT HIS IMPORTANCE IN THE ARAB WORLD WOULD BE RECOGNIZED
**BY SUCH A PROPOSAL, AND ISRAEL WOULD HAVE TO HAVE SOLID
**ASSURANCES THAT ASSAD WOULD ACCEPT SUCH AN OFFER IF IT
**WERE MADE PUBLICLY.

**5. EVEN IF WE ACCEPT THE FACT THAT ALL PARTIES WILL TREAT
**THESE PROPOSALS WITH GREAT SKEPTICISM, THEN IF WE JUST GET
**THEM TO TALK TO EACH OTHER, PERHAPS PRIVATELY AT FIRST, WE

16766 33003 01. 01000



1944

1944-1945

1945-1946

1946-1947

1947-1948

1948-1949

1949-1950

1950-1951

1951-1952

1952-1953

1953-1954

1954-1955

1955-1956

1956-1957

1957-1958

1958-1959

1959-1960

1960-1961

1961-1962

1962-1963

1963-1964

1964-1965

1965-1966

1966-1967

1967-1968

1968-1969

1969-1970

1970-1971

1971-1972

1972-1973

1973-1974

1974-1975

1975-1976

1976-1977

AMERICAN ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ASSOCIATES

CONSULTANTS ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
& POLITICAL AFFAIRS

October 26, 1984

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

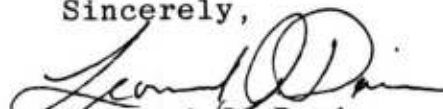
Douglas Bloomfield, Legislative Director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and AIPAC's three senior lobbyists are arriving in Israel on November 8 for a period of intensive briefings on the political, economic and military situation.

As AIPAC's representative in Israel, I would like to request a meeting with you on their behalf, during the week of November 11-16.

As the lobbyists are arriving in Israel immediately following the American elections, they will also be in a position to discuss the election results, the composition of the new Congress and Administration, and their influence on United States-Israel relations.

With best wishes for a successful new year.

Sincerely,


Leonard J. Davis
Director

אל: מטרד

ט ו פ ס ט ב ר ק

דפ...!...מתוך...!...דפים

סוג בטחונת...?...

דחיפות...?...

תאריך 26.10.84

סט"מ מברק... 378

אל: שר האוצר

מנכ"ל אוצר

דע: נוביק לשכת רוה"מ

במחמ"ד מעונינים מאוד שצוות ישראלי יגיע לכאן לשיחות ב-5
 וב-6 לנובמבר לישיבת הכנה של הועדה הכלכלית המשותפת.
 באופן טנטטיבי מחמ"ד מעונינים לקבוע גם פגישה עם שולץ ב-5
 לחודש. אי לכך מעונינים לדעת בהקדם אם שרון אמור להגיע.
 לדעתי יש לקבוע הפגישה ולאשר קיומה למחמ"ד.
 מטרה טוב למחמ"ד כי אם יעמדו על אומם חלקים במנדט העמדה
 שאינם מקובלים עלינו כי אז עדיף לוותר על מנדט כתוב.
 נראה לי שגישה זו מקובלת עליהם.

הלפרין

אלצה בבית החם מה אש אלאס גרמו בחי סט"מ
 רובינשטיין
 ח - אלצה הלפרין

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

2 2 2 2 2
 97... 1... 9... 9... 9...
 2002... 26160...
 26160...
 26160...

ניו יורק	בטחון	המשרד
169	383	393

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו יורק
 עקרת עהונות ליום שישי 26 אוקטובר-84.

SHULTZ BIDS PUBLIC-AID TERRORISM FIGHT

Wash. Post, Omang: Secretary of State George P. Shultz said yesterday that the American public must give its approval "before the fact" to U.S. military action against terrorism, even if innocent lives may be lost, so that the United States will not become "the Hamlet of nations, worrying endlessly over whether and how to respond."

REPORT TIES BEIRUT BOMBING TO SINGLE ERROR IN SECURITY

Wash. Post, Denton: A Senate committee inquiry into the Sept. 20 Beirut embassy bombing says the attack succeeded because U.S. diplomats and security officers had failed to take one simple security precaution-erection of a barrier-and casts doubt on recent assertions that they had received specific, reliable intelligence warnings.

ISRAELI COALITION, AN UNEASY MARRIAGE OF RIGHT AND LEFT, WOBBLES OVER ECONOMY

Christian Science Mon, Curtius: Just six weeks after its formation, Israel's national-unity government is in trouble. The government has failed to reassure Israelis that it can resolve the nation's economic crisis or end its increasingly unpopular occupation of south Lebanon.

PULLOUT PLAN OK'd BY ISRAELIS

UPI: Key government ministers yesterday approved a plan for a partial withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, Armed Forces Radio reported.

ט ד ס ס

ד.ה.ה. 5747

1111 בטחונני

דחיסות

תאריך רז"ח

ס"ס סברק

393 - י א
383 - ג ב
169 - ה י

אל:

IRAN PLAYS DOWN GAINS FROM LATEST OFFENSIVE IN WAR WITH IRAQ

Chris. Science Mon, van England:...An Iranian diplomat contacted in Paris hints, however, that this new push may be part of a wider plan, the last stage of which would be an all-out offensive toward Baghdad, the Iraqi capital. The diplomat explains that the area that was taken during the recent fighting was one of the very few places along the entire front where the Iraqi Army had until now enjoyed strategic superiority.

EDITORIALS

DEALING WITH QADUAFI

WASH. POST, PIPES: ...Relations with Muslim states must be modest-maintained at a distance and emphasizing full freedom of action on the Muslim side. Overly visible ties hurt America's Muslim friends. If the U.S. does not keep its distance, it has to depend on canny Muslim leaders, such as King Hassan, to do so.

ISRAEL DESERVES THE HELP

THE PHOENIX GAZETTE: Considering the difficulties Israel faces in doing what must be done to rescue its economy and to maintain its national security, President Reagan's offer to postpone the \$500 million repayment is laudable. It may be necessary for the U.S. to do more-forgive all or part of the \$9.6 billion Israeli debt-in order for Israel to survive.

U.S. INTERESTS BEST SERVED BY CONTINUED AID TO ISRAEL

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC, TULLY:...Some economists are comparing Israel's present situation with that of Mexico about two years ago. Financial institutions around the world made concessions on repayment schedules and interest rates to enable Mexico to start on the road to recovery. Mexico was not as war. Can we do less for Israel?

— 158 / 1128 1128N-1-2

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5593

** יוצא

שמו

**

**

**

אל: לוסאנגלס, נד: 162, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 261084, לח: 1400
נד: מושל אריזונה

שמו/מיד

בן זאב

לשלך ללו מאוקטובר

ביקור מושל אריזונה

מכינים הביקור בתאום עם ה ANJ טלפי בקשות
האורחים שנתקבלו במשרדם בירושלים. בהתאם נפנה לדוה"מ'
שמיר, גור, נבון, קולק, בורג, אבן, נסדיר תזרוך מדיני
סיור ברמת הגולן בלויית קצין צהל, ביקור בתע"א- כפיר
ופגישה עם אנשי אקדמיה ומנהיגים ערבים בשטחים. אנא וודא
בקשות האורחים ושלח הצעותיך לביקור. שלחנא מיידיית פרטים
מירביים על הבאים, והאם לגברת בקשות מיוחדות.
מאז'ר - מצפא =

תפ: רהמ, שהח, מנבל, ממנבל, מצפא, יגד, אורחים, טקס, רזמרבז

ס 7 2 ס 2 2
ד. 97... מחור... דפים
ס 111 בטהוני
דחירות
תאריך-נדיה
ס 111 ס 111 ס 111

סגירות ישראל - ווינגטון

359 - א'
341 - ב'
158 - ג'

אלו

INTERNATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF
PLO RITE SUSPECTED IN ISRAELIS' KILLINGS

UPI:Police tried today to determine whether the execution-style slayings of two Israeli students were part of an initiation rite for the PLO, Israel Radio said.

SYRIA SAYS IT'S NOT WILLING TO JOIN TALKS WITH ISRAEL

UPI:Syria denied yesterday that it was willing to participate in direct or indirect talks with Israel on troop withdrawals from Lebanon, state-run Damascus Radio said.

GEMAYEL REPORTS TO CABINET

WASH. TIMES NEWS SERV:Pres. Amin Gemayel returned yesterday from a hurriedly arranged overseas trip and convened a Cabinet meeting to report on his talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, Italian government leaders and Pope John Paul II.

SOVIETS URGED TO TREAT JEWS BETTER

AP:Former peresidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, along with several political and religious leaders, sent a letter yesterday to Soviet Pres. Konstantin U. Chernenko requesting improved treatment for Soviet Jews.

אל: רושינגטון

97 סחוד 3 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: סרדי

דחיפות:

2514

תאריך וזי"ח:

663

מס. מברק:

לש-מש
מח
הקשר

קניטל.

בין התאריכים 12.10-19 ביקרו בארץ עוזרי ועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים, התלויתי לפגישות של הקבוצה ב-19.10 ואילו ב-21.10 התלויתי לצוות שהתענין באספקים הצבאיים של הסיוע האמריקני.

להלן סכום הפגישות השרבות.

פגישה עם שר האוצר - השר הציג את המצב הכלכלי הקשה, הן מחמת האינפלציה והן עקב הפער במאזן התשלומים ויתרות מט"ח.

הפתרונות שהוצגו הם ביטול ההצמדה וקיצוץ מיליארד דולר בנוסף למיליארד שכבר קוצץ השר ציין כי אם תעשייתם יעלו מחירים מעבר להקפאה תשקל חשיפתם ליבוא מתחרה זול, כמו כן ציין כי אם לא תחתם עסקת חבילה תצטרך הממשלה לשקול חקיקה חד-צדדית בנושא.

התנאי לקיום עסקת חבילה הוא גיבוי של רזרבות מט"ח אותו נקבל מארה"ב. המבקרים התענינו בעיקר אם קשיים פוליטיים שיגבילו קיום התכנית הכלכלית לא יחייבו את ארה"ב לסיוע נרחב לתקופה ממושכת, אולם נענו כי במצבנו אין ברירה אלא לבצע תכנית כלכלית קשה.

פגישה עם המשנה למנכ"ל משרד החוץ - הציג את הקשיים האוביקטיביים לאור הפיצול בלבנון המקשה להגעה לסכום אמין עם גורם מרכזי, פרט את דרישותינו הבסיסיות באשר להסדרי הבטוחן והדגיש את צמצום דרישותינו לאספקטים הבטחוניים בלבד.

לאחר מכן נסקר המצב באשר ליתר מדינות ערב והסכנה האורבת מהחזית המזרחית.

המבקרים התרכזו בשאלותיהם על כך שאל לנו להתנגד לאספקת נשק אמריקאי לירדן כדי להגביר את ההשפעה האמריקנית שם ולקרוב את חוסיין למעגל השלום, כמו כן תאפשר אספקת הנשק לירדן לעמוד מול סוריה שהיא הסכנה העיקרית בעינייהם. בקודה נוספת אותה העלו המבקרים היא שאם ירדן לא תקבל נשק מארה"ב הרי שהיא תפנה לקבלתו לבריה"מ. לטענות אלה נענו כי ירדן כבר מקבלת נשק סובייטי ויש ספק אם אספקה בלתי מוגבלת של נשק אמריקאי תפתור את הבעיה.

המבקרים התענינו בקשר למדינות ערב המתונות וזונענו כי ההגדרה האמריקאית למתינות היא מתינות כלפי המערב ולאוד דוקא כלפי ישראל כך שאנו איננו רואים לפחות חלק ממדינות אלה כמתונות.

הובהר למבקרים כי המצב הכלכלי הקשה הוא גורם מגביל משום שעלול לחזור המצב שקרה ב-1967 בו המצב הכלכלי אָתת לערבים על חולשה ישראלית ועודד יציאתם למלחמה.

פגישה עם נגיד בנק ישראל - הוצג המצב הכלכלי ובעיות האינפלציה והגרעון במאזן התשלומים עם זאת ההצגה היתה אופטימית ונמסר כי הגרעון המסחרי יוקטן השנה בכ-900.000 דולר אם כי עקב יבוא בטחוני מוגבר הרי שבסופו של ענין כל המאזן לא יקטן ביותר מ-100.000 דולר.

הובהר לאורחים כי לצורך קיום עסקת החבילה אנו נזקקים לסיוע האמריקני שהוא הסכום המוחזק עבורנו ב"כוננות".

המבקרים הביעו לאחר תום הפגישה את התרשמותם מההצגה הבהירה והממצה של הנגיד והעלו על נס את חוסר הרצון אותה הביע באשר לרעיון שמיטת החובות שלנו לארה"ב.

2/.

אל:

דף 2 מחוז 3 זפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

2514

תאריך וז"ח:

663

מס. מברק:

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

פגישה עם מר אורי לובדני - הוצגו דרישותינו להסדרי בטחון בלבנון עם כל הצדדים הנוגעים וכל הקשיים האובייקטיביים הכרוכים בכך. לדעת מר לובראני המתח עם השיעים נובע מההתחכחות שלנו בהם ולאחר נסיגתנו יפחת מתח זה. המבקרים ניסו להכנס לנושא אספקת נשק לירדן אולם נדחו בנימוס תוך הדגשה שמר לובראני מטפל בעינינו לבנון בלבד.

פגישה עם מנכ"ל משהב"ש - הוצגו תוצאות ביקור ווינברגר והצורך לשפר איכות הנשק שבידי צה"ל כדי לשמור על הפער האיכותי. מבחינת הסיוע הצבאי בשנים הקרובות נראה שתצטרך להיות הגדלה בעיקר לאזור העובדה שבשנת 85 היתה הקטנה בסיוע. המבקרים שאלו על סכומי כסף גדולים (כ-1.2 מיליארד דולר) שטרם נוצק. מההקצבות העבר ונענו שזו טעות אופטימית משום שכל הסכומים כבר משועבדים לפרויקטים שונים גם אם טרם הוצאו פיזית.

