

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

לשרג ראש המשלה

משרד

לשכת ראש המשלה -

ארה"ב

1/1986

בשם בתיק מס 2

שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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24/08/2010

מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי

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דחיות... מזדק...

מאריך 15.10.1950, 10 דנני 86

משרד המערכת

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המשרד

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אל - אליאב, ארבי"ל 2, נאו"ם

דע - מצפ"א

שיחת הציר עם קיס

נכחו :- קופר, קרוקר סגן מנהל מחלקת ישראל, למפרט ומתני.

1. בנושא לבנון - מועב"ט אמר בתשובה לשאלה שפעלו להניא הלבנונים וימשיכו לעשות מאמץ. האמריקנים פונים גם לבירות החברות במועב"ט ב- DEMARCHE. הנוסח כפי שהוא היום קורא לוטו ואם יתקן ישקלו לפי הטכסט. הציר הציג עמדתנו בהרחבה כולל הצורך להתריע על כך שבמקום בעניין המרכזים של הר עזה כמו הטרור הלובי עוסקים בנגזן דא, ולמנוע הרושם כי בהמנעות בענין תוניסיה היא "מגמה". הדגיש במיוחד החומרה שבניטוי "תוקפנות" שבהצעת החלטה בהמשך לשימוש בו בנושא תוניסיה. קים אמר שהוא והיועץ המשפטי (לשניהם נמסר הנייר שלנו ובשעתו בנושא "תוקפנות") ערים גם לעניין זה.
2. בנושא יוניפי"ל הציר העלה דברי לובראני (לפי שלכם). קיס חזר על טענותיהם הידועות שיוניפי"ל ממלא תפקיד ועוד הביע חששו שאם יפורק יוניפי"ל וידועור סכסוך כלשהו יהיו קשיים להקים כח חדש תחתיו. הציר ענה על שאלות אלה ואמר כי בהעדר ממשלה לבנונית של ממש אין סיכוי לאפקטיביות של יוניפי"ל ומן הצד האחר יש צרות וחיכוכים ומכאן עמדתנו כי עדיף שלא יהיה. אך הבטיח לבקשת קיס להעביר הדברים ארצה. האמריקאים היו שמחים אילו מישהו ביטא אצלנו עמדה חיובית פומבית בגלל הקיצוצים בתקציב הקונגרס. ביציאה מסר קרוקר שסודארט מתכוון להעלות בארץ נושא יוניפי"ל (סודארט אגב, ביקש מהציר, להמליץ כי הפגישות שנתבקשו בעבורו בארץ יינחנו).
3. בנושא פיצויים לתוניסיה במועב"ט אמר קיס שהבעיה אינה רק תוניסיה אלא ערבים אחרים הדוחפים את התוניסאים לפעול. לדבריו, יש למצוא דרך לסייע לתוניסאים שיוכלו להתגבר על הלחץ המוטל עליהם, וזאת תוך שבנושא לגופו לא יקרה כמובן דבר.
4. בנושא הטרור, אמר שההחלטות באו"ם עד כה הם הלבנים והחומר שממנו ניתן לבנות. עם זאת, חשוב לאמריקנים להגיע למעשים ולא לריבוי החלטות שיביארו שהמו"ט כמחלקה מכוחות בהן בקונגרס דן מדינות מדיהן מלאות דם. מנסים לבדוק פורומים שהאוי"ם מספק כדי לטפל בטרור הן באורח קונקרטי והן באורח כללי. ביקש לדעת עמדותיך בענין פעולה בסוכנויות מיוחדות. הציר אמר

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כי מטפלים בארץ בהכנת ניירות בנושא שיתוף הפעולה המשפטי ורדאי יתנו הדעת גם לענינים אלו.

בנושא שיתוף הפעולה המשפטי ורדאי יתנו

5. בענין ה-ECOSOC אמר שני דברים :

- יש להדגיש שהבעיה היא בגלל סרוב

- הבעיה בקבלה היתה מיינות מזרח אירופה ביקש לדעת עמדותינו לגבי בעייתן. בנושא זה

סוכס לשוב ולשוחח ביתר הרחה עם קרבנר.

6. הציר שיבח ש"פ שבין משלחתם למשלחתנו באר"ם.

7. הציר הזכיר נושאים שרצוני כי ארה"ב תפגין בהן את מהרתה המיוחדת כמדינה הנושאת את

דגל היושר ביחסים הבינלאומיים, כפי שבמטא המזכיר. ששבון ההחלטה בענין סרו"ת

ותמיכה בהחלטה בענין תעלת הימים נוגדים זאת. אין לחשוש מביקורת ערבית כיוון שזו

תחליפ בקול ענות חלושה. קיס אמר שההבדל בינינו הוא הבדל של טקטיקה ולא של עקרון.

החשש שלהם הוא שאם ישנו הצבעתם עלול להיות בכל זאת מי שירצה להפוך את השינוי

ל- ISSUE ואז הופכים הנושא שהוא שולי למרכז הענינים. לכן מהשיכס

בנושא שאינו מועיל אך גם אינו מזיק, סוכס עם הציר שנשוב ונדרון הנושא במשך הזמן

הרב שיש עד העצרת הקרובה .

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להם כל נשק אמריקאי, בפעם הראשונה למשך שנים מספר. עם זאת, הסעודים אינם מפעילים לחץ לקבלת כל החבילה כעת, אולי בגלל שגם להם יש בעיות מימון בימים אלה.

5. עמדת לוגאר כעמדה NGA - לפרוט את החבילה למנות קטנות, אלא אם ברצון הממשל שהבקשה will go down in flames יחד עם הבקשה הירדנית.

ג. גראם רודמן

מתבקש קיצוץ כללי על סיוע חוץ בסדר גודל של כ-4 אחוזים, וגביית הקיצוץ מסיוענו מהווה בעיה. כל הסיוע שלנו (3 בליון דולר - אזרחי וצבאי ביחד, מבלי התוספת) "פגיע", אך מאחר והסיוע האזרחי הועבר במלואו ושליש מהצבאי גם בידינו, קיימות שתי אפשרויות היאורטיות: (א) לבקש שנחזיר חלק של הכסף שכבר קיבלנו; (ב) לקצץ את כל מה שנותר בסעיף סיוע החוץ (פונקציה 150) בכדי 6 אחוזים, דהיינו שאחרים יסבלו על חשבוננו. אף אחת מהאפשרויות האלה "מושכת", וטרם פתרו את הבעיה.

ד. תקציב יוניפי"ל

הנושא נדון ארוכות בשיחה עם מרפי שקבל על דברי שהב"ט מה-11.12.85 שצוטטו בוועידה המחייצת (CONFERENCE) בדבר חוק כספי מחמ"ד עי"י התומכים בקיצוץ תקציב הכוח. בנרמן טען שמחמ"ד אשמה לקיצוץ ואף אחד אחר לא. לדבריו, ס/מנכ"ל למינהל במחמ"ד אחראי להעברת החוק בקונגרס והיה ידוע מראש שיצטרכו לספוף קיצוץ של כ-18 מליון דולר, ככל הנראה מתקציב המנהלה של מחמ"ד. במקום להשליט עם הקיצוץ בסעיף זה של החוק, אנשי המינהל במחמ"ד שקטו כאשר הוצע לקצץ בתקציב יוניפי"ל, ומשהתעוררו אנשי NGA דארבי"ל במחמ"ד, היה מאוחר מדי (הערה: אם באמת הושג פתרון לבעיית תקציב יוניפי"ל, בדברי פלאטן שלכם ח/גוד מה-9.1.85 הייתכן שהוחלט בהחלטה פנימית לצמצם תקציב המנהלה ותקציבים אחרים של מחמ"ד?)

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת חצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"ת, לע"ת, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
SUMMARY OF EDITORIALS - FRIDAY - JANUARY 10, 1986
דע:ניו-יורק.

EDITORIALS

ARIZONA REPUBLIC - 2/1 - "Attack State Sponsorship" The Reagan administration, in another display of rhetorical bravado, has given its go ahead to US allies to seek retaliation for the Rome and Vienna airport massacres, to "got to it" and "wipe em out." That kind of talk is fine if it is followed up by positive actions, otherwise it lacks credibility. US policy is a formula for inaction and fails to take into account the state sponsorship of international terrorism. The US and its allies must make Khadafy pay for his international banditry.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC - 9/1 - "A Cowardly Massacre" While the killing at the Rome and Vienna airports was aimed at El Al passengers, the attacks came in the two Western European countries most hospitable to the PLO. It is difficult to imagine what Arafat could hope to gain by launching attacks on the soil of his best European allies in contravention of his own declaration that PLO operations would be limited to the Israeli occupied territories. While Arafat may not be directly responsible for the Rome and Vienna massacres, his legitimacy as a leader depends on maintaining at least the appearance of PLO unity. This factionalism means that little can be expected from the PLO for either a halt to terrorist actions or a movement away from intransigence toward a peaceful coexistence with Israel.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC - 9/1 - "No Call For Collective Guilt" In the wake of the Rome and Vienna airport massacres, the office of Israel's consul general in LA published a statement titled, "Palestinian Terrorism Indivisible." The apparent intent of the consul general's statement is to assign blame for the airport attacks to the PLO generally. Anger and outrage over the despicable airport murders ought to be reserved for the actual perpetrators and any govt. which gave them support and assistance. There are plenty of crimes with which to accuse Arafat without the facile attempt to hold him responsible for all the acts of any Palestinian Arab anywhere in the world. The Israeli consul general should know better than to engage in assessing collective guilt.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC - 2/1 - "Things We'd Like To See": Wish List For 1986 On New Year's day, the editorial pages of The Arizona Republic presented a platform of state and local issues we'd like to see resolved in 1986. Here is what was said on the Mideast: Mideast: Yasser Arafat's PLO should recognize the state of Israel and accept UN Resolution 242 as the framework for a permanent peace with the Jewish state. Israel should begin a phased withdrawal from the occupied territories as part of a

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negotiated settlement allowing for both Arab self determination and Israeli national security. Hussein and Assad should enter into bilateral negotiations with Israel. We would like to see at least one Arab govt. put a terrorist on trial.

LOS ANGELES HERALD - 9/1 - "Powerful Symbolism" Although Reagan's economic sanctions against Libya for its evident role in the recent terrorist attacks don't amount to dramatic punishment, they do remind Khadafy that the US can do more about state sponsored terrorism than simply condemn it. The uncertainty of what the president meant by his promise to take "further steps" the next time Libya is implicated should at least serve to keep Khadafy off balance and guessing. Whether or not an attack is ever actually ordered the fact that one might be is an important weapon in itself.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE- 9/1 - "Dealing With Col. Khadafy" Because the US is quite different than the Soviet Union, it must behave that way. And this lesson should not be lost on those who would criticize Reagan for not instantly aiming our warplanes at Libya and pulling the trigger. As we fret over the morality of nuclear war and count Soviet tanks, a deranged bunch of Middle East thugs, as driven and dangerous as Hitler's Nazis, has discovered new ways to taunt, terrorize and intimidate us and the rest of the world. The time has come for this country to end its preoccupation with our own sins and begin to deal out some punishment for transgressions against us.

THE MIAMI NEWS - 7/1- "Wanted: Abu Nidal, Dead Or Alive" Nidal should be arrested and tried, if possible, or killed if an arrest would unnecessarily jeopardize the lives of whoever is sent to pick him up. Nidal should be brought to justice even if it takes months or years. Nidal's enemies are not limited to Israel. The world doesn't need declarations, strong words from Reagan or routine ship movements. It needs Nidal dead or alive.

THE MIAMI HERALD - 9/1 - "First, The Sanctions"

Reagan's sanctions against Libya will be about as effective as a paper bag is against a grenade. Reagan is preparing systematically, logically and commendably to teach Khadafy that at least one Western nation will not tolerate Libyan backed terrorists slaughtering its innocent, defenseless citizens. Khadafy has received the clearest of warnings. He does not deserve, nor should he get, another.

THE BOSTON GLOBE - 6/1 - "Responding To Khadafy" The barbaric bloodletting at Rome and Vienna airports had a political purpose: to prevent Arafat and Hussein from pursuing a peace settlement with Israel. Although the horror of those acts incites an emotional wish for revenge, govts. considering retaliation should avoid military actions that will

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help the terrorists achieve their political purpose. Khadafy, Nidal and Assad all want to exclude Arafat from peace negotiations with Israel. Paradoxically, the Israeli govt. pursues the same aim. In reality, there can be no peace agreement with Hussein unless Arafat takes part. Israel's choice is to make peace with Arafat, who now says he is willing to accept a Palestinian ministate in confederation with Jordan, or confront the permanent terror promised by Arafat's Arab enemies.

CARTOONS

THE MIAMI HERALD-8/1- An M-16 in pieces representing the US allies with a slogan below it saying, "Join, or Die in the fight against terrorism."

ARIZONA REPUBLIC - 1/1 - An ugly Qaddafi smiling and saying, "All roads lead to Rome" pointing to a map of Italy with arrows representing Libya, Lebanon, Syria and the USSR pointed at Rome.

BOSTON GLOBE - 10/1- Four pictures of Qaddafi. In the first three pictures he is called a child killer, a pariah, and a barbarian: he laughs. In the fourth picture, he is called flaky and that causes him to get angry..

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MR. KALB: Well, I think that the response has been made clear in several ways since the President's speech earlier this week. The broad outlines certainly of the Administration's policy is clear -- that Americans will no longer contribute to the economic and financial strength of Libya. We believe all responsible members of the international community should take that position.

President Reagan has noted that we recognize the special circumstances -- that special circumstances may prevent some of our friends from taking actions similar to ours. Secretary Shultz also touched on this issue yesterday when he was here at the news conference. And, as you know, the Deputy Secretary John Whitehead will be discussing this subject in all its aspects when he visits Western Europe some time in the middle of next week.

Now perhaps in a more specific way to what Don had asked, I guess I would have to ask him to take a look at a paragraph or so in the President's Tuesday night remarks. At the time he announced the imposition of a variety of sanctions on Libya, he said that Americans will not understand other nations moving into Libya to take commercial advantage of our departure.

Q I notice you volunteered the reference to special circumstances. Does that signify -- or did Shultz intend to signify, as some accounts have interpreted his news conference -- the United States is actually -- realistically, perhaps -- backing away from its efforts to get the allies to come aboard -- realizing that it is a stone wall and everybody has got to make a buck someplace, I guess?

By the way, the special circumstances usually are humanitarian. We are talking about making a buck over the U.S.'s withdrawal.

MR. KALB: I am going to have to leave you to make your own interpretation of how you see -- how you choose to interpret what is being said.

Q -- Oh -- I can -- I would be happy to. But I am asking you.

Q There were published reports that Shultz is backing away from leaning on the allies to support the U.S. campaign. Is Shultz leaning away from the allies to support the U.S. campaign?

MR. KALB: What the Administration is doing and what the Secretary dealt with yesterday was to seek to recruit international support to adopt the position that has been taken by the United States.

I have read the undercut that you alluded to, and I simply will reiterate what I am doing here now -- what the President echoed on Tuesday, what the Secretary said here yesterday.

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Q Do you have any updating on the response of the Americans in Libya to the directives of the President?

MR. KALB: I beg your pardon?

Q The response of Americans working in Libya? Any updating on their response to the President's directives?

MR. KALB: You know what the President called for. Americans who do depart in response to the President's call are not required to report that fact to us, but I have to reiterate that we expect all Americans to comply. Let me just add that the Department's CEC, the Citizens' Emergency Center in the Bureau of Cultural Affairs has, as yet, received no reports of any Americans encountering difficulties in arranging departures and that we expect the government of Libya to facilitate this. This the President made reference to his Tuesday night remarks and that we have no indications to the contrary.

Q I was listening but I'm not sure I heard whether you have a count on how many people have departed.

MR. KALB: I don't have any count.

Q Well, how do you know if they're having no difficulties. Maybe nobody's trying to leave. That would certainly remove any difficulties. (Laughter.)

MR. KALB: I'm talking about reports that might have reached us and that was the response to a question along those lines.

Q This is a serious question and let's call it a separate question. Of about one thousand to 1,500 American -- US citizens -- supposed estimated in Libya, somewhat out of touch with this government, how many of them by now, several days after the President's announcement have left Libya?

MR. KALB: I have no idea. It's been three days and I made the point, if you'll listen, Barry, to pick up the tone of your remarks, that if you leave Libya, you are no obligation to report that.

Q Right.

MR. KALB: So as a result you cannot have a working tally. Short of that, I really don't know how to respond to your question.

Q How will cause some American citizens to leave Libya, if they refuse? Do you have any procedure?

MR. KALB: We will do the best we can.

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Q Will the returning Americans be facing any prosecution upon their return?

MR. KALB: I think we've gone into that in the past few days. I have nothing else to add.

Q Bernie, can you amplify on the Secretary's statement yesterday that there would obviously be some exception that Treasury is working on, what kinds of cases?

MR. KALB: No, I have nothing by way of amplification and maybe you might check with Treasury if -- you suggested something along those lines.

Q It's sort of like following the bouncing ball. You go to Treasury and they send you back here. So -- can you take it? I mean --

MR. KALB: No, I can't. I can't.

Q I mean, he did mention in his conference --

MR. KALB: Well, I would suggest that if he alluded to the possibility of Treasury handling that, you might try Treasury.

Q On a somewhat related matter, there were reports yesterday, I believe that the French government is preparing to or contemplating making some arrangements with Iran to forgive around \$1 billion in Iranian debt, released some people have attacked an Iranian political figure in France, in order to obtain the release of French hostages which have been held in Lebanon. Do you have any confirmation of such reports and what would be the US' attitude if the French were to make some such arrangement as is now being described?

MR. KALB: Well, I don't have any official specifics along the lines that you have mentioned. I read the same story you did and at this particular point, I have no observations or comments to make.

Q Bernie, there were two remarks made by Colonel Gaddafi, according to French radio -- as far as I know, they have not gone through the American media, but I think they are important. He --

MR. KALB: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

Q I'm going to ask your comment on them.

MR. KALB: I'm just wondering if they haven't reached us here, whether I would be in a position to make any observations. I just want to head off the possibility that you are engaging in a soliloquy.

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Q Do you which countries Mr. Whitehead is going to visit?

MR. KALB: No, I don't have the exact itinerary of John Whitehead at this particular point. It is being firmed up. I'm sure that there are some communications rattling between Washington and various West European capitals.

Q But there is no list of countries so far?

MR. KALB: There is no list of what?

Q Of countries?

MR. KALB: No, there will be, obviously, a number of European countries. I think you can anticipate the roster yourselves. But once the communication process has been completed, I think you will get a rundown of the countries.

Q Do you have any idea when that will be?

MR. KALB: No, I do not.

Q Still I think they are important to be listened to. He explained his country's readiness to settle all existing problems and differences through discussion and dialogue, and away from violence. Two, he will encourage the Palestinians to confine their battle to the occupied area.

MR. KALB: I think that, even not having read the specifics of that, the answers have been inherent in what the Administration has been saying in the past couple of days. Deeds, not words. A call to terminate terrorist activities.

Q Do you have a list of deeds or the sorts of commandments you are asking Qadhaffi to follow?

MR. KALB: If they are not clear to you now, I don't think I can be of any help.

Q With respect to Mr. Whitehead's trip, Mr. Shultz said yesterday that he was a persuasive man and that he would try to persuade government leaders of the need to follow the U.S. example. Will he be able to go beyond simple moral arguments in making that case? Are there any incentives or disincentives that he might point out that would support his moral position?

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MR. KALB: I think the Secretary drew a portrait of John Whitehead's persuasive powers. He will be discussing during this intinerary through Western Europe ways in which our countries can act together to stop Qadhaffi's support of terrorism, and how terrorism in general can be prevented.

European support for U.S. initiatives against Libya is part of these discussions. But combatting terrorism is a longer-term effort that requires the cooperation of all states.

Q Do you have any reason for why the Administration is not sending an envoy to the Middle East, to the Arab countries, to discuss the same problems that Mr. Whitehead is going to discuss with Europe?

MR. KALB: I think that there was a rendezvous here just the other day, wasn't there, of some senior officials in the Department meeting with a variety of Arab ambassadors. And beyond that, I don't have anything else.

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Q The ambassadors said Murphy understood their point of view. How did Murphy understand their point of view?

MR. KALB: We made our case. It is a case that you have heard and read about the last few days. Beyond that, we will have to stand on that.

Q I wanted to talk about another angle of the boycott. I wonder if the State Department has a view on the decision by the UAW to boycott Shell products because of their role in South Africa.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that immediately. Let me talk a look at that and see what we can get you.

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Q Bernie, it's been reported in a Kuwaiti paper that the Reagan Administration offered Syria a great amount of American aid in

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return for its expulsion for the remaining elements of Abu Nidal, to keep them out of Syria. Can you confirm such a report?

MR. KALB: Rubbish.

Q Bernie, do you have any readout on Mr. Crocker's talks in Luanda yesterday?

MR. KALB: Nope, not yet.

Q Do you have anything on the US assets that Libya is threatening to freeze?

MR. KALB: Don't have that figure for you.

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NEWS SUMMARY - FRIDAY - JANUARY 10, 1986

EDITORIALS

THE SUN - 10/1 - "Reagan And The Palestinians" At a news conference devoted primarily to US sanctions against Libya, Reagan was asked about America's policy toward the Palestinians. Reagan's answer was characteristically diffuse and amounted to a reiteration of standing policy, yet it contained phrases which might be read as intimations of sympathy for the Palestinians. Reagan seemed to be trying to say that his refusal to provide a place at the negotiating table for Palestinians selected by the Arafat branch of the PLO was not intended as a rejection of Palestinian rights. Hence the president's reminder that Palestinians are people without passports, citizens of no country, homeless refugees. Reagan never did answer the question: "How do the Palestinians attain these rights?"

COLUMNS

WASH. POST - Charles Krauthammer - "Getting To Qaddafi.." No American military action is planned against Libya. A wise decision, but its wisdom is diminished by the week of empty talk and useless naval maneuvers that preceded it. Empty threats serve only to increase Qaddafi's stature and induce the Arab League and the Islamic Conference to rally round him. Reagan was right to cut all remaining ties between the US and Libya. But he then implored the allies to do likewise. The plea was both pointless and degrading. Europe will do nothing to jeopardize pan-Arab favor or Libyan trade. Beefing up airport security will no longer do. No airport can be made airtight. Disrupting the terrorists' European infrastructure is essential. The Libyan connection is the place to start.

COLUMNS

LA TIMES - Jody Powell - "Kadafi Dares Us To Act - And We Fail" The hard fact is that time is running out for US credibility. We have pointed the finger at Kadafi, and the "flaky barbarian" has in effect thumbed his nose and dared us to do anything about it. Three months ago, when the issue was embarrassment to our Egyptian friends, we acted. Inaction now, which is what Reagan's announcement amounts to, will hardly be interpreted as "standing tall," by friend or foe. Had the President followed his instincts and made Kadafi pay for the most recent terrorist atrocities, he would have earned the support of Americans of all parties and philosophies - and of decent people everywhere. By choosing to back away again

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away again under the cover of economic sanctions that barely qualify as gestures, he only increases the pressure to act the next time.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Libya Seeks To Divide US, Allies

WASH. POST-Dickey- Qaddafi publicly proclaimed his hopes of causing a rift between the US and its Western European allies. Qaddafi said at a press conference that he will attempt to build on the Arab and international support shown him in the face of the Reagan administration's boycott to force the US military out of its bases in Europe and drive its fleet from the Mediterranean. Qaddafi suggested that Wash. is sacrificing Europe's interests for its own. Without giving specifics, he also said he would support peace movements in Europe to undermine the American position there.

Rome Restricts Arms Sales To Libya, Says Italians Won't Fill US Jobs There

WASH. POST-Jenkins- As a gesture of solidarity with Reagan's call for the isolation of Libya, the Italian govt. halted exports of "particularly dangerous" weapons to Libya and said that no Italian workers would be allowed to take up jobs abandoned by Americans now working in Libya. In announcing the Cabinet's decision, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said that any further steps Italy might take against Libya, its former colony, would depend on the joint decision of the 12-nation European Community.

Libyan In Moscow Calls Attacks Justified

WASH. POST-Bohlen- A Libyan envoy said that last month's terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports were justified as "actions of a partisan war, committed by revolutionaries." "We are not responsible for these acts but we support them because in our view they are acts in the struggle for freedom," said Salim Huweidi, Libya's cultural rep. in Moscow. "US threats against our country will not push us from our road," he said.

New Autopsy Ordered In Cairo

WASH. POST (Wires) - A court ordered a new autopsy to determine whether Suleiman Khater committed suicide. Attorney Abdel-Halim Ramadan said a Cairo court ordered the body exhumed at the request of his family, who contend that Khater was murdered.

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Arrests On Temple Mount

WASH. POST-(Wires)- Police arrested three militant nationalist Jews when they tried to hoist an Israeli flag on the Temple Mount, in protest against Arabs who threatened Israeli politicians there.

Cranston Hits Plan To Sell Arms To Saudis

WASH. POST-(AP)- Cranston called on the Reagan administration yesterday to abandon plans to sell additional arms to Saudi Arabia, a nation he said is "actively giving aid and comfort to Libya." Cranston said the administration is preparing to propose a \$1 billion Saudi arms sale shortly after Congress convenes on Jan. 21, and announced he would lead opposition to the proposal. Administration officials provided no confirmation that Reagan will submit such a proposed arms sale. Such a request has been expected by lawmakers since last fall. In addition to Libya, Cranston said the Saudis continue to "bankroll Syria and the PLO -protectors of the terrorists who have murdered hundreds of Americans and torn Lebanon asunder.

Reagan Appeals To Allies Not To Thwart Sanctions

WASH. POST-Oberdorfer- Reagan has asked allied leaders in personal letters not to undercut US sanctions against Libya by replacing American oil companies and workers being ordered out of that country, administration officials said yesterday. Reagan's appeal was confirmed by Shultz told a news conference that "to date we haven't made much headway" in persuading other nations to join the US sanctions, aimed at Libyan support of international terrorism.

Abbas Quoted Saying Revolutionaries Will Meet To Plan Tactics Against US

WASH. POST-(UPI)- Abbas said in an interview published today that "revolutionary forces" will meet in secret soon to map a "war" strategy against the US. The Irish Times interview quoted Abbas as saying that the PLF "has invited international revolutionary parties and forces to hold a secret conference to decide jointly on the best means to combat US terrorism internationally." Irish Times foreign editor Paul Gillespie said his newspaper got the interview from a well known Irish journalist who works in the Middle East, Faris Glubb. Gillespie said the interview was conducted "quite recently" at a location he could not reveal.

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Syria Warned On Harboring Nidal Group

WASH. TIMES-(Agence France-Presse)- The US warned Syria yesterday that it may suffer the same US action as Libya if it continues to harbor Abu Nidal's terrorist group. "We are not dealing exclusively with Libya, Oakley told members of the foreign press corps. "We have not forgotten Syria. If the Syrians are intelligent, they will do what the Iraqis did: get rid of Abu Nidal."

Syria Executes 2 Brothers As Spies

WASH. TIMES (Wires)- The govt. of Syria has executed two brothers this week for spying for Israel. The Syrian Arab News Agency said Nafeh Fuad Hassan, 26, was publicly hanged yesterday for "spying and supplying to the Israeli enemy information detrimental to Syria's security and military and economic establishments."

Cabinet Hassles Over Border Dispute

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)- Peres pressing to improve relations with Egypt, failed yesterday to win backing from ultranationalists in his Cabinet on resolving a border dispute with Cairo, officials said. The Cabinet will meet again Sunday to seek a united Israeli position on the issue.

Senator Suggests Assassination Of Col. Qaddafi

WASH. POST-(AP)- Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, who has criticized covert activities by the US govt., suggested in an interview published today that Qaddafi be assassinated if he is behind recent terrorist attacks. "A singular action may be justified," Metzenbaum said in an interview with The Plain Dealer. "And maybe we're at that point in the world where Qaddafi has to be eliminated," he told talk show host Dick Feagler.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on Libya's reaction to the US and that Qaddafi, whose stature was bolstered by world reaction (especially Western Europe), was laughing at the US. Also discussed were the increased security measures taken at the European airports.

סגרינות

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סגירות ישראל - ורשינגטון

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מכירות נשק לטעודיה

לשלבו 229

רצ"ב הכתבות בנדון מעתון לוס אנג'לס טיימס (8/1) ומעתון הושינגטון פוסט (9/1).

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U.S. May Seek \$1-Billion Arms Sale to Saudis

By SARA FRITZ,
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Despite strong opposition by pro-Israeli lawmakers, President Reagan will ask Congress later this month to approve the sale of more than \$1 billion in arms to Saudi Arabia, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) said Tuesday.

Cranston, who vowed to lead the opposition to the Saudi sale, said the Administration erred by making the request at the same time that Congress is poised to deny a similar sale of \$1.9 billion in advanced arms to Jordan.

But congressional sources predicted that the Administration will soon withdraw the Jordanian proposal rather than suffer an embarrassing defeat.

In the Saudi deal, Cranston said, the Administration will seek permission to sell the Riyadh government 1,600 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles at a cost of \$160 million; 800 shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, \$85 million; 12 Black Hawk combat helicopters, \$250 million; 90 Harpoon anti-ship missiles, \$100 million, and advanced equipment for F-15 and F-5 aircraft, \$450 million.

Administration officials acknowledged Tuesday that a Saudi proposal is being drafted. However, they declined to confirm the specifics.

Please see SAUDIS, Page 15

SAUDIS: U.S. Arms Plan Reported

Continued from Page 1

ice of the proposal as outlined by Cranston, who said he expects notification of the intended sale to reach Congress when it reconvenes Jan 21.

Cranston said he has already obtained the support of 58 other senators who will co-sponsor a resolution to halt the Saudi sale. Last year, a similar bloc of pro-Israeli senators persuaded the Administration to drop its request to sell 40 F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

"I'm going to be leading the fight against this sale," Cranston said. "Saudi Arabia is still bankrolling the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) and Syria—the protectors of terrorists who have murdered Americans and torn Jericho asunder. Saudi Arabia has frustrated the futile efforts of (Jordan's) King Hussein to move forward in the peace process with Israel."

Cranston noted that in 1981, when Reagan won congressional approval to sell the Saudis an AWACS radar surveillance plane, the President said that future deliveries would take place only "if initiatives of the peaceful resolution of disputes in the region have either been successfully completed or significant progress toward that goal has been accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia."

"Clearly," the senator added, "none of these conditions have been met. The Saudis maintain a state of war with Israel, push the boycott and do not recognize Israel's right to exist."

But Administration officials expressed confidence that the Saudi sale will be approved by Congress. "We've had a defense relationship

with Saudi Arabia since World War II, and I can't imagine that we're going to unilaterally end that," a State Department official said.

Reagan is expected to argue that by prohibiting the sale, Congress would only be forcing the Saudis to buy the goods from other countries.

Shortly after the Administration withdrew its request to sell the F-15s to the Saudis last year, officials in Riyadh announced that they had completed an arms deal with Britain that included the purchase of 48 British-made Tornado combat jets.

But opponents of the deal contend that the Saudis do not have a genuine defensive need for the equipment. "The Saudis face a diminished threat from Iran's forces, which the Saudis can already overwhelm," Cranston said.

The law allows an arms deal to take place 30 days after Congress has been notified of it by the Administration unless the House and Senate pass a resolution of disapproval.

A spokesman for Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he expects the Saudi sale to have more support in Congress than the proposed arms sale to Jordan, which will be voted on by March 1 unless it is withdrawn by the Administration.

The Senate was on the verge of defeating the Jordanian sale last October when Lugar worked out an agreement with opponents to delay the matter. Under the agreement, Reagan cannot sell arms to Jordan before March 1 unless he certifies that Jordan has entered into "direct and meaningful" negotiations with Israel.

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Cranston Hits Plan to Sell Arms to Saudis

Associated Press

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) called on the Reagan administration yesterday to abandon plans to sell additional arms to Saudi Arabia, a nation he said is "actively giving aid and comfort to Libya."

Cranston said the administration is preparing to propose a \$1 billion Saudi arms sale shortly after Congress convenes on Jan. 21, and announced he would lead opposition to the proposal.

Administration officials provided no confirmation that President Reagan will submit such a proposed arms sale. Such a request has been expected by lawmakers since last fall.

A proposed Saudi arms sale would be opposed vigorously by Israel and its allies in Congress, and open a new front in a political battle that began last fall when Reagan recommended the sale of \$1.9 billion worth of sophisticated aircraft and other weapons to Jordan.

At Congress' insistence, that sale has been placed on hold until March 1, and senior Republican senators have cautioned the administration that an attempt to revive it at that time would result in its certain defeat in the House and Senate.

Cranston, who is a candidate for reelection this year, said 58 senators indicated opposition to an arms sale to the Saudis when the issue first arose last fall.

He said he understands the administration's arms-sale package will include a proposal for Sidewinder missiles, Stinger missiles and launchers, Blackhawk helicopters, Harpoon missiles and electronics components to advance the offensive capability of Saudi fighter aircraft.



SEN. ALAN CRANSTON
... says Saudi Arabia aids Libya

In his statement, he said it would be "unwise and imprudent for our government to sell advanced arms to a nation that is actively giving aid and comfort to Libya."

Cranston said the Islamic Conference Organization on Tuesday adopted a Saudi-backed resolution "fully embracing Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi," and he noted press reports that Saudi King Fahd telephoned Qaddafi with an offer of support in any confrontation with the United States or Israel.

Reagan announced on Tuesday that he has ordered a ban to all commerce between the United States and Libya, retaliation for what he said was Qaddafi's support for terrorist activities.

In addition to Libya, Cranston said the Saudis continue to "bankroll Syria and the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization]—protectors of the terrorists who have murdered hundreds of Americans and torn Lebanon asunder.

"The Saudis have frustrated the fitful efforts of King Hussein to move towards peace talks with Israel. And the Saudis still lead the boycott against American firms which trade with Israel," he said.

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משיחה עם ויין וייט (מפרץ, עיראק, איראן (IRA))

1. לזר לא מכבר מחודש סיוור (נוב' - דצמ' 85) במדינות המפוזר ובטוריה.
2. גילה שני מאפיינים - בלתי מוכרים לו מסיורו הקודם באיזור :
 (א) חש מעין RELAX במפרציות כלפי מלחמת המפרץ.
 (ב) מצא שכוחית הפכה העויינת ביותר כלפי איראן ובצורה בוטה למן הפיגועים השיעים לעומת עומאן שיותר ויותר עומדת מן הצד ומבקשה למצוא נתיבים ללבם של השליטים בטהראן. דומים זאת בטענה שעומאן עומדת תחת השפעה בריטית ואמריקאית (רי להלן).
3. לשאלתי השיב שהפניית המבט המפרצי לאיראן היא (כמעט) כללית. הכוונתים למשל משוכנעים וכך אמרו בפניו, שהם יהיו המטרה הבאה באם האיראנים יחליטו על פעולה ההגמול או עונשין. אגב, מצב זה אינו נובע כתוצאה משיפור יחסים בין כוונת לעיראק אדרבא, וייט מצייין יחסי הקרירות ביניהן ושבעה שעיראק חתמה הסכמי גבול עם סעודיה וירדן היא מתעלמת מפניה דומה מצד כוונת.
4. מאע"ס היא נקודת תורפה נוספת. הביקור שערך לא מכבר המאעמ"י בטהראן נועד להרגיע את האיראנים באשר לעמדת מאע"ס. האיראנים דחו את היד המושטת של מאע"ס להוון במלחמה וחזרו על עמדתם שלא יעשו שלום כל עוד צדאם חוסין בשלטון. לשאלה (היפוטטית) מצד שה"ח מי "כשר" לתוון, השיבו "קטר, אך זו אינה נחשבת" במפרץ.
5. עומאן נמצאת במה שכינה TRANSITIONAL PERIOD שלאו דווקא מנשרת טובוח, לדבריו, לארה"ב מצרים ולישראל. המדובר הוא בנקיטת קו "לאומי" יותר במדיניות הפנים-השתחררות הדרגתית (וייט רואה זאת כתהליך ארוך ביותר) מהפיקוד הבריטי על הצבא העומאני ומתן הדמנויות לעומאנים וכלפי חוץ הפגנת קו בדלני יותר כלפי סעודיה וארה"ב כשקשירת היחסים עם ברה"מ ביטוי ראשוני ומוחשי. שני אישים רבי השפעה דוחפים לקו הנ"ל - שה"ח אלעלוי וראש הלשכה המלכותית עבד אלמג'יד. וייט מצייין שהם נהנים כמוון ^{המלכה} של הסולטן. המעניין הוא שבעבר אלעלוי נמנה על חוגי האופוזיציה לקאבוס והלה קרבו גם ע"מ להרחיקו מהם. וייט מצא שם שהאיום לחסימת המיצרי הורמוז אינו מרתיע את העומאנים שכן נאמו לו על ידם שהם רק יצאו נשכרים מבחינה כלכלית מכך מכיוון שימצאו תהוץ לחסום ההסגר.

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NEWS SUMMARY - JANUARY 9, 1986.

EDITORIALS

NYT--"What's a President to Do?"-- Reagan did what he could. His critics, unburdened by presidential responsibility, can disregard the safety of Americans in Libya and the risk of "riots flaring elsewhere to avenge an armed attack". But why was the president so vague about Libyan involvement? Why weren't photos of the 15 terrorist training camps circulated--at least among our allied leaders--the way Kennedy did during the 1962 missile crisis? Suspicions remain that punishing Libya is a way for the Administration to "side" with Israel.

ND--"Sanctions to Fight Terrorism"-- There's no easy solution to international terrorism. Reagan's economic and diplomatic sanctions won't end the problem, particularly in view of West Europe's unwillingness to join in. The President's sanctions won't amount to much, yet faced with Americans in Libya and Arab solidarity, it is understandable not to opt for military alternative. Reagan did well, however to advise Americans in Libya to leave immediately "because their departure would deprive Khadafy of a political lever".

WSJ--"The Next Step in Libya"--With his warning to Americans to get out of Libya and his final comment promising "futher steps", unless Qadhafi ends his terrorism, the President has cleared the way for action for which 'very few people, Arab or non-Arab, will be sorry'. Qadhafi is a trouble-maker, and the West, tired of being victimized by terrorists, is waking up to the fact.

DN- Reagan's on target: Libya is a leper - Washington has reached the limits of its patience. The U.S. has gone as far as possible down the non-violent path. The economic sanctions imposed are a moral and strategic necessity. The U.S. must pressure its allies to stand with it. It is unlikely that European allies will join America since their economic ties are stronger and cutting back would hurt more. Americans must get out of

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Libya lest they become hostage targets if military retaliation becomes necessary.

COLUMNS:

NYT- Safire- The Next Time Fire - It is no surprise that America's allies are unresponsive to calls to for an economic boycott. If Reagan was serious about getting help in containing Qaddafi he would confront countries like Italy and W. Germany with consumer boycotts. Don't buy Fiats, or Mercedes, or Volkswagens. If he was serious he would put an import fee on OPEC oil. The president must know he looks ridiculous and must be playing for time. Logic suggests in weeks to come he will prepare for military action. He will seek to persuade Russia to control its clients.

NYP- David Bar-Ilan- 'Forget 'root cause' of terrorism' The root cause is a nother word for the Palestinian problem. People say to solve terrorism you have to solve the root problem. For a moment assume that the Palestinians get their state and Israel pulls out of Gaza and the West Bank. Any sane observer must know that another radical element would spring up and call the settlement as betrayal of the Palestinian cause. Would terrorism stop then. Terrorism is endemic to the Middle East. The only way the West can end terrorism is to declare it unacceptable under any guise and those involved will be punished.

NYP- Wattenberg- 'Reagan under post-summit restraint' While the U.S. tries to work ot missile deals with the Soviets they are keeping mumm on the contributions the Soviets have made to terrorism and suppling arms to Libya. Hard headed dente has its price. Public and private efforts must be redoubled to inform the world of Soviet atrocities.

NYP--Jack Anderson "Portrait of Arafat" Who is Arafat upon whom the Mid-East peace so heavily rests? Intelligence analysts present an unsettling psychological profile of a man "who is not really a productive thinker, man of action or incisive decision maker". He lets others do his dirty work, "he is intrinsically an inadquate personality".

ND--Jim Klurfeld--"No-Win Politics of Retaliation" The Libya crisis is different from that of the Achille Lauro. Abu Nidal is, of course, "fair game", but where is he? Perhaps, however, political rather than military considerations should prevail. Although the October nabbing of the hijackers was a success, the damage to US-Mid East (particularly Egypt) relations may have been too high a price.

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ND--Robert Reno--"Sanctions are Sure Sign of Helplessness"
The futility of sanctions is evident. Rhodesia, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua demonstrate as much. More than intimidating our enemies, sanctions weaken the unity of the Western allies. We may condemn our European allies for their eye on profits, but U.S. trade with Libya is relatively small. "Reagan's sanctions do not exactly rank as one of history's more self-sacrificing gestures". Further, if tomorrow the U.S. invades Libya, it is questionable that world opinion would much care that Reagan had attempted sanctions in advance.

PRESS REPORTS

President Freezes all Libyan Assets Held in the U.S.

NYT--Gerald Boyd--President Reagan ordered the freezing of Libyan Government assets in the U.S. in a move similar, though less sweeping, than that imposed by Jimmy Carter in 1979 on Iranian assets. A State Department report was issued citing Libyan involvement in terrorism worldwide. DN, ND, NYP, WSJ

U.S.-Libyan Jockeying Leaves Oil Firms in Doubt

ND--Kevin Lahart--U.S. Freeze of Libyan assets is "a precaution" in the event the Khadafy nationalizes the estimated \$400 million in U.S. government assets. The 13% of imported oil received by W. European countries represents 90% of Libyan oil. Yet, the "openness of the world economy" makes doubtful the impact of sanctions--even supposing European participation. The U.S. can, however, refuse to purchase from European refineries whose oil is "contaminated" by Libyan crude.

AN - The Ivory Coast has agreed to reestablish ties with Israel. Black African nations broke ties with Israel following the Yom Kippur war.

AN- Egyptians protested the death of the policeman who hung himself after a trial for killing Israeli tourists in Sinai. Demonstrators said that Mubarak would pay with his life for the death of the policeman, who it is suspected was murdered. (DN)

NYT- Raphael Eitan has been nominated for the position of chairman of the board of Israel Chemicals. It is Mr. Eitan who reportedly oversaw the activities of Jonathan Pollard who is accused of spying on the U.S. for Israel.

NYT- Angry Moslems confronted a group of Israeli legislators who were visiting the Temple Mount. A disagreement had started over whether picture taking was permitted. (DN)

NYT- James Markham- A German company, Flick, paid over 2 million dollars in reparations today for using Jewish slave labor during the Nazi period. The company was sold last month, the Deutsche Bank, the largest private bank in W. Germany. This ended a long attempt by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany to recover reparations for about 1,300 survivors. (AN)

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ND- 'A Split Personality-Both Evil'- Fred Bruning -
(Profile of Khadafy) - Although Pres. Reagan denied that he had called Khadafy crazy when he described him as a flake, others are not so sure. He is devoted to the triumph of fundamentalist Islam. He claims that his country is non-aligned although they buy most of their guns and machinery from the Russians. His ruthlessness is legendary. He has helped to finance national liberation movements in over 50 countries. In a bloodless coup he took control of Libya and expoused the rhetoric of Nasser. He appropriated holdings of Jewish residents and made the Americans and British remove their bases. He claims to oppose capitalism but spends money freely. Some observers say he is headed for difficult times.

WSJ Book Review- A certain People by Charles Silberman - Michael Medved- The thrust of this book is to expose the conventional wisdom that new American tolerance which encourages assimilation and intermarriage will do more to destroy Jewish identity than centuries of persecution. The author fails to understand the Jewish revivalist movement. The author has a bias against traditional religiosity. Mr. Silberman has an unwavering commitment to liberalism. Aside from this the book is not bad.

Foiled Libyan Plots Bared

DN--Joseph Volz and Barbara Rehm--
President Reagan claimed that the U.S. prevented 126 terrorist attacks last year, 23 in the U.S. Regarding Libyan activity, a U.S. State Dept. counterintelligence chief revealed assassination attempts in the U.S. aimed against Libyan dissidents.

The Americans Living In Libya Are Resentful But Resigned

NYT--Judith Miller--
Americans are packing their bags--rather than break the law. It is not the Libyans who are forcing them out, but their own government and the fear of being there in the event of an American attack. Americans expressed skepticism that the U.S. move would at all damage the Libyan economy and indicated that U.S. companies would continue to make large profits in Libya through foreign subsidiaries.

Bases Take Steps Against Terrorism

NYT--Richard Halloran--
The 1983 Beirut bombing demonstrated the vulnerability of U.S. installations. But the problem of how to secure these military bases around the U.S.--particularly navy ports near cities or those containing large open areas for training--remains a difficult one.

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	Σ
טופס מבוק	Σ
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Moslem Nations Supporting Caddafi in the U.S. Dispute

NYT--John Kifner--
 In the confrontation between the U.S. and Libya, the Arab World has aligned itself squarely behind Libya. In Fez, the 45-member Islamic Conference Organization, which includes such U.S. allies as Pakistan and Turkey, issued a declaration that the "imperialist-Zionist" threat against Libya is a threat to all Moslem countries. Similar solidarity has already been voiced by the 22-member Arab League, the various Arab countries individually, and--notwithstanding his accusation of Libyan complicity in the airport massacres--by Yasir Arafat.

Allies Are Cool to Reagan's Sanctions
American Allies Cool to Reagan's Appeal to Impose Economic Sanctions of Libya

NYT--Special--
 WSJ--News Roundup
 U.S. Allies need some convincing. Thus far, however, Western European Governments have reacted less than enthusiastically about sanctions. Sanctions are not just regarded as ineffective, but counter-productive. It is claimed that the U.S. has served to strengthen the Soviet hand in Libya. Further, that sanctions are inconsistent with the previous European stand against South African sanctions. The various governments are searching for other options--and further evidence of direct Libyan involvement.

The News Conference: A Comparison

NYT--R.W. Apple, Jr.--
 Reagan succeeds despite "misstatement, errors of fact and a meandering mode of presentation". What accounts for such success? In part, it is the office itself. Unlike a Prime Minister, who is chief of government, the President is also a chief of state. He is a symbol of national unity as is regarded consequent deference. It also is a certain staging--the manner in which he presents himself. Even before he spoke, Reagan's entrance into the pressroom had already conveyed "vigor, authority, relaxation". Called "the Great Communicator"--he communicates on an emotional rather than intellectual level.

5/1/86

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק

טופס מבוק

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: 11 ש"ג און

דפים _____ מתוך _____ דפים

סיווג בטחוני: 310

דחופות: א"ר

תאריך וזיחה: 09 2200

מס. מברק: 322

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

השגריר, הציר

(קשר: העבירו נא ה"ב)

אלת הר

ס"מ 2 ר"ה 3 ט"ב 1 ג"ב 3 א"ב 1 ג"ב 1 א"ב 1 ג"ב 1 א"ב 1 (ג) 2 ר"ב 3 א"ב 4

תאריך: 9.1.86 השולח: א"ר"ב א"ק
אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____
אישור המנכ"ל: _____

פגישת מ"מ רה"מ ושה"ח עם שגריר ארה"ב (9.1.86)

שגארה"ב החקבל היום אצל מ"מ רה"מ ושה"ח. השיחה ארכה כשעה והתקיימה עפ"י בקשת פיקרינג. השתתף: סאליבן. מצידנו: המנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, בן-אהרון. רשם: מקל.

פיקרינג פתח בכך שהנשיא ומזכיר המדינה בקשו שיסביר לשה"ח את צעדיה של ארה"ב כלפי לוב, ושיודה לו על תמיכתה של ישראל בצעדים אלה, ועל תמיכתו האישיה של שה"ח שמיר בצעדים הללו.

השגריר הסביר כי ארה"ב רואה באבו-נידאל ובמדינות החומכות בו את האחראיות למעשי הטרור האחרונים ברומא וברינה, גם הקשר של קדאפי למעשים אלה ברור. זהו בעיה, שאם לא חטרפל עתה, יסבול ממנה העולם החופשי כולו.

ארה"ב ניסתה להבהיר לקדאפי, בצעדיה האחרונים, כי תמיכתו בטרור תעלה לו ביוקר. פיקרינג מסר על תוכן הצעדים שנועדו לשים קץ לקשרים הכלכליים שבין ארה"ב ללוב, להפסיק את היצוא והיבוא בין שתי המדינות ועוד. הקפאת הרכוש הלובי באה בעקבות ידיעות שהלובים ינסו להוציא את נכטיהם מארה"ב.

פיקרינג ציין שארה"ב מוכנה לנקוט בכל צעד שיהיה דרוש להפסקת התמיכה הלובית בטרור. אין לראות בצעדים האחרונים משום סוף-פסוק. ארה"ב תנקוט צעדים נוספים, אם תיאלץ לעשות כן, אך מוטב שהלובים ייאלצו לנחש מה עוד העשה ארה"ב בנושא זה ומתי.

פיקרינג הביע הערכה לפעולותיה של ישראל נגד הטרור והודה לשה"ח בשם מזכיר המדינה על הקשרים ההדוקים בין ישראל לארה"ב בחתום המאבק נגד הטרור.

שה"ח השיב שישראל חומכת תמיכה איתנה בצעדיה של ארה"ב, שהיו צעדים נאומים שיש להמשיך בהם. לעומת זאת, ישראל מאוכזבת מעמדת מדינות אירופה, שהן השותפות העיקריות לסחר עם לוב, ושיש ביכולתן להפעיל אמצעים כלכליים משמעותיים נגד לוב, אך נראה, שהן אינן מוכנות לכך.

שה"ח הביע חיקווה שאולי ילכו חלק ממדינות אירופה בכל זאח בעקבות ארה"ב ויפעלו כמוה, ושאל אם לארה"ב ישנן הוכניות ספציפיות נוספות לפעולה נגד לוב, פיקרינג השיב, שאין לו מידע על צעדים ספציפים נוספים, אך נשיא ארה"ב רוצה שישראל תידע שהוא יעשה כל שיידרש להפסקת הסיוע הלובי לטרור.

שה"ח הוסיף שהוא מקווה שהצעדים שבהם כבר נקטה ארה"ב ישפיעו על קדאפי - גם אם הפגיעה הכלכלית הממשית בארצו לא תהיה קשה - ופיקרינג השיב כי כבר רואים סימנים ראשונים להשפעה כזו: קדאפי מודאג ומנסה לטעון שאיננו קשור לפיגועים האחרונים.

פיקרינג סיפר, כי ארה"ב מקיימת עתה דיונים עם מדינות אירופה, אם כי לצערו עליו להיות שותף לפסימיזם מסוים, באשר לנכונותן לשתף פעולה נגד קדאפי, אם כי ישנם גם אי-אלה סמנים מעודדים, ובכלל זה מן האיטלקים. הנוכח"ל העלה בעיה נוספת הקשורה בלוב: ישנן מדינות החוששות מקדאפי. לדוגמא: מלטה. דוגמא נוספת: יורש העצר החאילנדי ביטל אח ביקורו המתוכנן בישראל, כנראה בשל חשש מלוב. על רקע עובדות אלה שאל המנכ"ל אם ארה"ב מנסה לפעול בקרב המדינות החוששות מקדאפי וביניהן גם מדינות מסוימות באפריקה, והציע שארה"ב תבדוק עתה גם נושא זה.

פיקרינג השיב כי ארה"ב ניסתה לחמוך בצ'אד נגד לוב (וכך, מעט במפתיע, עשו גם הצרפתים) והוסיף, כי הצעתו של המנכ"ל נראית לו ואולי כדאי שיוגשו לו פרטים ספציפיים בנושא זה.

פיקרינג חיווה דעתו כי בפרשת המוטוס המצרי שנחת בתחומה, דווקא הפגיעה מלטה לטובה בכך שאפשרה לכוח המצרי לפעול. גם חוניסיה היא דוגמא מעניינת: בעקבות אירועי רומא ווינה הביעה חוניסיה, באזני ארה"ב, חשש מחגובה ישראלית נגדה ואז הודיעה חוניסיה בפומבי, כי הלובים נטלו בכוח את דרכניהם של אזרחים חוניסאים שעבדו בתחומה. היתה זו הודעה פומבית מעניינת מפיה של חוניסיה, שככלות הכל היא שכנתה של לוב, ולמרבה האכזבה, דווקא מדינות אירופיות ניסו להטיל ספק בהודעה החוניסאית.

ממנכ"ל הזכיר דוגמא נוספת הקשורה בלוב: כתב רשות השידור הישראלית דיווח היום מוורשה, כי הפולנים מעכבים את קדום יחסיהם עם ישראל, כפי שהתחייבו, בשל חששם לשלום האזרחים הפולניים הרבים השוהים בלוב.

פיקרינג סיפר כי ירדן קיבלה מידע שלוב עלולה לנסות לפעול נגד ישראל, הוד שימוש בתחום האזרחי של ירדן, וירדן מיהרה להעביר מידע זה לארה"ב.

סיכם פיקרינג בסוגיה זו: אנו מקוים שהלחץ על קדאפי יעשה את שלו, למרות שלוב מחומשת היטב, ושהלחץ על לוב ישמש לקח גם למדינות אחרות. למשל: ארה"ב דנה עם סוריה על הפסקת הסיוע שלה לאבו-נידאל. סוריה כדרכה לא הגיבה.

שה"ח: אני מקוה שאכן הצעדים נגד לוב ישמשו לקח גם לסוריה. פיקרינג: אני חושב שכך יהיה. סוריה אמנם איננה מהווה מרכז לארגונו של אבו-נידאל, אך הוא נקיים שני משרדים בדמשק. שה"ח: קשה מאד לאתר את משרדיהם של ארגוני הטרור ויש לפעול נגד המדינות החומכות בהם.

מכאן עבר פיקרינג לנושא השני שביקש להעלות: החליך השלום. חוסיין שב מדמשק ודיווח לאמריקאים, כי הוא משתמש בדיאלוג שלו עם אסאד כדי להפעיל לחץ על עראפת. הוא מנסה עדיין ללחוץ על עראפת שיחליט אם הוא מקבל את החלטות 242 ו-338 וזאת כדי שחליך השלום יוכל להתקדם.

חוסיין מתוסכל עד מאד מחוסר ההחלטה של עראפת. עראפת לא הגיע לעמאן, ועתה יצא חוסיין לשבועיים לאירופה. עם שובו של חוסיין משם, נדע מה יש בדעתו לעשות הלאה. חוסיין אמר חמיד לאמריקנים, כי אם לא יקבל חשובה מעראפת, ימצא דרך אחרת, אם כי חוסיין איננו יודע עדיין מה תהיה דרך זו.

חוסיין מעוניין בתמיכה סורית בוועידה בינלאומית, שבה חוכל גם סוריה להשתתף, אם תרצה לדון עם ישראל, באופן בילטרלי, על עתיד רמת הגולן.

חוסייין הציג לאסאד את גישתו לגבי הוועידה הבינלאומית, ולדעת ארה"ב הושגה התקדמות. חוסייין לא ויתר לאסאד שום ותור משמעותי והתבדה החשש שאסאד יהיה השותף הדומיננטי בשיחות וימשוך את חוסייין לעברו. חוסייין מוסיף להיות מחויב למו"מ ישיר ולחמוך בכך שעל ה-SUBSTANCE יוחלט בשיחות הביטורליות במסגרת הוועידה הבינלאומית ולא בשלב ההכנה של הוועידה.

בדמשק לא נדונה סוגיית הייצוג הפלסטיני אך חוסייין הבטיח לאמריקנים שלא סטה מעמדתו גם בנושא זה. אסאד וחוסייין הסכימו שעראפת מוסיף להוות הבעיה הגדולה ביותר.

פיקרינג הוסיף כי ארה"ב עוסקת עתה בהערכת המצב. קלברוס ישוב כנראה בקרוב לעמאן, כדי לדון עם יועצי חוסייין על סוגיית הייצוג הפלסטיני שכן זו בעיה קריטית.

שה"ח: האם ידוע לכם אם חוסייין ואסאד הגיעו להסכמים כלשהם?
פיקרינג: הם הסכימו להתקדם, כפי שתארתי את המצב, וחשוב מזה: חוסייין לא שינה את השקפותיו הבסיסיות לגבי התהליך המדיני.

פיקרינג הוסיף, כי ארה"ב הבהירה לחוסייין, זה מכבר, כי אם ברצונו לשוחח עם אסאד, זהו עניינו, אך אל לו לערב את ארה"ב או את ישראל בדיונים עם אסאד, באמצעותו.

שה"ח ציין שחשוב לדעת אם חוסייין ואסאד דנו על מהותה של הוועידה הבינלאומית. עמדת סוריה מוכרת לנו, והיא דומה לעמדת ברה"מ. עמדת ירדן איננה נחירה לנו, ואולי היא זהה לעמדת סוריה.

פיקרינג השיב שלא שעמדת ירדן בענין הוועידה שונה מעמדת סוריה. לדעת ירדן הוועידה צריכה להוביל, וריהירות, למו"מ ישיר, וחוסייין הבטיח לארה"ב שלא נסוג מעמדתו זו בשיחותיו עם אסאד.

שה"ח: מעניין לדעת אם ירדן סבורה שהמדינות שמחוץ לאזור יוכלו, בוועידה הבינלאומית, להתערב בשיחות בין הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר; שזאת לא תהיה רק "מטריה", אלא שהמדינות שלא מן האזור יוכלו להשחקף באופן פעיל.

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פיקרינג: בוועידה כזאת לא נשתף.

שה"ח: עמדת ארה"ב ידועה לי. השאלה היא אם ירדן התקרבה לטוריה?

פיקרינג: החשובה שלילית. הירדנים מבינים שמדובר בשיחות FACE TO FACE.

שה"ח: אחרי השיחות של רה"מ ירדן ריפעאי בדמשק עם עמיתו הסורי פורסמה, כזכור הודעה משותפת שבה נאמר, שלא יהיה מו"מ ישיר בין ישראל לירדן ולא יהיו הסכמים נפרדים. זו הייתה הודעה ברורה ביותר - המהווה ניגוד ברור למו"מ ישיר. פיקרינג: חוסיין היה נבון מאד מן ההודעה הזו ואחרי שיחותיו שלו בדמשק לא הייתה, כידוע, הודעה משותפת.

פיקרינג הוסיף כי הירדנים מבחינים בין שיחות שיחנהלו FACE TO FACE לבין DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS. שיחות "פנים אל פנים" הירדנים מקבלים, "מו"מ ישיר" הם אינם מקבלים בגלל ה"היסטוריה" של השיחות שהחנהלו זחת המונח הזה.

שה"ח השיב כי נראה שבשיחות "פנים אל פנים" הירדנים מתכוונים לנוכחות פיזית באותו מקום ותו לא. לדוגמא: בוועידה בינלאומית יוכלו הצדדים לשוחח ביניהם, אך ההחלטה הסופית תתקבל בהשתתפות גורמים אחרים.

פיקרינג: דנו רבות עם הירדנים על ההבדל בין שיחות "פנים אל פנים" ל"מו"מ ישיר". הירדנים מסכימים ש"הקונטקסט הבינלאומי" לא יוכל להכתיב דבר ולא יוכל להטיל וטו על הסיכומים שיתקבלו על-ידי הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר, באופן בילטרלי. הבהרנו להם עקרון זה, והם מסכימים לו.

שה"ח: אם הם אכן מסכימים לעקרון הזה, זה בסדר. היתרון של "מו"מ ישיר" הוא שהצדדים יודעים שהם צריכים לשכנע זה את זה, וששום גורם אחר לא יתערב בהחלטה. השאלה היא אם הירדנים או ערבים אחרים מקבלים עקרון זה.

פיקרינג: תמיד תמכנו בעקרון בסיסי זה וירדן מסכימה לו.

בן אהרן: הסורים סבורים שעלה בידיהם למשוך את ירדן לעברם ולהקפיא את הסכם ה-11 בפברואר.

פיקרינג: זהו הרושם שהסורים רוצים ליצור בציבור.

המנכ"ל שאל אם סוכם בין חוסיין לאסאד על שיחוף פעולה צבאי. פיקרינג השיב,

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שלמיטב ידיעתו, אין הדבר כן, ואם היה סיכום כזה, מן הסתם חוסיין היה מספר על כך לאמריקנים, שכן הוא היה מעדיף לספר להם דבר כשזה, במקום שהאמריקנים יגלו זאת בעצמם מאחורי גבו. פיקרינג אישר עם זאת שראש המודיעין הירדני ביקר באחרונה בדמשק.

לסיכום ציין שגארה"ב כי הירדנים מודעים לכך שאם יעניקו לסורים זכות וטו על נושאי שיתוחיהם עם ישראל, יהיה מצבם קשה עד מאוד, וזאת למרות שהירדנים אוננים כי מטרתם היא שלום כולל.

בחלקה האחרון של השיחה ביקש פיקרינג לשנוע פרטים בנושא טאבה. שה"ח סיפר, כי ביטיבת הקבינט היום לא התקבלה ההלטה והדיונים יימשכו ביום ראשון בערב. חילוקי הדעות בתוך הקבינט אינם על עקרונות, אלא יותר על טקטיקה. מן הראוי שהסכם עם המצרים יכלול את כל ההיבטים של יחסי שתי המדינות, ושיחול שינוי אמיתי ביחסים.

השאלה העיקרית היא כיצד מבטיחים שהסכם עם המצרים יהיה "כולל" ושהמצרים הפעם יקיימו את התחייבויותיהם. הבטחות מצריות כבר היו לנו לרוב, אך הן אף פעם לא קוימו. עכשו ברצוננו להבטיח שיהיה אחרת, שהרי המצרים מקבלים משהו. אנו רוצים להבטיח שיבצעו את התחייבויותיהם ושיהיה שיפור אמיתי ביחסים.

שה"ח הסביר, כי טרם ברור מה ייכתב בשטר הבוררות והאם ייעשה מאמץ אמיתי לפישור. המצרים מסרבים להשתמש במונח "פישור" ואנו יכולים לשאת את אי השימוש המפורש במונח הזה, בתנאי שאכן ייעשה מאמץ של ממש לפישור, שאותו מסכים מובראכ להגדיר רק כ-OTHER MEANS.

יש להבטיח שמצרים תעמוד בכל הסכמי הנורמליזציה וישנן גם הצעות לבקש מן המצרים התחייבות שלא יתמכו בשום ארגוני טרור, שהרי הדבר מנוגד להסכם השלום.

קיימת גם בעיית התקשורת המצרית. על מצרים להפסיק את התעמולה האנטי-ישראלית בכלי התקשורת שלה, המסכנה אף את המשטר המצרי עצמו, כפי שמתברר באחרונה. אנו רוצים גם בזכות גישה לכלי התקשורת המצריים, כפי שמקבלים הנציגים המצריים אצלנו.

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שה"ח הדגיש שבישראל קיימת עתה נכונות להגיע להבנה רצינית עם מצרים שתהיה מבוססת על עקרונות מוצקים. הוא גם ציין שהוא מחנוד למשבר פנימי כלשהו בישראל, בסוגיה זו.

פיקרינג הביע ספוק מכך שחילוקי הדעות בחוך הקבינט אינם על עקרונות אלא על טקטיקה ושאל אם ביום ראשון תתקבל החלטה בקבינט.

שה"ח השיב כי איננו יודע עדיין, אך מכל מקום, הוא רואה סיכוי של ממש לפתרון הבעיה, ואפשר שמוטב שהדבר ייקח עוד מספר ימים, כדי שהפתרון יהיה מוצק יותר.

פיקרינג: מצוין. מזכיר המדינה שולץ ביקש שאעביר לך את המסר, כי חשוב מאד שתחול החקדמות ביחסי ישראל-מצרים. זהו בסיס חשוב להתקדמות באיזור כולו. טוב לשמוע שיחכן ואחם עומדים על סף פתרון.
שה"ח: אני מקוה שאכן כך הדבר, ואני מקוה שאינני אופטימי יתר על המידה.

בשלב זה ביקש פיקרינג להשאר בארבע עיניים עם שה"ח ושיחה זו התנהלה במשך כרבע שעה.

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: 1155 און

דפים _____ מתוך _____ דפים

סיווג בטחוני: 310

דחיפות: מ"ד

תאריך וזיחה: 09 2200

מס. מברק: 322

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

השגריר, הצייר

(קשר: העבירו נא ה"ב)

אלפת השר

מ"מ	ר"מ	מ"מ							
2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4
מ"מ									

תאריך: 9.1.86 השולח: אוריף מקל אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור המנכ"ל: ^{ג"ד}

פגישת מ"מ רה"מ ושה"ח עם שגריר ארה"ב (9.1.86)

שגארה"ב התקבל היום אצל מ"מ רה"מ ושה"ח. השיחה ארכה כשעה והחקיימה עפ"י בקשת פיקרינג. השתתף: טאליבן. מצידנו: המנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, בן-אהרון. רשם: מקל.

פיקרינג פתח בכך שהנשיא ומזכיר המדינה בקשו שיסביר לשה"ח את צעדיה של ארה"ב כלפי לוב, ושיודה לו על תמיכתה של ישראל בצעדים אלה, ועל תמיכתו האישית של שה"ח שמיר בצעדים הללו.

השגריר הסביר כי ארה"ב רואה באבו-נידאל ובמדינות התומכות בו את האחראיות למעשי הטרור האחרונים ברומא ובינינה. גם הקשר של קדאפי למעשים אלה ברור. זהו בעיה, שאם לא תטופל עתה, יסבול ממנה העולם החופשי כולו.

ארה"ב ניסתה להבהיר לקדאפי, בצעדיה האחרונים, כי תמיכתו בטרור העלה לו ביוקר. פיקרינג מסר על חוכן הצעדים שנועדו לשים קץ לקשרים הכלכליים שבין ארה"ב ללוב, להפסיק את היצוא והיבוא בין שתי המדינות ועוד. הקפאת הרכוש הלובי באה בעקבות ידיעות שהלובים ינסו להוציא את נכסיהם מארה"ב.

פיקרינג ציין שארה"ב מוכנה לנקוט בכל צעד שיהיה דרוש להפסקת התמיכה הלובית בטרור. אין לראות בצעדים האחרונים משום סוף-פסוק. ארה"ב תנקוט צעדים נוספים, אם תיאלץ לעשות כן, אך מוטב שהלובים ייאלצו לנחש מה עוד תעשה ארה"ב בנושא זה ומתי.

פיקרינג הביע הערכה לפעולותיה של ישראל נגד הטרור והודה לשה"ח בשם מזכיר המדינה על הקשרים ההדוקים בין ישראל לארה"ב בחחום המאבק נגד הטרור.

שה"ח השיב שישראל חומכת תמיכה איתנה בצעדיה של ארה"ב, שהיו צעדים נאותים שיש להמשיך בהם. לעומת זאת, ישראל מאוכזבת מעמדת מדינות אירופה, שהן השותפות העיקריות לסחר עם לוב, ושיש ביכולתן להפעיל אמצעים כלכליים משמעותיים נגד לוב, אך נראה, שהן אינן מוכנות לכך.

שה"ח הביע תיקווה שאולי ילכו חלק ממדינות אירופה בכל זאת בעקבות ארה"ב ויפעלו כמוה, ושאל אם לארה"ב ישנן הוכחות ספציפיות נוספות לפעולה נגד לוב. פיקרינג השיב, שאין לו מידע על צעדים ספציפיים נוספים, אך נשיא ארה"ב רוצה שישראל תידע שהוא יעשה כל שיידורש להפסקת הסיוע הלובי לטרור.

שה"ח הוסיף שהוא מקווה שהצעדים שבהם כבר נקטה ארה"ב ישפיעו על קדאפי - גם אם הפגיעה הכלכלית הממשית בארצו לא תהיה קשה - ופיקרינג השיב כי כבר רואים סימנים ראשוניים להשפעה כזו: קדאפי מודאג ומנסה לטעון שאיננו קשור לפיגועים האחרונים.

פיקרינג סיפר, כי ארה"ב מקיימת עתה דיונים עם מדינות אירופה, אם כי לצערו עליו להיות שותף לפסימיזם מסוים, באשר לנכונותן לשתף פעולה נגד קדאפי, אם כי ישנם גם אי-אלה סמנים מעודדים, ובכלל זה מן האיטלקים. המנכ"ל העלה בעיה נוספת הקשורה בלוב: ישנן מדינות החוששות מקדאפי. לדוגמא: מלטה. דוגמא נוספת: יורש העצר התאילנדי ביטל את ביקורו המתוכנן בישראל, כנראה בשל חשש מלוב. על רקע עובדות אלה שאל המנכ"ל אם ארה"ב מנסה לפעול בקרב המדינות החוששות מקדאפי וביניהן גם מדינות מסוימות באפריקה, והציע שארה"ב תבדוק עתה גם נושא זה.

פיקרינג השיב כי ארה"ב ניסתה לחמוך בצ'אד נגד לוב (וכך, מעט במפתיע, עשו גם הצרפתים) והוסיף, כי הצעתו של המנכ"ל נראית לו ואולי כדאי שיוגשו לו פרטים ספציפיים בנושא זה.

פיקרינג חיווה דעתו כי בפרשת המטוס המצרי שנתת בתחומה, דווקא הפחיעה מלטה לטובה בכך שאפשרה לכוח המצרי לפעול. גם תוניסיה היא דוגמא מעניינת: בעקבות אירועי רומא ורינה הביעה תוניסיה, באזני ארה"ב, חשש מתגובה ישראלית נגדה ואז הודיעה תוניסיה בפומבי, כי הלובים נטלו בכוח את דרכוניהם של אזרחים תוניסאים שעבדו בתחומה. היתה זו הודעה פומבית מעניינת מפיה של תוניסיה, שככלות הכל היא שכנתה של לוב, ולמרבה האכזבה, דווקא מדינות אירופיות ניסו להטיל ספק בהודעה התוניסאית.

ממנכ"ל הזכיר דוגמא נוספת הקשורה בלוב: כתב רשות השידור הישראלית דיווח היום מוורשה, כי הפולנים מעכבים את קדום יחסיהם עם ישראל, כפי שהתחייבו, בשל חששם לשלום האזרחים הפולניים הרבים השוהים בלוב.

פיקרינג סיפר כי ירדן קיבלה מידע שלוב עלולה לנסות לפעול נגד ישראל, תוך שימוש בתחום האזרחי של ירדן, וירדן מיהרה להעביר מידע זה לארה"ב.