מר קוג'ס תמה על כך שהוצגה תכנית יומרנית, לדבריו, ל-4 סוגי מטוסים שונים בעוד אנו שרויים במשבר כלכלי קשה כל כך וזענה כי עוצמת ח"א היא ענין של השרדות עבורנו, מה עוד שאין בכוונתנו להגדיל את הסג"כ אלא רק לשפר את האיכות, איכות זו עולה היום הרבה יותר מאשר לפני מספר שנים.

שאלה נוספת היתה באשר למכירת נשק למדינות ערב על ידי ארה"ב, לכך בענו כי כל פריט בפני עצמו אינו מפר את המאזן האסטרטגי אולם בהיבט כולל של כל מסות הנשק במזה"ת יש להתחשב בסכנה הפוטנציאלית הנוצרת, אנחנו מוכנים לקחת על עצמנו הסיכונים אולם יכולים לקחת רק עד גבול מסוים.

פגישה עם קציני אמ"ן דאג"ת - הוצגו האיומים והפתרונות אותם אנו מתכננים, האורחים ניסו לסחוט הסכמה לדעה שהחביעה בפניהם בירדן כי סוריה היא האויב העיקרי של ירדן ולכן צריך לאפשר לה לרכוש נשק להגנתה כדי לאפשר לה לעמוד מול סוריה למשך 48 שעות ולא 12 כפי שזה עתה. האורחים נעבדו כי לפי מיטב ידיעתנו ההערכה הירדנית אינה מדויקת ולפי הוכחות העבר ירדן עמדה יפה מאוד בפני סוריה (1970) אספקת נשק לירדן בסח"כ תגדיל את הסכנה הפוטנציאלית של החזית המזרחית שלדעתנו ירדן משתלבת בה.

פגישה עם מנכ"ל משרד רוח"מ והיועץ לבטחון לאומי - הוצגו עמדות הממשלה באשר להסדר בלבנון כן פורטו הצעדים שאושרו לשיפור איתות החיים בשטחים קרי: פתיחת בנקים, הגדלת כמות הכסף המותרת להכנסה, עידוד פיתוח תעשיות מקומיות, הקלות בנושאי צנזורה, מינוי ראשי ערים מקומיים במקום ישראלים והקמת אוניברסיטה חדשה. לשאלה ענה כי החזרת ראשי הערים המודחים לא נכללת במסגרת החלטות אלה.

המבקרים העלו רעיון של העברת כספי סיוע דרך ירדן בניגוד למצב הקיים שהוא דרך ארגונים וולונטריים, לכך בענו כי זה רעיון חדש ולכן טרם נידון. גם כאן ניסו המבקרים לבדוק אם אין צורך לאפשר לירדן לרכוש נשק אמריקני והעלו את חוסר יכולתו של המלך חוסיין (עקב בעיות פנים) להשען על "גיבוי" ישראלי נגד סוריה.

סיכום - מבלי להכיר את עמדותיהם של אנשי הצוות הצבאי לפני ביקורם במזה"ת, נראה לי שהם הגיעו מירדן לאחר תדרוך ושכנוע בצדקתה המלאה של העמדה הירדנית. המבקרים התייחסו בצורה סקפטית למדי כאשר הוצגו בפניהם נקודות ההשקפה שלנו על הסכנה הפוטנציאלית

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

דף 3 מחוד 3 דפים

אל:

טיווג בסחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזיח': 2514
מס. מברק: 663

לש יבוש
מח'
הקשר

-3-

מחימוש מדינות ערב על ידי ארה"ב וניסו לשכנע כי אל לנו להתנגד למכירת נשק לירדן.
להערכתם כנראה, אנו מגזימים מעט בסכנה יצריך להראות אצלנו הפחתה בנטל הבטחון לפחות
ס בכוון מצרים.
למרות החזית האחידה שהוצגה על ידי כל הדוברים הישראלים לא גראה לי שהמבקרים
השתכנעו לקבלת עמדתנו ושכנוע גוסף ודאי ידרש כדי לרכך עמדותיהם.

מצפ"א

סחה חדא טקסט גנא ג/אנא סגנא גצכא גאמא קא אל

אישור המנכ"ל:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

ברנד רט

24.10.84

השולח:

תאריך:



official text

DATE • 10/25/84

SHULTZ SAYS U.S. MUST BE WILLING TO USE FORCE AGAINST TERRORISM
(Text: Shultz lecture on terrorism) (5,990)

New York -- Secretary of State Shultz said October 25 that the United States "must be willing to use military force" against terrorism directed at American strategic interests around the world.

The secretary emphasized that "we must not reward the terrorists by changing our policies or questioning our own principles or wallowing in self-flagellation or self-doubt. Instead, we should understand that terrorism is aggression and, like all aggression, must be forcefully resisted."

"Our military has the capability and the techniques to use power to fight the war against terrorism," he said, adding that "this capability will be used judiciously."

Shultz made the comments in a lecture on "Terrorism and the Modern World" in New York City.

The secretary also made the following points:

-- Terrorism, wherever it takes place, is directed against the democracies. "If freedom and democracy are the targets of terrorism, it is clear that totalitarianism is its ally."

-- "Today, international links among terrorist groups are more clearly understood. And Soviet and Soviet-bloc support is also more clearly understood....(However) one does not have to believe that the Soviets are puppeteers and the terrorists marionettes; violent or fanatic individuals and groups can exist in almost any society."

-- "The terrorists' principal goal in the Middle East is to destroy any progress toward a negotiated peace. And the more our policies succeed, the closer we come toward achieving our goals in the Middle East, the harder terrorists will try to stop us....We are attacked not because of what we are doing wrong, but because of what we are doing right."

-- "Violence and aggression must be met by firm resistance. This principle holds true whether we are responding to full-scale military attacks or to the kind of low-level conflicts that are more common in the modern world."

Following is the text of Shultz's remarks, as prepared for delivery:

(begin text)

Someday terrorism will no longer be a timely subject for a speech, but that day has not arrived. Less than two weeks ago, one of the oldest and greatest nations of the Western world almost lost its prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, to the modern barbarism that we call terrorism. A month ago the American Embassy Annex in East Beirut was nearly destroyed by a terrorist truck bomb, the third major attack on Americans in Lebanon within the past two years. To list all the other acts of brutality that terrorists have visited upon civilized society in recent years would be impossible here because that list is too long. It is too long to name and too long to tolerate.

But I am here to talk about terrorism as a phenomenon in our modern world -- about what terrorism is and what it is not. We have learned a great deal about terrorism in recent years. We have learned much about the terrorists themselves, their supporters, their diverse methods, their underlying motives, and their eventual goals. What



once may have seemed the random, senseless, violent acts of a few crazed individuals has come into clearer focus. A pattern of terrorist violence has emerged. It is an alarming pattern, but it is something that we can identify and, therefore, a threat that we can devise concrete measures to combat. The knowledge we have accumulated about terrorism over the years can provide the basis for a coherent strategy to deal with the phenomenon, if we have the will to turn our understanding into action.

THE MEANING OF TERRORISM

We have learned that terrorism is, above all, a form of political violence. It is neither random nor without purpose. Today we are confronted with a wide assortment of terrorist groups which, alone or in concert, orchestrate acts of violence to achieve distinctly political ends. Their stated objectives may range from separatist causes to revenge for ethnic grievances to social and political revolution. Their methods may be just as diverse -- from planting homemade explosives in public places to suicide car-bombings to kidnappings and political assassinations. But the overarching goal of all terrorists is the same. They are trying to impose their will by force -- a special kind of force designed to create an atmosphere of fear. The horrors they inflict are not simply a new manifestation of traditional social conflict; they are depraved opponents of civilization itself, aided by the technology of modern weaponry. The terrorists want people to feel helpless and defenseless; they want people to lose faith in their government's capacity to protect them and thereby to undermine the legitimacy of the government itself, or its policies, or both. The terrorists profit from the anarchy caused by their violence. They succeed when governments change their policies out of intimidation. But the terrorist can even be satisfied if a government responds to terror by clamping down on individual rights and freedoms. Governments that overreact, even in self-defense, may only undermine their own legitimacy, and they unwittingly serve the terrorists' goals. The terrorist succeeds if a government responds to violence with repressive, polarizing behavior that alienates the government from the people.

THE THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

We must understand, however, that terrorism, wherever it takes place, is directed in an important sense against us, the democracies -- against our most basic values and often our fundamental strategic interests. Because terrorism relies on brutal violence as its only tool, it will always be the enemy of democracy. For democracy rejects the indiscriminate or improper use of force and relies instead on the peaceful settlement of disputes through legitimate political processes.

The moral bases of democracy -- the principles of individual rights, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of religion -- are powerful barriers against those who seek to impose their will, their ideologies, or their religious beliefs by force. Whether in Israel or Lebanon or Turkey or Italy or West Germany or Northern Ireland, a terrorist has no patience for the orderly processes of democratic society, and, therefore he seeks to destroy it. Indeed, terrorism seeks to destroy what all of us here are seeking to build.

The United States and the other democracies are morally committed to certain ideals and to a humane vision of the future. Nor is our vision limited to within our borders. In our foreign policies, as well, we try to foster the kind of world that promotes peaceful settlement of disputes, one that welcomes beneficial change. We do not practice terrorism and we seek a world which holds no place for terrorist violence, a world in which human rights are respected by all governments, a world based on the rule of law.

And there is yet another reason why we are attacked. If freedom and democracy are the targets of terrorism, it is clear that totalitarianism is its ally. The number of terrorist incidents in totalitarian states is minimal and those against their personnel abroad are markedly fewer than against the West. And this is not only because police states offer less room for terrorists to carry out acts of violence. States that support and sponsor terrorist actions have managed in recent years to co-opt and manipulate the terrorist phenomenon in pursuit of their own strategic goals.

It is not a coincidence that most acts of terrorism occur in areas of importance to the West. More than 80 percent of the world's terrorist attacks in 1983 occurred in Western Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. Terrorism in this context is not just criminal activity, but an unbridled form of warfare.

Today, international links among terrorist groups are more clearly understood. And Soviet and Soviet-bloc support is also more clearly understood. We face a diverse family of dangers. Iran and the Soviet Union are hardly allies, but they both share a fundamental hostility to the West. When Libya and the PLO provide arms and training to the communists in Central America, they are aiding Soviet-supported Cuban efforts to undermine our security in that vital region. When the Red Brigades in Italy and the Red Army Faction in Germany assault free countries in the name of communist ideology, they hope to shake the West's self-confidence, unity, and will to resist intimidation. The terrorists who assault Israel -- and indeed the Marxist Provisional IRA in Northern Ireland -- are ideological enemies of the United States. We cannot and we will not succumb to the likes of Khomeini and Qadhafi.

We also now see a close connection between terrorism and international narcotics trafficking. Cuba and Nicaragua, in particular, have used narcotics smugglers to funnel guns and money to terrorists and insurgents in Colombia. Other communist countries, like Bulgaria, have also been part of the growing link between drugs and terrorism.

We should understand the Soviet role in international terrorism without exaggeration or distortion. One does not have to believe that the Soviets are puppeteers and the terrorists marionettes; violent or fanatic individuals and groups can exist in almost any society.

But in many countries, terrorism would long since have withered away had it not been for significant support from outside. When Israel went into Lebanon in 1982, Israeli forces uncovered irrefutable evidence that the Soviet Union had been arming and training the PLO and other groups. Today, there is no reason to think that Soviet support for terrorist groups around the world has diminished. Here as elsewhere, there is a wide gap between Soviet words and Soviet deeds, a gap that is very clear, for instance, when you put Soviet support for terrorist groups up against the empty rhetoric of the resolution against so-called "state terrorism" which the U.S.S.R. has submitted to this year's U.N. General Assembly. The Soviets condemn terrorism, but in practice they connive with terrorist groups when they think it serves their own purposes, and their goal is always the same* to weaken liberal democracy and undermine world stability.

THE MORAL AND STRATEGIC STAKES

The stakes in our war against terrorism, therefore, are high. We have already seen the horrible cost in innocent lives that terrorist violence has incurred. But perhaps even more horrible is the damage that terrorism threatens to wreak on our modern civilization. For centuries mankind has strived to build a world in which the highest human aspirations can be fulfilled.

We have pulled ourselves out of a state of barbarism and removed the affronts to human freedom and dignity that are inherent to that condition. We have sought to free ourselves from the primitive existence described by Hobbes where life is lived in "continual fear and danger of violent death...nasty, brutish, and short." We have sought to create instead a world where universal respect for human rights and democratic values makes a better life possible. We in the democracies can attest to all that man is capable of achieving if he renounces violence and brute force, if he is free to think, write, vote, and worship as he pleases. Yet all of these hard-won gains are threatened by terrorism.

Terrorism is a step backward; it is a step toward anarchy and decay. In the broadest sense, terrorism represents a return to barbarism in the modern age. If the modern world cannot face up to the challenge, then terrorism, and the lawlessness and inhumanity that come with it, will gradually undermine all that the modern world has achieved and make further progress impossible.

OBSTACLES TO MEETING THE CHALLENGE

The magnitude of the threat posed by terrorism is so great that we cannot afford to confront it with half-hearted and poorly-organized measures.

Terrorism is a contagious disease that will inevitably spread if it goes untreated. We need a strategy to cope with terrorism in all of its varied manifestations. We needed to summon the necessary resources and determination to fight it and, with international cooperation, eventually stamp it out. And we have to recognize that the burden falls on us, the democracies -- no one else will cure the disease for us.

Yet clearly we face obstacles, some of which arise precisely because we are democracies. The nature of the terrorist assault is, in many ways, alien to us. Democracies like to act on the basis of known facts and shared knowledge. Terrorism is clandestine and mysterious by nature. Terrorists rely on secrecy, and therefore it is hard to know for certain who has committed an atrocity.

Democracies also rely on reason and persuasive logic to make decisions. It is hard for us to understand the fanaticism and apparent irrationality of many terrorists, especially those who kill and commit suicide in the belief that they will be rewarded in the after-life. The psychopathic ruthlessness and brutality of terrorism is an aberration in our culture and alien to our heritage.

And it is an unfortunate irony that the very qualities that make democracies so hateful to the terrorists -- our respect for the rights and freedom of the individual -- also make us particularly vulnerable. Precisely because we maintain the most open societies, terrorists have unparalleled opportunity to strike at us. Terrorists seek to make democracies embattled and afraid, to break down democratic accountability, due process, and order; they hope we will turn toward repression, or succumb to chaos.

These are challenges we must live with. We will certainly not alter the democratic values that we so cherish in order to fight terrorism. We will have to find ways to fight back without undermining everything we stand for.

COMBATING MORAL CONFUSION

But there is another obstacle that we have created for ourselves that we should overcome -- that we must overcome -- if we are to fight terrorism effectively. The obstacle I am referring to is confusion.

We cannot begin to address this monumental challenge to decent, civilized society until we clear our heads of the confusion about terrorism, in many ways the moral confusion, that still seems to plague us. Confusion can lead to paralysis, and it is a luxury that we simply cannot afford.

The confusion about terrorism has taken many forms. In recent years, we have heard some ridiculous distortions, even about what the word "terrorism" means. The idea, for instance, that denying food stamps to some is a form of terrorism cannot be entertained by serious people. And those who would argue, as recently some in Great Britain have, that physical violence by strikers can be equated with "the violence of unemployment," are, in the words of the Economist, "a menace to democracy everywhere." In a real democracy, violence is unequivocally bad. Such distortions are dangerous, because words are important. When we distort our language we may distort our thinking, and we hamper our efforts to find solutions to the grave problems we face.

There has been, however, a more serious kind of confusion surrounding the issue of terrorism: the confusion between the terrorist act itself and the political goals that the terrorists claim to seek.

The grievances that terrorists supposedly seek to redress through acts of violence may or may not be legitimate. The terrorist acts themselves, however, can never be legitimate. And legitimate cause can never justify or excuse terrorism. Terrorist means discredit their ends.

We have all heard the insidious claim that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." When I spoke on the subject of terrorism this past June, I quoted the powerful rebuttal to this kind of moral relativism made by the late Senator Henry Jackson. His statement bears repeating today.

"The idea that one person's 'terrorist' is another's 'freedom fighter' cannot be sanctioned. Freedom fighters or revolutionaries don't blow up buses containing non-combatants; terrorist murderers do. Freedom fighters don't set out to capture and slaughter school children; terrorist murderers do. Freedom fighters don't assassinate innocent businessmen, or hijack and hold hostage innocent men, women, and children; terrorist murderers do. It is a disgrace that democracies would allow the treasured word 'freedom' to be associated with acts of terrorists."

We cannot afford to let an Orwellian corruption of language obscure our understanding of terrorism. We know the difference between terrorist and freedom fighters, and as we look around the world, we have no trouble telling one from the other.

How tragic it would be if democratic societies so lost confidence in their own moral legitimacy that they lost sight of the obvious' that violence directed against democracy or the hopes for democracy lacks fundamental justification. Democracy offers the opportunity for peaceful change, legitimate political competition, and redress of grievances. We must oppose terrorism no matter what banner they may fly. For terrorism in any cause is the enemy of freedom.

And we must not fall into the deadly trap of giving justification to the unacceptable acts of terrorism by acknowledging the worthy-sounding motives they may claim. Organizations such as the Provisional IRA, for instance, play on popular grievances, and political and religious emotions, to disguise their deadly purpose. They find ways to work through local political and religious leaders to enlist support for their brutal actions. As a result, we even find Americans contributing, we hope unwittingly, to an organization which has killed -- in cold blood and without the slightest remorse -- hundreds of innocent men, women, and children in Great Britain and Ireland; an organization which has assassinated senior officials and tried to assassinate the British prime minister and her entire Cabinet; a professed Marxist organization which also gets support from Libya's Gadhafi and has close links with other international terrorists. The government of the United States stands firmly with the government of the United Kingdom and the government of Ireland in opposing any action that lends aid or support to the Provisional IRA.

Moral confusion about terrorism can take many forms. When two Americans and twelve Lebanese were killed at our embassy annex in East Beirut last month, for instance, we were told by some that this mass murder was an expression, albeit an extreme expression, of Arab hostility to American policy in the Middle East. We were told that this bombing happened because of a vote we cast in the United Nations, or because of our policies in Lebanon, or because of the overall state of our relations with the Arab nations, or because of our support for Israel. And we were advised by some that if we want to stop terrorism -- if we want to put an end to these vicious murders -- then what we need to do is change our policies. In effect, we have been told that terrorism is in some measure our own fault, and we deserved to be bombed. I tell you here and now that the United States will not be driven off or stayed from our course or change our policy by terrorist brutality.

We cannot permit ourselves any uncertainty as to the real meaning' of terrorist violence in the Middle East, or anywhere else. Those who truly seek peace in the Middle East know that war and violence are no answer. Those who oppose radicalism and support negotiation are themselves the target of terrorism, whether they are Arabs or Israelis. One of the great tragedies of the Middle East, in fact, is that the many moderates on the Arab side -- who are ready to live in peace with Israel -- are threatened by the radicals and their terrorist henchmen, and are thus stymied in their own efforts for peace.

The terrorists' principal goal in the Middle East is to destroy any progress toward a negotiated peace. And the more our policies succeed, the closer we come toward achieving our goals in the Middle East, the harder terrorists will try to stop us. The simple fact is, the terrorists are more upset about progress in the Middle East than

they are about any alleged failures to achieve progress. Let us not forget that President Sadat was murdered because he made peace, and that threats continue to be issued daily in that region because of the fear -- yes, fear -- that others might favor a negotiated path toward peace.

Whom would we serve by changing our policies in the Middle East in the face of the terrorist threat? Not Israel, not the moderate Arabs, not the Palestinian people, and certainly not the cause of peace. Indeed, the worst thing we could do is change our principled policies under the threat of violence. What we must do is support our friends and remain firm in our goals.

We have to rid ourselves of this moral confusion which lays the blame for terrorist actions on us or on our policies. We are attacked not because of what we are doing wrong, but because of what we are doing right. We are right to support the security of Israel and there is no terrorist act or threat that will change that firm determination. We are attacked not because of some mistake we are making, but because of who we are, and what we believe in. We must not abandon our principles, or our role in the world, or our responsibilities as the champion of freedom and peace.

THE RESPONSE TO TERRORISM

While terrorism threatens many countries, the United States has a special responsibility. It is time for this country to make a broad national commitment to treat the challenge of terrorism with the sense of urgency and priority it deserves.

The essence of our response is simple to state: Violence and aggression must be met by firm resistance. This principle holds true whether we are responding to full-scale military attacks or to the kinds of low-level conflicts that are more common in the modern world.

We are on the way to being well prepared to deter an all-out war or a Soviet attack on our principal allies; that is why these are the least likely contingencies. It is not self-evident that we are as well prepared and organized to deter and counter the "gray area" of intermediate challenges that we are more likely to face -- the low intensity conflict of which terrorism is a part.

We have worked hard to deter large-scale aggression by strengthening our strategic and conventional defenses, by restoring the pride and confidence of the men and women in our military, and by displaying the kind of national resolve to confront aggression that can deter potential adversaries. We have been more successful than in the past in dealing with many forms of low-level aggression. We have checked communist aggression and subversion in Central America and the Caribbean and opened the way for peaceful, democratic processes in that region. And we successfully liberated Grenada from Marxist control and returned that tiny island to freedom and self-determination.

But terrorism, which is also a form of low-level aggression, has so far posed an even more difficult challenge, for the technology of security has been outstripped by the technology of murder. And, of course, the United States is not the only nation that faces difficulties in responding to terrorism. To update President Reagan's report in the debate last Sunday, since September First, 41 acts of terrorism have been perpetrated by no less than 14 terrorist groups, against the people and property of 21 countries. Even Israel has not rid itself of the terrorist threat, despite its brave and prodigious efforts.

But no nation has had more experience with terrorism than Israel, and no nation has made a greater contribution to our understanding of the problem and the best ways to confront it. By supporting organizations like the Jonathan Institute, named after the brave Israeli soldier who led and died at Entebbe, the Israeli people have helped raise international awareness of the global scope of the terrorist threat.

And Israel's contribution goes beyond the theoretical. Israel has won major battles in the war against terrorism in action across its borders, in other continents, and in the land of Israel itself. To its great credit, the Israeli government has moved within Israel to apprehend and bring to trial its own citizens accused of terrorism.

Much of Israel's success in fighting terrorism has been due to broad public support for Israel's anti-terrorist policies. Israel's people have shown the will, and they have provided their government

the resources, to fight terrorism. They entertain no illusions about the meaning or the danger of terrorism. Perhaps because they confront the threat everyday, they recognize that they are at war with terrorism. The rest of us would do well to follow Israel's example.

But part of our problem here in the United States has been our seeming inability to understand terrorism clearly. Each successive terrorist incident has brought too much self-condemnation and dismay, accompanied by calls for a change in our policies and our principles, or calls for withdrawal and retreat. We should be alarmed. We should be outraged. We should investigate and strive to improve. But widespread public anguish and self-condemnation only convince the terrorists that they are on the right track. It only encourages them to commit more acts of barbarism in the hope that American resolve will weaken.

This is a particular danger in the period before our election. If our reaction to terrorist acts is to turn on ourselves instead of against the perpetrators, we give them redoubled incentive to do it again, to try to influence our political processes.

We have to be stronger, steadier, determined, and united in the face of the terrorist threat. We must not reward the terrorists by changing our policies or questioning our own principles or wallowing in self-flagellation or self-doubt. Instead, we should understand that terrorism is aggression and, like all aggression, must be forcefully resisted.

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ACTIVE STRATEGY

We must reach a consensus in this country that our responses should go beyond passive defense to consider means of active prevention, pre-emption, and retaliation. Our goal must be to prevent and deter future terrorist acts, and experience has taught us over the years that one of the best deterrents to terrorism is the certainty that swift and sure measures will be taken against those who engage in it. We should take steps toward carrying out such measures. There should be no moral confusion on this issue. Our aim is not to seek revenge, but to put an end to violent attacks against innocent people, to make the world a safer place to live for all of us. Clearly, the democracies have a moral right, indeed a duty, to defend themselves.

A successful strategy for combating terrorism will require us to face up to some hard questions and to come up with some clear-cut answers. The questions involve our intelligence capability, the doctrine under which we would employ force, and, most important of all, our public's attitude toward this challenge. Our nation cannot summon the will to act without firm public understanding and support.

First, our intelligence capabilities, particularly our human intelligence, are being strengthened. Determination and capacity to act are of little value unless we can come close to answering the questions: Who? Where? And when? We have to do a better job of finding out who the terrorists are, where they are, and the nature, composition, and patterns of behavior of terrorist organizations. Our intelligence services are organizing themselves to do the job, and they must be given the mandate and the flexibility to develop techniques of detection and contribute to deterrence and response.

Second, there is no question about our ability to use force where and when it is needed to counter terrorism. Our nation has forces prepared for action -- from small teams able to operate virtually undetected, to the full weight of our conventional military might. But serious issues are involved -- questions that need to be debated, understood, and agreed if we are to be able to utilize our forces wisely and effectively.

If terrorists strike here at home, it is a matter for police action and domestic law enforcement. In most cases overseas, acts of terrorism against our people and installations can be dealt with best by the host government and its forces. It is worth remembering that just as it is the responsibility of the United States government to provide security for foreign embassies in Washington, so the internationally agreed doctrine is that the security of our embassies abroad in the first instance is the duty of the host government, and we work with those governments cooperatively and with considerable success. The ultimate responsibility of course is ours, and we will

carry it out with total determination and all the resources available to us. Congress, in a bipartisan effort, is giving us the legislative tools and the resources to strengthen the protection of our facilities and our people overseas -- and they must continue to do so. But while we strengthen our defenses, defense alone is not enough.

The heart of the challenge lies in those cases where international rules and traditional practices do not apply. Terrorists will strike from areas where no governmental authority exists or they will base themselves behind what they expect will be the sanctuary of an international border. And they will design their attacks to take place in precisely those "gray areas" where the full facts cannot be known, where the challenge will not bring with it an obvious or clear-cut choice of response.

In such cases we must use our intelligence resources carefully and completely. We will have to examine the full range of measures available to us to take. The outcome may be that we will face a choice between doing nothing or employing military force. We now recognize that terrorism is being used by our adversaries as a modern tool of warfare. It is no aberration. We can expect more terrorism directed at our strategic interests around the world in the years ahead. To combat it we must be willing to use military force.

What will be required, however, is public understanding before the fact of the risks involved in combating terrorism with overt power.

The public must understand before the fact that there is potential for loss of life of some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people.

The public must understand before the fact that some will seek to cast any preemptive or retaliatory action by us in the worst light and will attempt to make our military and our policy-makers -- rather than the terrorists -- appear to be the culprits.

The public must understand before the fact that occasions will come when their government must act before each and every fact is known -- and that decisions cannot be tied to the opinion polls.

Public support for U.S. military actions to stop terrorists before they commit some hideous act or in retaliation for an attack on our people is crucial if we are to deal with this challenge.

Our military has the capability and the techniques to use power to fight the war against terrorism. This capability will be used judiciously. To be successful over the long term, it will require solid support from the American people.

I can assure you that in this administration our actions will be governed by the rule of law and the rule of law is congenial to action against terrorists. We will need the flexibility to respond to terrorist attacks in a variety of ways, at times and places of our own choosing. Clearly, we will not respond in the same manner to every terrorist act. Indeed, we will want to avoid engaging in a policy of automatic retaliation which might create a cycle of escalating violence beyond our control.