סיכם פיקרינג בסוגיה זו: אנו מקוים שהלחץ על קדאפי יעשה את שלו, למרות שלוב מחונמשת היטב, ושהלחץ על לוב ישמש לקח גם למדינות אחרות. למשל: ארה"ב דנה עם סוריה על הפסקת הסיוע שלה לאבו-נידאל, סוריה כדרכה לא הגיבה.

שה"ח: אני מקוה שאכן הצעדים נגד לוב ישמשו לקח גם לסוריה.
פיקרינג: אני חושב שכך יהיה. סוריה אמנם איננה מהווה מרכז לארגונו של אבו-נידאל, אך הוא מקיים שני משרדים בدمשק.
שה"ח: קשה מאד לאתר את משרדיהם של ארגוני הטרור ויש לפעול נגד המדינות התומכות בהם.

מכאן עבר פיקרינג לנושא השני שביקש להעלות: החליף השלום. חוסיין שב מדמשק ודיווח לאמריקאים, כי הוא משתמש בדיאלוג שלו עם אסאד כדי להפעיל לחץ על עראפת. הוא מנסה עדיין ללחוץ על עראפת שיחליט אם הוא מקבל את החלטות 242 ו-338 וזאת כדי שתהליך השלום יוכל להתקדם.

חוסיין מחוסכל עד מאד מחוסר ההחלטה של עראפת. עראפת לא הגיע לעמאן, ועתה יצא חוסיין לשבועיים לאירופה, עם שובו של חוסיין משם, נדע מה יש בדעתו לעשות הלאה. חוסיין אמר תמיד לאמריקנים, כי אם לא יקבל תשובה מעראפת, ימצא דרך אחרת, אם כי חוסיין איננו יודע עדיין מה תהיה דרך זו.

חוסיין מעוניין בחמיכה סורית בועידה בינלאומית, שבה תוכל גם סוריה להשתתף, אם תרצה לדון עם ישראל, באופן בילטרלי, על עתיד רמת הגולן.

חוסייין הציג לאסאד את גישתו לגבי הוועידה הבינלאומית, ולדעת ארה"ב הושגה התקדמות. חוסייין לא ויתר לאסאד שום ותור משמעותי והתבדה החשש שאסאד יהיה השותף הדומיננטי בשיחות וימשוך את חוסייין לעברו. חוסייין מוסיף להיות מחויב למו"מ ישיר ולחמוך בכך שעל ה-SUBSTANCE יוחלט בשיחות הביטורליות במסגרת הוועידה הבינלאומית ולא בשלב ההכנה של הוועידה.

בדמשק לא נדונה סוגיית הייצוג הפלסטיני אך חוסייין הבטיח לאמריקנים שלא סטה מעמדתו גם בנושא זה. אסאד וחוסייין הסכימו שעראפת מוסיף להוות הבעיה הגדולה ביותר.

פיקרינג הוסיף כי ארה"ב עוסקת עתה בהערכת המצב. קלברוס ישוב כנראה בקרוב לעמאן, כדי לדון עם יועצי חוסייין על סוגיית הייצוג הפלסטיני שכן זו בעיה קריטית.

שה"ח: האם ידוע לכם אם חוסייין ואסאד הגיעו להסכמים כלשהם? פיקרינג: הם הסכימו להתקדם, כפי שתארחי את המצב, וחשוב מזה: חוסייין לא שינה את השקפתו הבסיסית לגבי התהליך המדיני.

פיקרינג הוסיף, כי ארה"ב הבהירה לחוסייין, זה מכבר, כי אם ברצונו לשוחח עם אסאד, זהו עניינו, אך אל לו לערב את ארה"ב או את ישראל בדיונים עם אסאד, באמצעותו.

שה"ח ציין שחשוב לדעת אם חוסייין ואסאד דנו על מהותה של הוועידה הבינלאומית. עמדת סוריה מוכרת לנו, והיא דומה לעמדת ברה"מ. עמדת ירדן איננה נהירה לנו, ואולי היא זהה לעמדת סוריה.

פיקרינג השיב שלא שעמדת ירדן בענין הוועידה שונה מעמדת סוריה. לדעת ירדן הוועידה צריכה להוביל, ובמיוחד, למו"מ ישיר, וחוסייין הבטיח לארה"ב שלא נסוג מעמדתו זו בשיחותיו עם אסאד.

שה"ח: מעניין לדעת אם ירדן סבורה שהמדינות שמחוץ לאיזור יוכלו, בוועידה הבינלאומית, להתערב בשיחות בין הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר; שזאת לא תהיה רק "מטריה", אלא שהמדינות שלא מן האזור יוכלו להשתתף באופן פעיל.

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פיקרינג: בוועידה כזאת לא נשתתף.

שה"ח: עמדת ארה"ב ידועה לי. השאלה היא אם ירדן התקרבה לסוריה?

פיקרינג: החשובה שלילית. הירדנים מבינים שמדובר בשיחות FACE TO FACE.

שה"ח: אחרי השיחות של רה"מ ירדן ריפעאי בדמשק עם עמיתו הסורי פורסמה, כזכור הודעה משותפת שבה נאמר, שלא יהיה מו"מ ישיר בין ישראל לירדן ולא יהיו הסכמים נפרדים. זו הייתה הודעה ברורה ביותר - המהווה ניגוד ברור למו"מ ישיר.

פיקרינג: חוסיין היה נבוך מאד מן ההודעה הזו ואחרי שיחותיו שלו בדמשק לא הייתה, כידוע, הודעה משותפת.

פיקרינג הוסיף כי הירדנים מבחינים בין שיחות שיחנהלו FACE TO FACE לבין DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS. שיחות "פנים אל פנים" הירדנים מקבלים, "מו"מ ישיר" הם אינם מקבלים בגלל ה"היסטוריה" של השיחות שהחנהלו תחת המונח הזה.

שה"ח השיב כי נראה שבשיחות "פנים אל פנים" הירדנים מתכוונים לנוכחות פיזית באותו מקום ותו לא. לדוגמא: בוועידה בינלאומית יוכלו הצדדים לשוחח ביניהם, אך ההחלטה הסופית תתקבל בהשתתפות גורמים אחרים.

פיקרינג: דנו רבות עם הירדנים על ההבדל בין שיחות "פנים אל פנים" ל"מו"מ ישיר". הירדנים מסכימים ש"הקונטקסט הבינלאומי" לא יוכל להכתיב דבר ולא יוכל להטיל וטו על הסיכומים שיתקבלו על-ידי הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר, באופן בילטרלי. הבהרנו להם עקרון זה, והם מסכימים לו.

שה"ח: אם הם אכן מסכימים לעקרון הזה, זה בסדר. היתרון של "מו"מ ישיר" הוא שהצדדים יודעים שהם צריכים לשכנע זה את זה, וששום גורם אחר לא יתערב בהחלטה. השאלה היא אם הירדנים או ערבים אחרים מקבלים עקרון זה.

פיקרינג: תמיד תמכנו בעקרון בסיסי זה וירדן מסכימה לו.

בן אהרן: הסורים סבורים שעלה בידיהם למשוך את ירדן לעברם ולהקפיא את הסכם ה-11 בפברואר.

פיקרינג: זהו הרושם שהסורים רוצים ליצור בציבור.

המנכ"ל שאל אם טרכס בין חוסיין לאסאד על שיתוף פעולה צבאי. פיקרינג השיב,

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שלמיטב ידיעתו, אין הדבר כן, ואם היה סיכום כזה, מן הסתם חוסיין היה מספר על כך לאמריקנים, שכן הוא היה מעדיף לספר להם דבר כשזה, במקום שהאמריקנים יגלו זאת בעצמם מאחורי גבו. פיקרינג אישר עם זאת שראש המודיעין הירדני ביקר באחרונה בדמשק.

לסיכום ציין שגארה"ב כי הירדנים מודעים לכך שאם יעניקו לסורים זכות וטו על נושאי שיחותיהם עם ישראל, יהיה נוצבם קשה עד מאד, וזאת למרות שהירדנים אומרים כי מטרתם היא שלום כולל.

בחלקה האחרון של השיחה ביקש פיקרינג לשמוע פרטים בנושא טאבה. שה"ח סיפר, כי בישיבת הקבינט היום לא התקבלה החלטה והדיונים יימשכו ביום ראשון בערב. חילוקי הדעות בהוד הקבינט אינם על עקרונות, אלא יותר על טקטיקה. מן הראוי שהסכם עם המצרים יכלול את כל ההיבטים של יחסי שתי המדינות, ושיחול שינוי אמיתי ביחסים.

השאלה העיקרית היא כיצד מבטיחים שהסכם עם המצרים יהיה "כולל" ושהמצרים הפעם יקיימו את התחייבויותיהם. הבטחות מצריות כבר היו לנו לרוב, אך הן אף פעם לא קוימו. עכשו ברצוננו להבטיח שיהיה אחרת, שהרי המצרים מקבלים משהו. אנו רוצים להבטיח שיבצעו את התחייבויותיהם ושיהיה שיפור אמיתי ביחסים.

שה"ח הסביר, כי טרם ברור מה ייכתב בשטר הבוררות והאם ייעשה מאמץ אמיתי לפישור. המצרים מסרבים להשתמש במונח "פישור" ואנו יכולים לשאת את אי השימוש המפורש במונח הזה, בתנאי שאכן ייעשה מאמץ של ממש לפישור, שאותו מסכים מובראכ להגדיר רק כ- OTHER MEANS.

יש להבטיח שמצרים תעמוד בכל הסכמי הנורמליזציה וישנן גם הצעות לבקש מן המצרים התחייבות שלא יתמכו בשום ארגוני טרור, שהרי הדבר מנוגד להסכם השלום.

קיימת גם בעיית התקשורת המצרית. על מצרים להפסיק את התעמולה האנטי-ישראלית בכלי התקשורת שלה, המסכנת אף את המשטר המצרי עצמו, כפי שמתברר באחרונה. אנו רוצים גם בזכות גישה לכלי התקשורת המצריים, כפי שמקבלים הנציגים המצריים אצלנו.

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שה"ח הדגיש שבישראל קיימת עתה נכונות להגיע להבנה רצינית עם מצרים שתהיה מבוססת על עקרונות מוצקים. הוא גם ציין שהוא מתנגד למשבר פנימי כלשהו בישראל, בסוגיה זו.

פיקרינג הביע ספק מכך שחילוקי הדעות בתוך הקבינט אינם על עקרונות אלא על טקטיקה ושאל אם ביום ראשון חתקבל החלטה בקבינט.

שה"ח השיב כי איננו יודע עדיין, אך מכל מקום, הוא רואה סיכוי של ממש לפתרון הבעיה, ואפשר שמוטב שהדבר ייקח עוד מספר ימים, כדי שהפתרון יהיה מוצק יותר.

פיקרינג: מצוין. מזכיר המדינה שולץ ביקש שאעביר לך את המסר, כי חשוב מאד שתחול התקדמות ביחסי ישראל-מצרים. זהו בסיס חשוב להתקדמות באיזור כולו. טוב לשמוע שיחכן ואחם עומדים על סף פתרון.
שה"ח: אני מקווה שאכן כך הדבר, ואני מקווה שאינני אופטימי יתר על המידה.

בשלב זה ביקש פיקרינג להשאר בארבע עיניים עם שה"ח ושיחה זו התנהלה במשך כרבע שעה.

12
שגרירות ישראל - נושיונגטון

אלו

המשרד

ס ו ק ס

דפוס.....מתוך.....דפים

סוג בסחונני סנד?

דחיסות.....כסול לבוקר

תאריך וזיית. 1730..9.11.86

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מס' פנק

מאו"ר. מצפ"א. דע : נוביק, לשכת רה"מ.

ביקור קיסניג'ר. שלכם 310.

(1) אמנם כן. המאבטח צ'רלס (צ'יק) בלנהרסט מגיע כמוזכר, ותודע לגבי
מר כספי מהשבי"כ.

(2) קיסניג'ר מעדיף ללון בירושלים לאחר אי"ע אצל אבא אבן. ישמח אם
תזמינו עבורו *day room* בתיא לצורך התארגנות, כפי שהצעתם.

מצפים לקבלת הפרטים כבשלכם סעיף 6, ו-7.

חקון קטן: רשמו-נא שב-22/1-22 הפמלייה ממריאה ב-06.45 ולא 06.25.

כל הסידורים מקובלים על האורח.

הרבה תודות על הפרטים המלאים ומהירות העברתם.

לפ

לואיז שימרון

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ממסנכיל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד, לשי רה"מ - יועץ רה"מ לטרור

להלן מסיבת עיתונאים עם המזכיר שולץ (9.1).

עיונות

15

EASYLINK 8951272A082 9JAN86 15:52/15:57 EST
FROM: TLX 857167 FED TRAN WSHDC
FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
TO: 62856024

PRESS CONFERENCE BY
SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1986
3:30 P.M. EST

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Happy New Year. Any questions?

BARRY SCHWEID (AP): Given the European spotty record and your own forceful assertions about the evils of terrorism, how come the United States hasn't used force now to deal with what has been going on?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The President has taken the steps for the moment that he feels are appropriate. We have done a wide variety of things about terrorism over a considerable period of time, and the steps taken yesterday and the day before are the latest in a long series. Unfortunately, it's likely to continue because terrorism is a problem that is very much with us. And the United States is very firmly opposed to it, and we will take the actions necessary to bring it to an end.

MR. SCHWEID: Do you think terrorists, who apparently speak a different language from civilized man, are in fear of US force, considering that in several instances now, what the United States has done essentially is to take economic reprisals?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, we have used military force on one occasion. We have directly ourselves, or in one way or another indirectly taken part in quite a large number of instances where potential terrorist acts have been stopped. We are prepared to use the measures that will be effective and are necessary. Force is not always the best means, but it may be necessary on occasion.

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): Mr. Secretary, I'm curious to know where your recent enthusiasm for economic sanctions springs from? Do you think the Nicaraguan sanctions have been effective in changing their behavior? It was you, I recall, who used to be opposed to economic sanctions as a rule of course of policy for the United States.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think that the actions taken with respect to Nicaragua and with respect to Libya are by way of saying that the United States feels that in these two countries, for different reasons in some respects, but parallel reasons in others, they represent countries that we don't want to have anything to do with. We think they are involved in actions that are antithetical to civilized norms in the world generally and in their neighborhood. And so what we're doing is withdrawing the benefits of United States contact with them, and making a statement to everybody about how we feel about those countries.

Now as far as the effectiveness of economic sanctions by themselves are concerned, undoubtedly they have some effect. But no one contends that these actions by themselves are likely to have a decisive effect. Insofar as Libya is concerned, I think you've had ~~distributed to you the rather lengthy pattern of gradually escalating~~

economic sanctions against Libya. And I think by this time we're pretty much at the end of the road in all of the things that one can think of economically have pretty much been done now.

We have taken these actions carefully so that they represent a statement of the United States view. We haven't, either in the case of Nicaragua or Libya, put them forward in a manner in which we try to force on others our view. But we do believe, in the case of Libya, and Nicaragua for that matter, that other countries should take a good look, a good hard look at the behavior of these countries, and ask themselves, don't they want to act the same way we are. I agree with you that we haven't had a lot of success in persuading people to that view. But just because others are not prepared to do the right thing is not any reason why the United States shouldn't do the right thing. We should do the right thing here, and as we do, and as the force of this gradually accumulates, I believe that others will gradually come around to our viewpoint.

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Q Mr. Secretary, why narrow the focus on Libya when our own intelligence community has singled out Iran, for example, as a country that trains terrorists and a country that has taken American lives over the past several years in places like Lebanon? Why the lashing out on this one subject and not attacking the others?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Libya is a country that has been, is, and no doubt will continue to be involved in terrorist activities. They give safe haven; they give financial support; they have arms and explosives stored in their embassies. They pass them out. They are involved in terrorist activities, and we are making a statement to that effect.

Insofar as Iran is concerned, we are as concerned anywhere about terrorist activities. We're talking about Libya in this instance. We have very little trade with Iran. There is no blanket sanction, as in the case of Libya, as a result of the Algiers accord, in which we were obligated to withdraw all those sanctions, as you remember. And there is a court proceeding going on in the Hague having to do with that.

CONTINUED ON PAGE -

Q Mr. Secretary, how do you account for the fact that the countries most affected seem to be the countries least capable of going along with some of these sanctions and perhaps the most willing to step in where American businesses will step out, which is the European allies?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, the Europeans have the largest relationship with Libya. Your question seems a little - I can't sort of follow the logic of it altogether. But the Europeans have substantial relationships with the Libyans. They have assets there. They have people there. They have substantial economic and trade flows, which means that if they were to adopt the point of view that they do, then the opportunity to be effective with respect to Qaddafi and cut off the resources that he uses to support terrorism would be much improved. So we will keep trying to persuade them - that that would be a good idea. To date we haven't made much headway, although I think that there will be a reluctance to move in to the roles that the United States is leaving. I might say that we plan to send Deputy Secretary John Whitehead on a trip through some European capitals next week, and he will be there on a mission of explaining our point of view and trying to be as persuasive as he can, and he is a pretty persuasive guy.

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Q Mr. Secretary, on what basis do you believe that this reluctance, as you've described it, which of course includes Chancellor Kohl of West Germany saying flat no, will change?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: What people have to observe is that here is Qaddafi, he is harboring terrorists. He is providing them financial support. He is providing them a certain kind of infrastructure. So he is involved. He is a terrorist. Now you have to keep asking yourself when you see pictures of the mayhem in the Rome airport or the Vienna airport, if you want to deal with somebody who is involved in that. And the President has come to the conclusion that the answer to that is no. And if it costs us a little bit initially, so be it. But we don't want to deal with him. Now I think the Europeans are going to have to look at that question very hard in their own interests. Europe is experiencing unfortunately quite a rash of terrorist acts, not all associated with Qaddafi, but he is undoubtedly behind a fair share. And so how do you come to grips with this? Well, obviously you come to grips by law enforcement methods of various kinds, which people are using increasingly effectively. But you also must come to grips by a more active kind of defense, you have

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to identify where this is coming from. As Prime Minister Craxi said, and the President quoted him, "You have to identify the states that are willing to harbor these people." And I think the implication -- and people's thinking is moving, it's not static, it's dynamic. You have to say yourself, "Well, if you identify the state, then what?" And I think that there's going to be an increasing feeling that there's got to be an answer to that.

a it just seems somewhat ironic to have quoted Craxi who continues to say that he's not convinced that there's enough of a link between the attacks in Rome and Vienna and Qaddafi and the Europeans are saying this. Are you convinced there is a big enough link and how will you convince them more about it?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I am convinced, I have no doubt whatever, of Qaddafi's involvement in terrorist activity and I must say from all the reports that I've had from our European friends and the information that flows in, nobody is really quarrelling with that. That's acknowledged. Now you can ask yourself, "Precisely, what did he have to do with precisely some incident?" And as it happens in the case of these airport massacres, there is a precise connection in the form of these passports. But I think, the reason I quote Prime Minister Craxi is that the Italians have been very good

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in getting after terrorism. They have a strong program and I admire it. And I think it's interesting that Prime Minister Craxi said, "We have to identify the STATES and once you take that step," well, then you have to identify the states and after you've identified them, it's bound to lead you to some conclusion.

Q About a week ago, the spokesmen here and at the White House said that several options were under consideration, including a military one, in response to the terrorist attacks. Could you at least give us some feeling on why a military response was not decided upon within the administration? I mean, was it because of the number of Americans there, a fear of losing planes or what?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We're not making any comments whatever on military options or other things of that nature.

Q Qaddafi said today, he said pledged to help fight terrorism. What's your reaction to that? Is that what you're looking for from him?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We're looking for people to stop

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associating themselves with terrorism. This rhetoric doesn't get us anywhere. He has done a broad array of things that have been identified in the white paper that you have, over a long period of time. And the nice thing would be to see an end to any more entries on that list. So it's behavior that we're looking for.

Q Mr. Secretary, if I could ask you a question about the larger impact of this on the peace process in the Middle East. Mohammed Abbas is quoted in the Irish Times today as saying the American economic sanctions against Libya mean the United States has declared war against the Palestinian people. Are you concerned at all about efforts by Mr. Abbas and others to exploit this, and about the deterrent effect that incidents of this kind will have or may have on King Hussein and others in terms of reducing their willingness, their eagerness, their courage in moving forward in the peace process?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: The United States, over a long period of time, has been doing and trying to do as much as we possibly can for the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people are a deprived people. They are a very capable people. I happen to know many of them. I used to, in my private life, have working relationships with them. I admire them. And they deserve a better fate than they have. And we have tried in various ways to help move toward that end. We have said that there are legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We have been trying to put forward, with some success gradually, a quality of life program addressed to the needs of the Palestinian people. And I think that one of the major arguments for the peace process — there are others, but one of the major arguments is that it will help to bring stability and some meaning to the lives of the Palestinian people. So we are very concerned about the Palestinian people.

Now you have to ask yourself, why is it that when King Hussein starts the kind of constructive efforts that he has been making over the past year — and his efforts have been very bold and constructive — that immediately these people who profess to be for the Palestinians start taking shots at Jordanian airlines and assassinating a Jordanian diplomat? What is the message? The message is that they don't want to see a peace process.

So those who are in favor of a legitimate peace process in the Middle East which will try to bring about the servicing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people should be against this kind of terrorism. The violence and terrorism in the Middle East has not achieved anything for the Palestinian people. The only thing that can really get anywhere is a negotiated solution. The states involved have to be

ready to sit down with Israel and negotiate out their differences, and that's what we're for, that's what we have been struggling for for decades, and that's what we would dearly love to see happen.

Q You have said that we are pretty much at the end of the road on economic leverage that we could bring to bear against the Gaddafi regime.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Directly by us.

Q By us.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We will try to persuade others to.

Q Excuse me, sir. You have also said that it is expected that he will continue supporting terrorism.

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: I hope he doesn't. I hope he doesn't. I hope what he says he delivers on, but I'm just giving you a guess.

Q Since the chance is the prospects of persuading important numbers of European traders to go along with us is not rated high by anybody even in this administration, it leaves us with the impression — the implication — that next time you are looking at very harsh options. Is that the impression you wish to leave us with?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I'm not making any comment.

Q Mr. Secretary, what will our attitude be toward Americans who do not leave Libya? Will they be regarded as potential hostages that inhibit future military action? Or if they don't leave, will we take the position that they have in effect given up their sort of rights of protection as Americans?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Of course, Americans are our concern, under any circumstances. However, this executive order issued under the Emergency Act makes it a violation of U.S. law to engage in transactions, including the kind of transactions that you have to engage in just to conduct your life anywhere, so American citizens who stay there will violate our law. Now there undoubtedly are cases of people who are married to Libyans or who are Americans who have gone back there or things of that kind who are very special cases. And the Treasury has the ability in the regulations to gear itself to those humanitarian cases if necessary. But we think that the Americans ought to leave. And the President has said that very directly and they violate the law when they stay.

Q Will we ever reduce the American presence to the point that our military retaliation will not be inhibited? Do you foresee that?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I'm not going to comment on military matters at all, and I'll just leave it there.

Q Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask you in another area, please, have you and Mr. Shevardnadze agreed yet on a date for a follow-up meeting you are to have to begin the process for the next summit and can you tell us something about the progress that has been made towards setting a date for the summit?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have quite a lot of discussion of these matters and others with the Soviets, rather active dialogue. I had a meeting yesterday with Ambassador Dobrynin. There haven't been any dates set. We have discussed various possible times for a meeting of the President and the General Secretary, and nobody has said firmly no this, it has got to be this, or anything of that kind. We are exploring it and we will work it out. In terms of Mr. Shevardnadze, we also have not set a date but that's not as though it is a major issue. He has been

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doing some travelling. He'll be in Japan next week seeing Mr. Abe, who is here, and they have their central committee meeting toward the end of February, which is apparently consuming a lot of their time. But this is moving along very well, and the various meetings on different arms control issues, on bilateral matters, on regional issues, are gradually falling into place, and I think the follow-on is going along pretty well.

Q Would you not expect to see Mr. Schevardnadze, then, until after the party congress?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I would expect that would be right, yeah.

Q Did you discuss the Libyan situation with Ambassador Dobrynin, and what were his thoughts on it?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I have on a number of occasions made it clear to representatives of the Soviet Union what our point of view is, why we are so upset about Qaddafi, and given them full information on his activities.

Q Did you have any support from Ambassador Dobrynin on it, or any sympathy?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I'm not going to discuss it. You'll have to ask him about his reactions, and of course we read about what the Soviet Union is saying. And to say that in some manner we are trying to heat up the situation is most ironic. It is the massacres in Vienna and Rome that have heated up the situation, and Qaddafi's support for them.

Q Mr. Secretary, are you considering any sanctions against any country who supports Abu Nidal, like Syria? And secondly, what happens now —

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: Any country that supports what?

Q Abu Nidal, and especially Syria, you know, has camps for Abu Nidal. Secondly, what happened to the peace momentum after the rapprochement between Syria and Jordan?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: There are lots of things going on, some positive, some not so positive. We're working with that situation. Of course, we would always welcome a constructive Syrian role in the peace process, and the United States position has always been that resolutions-242-and-338-cover-all-the-territories. And I have heard Israelis say on many occasions they're prepared to engage in a bilateral discussion with Syria. But I'm not saying that anything I have heard about Syrian comments amount to a suggestion that that might happen. But at any rate, it's a little hard to read just what all this means for the peace process, and we're trying to puzzle it through and try to keep it on the track for the very reasons that I was talking about earlier. It's stability and peace in the Middle East; it's the interest of the Palestinian people, let alone the security of the Israelis that we work for here.

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As far as Abu Nidal is concerned, he's a rather elusive figure, as we know, and moves around. And we do have Syria on the terrorist list, and in part for that reason.

Q On Abu Nidal, Mr. Secretary, the question -- what about the remarks that were made in the Washington Post that General Sharon of Israel has two of his men in the Abu Nidal organization, and that General Sharon might have had a role in ordering the terrorist attacks in Vienna and Rome in an effort to cut a deal with the Soviets and take the Pollard affair off the front pages.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: You'll have to ask the Washington Post. I don't know about that story.

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Q Mr. Secretary, Assistant Secretary Crocker has been in southern Africa talking to the Angolans, and he's going to go to South Africa. It's generally perceived to be the last chance for some movement for some negotiated withdrawal of the Cubans, or some timetable or other before the United States starts effective or public support to some of the factions in Angola. Can you bring us up to date whether any progress has been made toward a negotiated movement in Angola? And do you feel that it's sort of the end of the line for that trend of policy?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I don't know where this "last chance" lingo came from, although I have heard it and seen it used. There's never, so to speak, a "last chance" in something like this. It's clear that in the end, if we're going to have peace and stability in southern Africa, it's got to come about through negotiations among key people involved. Whether you're talking about negotiations among

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racial groups in South Africa, whether you're talking about negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique or Angola or Botswana or whatever, that is the way in which these things are going to be resolved. Now there has been more interest in some of the proposals we've put forward recently and Chet Crocker has been exploring them and I don't expect any sort of major breakthrough. On the other hand, I think there have been some interesting developments, but not of a breakthrough sort. But we will continue working at it in trying to bring about the kind of negotiation that will get the foreign forces out of Angola and Namibia made independent in accordance with the UN resolution -- what is it -- UN resolution 435, I think it is. (Laughter.) (Shultz laughs.) Showing off.

Q On that same subject though, sir, those are say provision of US aid to UNITA would scrap any chance the US has of being an honest broker and whether we continued to try for negotiation, it would make it almost impossible. Like the President of Angola said today, he doesn't understand if the suggestion of aid is pressure on Angola or a declaration of war. I mean, where does that leave us, if that's our next step?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think that negotiations -- I now speak as a generalization -- take place in play with cards that you hold, with power, with the ability to have some command in a situation. And the necessity that the Angolans feel some attention to Savimbe (?) is a result of the fact that he has some power. And in our judgment, in standing up to the Soviet/Cuban-sponsored-and-supported-regime, we think that we're on Savimbe's side on that. Now at the same time, we're quite prepared to see some sort of negotiated outcome. And I don't really see any contradiction.

Q Mr. Secretary, wouldn't a similar boycott on Libya by the European allies pushed the Libyans to become more of a Soviet base in Northern Africa?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, they get a pretty fair flow of supplies from the Soviet Union now and provide hard currency in doing so. That conceivably might happen. But I think that if there were a real European movement it would have a major impact and a dramatic.

CONTINUED ON PAGE B-1

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impact, but I'm not saying that that is about to happen. I certainly would like to see it happen.

Q Mr. Secretary, when you were in Bucharest you made an arrangement with the Rumanians to follow up on certain areas of specific human rights in Rumania --

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Yes, that's right.

Q Has there been any progress on this issue at all since then?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, this is something we set up with the ambassador there and I don't have anything right in my mind that I can report to you on it.

Q Mr. Secretary, has the Marcos administration in the Philippines made arrangements to guarantee free and fair elections and if not, what is the next thing the United States can do about that?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, of course, we have been very much supporting the idea that elections must be free and fair and trying to grow that culture, so to speak, around the world, including in the Philippines. Insofar as measures to insure it are concerned, I think there has been an observer group identified which will help to monitor that and there is a great deal of interest in the United States in providing observation on that election, including by Members of our Congress, and I hope that that will turn out to be possible.

Q Are American companies and banks going along with the new Libyan restraints?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Yes.

Q Nobody trying to sneak by or get under the wire?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I don't think so. Well, who knows if somebody is trying. I don't know what getting under the wire means. There is a February 1 time designed to give people a chance to disentangle themselves, and so presumably they are doing that, and that will no doubt involve a certain amount of transactions and I don't regard that as trying to slip under any kind of a wire.

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Q Mr. Secretary, would you authorize a reward for Abu Nidal's capture?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: This is a question we are considering. No decision has been made on that, but I might say in this connection that there is a very interesting buildup of legislation of you might say the emergence more and more of a web of law, a rule of law approach to terrorism, which I welcome. One of the elements in it is authorization by the Congress to offer rewards for information

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leading to the arrest and so on. There are others. We have things we should do ourselves. We have an extradition treaty, for example, in which with respect to Great Britain and we think with respect to other democratic countries we should remove the so-called political exception from our willingness to extradite people, so that people accused of murder in Great Britain will not be excused on so-called political grounds and so on. I think there is developing a more and more consciousness of how we can use the rule of law as well as the many other measures that we are taking, intelligence measures, defensive measures and so on, in this fight against terrorism. It is an all-out fight and it has to be waged on all fronts, including the legal fronts.

Q Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

END OF BRIEFING

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The New Saudi Arms Package

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Multistage Improvement Program (MSIP) upgrades for F-15: An upgrade package that gives existing F-15s improved electronics, including modifications to the radar and central mission computer. The modifications allow the F-15 to carry the JTIDS data terminals. Neither Saudi Arabia nor Israeli have previously received these MSIP upgrades. McDonnell Douglas is the supplier.

\$250

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AIM-9L Sidewinder: An all-aspect heat-seeking air-to-air missile that can that can attack aircraft from the front or side (unlike other missiles of this type). The AIM-9L can be fitted to the F-15 or to the Tornado. It cannot be used with the F-5E. The U.S. has already sold Saudi Arabia 1,177 AIM-9Ls. Ford Aerospace makes this missile.

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AIM-9P4 Sidewinder: A heat-seeking air-to-air missile, the AIM-9P4 is more capable than earlier versions of the Sidewinder, but lacks the all-aspect capabilities of the AIM-9L. It can be used with the F-5E, F-15, or the Tornado. The U.S. has already sold Saudi Arabia more than 1,900 AIM-9s (not counting AIM-9Ls). Ford Aerospace is the manufacturer.

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Stinger: A shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile, considered by many to be the best of its type weapon in the world. It is a heat-seeking missile that has been sold to the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, Netherlands, and South Korea. Saudi Arabia has already been sold 400 Stingers, and the U.S. wants to sell it to Jordan. General Dynamics makes the Stinger.

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• Harpoon: An anti-ship missile. It can be launched from surface ships or aircraft. The Harpoon has a range of 60 nautical miles, but a new version has an extended range of 85 nautical miles. The U.S. has already sold Saudi Arabia more than 100 of these missiles. The Harpoon is manufactured by McDonnell Douglas.

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AN/ALO-171: A new self-protection electronic jamming pod intended for use with the F-5E and F-20, but capable of being used with other aircraft as well. An internally-mounted version is now under development. Northrop developed this system.

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LH-60 Black Hawk: A transport helicopter used by the U.S. Army to carry assault troops. It can carry 11 passengers plus a crew of 3. Sikorsky makes the Black Hawk.

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San Francisco, Jan. 8--Senator Alan Cranston (D. Calif.) today called upon President Reagan to scuttle the proposed \$1.1 billion sale of sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia.

"It would be unwise and imprudent for our government to sell advanced arms to a nation that is actively giving aid and comfort to Libya," Cranston said.

He noted that the Saudi Arabia-based Organization of the Islamic Conference yesterday adopted a Saudi-backed resolution fully embracing Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi.

Press reports also indicate that King Fahd telephoned Qaddafi on Monday to offer the Saudi's full support in any confrontation between Libya and the U.S. or Israel. Libyan television reported Tuesday that in his conversation, Fahd "stressed that the Saudi position is the same as Libya and that Saudi Arabia stands very strongly by the side of Libya in confronting the imperialist and Zionist threats and places all its material and moral resources on the side of the Libyan people."

"Reasons abound for rejecting the Saudi arms request," Cranston stated. "The Saudis continue to bankroll Syria and the PLO--protectors of the terrorists who have murdered hundreds of Americans and torn Lebanon asunder. The Saudis have frustrated the fitful efforts of King Hussein to move towards peace talks with Israel. And the Saudis still lead the boycott against American firms which trade with Israel."

"But the Saudi backing of Libyan terrorists is an outrage of a new dimension. Why should we continue to provide our most advanced weapons of war to a nation which scorns our fundamental national security interests?" Cranston asked. "I reject the notion--advanced by key State Department officials--that we should sell arms to anybody with cash just to make an export dollar; it is inconsistent with our national principles and our national security interests."

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Cranston, Senate Democratic Whip and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its Middle East subcommittee, declared his support for President Reagan's call for sanctions against Libya.

"But we must go beyond unilateral actions," Cranston said. "We must stop giving arms and aid to nations that stand with Qadaffi in the battle between terrorists and the rest of the civilized world."

Cranston announced that he already has 58 Senate co-sponsors on a resolution he drafted with Senator Bob Packwood (R., Ore.) to block the pending Saudi Arms package, which is expected to be sent to the Hill when Congress reconvenes on January 21.

Cranston said he expects the package to include Sidewinder missiles, Stinger missiles and launchers, Blackhawk helicopters, Harpoon missiles and sophisticated electronics components to advance the offensive capability of Saudi fighter aircraft.

Cranston also noted that during consideration of the 1981 AWACS package sale to Saudi Arabia, President Reagan made a written pledge to Senators that future arms deliveries to the Saudis would take place only "if initiatives towards the peaceful resolution of disputes in the region have either been successfully completed, or significant progress toward that goal has been accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia."

"Clearly, none of these conditions has been met," Cranston said.

ELAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

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September 5, 1985

Dear Colleague:

We are writing to enlist your support in an effort to defer prospective sales of advanced American arms to Saudi Arabia. If the Administration moves forward with such a sale in the days ahead, we will join colleagues on both sides of the aisle to lead the opposition.

On January 29 of this year, 64 of our colleagues co-signed a letter we sent to President Reagan expressing our deep concern and serious reservations about the wisdom of such a sale. The Administration subsequently deferred the anticipated sale of additional Stinger, Sidewinder and Maverick missiles, armored vehicles, helicopters and fighter aircraft to the Saudis.

What has changed since that time?

Saudi Arabia is still bankrolling the PLO and Syria--the protectors of terrorists who have murdered hundreds of Americans and torn Lebanon asunder.

Saudi Arabia has frustrated the fitful efforts of King Hussein to move forward in the peace process with Israel. Specifically, the Saudis have worked to undermine Hussein's initiative in pan-Arab conferences and have given his efforts no public support--just as they have continued to try to isolate Egypt for signing the Camp David peace treaties.

The Saudis face a diminished threat from Iran's crippled forces, which the Saudis already have the ability to overwhelm, so there is reason to question the need for such an enormous new arms package.

In addition, the Saudis still have not met the minimal conditions which President Reagan set in his 1981 written pledge to Congress that future deliveries to Saudi Arabia of AWACS and other advanced American arms would take place only if "initiatives towards the peaceful resolution of disputes in the region have either been successfully completed or that significant progress towards that goal has been accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia."

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Clearly, neither of these conditions is even near to being met. The Saudis still maintain a state of war with Israel, refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist, and continue their economic warfare which strangles Israel's fragile financial security through the Arab boycott. These negative Saudi actions force difficult sacrifices by Israelis and Americans alike.

Finally, it is worth noting that the anticipated Administration effort to push another enormous Saudi arms package should be halted because if Congress acquiesces in this unwise initiative, we can anticipate another sale--of fighter aircraft to Jordan--then perhaps still another sale--of 40 more F-15's to the Saudis--this year. So the time is now to prevent a whole new cycle of costly, destabilizing arms sales to the volatile Middle East. Such sales can only fuel the regional arms competition, further eroding the technological edge as well as both the economic and military security of Israel, our only stable, democratic ally in the Middle East.

For these reasons, we would like to have your early support on a draft resolution of disapproval to have ready as a deterrent to such a sale and, if necessary, as a legislative vehicle for barring its execution.

If you wish to co-sponsor such a resolution, please contact us, or have a member of your staff contact Gerry Warburg of Senator Cranston's staff at (x43553) or Steve May of Senator Packwood's staff at (x45244).

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston
Alan Cranston

Bob Packwood
Bob Packwood

Alan Dixon
Alan Dixon

Al D'Amato
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COSPONSORS OF THE SAUDIA ARMS SALES RESOLUTION - 61

REPUBLICANS - 19

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2. Boschwitz
3. Cohen
4. D'Amato
5. Durenberger
6. Grassley
7. Hawkins
8. Hecht
9. Heinz
10. Kasten
11. McConnell
12. Packwood
13. Pressler
14. Specter
15. Weicker
16. Wilson
17. Mattingly
18. Tribble
19. Danforth ?

DEMOCRATS - 42

1. Baucus
2. Bentsen
3. Biden
4. Bingaman
5. Boren
6. Bradley
7. Bumpers
8. Burdick
9. Chiles
10. Cranston
11. DeConcini
12. Dixon
13. Dodd
14. Eagleton
15. Exon
16. Ford
17. Glenn
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19. Harkin
20. Hart
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22. Hollings

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DEMOCRATS - CONT.

23. Inouye
24. Johnston
25. Kennedy
26. Kerry
27. Lautenberg
28. Leahy
29. Levin
30. Matsunaga
31. Melcher
32. Metzenbaum
33. Mitchell
34. Moynihan
35. Pell
36. Proxmire
37. Pryor
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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד, לשי רה"מ - יועץ רה"מ לטרור.

להלן תדרוך השגריר אוקלי על מאמצי ארה"ב נגד הטרור.

נא שימת ליבכם לקטעים המסומנים ולהתייחסויות לשאלת הקשר בין הנושא המדיני הבעיה הפלסטינית והטרור, לשאלת הצפיה לפעולה ישראלית ולמעורבותה של סוריה.

התדרוך היה On Record

לעיונות.

MR. POPE: Good morning. We are very pleased to have you here for this on-the-record briefing. Our subject today is terrorism. Our briefer is Ambassador Robert Oakley of the State Department. The Ambassador will have some very brief opening remarks and then we will get to your questions. Ambassador Oakley?

AMB. OAKLEY: First, let me make it clear that the United States government is not engaging in a campaign against the Europeans or against the moderate Arabs. We don't wish to have a division amongst us on the question of terrorism because I know personally from having talked to senior officials from almost every government that there isn't any basic difference in opinion. The United States government is concerned about situations that cause desperation, hopelessness, hate, anger, that form, if you will, the raw material from which terrorist movements are made in different parts of the world.

We are now and have been working with concerned governments to do what one can to resolve problems of this sort, so one over the long-term can reduce the incidents of terrorism.

Number two, the United States is fortunate. This country does not tolerate systematic violence and terrorism, particularly from outside. It is not a country that is without violence. All of you know that. But it tends to be spontaneous. The organized terrorist groups, such as the Black Panthers, the Weathermen, and others, do come on occasion but they go. In terms of external terrorism, we have had instances in this country of organized terrorist groups, motivated and supported from outside, Armenians, Croats, Sikhs, others. There again, they haven't lasted very long. Once the FBI and other enforcement agencies have done their job and been able to penetrate and put some of these people behind bars, the rest of them seem to disappear.

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Other terrorist groups in this country do spring up from time to time. At the moment there is a problem with Right Wing fundamentalist neo-Nazi Ku Klux Klan groups, that have been instigating terrorist activities. Recently a number of them have been put behind bars by the FBI -- The Order of the Aryan Nations, the Covenant and the Sword -- groups of this sort, who feed upon frustration and who use violence, who single out innocent people as targets in order to push their cause. This is common around the world, but the United States is fortunate that we have been able to deal with it and our society is not as prone to this perhaps as others. It is more difficult because we are so far away for outside infiltration to take place.

As a result, as Judge Webster pointed out last week, there were only seven terrorist incidents in the United States last year, down from over 100 several years earlier.

We are not lecturing, but we share a common concern with moderate Arab governments, with Western European governments, with Latin American governments, with

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Asian governments who have been and are threatened by international terrorism, which is on the increase. The number of international terrorist incidents -- that is, involving more than one country, or nationals of more than one country -- in 1985 was up to well over 700; 600 in 1984; an average of 500 for 1983 and the preceding four years.

These patterns tell you not precisely how many incidents there were, but since they're done on the same statistical basis, they give you an idea of the trends or the magnitudes. That's what your common sense also tells you. The situation is getting worse, not better.

With respect to the latest incidents in Europe, we had already identified, early in the fall, a pattern of activity by the group called Abu Nidal, which we found very disturbing, and which we shared with several European governments, most directly concerned in September, and which we shared in more detail in a study that was completed just prior to the Egyptair hijacking. And then we had to add that, unfortunately, to the list of incidents in the pattern of Abu Nidal activities, because it clearly was conducted by Abu Nidal with Libyan support. And it fit the pattern that we had already identified. We then shared that with a number of governments.

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The unpublished paper -- well, the published paper -- is an extract, a summary of that from which we've removed the more sensitive intelligence information, which I think you understand we can't share. This paper has been made available. If you don't have copies, we can get more from Mike Craft, who's with me, who's just back there.

But the pattern is very clear. Abu Nidal during 1985 shifted much of his operations from systematic assassinations of individual officials from the Jordanian government and the PLO to a broader pattern of attacks against targets in Western Europe: hotels in Athens which happened to have British tourists staying in them, because he particularly doesn't like the British going back to 1980 when some of the Abu Nidal people were picked up after attempting to assassinate the Israeli ambassador, something which was used as a pretext for touching off the invasion of Lebanon; cafes in Rome, where Americans and British were present, the same pattern; and then the Egyptair hijacking involving Egypt as well as the United States and Israel, because let's not forget the passengers taken out for deliberate execution from that plane, Egyptair 648, were the Americans and the Israelis.

So when you hear Abu Nidal's spokesmen say publicly that their enemies are Israel and the United States, when you hear the results of the questioning of the terrorists captured after the Vienna and the Rome airport attacks, and they say, "Our targets are Americans, British, Israeli synagogues," you look at the pattern of activities, you see that they

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participated in attacks on synagogues in Rome, in Paris and you wonder, well, how can one say there's proof here, we have no smoking pistol. If you go back and you look again, you find that Qaddafi brags about having had Abu Nidal and his operatives in Libya. He says, "If they need help, we'll give them help." Abu Nidal brags about his close connections with Qaddafi. Qaddafi has frequently singled out Israel and the United States as his primary targets. And it all falls into place. And the fact that you've been looking at it for months, you've seen the pattern and the latest attacks fall into the pattern and then the individuals who are questioned, indeed, they're a part of the organization. It doesn't leave any doubt in my mind to what we're dealing with. We know, through other sources that, indeed, Libya, as several press articles have already reported, given money to Abu Nidal's organization to purchase arms. We know that members of the organization, including Abu Nidal himself, not only had been in Libya, but systematically stay there. Also in Syria, recently, apparently, the Abu Nidal organization, from what we understand from journalists has been told to stop giving public interviews in Damascus in their headquarters there because it's become a little bit embarrassing.

But one can't pretend they're not there, any more can one can pretend that the terrorists who arrived in Vienna and Rome didn't go through Damascus and other points en route.

So the pattern, to us, is unmistakable and it fits the broader pattern of Libyan activities that many of your countries have experienced in the past. People say, "Well, how do you know that Qaddafi is guilty of terrorism?" Well, that's to ignore the past. The attack on Gaphza (?), in Tunisia, what's happened in Chad. I've served as Ambassador in Zaire and Somali and in both cases, individuals from those countries who have been trained in camps in Libya have been picked up and questioned and said, "Yes, we were trained there at such and such a date along with people from other governments, I mean other countries."

So it's all there for anyone who wishes to look at it. One can choose to ignore it. One can choose to say, "Well, we don't have the conclusive evidence because it's too uncomfortable to have that type of evidence." It would have been more comfortable for President Reagan not to do anything than to do what he did, in a sense, because as is said, "Well, we ended up hurting American businessmen and we haven't had any real effect upon Qaddafi; the Europeans are going to ignore it; they're going to move in in our place. So why did we do anything at all?" Well, because we think that there's a principle that needs to be explained to the rest of the world. There's a point that has to be made. But I repeat what I said in the beginning. We're not lecturing because this threat is becoming increasingly apparent to the Europeans.

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They've felt in the past that they were in a fairly comfortable position vis-a-vis terrorism from outside and they were preoccupied with internal terrorism. They're now seeing that terrorism which originates in the Middle East is coming up into Europe at an increasing rate and it's causing increasing problems for them. The amount of tourist revenue, we estimate, lost by the Mediterranean countries last year was probably \$1 billion, although no one can

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figure it precisely. That's big bucks, and I think it argues against the facile conclusions that the European countries will continue business as usual because it's too costly not to. I think it's going to become too costly to continue business as usual, and I think that the security agencies in those countries who have been well aware of it in the past, and public opinion who are becoming aware of it, will have an increasing effect upon the people at the political level.

Now, questions?

MR. POPE: Right here. Would you wait for the microphones, please?

Q Alex Plummer (?), London Guardian. In the past, when you've asked for sanctions or you've had problems with various countries -- I'm thinking of Nicaragua, Cuba -- the President has actually brought out the smoking gun; he's shown us satellite photos, for instance, of Nicaraguan bases and camps and airports and military facilities. And what I want to know is why yesterday's document was so terribly vague. We'd seen various leaks in the papers suggesting that there was going to be a smoking gun, that you'd identified 12 camps, and we heard about satellite photos and so on. But when the document came, it was a damp squid. We couldn't see the real smoking gun there.

AMB. DAKLEY: I think it's wonderful that the British are asking about a smoking gun. What about the one in St. James Square?

Q (Off-mike.)

AMB. DAKLEY: What? You never attempted to recover it, but it was in the building, in the Libyan People's Bureau building, as I recall. So I think there are plenty of smoking guns that hook Qaddafi to terrorism.

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Q But I'm asking about the specific connection of Abu Nidal, the satellite photos.

AMB. OAKLEY: If we published satellite photographs, the reaction would have been even more negative on the part of the media than they were over the satellite photographs published in Nicaragua. We would have published satellite photographs of a group of tents. We would have said, "There are terrorists in those tents." Qaddafi would have said, "They're boy scouts." There would have been a huge debate in the media. It would have made the situation more difficult rather than easier. One uses one's common sense. You look at the specific things which have been identified hooking Qaddafi to terrorism. You look at what Qaddafi has said publicly, and you think about it in terms of the pattern. You look at the activities that have been identified in many parts of the world -- North Africa, Black Africa, the Middle East, in Europe. If you choose to ignore it, as people chose to ignore the various signs along the road to Hitler's activities in Germany, one can choose to ignore it. But the evidence is there, including the smoking gun in St. James Square.

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Q I'm Diane Folsom (?), German Press Agency. The point is that you keep talking about patterns and you say that Qaddafi has bragged about his contacts with Abu Nidal and that Abu Nidal has bragged about his contacts with Libya. But if you do, if the United States does have conclusive evidence, wouldn't that force the European allies and all other people to confront it and to perhaps then take measures and join with the United States?

AMB. OAKLEY: Would it? In the past, the Germans picked up some Libyans because they assassinated other Libyans in Germany. Qaddafi picked up several German businessmen and held them hostage until the people who had been arrested in Germany were released. To me, that's clear evidence of Libyan support for terrorism. It didn't force any particular action on the part of the German government, because they were a little bit intimidated by the German citizens in Libya, which gets back to another reason why President Reagan took the action he took, which is to get the Americans out so we won't have them there as hostages, or those who choose to remain will remain there knowing they're in

violation of the law and they're in danger of being used as hostages should the United States government feel that more action is required.

MAGDA ABU FADL (MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS NEWS SERVICE): Do you fear that at some time the United States may end up with a siege mentality, wherein you're going to have to lock the doors, as it were? There were reportedly suicide squads a few years ago and that almost turned out to be a dud and there have been concerns expressed of similar suicide squads, Qaddafi himself was threatened, the Presidnet mentioned that in his news conference the other day, Senator Lugar mentioned it last week. What can the United States do to protect against such attacks, if you see such a thing happening and will that affect the democracy that the United States is that is not, that is counter to what you see as a threat?

AMB. DAKLEY: I understand what you're saying and it is very important for the United States and for all other democracies not to sacrifice democratic values because of the fear of terrorism. Italy, Germany have had significant success in dealing with terrorism and have been very, very careful not to sacrifice those values. In the last four or five years, the Italians have made a tremendous turnaround from the point of view of internal terrorism, indigenous terrorism in Italy, without sacrificing basic values.

Now I think the United States is doing the same thing. As I said, the amount of terrorism in this country has gone sharply down. The number of incidence prevented last year -- 23 -- in this country, has gone up and this is a combination within this country and the same thing is true abroad with the incidents which President Reagan cited -- the combination of better security and in a sense it's a fortress mentality and that we are protecting our buildings overseas as well as our public buildings in this country better than we ever have before. But it's not causing Americans to stop contact with foreigners overseas or in this country, people having access to public buildings. We're protecting them better. Physical security is one of the reasons why one has scored some successes against terrorism -- better intelligence in this country and better cooperation in intelligence with other governments is a second reason.

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The fact that our embassy in Rome was not blown up, thanks to the very good work of the Italian police, is an example of cooperation with other governments and also of improved intelligence. Our own intelligence has given a number of leads where we have been able to avoid attacks directed against the United States. So I think that better cooperation, better intelligence, better security are having an effect and certainly in this country, I tell you, we've been fortunate, but our law enforcement agencies have been good. We have tight controls, reasonably tight controls at the port of entry, but we don't intend to sacrifice our democratic values and I don't believe that we're overdramatizing the threat as exists in this country. The potential is there, but we've been fortunate that the real threats have been kept under control.

MS. ABU-FADL: If I may follow up just quickly. Have you been getting as much cooperation from what you call "moderate Arab countries" in sharing that intelligence as you have from the

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European allies?

AMB. DAKLEY: As you know better than I, that is an extremely sensitive subject, but just let me say that the moderate Arab governments themselves are threatened. Abu Nidal's activities in Kuwait are well-known. The Gulf Air explosion, the plane was blown up in mid-air, we believe, was an Abu Nidal explosion. A Kuwaiti publisher was killed, as I recall, by Abu Nidal. So there are moderate Arab governments who themselves feel threatened. They don't see Abu Nidal as being part of the heroic PLO cause. They see him as an enemy to the cause of peace in the Middle East and as an enemy to the basic objectives of the reasonable Palestinians. Therefore, you can assume that in situations like this there is cooperation. Because it is a common threat. But there are obviously limitations upon this sort of cooperation. Every government has a different set of criteria which it uses in terms of intelligence, and it is something we just don't talk about publicly.

Q John Roberts, Middle East Economic Digest. The buildup of American forces or the apparent buildup and the military alerts that have seem to have been put into action after the Rome and Vienna bombings seem to have produced the reaction under which you have even the moderate Arab states and the moderate Islamic states being forced by the nature of their place in geography and Moslem society to rally around Qaddafi. In other words, what has been the effect of your actions has been to give Qaddafi the very legitimacy that you seek to deny him. This is not the first time that this has happened. We saw

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exactly the same with the episode of the American reactions to the Israeli air strike in Tunis, to the American shooting down -- forcing down -- of the Egyptian airliner carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers. My question is, do you think that America actually has got its policy right in the sense that it is seeming to take action which is not carried out in concert and consultation with its friends and its allies, and at the moment the natural effect for most people is to say that this is all counterproductive.

AMB. OAKLEY: Well, it is an excellent question. First, let me point out that the military buildup and the military movements occurred largely in the media. Very little actually took place. There was a lot of contingency planning. There was a good article in the Washington Post two days ago by George Wilson about the feverish contingency planning that had gone on at the Pentagon during this period when the United States government at the policy level had not made any decisions. And the military as usual was getting itself ready to do almost anything. But the military in this country is controlled by the civilians at the policy level. The leaks coming out of the Pentagon and elsewhere about the military planning led to all sorts of speculation in the media that military action was imminent. This in turn fueled the media in the Middle East and elsewhere, and you got, as you point out, the normal reaction one would expect of Arab solidarity. It is a natural. It has always been that way. It always will be that way. But I wouldn't take the initial public statements by officials, or others, in either Europe or the moderate Arab countries as representing what their final

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position is or as representing what they think even now privately and what they are saying privately. That is something that you know as well as I also. So, but let me move on to the second part of your question. In fact, as you see, the action we have taken

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is a very limited action. Those who were accusing the United States, saying, "The United States is going to go too far, the United States is going to do terrible things all by itself." In fact, it hasn't happened. Now people are saying, "Oh, well the United States didn't do enough." We're offering in the clearest way possible to the European governments and to the moderate Arab governments, who we feel are perhaps even more threatened by this than we, a chance to work together with one another and with us. We'll see whether or not it's taken, the opportunity is seized. The invitation is there.

Q One question, which is, have you seen the interview that was apparently given by Abu Abbas in the Irish Times today in which he states that the Palestinians now regard themselves at war with America.

AMB. DAKLEY: No. I haven't seen it. I'm not surprised. Abu Nidal's actions are a clear indication he regarded himself at war with America. After all, it was the American --

Q Abu Abbas.

AMB. DAKLEY: I mean Abu Abbas, excuse me. After all, on board the ship, who was it that was killed? It was an American. So I wouldn't be at all surprised that Abu Abbas had that to say.

Q Samir Kaalem (?), News Weekly of Lebanon. Mr. Ambassador, putting aside the detective side of the whole episode, trying to find out the smoking gun, all that, I believe that the most substantial criticism being launched against the United States policy is that the US is trying to deal with the symptoms of the terrorism phenomenon and not trying to go to the source of the roots of the problem, which is a political problem, being there in the Middle East for so many years, not tackled in the right way since the establishment of Israel. What do you have to say?

AMB. DAKLEY: Well, I tried to mention that briefly in my opening statement, and I can only agree with you that one needs to do both things at the same time. One needs to deal with underlying causes of frustration, of rage, of hatred, which produce terrorists or people who can be converted into terrorists, often by leadership who manipulates them for their own cause as cannon fodder, if you will, and who stay out of the line themselves and send others out to kill and be killed. But there is the problem, as you say, of the cause, and one does need to deal with the cause. I don't think there's any question about it. It's unfortunate that the second part of the Camp David agreement was never implemented, which would indeed, I think, have gone a long ways toward removing some of the Palestinian frustrations.

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There are other causes which produce terrorism. The Iraq-Iran war is a producer of terrorism; some in the Middle East, for example; the fundamentalist religious beliefs, the (inaudible), if you will, have also produced terrorism. So there are a number of causes which do produce terrorism, and they all have to be tackled at the same time one is dealing with the symptom. But you can't excuse or

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overlook the symptom simply because there is a cause. One needs to tackle both.

Q (Inaudible), Hoy Mismo (?), Honduras. We're talking of terrorism as a worldwide cause, and I see the State Department in this paper has terrorist activities in Latin America. Would you care to comment on what is the connection between Colonel Qaddafi and terrorist activities in Central America, and other parts of the continent?

AMB. DAKLEY: Well, as you recall, the connection between Colonel Qaddafi and terrorism, subversion, guerrilla warfare, even overt armed conflict in Chad, extends to a large number of countries. Some time ago -- three years, I guess, two years -- some Libyan aircraft were intercepted in Brazil, I believe, and turned back and sent back to Libya carrying military aircraft to countries in South America. But more recently what you have, and we can provide you with some details on this, is Libyan financial payments to certain terrorists and guerrilla groups in Central America, shipment of arms, things of this sort. And we can provide you with some details on that.

Qaddafi has talked with pride about the fact that he supports movements of this sort around the world -- the IRA in Ireland, movements in the Philippines -- in other words, he has an unlimited appetite. Fortunately, he's not been very effective. And that is what's caused so much concern is this new combination of Abu Nidal and Libya, because it gives them a more effective means of promoting terrorism.

The greatest impact in the past of Libyan terrorism has tended to be against Libyan dissidents, but now we have a new phenomenon, which makes Qaddafi more dangerous, which is one of the reasons we're talking about him.

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Q Hans Loffert (?) of the German news magazine Der Spiegel (?). Mr. Ambassador, how do you explain that all these causes for international solidarity in fighting terrorism originate in the United States and not in those countries which are actually affected by these acts of violence? Doesn't that surprise you? Are those governments in Italy and Germany and Austria, are they less aware of the terrorism than the omniscient United States, or what's the reason for it?

AMB. DAKLEY: Well, I would say differences in culture and differences in political style account for some of it. This country, as you all know, tends to be wide open, and we tend to engage in rather free discussion, even at the top levels of the government. Other governments, other cultures, don't do it that way. I said we feel a little bit freer, if you will; perhaps a little bit less vulnerable. Therefore we're able to express more freely what we think than others are.

I think that there has also been a tendency, at least on the part of some European governments up until recently, to feel that

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perhaps accommodation was the best approach, and that one could, by being sympathetic to the broader Arab and Palestinian cause, by allowing a great deal of freedom of movement within one's country, not cracking down even on those who are known or suspected of being terrorists, create a situation whereby there wouldn't be any terrorist activities in country X or Y or Z.

I've had very senior officials in several European countries tell me to my face, starting in September as well as in dialogue with embassies, that this turned out to be a profound mistake, and that they're finding that they haven't bought freedom and immunity from terrorist activities by Middle East terrorists in their countries; therefore they're going to have to reassess their policy. And I think if you look at what's going to happen in the next months, because this is a very long-term problem, that there are going to be changes.

You already look at the tremendous amount of security that you find in many European airports, something that was on television today. So there are changes taking place. And you calculate the expense of this, and sooner or later people are going to say, "Well, we must get at the cause," not only the political cause, but also the states who are supporting and enhancing terrorism, because it's too expensive not to do so. But I think that those are probably some of the reasons why there's more talk about it in this country, but I'm not sure that beneath the surface there's not an awful lot of concern and deliberation going on in other countries, including your own.

MR. POPE: We're going to take two more questions, the one from my Egyptian colleague and my Indian colleague here.

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al-Ahram newspaper, Cairo. Ambassador Oakley, according to your white paper, the leaders of the Arab countries were the most threatened people to be killed by Gaddafi. How can you explain, then, that in the Islamic conference yesterday, 45 votes in favor and not one vote against Libya? And the second part, don't you think that you have created a (inaudible) for the Israelis to take military action against Libya, and your reaction will be accepting this military action?

AMB. OAKLEY: Well, your first question, I think, gets back to the earlier question that you posed about the Arab reaction. But I find it amusing --

Q (Off-mike.)

AMB. OAKLEY: No, but -- Islamic. But he asked a question about the Arabic reaction. I understand what you're saying about the Islamic reaction. It's Islamic solidarity also. But I find a certain irony that the distinguished Egyptian journalist is asking me to justify the Libyan threat to Arab governments. I mean, I think the Egyptians know quite a lot about it,

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and there are number of incidents cited in that white paper and your own government knows of quite a few more that we haven't brought out in public. So despite the fact that Egypt may well have gone along and been one of those 45 votes, it knows very clearly how much of a threat there is from Qaddafi, including the terrorist threat, because there are a number of terrorists who have been captured inside Egypt who have confessed -- British citizens as well as others -- that they were sent there by Qaddafi.

So I understand the difference between the public expression and the genuine private concern and this is, indeed, one needs to deal with both, but I think that the real concerns are there and I think that governments will be doing something about it. How much? How rapidly? I don't know.

Q May I ask a follow up question?

MR. POPE: One second. He has a second part. Is that all you need?

MR. FOUAD: No, he didn't answer the question about the --

MR. POPE: -- the Israeli strike.

MR. FOUAD: The Israeli military action.

AMB. OAKLEY: Well, once again, you know at least as well as I that the Israelis are going to do certain things whether we tell them not to or whether we tell them that we have no objection or whether we're never consulted. But there was a great deal of apprehension immediately after the Vienna and the Austrian massacres at the airports there, that the Israelis were going to do terrible things to Syria, right? Then, so far, strangely enough, it hasn't happened. People are still talking about the Israelis' idle discussion with my old-time acquaintance Mr. Rabin and I'm not surprised that they've been a little bit more circumspect.

They know very well that one of the things which the Libyans and the Syrians and Abu Nidal, as a tool of both, would like to do to destroy any hope for peace in the Middle East and that they also would like to see it possible to have Israel overreact in order to achieve this. In 1982, we had a good example of what Abu Nidal can do when the Israeli government chooses to overreact. I think this government is being more careful. On the other hand, I'm quite confident that given the past pattern of Israeli practice and the politics within that country, there will be a reaction at some time and in some place. But I doubt they're going to tell us what they are going to do.

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Q I share your amusement in part, but at the same time, why do you believe the Islamic nations, of which so many are hostile to Qaddafi, would rather show solidarity toward Libya than accept a more drastic reaction by the United States?

AMB. OAKLEY: Let me be clear. I think the image of the United States, certainly in the Arab world, is not a very positive one. We are seen as being very tightly linked with Israel, which is the

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number one public bugabear and it is so strong that even the threat of Qaddafi, if you will, is overcome by this.

I think that the media publicity, given to the fact the Americans seem to be threatening militarily a Moslem, Arab country played very strongly in this fact. In Chad (?) (sounds like cad or cat) as you looked at it, there was no

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military attack. But the mood that was generated prior to the meeting there, I think, probably contributed to this. As I said again, though, and it is a political problem and needs to be dealt with, on the other hand politicians are fond of saying one thing when they really mean something else. One does need to deal with the political perception, with the public statements, as well as with the private expressions, which may be different, as well as with the real problem. But I must confess it is a little bit surprising the unanimity of the vote, particularly with countries joining in who have been directly threatened and who are today threatened by Libyan actions.

AMB. OAKLEY: I really have to cut it off. I had promised him this last question.

Q (Inaudible) of India. There is a reference in the paper to the support which Qaddafi has been giving to the opponents of Zia and also to President Assad (?) --

AMB. OAKLEY: Yes.

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Q And I was wondering if you have any meetings or anything further, you mentioned only Damascus in passing. Is Damascus (inaudible) as Libya in this respect? And you also suggested that the Sikh problem has abated. I would also like you to say something about the Sikh problem, which you have suggested has now abated in this country, and (inaudible) tried to assassinate the chief minister of (inaudible) and also the prime minister of India. Is that all over now?

AMB. OAKLEY: Your first question, I think as an Indian correspondent you know something about the Alzuficar (?) movement. They have been in India, and as a matter of fact, there was one group under that movement that went from India to Vienna, Austria, and attempted to attack the American Embassy there. Some of the leaders of that movement, including one of Buto's (?) sons, have set up their operations in Tripoli, Libya, which is one public indication of Libyan support for opponents of Zia and for terrorism of this sort.

The last part of your question, the Sikhs -- it shows something about this country that there is always the potential threat and that various national or ethnic groups settled in this country, even Sikhs who have been here for quite awhile and who we had thought were perhaps engaged in propaganda and political aggitation, but had not thought that they would actually engage in terrorism, did indeed move to attempt terrorist acts against the governor of one of your states and against the prime minister. By a combination of good fortune and good law enforcement activites, we were able to figure out what they were trying to do and to stop it before it could take place. I think the potential is still there. The potential is there amongst the 10,000 Libyans in this country. The potential is there amongst Iranians, who are even more numerous. The potential is there amongst Palestinians, amongst Armenians, amongst Croatians. But for a combination of reasons, the potential is not being realized. There

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have been a few instances when it has and then it has tended to subside. It can come back again. It can come back again with the Sikhs or the Croatians or the Armenians. The Jewish Defense League under a different name can come back, and there are some indications that this might be occurring. The FBI and the other law enforcement agencies are very, very vigilant on this account and it is not something that the American people and the American culture tend to support.

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People of this sort, with the exception of that brief period in the late 1960's are not heroes in the eyes of the American people. And this makes a difference.

MR. POPE: I have one very serious problem, and that is that I have to cut it off and if I give you your clarification, he is going to want a clarification.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. POPE: Give it to him. I am a victim of terrorism.

Q (Inaudible), Iraqi News Agency. Sir, you haven't discussed about the Syrian involvement with Abu Nidal. I mean, all this document about Abu Nidal and Libya, can you elaborate or the United States sometimes accuses the Arab of double-talking, sometimes do some double-talking with Syria.

AMB. DAKLEY: I think you heard me say right at the beginning that the Abu Nidal organization in Damascus has now been told, according to the journalists that we have heard from, not to give any more interviews in Syria because it is embarrassing to them. I also mentioned the fact that some of the terrorists who went to Vienna and Rome happened by coincidence to go through Damascus on the way. There is no question but what Syria has been supporting the Abu Nidal organization.

Q (Inaudible.)

AMB. DAKLEY: Excuse me?

Q Why don't we boycott Syria?

AMB. DAKLEY: Because -- it could possible come to that, and other countries, too. We are already boycotting Iran for reasons of this sort. The thing which I mentioned earlier that is the most disturbing to us frankly in terms of our interests is the change in the pattern of Abu Nidal's activities coincident with his shift of many of his operations to Libya, and it is that which has produced the expansion of Abu Nidal type terrorism, and it has given the Libyans something that they have been looking for, a more effective terrorist tool. And we want to call attention to that.

But we're not saying, and we don't believe in our consultations with other governments, whether they be Arab or European, we're not dealing exclusively with Libya. That happens to be the question of the moment. The media are all talking about Libya. In response to that, we put out a white paper about Libya. Then people say, "Well, why have you forgotten Syria?" We haven't forgotten Syria. And we have approached a number of governments on the Syrian Abu Nidal connection at the same time we've approached them on the Libyan Abu Nidal connection. If the Syrians are intelligent, they'll do what the Iraqis did and get rid of Abu Nidal; instead of just loring (?) the image and moving some of the operations out, and I think they have done that, they'll get him all the way out of Syria. Does that answer your question?

Q You mean there is no basis --

AMB. DAKLEY: I said --

Q An American official yesterday said that you are trying to convince Syria of getting rid of Abu Nidal. Have you achieved that or not? I mean, what about the bases? I asked about training camps of Abu Nidal in Syria.

AMB. DAKLEY: There are training camps in Syria and Lebanon. There are training camps --

Q Abu Nidal.

AMB. DAKLEY: Where Abu Nidal and others are trained. You know, these training camps don't tend to be large structures. You may have three people in a camp somewhere. Abu Nidal, together with a dozen Palestinians from the general command or some Iranians or some Iraqis who are being supported by the Iranians to infiltrate back into Iraq you may have any number of people in these training camps, whether they be in Iran or Syria or Lebanon or Libya. So furthermore, to provide someone with a picture of a building, what is it? What's in there? We'll say there are terrorists in there. Who knows what's in there? And there may be a lot of people from different places in there. But of course Syria is continuing to support Abu Nidal; not at the same level as before, which I think is probably a blessing for all concerned. We hope that they will stop.

There are other terrorist movements as well: in Honduras, in Latin America, and we haven't forgotten about them. The United States is not the world's policeman, but we're working with a large number of policemen in different countries around the world to deal

MR. POPE: And on that note, we will end this briefing. Thank you very much.

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NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - JANUARY 9, 1986

EDITORIALS

WASH. POST - 9/1 - "Against Qaddafi" The President did what he had to do in deciding to retaliate economically now for Qaddafi's support of terrorism against US citizens. Military reprisal would have been risky, given the Americans and the US interests hostage in Libya and elsewhere and the difficulty of pinpointing the right targets and penetrating Libya's new Soviet supplied missiles. The tendency of many in Europe is, after a point, to become resigned to terrorism, to succumb to the political excuses readily available for it. But this is not for Reagan. Reagan offered the allies an alibi, saying that economic considerations may keep Europe from joining the new US sanctions. But he also said that "Americans will not understand other nations moving into Libya to take commercial advantage of our departure." This is a modest but necessary marker.

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - 9/1 - "On Quarantining Qaddafi" The Reagan administration was in a box itself in searching for ways to isolate Qaddafi for his purported role in the attacks in Rome and Vienna. Concentration on positive diplomacy is difficult amid terrorist clamor. And yet the two must be kept separate. In this case, the Palestinian-Arab-Israeli territorial dispute should command more attention by Wash. than it is getting. It can't be assumed that even an agreement on the Israeli occupied territories would subdue the resistance of fringe elements which project upon the US and Israel the focus of evil. The peace process should absorb Washington's attention and not Qaddafi. Neither Qaddafi nor Syria's Assad should be allowed to block a settlement if this administration really wants one.

COLUMNS

WASH. POST - Jack Anderson - "The Mind Of Yasser Arafat" The hope for peace in the Middle East rests heavily on an Arab leader who, like a desert mirage, is more apparition than substance. Unsurpassed at subterranean diplomacy, he resorts to subversion and terrorism when he thinks it is necessary to maintain his leadership. Intelligence analysts have examined the man behind the scraggly beard and have come up with a disturbing psychological profile. The report says, "He is intrinsically an inadequate personality who has received and seized opportunities to reach a political power level that would not be gained had there been a

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contest of competence." At age 56, Arafat's health is endangered more by external violence than internal disorders.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Arabs, Israelis In Brief Scuffle At Temple Mount

WASH. POST-Claiborne-Five members of Israel's parliament complained that they were threatened and manhandled by a group of Arabs while they were investigating reports of illegal construction at the ancient Temple Mount in the Old City. Nobody was injured in the scuffle, which eyewitnesses said involved more rhetoric than physical contact. Police were called to escort the Knesset members safely out of the Old City.