If we are going to respond or pre-empt effectively, our policies will have to have an element of unpredictability and surprise. And the prerequisite for such a policy must be a broad public consensus on the moral and strategic necessity of action. We will need the capability to act on a moment's notice. There will not be time for a renewed national debate after every terrorist attack. We may never have the kind of evidence that can stand up in an American court of law. But we cannot allow ourselves to become the hamlet of nations, worrying endlessly over whether and how to respond. A great nation with global responsibilities cannot afford to be hamstrung by confusion and indecisiveness. Fighting terrorism will not be a clean or pleasant contest, but we have no choice but to play it.

We will also need a broader international effort. If terrorism is truly a threat to Western moral values, our morality must not paralyze us; it must give us the courage to face up to the threat. And if the enemies of these values are united, so too must the democratic countries be united in defending them. The leaders of the industrial democracies, meeting at the London Summit in June, agreed in a joint declaration that they must redouble their cooperation against terrorism. There has been follow-up to that initial meeting, and the

United States is committed to advance the process in every way possible. Since we, the democracies, are the most vulnerable, and our strategic interests are the most at stake, we must act together in the face of common dangers. For our part, we will work whenever possible in close cooperation with our friends in the democracies.

Sanctions, when exercised in concert with other nations, can help to isolate, weaken, or punish states that sponsor terrorism against us. Too often, countries are inhibited by fear of losing commercial opportunities or fear of provoking a bully. Economic sanctions and other forms of countervailing pressure impose costs and risks on the nations that apply them, but some sacrifices will be necessary if we are not to suffer even greater costs down the road. Some countries are clearly more vulnerable to extortion than others; surely this is an argument for banding together in mutual support, not an argument for appeasement.

If we truly believe in the values of our civilization, we have a duty to defend them. The democracies must have the self-confidence to tackle this menacing problem or else they will not be in much of a position to tackle other kinds of problems. If we are not willing to set limits to what kinds of behavior are tolerable, then our adversaries will conclude that there are no limits. As Thomas Jefferson once said, when we were confronted with the problem of piracy, "An insult unpunished is the parent of others." In a basic way, the democracies must show whether they believe in themselves.

We must confront the terrorist threat with the same resolve and determination that this nation has shown time and again throughout our history. There is no room for guilt or self-doubt about our right to defend a way of life that offers all nations hope for peace, progress, and human dignity. The sage Hillel expressed it well: "If I am not for myself, who will be? If I am for myself alone, who am I?"

As we fight this battle against terrorism, we must always keep in mind the values and way of life we are trying to protect. Clearly, we will not allow ourselves to descend to the level of barbarism that terrorism represents. We will not abandon our democratic traditions, our respect for individual rights, and freedom, for these are precisely what we are struggling to preserve and promote. Our values and our principles will give us the strength and the confidence to meet the great challenge posed by terrorism. If we show the courage and the will to protect our freedom and our way of life, we will prove ourselves again worthy of these blessings.

(end text)

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

2 1 97 סמוך

אל: הסברה, סע"ח, לש' מפנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ לחקשורה, כזכ"א.

סיווג בטחוני:

לש' יגר

דחייפות:

רע: וושינגטון

25/230

תאריך חידו:

לש' יגר
סע. מברק

מאח: עתונות

772

סע. מברק:

94 1811

News Summary October 25, 1984

The Press Reports

AP Reporter Vanishes in Beirut

NYT-AP-Four Lebanese employees of the AP disappeared and are believed to have been kidnapped.

US Concerned Over Safety of Americans Overseas

NYT-special-The State Dept expressed new concern over the safety of Americans in Lebanon and other countries.

US Ready to Attack Terrorists

NYT-Dan & Latham-US security officials are seriously considering a pre-emptive strike on terrorist compounds by the Special Forces, either the Green Berets or Delta forces.

Palestinian Faces Extradition by Greece

NYT-special-Greece's Supreme Court ruled in favor of extradition of a Palestinian wanted by Italian authorities in connection with an attack on Rome's main synagogue in 1982.

Reagan Praises US Dead in Beirut

NYT-Reagan hailed the "courage and love of country" of the Americans who died in Lebanon and Grenada. (Weisman)

Saudis Expected to Cut Daily Oil Output

NYT-Ibrahim-OPEC sources said in Geneva that the Saudis plan to announce an oil production cut by 1.5 million barrels a day. OPEC countries do not want to cut prices but experts say they they might have to.

Arab Tycoon Client of Prostitute Services

NYT-Feron, Pearl, Tharp-Arab billionaire arms dealer and financier is named in Sydney Biddle Barrows notes as being a client of her "escort services." Asnan Khashoggi is named, along with other Arabs.

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

2 2

דף _____ מס' _____

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

תאריך:

97:

תאריך תחילת:

מח: 2

772/94

מס. מברק:

Letters

NYT-Elaine C. Hagopian, who heads the public affairs committee of the Association of Arab American University Graduates writes that corrupt and unjust US policies in the Mideast contribute to radical fundamentalist group action. She says that a US policy change on Palestinians may not alter the situation in Lebanon, but a US change on its policy in Lebanon and on support for Israeli occupation will alter the situation. Palestinian "violence" will cease after Palestinian rights are granted.

Man Not Machines Still Dominates Military Warfare

The Atlantic-Nov 84-David Evans & Richard Company (Staff Officers in the Pentagon) "The Lessons of Conflict" The war in Iran-Iraq demonstrates once again that wars are fought in a vast cloud of uncertainty, in which campaigns rarely proceed as planned and assumptions and beliefs about the nature of combat are often shattered by reality. The Iraqis thought they would win the war in a matter of weeks, everyone of their basic assumptions proved wrong. The war has shown once again that there is no substitute for heroic and disciplined troops led by competent officers. Six day and six week wars are the exception not the rule.

ITONUT

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: ארבעה ימים - ארבעה שבועות - ארבעה חודשים - ארבעה שנים

תאריך: 27/11/84 השולח: [Signature] אישור סנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

שטוחו מסוד הבסחון-גז ידק

מוסם סברק

191

דגת חיפית

WE

סיחג בסחני

26:16
84 OCT 24 21:15

303
Handwritten notes and arrows pointing to the right.

אל: ד"ר נחמ אשכנזי - מנהל מחלקת
 לדיקת: שר סגן
 ש"ר בולין - מנהל מחלקת
 סגן: אדם גלמן - מנהל מחלקת
 תאריך: 24
 מספר: _____

הגרון: שביתח אל-על גיו-יורק

קיימתי במשך יומיים שיחות ממושכות עם מר שרי ביל מחזיק תיק והעופה ב- I.P.A.

חאזירה הייתה טובה אך הם מסרבים להתייחס ענינית להצעות שחליתן היא ליצור תנאים מינימאליים לשם הפעלתה הסדירה של החברה כאן על בסיס כלכלי.

כן טועניה הם שלא ידוע להם דבר על שיחה בין רוח"ם לבין קירקלנד אשר בה הוכן כי יימצא פתרון לבעיה הקבוצה של העובדים שאותה מסרבת החברה לקבל בחזרה עם סיום השכיחה בגלל כיוויי שנאה לחברה, למדינה, ליהדות, או בגלל פגיעה חסורה בעובדים אחרים בחברה המונע את שילוחם בעבודת החברה עם סיום השכיחה.

מר שרי סבור, כי הופעל על אל-על לחץ פוליטי כבד לסיים את השכיחה בכל מחיר כן סבור הוא שכיוון שארה"ב מעניקה לישראל מענק בסך מיליארד ומאתיים מיליון דולר, על החברה להמנע מצערי ייעול בארץ זו ולאפשר לעובדים כארה"ב להנות מתנאים מועדפים. שתי ההנחות שאינן מקובלות עלי מקשיחות לדעתי את עמדת האיגוד המקצועי.

בגלל אבל פחאומי במשפחתו של שרי נדחו השיחות והן תתחדשנה כתיחיל נובמבר.

כדי להגיע לחסכם טביר שיהיה מקובל גם על בית המשפט בישראל, יש להפעיל מיד לחץ על האיגוד המקצועי כאן כדי שינהל את המשא ומתן על בסיס ענייני ובתום לב. אני סבור כי אם ייעשה הדבר בדרגים המתאימים נוכל להביא לטיוס השכיחה תוך זמן קצר.

אני רוצה להזכירכם, כי כלכלית ומבצעית השכיחה אינה מפריעה לאל-על שכן רב עובדי האיגוד המקצועי חפרו אותה, ועובדים באל-על לשכיעות רצונם על בסיס המאפשר לחברה פעילות תוך התיעלות וחסכון. אני עומד לשוב ארצה ביום ששי אוקטובר 26.

ב כ ר כ ה

עמרם בלוס

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a signature and additional text.

אלו המשרד, נר: 52, מ: א אנקרה
דח: מ, סג: ב, תא: 241084, זח: 1430
נד: שיחה עם שג. ארה"ב

10 ד"מ/י

אלומנה מות"מ

דט: סמנכ"ל מו"מ, מצפ"א, אסמנבול-- נר--21
מאת: הממונה אנקרה

להלן משיחה היום עם שג' ארה"ב באנקרה:

1. קיים משבר ביחסי ארה"ב - תורכיה. השגריר בספק אפילו לגבי עמדתו הפרו- מערבית של הנשיא אברן, עמדה אשר לא היתה מוצלח בספק עד לפני חודשים מספר.

2. השגריר משוכנע, שפרטים שפורסמו בעתונות התורכית מתוך שיחות והתכתבויות סודיות של עם גורמים רישמיים לא היו מתפרסמים ללא אישור מלשכת הנשיא. כל אותן הדלפות נועדו כטובן להכפיש את תדמיתה של ארה"ב.

3. היחיד לזעתו המכיר בחשיבות ארה"ב והמערב בכלל עבור תורכיה הוא דה"מ אוול. דק דה"מ מודע לעובדה שארה"ב היא הגורם היחיד היכול לסייע לתורכיה בכספים לצרכים הכלכליים ובמודרניזציה של הצבא.

4. ליחסים בין תורכיה לארה"ב יש, ללא ספק השפעה על יחסי תורכיה- ישראל. השגריר משוכנע שאם יבחר מונדייל לנשיאות תחול הדעה ביחסי ארה"ב- תורכיה, משום שמאחורי מונדייל עומדים גורמים דמוקרטיים מסויימים המושפעים מהשדולה היוונית בארה"ב והם מקוד הצרות של תורכיה בקונגרס.

5. ארה"ב הוהירה את תורכיה מפני המגמה " להניח את כל הביצים " בסל של איראן, עיראק ולוב.
עתה לנוכח האכזבות האחרונות שנחלה תורכיה מאותן מדינות, אין לשגריר ספק שהתורכים מכירים בצדקת הטענות האמריקאיות, ואולם אין הוא יכול, בשלב זה, להעריך מה תהיינה ההשפעות של עובדה זו על יחסי תורכיה עם ארה"ב וישראל. השגריר מקווה להיות יומר חכם לאחר הבחירות.

מפ: פהח, דהמ, מנבל, ממנבל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמן, ממד, מצפא, קיודר,
מוח'ם

מס' תעודת זהות: 241034
מס' דרכון: 1600
תאריך: 11.11.57

מס' תעודת זהות

מס' דרכון

תאריך

מס' תעודת זהות

המחלקה מודעת להחלטת הממשלה...

המחלקה מודעת להחלטת הממשלה...

המחלקה מודעת להחלטת הממשלה...

המחלקה מודעת להחלטת הממשלה...

מס' תעודת זהות

מס' תעודת זהות

מס' תעודת זהות

מס' תעודת זהות

מס' תעודת זהות

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

TO: SID CHAIRMAN IIMAC

FROM: SID

081300LT

L/7-3285

I WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU TODAY @ 2:00 PM 1300LT AT
ROOM HAHIKRA PLEASE CONFIRM

TO: SID

08160

THE LEBNESE DELEGATION IS NOT PREPARED TO MEET YOU
BECAUSE OF THE STATE OF WAR WITH ISRAEL

111000Z

BE THE LEBNESE DELEGATION IS NOT PREPARED TO MEET YOU
BECAUSE OF THE STATE OF WAR WITH ISRAEL

0813
0813

0816
0816

0813
0813

0813

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4621

**

N

1710

**

**

**

אל: וויש, נד: 625, ט: המשדר
זח: ד, סג: ט, תא: 241084, זח: 1500
נד: קורצר

סודי/רגיל

השגריר, סיבל

1. מפי קורצר משגארהב (23) באעי' לארמקוסט ;
א. האמריקנים בשגרירותם באן מעוניינים לעודד פרויקטים
ישראלים - ירדנים, אך מדי פעם חוזרת על עצמה הנטייה הקיימת
בנושא סכרון הירמון קרי - אי הרצון להצטלם עמנו בפומבי והחשש
מהולפות.
ב. בין היתר חשבו על חבילות תיירות, על ניצול 'י שירות
היתושים'
למפגשים וכו', לפי שעה ללא הצלחה.

ג. פונדלסון עוררו של ארמקוסט אמר, בהתייחסו לרעיונות מומי'
אפשרים לאחר הבחירות בארהב, כי מחשבה על מעורבות אמריקנית
אינטנסיבית היא עדיין פרובלמטית בגלל הנסיון העגום, אך
פחות מפחידה מאשר לפני חודשים אחדים, 'י הזכרון מתערפלי'.

2. מצדי הערתי אישית כי אילו ניתן היה להשתמש במסגרות
הקיימות למפגשים בדרגי עבודה היה מועיל. כמו כן הזכרתי
המומנטום המצרי- ירדני באיזור אילת כטומן בחובו פוטנציאל
שיתוף, מה גם שהידע שבידינו טוב.

3. לפונדלסון הזכרתי התבטאויות הירדניות השליליות בענייני המים
נ שהח הירדני באום חסן בקהיר א, אגב, ארמקוסט עצמו אמר
לאחר סיום כי התרשם מחשיבותה הרבה של בעיית המים באיזור.

4. אעלה הנושאים עם פלאמן בשבוע הבא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

70 בינושטיין

ת 9 : שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, דלמרכו, דס, אמן, ממד, מצפא

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

ס ו פ ס
ד פ . . א . . מתוך . . 4 . . דפים
סוג בטחוני . . קוד?
דחיות . . מיד?
תאריך וזיח. א.ק. 1000.24.
מס' מברק

339

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.
דע: לשכת רוה"מ

כלכלת ישראל.

מצי"ב דברי טיט האוזר (כלכלן בדסק הישראלי במחמ"ד) בפני קציני איפאיק
בניו-יורק 15.10.84

קני-טל
קני

שהיה רותם
אלה לא יכלו
לשאת את המטען
הזה

2/4

339

2/4 *

Memorandum of conversation with Tim Hauser, financial economist, Israel desk, Near East Bureau, State Department. October 15, 1984, New York.

Hauser was sent to New York by the State Department to address the AIPAC officers meeting.

Hauser opened by stating that the U.S. government attached a great deal of importance to dialogue with friends of Israel in the private sector. His role was to seek to explain the U.S. government's position, to get their input and to gain support for the implementation of sound policies."

In terms of the bilateral relationship between the U.S. and Israel, the Peres visit improved them substantially. Two substantive meetings were held and two working breakfasts, and one working dinner. Peres came here with serious economic problems, looking for understanding and help. He received the following:

- 1.2 billion dollars in economic support funds would be dispersed before the end of the month
- He received a presidential commitment of unqualified support should there be an emergency. And the President made this commitment public in a low key rose garden statement.
- A joint economic development group was established which would examine Israel's development objectives and look at U.S. assistance for achieving recovery and those development objectives.

"We were looking for assurances that Peres was prepared to take the necessary steps." Peres outlined his 4 point program. 1) Budget cuts. These would be across the board, including defense. They would be gradual at first and more pronounced in the second half of the year. (Hauser indicated later that he was disappointed by the gradual implementation of these budget cuts because they started with small cuts and were talking only about bigger cuts six months down the road)

- 2) There would be a reduction in consumption
- 3) There would be a fight against inflation - this would be an uphill battle. It would involve seeking wage-price restraints through an agreement with 4 parties. A group had been established which contained a government component, a cabinet component, a manufacturers component and a Histadrut component. This team was to work out an agreement and he hoped that the government would produce this agreement soon.
- 4) a plan for renewed growth and development. What Peres call "a ray of hope to mitigate all this austerity." This would be a medium term investment program of 10 billion dollars.

The Secretary of State was impressed by Peres's conviction and determination. The U.S. feels a real sense of urgency to get on with the job. They believe that Peres had a "window of opportunity," that he has to take advantage of this by moving boldly. They are looking for renewed discussions before the end of the month. (Hauser indicated later that the director general of the Finance Ministry Emmanuel Sharon would be coming to Washington, on the 25th and 26th of October for these discussions). He said that there had been a progressive deterioration of the Israeli economy. The situation was serious but it was not a crisis. Israel's problem was one of sluggish economic growth combined with a great increase in private demand. From 1981 to 1983 GDP had increased by 5.7 percent. Private consumption had increased by 25.3 percent. Israel was consuming more than it could produce and this led to demand-push inflation. Exports have stagnated and imports are up sharply - these are not defense items which fell during this period. The foreign debt in 1981 was 18.2 billion dollars. By 1983 it was 22.3 billion dollars.

*

3/4

3
4 339 *

What is to be done? There is a basic agreement between the United States and Israel. There has to be an increase in production. The economy has to grow by 4.5 percent. If this can be done austerity becomes more manageable. It will take time. Incentives have to be increased for saving and investment. Resources have to be shifted from the public to the private sector. The Free Trade Area will play a role in Israel's recovery as will the investment plan that Peres has in mind.

The first priority is demand management:

- 1) There has to be a cut in government expenditures. The budget accounts for 74 percent of Israel's GNP. The deficit accounts for 27 percent of Israel's GNP compared to 5 to 7 percent for the United States.
- 2) They have to reduce real wages or at least hold them steady.

Peres recognized the need for controlling demand. He assured us that he intends to do this. We stand ready to give our support and we will continue our close consultations on this. Hauser was asked what the AIPAC officers could do. He said "your close ties with the business community gives you feedback about the Israeli economy that we don't have and would like to have." Asked about the political constraints on the Israeli government, Hauser said that it was not going to be easy to implement austerity. "It's up to Israel to implement - they are the only ones to make the hard political decisions. We would like it implemented all at once, but we recognized that it is not going to be. Israel's record has not been good in this regard. Its foreign currency reserves are now down to 1.7 billion dollars. We believe that Peres has the will - we are hopeful after his visit. We are hopeful that the program has teeth. Not all the measures have been positive so far. There has to be follow-through. The government has to demonstrate that it can hold spending down.

Asked about debate within the U.S. government about the different economic approaches to recovery, Hauser said that there is ample room for the approaches of both sides. "The Israelis do have a supply side problem. But Jack Kemp won't argue with the statistics. There are immense demand pressures in Israel which have to be controlled. We try to keep an open mind. There is no disagreement about fundamentals but there is disagreement about priorities. Supply-siders don't like the tax measures and the ban on imports - it creates a black market and Israelis are very good at getting around controls. Asked about whether the U.S. was getting input of Israeli economists, Hauser said that Daniel Doron was having an input through Herb Stein. He said that Lewis, the Ambassador in Israel, was also playing an important role.

Asked about investment incentives, Hauser said that Eximbank and OPIC could play a role, that joint public and private investment projects could be promoted, and that the U.S. government could provide guarantees. "The key is in Israel, they have to create a climate to encourage investment." He noted that tax rates in Israel were too high, that currency controls were too restrictive. He thought that the Free Trade Area would help in this regard.

On the Joint Economic Development Group, he said that this would follow the lines of the JPMG. It would be a formalization of the existing channels of discussion. On the American side it would be headed by Under Secretary Wallis and on the Israeli side by the director general of the Finance Ministry Emmanuel Sharon. This steering group would meet biannually. There would be lower level groups to look at the AID question. The JEDG would have a private component on both sides of expert economists. Hauser himself would be the executive secretary. The terms of reference were not fixed yet but, "we know what we want to talk about." OMB will be on the group because assistance issues will have to be discussed. Treasury, National Security Council

*

4/4

4/4

*

339

and Council of Economic Advisors will all be represented.

Asked about conditionality of U.S. assistance to Israel, Hauser said that he had been very disturbed about rumors of political conditions and assured the officers that there were no political strings attached to American economic assistance. "We have a commitment that goes beyond conditionality. We believe Israel's economic well being is essential to its security and the United States is committed to Israel's security. We believe that Economic Support Funds should not be conditioned at all. We do believe however, that additions to ESF should be regarded differently. Before we can adequately address their request for additional assistance, we really have to see what programs they have in mind. You can't discuss aid in a vacuum. We have stuck by that position. Until we have a clear picture of the programs we cannot make a commitment. It is not conditionality, it is just common sense. We should be prepared to make recommendations to Congress by early next year. We have an open mind but we will have to see. There is no discussion about conditions."

Additional Points:

At lunch, Hauser confided that after the meeting with Peres Shultz had met with Secretary of Treasury Regan, and they had decided that if any short term measures were necessary to meet a crisis that the United States would be forth coming with whatever was necessary. This was more than just a debt moratorium but Hauser would not go into details.

Peres did not go home empty handed because the U.S. government recognized the political need to help him. Ambassador Lewis played a key role in this and he is now actively involved in advising Shultz on the economy. Lewis is very aware of the political constraints. Charles Hill is also important in this process, although he is working quietly behind the scenes. Kim Pondelton has a role too.

Hauser argued that it was important that the State Department had control of the process because the State was aware of the political constraints on the Peres government. He said that there were economic purists in the administration who were not at all sympathetic to these political restraints/especially in the treasury. He said that Under Secretary of State Wallis was a "tired, old man." That Boeker would have been much better because he was a realist and a pro-Israeli. Hauser said that he did not believe that there were Arabists in the State Department until he had come to the question of dealing with the sewage plant in Jordan. Then he discovered that there was no sympathy for Israel's concerns and no interest in trying to resolve their concerns.

Hauser said that the U.S. government knew what would be on Peres agenda from Sam Lewis and therefore, the safety net was prepared in advance.

*

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

דפיס 3 מתוך 1 דף

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

תאריך חידוד: 24/1430

דפוס מברק: 730/185

אל: המכרה, מע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"ם לתקשורת, מפ"א.

לש' יגר

דפ: דושינגטון

מאח: עתונות

News Summary October 24, 1984

The Press Reports

Israel

ND-combined-The Israeli gov't cut subsidies on basic foods raising prices 24-95% in a bid to slash gov't spending and to reduce the 495% inflation rate. Other steps, such as wage freezes are also planned.

DN-combined-A report published by the International Commission of Jurists, a world-wide organization that advises the UN, charged that Israel was unjustifiably harrassing universities in the West Bank and Gaza. The organization criticized among other things "measures restricting the import of foreign funds, books and educational equipment."

Egypt-US Aid

ND-combined-Mubarak said he would request US aid equalling Israel's if Washington increased Israel's share.

Reagan-Armageddon

NYI-p.1Herbers-A news conference called by Christian and Jewish leaders condemned "the ideology of nuclear Armageddon." The conference turned into an abrasive exchange on religion in politics when leaders of the religious right interrupted with charges that Reagan was being put to an unfair test. The debate centers on Reagan's belief regarding biblical prophecies on the end of the world and if that was an appropriate issue for the Presidential campaign. Reagan has said publicly at least all times that he believed in the theory, once to Thomas Dine. Reagan believes Armageddon will occur in Israel. Religious leaders on the right espouse views that Satan will lead the Soviet Union, China, Europe, Iran, Africa to invade Israel; that their armies will be destroyed, possibly be a nuclear war and that millions of Israelis will die but that a remnant will be saved to accept Christ as the savior. (see Remarks from the debate made by Reagan; A statement of concern from religious leaders; A statement by Falwell.) (see NYI-10/21-Herbers)

100 Terrorist Threats on US Installations Per Week

NYI-Gwertzman-p.1-Since the bombing in Lebanon last month, US agencies

91 סדרה 2 תאריך 3

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דרישה:

57:

תאריך תחילת:

730/85

ס.ט. מברק:

מס' שו
מקט'

תאריך:

have been receiving at least 100 threats per week on US installations abroad. This is happening in the Mideast and Latin America in particular. McFarlane said he expects attacks to continue. Security precautions are being tightened. A senior official said that the Syrians are interested in bringing Iranian terrorism under their control because they think the Iranians are irresponsible. But due to their alliance they are reluctant to take concrete action.

French-Iran Arms Deal

NYT-Berlin-France and Iran are engaged in secret arms deal talks, according to Western intelligence sources. In return for arms, Iran would put an end to terrorist attacks on French targets. The mediators in the negotiations are said to be the PLO's chief aide Abu Iyad.

Gemayel Meets with Pope

NYT-special-Gemayel met with the Pope and Italian leaders after his visit to Libya.

OPEC

NYT-Tagliabue-Representatives of six of the 13 members of OPEC asserted that they had reached a broad agreement on a plan to cut oil production and bolster weakening prices.

Rabbi and Mrs Morris Friedman Get Ready For Reagan Visit

NYT-(photo of the Rabbi and his wife) Mrs Friedman discusses what she will lead to Reagan when he visits their home.

Egypt-Magazine Article

The Nation 10/27-Bird & Holland "Egypt: Deteriorating Alliance" The alliance between the New Wadi party and the Moslem Brotherhood, formed during the last elections, is beginning to unravel. The US Embassy in Cairo continues to view Shiek Isma'il a force to be reckoned with. The Shiek is quoted as saying to US officials "To us, you and the Jews are alike... you have abetted the Zionists to get us out of our land."

Lebanon-Reagan

The Nation 10/27-Sloyan "The Warnings Reagan Ignored" On October 18, 1983 Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs recommended that Reagan withdraw the

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

97 _____ 3 _____ 3 _____
תאריך: _____

שם: _____

מס': _____

720/85 _____
מס. סגור: _____

: אל

: 57

: מד

Marines from Beirut. The CIA warned of terrorist threats McFarlane and Shultz ignored the warnings and wanted the Marines to stay put. Final responsibility remained with Reagan. Five days later the Marine base was blown up. Robert Dillion calls the Administration's handling of the crisis "amateur night." Reagan escaped unscathed and is still cheerily accepting advice from ignorant and inexperienced men, who divide their time between petty bickering and global miscalculations.

"Little Drummer Girl" Review

Village Voice 10/30 Edelstein=Keaton deserves the Oscar for her performance. The film is pro-Israel in a way that the book isn't. But like the book, the movie tries to muddy the waters, sympathizing with the Palestinian case even as it condemns its methods. It will make people on both sides angry, as it should.

ITONUT

ניו-יורק - 1-2-85 מברק גלוי מס' 720/85



official text

DATE: 10/23/84

(USIA HAS FULL REPRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION RIGHTS TO THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE. ATTRIBUTION MUST BE TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES.)

MCFARLANE PREDICTS ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE INITIATIVE

(Reprinted by permission of the Washington Times, Copyright 1984.)

(Following is text of Washington Times diplomatic correspondent Russell Warren Howe's exclusive interview with National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, published October 23, 1984.)

(BEGIN TEXT)

Q: Where broadly is the Middle East peace process going? Is it comatose?

A: The basic imperative of peace is as urgent as it has ever been. The principles involved in the president's (1982) initiative are as valid today as ever, and he is as committed to them as ever. Preventing a sixth war warrants direct negotiations between the parties. I think current circumstances provide some basis for hope that the process could be renewed sometime next year.

Q: You said direct talks between the parties. What hopes are there of Israel removing its veto of the 1982 initiative?

A: It's premature to say. What did seem clear, during the visit of Prime Minister Peres, was that Israel feels a clear necessity for peace based upon Camp David principles and (UN Security Council resolutions) 242 and 338. The Israelis understand that this is in their national interest, and they're committed to creating a climate in which progress can be made.