Egyptian Students Protest Jail Death Of Sinai Killer

WASH. POST-Earthoier-Hundreds of Egyptian students took to the streets today, shouting denunciations of Mubarak and calling for vengeance in the death of an Egyptian police conscript convicted of murdering 7 Israeli tourists. Atni-Israeli groups in Cairo and elsewhere in the Arab world that previously had dubbed Khater a hero treated him as a martyr. Some of them alleged Egyptian and Israeli govt. complicity.

Sunnis Back Beirut Pact

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Sunni Moslem politicians endorsed an armistice accord between Lebanon's main militias, but Maronite Catholic spiritual leaders declined, saying they needed more time to study the Syrian brokered pact.

President Orders Freeze On Libyans' US Assets

The official Libyan news media today described Reagan's call for an international boycott of Qaddafi's govt. as "tantamount politically to a declaration of war," but gave no indication that Libya plans reprisals. Tripoli radio said "Reagan may know what he wants, which is to strike Libya," but "what matters is the end result, which is certainly not subject to the will of the US president."

Allies Cool To US Call For Sanctions On Libya

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Reagan's call for economic sanctions against Libya drew a rejection from West Germany yesterday and skeptical or delaying answers from other allies. Italy, as well as France and Britain, which

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have reduced their commercial links with Tropolli in recent years, all indicated reluctance to take steps against the govt. of Libya.

Economic Sanctions Applied For Political Reasons, Experts Say

WASH. POST-Oberdorfer-Reagan's new measures against Libya are likely to have only limited effect on the policies of Qaddafi, according to experts familiar with the efforts by this and previous administrations to pressure other nations through the imposition of economic sanctions. "We resort to sanctions mostly to satisfy our own public opinion and convince ourselves that we are doing something" when stronger measures such as military action would be too risky counterproductive, said Lloyd N. Cutler, who as White House counsel was an architect of Carter's economic sanctions against Iran after the seizure of US hostages.

US Embargo On Libya Senseless Without Military Action, Israelis Say

PHIL. INQUIRER-Rosenthal-In the long term, analysts in Jerusalem say the sanctions the US imposed on Libya are meaningless unless they are backed up by direct military or covert action against the Khadafi regime and the organizations of terrorists such as Abu Nidal. Israeli military and intelligence sources interviewed this week argue that the elimination of Abu Nidal would be the most efficient and best use of force, but they caution that a strike at Libya and the terrorists it harbors would be impossible without risking all out war.

Kadafi Said To Offer To Cooperate With Europeans

THE SUN-(Reuter)-After likening Reagan's call for an international boycott of Libya to "a declaration of war, Libya summoned Western European ambassdors yesterday to a meeting on US sanctions at which it offered greater cooperation on fighting terrorism, a Western diplomat said. Kadafi told the ambassadors that a way must be found to solve problems through discussion without violence "because violence is an act of madness," the Western diplomat said. The Libyan leader offered closer cooperation on several matters as well as terrorism, the source said.

Conglomerate Pays Reparations For Enslaving Jews

PHIL. INQUIRER-(Wires)- A giant West German industrial empire said yesterday that it has paid nearly \$2 million in compensation for using Jewish slave laborers during the Nazi era. The successor to the Flick

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_____ industrial group said the money was given on humanitarian grounds to the
_____ Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany. Flick was
purchased last month by West Germany's largest bank, Deutsche Bank.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

_____ The major networks focused their main stories on the effect on US
_____ economic sanctions on Libya and how Americans in Libya feel about it.
The situation of the US economy was also discussed.

מנ"ח



THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

המשנה למנהל הכללי

כ"ח בטבת התשמ"ו
9 בינואר 1986
חב/110(2)

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א ל : ממרוה"מ ושה"ח

אמש בזמן ארוחת ערב דיברו אחי פיקרינג ופלאטן והביעו דאגתם על הפרסום על מינוי העתידי של רפי איתן כיו"ר של כי"ל.

פיקרינג אמר שהוא חושש מההשפעה הפסיכולוגית של הידיעה בווישינגטון. הוא גם הסב חשומת הלב לעיתוי של המינוי (שלפי העתונות יכנס לחוקפו ב-15 לאפריל) וזה בקשר למשפט. הביע דעתו האישית שלו המינוי היה מתפרסם בעוד חדשים מספר, ולבטח אחרי המשפט, יחכן מאד שהיה עובר ללא חשומת לב, אך במועד זה הפרסום יכול בהחלט להביך לא רק אותנו אלא גם את אלה שעמלו בווישינגטון על מנת להמעיט באימפאקט של פרשת פולארד.

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דחופות:

תאריך וזמן רישום: 091800
מס. מברק: 310

לשימוש
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הקשר

19/1 - 08:00 א"ב זק חנן בר און ואיתן ברנזור (במלון המלך דוד)

13:00 א"ב זק הנשיא ורע"ת (במשכן הנשיא)

- נסיעה לת"א

18:00 אקס ד"ר כבוד מלשן אונ' ת"א

20:00 א"ב זק מלשן אונ' ת"א (במלון דן)

לינה במלון דן - ת"א

20/1 - 7:30 א"ב זק שה"ט (במלון דן)

10:00 סמינר במרכז ד"ר והמלון אלימז'יק אוסטרליה

12:30 א"ב זק משתפת אמבאדור ה"ר

14:00 נסיעה לירושלים

15:00 השתתפות באקס לעבר מילין לותר קינז (במלון הנבסר)

17:00 בדישה זק שה"ט בלשכ"א

20:00 א"ב זק אונ' שמתה דינר

לינה במלון המלך דוד - י-ק

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

דף 4 מתוך 5 דפים

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

לשימוש מח' הקשר } תאריך וזמן רישום: 09/800
מס. מברק: 310

21/1 - 08:00 טוב זק מנבא משה (במלון האלן דוד)

10:00 משה זק בודי נצחיק ממלחמת לבנון. (במלון האלן דוד)

11:00 משה זק סו באולר בליטתו.

13:00 טוב זק הסו חזרה (במלון האלן דוד)

15:00 משה זק וסור בירושלים זק אל קולק.

- זרה חפשי - לבקשו האורח.

- לנה במלון האלן דוד, י-ם.

22/1 - נסע לנב"ב.

6:25 המראה באיסת 811 TWA.

4. אסוף 2 גולן - זק בנב"ב יומיו לרבות 2 מאוניבר.

5. בודי המאה השלישי נמסרו לבורא'ק היתא'ליק.

השולח: _____ זר מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: _____ (לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך חזון חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח)

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דף 5 מתוך 5 דפים

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לשימוש	} תאריך וזמן רישום: 08/800
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6. לסניף 4 בשל - הפגישה עם בכירי בקבוצה האודיווין קטורה לפגישה עם סוויק מלכא נבויקן פולק לאחי זבוא מסרה - הכוריק וקבלה - אישור סופי. נסה לקיימו ב- 1/19 בשל הבקר בלוטליק או אחילוכין ז"ח הרב המופי ב- 21/1 אך נקבל את הסכמת האלה.

7. נבויקן פולק האשתתתק ב- 31/1 עם אונם ובכפשה עם אבי קולק איך לאחר שנקבל הפולק.

מאלו

השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: (לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח)

לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד

התפוצה:

הנושא:

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אל: דני בלור / רושנינגטון
מאת: ~~עמדי ערד~~ אגת המנהל

לרן לעולם ע"פ

בהמשך לשחתנו הטלפונית מאמש להלן דו"ח עו"ד של אל-על מרטי סיהב:

1. UNION OBJECTS TO #1.1 IN THAT IT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE RETURN OF ALL STRIKERS TO JOB POSITIONS. THE COURT'S LANGUAGE DOES NOT PERMIT "CROSSOVERS" TO BE BUMPED OUT OF THEIR JOBS BY ANY SENIOR STRIKERS. UNION WANTS ITS LAST VERSION OF CONTRACT PROVISION.
2. OBJECTS TO LANGUAGE DEALING WITH "COMMISSARY EMPLOYEES -- SAYS THAT SHOULD "TRANSFER" SENIORITY.
3. #1.3 INSISTS ON ACCRUAL OF SENIORITY FOR LAY-OFFS AND RECALL. PURPOSES FOR THE PERIOD OF THE STRIKE.
4. WANTS LAST SENTENCE OF #2 DEALING WITH COMMISSARY TO BE CHANGED TO UNION'S LAST VERSION.
5. OBJECTS TO LAST SENTENCE OF #6.1, "NO RECRIMINATION".
6. ATTACHMENT B. ITEM #3 -- CROSS UTILIZATION, WANTS ITS LAST VERSION, DELETING REFERENCE TO NON-REPRESENTED GROUPS.
7. ATTACHMENT B ITEM #7, SUB-CONTRACTING, OBJECTS TO DELETION OF PROVISIO.

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אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: _____
תאריך זמן חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח): _____
לציון תאריך זמן העברה לעשרו

מגירות ישראל - וויטינגטון

אלו המסרד

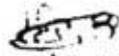
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לשכת ממנכ"ל. לשכת ראש הממשלה. (אנא, העבירו לעמדת ערן)

שביתת אל - על מברקו של עמוס ערן 171 מיום 6/1

העברתי תוכן המברק לידיעתה ביל שרי, בוב בראון וסן יונג.
 הסכסוך נראה להם כפותר את עניין הבוררות. הם מצפים עתה למסמך של ערן
 מרטין סיאס, ואם הוא תואם את הסיכומים שנקבעו בפגישה האחרונה של המו"מ,
 כי אז ניתן יהיה לברך על המוגמר.


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News Summary January 8, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Reagan's Libya Response Correct--But It Could Have Been A Lot Tougher" Khadaffy has invaded three African countries, subsidized terrorists, trained them and finally, like the terrorist state of Iran, seeks to acquire a primitive nuclear weapon. His record justifies punitive action. But US sanctions will not bring Libya to its knees. That leave military action. The US should attack a major Libyan oil instillation.

Columns

ND-Perlmutter "It's Time to Outlaw the PLO" Palestine and Palestinians are at the heart of the issue of terrorism. It is the Palestinians--whether or not they belong to the PLO or one of its radical offshoots--who direct and perpetrate most of the deeds of terror. The peace process could only survive if the PLO becomes totally extinct. In addition to striking at PLO sanctuaries and supporters, one must strike at the PLO diplomatically. All PLO offices in the US and Europe should be closed.

ND-Weidhorn (Prof, Yeshiva U.) "Why a Rabbi Kahane Is Needed" Kahane's one indispensable virtue lies in that he, unlike most Jews, is willing to look some unsavory problems in the face. He may not have the right answer, but he at least raises the right questions.

ND-Anderson "Subversive Missions A Specialty of Iran's Chief Prosecutor" Iran's Chief Prosecutor, Musavi Khoiniha, is one of three Iranian officials who bear the ultimate responsibility for the kidnapping and murders of Americans around the world in the past few years. He leads the theological seminary in Qum, where the young gunmen who staged the recent airport massacres were trained. Khoiniha was for more than a decade an "agent of influence" employed by the KGB.

Press Reports

Reagan Breaks All Economic Ties With Libya

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק

דחיסות:	מחלקת הישר ניו-יורק	רפ: 2
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NYT-n,1-Reagan, saying that Libya constitutes a threat to the national security and foreign policy of the US, announced plans to sever virtually all American economic ties to Libya. Reagan also ordered the 1,000-1,500 Americans to leave immediately and said those who failed to do so would be subject to penalties upon their return to the US. Reagan called Khadaffy a "pariah, barbarian" and said he was "flaky." The economic effects are said to be marginal. The President's decision was clearly intended to pressure US allies for action against Libya and to warn that military action remained a possibility. (see stories in all NYC papers.) (Full text of speech and press conference-NYT)

News Analysis-Why Reagan Shuns Attack

NYT-n,1-Gwertzman-Reagan's aides said he decided against military action because he felt it would raise unacceptable risks. These risks involve the fate of the Americans inside Libya, an outbreak of explosive anti-Americanism in Arab countries and the possibility that US planes could be downed over Libya. In addition, Reagan has insisted that any target for retaliation be clearly identified with the actual terrorists. The President's intelligence advisors could not satisfy that requirement. By calling all Americans out of Libya, Reagan seemed to leave a military response an open possibility. (cable)

Diplomats Say Sanctions Will Have Little Impact

ND-Phelps-Reagan will get little support from his European allies. The Europeans are dubious about cutting off their supply of cheap, high quality and easily transported oil and losing a market for hard-to-sell exports. Italy, West Germany and Spain are the top European trading partners with Libya.

Moslem Nations Back Libya

ND-AP-Moslem nations declared themselves in "firm solidarity" with Libya. A resolution passed by the 45-member Islamic Conference Organization condemned "aggressive escalation on the part of international imperialism and the Zionist entity."

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Khadafv

DN-Khadafv said last May, "I am a terrorist," as if anyone needed convincing. "If would, if I could, behead the rulers of other Arab nations that oppose me." Libya provided sanctuary to the terrorists who killed 11 athletes from Israel at the Munich Olympics. (see NYP-Berlin)

Libya and Syria Knew of Plans for Airport Attacks

NYP-Dan-Khadafv and Assad knew in advance of the terrorist attacks in European airports, Israeli intelligence experts say. There is some evidence that the weapons the terrorists used were brought to Europe in Libyan diplomatic pouches. The terrorists traveled to Europe by way of Damascus. More attention has been focused on Libya because Abu Nidal has been living there.

Libya Calls Reserves-Army no Match for US or Israeli Might

NYP-Most analysts agree that Libya's armed forces would be a pushover for a US or Israeli strike. Much of the Soviet equipment in Libya is in disrepair.

DN-wire-Libya, preparing for an Israeli or US attack, called up its 40,000 reservists in a "state of alert." Libya's gov't run media claimed that Israeli jet fighters were on the US 6th Fleet ships in the Mediterranean.

Stereotypes---Arab-Americans

ND-UPI-Terrorist acts linked to Palestinians are leading too many Americans to lump all Arab-Americans with those committing the attacks, said the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. A Moslem Minister in Detroit agrees and says "The Arabs are really peace-lovers. We deplore the killing of anyone."

Tourists Revamp Plans

NYT-p.1 (photo of Moshe Shoshani with Rev Lazar, exec, dir, of the Vatican's US Catholic Office for Pilgrimages) Blumenthal-Many tourists have shifted their vacation spots from Europe and the Mideast, choosing in some cases,

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the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

Egyptian Who Killed 7 Israelis Is Dead: Trouble for Mubarak

WSJ-Ibrahim-An Egyptian soldier jailed for killing seven Israeli tourists, but celebrated as a national hero by opposition parties was found hanged in prison. The Defense Ministry termed his death a suicide. Some critics, however, openly suggest he may have been killed to rid the country of a living martyr. The death threatened to provoke a wave of anti-gov't and anti-Western demonstrations at a time when Mubarak is anxious to improve relations with Israel and pursue a Mideast peace initiative. (see NYT-special)

Vellotes Quits/New Envoy Named

DN-Rehm-US Amb. Nicholas Vellotes has resigned from his post and will retire from the Foreign Service. He will become President of the the Association of American Publishers.

NYT-Reagan is preparing to name Frank Wisner, a career foreign officer, to succeed Vellotes.

O'Connor to Visit Lebanon

NYT-John Cardinal O'Connor plans to visit Lebanon later this month at the invitation of Christian leaders there. He would leave NY around Jan.19. (see NYP; DN; ND)

Letters

Village Voice 1/14-Mordechai Levy, Founder Jewish Defense Organization, writes that the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee is a PLO front. Levy cites evidence of these purported facts. He also states that the JDO had no hand in any recent attacks on Nazi war criminals or PLO supports, but they they didn't lose any sleep over it either.

WV-1/14-A second generation Lebanese American applauds Ridgeway's article on American-Arabs and the Jewish Right. He states that Arab-Americans are discriminated in the US, especially in the media.

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דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 5
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		תאריך : עתונות, ניו יורק.

Why Reagan Shuns Attack

Risks of Armed Action Are Seen as Too High

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — For the third time since taking office five years ago, President Reagan has examined the possibility of a military strike against Libya and again chosen to limit actions to diplomatic and economic measures.

News Analysts

Although he said tonight that Libya had engaged in the equivalent of "armed aggression" against the United States, Mr. Reagan decided against military force, his aides said, because he felt it would raise unacceptable risks.

An Administration official said the main risks involved the fate of more than 1,000 Americans in Libya, an outbreak of explosive anti-Americanism in Arab countries and the possibility that American planes could be downed over Libya.

Americans 'Potential Hostages'

In addition, Mr. Reagan has insisted that any target for retaliation be clearly identified with the actual terrorists. The President's intelligence advisers could not satisfy that requirement.

At his news conference tonight, Mr. Reagan said of the Americans in Libya that "very obviously they had to be a consideration" in his decision not to use force. He said they had to be considered "potential hostages."

By ordering them out of Libya, and warning that those who refused would be subject to penalties upon return to

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the United States, Mr. Reagan seemed to be clearing the way for any future military response.

Given the uncertainties, Mr. Reagan chose the least dangerous course by limiting his reaction for the time being and renewing a warning of stonger measures. He said that if these steps did not end Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi's terrorism, "I promise you that further steps will be taken."

In the past, Mr. Reagan also was extremely cautious in dealing with the Libya. Despite singling it out as an "outlaw nation" at the start of his Administration in 1981, he rejected a military strike against it unless there was evidence that such an attack would be in response to a specific action.

Review of Relations in '82

The first sanctions, mostly limited to appeals to Americans in Libya, then numbering more than 8,000, to leave, were instituted after intelligence reports of a Libyan "hit squad" being sent to the United States to assassinate public officials. Mr. Reagan reportedly took the position that if any officials were killed, then military action would be appropriate.

In 1982, another review of relations with Libya led to the decision to ban the import of oil from there, but Mr. Reagan showed no interest in a military response, officials said. The only time military action was used against Libya was in August 1981 when two carrier-based F-14's shot down two Soviet-made Libyan planes that challenged the right of the Sixth Fleet to sail into the Gulf of Sidra.

The effect of Mr. Reagan's steps today was to virtually sever all remaining direct American commercial ties with Libya. But they have also set the stage for a new squabble within the Atlantic alliance if he presses the allies to impose sanctions on Libya. John Whitehead, the Deputy Secretary of State, is supposed to go to Europe soon to try to win some allied support, which until now has been lacking.

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Trade Down Sharply

The effect of the President's action seemed anticlimactic because American trade, which in 1990 reached a high of \$7.6 billion, had already dropped to less than \$300 million for the first 10 months of last year. Moreover, since the sanctions do not apply to foreign subsidiaries of American companies, their effect was even more muted.

Subsidiaries were not included because Secretary of State George P. Shultz wanted to avoid a direct clash with the Europeans reminiscent of the feud in 1961-82 over American efforts to block subsidiaries in Europe from helping build the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Since the Administration had already imposed economic sanctions on Libya in 1981 and 1982, the most significant being the ban on all imports of Libyan oil, there was an expectation by some in Washington last week that the President might choose a military option after the attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports last month.

The Administration maintained that the gunmen involved in those attacks had been from the Palestinian faction led by Abu Nidal, which it said had been aided by Libya.

'Armed Aggression' by Libya

"Libya," the President said tonight, "has engaged in armed aggression against the United States under established principles of international law."

The Defense Department had positioned the Sixth Fleet for a military strike, put Air Force bombers on alert in Britain and moved men and equipment to Sicily. But in examining the possibilities, Mr. Reagan decided, according to aides, that there were more reasons not to bomb Libya than to do so.

Several considerations were cited by aides. They said they were troubled by the 1,000 to 1,500 Americans living in Libya, in defiance of Mr. Reagan's previous requests that they leave. Even though the Administration believes they were given fair warning to leave, Washington was concerned that they not be taken prisoner in the event of an American attack.

Mr. Reagan was also insistent that any target be clearly and unambiguously linked to the Abu Nidal group, a position shared by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger but not by Mr. Shultz or Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser. Mr. McFarlane argued on Sunday in a television appearance that there was enough evidence linking Libya to past acts of terrorism to carry out a military attack without waiting for a "smoking gun."

Concern Over Missiles

Aides said Mr. Reagan was concerned that American planes might be shot down by the newly acquired SAM-5's in Libya, which would turn the retaliation into a fiasco. Moreover, diplomatic messages from the Middle East warned that any American military attack on Libya would provide extremists with a field day throughout the Arab world and wreck chances for any progress in peace talks.

Administration officials insisted, however, that in limiting his actions tonight to severing American economic relations with Libya, the President was not permanently forsaking the use of force. They said it was important to take seriously his warning about "further steps."

"The next time military will be the only option," one official said.

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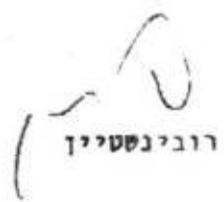
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חמשרד

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד

מפגש חוסטין - אסד.

מרפי מוסר כי "השורה התחתונה" בקשר למפגש היא בעיני "inconclusive"
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לוב.

א. מרפי, כפי שהודיע דובר מחמ"ד, פוגש היום את שגרירי מדינות ערב. בעניין לוב. לפני הפגישה אמר לי, בחשובה לשאלה, כי המפגש יזום ע"י מחמ"ד, כדי להציג כי החלטות אינן חידוש והן המשך לקו שהחל כלפי לוב עוד ב-1978/9. תרגיל דיפלומטי מקובל, שניתן היה גם לצפותו. הצעתי ברצינות למחצה שישקול לשאול אותם היהיו (חלקם) מוכנים לומר בסופו של לוב מה שהם לוחשים באוזניים שונות.

ב. אוקלי הממונה על הלחימה בטרור, שאותו בירכתי לצעדים שנקטו, אמר כי תידרך עתה אנשי עסקים ואמר שבעתיד לא יוכלו אמריקנים בלוב להיות ערובה"ארה"ב, כיוון ששהותם תהיה בלתי חוקית. ^{מסרבי היה צורך לשכנע סקפטיקנים שזהו הצעד הנכון, הוא כמובן משוכנע} בכך ואין זו לדעתו הפעולה האחרונה. מסר עוד כי וייטהד ייצא לאירופה לקראת סוף החודש לשכנוע בעלות הברית, כמו כן פועלים לחקיקה שתאפשר סילוק הלובים (רבבה במספר) הנמצאים בארה"ב.

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חדרון דובר מחמי"ד ליום 8 - יאנו. 8 - WEDNESDAY

Q Okay. On the subject of economic sanctions against Libya, has the State Department been able to find any country, any government, which supports the American decision?

MR. KALB: How about 202-647-5021?

Q Well, Bernie --

MR. KALB: I do have something for you, obviously. You're a little too quick or I'm a little too slow. But be that as it may, let me talk about European reactions for a second. The Europeans have suffered perhaps more than most as a result of terrorism supported by Libya. More Europeans than Americans were killed in Rome and Vienna. There were more European than American passengers aboard the Egypt Air flight hijacked to Malta. We hope that our European allies will agree with us that measures such as those we have just announced must be taken to restrain Qaddafi.

The cost of Qaddafi's support for terrorism goes beyond innocent victims. European and Middle Eastern countries have lost what is estimated to be more than one billion dollars in tourism this year alone. Countries everywhere are spending millions of dollars in added security costs. We probably will never know the full extent of investment opportunities lost because of terrorism.

We are communicating the President's message to European and other concerned governments. We are asking their cooperation in our efforts to deal with this problem, and we look forward to hearing from them. There has been considerable cooperation on combatting international terrorism already. There is a much better exchange of information on terrorism and a more coordinated approach on dealing with terrorism incidents. We succeeded late last year for the first time in obtaining unanimous support in the United Nations General Assembly for a resolution condemning terrorism.

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In summary, it is not primarily a question of getting others to recognize the seriousness of the terrorism threat. It's more a question of bringing about the most effective means of combatting international terrorism. Qaddafi and others who support terrorism are going to have to be brought to recognize that the civilized world simply will not accept such behavior. There will be a price they must pay, and the price will increasingly become higher if support for terrorism is not eliminated.

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We are engaged in a long-term process. As Prime Minister Craxi's recent statement indicates, the thinking of others is undergoing change. We think they are realizing that additional steps to counter terrorism is in their own self-interest and in the interest of the world community as a whole.

Q A copy of that?

MR. KALB: A copy of that, yes.

Q In answer to my specific question, I take that to be a no. that you have no direct evidence of any government coming forward so far to support you?

MR. KALB: Let me say this. Diplomatic contacts are in progress. At this particular point I am unable to be specific. Certainly the intent of the new sanctions is clear: to end virtually all direct economic activities between the United States or US nationals and Libya as a means of inducing a change in the Qaddafi regime's unacceptable policies. We look forward to other governments joining us in similar measures. We also are encouraging improved security efforts and to continue improvements in intelligence-gathering and sharing.

W Bernie --

MR. KALB: Just a second. Somebody here.

Q I was gonna ask, what makes you think this sort of sanction will change Qaddafi's behavior? None of the earlier

MR. KALB: Well, I think that you want to keep in mind that there has been an escalation on the part of the US response in combatting Qaddafi's terrorism. It would be a very serious mistake to misread our determination to confront international terrorism. This administration requires that any response to international terrorism be appropriate, measured and focused. What the President announced meets that requirement.

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We are on a graduated course of action designed to convince Qaddafi that his support for terrorism is not cost-free. We want him to rethink and terminate his support for terrorism. What the President announced may not be a final response. If Qaddafi continues his involvement in international terrorism, we are prepared to consider additional measures. Libya will be affected by the steps the President announced. The impact will of course be even greater if others, who have also suffered as a result of Qaddafi's support for terrorism, take similar actions. For our part, we will press forward regardless.

Q Bernie, can I just ask you --

MR. KALB: Can I --

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Q Is Mr. Whitehead going to Europe to discuss this with the allies?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you at this time, Bern, on that question. The question, if you did not hear it, was, "Would Mr. Whitehead be going to Europe."

Q Bernie?

MR. KALB: Barbara.

Q Is it fair to ask you, when you say that this is a graduated course of action, we're prepared to consider additional means, that you're saying that now that virtually we've cut off all diplomatic ties and all economic ties, that we're talking about some kind of military option as a final end?

MR. KALB: I think that I cannot go beyond what I said. I don't think anybody has been drawn into being specific in reply to that question. And I, too, shall leave it open.

Q Bernie, do you have any comment --

MR. KALB: Just a second.

Q Just a follow-up on the thing on Europe.

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MR. KALB: Well -- all right. Jeff, do you defer?

Q No, I don't. The question is very simple.

MR. KALB: You two go out in the other room and sort it out.

Q Okay. Jim asked you twice. I want to try a different way. Would we be wrong to conclude that there was no spontaneous reaction of support from any nation in the world to the President's declarations of last night?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you on that. The conclusions will have to be your own.

Q Do you have any comment on this specific statement coming out from the West German Cabinet, saying that they are against the sanctions made by President Reagan?

MR. KALB: I think that I would simply say that the President, as he set forth the case for US actions to combat Qaddafi's terrorism, will simply have to speak for themselves. I think the point has been made that increasingly there is a rising sense of public opinion outrage in different parts of the world about terrorism. We saw Rome, we saw Vienna recently. And there will be one would believe, a recognition that it is in a country's own self-interest to take such actions. Already, as I think I've noted, such actions have been taken in increased security operations at airports,

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in intelligence gathering and in other anti-terrorist actions so that there has been a response. We are now calling, as I just did a moment ago, to expand this to a more global international level.

Q Will a country's reponse to our request for sanctions against Libya affect US relations with that country?

MR. KALB: I have nothing to share on that. We would look forward to getting a variety of positive reactions to the President's call.

Q Is there any meeting of Arab ambassadors with any officials today in the State Department?

MR. KALB: Let me check that for you. I think there is such a meeting but let me find out about that and get back to you at the conclusion of the meeting or perhaps somebody could check that now.

Q Bernie, do we think that nations who do not go along with us are irresponsible?

MR. KALB: I'm not going to make any such judgments. What I have set forth is the rationale, the justification and the strategy that is employed by the administration at this time, coupled with a variety of statements that I have just read you and that is simply where I'm going to have to leave it.

Q First off, a State Department official said last week that among the estimated 1,000 to 1,500 Americans in Libya, one category and perhaps the largest category involves people who are spouses or dependents of Libyan citizens and, who, in some cases, have dual nationality. Are they covered by the President's order to leave?

MR. KALB: I can't be specific and I think I'm going to have to refer you, in this particular case, to Commerce who will be one of the major implementers of the program. I'm prepared, if anybody would like to, to run through those numbers again, if anybody needs them and the breakdown of dependents.

Q Yes.

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MR. KALB: I think, as Chuck indicated the other day, that we do, in fact, have no firm figures on the American population inside Libya, that the best estimate that we're working with is in the neighborhood of about 1,000 to 1,500. The belief here is that this statistic can essentially be broken down into three different categories -- dependents of Libyans, employed American nationals and dependents of those employees. As you know, there is no American embassy in Libya at which American citizens can register and that is one of the reasons why Americans should not travel to Libya and as a result of there being no US embassy, as I noted, we have no firm figures on how many people may be in each of the three generalized categories I itemized.

However, the belief here is that most of those employed in Libya work for Libyan or third-country firms, not American firms. Many

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others are dependent of Libyans and permanently reside in Libya with their families. That's about the best I can do on statistics.

Q You don't know about whether the economic --

MR. KALB: Just one second. (To staff.) Do you have a time on that? Can we get a time on that? I've got a note without a time in response to your question

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that Ambassador Murphy will be meeting with Arab ambassadors this afternoon. It's now 1:20 -- my guess it's sort of mid-afternoon and, if we can, we will share that information with you. I also have a superfluous note here that says there are no details on the agenda.

Q My second question -- also, can you tell us the order forbidding American firms to trade or otherwise do business with Libya -- does this apply, do you know, to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms?

MR. KALB: That's a Treasury address that I'm going to refer you to. Try, as I did, my legal qualifications over night leave a lot to be desired, and I think if you want the hard and most specific and complete answers, it would in fact be best to hustle off to Treasury. John?

Q I remember when Cy Vance chased around western Europe during -- seeking economic sanctions against Iran, there was an organized effort to get European support. Was there any effort here this time prior to the President's decision to enlist support of the west Europeans?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything in detail. Certainly there have been ongoing conversations on the whole subject of terrorism, with a variety -- all of our allies obviously. And it has been no secret as to the administration's feeling on this particular issue.

Q But do you know whether they've been specifically asked to impose sanctions of their own?

MR. KALB: I think I will have to refer you to what I said earlier on, and I did agree to make a copy of the statement available to you.

Q Let me ask one other question. The President seemed to be alluding to some conversation with the Soviet government over Libya last night. Do you have anything more on that?

MR. KALB: Nothing really, other than the fact that international terrorism has been discussed with the Soviet Union. I figure that is sort of a headline, but I think that I am not in a position, obviously, to provide the minutes of the meeting.

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Q Well, was he possibly alluding to any kind of a direct communication between himself and Mr. Gorbachev over this?

MR. KALB: I can't help you, John. Don't have anything on that.

Q Last night the President said there had been 126 instances in which terrorism had been thwarted. Could you spell out what some of these were, please?

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MR. KALB: Well, I cannot run through an itemized list for you because I simply don't have it. But we do have some information here, and let me share that with you if I may. A number of potential terrorist attacks planned against us have been thwarted during the past year. The figures include the 23 that FBI Director Webster recently said had been prevented in the United States. The others were overseas. They reflect the international effort against terrorism in that many of them were actions by other governments with which we cooperate. Improved physical security and better intelligence also contributed to these successes.

Obviously, we cannot divulge too much about our successes or about where and why the terrorists failed. This would give the enemy our gameplan and the means to overcome our defenses. However, there are several illustrative incidents that can be cited, not all of which were directed against the United States. Now let me do that for you.

The Belgian police last week broke up an apparent attempt to attack the Brussels airport. Shortly after the Achille Lauro incident, Italian police arrested two potential terrorists who flew in from Baghdad with sophisticated explosives in their suitcases.

There have been recent hijacking plots against American and other planes at western European airports for which warnings were received prompting increased security measures. The hijacking attempts did not take place.

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Last fall, the Italian government prevented a group of Shiite terrorists from blowing up our embassy in Rome and arrested the terrorists. Our ambassador and embassy in Colombia avoided several specific terrorist attacks during the past summer, including a bomb attack that was stopped short of the embassy and several bombs destined for U.S. business concerns were located before they could explode.

We have preempted several specific plans to bomb the embassy residence in Beirut and assassinate or kidnap the ambassador and other senior officials. We detected and diffused a large car bomb which would have caused dozens of casualties at a U.S. and NATO training facility at Overamago (?) in West Germany. The United Kingdom avoided a series of Britentite (?) bombings and arrested 14 IRA terrorists in June, and that is the list that I have at this particular moment.

Q Bernie, can we assume that we are determined to force a change in the pattern of behavior of Colonel Gaddafi, and that change is not forthcoming by other means that we're prepared to go into military action to make it come?

MR. KALB: I have answered that question, and that question has been answered in a variety of ways during the past week or so. I understand the question, and I'm sure you understand my lack of a reply. To flush out a little on my answer a moment ago about the abandonment of terrorism, let me put the actions that the President announced last night in this context: that what has been decided is, as I noted earlier, a graduated course of action designed to convince Gaddafi that his support for terrorism is not cost-free. We want him to rethink and terminate his support for terrorism. We have not foreclosed any options.

~~The President said last night -- I am not going to make any comment as to whether we have other actions in mind or what might be done. I think that Mr. Gaddafi would be very happy if I did answer such a question, but I am not interested in making him happy.~~

Q -- on the part of Gaddafi. Are you saying, in other words, to expel Abu Nidal and his group would be satisfactory to the United States?

MR. KALB: I have no way of giving you specifications about what would meet what I just outlined here: rethink and terminate his support for terrorism. I think you can extrapolate on your own. I am not in the position to set forth specifics.

Q -- by the Europeans to support or not support the US economic sanctions have some bearing on what the US does next?

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Q Do you have the President's comments on Mr. Veliotos' resignation or when you expect the announcement of the new ambassador to Egypt?

MR. KALB: Did all of you get what was around yesterday on people calling about what was said on Nick Veliotos, that we regret that Ambassador Veliotos will be leaving, that after 31 highly distinguished years in the foreign service of the United States, he has elected to take on a new challenge in the private sector. He is one of our most experienced and effective diplomats and he will be missed. Insofar as the story that I have read about an alleged shouted exchange, I raised that with the Secretary this morning and he told me that there is absolutely no substance, no reality whatsoever to any allegation of a, quote, "shouted exchange." As a matter of fact, the Secretary talked about his own great admiration for Ambassador Veliotos and I would imagine that if he were to shout about anything, he would shout for Nick Veliotos to remain as an ambassador of the United States.

Q Anything about how shouts with Mr. Alvez (?) in Cairo?