Q: Former President Carter and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have both told me in published interviews that former Premier Begin reneged on the second Camp David accord when he resumed building settlements in the occupied territories without waiting for the Palestinian governing council to be established there. Is there any likelihood that the present administration in Israel could create the right climate by stopping the settlements?

A: The way in which each of the parties can contribute to improving the climate has to be left to those parties, rather than have them react to U.S. proposals. Clearly, both sides have a fundamental interest in advancing the peace process, and I think one can expect in the coming months, both sides to translate that interest into tangible, visible actions. The panoply of possibilities is well known. The parties must make those choices. I think you will see them before long. The agenda is well known, and settlements is on it.

Q: You say agreement between the parties. The United States is one of the parties, as decided in the Camp David agreement. Doesn't that mean that the United States must also do something to encourage, for instance, King Hussein to come in?

A: To the extent that the United States can, in exchanges with the Arab states and Israel, contribute to an evolution in their thinking, we are always prepared to do so. A highly visible round of intensive American diplomacy would be premature. This is a time for quiet nurturing of the climate to see what can be developed.

Q: The Congress has rejected a major arms request from Jordan, which has had to turn to Moscow for equipment. The president's 1982 initiative involved three parties -- Israel, the Palestinians and Jordan. Doesn't the United States have even less means of encouraging



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

USIS

Jordan to come to the table than before?

A: The United States has consistently supported the security of Jordan. That policy will be sustained in the future. His Majesty must make his own decisions on what measures he believes will be most effective in securing his interests.

Q: Is the United States doing anything to persuade Jordan's obvious partner, namely the mainstream, moderate wing of the PLO, to enter the dialogue? If al-Fatah or some representative group of the mainstream PLO was prepared to accept the 1947 UN resolution partitioning Palestine into a Jewish state and a Muslim-Christian state, would that be sufficient for the United States to enter negotiations with them?

A: The United States' position is clear: The PLO must accept Israel's right to exist and endorse UN resolutions 242 and 338.

Q: Even though these resolutions refer to the 1949 truce lines and ask them, in effect, to recognize more than the United States or its allies recognize -- West Jerusalem as the capital instead of Tel Aviv?

A: The U.S. position is unchanged, and there is no prospect of change.

Q: Is there anything else the United States could do to encourage moderate Palestinians like Yasser Arafat to work with King Hussein on negotiations with Israel, since the king has made it clear he won't go out on a limb on his own?

A: I believe that the forging of arrangements through which Palestinian interests can be represented is a matter for resolution by the Arab states. The United States looks to them for leadership in that area. We should expect them to be in a better position to influence the Palestinians than we are.

Q: Let's come to Lebanon, since this is the anniversary of the bombing of Marine headquarters. Looking back, do you think parts of American policy in Lebanon over the past two years were mistaken or inadequate?

A: No -- unless one considers elevating public understanding. The United States went to Lebanon for two reasons, basically: to prevent a sixth Mideast war and to try to relieve the root cause of the most recent violence, which was the Palestinian presence in south Lebanon. We achieved both things. As a separate but related matter, the United States was willing to try to foster the establishment of a stable state in the Lebanon and thereby create more stable boundaries with its neighboring states.

For as long as Syria was willing, in principle, to withdraw from Lebanon, as it said it was in the earlier period of the conflict, there was some promise that the outcome could be achieved. When it became clear in November 1983 that Syria was no longer willing to withdraw, that dimension of our policy became infeasible, so we reassessed our policy and changed course.

Q: So there is nothing that you can think of that the United States could have done better?

A: If you're thinking of the bombing of the Marines, it's important to recall that that attack was carried out by Iranian-inspired terrorists, whose objectives transcend Lebanon and extend throughout the Middle East. Their purpose is to establish fundamentalist theocracies wherever possible. That objective is served by causing the withdrawal of foreign forces, whether American, French, British or otherwise.

In short, terrorism in the Middle East was and remains a separate issue from United States policy toward the Lebanon. To the extent that these (issues) were blurred, however, in the public mind here in America, there was an inevitable relationship.

The lesson to be learned is less a comment on our policy in the Lebanon than a comment on public understanding in the United States of terrorism generally, and how to counter it. The requirement today is to gain international agreement to pursue a containment policy, as was done with skyjacking in the 1960's, so as to remove the ingredient of safe haven on which terrorists rely.

Q: I was thinking that the Marines are trained for certain types of warfare. Don't you, with your background, feel that this was a very strange assignment for Marines -- just to sit there and attract fire and defend a positive task to perform?

A: Was it reasonable for the United States to have peacekeeping forces in the Lebanon? Yes, it was reasonable.

Q: You don't think that, instead of being part of the solution, they became another element in a diffuse civil war?

A: The problem required third-party peacekeeping forces, and the intrusion of outside terrorists into the mix, it's clear, posed a risk. But to deal with that risk by saying that we will not thus become involved is not the right answer. And further to say that, when attacked, we will change our policy, can only lead to encouragement of terrorists in the years ahead.

Q: But the Marines were, in fact, withdrawn and, as you've pointed out, policy was changed. And, even if one accepts your argument that an attack on a military target is terrorism, Secretary Shultz and other have said that there is no possibility of sending U.S. troops back into the Lebanon at this point. You referred earlier to an effort by this administration which had stopped violence on the Israeli border -- the so-called "Habib ceasefire" which the Palestinians respected; Is it still the United States position that the demilitarization of the border should be left to the Lebanese armed forces and the UN force -- UNIFIL -- and not the Antoine Lahad militia which Israel is still asking for?

A: The basic requirement remains essentially what it has always been -- that Israel's borders be secured against violence. In Lebanon, we think arrangements should involve a role for UNIFIL. Ancillary arrangements beyond UNIFIL can only be successful if they are agreed between the Lebanese and the Israelis. But I expect that this can be worked out. The United States has no preference. We're looking to the parties themselves, since they are the ones who must implement whatever is agreed. I would hope that each of the parties could see the advantage of a different mandate for UNIFIL that would enable it to undertake greater responsibilities both geographically and numerically and in terms of the practical mission.

Q: Would the UN force have greater freedom to assert itself, as it did in the Congo -- Zaire -- in the early 1960's?

A: This is a matter which all parties would have to be comfortable with. I would not rule it in or out.

Q: Now that the problem of Israel refusing to cooperate with the United Nations appears to have been overcome, are any parties opposed to an extended U.S. mandate?

A: I don't think there's full agreement on the part of Lebanon and Syria as to what that mandate ought to be. But it seems to me likely that this can be overcome.

Q: No missile or other attack has been conducted on Israel from

Syria for 17 years. Even in 1973, Syria, like Egypt, scrupulously avoided firing into Israel itself. How do you see Syria's future role in peacemaking, and the future of U.S.-Syrian relations?

A: The United States still believes in the independence and territorial integrity of the Lebanon, and consequently the value of withdrawing all foreign forces. The United States remains willing to have a stable discourse with Syria, in the interest of forging a friendly bilateral relationship and of advancing the broad peace process. If there is corresponding good will on Syria's part, I would think that some headway could be made.

Q: Overall, the United States seems to be playing much less of a role.

A: That's correct.

Q: Not only in the Lebanon but on the wider peace issue?

A: No -- but the pace and character of U.S. participation must take into account the climate in the area. It seems to me that the number of events both in Israel and in neighboring states has altered that climate and that it will be some time before one can envision a role for a major new (American) initiative. At the same time, it is a climate in which the realities of human welfare and the essentials for peace, such as greater thrust between the parties, can be developed. Indeed, I think the period ahead may promise more improvement on the side of these fundamentals than we have seen in a long time.

(END TEXT)

2

עגירות ישראל - וויסינגטון

ע ו ס פ
ד... א... בתוך... דמים
סווג בסחונני גלוי
דחיות... גליל
תאריך ודייה 231400 אוק 84
מבט מברק

אל: המשד 323-
בטחון 316-
ניו-יורק 149-

אל: הקברה, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת, יגר, לשי רוח"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו יורק.

Columns

סקירת עתונות ליום שלישי 23 אוק 84.

Christian Science Mon.-Francis-"New Law Promises Israel The Aid To Repay US Loans"
Has Congress, in effect, forgiven Israel the \$9 billion in debt it owes to the US?
There is a debate in Wash. as to exactly what Congress intended when, with barely
any public discussion, it passed a law stating: "Congress declares that it is the
policy and intention of the US that the funds provided in annual appropriations
for the Economic Support Fund which are allocated to Israel shall not be less than
the annual debt repayment (interest and principal) from Israel to the US govt. in
recognition that such a principle serves US interests in the region." David Sadd,
executive director of the NAAA, says the action is "tantamount to cancellation of
Israel's debts." The provision says that the US will provide Israel at least en-
ough money to service US loans to Israel. From the standpoint of the backers of the
measure, most of whom refused to be quoted by name, the provision is part of the
process of helping Israel out of an economic crisis without too great a cut in that
country's standard of living.

The Press Reports

Troops To Stay Until Deal, Peres Warns Syrians

The Sun-Jefferson Price III-Peres warned yesterday that unless Syria gives in to
Israel's demands in Lebanon, it must be prepared for the Israeli army to remain
deployed within "25 kilometers of the gates of Damascus." Peres said the withdrawal
would depend on Syrian and Lebanese guarantees that Palestinian guerrillas not be
allowed to infiltrate back to south Lebanon to use the area as a staging ground
for possible attacks against Israel.

Lebanese Act To Close Illegal Ports

Wash. Post-Graham- The Lebanese govt. announced today that it would attempt to close
down a string of militia-guarded private ports that have been skimming millions of
pounds in lost customs revenue from the national treasury. The govt. also decided to
seek reconstruction loans and grants from other Arab states and to introduce stricter
controls on customs and tax collecting procedures.

Shultz Decries Soviet Anti-Semitism

Wash. Post-Oberdorfer-Shultz charged yesterday that persecution of Jews and other
minorities in the Soviet Union "seems to be getting worse" and that an increase in
officially sanctioned anti-Semitism there is "alarming." Shultz's public remarks
yesterday were in a breakfast address here to the National Conference on Soviet
Jewry, which presented him with an award for taking up the plight of Soviet Jews
with Gromyko and other officials.

ס נ ר ס ס נ ר ס
 2.92...2.92...2.92...
 סווג בסחונני
 דחיסות
 תאריך וז"ח
 ס"ס סנר"ק

סגירות ישראל - וויסינגטון

323 - 22 אלו
 316 - 52
 169 - 10

McFarlane Says US Lowering Mideast Profile

*** Wash. Times-Warren Howe-The US plans to take a back seat in Middle East peacekeeping and let the Arabs and Israelis handle the process largely on their own, national security adviser McFarland has told the Wash. Times. The recent Washington visit by Peres had shown that Israel was "committed to creating a climate" for advancing the peace process on the lines of Camp David and UN Security Council Resolution 242, McFarlane said. (The interview with McFarland was cabled in full this morning).

Gemayel Visits Libya

Wash. Times-(wires)-Gemayel left on a hurriedly arranged visit to Libya yesterday at the invitation of Qaddafi, a brief palace statement announced. It gave no explanation for the surprise trip.

Soviet Union Is Busy In The Middle East Once Again

Wash. Times-Neff-The Soviet Union is actively moving into the vacuum left by the US in the Middle East. US policy in the region languishes in the shadow of the presidential campaign, the Kremlin is working to strengthen its ties with its traditional friends in the Arab world and is reaching out to lure moderate nations as well. Moscow's activism is evidenced by the number of Arab officials who have traveled to Moscow this month.

1515 W

102311 2
 p. 100 p. 100 p. 100 p. 100

סגירות ישראל - נוטינגטון

אל:

המשרד

ס ו ס
ד...ד...
טווג בטחוני...
דחיות: רגיל
מאריך וזיהוי 231400 אוק 84

324...מברק

מצפ"א. ממנכ"ל.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - OCTOBER 23, 1984

Q: Can you tell us what the 'state of play' is in our effort (if there is an effort) to get Israeli troops out of Lebanon?

A: Its as it has been. We are engaged in that issue and we want to be helpful, but there is no major new US initiative on the way and our position is as it has been. We would like to see the various interested parties move closer and I think that would need to happen in the case of Lebanon before we would contemplate mediation or something of that nature.

Q: Mr. McFarland in an interview this morning with Warren Howe - implied that the US anticipates a new peace initiative in the Middle East next year - can you elaborate?

A: I think Mr. McFarland's words speak for themselves.

Q: British Defense Minister is in Jordan today - will we be supportive of a sale of Stinger-like missiles by Britain to Jordan?

A: We have discussed the realities of our own involvement in possible US arm sales to Jordan and I don't think we really want to go beyond that.

Q: Where is Armacost today?

A: In Israel.

Handwritten signature or initials

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a summary or notes in Hebrew/Arabic script.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

מס' 1 מתוך 3

אל: המכרה, מע"ח, לש" מסוכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם להקשורת, מסכ"א.

סיווג בטחוני:

לש' יגד

דתיקות:

ק: ווטינגטון

מאריך היד:

מס' מברק:

מאח: קורנרוח

Handwritten notes: 23/10/84, 615/77

News Summary October 23, 1984

Columns

ND-Anderson "Tips on Terrorism Flood Intelligence Agents in Mideast" Intelligence sources believe that Khomeini was responsible for Carter's defeat and now wants to do the same to Reagan. Iran has trained, bankrolled and directed Shiite terrorists who are reportedly planning bombing attacks on US installations in the Mideast before election day. Some analysts suggest a disinformation campaign is underway in order to confuse intelligence. Critics of Reagan say he has encouraged terrorism by failing to retaliate. The Syrians have been drawing praise in some administrative circles recently but the Syrians have been allowing terrorist groups to operate freely in its territory.