MR. KALB: Anything about shouts with Mr. Alvez in Cairo? I refer you to Mr. Alvez.

Q Was there any kind of an Egyptian request of this government for Mr. Veliotos either to be recalled or denied agreement?

MR. KALB: I read the story about the shouted exchange. I have just held the best burial service I can for it. I'm going to leave it right there.

Q Bernie, I just want to go back again to the sanctions for one moment. You said that you expected a variety of positive responses from Europe. Most of the European allies have said that and they agreed very much with the United States in its fight against terrorism, but they don't believe that the sanctions are the most effective ways to deal with Qaddafi. Is it logical to assume from that then that the kind of positive responses that Europe will be bringing, things that are closer cooperation once again on measures other than economic sanctions?

MR. KALB: I think to some degree that I've answered that question, noting steps that have already been taken in the part of enhanced security and enhanced intelligence gathering and an increasing recognition that as terrorism comes to one's country's airport, there is recognition that something has to be done.

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Q But I guess what I'm asking bluntly, Bernie, is whether those kinds of things are expected to increase further rather than for us to get some kind of broad sweeping agreement from the allies to implement economic sanctions which they don't think work?

MR. KALB: I cannot make any sort of prediction, if you're talking about a broad -- no, I have no way of forecasting the immediate future.

Q You said you wanted Qaddafi to rethink his support of international terrorism, that it would be costly --

MR. KALB: Say that -- yeah.

Q How would you say it would be costly for him in the absence of an effective boycott on Libya?

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MR. KALB: The United States has taken its position, the announcements made by the President yesterday about the course of action that this administration will follow. The action will have some impact, but there will be these diplomatic efforts made on behalf of the United States to see what can be done to rally and recruit support on the part of other countries to take steps that would tend to isolate Qaddafi and combat international terrorism.

Q Bernie, a few days ago from that podium, Chuck outlined the specifics of the law that prevents Americans from traveling to Libya, specifically that passport restriction and he ticked off four areas, four kinds of people who are given permission under that law. In light of the President's announcement, has any of that changed are all four of those categories still open for applications for permission to go? The President made reference to humanitarian workers. He did make reference to people who can come and go in order to implement the President's order and so on. In a sense, what I'm asking is, will there still be permission granted to national interests, humanitarian workers, Red Cross and the other categories?

MR. KALB: What I have by way of specifics -- I recognize you're talking about the original crackdown on passports of several years ago. As far as the Executive Order that was signed yesterday by the President, what I have is that it bans all transactions involving travel by US citizens to Libya, except for bona fide professional journalists or transactions necessary to bring about the US citizen departure from Libya.

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This ban, together with the ban on business activities, which motivates much of the US citizen presence in Libya, should cut down the American presence in Libya.

Q Bernie, will any individuals who are currently in Libya -- Americans who are currently in Libya -- who have not used their passports for travel to Libya, be subject to punishment under the President's new order?

MR. KALB: The law bans transactions, economic transactions in Libya. And Americans who are there are affected by this law, obviously, which bans economic transactions.

Q How will you know Americans were in Libya? How will you prosecute? How will you enforce? If the passports aren't stamped, isn't this just a bluff?

MR. KALB: Well, I think at a backgrounder that many of you at yesterday, the specifications of the law and the consequences the law were set forth, and we could get that for you.

Q That isn't my question, though.

MR. KALB: All right. Were you at the briefing?

Q No. But my question goes specifically to the absence of stamp in the passport. If the passport isn't stamped, and that has become the practice, how will the US government prosecute those Americans who violate the law? How will you know?

MR. KALB: I will have to refer you to the lawyers on that. Let me go over here, please, Bern.

Q So far we have had very little support from our European allies to this economic boycott of Libya. How prepared, how ready are we to go at it alone in a further escalation if we're receiving no support at this moment?

MR. KALB: I think in one way or another I have sought someone or other to respond to your question. And if I haven't, I've got nothing to add beyond that.

Q I've got two summation type questions I'd like to know.

MR. KALB: Two kind of what?

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מל:

Q Summation type questions. One, can you just state why, given the fact that sanctions were first initiated against Libya in 1981 by this administration, and there have been subsequent ones, why when there was this latest episode, and spokesmen here and at the White House specifically raised the possibility of military options last week, there was no -- the decision was taken to again begin an escalation process rather than just go, as Mr. McFarlane suggested on Sunday, to a more violent response?

MR. KALB: I did respond to that before, Bernie, making it a point that the administration is on a graduated, on a graduated course of action designed to convince Gaddafi that his way is not the way. I understand what you're saying, but you're inviting me to essentially share the minutes, and I can't do that with you.

Q All right, the second question is, again, if you're trying to in a sense deprive Gaddafi of American economic expertise, etc. why was there no effort to bring into the sanctions the subsidiaries of the American companies?

MR. KALB: I'm gonna have to refer you to Treasury on that, and to Commerce as well --

Q -- told us specifically yesterday at the backgrounder that there was, that subsidiaries are exempt from these regulations.

MR. KALB: Well, I don't want to amplify on that, but it's my understanding that the responses will be available in greater detail than I obviously have here at Commerce, and you might give that a try. Jean?

Q Why hasn't the administration decided to go ahead and put a reward on Abu Nidal's head?

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אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפייא, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רובה"מ, לעי"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קטי"ח
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 8, 1985

EDITORIALS

WASH. TIMES-8/1-"Backsliding On Terrorism" Reagan is the prime ballerina of anti-terrorism rhetoric, but when it comes to doing something about it, he displays a pronounced limp. While Reagan talks sanctions, our allies turn the other cheek, undermining the effect. To be effective the US, either alone or in concert with Israel, must move militarily. It would make rare good sense for the US to take out the 15 or 20 terrorist camps in Libya that American intelligence is said to have identified. Economic sanctions, are of dubious utility, given the tepid disposition of our allies. Political measures are even more dubious utility, given the tepid disposition of our allies. Political measures are even more dubious. Which leaves retaliation by force, and the sooner the better. What must not be done is to let these crimes go unpunished.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Jets Fly Over Beirut

WASH. POST-(Wires)- Sonic booms rocked Beirut as two Israeli war-planes flew over the city, dropping thermal balloons to deflect heat-seeking missiles, but Lebanese military sources denied a report that Syrian troops had fired missiles at the planes. Israel said its "planes in operation over Lebanon were not bothered by an enemy," but it said that guerrillas in the Bekaa could have fired small missiles that the pilots did not notice.

Iraq Refuses To Extradite Abbas To US

***WASH. TIMES-Kritzberg-Iraq has refused to extradite Abbas. The Reagan administration apparently decided not to publicize the rejection to maintain the momentum of its bid to improve relations with Iraq. In an interview, Ambassador Rosenne said that "they (the US) asked for the extradition of Abbas. They asked Italy, Yugoslavia and Iraq, but it was denied." He also said, "Those who gave a standing ovation to Arafat and did what they did when Israel acted against terror" bore responsibility for the current worldwide wave of terror. The US he said, was doing all it could in the war against terrorism. "What is not publicized are preventive acts that have taken place," he added. The, absence of publicity, he said, was "for obvious reasons."

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Sinai Slaying Figure Found Hanged In Cell

WASH, POST-Bartholet-The policeman convicted of slaying seven Israeli tourists in the Sinai on Oct. 5 was pronounced dead in his hospital cell, where he was found hanging from the bars of a window. The official did not specify whether Suleiman Khater, had committed suicide, apparently leaving the matter to an autopsy that is said would be performed.

US Backs Israel In Agression, Chief Of Islamic Group Says

BOSTON GLOBE-(AP)-The chief executive of an Islamic organization whose support Libya seeks against alleged US and Israeli threats of attack said yesterday that Israel was engaged in aggression with full American support. The official, Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada of Pakistan, secretary general of the 45 nation Islamic Conference organization, said that "Israeli aggression" had the "unquestioning support and unlimited economic and military assistance of the US."

President Imposes Boycott On Business With Libya

WASH. POST-Oberdorfer & Ottaway-The new sanctions, the latest in a series of anti-Libyan measures dating to 1981, are intended to stop all American economic activity with Libya and bring all Americans home, officials said. The actions, they said, were necessary to make the regime of Qaddafi pay a price for its support of international terrorism and render it "a pariah" among nations. Reagan last night acknowledged the difficulties of getting unified action against Libya.

Libyans Hurrying Deployment Of Missiles, US Officials Say

WASH. POST-Hiatt-Soviet made SA5 antiaircraft missiles being deployed in Libya are likely to be operational this month, far sooner than US officials first believed, and another shipment of the long range missiles may recently have reached the North African country, US officials said yesterday. Although US officials still believe that the SA5s will not be fully operational with their component radars soon, the Libyans appear to be "jury rigging" the missiles with less capable radars, they said.

British Dubious About Sanctions

WASH. POST-DeYound-British officials said today they have received no formal request from the Reagan administration to impose economic sanctions against Libya, and repeated the government's belief that such measures are ineffective and often counterproductive. "We are not very confident sanctions would have much effect" on Qaddafi, "or anybody else," said an

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official involved in this country's antiterrorism strategy. "They are a very blunt instrument."

Soviet-PLO Talks Seen Indication Of Warming Ties

WASH. POST-Bohlen-The PLO's chief foreign affairs official left the Soviet Union today after preparing the way for a visit next month by Arafat. Kaddoumi's official three day visit was described by one western diplomat as a "significant" development in Soviet relations with Arafat, who had been criticized there for his agreement last year with Jordan to work jointly toward peace with Israel. Tass described the talks as having taken place in "a friendly and businesslike" atmosphere.

Blunt Spoken US Envoy To Egypt Is Retiring

WASH. POST-Goshko-Veliotes is retiring from the Foreign Service, the State Dept. said yesterday. Department officials said Veliotes, will be president of the New York based Association of American Publishers. He became ambassador to Egypt in Oct. 1983. The AP quoted an unidentified non-Mideast diplomat yesterday as saying Veliotes was forced out as part of the effort to smooth relations with Cairo and engaged in a "shouting match" when Shultz wanted him to return here for consultations.

Austria Says It Might Join Sanctions On Country Shown To Back Terrorists

PHIL. INQUIRER(Wires)-Austria said yesterday that it would consider joining in sanctions against any country shown to have backed the recent attack. The Austrian govt. was more open to the suggestion of economic sanctions against Libya. Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz said his nation did not accept the principle of friendly relations with states that supported terrorists capable of actions such as the Vienna attack. He added, however, that there was no solid evidence linking Libya with the assault.

Bonn Scores Politician For Remark About Jews

WASH. TIMES-(Reuters)-West German govt. and opposition politicians yesterday joined in angry attacks on a Bavarian right winger who said Jews always seemed quick to appear when there was money about. But Hermann Fellner said he stood by his comments and that it was time Jews showed more sensitivity towards the feelings of Germans. Mr. Fellner sparked off the controversy in an interview in which he criticized a demand by Jewish leaders that the giant Flick concern, recently sold to the Deutsche Bank, should pay compensation to slave laborers it employed in the Nazi era.

FBI Fearing Terror, Monitors Some Libyans In Us

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PHIL. INQUIRER-Mulvaney-The FBI has been reviewing the activities of about half the 6,500 Libyan nationals in the US, suspecting that there could be terrorist units hidden among them. FBI and intelligence officials say privately that they have found two such units in the last two years, one allegedly run by a Libyan diplomat based at the UN.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on what Reagan would announce at his national press conference concerning sanctions against Libya. The resignation of John Block (Secretary of Agriculture) was discussed, etc.

On CBS, there was a report by David Martin that Saudi Arabia complained that Israeli planes flew over Saudi territory and that the Saudi govt. perceived this as preparation for an attack on terrorist camps in Yemen. There was also another report by Deborah Potter on the resignation of Veliotis. She reported that he was asked to leave his post in Egypt because the Egyptian govt. was upset with his response to the Achille Lauro affair and that he was far too outspoken.

NIGHTLINE

The topic of last night's show was on Libya and terrorism. The guests were Ambassador Meir Rosenne, Lord Chalfont and the Iranian Ambassador to the UN - Dr. Said Ragaie-Khorassani. Ambassador Rosenne praised the actions of the US govt. and pointed out the need of acting in concert and for strong international cooperation, including Europe. He said that many nations have to combat the problem of terrorism and that it is not just a problem of the US. He reacted sharply to the Iranian ambassador and pointed out the fact of Iran's involvement in terrorist acts. He said that no cause can rationalize, let alone justify, the cold-blooded murder of an 11 year old schoolgirl.

The Iranian ambassador attacked Reagan and said that US measures that were taken against Libya were only to save face and that it will not work because Europe will not cooperate. He also said that he believes that terrorism will rise and the source of terrorism is Israel and the outstanding Palestinian problem that has yet to be resolved. He said that the US is suffering from the "devil Israel."

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מלך

Lord Chalfont praised Reagan and the US sanctions and urged other European nations to rise up to the occasion and to follow suit. He said that international terrorism is a menace to mankind and that something must be done about it through concerted efforts with many nations playing a role.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

להלן הצו שהוצא ע"י הנשיא קייגן לגבי לוב.

עחובח

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR WIRE TRANSMISSION
AND RELEASE AT 8:00 pm EST
TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1986

January 7, 1986

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PROHIBITING TRADE AND CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING LIBYA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), sections 504 and 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-83), section 1114 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1514), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Libya constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this Order:

- (a) The import into the United States of any goods or services of Libyan origin, other than publications and materials imported for news publications or news broadcast dissemination;
- (b) The export to Libya of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information) or services from the United States, except publications and donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;
- (c) Any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Libya; the provision of transportation to or from the United States by any Libyan person or any vessel or aircraft of Libyan registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under the Federal Aviation Act of any transportation by air which includes any stop in Libya;
- (d) The purchase by any United States person of goods for export from Libya to any country;

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(e) The performance by any United States person of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Libya;

(f) The grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Libya, its instrumentalities and controlled entities;

(g) Any transaction by a United States person relating to travel by any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to Libya, or to activities by any such person within Libya, after the date of this Order, other than transactions necessary to effect such person's departure from Libya, to perform acts permitted until February 1, 1986, by Section 3 of this Order, or travel for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a newsgathering organization; and

(h) Any transaction by any United States person which evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, any of the prohibitions set forth in this Order.

For purposes of this Order, the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States or any person in the United States.

Sec. 2. In light of the prohibition in Section 1(a) of this Order, section 251 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1881), and section 126 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2136) will have no effect with respect to Libya.

Sec. 3. This Order is effective immediately, except that the prohibitions set forth in Section 1(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall apply as of 12:01 a.m. Eastern Standard Time, February 1, 1986.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value by any United States person to the Government of Libya, its instrumentalities and controlled entities, or to any Libyan national or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Libya or Libyan nationals. The Secretary may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal government. All agencies of the United States government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this Order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this Order.

This Order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מצפ"א. מאו"ר

בקור מונדייל

א. מונדייל מוכן לשקול הארכת ביקורו ביום אחד, אם הדבר יאפשר פגישה עם ראש הממשלה. בכל מקרה הוא יקבע עם פנ -אם אפשרות חזרה או ביום ו' או בשבת בהתאם להתפתחות ביקורו ויחליט עליו סופית בארץ.

ב. מונדייל השיב בשלילה לבקשת לשכת המסחר. הוא גם אינו מעוניין במסיבת עיתונאים אולם הוא מוכן להעניק ראיון לטלוויזיה (מוקד, יומן השבוע או תוכנית ראיונות מכובדת). אנא, בררו האפשרות.

ג. הוא אינו מעוניין בסיוור במרכבה, אך מאד מעוניין אם אפשר בסיוור בצפון, אם ניתן בהליקופטר, ולעצור בקבוץ גשר לארוחת צהרים.

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אל - : מצפ"א

משיחה עם ווילקוקס ג-6.1.

שב והעלה את נושא תהליך השלום. אמר שלמרות שרשמית הם מצפים לתשובה ירדנית כדי להמשיך, הרי שלדעתו, חבל מאד שישראל משאירה את היוזמה לדבר כה חיוני לישראל כמו השלום לרצונו הטוב של הצד השני. חוסיין עצמו חלש וכמעט חסר אונים. הוא מרגיש שארה"ב, ע"י אי - אישור עסקת הנשק בגדה בברית בת עשרות שנים, חרף היותו מתון ופרו ערבי. הליכתו לסוריה היא לחפש מנוף נגד ערפאת ומשען נגד חולשתו, אין בידי ווילקוקס פריטים על הפגישות חוסיין - ערפאת אך חוסיין בוודאי מעוניין בשלום ומנסה למצוא פרצה שדרכה יוכל להגשימו

לדעת ווילקוקס על ישראל לנקוט בצעדים חד צדדיים דוגמת זאפר אל מצרי בשכט (הוא לא ידע על דברי אל מצרי לתומאס פרידמן ב- 15.1.5). לדבריו, על ישראל אף להרחיק לכת עוד יותר ולחזור לתוכנית דיין.

ווילקוקס אמר עוד שלדעתו ההתנחלויות ביו"ש מהוות מכשול כי הן גוזלות אוצרות המים המעטים ומונעים מערביי יו"ש מלפתח חקלאותם, כן ק בל שמרבית אדמת יו"ש עברה בעלות וערביי יו"ש מנועים מלעבדה.

עניתי כמתבקש. ווילקוקס מגיע כנראה במרץ ארצה (אם לא יקוצצו תקציבי הנסיעות) ומוצע לדאוג שיסייר ביו"ש על מנת להיווכח בעצמו. אינני יודע באיזה מידה דברים אלה הינם הגיגיו של ווילקוקס עצמו או הלכי רוח באגף.

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שגרירות ישראל - ורשינגטון

אל:

המשרד

המשרד

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File 1/13

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, ממ"ד

להלן להלן מסיבת העתונאים של חנסיא רייגן אתמול (7.1).

תחנות

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 7, 1986

NEWS CONFERENCE

BY

THE PRESIDENT

The East Room

8:00 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: I have an opening statement.

On December 27th, terrorists, as we know, attacked Rome and Vietnam * International Airports. It was the latest in a series of atrocities which have shocked the conscience of the world.

It's clear that the responsibility of these latest attacks lies squarely with the terrorist known as Abu Nidal and his organization. The number of his victims increased by nineteen, among them five Americans including Natasha Simpson, an eleven year-old girl. Many others from around the world were wounded. And we shall make every effort to bring Abu Nidal and other terrorists to justice.

But these murderers could not carry out their crimes without the sanctuary and support provided by regimes such as Colonel Qaddafi's in Libya. Qaddafi's longstanding involvement in terrorism is well documented, and there's irrefutable evidence of his role in these attacks. The Rome and Vienna murders are only the latest in a series of brutal terrorist acts committed with Qaddafi's backing.

Qaddafi and other Libyan officials have publicly admitted that the Libyan government has abetted and supported the notorious Abu Nidal terrorist group which was directly responsible for the Rome and Vienna attacks. Qaddafi called them, "heroic actions." I call them criminal outrages by an outlaw regime.

By providing material support to terrorist groups which attack U.S. citizens, Libya has engaged in armed aggression against the United States under established principles of international law, just as if he had used its own armed forces.

We've urged repeatedly that the world community act decisively and in concert to exact from Qaddafi a high price for his support and encouragement of terrorism. The United States has already taken a series of steps to curtail most direct trade between our two countries while encouraging our friends to do likewise. Terrorists, and those who harbor them, must be denied sympathy, safe haven, and support.

In light of this latest evidence of Libya's growing role in international terrorism, it is clear that steps taken so far have not been sufficient. Tougher, more comprehensive measures are required by the international community. Accordingly, I signed today an Executive Order stating that the policies and actions of the government of Libya constitute a threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Congress has been notified of my decision. Under the authority vested in me by the

* Vienna

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constitution and the laws of the United States, I've taken measures to end virtually all direct economic activities between the United States or U.S. nationals and Libya. These measures, some of which take effect immediately and others no later than February 1st, impose a total ban on direct imports and export trade with Libya, except for humanitarian purposes. They prohibit commercial contracts and other transactions with Libya, including travel-related activities other than those needed for journalism or to carry out this order. I call on all Americans in Libya to leave immediately. Those who violate these orders should know that they will be subject to appropriate penalties upon their return to the United States. Let the government of Libya understand that it is fully responsible for the welfare of those Americans still in Libya, and that Libya will be held accountable for any attempt to harm them or restrict their freedom to depart.

Our differences are not with the people of Libya, but with Colonel Qaddafi and his regime. We've taken these steps after such reflection and in full awareness of the economic consequences which the United States stands to incur as a result. Civilized nations cannot continue to tolerate in the name of material gain and self-interest, the murder of innocents. Qaddafi deserves to be treated as a pariah in the world community. We call on our friends in Western Europe and elsewhere to join with us in isolating him. Americans will not understand other nations moving into Libya to take commercial advantage of our departure. We will consult with all our key allies to pursue the goal of broader cooperation.

Italy's Prime Minister Craxi, in whose country one of the recent attacks occurred, properly emphasized the necessity not only of coping with terrorists, but identifying "those states that guarantee terrorist protection and the possibility to arm and organize themselves to carry out their bloody raids". Qaddafi's Libya is such a nation and we call upon other nations to join us in denying the normal economic and diplomatic privileges of the civilized world.

If these steps do not end Qaddafi's terrorism, I promise you that further steps will be taken. And thank you and that concludes my statement. But, wait -- before taking your questions, let me extend a warm welcome back to one of your colleagues, Sarah McClendon. Sarah's been absent for awhile, but she's back now and I'm delighted. Sarah is a true Washington institution -- seen a lot of history that she's covered aggressively and fairly. Sarah has kept several of my predecessors -- eight

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Presidents in all — and me — on our toes over the years, and I'm truly honored that she shows tonight for her first public appearance. But I had a feeling she wouldn't miss this. So, you see, it's not that we haven't been holding press conferences, I was just waiting for Sarah to come back. (Laughter.) And in honor of her return, I'd like to offer Sarah the first question. Don't worry, Mike, you'll get the second one.

Sarah.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. That was very nice of you and I appreciate it. Sir, I want to call your attention to a real problem we've got in this country today. The hospitals and the doctors are sending the elderly sick home too soon before they're really ready to go and that makes a burden on their families. Now, this all seems to be based on the Medicare payment formula and I know that there's a fear across the land from Gramm-Rudman for fear that the Medicare payments may be reduced further. I wonder if you can't have your experts make a solution to this.

THE PRESIDENT: We have been -- Sarah, I can't tell you what the final decision has been on this. We have been looking at this entire program -- things that can be done and should be done and also the possibility we're looking at as to whether we can't find something to take care of catastrophic illnesses. I tried to do this when I was Governor in California and I couldn't get any public interest in it at all. I guess everyone has a feeling it'll never happen to them.

But, we are looking at this and as to what we can do with regard to some of the problems that have arisen because, as you know, the program has expanded in cost greatly. Medical care and -- well, health care, generally, has been one of the highest factors in the increase in inflation. So, I promise you, we're looking at it.

Q Well, sorry. Has anyone ever thought about the fact that Canada gets her medical care with a little extra taxation but practically free? Why couldn't we start something like that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're looking for answers, all right?

Mike?

Q Mr. President, you said in your opening statement that there is irrefutable evidence that Colonel Qaddafi was involved in the airport attacks. The European allies seem less convinced. What proof is there of Qaddafi's involvement in those attacks?

THE PRESIDENT: Mike, the only thing I can say in answering that question -- and I can't do all that you would like to do because there are things that should not be revealed. But I can assure you that we have the evidence -- we have the evidence of the amount of training that has been given. That, too, he has denied. I don't think he's capable of telling the truth

about these things. But we do know -- we know the location of training camps for terrorists and we also know that Abu Nidal has more or less moved his headquarters there into Libya. So we speak with confidence. And I would like to remind you that when these -- in the first moments or days or hours following these last two, he did openly praise them as heroic undertakings. And then very shortly -- along about the time that the Coral Sea was leaving Naples -- and it was only leaving because its leave time there was up -- but he suddenly decided that, no, he was distressed by these acts of terrorism. I think he was speaking more honestly the first time.

Q Mr. President, if I could just follow up for a moment -- you say that you could prove, that you have conclusive evidence that he, Colonel Qaddafi, is personally involved in those attacks that killed Natasha Simpson and the others?

THE PRESIDENT: We are satisfied that -- yes, his regime -- and I don't think that his regime is doing anything without his guidance.

Helen.

Q Mr. President, for some 40 years American Presidents have been confronted directly with the Middle East problems. You and your predecessors have often spoken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. My question, Mr. President, is how did Palestinians attain these rights? How do they rid themselves of foreign occupation? Should they emulate the U.S.-backed freedom fighters in Afghanistan, the Contras in Nicaragua? Or is there a peaceful way? And I'd like to follow up.

THE PRESIDENT: The peaceful way is the thing we've been trying to promote. Helen, the idea of peace between the Arab states and Israel. And we have emphasized from the very first that the problem of the Palestinians must be a part of any solution.

But I would also like to point out that the Palestinians -- virtually every Arab country has thousands and thousands of Palestinians. In fact, some of them, they're practically a majority of their population. So they are in a number of countries, and in many of these countries they are not made citizens of those countries. They're allowed to live there and so forth, but they don't have passports. They don't have all of the privileges that a citizen of the country would have. And there has to be a solution, particularly -- we're not talking about all of those; they seem to be content with where they're living -- but those that became refugees, the great refugee

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~~... in Lebanon. Those are the ones that are~~
~~literally people without a country, and we think there has to be a~~
~~solution found for them. The reason that we have not approved the~~
~~dealing with Arafat and that sect, the PLO, is because, how could~~
~~they sit in in a peace conference when they deny the right of Israel~~
~~to exist as a nation and have refused to endorse or support the -- or~~
~~accept the two resolutions, 442* and 238 of the United Nations?~~

Q -- Will Israel accept the existence of the
Palestinians, or will the United States continue to give Israel the
veto power over any Palestinian negotiating for their people?

THE PRESIDENT: No, and I don't think that they ask for
that. ~~There is -- and I would say this of any other country that~~
~~they are working with -- that you can't ask them to negotiate with~~
~~someone who is sitting on the opposite side of the table saying that~~
~~they start from the negotiating position that Israel doesn't have any~~
~~right to exist. And this is the main thing -- it's the reason why we~~
~~have not felt free to talk with an Arafat either -- until he gives up~~
~~that position.~~

Q Mr. President, you have said that your policy
towards terrorists is swift and effective retribution, and after the
Achille Lauro case you said "you can run but you can't hide." But
isn't this one more case where there is no retribution and where the
people behind the terrorism have in effect been able to hide?

THE PRESIDENT: Now you have mentioned the people behind
the terrorism. I'd like to point out that all this talk that there
has been about harse talk and no action and so forth -- could I recap
just a moment here?

Two of the great terrorist actions against the United
States took place in Lebanon, the bombing of our embassy and the
slaughter of our Marines there. But in both cases the perpetrators
of those acts died with the victims. They were suicide attacks.
Now, we have made every effort to try and establish, well, who -- who
brought these people there? They certainly can't be questioned. How
did they get there? Now we have had two more recent attacks. But in
these two attacks the perpetrators are either dead -- killed in the
scene -- or they are wounded and in hospitals under arrest.

But again, here is a better opportunity now. This was
something of a suicide attack, and Qaddafi himself has referred to
more suicide terrorist actions -- in other words, finding some poor
souls that are fanatic enough that they can be told that they've got
a free ride to heaven if they'll go out and give

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up their own lives to kill someone else, innocent people. The only actual case where there were terrorists, and there they were and we knew their location and where they were trying to go and we brought them down -- and that was the Achille Lauro case -- and turned them over to the Italians at their request, to what was their territory and their ship and they wanted to do the prosecuting. And they will be prosecuted.

We have -- I know it appears that we sit here and are not doing anything. I'd like to tell you something that we have done. We have actually recorded in the last year, and know, that we have aborted 126 terrorist missions. Now, I won't go any further and I'm not going to tell you how this was done. But in our intelligence and working with the other countries, we have been able to anticipate and, as I say, abort that many terrorist missions.

Q Sir, if I may follow up, what you seem to be saying is that in this particular case, in terms of going to the source, going after Abu Nidal or going after the Libyan training camps, it's basically going to be next time for a military strike. And I wonder, given your criteria, which are that there has to be a direct link between the terrorists and the target and that no innocent civilians can be hit, why should Muhamar Qaddafi or Abu Nidal believe you?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to talk beyond the action that we've taken here. I am not going to make any comment as to whether we have other actions in mind or what might be done. I think that Mr. Qaddafi would be very happy if I did answer such a question, but don't -- I'm not interested in making him happy.

Gary?

Q Mr. President, were any of these terrorist missions that you say the United States aborted in the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to comment on that or their location or anything further on it. I'm just going to assure you that we have the intelligence that led us to be able to do that. They weren't all in the United States, or I don't know how many. I haven't got the count before me right now.

Sam?

Q Mr. President, you signed a directive which would require a great number of government employees to take lie detector tests for security purposes. But when Secretary Shultz publicly complained, you changed your mind and cut back on that directive. And one of your aides said to reporters that you really hadn't understood what was in it when you signed it. My question is, did you understand it when you signed it originally, and if so, why did you change your mind?

THE PRESIDENT: If there was an aide that said anything of that kind, he wasn't an aide. (Laughter.)

Q He won't be tomorrow.

THE PRESIDENT: No. No, when Secretary Shultz came back, he had been accosted by the press in Europe and they were leading to believe that I had okayed virtually carte blanche the two and a half million federal employees subject to lie detector tests and they would be tested based on their personalities

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or their own personal lives and so forth. None of this was true. And the document I signed was not changed nor did I change my mind. I was able when the Secretary and I had a chance to talk when he came back to point out that what I had signed was a directive that was creating an investigative policy that we were -- I did not create it -- in that I asked for and was proposing that we come together on a policy for heading off espionage. And therefore, out of the thousands and thousands of employees, there is a very limited number that actually deal with classified material or could possibly be involved in this. And I recommended, among other things, that this be included as an investigatory tool in such investigations and it would be limited to what we were trying to find out -- espionage and whether to head it off or not. So, whoever was telling that -- and I've seen it and heard it and so forth. And I've sat there fidgeting in my chair because it wasn't true. That's what I signed and that's what is still signed.

Q Sir, Secretary Shultz made the point that he doesn't believe lie detector tests are accurate -- that often they catch people who are not guilty, and even let people who are guilty go. I take it you think they are accurate.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that it's a useful tool. I know that he does not have too high an opinion of them and I think that he was thinking also if you're going to have one of those in which you get into people's personal lives and so forth -- but also, there are others who have a greater confidence in them in such an investigation where you are directly going after a subject. One of the things that they've done and the record of polygraph tests throughout our land has proven, that they have been responsible for more confessions than anything actually proven there -- that the very nature of the test has led to a multitude of confessions of various crimes and so forth.

Bill?

Q Mr. President, the last time you asked the Europeans to take any sort of sanctions against any of the states which might be responsible for terrorist acts, you asked them to stop flying commercial flights into Beirut. The policy was not a notable success. The Europeans have proven extremely reluctant. Is there any reason for you to believe or for us to believe that things will be any different this time, simply because you are asking them, yet again?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. We're going to consult with them. I don't know that we're going to outright ask them. We're going to tell them what we're doing.

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They have told us and -- in the past that, well, the limited actions that we had taken against Libya earlier were rather ambiguous so we're just -- now we're taking some that are a little unambiguous and maybe that'll change some of their minds, maybe it won't. Some of them may have problems of their own in their own economies that are going to -- that's just going to render this nearly impossible. But we're going to consult and see how much cooperation we can get.

Q Well, sir, but if they can't do it, it severely curtails the effect of your sanctions. Doesn't it frustrate you?

THE PRESIDENT: It may be frustrating, but we're going to go on with what we think has to be done.

Yes?

Q Mr. President, how seriously do you take the threat of Mr. Qaddafi's that if there is some indication of Israeli or American military retaliations, that Washington, D.C. will become a target for hit squads?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I wish he was planning to do that himself. I'd be happy to welcome him. (Laughter.) But, no, I -- how can you not take seriously a man that has proven that he is as irrational as he is on things of this kind. I find he's not only a barbarian, but he's flaky. (Laughter.)

Gerald?

Q I have a domestic policy question, Mr. President. You seem to be one of the few people in your administration who seems to believe that you can have a three percent real growth in defense spending and still satisfy the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget amendment. If you are wrong, sir, are you willing to settle for less defense spending or will you eventually have to raise taxes to meet the bill?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the '87 budget -- as you know, in the budget resolution that was passed by the Congress itself, it called for a three percent real growth in defense spending and this is what we're incorporating in our '87 budget that we'll be coming forth with pretty soon.

Q But a lot of people say you have to raise taxes eventually. And you know, you said in 1982 that you wouldn't raise taxes and then you did. And you have said over the years that you wouldn't reduce Social Security benefits and you later changed your mind on that.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no. We had a bipartisan commission on Social Security. I have never thought that Social Security plays a part in the deficit. It doesn't because Social Security is supported by its own tax and that tax can't be used for anything else. So it's playing games to pretend that Social Security is a part of the budget and can affect the deficit. As a matter of fact, a previous President put it in the budget only because the bookkeeping in ink

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would look like the deficit was smaller if you could count as an asset the Social Security tax. Well, I think that's not playing fair with the people, so we've taken it out. But --

Q You're ruling out a tax increase under all circumstances?

THE PRESIDENT: Now, the tax increase -- let me just say here -- and the one that you mentioned, yes, I got burned because I agreed to a tax increase that in reality was actually getting rid of some of the Christmas Tree ornaments that were hung on the original tax program -- our original tax cut. Some of them weren't things that we had advocated. But I was promised \$3 in spending cuts for every dollar of increased revenue. I never got the \$3. So I'm like that fellow in the story. I'm still yelling pay the \$2 -- only \$3 in my case.

But the thing with that tax, it's not being stubborn about that. It's just being that if you look back at history, every time that you have sought through tax increase to increase government's revenues, you find out that you have placed a block in the path of progress and economic growth and you wind up with less revenue at higher rates. Now, the tax situation, we're getting the same percentage of gross national product in tax revenues at the lower rates than we've been getting before. And the answer to more revenues for government is economic growth. I believe that a tax increase would run the risk -- in fact, I'm almost positive that it would be more than a risk. It would set back the economy and could even trigger possibly a slump in the economy. So we've gone on now for the last three years. We've added almost nine million new jobs. We have 110 million people, roughly, that are employed -- the highest percentage of the potential working pool ever in our history is employed. The stock market today set a new high again, all-time high. It's now 1565, went up \$18 and something. And I think for us to turn around and take a chance on something that, in the past has proven that every time tax rates are raised, you've got some people in the country that are waiting with a choice program of their own to spend that money, not to use it to reduce a deficit. We're going to keep on trying with these next five years to get down to a balanced budget through spending cuts. Then, if that isn't enough, and if we're convinced that we have government down to the level -- absolute level where it cannot go below that and perform government's

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functions and services. Then it would be a time to look at revenues, but not now.

Q Mr. President, are you now looking forward to a second summit with Mr. Gorbachev in September or the Fall, perhaps, rather than in June, and what has led to that slippage?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I don't know. Someone on their side has suggested later in the Fall. We thought that June would be a nice time to do it, and not get around to waiting and saying that it's got to be a year between visits. In fact, the last words of the Secretary General* to me when we said goodbye was that we should keep in touch and not just wait until there was another meeting, but to keep on with what was started there. And I said to him -- proposed that it might be in late June -- in the Summer. And he nodded his approval of that when he accepted my invitation. Now others have perhaps suggested that it should be at another time. But there hasn't been a date set and they haven't -- other than the suggestion, they haven't given us any reason why they think that later in the Fall would be better than in June.

Q If I could follow, sir, in terms of the atmosphere between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the other day the Soviet officials were complaining about such things as Rambo movies and Rocky movies which cast the Soviets in a bad light. Do you think that is an appropriate sort of thing? Are you talking to your friends in Hollywood about the kind of movies being made these days? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No, I was talking to my friends in Hollywood back at a time when they seemed to be making pro-communist pictures.

Q Mr. President, back on the subject of terrorism, what effect, if any, do you think the actions you have taken today will have on the welfare of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think we are talking about two separate subjects here, even as to the nature of the people that are holding them and the other terrorists that we have been talking about. But I can only tell you that we continue and have been -- we have been meeting with, talking with, and -- a number of individuals, a number of other governments, following every lead that we can that would lead to their rescue. And we are not going to let up until we are successful in that.

Again, I can't get specific on the things that we are doing other than it is a constant and all-out effort. But I think that it would be counterproductive for me to explain any of the things that we are doing.

Q If I may follow up, sir, can you tell us what you know about their welfare?

THE PRESIDENT: We have no reason to believe that they are not -- I hesitate to say well-treated.

*General Secretary

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Let us say that apparently, they're in as reasonably good health as could be expected in view of their incarceration.

Q Mr. President, in connection with your next meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, the Russians, in response to the terrorist activities that you have been talking about this evening, have made some very defensive statements of Libya and of Qaddafi, and, as you know, they supply Libya with a good deal of their military equipment and possibly some of the training, some of which may be then passed on to the terrorists. I would like to know, when you sit down and talk to General Secretary Gorbachev or if you're in communication with him before your next meeting, do you intend to bring this up and suggest to him that they could be more forthcoming in areas outside of your direct talks and make the climate better?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. This was one -- very definitely one of our conversations -- or one of our topics in our one-on-one conversations -- about why -- why we had a suspicion of them. And it was incorporated in a subject that I had brought up in which I said that it was obvious that both of us suspected the other, distrusted the other, and that it was going to take more than words, but take deeds for us to eliminate that distrust. And if we could do that, then we could get on with the business of reducing arms and so forth instead of looking at each other as antagonists all the time.

Q Did you consider, sir, directly communicating with Gorbachev about this recent incident and about possibly using his leverage with Qaddafi?

THE PRESIDENT: I -- again, you're getting around to details that I don't want to get into.

Q Mr. President, would your response to the terrorist incident have been different if there were not more than a thousand Americans still in Libya?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, very obviously, they have to be a consideration. As you will recall, the first time that we took some economic actions, there were roughly 8,000 Americans in Libya. And we asked -- did not order or did not declare an emergency -- but asked them to come back. And now there are between a thousand and 1,500 there. But, yes, you have to consider them as potential hostages.

Q If I may follow up, you said earlier that you thought Mr. Qaddafi was "flaky." Do you seriously think that he might be emotionally or mentally unbalanced?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no, I won't -- I used that in the term that we use it in conversation about someone.

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No, I just think that the man is a zealot. He is pursuing a revolutionary cause that could affect a great many countries. And you only have to look at his performance in Chad in which he then violated the word that he had given to France with regard to his aggression there and other places. So, I just -- I feel that you have to be on guard against virtually any kind of act.

Yes?

Q Mr. President, how safe or how risky do you think it is for Americans to travel to Europe these days? And are you satisfied that our allies have redoubled their efforts for airport security, as you asked them to do last summer?

THE PRESIDENT: I think there's been great improvement in airport security. And, yet, when you have suicide attacks as we did in the Rome and Vienna Airports, you have to ask yourself what can be done about that to prevent it. I have to feel that a -- well, as a matter of fact, in recent travels over the holidays, I can't tell you how many people of the type that could be expected to be taking European trips or world trips -- how many of them went out of their way to tell me that they would plan no such trips under the present situation. So --

Q Mr. President, will you be looking for a working farmer to replace Secretary of Agriculture Block who resigned today?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I certainly am going to want someone, just as Jack was, who has all the experience that is necessary in that field. And, yes, it would be fine if we come up with a working farmer.

Q Do you agree with Secretary Block that we've turned the corner on the farm economy and are headed for better times?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have. The farm program -- and he stayed until the farm bill was completed and signed. And it is one that -- it's going to take a little patience for a time -- you can't do something instantly, pull out a rug that's been there for a great many decades. But we think that we have a program now that is going to help maintain an income for the farmer, at the same time that we get agriculture back out to market control and not government regulation and control.

I think we all ought to heed the fact -- I have the greatest sympathy for them. And I think that we have a great responsibility because a lot of their problems come from government, instead of government helping. And the proof of that is if you look at those areas of farming that are not a part of the government programs and subsidies and so forth, they are not having the economic problems that the other part of farming is having.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, all right. Well, thank you all very much.

END

8:35 P.M. EST

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: כט' בטבת תשמ"ו
10 בינואר 1986

מספר:

אל: לשכת שה"ח

מאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: פגישות רוה"מ ושה"ח עם חברי קונגרס: מסקנות בעקבות
ביקור המורשה טוריצי' לי (7-10.1)

1. "... ככה לא ניתן לעשות עסקים... פגישותי במצרים ובירדן עם אישי הצמרת היו פרטיות... "אני אמנם חבר קונגרס צעיר אך בתוקף חברותי בתת הועדה לנושאי מזה"ת אני פועל רבות למען ישראל... לו ידעתי שפגישותי עם רוה"מ ושה"ח תהיינה רבות משתתפים הייתי מוותר עליהן שכן, הזדמנויות לשמוע אותם בפורומים גדולים יש לי בעת שהם מבקרים בווינגטון... "עד כאן חלק "מהשטיפה" שנעשתה בטון מנומס בתום שיחותיו של המורשה טוריצי' לי עם רוה"מ ושה"ח.
2. לדבריו, קיווה לנצל השיחות לדיון בהיערכות לקראת הדיונים בנושא סיוע בעקבות חוק גראהם-רוזמן ובמספר נושאים נוספים שסכם עם יו"ר הועדה המילטון ערב נסיעתו. כאמור כל זאת נמנע מהאורח אשר מצא עצמו מסופה לאורחים נוספים שנטלו חלק בפגישות עם רוה"מ ושה"ח. אין ספק כי שכרנו בביקור זה יצא בהפסדנו.
3. למרות אילוצי לו"ז של רוה"מ ושה"ח מחד גיסא והרצון שלא לאכזב משלחות מארה"ב הרואות בפגישות אלו את שיאו של הביקור מאידך גיסא אני שותף לדעתו של טוריצי' לי באשר לתועלת המועטה שצומחת לאותם חברי קונגרס ואחרים המבקשים לקיים שיחה עניינית ומפורטת (כפי שהדבר ניתן להיעשות בהרכב קטן) ובמקום זאת, מוצאים עצמם נוטלים חלק באירוע חברתי.
4. אינני יודע כיצד ניתן לפתור הבעיה בצורה שתשביע רצון כולם. ספק אם הדבר ניתן. כפתרון ביניים מוצע לקיים פגישות לחברי קונגרס ולעוזריהם ללא נוכחות נשים ואורחי כבוד זאת כמובן בהנחה שלא תמיד ניתן יהיה להסדיר לכל חבר קונגרס פגישה נפרדת.

ב ב ר כ ק

שמעון שטרן

העתק: נ. נוביק - לשכת רוה"מ
לשכת מנכ"ל
משנה למנכ"ל
מנהל מאו"ר ציר וושינגטון, י. למדן, וושינגטון

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: ה' בטבת תשמ"ה
17 בדצמבר 1985

מספר:

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לקראת
יחסי אסטרטגיה

אל: לשכת רוה"מ ✓

הנדון: ביקור המורשים טוריצ'לי ופלוריו

המורשים ROBERT TORRICELLI ו- JAMES FLORIO עומדים לבקר בארץ בין התאריכים 7-10 ינואר 86. אליהם מתלוים עוזר של טוריצ'לי, לואיס וורשוואר, ושני ידידים שטיפן מוסט וקלייב קומיס. להלן פרטים על המורשים:-

1. רוברט טוריצ'לי (ר' ניו ג'רסי) נולד 1951, במקצועו עו"ד שימש היועץ לסגן הנשיא מונדייל 81-1978. נבחר לקונגרס ב-1982 וחבר בוועדת החוץ (תת הוועדה לאירופה והמזרח) והועדה למדע וטכנולוגיה. ידידותי לישראל, מצביע היטב, ביקר בארץ כבר מספר פעמים היה בין יוזמי הצעה לחדוש יחסי הוותיקן-ישראל. מיצג אזור בו מפעלים החוששים שפיתוח הלבוא עלול להתחרות במפעלים אמריקאים. באפריל השנה הביע באזני השר ארנס דבזיס בוטים נגד תיקון אינויה.
2. ג'יימס פלוריו - (ד' ניו ג'רסי), נולד 1937, במקצועו עו"ד. נבחר לקונגרס ב-1974, חבר בוועדת האנרגיה והסחר, הועדה לחיילים משוחררים והועדה לענייני זיקנה. ידידותי ביותר לישראל ומצביע באופן עקבי לטובת ענייננו, נמוש בדעתו למלא תפקיד מוביל נגד עסקת הנשק הירדנית, ביקר בארץ ב-1982. מעונין בבעית יהדות בריה"מ ו'אימץ' מרובניק בבריה"מ בשם קלמן שבנו נמצא בארץ.

במסגרת ביקורם מבקשים פגישה עם רוה"מ ואנו ממליצים לאשר הפגישה, אם וכאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם הפרטים עם הגב' צביה שחר ממאור'ר שהיא עורכת התכנית.

רצ"ב חומר נוסף על המורשים.

ב ב ר כ ה,

העתק: מאור'ר - גב' צביה שחר


ברוך דם

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CONFIDENTIAL

Rep. Robert G. Torricelli (D)



Elected 1982; b. Aug. 26, 1951, Paterson; home, New Milford; Rutgers U., B.A. 1974, J.D., 1977, Kennedy Sch. of Govt., Harvard U., M.P.A. 1980; United Methodist; married (Susan).

Career Asst. to NJ Gov. Brendan Byrne, 1975-77; Counsel to Vice Pres. Walter Mondale, 1978-81; Practicing atty., 1981-82.

Offices 317 CHOB 20515, 202-225-5061. Also 27 Warren St., Ste. 201, Hackensack 07601, 201-646-1111.

Committees Foreign Affairs (15th of 25 D). Subcommittees: Asian and Pacific Affairs; Europe and the Middle East, Science and Technology (19th of 24 D). Subcommittees: Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment; Space Science and Applications.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	ACA	CSFC
1984	70	75	86	92	89	30	30	20	31	25	34
1983	85	—	100	83	92	4	18	—	15	25	16

National Journal Ratings

	Economic	Social	Foreign
1984			
Liberal	83%	63%	68%
Conservative	14%	36%	31%
1983			
Liberal	99%	94%	67%
Conservative	1%	3%	32%

Key Votes

1) Cap Tax Cut	FOR	5) OK School Pray	AGN	9) Cancel MX Missile	FOR
2) Extend SS Benefit	FOR	6) Limit Abortions	AGN	10) Halt Aid to Contras	FOR
3) Estab Dom Content	FOR	7) Approve ERA	FOR	11) Incr Aid to El Sal	AGN
4) Bar Imm Amnesty	FOR	8) Pass Imm Reform	FOR	12) Supp Nuclear Freeze	FOR

Election Results

1984 general	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	149,493	(63%)	(\$518,869)
	Neil Romano (R)	89,166	(37%)	(\$90,499)
1984 primary	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	36,937	(94%)	
	John Graverholz (D)	2,519	(6%)	
1982 general	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	99,090	(53%)	(\$266,401)
	Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)	86,022	(46%)	(\$194,000)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

	1983-84	Direct Cont. 1983-84	PACS Breakdown 1983-84		
Receipts	\$604,153	Indiv. \$384,252	Corp.	\$24,568	T/M/H \$31,205
Expend.	\$518,869	PACS \$219,885	Labor	\$116,866	Agr. \$7,250
Unspent	\$85,446		Ideo.	\$46,186	CWOS \$4,750

NEW JERSEY 839

The People Pop. 1980: 526,069, up 6.0% 1970-80. Households (1980): 75% family, 42% with children, 59% married couples; 31.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$211; median house value: \$39,600. Voting age pop. (1980): 370,997; 13% Black, 3% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

Presidential Vote

1984	Reagan (R)	118,015	(55%)
	Mondale (D)	96,877	(45%)

Rep. James J. Florio (D)



Elected 1974; b. Aug. 29, 1937, Brooklyn, NY; home, Pine Hill; Trenton St. Col., B.A. 1962, Columbia U., 1962-63, Rutgers U., J.D. 1967; Roman Catholic; divorced.

Career Navy, 1955-58; Practicing atty., 1967-74; NJ Gen. Assembly, 1970-74.

Offices 2162 RHOB 20515, 202-225-6501. Also 1 Colby Ave., Stratford 08084, 609-627-8222.

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Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	ACA	CSFC
1984	80	75	90	92	86	50	26	20	38	10	30
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	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Social</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
1984			
Liberal	76%	77%	71%
Conservative	20%	23%	27%
1983			
Liberal	96%	74%	80%
Conservative	3%	26%	17%

Key Votes

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הנדון: ביקור המורשים טוריצ'לי ופלוריו.

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משרד החוץ

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

VISIT TO ISRAEL

REP. ROBERT TORRICELLI (D -NEW JERSEY)
HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REP. JAMES J. FLORIO (D -NEW JERSEY)
HOUSE ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

7 - 10 January 1986

Rep. R. Torricelli is accompanied by :

Mr. Lewis Warschawer, Legislative Assistant

Mr. Steve Moses, Advocate

Mr. Clive Cummis, Advocate

Tuesday, 7 January

12.00 Rep. R. Torricelli and his escorts cross the
Allenby Bridge

Evening Rep. J. Florio arrives from Cyprus
Proceed to Jerusalem

15.00 Meeting with Prof. Moshe Arens, Minister without
Portfolio

16.15 Meeting with Mr. Abba Eban, M.K. (Labour Alignment),
Chairman, Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee

17.15 Leave for the Prime Minister's Office

17.30 Meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres

18.15 Leave for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

18.30 Meeting with Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, Vice Premier and
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Overnight at the Laromme Hotel, Jerusalem

Wednesday, 8 January

- 07.45 Breakfast with Mr. Hanan Bar-On, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 09.30 Visit "Yad Vashem", Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial
- 10.15 Leave for the Prime Minister's Office
- 10.30 Meeting with Mr. Amnon Neubach, Adviser to the Prime Minister, Economic Affairs
- 11.45 Leave for the Israel Aircraft Industries
- 12.30 Meeting with Mr. Naftali Weinfeld, Head of the North American Desk
- 12.45 Lunch hosted by Mr. David Onn, Vice President, Marketing
- 13.45 Visit the "Lavie project" - to be followed by a tour of the I.A.I.
- 15.30 Proceed to Tel Aviv (the Dan Hotel)
- 16.00 Briefing given by a senior I.D.F. officer
- 17.15 Meeting with Mr. Ya'acov Yanai, Advisor, East European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 20.00 Dinner given by H.Exc.the Ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. Thomas R. Pickering and Mrs. Pickering
- Return to Jerusalem
- Overnight at the Laromme Hotel, Jerusalem

Thursday, 9 January

08.00 Leave for the North via Alon Road and the Jordan Valley
Visit the Golan Heights

12.00 Lunch at a Military Unit
Meeting with the Commander of the Unit
Visit the Israeli border with Lebanon
Return to Jerusalem

Overnight at the Laromme Hotel, Jerusalem

Friday, 9 January

Departure

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמו

3871

** יוצא

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אל: ווס, נרו, 379, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 120186, וח: 1430

שמו/מ"ד

צ"ד, למן

ביקור המורשה טורצ'י (10-7)

1. יחסי ישראל מצרים, עסקת הנשק הירדנית ומספר נושאים ביטורליים עמדו במרכז שיחותיו של טורצ'י שהגיע ארצה לאחר ביקור במצרים וירדן.

2. להלן נקודות עקריות מדבריו:
א. יחסי ישראל-מצרים: (1) מובארק עמו נפגש מטווד מההתקדמות שהושגה בנושא טאבא ומהפגישה הצפויה להיערך נלכשההדורים ייושבו עם דוהי'מ' פרס, לאחר פגישה זו, יחזירו שגרירם לישראל (2) בתשובה לשאלת טורצ'י לגבי פיתוח קשרי התיירות, עמד מובארק על הצורך לפתור בעיה הכנסיה הקופטית ואי פתרון הבעיה לשביעות רצון המיעוט הקופטי לבו רואה את עיקר פוטנציאל התיירות לישראל, מהווה מכשול בהגדלת ורם התיירות ממצרים. בכונת מובארק להעלות הנושא בפגישתו עם דוהי'מ' פרס. (3) סימני מבוכה ניכרו אצל מובארק שעה שהעלה פרשת ראס בורקה, הנטיח כי בכונת מצרים לעשות לשיפור השירותים הרפואיים ובכך למנוע אבדן חיי אדם כתוצאה מאי הושטת סיוע. (4) הצורך בהיערכות צבאית כדי להתמודד עם הסכנה מצד לוב, עמד במוקד שיחותיו בהקשר לסיוע הצבאי. שר ההגנה עמו שוחח הטיל ספק ביכולתו של מצרים לנחול נצחון עם הציוד הצבאי שברשותה במידה ותצטרך לצאת למערכה נגד לוב.
ב. עסקת הנשק הירדנית: (1) בשיחות שקיים בירדן (מפגש עם דוהי'מ, שהח, שר החצר והרמטכ"ל), הבהיר לו כי בכונת ירדן להמתין עד ל-1.3 לתשובת הממשל לגבי בקשות הרכש. במידה ועד או לא תתקבל תשובה מתכוונת ירדן לרכוש מערכת טילי קרקע אויר ניידים מבריה"ם (מהתשובות שקיבלו לא עלה בידוד האם בכונתם

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

לנסות ולרכוש גם מטוסים מתוצרת בריה"מ. (2) שלא כמו סוריה ומדינות נוספות אין בכונת ירדן (אם אמנם תחליט לדבוש נשק סובייטי) לאפשר נובחות יועצים סובייטים. (3) מטעמי תקציב לא נשקלת בירדן האפשרות לרכוש הנשק ממערב אירופה. (4) הלחץ שאותו מפעיל חוסיין עכול להשפיע על הנשיא לצאת למאבק לאישור העיסקה בקונגרס. בהנחה והנשיא יחליט כי בכיוון זה מעריך אוריצ'לי כי יפלה בידו להשיג הקולות הדרושים לאישור העסקה.

ג. נושאים בינלאומיים: פורשת פולאדו למרות שהפרשה טרם נדונה בקונגרס סבוד טוריצ'לי כי זו לא תותר דישומה למנוח ארון בתנאי שאירוע מסוג זה לא ישנה בעתיד. הסיוע: לקיצוץ בתקציב בעקבות חוק גרהאם-רוזמן תהיינה השלכות על היקף סיוע החוץ אותן מתקשה נשלב זה לאמוד. הוסיף כי מן הראוי שניערך לקראת המערכה בנושא. (טוריצ'לי לא טרח להסתיר אי שביעות רצונו מצורת הטיפול של איפא'ק בנושא תיקון אינוויה. לקראת הדיונים בקיצוץ בסיוע מן הראוי להסיק מסקנות בכל מה שנוגע למאום עמדות עם ז'ין כל הכוחות הפועלים בשמח). פרויקט הלביא: בצד הספקטיות שהביע באשר ליבולתינו לממן ייצור המטוס ציין כי החלטת ממי ישראל לוותר על המשך הייצור עלולה לפגוע בידידי ישראל (נקב בשמו של אל לוי) שנרתמו שפעלו להקצאת סיוע לייצור המטוס.

פרטים נוספים בדיפ'.

מצפ"א

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמנ, מצפא, מצרים, אמר, כידר

2149

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יוצא

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1067

מל: 1108, נר: 200, מ: המשרד
דח: 8, סג: 8, מא: 070186, זח: 1430

שמו/מיידי

אליז' בלון

ביקור מונדייל

מלשבת דוה'מ' נמסר כי עקב שינויים ותכניה ביקור דוה'מ' הוא
יארב לארץ רק מאוחר בליכ 30 ינואר. לאוד ואח לא יוכל לפגוש
אח מונדייל במתוכנן. אם יהיה שנוי במועדי הגעת דוה'מ' נתאם,
כמוכן, הפגישה מחדש. נודה אח מביאו לידיעת מונדייל.
מצפ'א-מאו'ר

פפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, אורחים, טקס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

10 ד"ר

2013

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1 צ"א

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מל: 111, נר: 22, מ: המשרד
נ: 10, ס: 0, תא: 070186, ות: 1830

10 ד"ר/נחל

מל: 111/111

להלן: משרד החוץ, משרד החוץ, משרד החוץ

1. לשלוח 446 מיום 12.05.19 את הטענות לאורח בלהלן:
המורה שאינו עם באכ-טל מגביהה יבנתנו לפעול בהיקף בו
היינו רוצים לעשות זאת.

2. עם הניעו (בדרך ארצה) יקבל ליווי מהמכונית למשום.
מאנפתיו האישיים מתבקשים ליצור קשר עם שרות הבטחון כדי
לתאם טיפול הולם לכן הנחיתה בארץ ועד המראה בצאתו.
מצא

מפ: שרה, דהם, מנבל, ממנבל, מצפא, עמודק, אורחים, טקס

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

ס.ו.ס. 2
דף... 1... מתוך 2... דפים
סוג בסחונתי... שמור
דחיפות... מייד
תאריך וז"ח... ינו' 7 1400

144

אל: תפוצות.
רע: מ/מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א

סנט: פלאטים : לשלנו 392 מ-17.12

14/1

1. גורדון (עוזרו של בושביץ) הראה לי אתמול (6) התכתב שסוגר (כנראה באמצעות מחמיד) לשה"ח, על חתימתם של הסנטורים בושביץ, קרנטסון, מצנבאום, סיימון (המבקר כעת בארץ ומתעניין בקליטת עולים), לוין, דה-קונסיני ודיאמטו. (לנוחיותכם, רצ"ב המכתב),

2. הערתי שהסנטורים בוודאי יזכו לתשובה ברוח שלכם 542 מה-19 בדצמבר. גורדון הביע תקוות שלא נתייחס בכלל למכתב ושיינזרוק אותו לפח לאחר הקריאה". לדעתו, חבל להגיב בחריפות לסנטורים שנמנים על ידינו הטובים בסנט.

3. בכל זאת נטייתי היא לסקול תגובה - אולי בצורת מכתב ממנהל תפוצות או מ/מנכ"ל בו נביע הפתעה (SURPRISE) מעצם שיגור מכתב הסנטורים, מאחר ומי כמוהם יודעים

סאין מקום להאיץ בנו לפעול למען אחינו באתיוסיה וכוי. עם זאת, אנו RE-ASSURED שהסנטורים מבטיחים המשך מאמציהם..... זקוק

יוליה וג'ק
למדן

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החל/30/8/81

PAUL B. BAKER, JR. (MISSOURI)
PAUL S. BARRON (MARYLAND)
EDWARD Z. BENTLEY (MISSOURI)
ALEXANDER B. BENTLEY (MISSOURI)
EDWARD B. BENTLEY (MISSOURI)
EDWARD B. BENTLEY (MISSOURI)
EDWARD B. BENTLEY (MISSOURI)

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 12, 1985

146 2

JOHN F. BERRY (MASSACHUSETTS)
JAMES H. BOGGS (MISSOURI)
BOB CROWLEY (NEW YORK)
DICK DURBIN (INDIANA)
JIM EASTLAND (MISSISSIPPI)
JERRY E. FORD (OHIO)
JERRY RUBIN (ILLINOIS)
JERRY SARGENT (NEW YORK)
JERRY SARGENT (NEW YORK)
JERRY SARGENT (NEW YORK)

2/2

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Shamir:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



50

החיסות:	מחלקת הישר נינו-יורק	ל
סיווג בטחוני:	טופס זכר	מחור: 5
תז"ח:	לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ח. ממנכ"ל אמיה"ק. הסברה. שפ"א. ממ"ד. יועץ רונ"ם לחקשרת. לפ"ח	א
071300		ד ע : ווישינגטון.
0150 35 : 11		מאת : עזרנות, ניו יורק.

News Summary January 7, 1986

Columns

NYT-Ze'ev Chafetz "What To Do About Terrorism: Fight Back" The main issue is this: Can and should the US and other Western countries defend themselves against terrorism without exacerbating the situation and "feeding a spiral of violence?" The answer is yes. It is both possible and necessary for the targets of terrorism to fight back. Appeasement arouses the terrorists contempt. Terrorists, and those governments that support them must understand that their activities carry a heavy price. This has long been Israel's message and, within limits, it works. The threat of retaliation has prevented several Arab nations, notably Syria, Jordan and Tunisia, from allowing their countries to be used as staging grounds for attacks on Israeli civilians. It is unlikely that other governments will use Israel's direct approach given the geopolitical climate. But Libya, Iran, Lebanon, Iraq and Syria--the countries that support terror--should become the targets of an international campaign that combines economic sanctions, diplomatic isolation, and when possible, attempts to undermine the dictators who rule them. Americans must also dislodge themselves of the notion that specific grievances (such as the Palestinian question) whose solution would mean an end to terrorist activities. Islamic terrorism is a tradition expression of "ideast political culture."

NYT-Milton Viorst "Press for Peace" Shultz has stated that the US reserves the right to launch retaliatory raids and preemptive strikes, even without proof of who committed specific terrorist acts, even at the cost of innocent lives. Though the US has not launched such strikes, it appears to have authorized Israel to do so in its behalf. Retaliation has killed more innocents than terrorists have. Since last summer, each act of retaliation has raised the level of violence and has left the Mideast peace process in shambles. The current round began with the murder of three Israelis in Cyprus. Although Cyprus convicted the killers, Israel unleashed a devastating raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, killing 60 Palestinians and 12 Tunisians. Reagan called the raid "legitimate" perhaps forgetting that Tunisia is a friend. Furthermore, the PLO claimed that it had nothing to do with the killings in Cyprus. Israel considers reprisal a political statement, not an anti-terrorist strategy. Our obsession with terrorism at the expense of concern for peacemaking has invited a resurgence of Soviet influence. If Washington wants to defeat

אישר:

שם השולח:

תאריך:

מחלקת הישר נינו-יורק

תאריך	מחלקת החדשות - ניו-יורק	4
שם הנמען	גופס אמרק	סוד
מס' תיק		5
0150 35		ד ע
		מח

KGB Won Diplomats Freedom by Castration

ND-UPI-An Israeli news report stated that the KGB won the release of three Soviet diplomats in Beirut by castrating an abducted relative of a key Moslem fundamentalist leader and threatening more such mutilations.

US Jewish Group Cautions on Arms

NYT-Gwertzman-A group working on behalf of Soviet Jews said it planned an information campaign to show that Moscow could not be trusted on an arms accord if it did not allow freer emigration. Demonstrations "as never before" would greet Gorbachev in the US. Rumors of a policy change on Jewish emigration was denied by Moscow. This is the first time that the National Conference on Soviet Jewry has raised arms control matters in the context of Soviet emigration policies. A linkage between arms control and emigration has been criticized by arms-control advocates.

Shcharansky Jailed

ND-comb.-Anatoly Shcharansky has been sentenced to a 6-month term in a Soviet labor camp because he went on a hunger strike to protest not receiving his mail, his wife said.

Malta Has Hijacking Hearing

NYT-AP-Magistrates started hearing evidence in the hijacking and storming of an Egyptair jetliner, the first step in bringing to trial the man accused of being the only surviving hijacker. He pleaded not guilty at his first court appearance.

Klinghoffer Story to be Televised

DN-Marilyn Klinghoffer has just signed a contract with a Hollywood agent to sell the story of the sea-lining and murder of her husband. Bidding for the story is said to be fierce.

Navy to Buy Israeli Drones

DN-wire-After several years of experimentation, the Navy has decided to begin purchasing small, unmanned reconnaissance drones developed in Israel. The Navy awarded a \$25.8 million contract to AAI Inc.

תאריך:	מחלקת השער ניו-יורק	סדרה: 5
שם המסמך:	טופס פורק	מספר: 5
מספר:		א.ל.:
0150 35		ד.ע.:
		מחלקה:

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby-Khadafy, riding a tractor on a field of skulls yells to reporters:
 "Look, I told you back in the barley field, Libya has no terrorist training camps. What more do you want to know?"

ND-Parrot with PLO written on chest stands on skeleton hand and says:
 "Rengan is a mere robot and parrot..."

DN-Benson-Arabs fall off a camel (Oil Gult) while West remains on top.

ITONUT

מגירתם ישראל - וויסנינגטון

1977
 דד...מחור...דפוס
 סוג בשחורני...
 דחפור...
 מארין ודי...
 מסי...

אל:

הארץ

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מנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

לוב: צעדי ארה"ב

מציעים לשלוח שדרים של הדרג המדיני שלנו לנשיא ולמזכיר המדינה
 ולברכמ, באורח מתאים (תוכן ציון גישחנו שלנו) על החלטת ארה"ב.
 הנל על דעת השגריר.

רובינשטיין

[Handwritten mark]

אהה 2
 אהה 3
 אהה 3
 אהה 1
 אהה 1

ס ו פ ס ס נ ר י

דפוס.....מתוך.....דפים

סמור.....סוג בסחונני.....סמור

דחיות.....מיידי לבוקר

מאריך נדיח.....1900-7 ינואר

165

אל:
המשרד

מס' מברק.....

מצפ"א.

התקשר ווילקוקס הערב (1900) וביקש למסור על הסנקציות כלפי לוב
 שעליהן יכריז הנשיא במסיבת העתונאים הערב. הן נדונו בקפידה ולא יהיו
 קלות לביצוע (תביעות משפטיות צפויות) אך לא היה מנוס.
 עיקרן כלכליות על פי חוק סמכויות החרום הכלכליות. חברות אמריקניות לא
 יורשו לנהל עסקים בלוב (טרם הוחלט בשלב זה על חברות-בת בבעלות זרה).
 לא תהיה הקפאת נכסים בארה"ב.
 פיקרינג יתבקש מחר לעדכנכם, אך כמובן עד אז יתפרסמו הדברים פומבית.

רובינשטיין

מ C 2
 רהד 3
 סהר 1
 דנה 3
 ד/דנה 1
 זכור ס"ב 1
 ה/דנה 1
 זאז 4
 פו 3

ס נ ש ס נ ר ר

דפים.....בתוך.....דפים

סוג בשחוני...שמו...

דחיות...רגל...

תאריך וז"ח... 7 1900 ינואר

מס' פנק...

אל:

המשרד

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מצפ"א.

נשק לירדן.

1. יו"ר ועדת החוץ בסנט, ריצ'רד לוגר, קיים ביום שישי (3) מסיבת עתונאים. נאמר לנו שיפורסם סיכום, אך אתמול (6) התברר שלא כך הדבר.

2. לדברי דובר לוגר, מרק הלמקה, הנושא המזחי היחידי שנזכר ושעשוי לעניין אותנו היה הסוגייה הני"ל. בתשובה לשאלה, אמר לוגר שתהליך השלום דועך, ולפיכך סיכויי מכירת הנשק הולכים ונחשלים.

3. הלמקה מוסיף (באורח אישי) שלהערכת לוגר תועבר בשבועות הקרובים החלטה של אי-הסכמה, וקיימים הקולות לגבור על ווטו נשיאותי אם יוטל.

יו"ר

למדן

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and Hebrew text: 'ההנהלה', 'המשרד', 'המס'.

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

סגירות
ד...ל...מתוך...5...דפים
סוג בסחונת גלבק
דחיסות...רגיל
תאריך וזיח...
מסי פבר...

אל:

המשרד, בסחון, ניו-יורק

19 / 110 / 153

אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY

JAN. 7, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA/REAGAN WILL ASK ALLIES TO ISOLATE QADDAFI

Wash. Post, Hoffman: President Reagan, responding 11 days after terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports, is planning to announce tonight that the US will impose further economic sanctions against Libya and again seek help from Western Europe in trying to isolate Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, administration sources said yesterday. Sources also said Reagan intends to "keep his military muscle flexed" as part of the U.S. response to the attacks that killed 19 people, including five Americans. Reagan told aides yesterday he wants "to make Qaddafi go to sleep every night" unsure about possible U.S. military actions against Libya. One senior official described the approach as "staying in position to keep 'em guessing" about the purpose of American naval units patrolling in the Mediterranean. Officials described the U.S. military maneuvers as mostly a tactic to threaten Qaddafi and said a strike against Libya now seemed unlikely. Officials said Reagan intends to open his nationally televised news conference at 8 tonight with a statement of U.S. plans. Some officials said the sanctions would be "immediate and comprehensive" but did not disclose details. Others noted, however, that the US has only limited economic leverage over Libya because trade is sharply reduced as a result of sanctions, still in effect, that were imposed in Reagan's first term. In addition, the effectiveness of U.S. sanctions is reduced as long as Western European allies continue to trade heavily with Tripoli.

U.S AIDE TELLS SUDAN IT CAN COUNT ON HELP/BUT CROCKER, ON VISIT, CITES CONCERN AT PRESENCE OF "TERRORISTS" IN KHARTOUM

Wash. Post, Randal: Apparently signaling an easing of concern over the presence of Libyan and "other known terrorists" here, the Reagan administration's top African expert today pledged continued aid and praised hard-pressed Sudan's efforts to return to democratic rule. Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told reporters that the U.S. was "watching with profound concern" the democratic changes here since the overthrow last April of President Jaafar a long-time US ally. Crocker was speaking during a one-day visit in which he conferred with Gen. Abdel Rahman Swar-Dahab, head of the ruling transitional military council, civilian Prime Minister Gizzuli Daffa-Allah and other officials. Observers attached more importance to Crocker's brief presence here-seen as an attempt to end misunderstandings-than to his formal remarks or the message he brought from President Reagan.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "פירוש" and other illegible text.