The Press Reports

Israel Will Defer Action on US Debt Offer

NY-special (Tel Aviv) Peres said his gov't had decided for now against taking up what Israel described as a US offer to defer \$500 million in debts. He said Israel would be able to pay all its debts on time. The State Dept. denied that they had made such an offer. (ND-photo of Peres)

Time Magazine-Sharon

NY-Lubach 10/21-Time Magazine asked a Federal judge to dismiss a libel suit by Sharon. The judge said he needed time to consider the proposal. Lawyers for the magazine moved to dismiss the suit by contending that the article was written about events that were the "acts of a foreign state" and therefore could not be adjudicated by a US court. Time's lawyers also said that the Israeli gov't had blocked their efforts to obtain evidence. They say that Israel threatened to prosecute Israeli witnesses if they testified for Time or spoke to its lawyers.

Shultz on Soviet Jews

NY-UPI-Shultz said that persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union appeared to be worsening and that Jewish emigration was at a virtual standstill. He spoke at the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and promised that the US would not stop its practice of calling the Russians to account for their human rights abuses. (see DN-Rahn)

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

ד"ר 2 מתוו 3 ד"ר

:אל

טיוטת נסחוני:

דרישות:

:97

תאריך חידו:

ד"ר מברק:

לשיטת
הקשר

:חאד

Lebanon

NYT-Kifner-Gemayel left Lebanon for an unexpected visit to Libya to meet with Qaddafi. The purpose of the visit is not known but a Lebanese statement says that Gemayel was invited at Qaddafi's request. It is believed that Gemayel wants Qaddafi to help mediate with his opponents and to stop funding them. Gemayel could also be seeking financial aid from Libya. Fighting has broken out in Palestinian slums in Beirut. Palestinian guerrillas have moved back into Tripoli, according to well-informed sources. Their main purpose is to expand Syrian intelligence and to oppress pro-Arafat sentiment in refugee camps.

US Aides Dany Mondale Charge That Marine Pullout Was Urged

NYT-p.1 Gwartzman-The White House, Pentagon and State Dept. all denied that the Joint Chiefs or the Defense Dept. urged that the Marines be pulled out of Lebanon five days before the terrorist attack one year ago. Mondale staffers said Mondale got his information from the recent Nation magazine article on the subject which was written by Sloan of Newsday.

D-18ight (Christian Science Monitor) American's in Lebanon are working in a fortress like atmosphere. The US is almost totally out of the picture in Lebanon except as targets. There are still an estimated 5000 Americans in Lebanon, 1500 in Beirut.

Reason to Woo Jewish Vote

D-no-bi line-Reagan will woo the NY Jewish vote. The administration said he was invited to come speak at a synagogue in Long Island but the rabbi, Morris Friedman said the White House approached him.

Oil Talks

NYT-Teclibus-p.1-Ministers of eight oil producing countries began informal talks in Geneva in an attempt to curb oil production and prop up prices. Mexico and Egypt attended the meetings along with OPEC members. (see WSJ-Ibrahim)

South African Visits Israel

NYT-Reuters-South Africa's Foreign Minister will visit Israel next month. He will meet with Shamir even though the visit is a private one.

3 3 97

:ל

סיקור בשבועי:

רשימות:

:97

6/5/77 תאריך חידו: מס. מברק:

:מח

Magazine Editorial

The New Republic 10/29-What does Hussein of Jordan want? For 7 years he said he wouldn't negotiate with Israel because of Likud ideology. There is no longer a Likud gov't and the economic situation in Israel makes it unlikely much money will be spent on new settlements. Peres is a man committed to territorial compromise. The destruction of the PLO has removed a further obstacle to Hussein. Hussein has insulted the hopes of many, including Arabs who believed that the rise of Peres presented a genuine opportunity for progress. The Israelis may be pardoned if their patience runs thin, but it hasn't. Peres's offer still stands.

Archaeology in Israel

NYT-Friedman p.1 Science Section-Archeologists have been digging for "The Gate of the Column" in Jerusalem. It wasn't found where it should have been so the worl'd largest hologram was made in its place.

ITONUT

Handwritten notes in Hebrew script, including the word "מברק" (message).

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

3958

**

**

**

**

110 ד

אל: נושא, נ"י, נר: חוזם 1222, מ: המשדד
דח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 221084, לח: 1600
נד: יהודי תימן

רגיל/סודי

סייבל, עובר

דע: רוזן, יעקב

יהודי תימן

סטיב לוין יועץ בשגרירות ארה"ב התקבל לבקשתו לשיחה ע"י מנהל תפוצות בנושא יהודי תימן.

1. היה מודע לפגישת גלבווע - אליוט אברמס במחמד בספטמבר כשהועלה גם נושא זה.

2. מסר לגלבווע שהשגריר לואיס קבל מכתב אברהם בן דוד ותכניתו להצלת יהודי תימן ע"י שתיפי אמריקני-ישראלי-תימני וכן ביקר השגריר באחת הפעילויות של האגודה לטיפוח חברה ותרבות המיועדות לשמר תרבות יהודי תימן. הדגיש שהשגריר לואיס מתעניין בנושא - ואם כי תכנית בן-דוד אינה מעשית-הצליחה לעורר תשומת לב לנושא יהודי תימן.

3. לוין סיפר שהשגרירות האמריקאית בצנעה נתבקשה להתעניין בנושא יהודי תימן בכלל ובגורלו של האסיר יחיא צורי בפרט. בנושא - אחרון פנתה לשלטונות אך לא זכתה לכל מענה.

4. הוסיף שלפי הערכת מחמד נוכחות אנשי אשף בצפון תימן - אינה משפיעה ואינה פוגעת ביהודים שנותרו שם.

5. גלבווע סיפר ללוין על מצב היהודים בתימן, הרחיב הדיבור על פגישתו עם אברהם בנושא זה והציע שבין יתר הצעדים ליצור קשר עם יהודי תימן ולסייע להם תבדק גם האפשרות ע"י השגרירות בצנעה שלתמידים יהודים מתימן - תוענק מילגה כדי שיוכלו לטפח ידיעותיהם בלימודי יהדות וחינוך יהודי בארה"ב או במקום אחר

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר
פיקס 221084
ל, 1222 חוזם
מ, המשדד
ר, סג: ס
תא: 221084
לח: 1600
נד: יהודי תימן

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מאחר וספודנטים מוסלמים תימניים לא מעטים משתלמים בארה"ב.

6. לויך הבטיח לעביר הצעה זו לווישינגטון.
7. גלבוע סיפר על הנסיונות לשגר משלחת יהודית לתימן ליצור קשר והדברות עם קהילה זו. בהתייחסו לנושא - אמר לויך שאם כי תחושתם של ארה"ב אין השפעה רבה בתימן - הוא מוסמן למסוד בשם שולחיו שאם יודק ארגון יהודי כלשהו בארה"ב, המומלץ על ידינו, לתווך ממארה"ב אצל שלטונות תימן כדי להניעם להסכים למשלחת יהודית כזו לתימן - יסכים ממד לעשות זאת אם כי אינו בטוח שהדבר אכן יתקבל על דעת התימנים.

8. לסיבל: אנה בדוק הנושא במחמד.

לענוד: בעקבות פגישה מנהל תפוצות עם ד"ר גולדמן בספטמבר בניו-יורק בה השתתפה בנוכחות הבשוש ונחום והסכומים בנושא יהודי תימן - אנה הודיענו החלה התקדמות בענין הקמת הועדה לנושא יהודי תימן במסוכס והמגעים לשיגור תשמישי קדושה ומשלחת יהודית קטנה ליצירת קשר אתם.
תפוצות

תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, דהמ, מצפא, תפוצות, מצפא, דומיניץ,
הלוי/המוסד

** 3639
** **
** **
** **

**

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מס' 2 מתוך 1
סודי ביותר 6 מתוך 4 עותק

מא: המשדר, נר: 292, מ: 111
דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 221084, וח: 1030

סודי ביותר / רגיל

מא- מצפ"א
מאת: קני טל / וושינגטון

פגישה שולץ עם יהודים לפובליקנים 17.10
(1) בפגישה הנ"ל נכח גם ריצ'ארד מרפי. מזכיר המדינה ביטא
התרשמותו מאישיותו של רוה"מ' והבנתו את הבעיות המסובכות של
המאיווד. בנושא השטחים סיפר שולץ שרוה"מ' יום הדיון בסוגיית
איכות החיים. לפי שולץ רוה"מ' ציין שיש לחוק את
האוריינטציה הפרו-ירדנית בשטחים.

(2) שולץ הודה כי בתהליך הנ"ל קיימים סיכויים רבים. כך למשל
קיימת תמיד סכנה שהמנהיגות המקומית בשטחים
POLITICIZED ותרחק מהצורך להתמקד בסוגיית פתוח כלכלי. עם
ואת, שולץ הדגיש כי אי עטיה בשטחים והמשך מדיניות הקפאון
פירושו סיכונים עוד יותר גדולים.
(3) שולץ התייחס ליוזמת סטיב בהן וציין שמדובר ביוזמה פרטית.
הכחיש בתוקף שקבוצה זו פועלת בארגון חו"ת עבור מחמ"ד. עם
ואת, הודה בכך שמחמ"ד מעודדת את סטיב בהן.

(4) בהמשך העלה שולץ את סוגיית המשבר הכלכלי בישראל. בחלק זה
שול הדיון השתמך הרב סטיין. סטיין הדגיש:-
א - שום כמות נוספת של סיוע אמריקני לא תפתור בעיותיה
הכלכליות של ישראל.

1 - ארה"ב רוצה לסייע לישראל, אולם
WE (THE US) CAN NOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION TO SOLVE
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

2 - סטיין ציין שאין לייחס את המשבר הכלכלי רק לנוהל הבטחוני.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

3639

מחור 1 קר

סודי ביותר

מחור 4

עומק 1

מאכ: המשפד. נד: 292, מ: 110
דח: 7, סג: 5, תא: 221084, וח: 1030

סודי ביותר / רגיל

מאכ- מצפ"א

מאח: קנ"ט / וושינגטון

פגישת שולץ עם יהודים לרובליקנים 17.10

1) בפגישה הנ"ל נכח גם ריצ'ארד מרפי, מנכ"ל המדינה ויש
התבשרותו מאישיותו של רובלין והבנתו את הבעיות המסויבות שב
האיזוד, בנושא השטחים סיפר שולץ שרובלין יום הדיון נסוגות
אייכות החיים, לפי שולץ רובלין ציין שיש לחוק את
האודינמציה הפרו-ירדנית בשטחים

2) שולץ הודה כי בתהליך הנ"ל קיימים סיכויים רבים, כן למעט
קיימת תמיד סכנה שהמנהיגות המקומית בשטחים
SOLICITORS ותרחק מהצורך להתמקד בסוגיית פתוח כלכלי עם
ואת, שולץ הדגיש כי אי עשייה בשטחים והמשך מדיניות הקפאון
צירוף סיכונים עוד יותר גדולים
3) שולץ התייחס ליוזמה שטיב כהן וציין שמדובר ביוזמה פרטית
הבחישה בחוקף שקבוצה זו פועלת כארגון חוץ עובד מחמ"ד עם
ואת, הודה בכך שמחמ"ד מעודדת את שטיב כהן

4) בהמשך העלה שולץ את סוגיית המשבר הכלכלי בישראל, ומלכ זר
של הדיון השתתף הרב סטיין, סטיין הדגיש:-
א - שום כמות ווספת של סיוע אמריקני לא תפתור בעיותיה
הכלכליות של ישראל.

1 - ארה"ב רוצה לסייע לישראל, אולם THE USA CAN NOT
BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION TO SOLVE
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

2 - סטיין ציין שאין לייחס את המשבר הכלכלי רק לנטיב הוסחנות

תוקף תוקף בע"מ 36667

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

** 3639
** **
** **
** **

דף 1 תוך
עותק 1 מתוך 6

סודי ביותר



מלו: המשרד, נד: 292, מ: 101
דח: 7, סג: מ, מא: 221084, רח: 1030

סודי ביותר / רגיל

מל- מצפ"א
מאת: קני טל / וושינגטון

פגישת שולץ עם יהודים רפובליקנים 17.10

1) בפגישה הנ"ל נכח גם ריצ'ארד מרפי. מוכיר המדינה בימם
התרשמותו מאישיותו של רוה"מ' והבנתו את הבעיות המסובכות של
האיוור. בנושא השטחים סיפר שולץ שרוה"מ' יום הדיון בסוגיית
מאיכות החיים. לפי שולץ רוה"מ' ציין שיש לחוק את
האוריינטציה הפרו-ירדנית בשטחים.

2) שולץ הודה כי בתהליך הנ"ל קיימים סיכויים רבים. כך למשל
קיימת תמיד סכנה שהמנהיגות המקומית בשטחים
POLITICIZED ותרחק מהצורך להתמקד בסוגיית פתוח כלכלי. עם
ואת, שולץ הדגיש כי אי עשייה בשטחים והמשך מדיניות הקפאון
פירושו סיכונים עוד יותר גדולים.

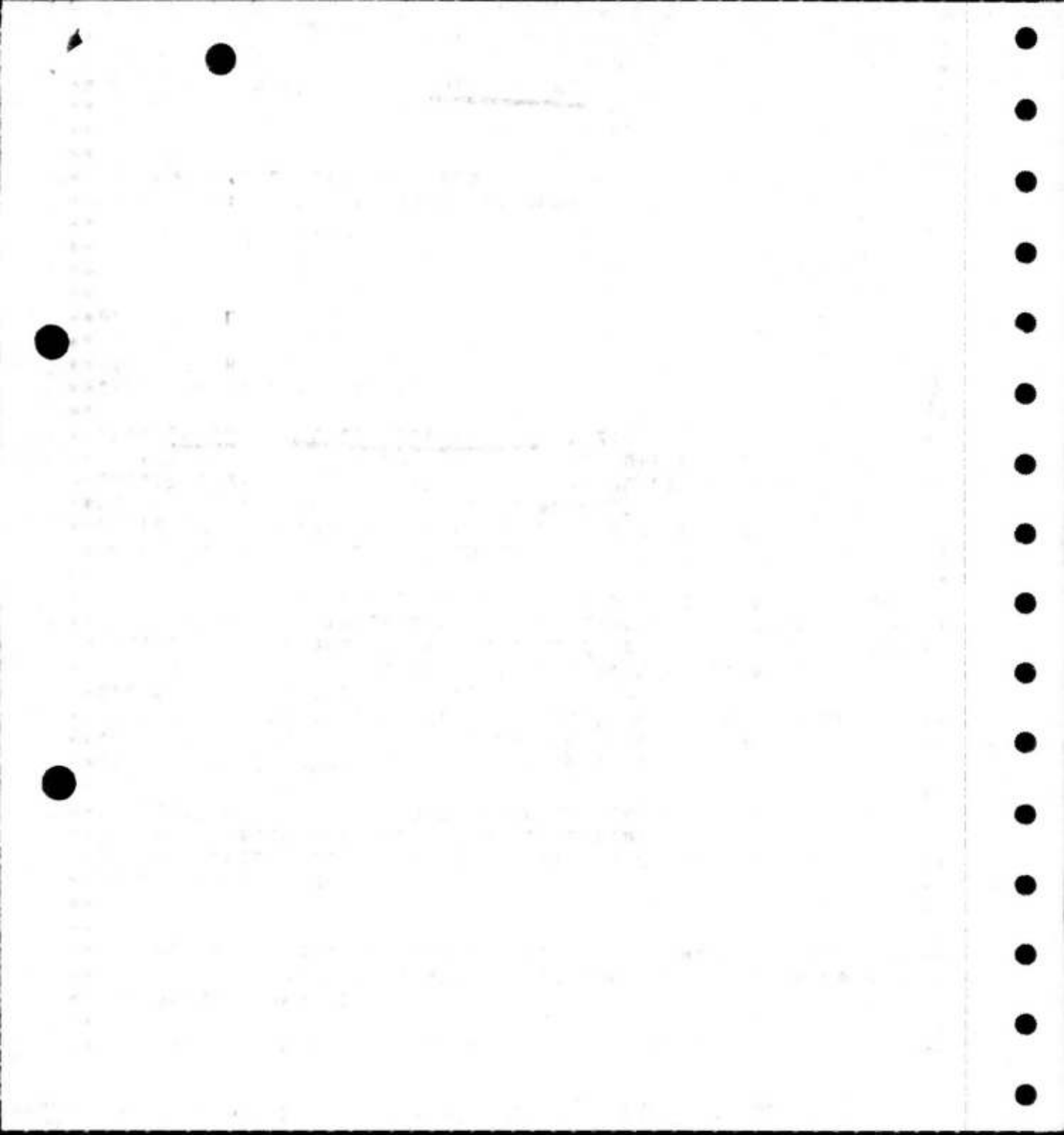
3) שולץ התייחס ליוזמת סטיב כהן וציין שמדובר ביוזמה פרטית.
הבחיש בתוקף שקבוצה זו פועלת כארגון חוץ עבור מחמ"ד. עם
ואת, הודה בכך שמחמ"ד מעודדת את סטיב כהן.

4) בהמשך העלה שולץ את סוגיית המשבר הכלכלי בישראל. בחלק זה
של הדיון השתתף הרב סטיין. סטיין הדגיש -
א - שום כמות נוספת של סיוע אמריקני לא תפתור בעיותיה
הכלכליות של ישראל.

1 - מדה"ב דוצה לסייע לישראל, אולם WE (THE USAC CAN NOT
BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION TO SOLVE
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

2 - סטיין ציין שאין לייחס את המשבר הכלכלי רק לנטל הבטחוני.

מסמך 330007, טל. 330007





Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 22 OCTOBER 1984

ISRAEL AND THE U.S. AGREE TO INCREASED FUNDS FOR B.I.R.D.

(COMMUNICATED BY THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

AT TODAY'S MEETING IN JERUSALEM OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE ISRAEL-U.S. BINATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION -- B.I.R.D. -- IT WAS CONFIRMED THAT BOTH GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO AN INCREASE IN THE ENDOWMENT OF B.I.R.D., TO PROVIDE IT WITH MORE THAN DOUBLE ITS CURRENT ANNUAL INCOME.

REPRESENTING ISRAEL WERE YEHOASHUA FORER AND YIGAL EHRLICH, DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF SCIENTIST, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, AND DAN HALPERIN, ECONOMIC MINISTER, ISRAEL EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C., REPRESENTING DR. EMMANUEL SHARON, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

REPRESENTING THE U.S. WERE DRS. ERNEST AMBLER AND EDWARD L. BRADY, DIRECTOR AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE U.S. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, CHARLES HORNER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY JAMES L. MALONE) AND WILLIAM J. MCFADDEN OF THE U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT (FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY DR. DAVID C. MULFORD).

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DR. A.I. MLAVSKY PRESENTED THE 1984 STATUS REPORT, IN WHICH THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF B.I.R.D. TO DATE ARE LISTED, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS FUNDED, OR IN PROCESS OF FUNDING, SINCE THE FIRST IN MID-1979, NOW STANDS AT 76, INVOLVING EXPENDITURES OR OBLIGATIONS OF ABOUT \$21 MILLION TO THE 152 COMPANIES, 76 FROM EACH COUNTRY. SINCE THE B.I.R.D. COMMITMENTS CONSTITUTE ONLY ABOUT 50% OF TOTAL PROJECT COST, THE TOTAL R&D ACTIVITY LEVEL REPRESENTED BY THESE FIGURES AMOUNT TO ABOUT \$42 MILLION.

THE SUCCESS OF B.I.R.D. CAN BE EVALUATED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

- 19 PROJECTS HAVE BEGUN TO GENERATE COMMERCIAL SALES.
- SALES FROM ISRAEL OF PRODUCTS DEVELOPED UNDER B.I.R.D. PROJECTS TOTALLED \$44 MILLION IN 1984.
- SALES OF B.I.R.D. PRODUCT, SINCE THE FIRST SUCH SALE IN 1981, NOW TOTAL \$94 MILLION.
- PREDICTED SALES FOR 1985 ARE ABOUT \$60 MILLION.
- B.I.R.D. PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE U.S., CANADA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE MIDDLE EAST.
- B.I.R.D. HAS RECEIVED CASH REPAYMENTS OF OVER \$1 MILLION AS ROYALTIES ON SALES.

THE BOARD APPROVED A FURTHER 10 PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF ROBOTICS, SOFTWARE, SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION, CHEMISTRY, AND COMPUTER-AIDED EDUCATION.

--/NK

ס 7 ק 1 ס

דף... מתוך... דפים

סוג בסחונני... שמנוב...

דחיות... הגיל...

תאריך וז"ח. 22.11.80. אוקי 84

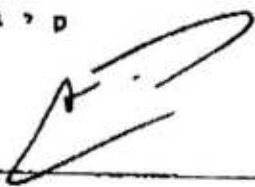
מס' מברק... 295

אל :- מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון :- הזמנת המכון הדמוקרטי

התקשר לויילו, מנכ"ל הארגון, וציין שלא קיבל תשובה להזמנה ששלח בזמנו לראש הליכוד ולראש המערך. (ההזמנה ופרטים מצי"ב).
הוסיף שהמכון מוכן לשלם גם הוצאות טיסה בנוסף לשהייה. מבינים שלא ראש הליכוד לא ראש המערך יוכלו לבוא וישמחו אם יוכלו לשלוח נציגים בכירים.
אודה אם תוכל לברר האם אכן יש כוונה להיענות.

ס י ב ל



מחנה המדע ארץ ישראל / ארץ ישראל 301

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Suite 200, 2000 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 887-6151

295 $\frac{2}{7}$

September 7, 1984

Chairman
Charles T. Manatt
Vice Chair
Madeline K. Albright
Secretary
Rachelle Horowitz
Treasurer
Peter G. Kelly

Executive Director
John P. Lonello

Board of Directors
Rosalynn Carter
Richard F. Colesco
Lynn Cutler
Mervyn M. Dymally
Arvonne S. Fraser
Mary Hatwood Futrell
Richard G. Hatcher
Maridé Hernández
John T. Joyce
Penn Kemble
Leon Lynch
Patsy T. Mink
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
R. Spencer Oliver
Carmen O. Perez
Leland S. Prussan
Nina Rosenwald
Terry Sanford
Robert Slagle
Michael R. Steed
Cyrus R. Vance
Kathleen M. Vick
Glenn E. Watts
Marvin F. Weissberg
Anne Wizler
Andrew J. Young

Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Leader, Likud Party
Office of Prime Minister
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

As Chairman of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), I am honored to invite you to a meeting of prominent democratic party leaders from around the world, to be held from November 5 to November 10, 1984. Our Institute is a non-profit organization, funded initially through the United States Congress and affiliated with the National Democratic Party of the United States, which I also currently chair.

NDI seeks to foster and support democratic institutions and pluralistic values, with special emphasis on Third World countries. Our programs emphasize joint planning, training and exchanges in order to achieve these objectives. The success of our goals, and of the Institute itself, depends largely on the establishment of close links with other democratic parties of the world. We are hopeful that this November's consultation will lay the foundation for fruitful and long-standing relations between our organization and your party. We seek your expertise and ideas before the NDI proceeds to implement its programs.

You already may have gathered that the dates of the meeting coincide with our national Presidential elections on November 6, 1984. As an interesting prelude to the consultation itself, we would like to invite you to stop en route to Washington, D.C. and spend election day in New York with Democratic Party officials who are involved in City, State, Congressional, Senatorial and the Presidential campaigns. This interim stop will require you to arrive in New York on November 5 and depart for Washington, D.C. on November 7. The Washington Consultation will begin at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7 and conclude at noon on Saturday, November 10.

295 $\frac{3}{7}$

-2-

We would appreciate your letting us know before October 1, 1984 if you can personally attend the meeting. Since we place such a high importance on this meeting, and have invited only party Presidents, or Secretaries-General, we would prefer not to have substitute guests if for some reason you cannot personally be with us in Washington, D.C. However, if you believe your party's presence is of essence, please feel free to nominate a high level personal representative of your party. This will be NDI's first consultation with party leaders from representative democracies of the world. Since there are a limited number of party invitees, this will give us the opportunity to meet, discuss in depth, and begin to plan future programs for the strengthening of democratic institutions within our respective countries and regions.

One of the goals we hope to achieve during the conference will be to identify specific opportunities for encouraging the development of democratic principles and pluralistic institutions in each of the geographic areas of the world. We would invite you to submit to us prior to the meeting specific suggestions for joint activities between NDI and your party. With respect to administrative details, please see the attached memorandum from the Executive Director of the National Democratic Institute.

I look forward to seeing you in November.

Cordially,



Charles T. Manatt

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

295 $\frac{4}{7}$

MEMORANDUM

TO: Washington Consultation Participants
FROM: John P. Loiello, Executive Director
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs
DATE: August 23, 1984
RE: Administrative Details for Conference,
November 5-10, 1984

1. Materials for Conference

With respect to administrative details, we propose that each of the participants submit prior to their arrival a working paper explaining in detail:

- a) their party's functions and organization;
- b) their funding to strengthen democratic institutions;
- c) their membership with other international party organizations;
- d) their funding for the support of other parties outside their respective countries;
- e) sources of actual or possible joint funding.

We would appreciate if we could receive these materials by October 17, 1984. Please send them to:

National Democratic Institute
for International Affairs
2000 L St., NW
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036

2. Hotel/Airfare

We request that you arrive in the U.S. on November 5, 1984. We are able to pay for your accommodations in the U.S. and for the lowest round trip fare to Washington, D.C., with an interim stop in New York.

Once your attendance has been confirmed, we will make proper travel, hotel, and scheduling arrangements for your interim stop and your stay in Washington, D.C. If you prefer to stay at your Ambassador's residence or with friends, we would appreciate if you would let us know.

295 $\frac{5}{2}$

3. Conference

The Conference itself will begin in Washington, D.C. at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7 with a welcoming reception for all participants, and conclude at noon on Saturday, November 10. A specific agenda will be sent to you during the coming weeks.

We will notify you of all further details over the coming weeks. In case you prefer to notify us of your acceptance by telex and not by regular mail, our telex no. is 440687, Washington, D.C. Our telephone number is (202)887-6151.

ELECTION DAY - TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

295
7/6

AGENDA

- 8:30 a.m. Breakfast, The Regency Hotel
Park Avenue and 61st Street
- Hosted by Lew Rudin, USIC
Presentations by Mayor Koch
Commissioner Margolis
Lewis Rudin
MARIFE HERNANDEZ
- 10:00 a.m. Bus will leave The Regency for the South Bronx.
- 10:30 a.m. Arriva Casita Maria to observe polling. Meet with
Congressman Garcia, Borough President Stanley Simon,
Congressman Mario Biaggi, Bronx Democratic Leader
Stanley Friedman, Father Gigante.
- 12:15 p.m. Leave Casita Maria
- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon - The New York Times, 229 West 43rd Street
- 11th floor, hosted by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger,
Chairman and Chief Publisher
- 2:30 p.m. Leave for Queens
- 3:00 p.m. Location to be finalized by Ms. Nance and Donal Manes'
to office -- either P.S. 201 65-11 155th Street, Flushing,
4:30 p.m. or Borough Hall.
- 4:30 p.m. Leave Queens for Manhattan
- 5:00 p.m. Arrive The Regency Hotel for a rest period.
- 7:00 p.m. Cocktails and Buffet
to Marife Hernandez
- 9:00 p.m. 45 East 66th Street
- 9:00 p.m. Leave 45 East 66th Street for Mondale/Ferraro
Headquarters, 369 Lexington Avenue, then on to
a party.
- 12:00 midnight - Return to The Regency

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

295 $\frac{7}{7}$

Morning free

3:00 p.m. Bus leaves The Regency for La Guardia

4:30 p.m. New York Air to Washington.