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EVENTS TEST STRENGTH OF U.S. - ISRAELI TIES/RECENT TENSIONS TRANSCENDED BY BOND THAT IS BROADER THAN SHARED INTERESTS

Wash. Post, Goshko: In the late summer of 1982, an informal dinner discussion here between American journalists and a visiting Soviet delegation turned to the issue of Cuban mischief-making in the Western Hemisphere. One of the Americans asked a Soviet guest, "Do you control Fidel Castro?" The Soviet prefaced his reply by noting that the US then was in the midst of an acrimonious effort to induce Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin to halt the siege of Beirut. "Let me put it this way," he added, "we control Castro in about the same way that you control Begin." Begin has long since retreated into the obscurity of a hermit-like retirement. But the point made by the Soviet official could still serve as a valid thumbnail description of the relationship that has existed between the US and Israel in the 38 years since the Jewish state came into being. That the relationship is far from trouble-free has been underscored by the events of recent weeks. In November, both countries were jolted by the revelation that an American civilian analyst for the Navy, Jonathan Jay Pollard, allegedly had been spying for Israel and had turned over large numbers of secret documents to an Israeli intelligence unit. Pollard's arrest sparked a wave of vague but persistent rumors here that his case was only "the tip of an iceberg" involving wide-scale Israeli espionage in this country. Then, in the wake of the Palestinian terrorist attacks in the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27, the initial statements from the White House gave the impression that the administration was pressuring Israel not to take retaliatory action that could jeopardize U.S. hopes of reviving the Middle East peace process. The administration subsequently clarified its position by saying it was not opposed to an "appropriate response" against the actual culprits and countries aiding them rather than indiscriminate attacks that might harm innocent people. Despite the confused nature of the American reaction, US and Israeli officials insist that it did not cause any disagreements between the two countries. But reports from Israel pointed out that the different US statements had caused considerable grumbling about whether the US arbitrarily was assigning Israel to act as the "world policeman" against terrorism. Conversely, many Israelis reportedly were annoyed by the implication that their country needs US permission to take actions that it deems necessary. These rumblings have come from a nation that is unique in terms of the strength and intensity of its bonds with the US. While other countries have historically close ties to the US, the US-Israeli relationship contains a dimension that goes beyond the friendship engendered by shared values and interest.

SYRIAN PRESS DENOUNCES ARAFAT'S REMARKS

Wash. Post, Reuter: Syrian newspapers today denounced PLO leader Yasser Arafat for saying Syria and Libya were behind the terrorist attacks on the airports in Rome and Vienna. "Arafat's allegations amount to an open invitation to America and Israel to attack Syria and Libya," said Al Baath, organ of the ruling Baath Socialist Party. "No Arab regime dared provide a cover for the US and Israel to commit aggression ...but Arafat volunteered to offer the pretexts sought by Washington," it said. Arafat charged in an interview in yesterday's Washington Post that Syrian and Libyan intelligence services masterminded last

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month's airport attacks. He said the two countries were also behind the October hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro off Egypt and the November hijacking of an Egyptair plane to Malta. The gunmen involved all appeared to be Palestinians, but Arafat said they did not represent Palestinian organizations. Describing Arafat's remarks as unfounded, the Syrian government daily Tishrin said they were "part of a campaign of instigation launched by the American administration aimed at the two Arab countries."

LIBYANS, EXPECTING ATTACK, BLACK OUT MOST OF TRIPOLI

Wash. Post, UPI:Libya, expecting a U.S. or Israeli attack, blacked out most of Tripoli tonight. "We are expecting to be attacked this week," a high-ranking aide to Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi said during a four-hour interview here. Within hours of his comments, a blackout took effect in all but Tripoli's city center, and in the harbor all ships but one dimmed their lights. No explanation was given for the blackout, but it appeared to be an effort to foil any air attack. Diplomats said "people would panic" if the city center had been darkened.

SOVIET: U.S. RAISING TENSIONS/LOMEIKO CITES "ANTI-LIBYAN HYSTERIA"

Wash. Post, Bohlen:A Soviet spokesman accused the US today of aggravating tensions in the Middle East with a policy of confrontation against Libya. At a press conference, Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko backed Tripoli's claims that it had nothing to do with recent terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna, and said Washington was using these as a pretext to "punish" Libya. "The anti-Libyan hysteria is groundless," Lomeiko said. He called U.S. threats of retaliation against Libya typical of a new kind of imperialism-or "neoglobalism"-that excuses interference in internal affairs, "international arbitrariness and violence," and anti-Sovietism. In defending Libya, Moscow is standing by one of its oldest allies in the region. But Lomeiko would not say what Moscow would do in the event of any action against Libya. "We hope there won't be any aggression, although there are many indications that it is coming to this," he said, noting later the positioning of US ships near Libya.

MILITARY PONDERES STRIKE TARGETS AMID MIXED AND MISSING CUES/WHILE REAGAN VACATIONED, PENTAGON WEIGHED ANTITERRORIST ACTION

Wash. Post, Wilson, Wilson:While President Reagan was vacationing in California after Christmas, his military planners were working around the clock pondering potential bombing targets in Libya ranging from anti-aircraft batteries to oil refineries to terrorist training camps outside Tripoli, according to informed sources. The problems confronting the Joint Chiefs of Staff in drafting military options for Reagan underscored the difficulties of planning a surgical strike that would spare civilians yet destroy targets directly linked to the Libyan-supported terrorists allegedly responsible for the Dec. 27 airport massacres in Rome and Vienna. But the exercise also dramatized other non-military difficulties facing the Pentagon brass, some of which have popped up in other crises: a commander-in-chief vacationing 3,000 miles away and disinclined to signal his leaning on possible retaliation; a chief of staff and new national security affairs adviser also disinclined initially to get involved, and confusing rhetoric from

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ט. 110 בטחוני

דחיות

מאריך ודחיה

מס' מנכ

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from the White House and State Department. Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs, felt obliged immediately following the airport attacks to prepare military options that would enable Reagan to fulfill his 1981 vow of "swift and effective retribution" for terrorist acts. Planners were summoned to pinpoint suitable bombing targets in Libya

8 JEWISH-SOVIET EMBASSY-PROTESTERS CONVICTED, FINED \$50.00

Wash. Post, Harris: A rabbi and seven other Jewish leaders arrested during a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in August were fined \$50 and sentenced to six months unsupervised probation after they were found guilty in DC Superior Court yesterday, according to court records. A warrant was issued for another... protestor who did not attend the hearing because he was in Israel. The protestors, members of the Soviet Jewry Action Committee, were arrested Aug. 29 for violating a District law that prohibits demonstrations within 500 feet of an embassy. Those sentenced yesterday were among 132 protestors associated with the group who have been arrested since demonstrations began last May to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jews. Five Washington area rabbis who were arrested during a demonstration at the embassy last month chose to spend 15 days in a federal prison in Petersburg VA, after receiving similiar sentences. Also yesterday, Judge Joseph M. Hannon gave the protestors 15-day suspended snetneces, required each to pay \$10 in court costs, and forbade them to demonstrate at the embassy in downtown Washington while they are on probation.

ISRAEL-EGYPT TALKS THAW "COLD PEACE"

Wsh. Times, Meisels: Israel has agreed to give Egypt what it wants-eventual international arbitration over the disputed border area of Taba-in exchange for what Israel wants-normalization of relations, Israeli government sources said last night. This is the gist of an accord reached between PM Peres and Vice Premier Shamir, the sources said. The accord was reached after Mr. Peres received written assurances from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that the question of Taba would be discussed in the context of the complex of relations between Israel and Egypt. These relations have already been agreed to in the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, but they have deteriorated into what has been termed a "cold peace." Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv more than three years ago, after Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Trade, provided for in the treaty, has been practically nonexistent. Tourism has all been virtually one way-from Israel to Egypt. And seven Israeli tourists to Egypt were shot to death in October by an Egyptian border policeman. The peace treaty provides that the two sides work out the problem through conciliation. Only if this fails, says the treaty, should the matter be submitted to an outside arbitrator-presumably the U.S.

CHRISTIAN INFIGHTING THREATENS NEW PEACE PACT IN LEBANON

Wash. Times, UPI: Mediators failed yesterday to defuse a power struggle within Lebanon's main Christian militia that threatens a new peace pact. Rival fighters clashed near Beirut and in southern Lebanon. In the Shouf Mountains overlooking Christian east Beirut, Lebanese soldiers and militiamen of the Druze Moslem Progressive Socialist Party, or PSP, clashed for about two hours with tanks and

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דף.....מתוך.....דפים				
סווג בטחוני קוד?		47	109	אל: משרד + בטחון
דתיפות בהול לבוקר				151
תאריך וז"ח 7.1700.7.77				
מס' מברק				

אל: מנכ"ל ביטחון

דע: שר אוצר, מנכ"ל אוצר, ממנכ"ל משרד, נויבך/לשכת רוה"מ, רמשי"ן/נ"י

המרה- לביא

התקשר ג'יים בונד שחזר מהארץ וסיפר כי השר ארנס הביע את ריגזו באוזניו על תיקון הלביא וכי השר ארנס אמר לו כי גם רוה"מ ושהב"ט אינם שבעי רצון מכך שניתן לפרש התיקון כאילו ניחנת לישראל גמישות מלאה בענין כספי ההמרה.

לדברי בונד הוא עצמו אמנם לא הבין זאת כך אלא חשב שהכוונה היא שלגבי

ה-50 מיליון דולר יש גמישות. הוא מבין שהניסוח אמנם מאפשר גמישות מלאה אך כאשר הסביר לקסטן את משמעות התיקון התיחס רק לגמישות ביחס ל-50 מ' ולכן לא נוח לו כלפי קסטן מה גם שמארנס הבין כי יש רבים בארץ שאינם מרוצים מכך. אי לזאת בכורנתו להבהיר למימשל כי קסטן בהביאו התיקון התכוון לגמישות מוגבלת. בונד הוסיף שאם ננצל קצת יותר מ-50 מיליון דולר למטרות אחרות לא יהיה בכך שום נזק אבל הוא מצידו חייב להבהיר שלא היתה כוונה לאפשרות אחרת. מצד שני מסכים בונד כי המימשל יכול לאשר לנו גמישות מלאה ולמעשה אין מניעה פורמלית בפני מצב שבו ינוצלו לדוגמא רק 50 מ' דולר"ללביא"ו-250 מ' דולרים "אחרים" יאושרו למטרות המרה. זוהי סמנטיקה כמובן אך בדרך זו הכסף שמומר לא ל"לביא" ינתן כאילו ממקור אחר, ואילו כספי ה"לביא" המקוריים ינוצלו בארה"ב לרכש כלשהו. מאחר וההסדר שבינינו לבין שניידר וארמיסאג' סוכס כזכור עם שהב"ט איני מבין הסתמכותו של השר ארנס על שהב"ט. בונד סיפר לי עוד שבשיחתו עם שהב"ט הנושא הוזכר אך לא הובהר. ככלל קשה לי להבין שאנו נבקש מהקונגרס להגביל חופש התימרון שלנו.

הלפרין.

תפוצה: שגריר, ציר, נספח, קונגרס.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

חדרון דובר מתמיד ליום 7.1.86 א

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): Has the United States been consulting with its allies about possible economic sanctions against Libya?

MR. KALB: I have nothing that I can offer you on that. I think it doesn't take a particular act of genius for me to encourage you all to tune in at 8:00 tonight on your favorite station.

MR. ANDERSON: I'm not asking about the economic sanctions per se. I'm asking if there have been consultations with the allies.

MR. KALB: There are always ongoing consultations. The whole question, as I'm sure you know, on the United States effort to rally support against terrorism on an international scale has been ongoing. And that certainly is the case now. But insofar as specifics, I am not in a position to offer anything along those lines.

RALPH BEGLEITER (CNN): Bernie?

MR. KALB: Yes, Ralph?

MR. BEGLEITER: Has the US decided to offer a reward for Abu Nidal, information leading to Abu Nidal's prosecution?

MR. KALB: I have nothing for you beyond where Chuck left it the other day. I made a point to go through some of the recent briefings, to admire Chuck's work here. And beyond where he left it a couple of days ago, I have nothing to offer. Barbara?

Q Does the United States support Israel's call for the closure of all PLO offices in Europe?

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

Q What makes the United States think that it will be any more successful in bringing the allies into line on sanctions this time than it has ever been in the past? Do you think you will be?

MR. KALB: I will not get involved, obviously, in personal speculations. But I think at the outset to Jim's question, I'm in

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the position where I could encourage your questions to be put on hold for about seven and a half hours.

Q Bernie, an older question on the same line. Can you give us any indication of the results of the effort to isolate Beirut Airport in response to the TWA hijacking?

MR. KALB: I don't have any sort of immediate update for you.

Q Bernie, on one thing — has the Soviet Union warned the United States that it would break any blockade of Libya?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. I had something on a report about the Soviets as a result of some newspaper in the Middle East, about the Soviets putting out a warning that they would, if that's the story you're referring to. A fabrication — throw it away.

Q What's a fabrication?

MR. KALB: The question which you call upon your colleague to repeat.

~~MR. BEGLEITER: Bernie, a few days ago the head of the FBI made some statements about travel to the Middle East, about how it was unsafe to travel to the Middle East. Is there any sort of a travel advisory in effect, for example, for Israel? Was he applying his statements to Israel?~~

MR. KALB: I know of nothing by way of a travel advisory for Israel. No travel advisory for Israel has been issued as a result of the recent incidents, and no such travel advisory is being contemplated.

MR. BEGLEITER: In what context, then, did the — was the FBI speaking in the broad context that would include, that would lead you to believe that Israel were included?

MR. KALB: No, I think I just put that speculation to rest. It may have been simply in the context that anybody would be — keep in mind whatever extra dimension of risk there may be in travel. But insofar as a specific advisory, I have been advised to share what I just did with you, in fact — that there is no such advisory being contemplated for Israel.

Q Bernie, is the United States coming out with a sort of new estimation of the PLO as a result of all the episode of Abu Nidal and Libya's involvement in terrorism, and the condemnation being proclaimed by Arafat?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything that would take it in any different direction than you have already heard.

Q Bernie, does the United States believe that the Soviet Union is providing SS-21s to Libya?

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

MR. BEGLEITER: I've got to try. Can you offer any evidence today of the repeated statements by this administration that Libya has terrorist training bases at which it trains Palestinians and others in terrorist techniques?

MR. KALB: There is a paper being put together that deals with a variety of subjects under the heading of Libya's involvement in terrorism. It is being worked on now. I don't have a specific time to state as to when it will be available, and I suggest you keep in touch with the press office on that.

MR. BEGLEITER: Is that for the President's news conference?

MR. KALB: I can't be sure of that, whether it's today; can't be sure as to whether it will be ready for distribution. But it's my understanding such a paper is being put together.

MR. BEGLEITER: Would that include any photographs that you're aware of?

MR. KALB: I don't know about photographs at all. I heard somebody-

Q (Inaudible) thought it might be ready today.

MR. KALB: No, I thought I've answered that. I can't be sure about that. I know it is being worked on. I don't know whether it'll be ready today or tomorrow. But my suggestion would be sometime during the day, check in the press office and see in fact what time it might be available for distribution.

Q Bernie, do you have whether the SAM-5s in Libya are operational yet?

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

Q Do you have any more information about the whereabouts of Abu Nidal?

MR. KALB: Nope. Of who?

Q Abu Nidal.

MR. KALB: No.

Q Okay, the Arab world has completely, totally, unanimous decision in Tunis; the foreign ministers of the Arab world supported

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Libya against any intention or attempts by the United States or Israel to attack or take revenge. What do you interpret this total unanimity in the Arab world of opposing anything planned?

MR. KALB: I have no interpretation or observation to offer you. You have heard the United States views on what has been happening, and I simply let it stand at that.

Q The Libyans are saying that the Saudis have lined up on their side in alliance. Do you have anything to support that or to the contrary?

MR. KALB: Nope, I don't. Nope, I have nothing on that.

~~Q Do you have any feeling about the fact that countries like Egypt and Jordan, the so-called "moderates" and others, are siding with Libya, which means in effect that these countries are really not opposing terrorism?~~

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not. Ralph?

Q Forgive me if you have answered this earlier, is the United States legally powerless to force these 1,500 Americans to leave Libya?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that particularly. You might try the Justice Department or you might wait until this evening.

Q Do you have anything about an upcoming visit to Washington before the end of this month of President Mubarak of Egypt?

MR. KALB: No.

Q On the eve of new sanctions against Libya, can you give us an assessment of how effective the sanctions against Nicaragua have been.

MR. KALB: Nope, I don't have anything ready for you on that.

Q Do you see the statement made by Qaddafi, that the Americans working in Libya are under his protection and are going to be treated all the time as his guests, as a good sign?

MR. KALB: I'm not gonna put any interpretation on it. I would imagine that any foreigner in any country should be treated well, decently and with respect.

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Q Are you still in consultation with the United Nations about Libya and about terrorism in Western Europe?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, no.

Q Excuse me?

MR. KALB: I do not have anything on that, no.

פ. ד. ב.

אל:

המשרד

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מזא"ר, ממ"ד/ בינ"ל.

מזא"ר; ישראל- בריה"מ.

א. מהערוח פיסר רודמן בעקבות טיור המזכיר במזא"ר בו השתתף:

1. הונגריה. קאדאר הצליח להשיג לאוכלוסיה שם מצב הקרוב ביותר האפשרי למדינה מערבית מבלי לקומם את בריה"מ. היכולת לצאת לביקורים במערב היא האינדיקטור המרכזי. חרף זאת ישנה עדיין בעיה של חופש ביטוי מלא וזכויות האזרח (האינטלקטואלים קובלים), הנושא שהעסיק את ההונגרים כאילו היה במרכז הבריאה, היה בעיית יחסם של הרומנים להונגרים בטרנסילבניה שבשלטו רומני. ההונגרים קובלים על כך מרה. ^{יוגין} התעניין ביחסי ישראל - הונגריה ובפגישת ממרה"מ ושה"ח עם עמיתו.

2. יוגוסלביה. ה"זיקה המיוחדת" לעולם השלישי שטבע טיטו עודנה מורגשת בחזקה, ומכאן הקשר המיוחד לאש"פ ואי הנכונות להינתן מכר (אבו עבאס זכו').

3. רומניה. הבעיה של זכויותיהן הדתיות של עדות נוצריות (פונדמנטליסטים ועוד) תמשיך להדהד, ועלולה להוות בסופו של דבר אכן עילה לביטול MFM. חששו של רודמן הוא כי הדבר ישמש תואנה בידי הרומנים לבטל את העליה לארץ. התעניין בגישתנו כלפי רומניה ושאל אם רואים עדיין את צ'אוצ'סקו כבעל עצמאות מסוימת מבריה"מ.

ב. בהקשר לכך נסבה השיחה על בריה"מ - ישראל. רודמן-מנב-כי הנושא החשוב ביותר בעבורנו הוא עליה יהודית ולא היחסים הדיפלומטיים, כי לא נהיה מוכנים לשלם בעד היחסים, וכי גם עליה לא תהיה מבחינתנו עילה לזיכוריים גיאואסטרטגיים. לא סתמתי זאת. לא יוכלו הסובייטים לחדש יחסים מבלי להראות לערבים שקיבלו תמורה (הזכיר האזכור הסורי בשיחת וורונצב עם סגירנו בפריס) - ומכאן הספקנות. באשר לעליה, היינו שנינו בדעה כי היא קטורה ליחסי הסחר עם ארה"ב.

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מצפ"א.

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ביאלקין ויהודה הלמן נפגשו עם שגריר מצרים בושינגטון אחמול ובתום הפגישה
מטר לי ביאלקין פרטים על מהלך שיחה זו. (בפגישה השתתף גם יועץ השגרירות חלמי).
שגריר מצרים אלרידי גילה כלפיהם יחס ידידותי במיוחד, סיפר להם שיש התקדמות
מסוימת בנושא טאבה. ביאלקין אמר לשגממזרים שבשהותו בארץ הוא הציע תהליך
לפיו יתחילו תחילה עם תהליך של פישור ואחר-מכן יעברו לבוררות. ביאלקין הדגיש
שהנושא הזה נמצא בויכוח ישראלי-פנימי. שגממזרים הרחיב את הדבור על הבעייה
הפלטנינאית ואמר שישראל עושה טעות שהיא איננה מוכנה לנהל מו"מ עם ערפאת.
על כן השיב ביאלקין שהיתה תקווה בישראל שחוסייין וערפאת יגיעו להסכם אך התקווה
הזאת נגוזה. שגממזרים ביקש לדעת מה עמדת יהדות אמריקה בנושא זה.
ברור היה שגממזרים מעוניין היה לדעת אם ניתן לגייס את יהדות ארה"ב
ביאלקין השיב בצורה חד משמעית שערפאת נחשב לטרוריסט חסר-מעצורים ובנושא זה יש
אחדות דעים ביהדות ארה"ב. אם ערפאת ישנה את דרכיו אז יש סיכוי שיהיה מו"מ עמו.
ביאלקין הדגיש שאם פרס ילך לבחירות בנושא זה, אחר שערפאת ישנה דרכיו,
הוא ינצח. לצורך זה צריך להיות ברור שיהיה מאמץ כנה לפתור את הבעייה על
בסיס דו-צדדי עם ירדן, אך חישאר אז בעייה ירושלים.

מ. רוזן

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הליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית
המלך דוד 30
ירושלים 94101
02-224844



HARRY WALL
Director, Israel Office

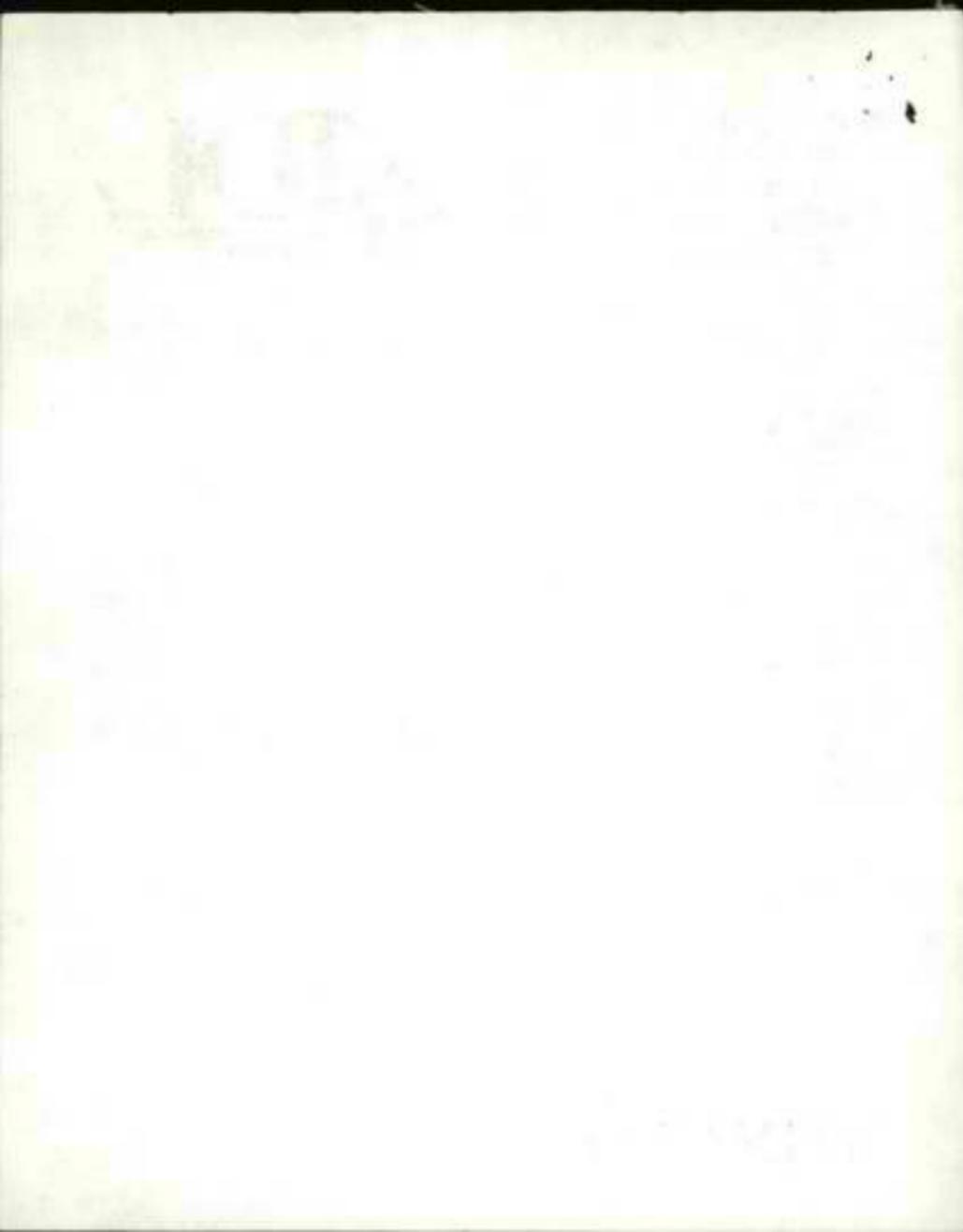
הרי וואל

Eliza,

Please note that this
letter is for another
mission, and not
for previous one cancelled.

Thank you.

לידיעתך





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Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

הליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

December 10, 1985

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The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Bureau
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

From **January 5 - 12, 1986**, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is hosting a mission of U.S. Congressmen (see enclosed list) who will be visiting Israel and Ireland. The delegation will be headed by Rep. Matthew McHugh, who is of Irish descent. They plan to raise the question of Israel/Irish relations throughout their visit.

We would be honored if you would meet with the group on January 7, 1986, at your office, in the late afternoon.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

encl.

National Chairman
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

Chairman,
National Executive Committee
BURTON LEVINSON

National Director
NATHAN PERLMUTTER

Associate National Director
ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

Israel — ישראל
מנהל, הרי וואל
Director, HARRY WALL

30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM 94101 ירושלים, 30 המלך דוד רח'
טל. (02) 224844, 221171
טלקס 26323



Anti-Defamation League
110 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

December 19, 1985

The Honorable Simon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Bureau
Niznat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

From January 5 - 12, 1986, the Anti-Defamation League
of America is hosting a mission of U.S.
Congressmen (see enclosed list) who will be visiting
Israel and Ireland. The delegation will be headed by
Rep. Patrick Leahy, who is of Irish descent. They
plan to raise the question of Israeli/Irish relations
throughout their visit.

We would be honored if you would meet with the group on
January 5, 1986, at your office, in the late afternoon.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert Fann Weissman
Assistant Director

encl.

JANUARY 1986/McHUGH MISSION
JANUARY 5 - 12, 1986

CONGRESSMEN

Rep. Matthew McHugh - Democrat/New York - Appropriations Committee
Rep. Rod Chandler - Republican/Washington - Banking, Finance and
Urban Affairs Committee
| Rep. Howard Coble - Republican/North Carolina - Judiciary Committee
Rep. Richard Durbin - Democrat/Illinois - Appropriations Committee
Rep. Dale Kildee - Democrat/Michigan - Education and Labor Committee
| Rep. Stan Lundine - Democrat/New York - Banking and Finance Committee
Rep. Robert McEwen - Republican/Ohio - Public Works and
Transportation Committee
| Rep. John Miller - Republican/Washington - Government Operations
Committee
Rep. Leon Panetta - Democrat/California - Agriculture Committee

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

Ms. Alanna McHugh
Ms. Joyce Chandler
Ms. Loretta Durbin
Ms. Gayle Kildee
Ms. Liz McEwen
Ms. June Miller
Ms. Sylvia Panetta
Ms. Sarah Sibley

ADL LEADERS

David and Bea Brody
Mr. and Mrs. Allan Israel
Ken Jacobson
Sydney and Edna Jarkow

Ron Leibsohn
Robert Levin
Robert Lowe
Irving and Dorothy Shapiro



Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

ה ליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

December 10, 1985

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Bureau
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

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Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

From January 5 - 12, 1986, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is hosting a mission of U.S. Congressmen (see enclosed list) who will be visiting Israel and Ireland. The delegation will be headed by Rep. Matthew McHugh, who is of Irish descent. They plan to raise the question of Israel/Irish relations throughout their visit.

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Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

encl.

National Chairman
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

Chairman,
National Executive Committee
BURTON LEVINSON

National Director
NATHAN PERLMUTTER

Associate National Director
ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

Israel — ישראל
מנהל, הרי חאל
Director, HARRY WALL

30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM 94101 ירושלים, דוד 30

טלקס 26323

טל. (02) 224844, 221171

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

October 12, 1954

The Department of State

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the purpose of maintaining peace and international law. The Department of State is a member of the United Nations and is a member of the Organization for the purpose of maintaining peace and international law. The Department of State is a member of the United Nations and is a member of the Organization for the purpose of maintaining peace and international law.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

JANUARY 1986/McHUGH MISSION
JANUARY 5 - 12, 1986

CONGRESSMEN

Rep. Matthew McHugh - Democrat/New York - Appropriations Committee
Rep. Richard Durbin - Democrat/Illinois - Appropriations Committee
Rep. Dan Glickman - Democrat/Kansas - Agriculture Committee
Rep. Dale Kildee - Democrat/Michigan - Education and Labor Committee
Rep. Stan Lundine - Democrat/New York - Banking and Finance Committee
Rep. Robert McEwen - Republican/Ohio - Public Works and
Transportation Committee

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

Ms. Loretta Durbin
Ms. Rhoda Glickman
Ms. Gayle Kildee
Ms. Liz McEwen
Ms. Alanna McHugh
Ms. Sarah Sibley

ADL LEADERS

David and Bea Brody
Hiram Frank
Ken Jacobson
Sydney and Edna Jarkow
Robert Levin
Irving and Dorothy Shapiro

מדינת ישראל

23/12/85

תאריך

אל: אליהו

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

מקרה דגה קבוצה פתוח.

לאור פשר פולטיב אין
ביניהם אין להיו/דיבים

בפעולתם אנו קיוונים.

אליהו



Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

הליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

לכבוד
גב' רות
23/12/85

December 10, 1985

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Bureau
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

From January 5 - 12, 1986, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is hosting a mission of U.S. Congressmen (see enclosed list) who will be visiting Israel and Ireland. The delegation will be headed by Rep. Matthew McHugh, who is of Irish descent. They plan to raise the question of Israel/Irish relations throughout their visit.

We would be honored if you would meet with the group on January 7, 1986, at your office, in the late afternoon.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

encl.

cc: Nimrod Morich ✓

National Chairman
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

Chairman,
National Executive Committee
BURTON LEVINSON

National Director
NATHAN PERLMUTTER

Associate National Director
ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

Israel — ישראל
מנהל, הרי וואל
Director, HARRY WALL

רח' המלך דוד 30, ירושלים 94101, 30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM
טל. 221171, 224844 (02) TEL. 26323 טלקס

JANUARY 1986/McHUGH MISSION
JANUARY 5 - 12, 1986

CONGRESSMEN

Rep. Matthew McHugh - Democrat/New York - Appropriations Committee
Rep. Rod Chandler - Republican/Washington - Banking, Finance and
Urban Affairs Committee
Rep. Howard Coble - Republican/North Carolina - Judiciary Committee
Rep. Richard Durbin - Democrat/Illinois - Appropriations Committee
Rep. Dale Kildee - Democrat/Michigan - Education and Labor Committee
Rep. Stan Lundine - Democrat/New York - Banking and Finance Committee
Rep. Robert McEwen - Republican/Ohio - Public Works and
Transportation Committee
Rep. John Miller - Republican/Washington - Government Operations
Committee
Rep. Leon Panetta - Democrat/California - Agriculture Committee

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

Ms. Alanna McHugh
Ms. Joyce Chandler
Ms. Loretta Durbin
Ms. Gayle Kildee
Ms. Liz McEwen
Ms. June Miller
Ms. Sylvia Panetta
Ms. Sarah Sibley

ADL LEADERS

David and Bea Brody
Mr. and Mrs. Allan Israel
Ken Jacobson
Sydney and Edna Jarkow

Ron Leibsohn
Robert Levin
Robert Lowe
Irving and Dorothy Shapiro



Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

ה ליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

December 19, 1985

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Bureau
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This January, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is hosting a second group of U.S. Congressmen, taking advantage of the winter Congressional recess.

We would be honored if you would agree to meet with the group on Friday, January 17, 1986, at your office. As the group will be returning from Tel Aviv that morning, we would appreciate a late morning meeting at your convenience.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

Encl.

National Chairman
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

Chairman,
National Executive Committee
BURTON LEVINSON

National Director
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Israel — ישראל
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רח' המלך דוד 30, ירושלים 94101 30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM
טל. 224844, 221171 (02) TEL. 26323 טלקס

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: "א.י.ס. תיקוני ע"כ - האם אפשר לקבל? לפרוקי אחרת?" and a signature dated 23/12/85.

ISRAEL CONGRESSIONAL MISSION
JANUARY 12 - 19, 1986

CONGRESSMEN

Rep. Anthony Beilinson - Democrat/California - Rules Committee

Rep. Gerald D. Kleczka - Democrat/Wisconsin - Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committees

Rep. Jim Moody - Republican/Wisconsin - Interior and Insular Affairs Committee

Rep. Alex McMillan III - Republican/North Carolina - Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committees

Rep. Don Young - Republican//Alaska - Interior and Insular Affairs Committee

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

Ms. Beilinson

Ms. Kleczka

Ms. McMillan

Ms. Young

ADL LEADERS

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butlein

Mr. Chuknow

Mr. Michael Kotzin

Mr. Harold Samson

Mr. John Seder

Mr. Silver

Mr. Marty Stein

Mr. Gerald Vallier



Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

ה ליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

December 19, 1985

*File
22-12-85*

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Bureau
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

20-12-1985
112-1-9-1
849-9-1

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This January, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is hosting a second group of U.S. Congressmen, taking advantage of the winter Congressional recess.

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טל. (02) 224844, 221171 TEL. טלקס 26323

ISRAEL CONGRESSIONAL MISSION
JANUARY 12 - 19, 1986

CONGRESSMEN

Rep. Anthony Beilinson - Democrat/California - Rules Committee

Rep. Gerald D. Kleczka - Democrat/Wisconsin - Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committees

Rep. Jim Moody - Republican/Wisconsin - Interior and Insular Affairs Committee

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Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butlein

Mr. Chuknow

Mr. Michael Kotzin

Mr. Harold Samson

Mr. John Seder

Mr. Silver

Mr. Marty Stein

Mr. Gerald Vallier

ידיעות לעתונות

222

לע"מ-עש"ת: פגישת ראש הממשלה עם הסנטור פול סיימון

ירושלים, כ"ה בטבת תשמ"ו, 6 בינואר 1986. (לע"מ עש"ת 5)

להלן הודעת לשכת יועץ ראש-הממשלה לענייני תקשורת, כתום פגישת ראש-הממשלה, מר ש. פרס, עם הסנטור פול סיימון, היום: (יום ב')

"אנו משתפים פעולה עם ארה"ב ב-3 נושאים:

מצרים - התקדמנו מאד לקראת הסכם על כל הנושאים השנויים במחלוקת. חיבים להפוך את השלום לדבר קבוע ולהצלחה. אם השלום עם מצרים לא יחזיק מעמד לא יהיה שלום במזרח התיכון. קבלתי אתמול הבהרות מצריות בכל הנושאים השנויים במחלוקת ואנו קרובים מאד להסכם שיעניק תוכן חיובי ליחסים בין שתי המדינות.

ירדן - חוסין מצפה לתשובות אש"ף. זה מוכיח שוב ושוב את אי יכולתו לקבל החלטות כלשהן. ערפאת ממשיך להתחמק. מאז הסכם חוסין ערפאת, ערפאת רמה את חוסין. על חוסין המלך למצוא אלטרנטיבה, כי עלינו להתקדם לקראת משא-ומתן בין ישראל לבין משלחת ירדנית פלשתינאית.

טרור - דמוקרטיה היא חופש ביטוי, ואילו תנועת המחבלים עושים שימוש לרעה בשניהם: בחופש הביטוי, כדי לשקר, ובחופש התנועה כדי לפעול ולרצוח. על כולנו לשים סוף לפשע זה. מעריכים כי קדאפי העניק בעשר השנים האחרונות כמיליארד דולר למחבלים. אין להעניק חסינות לשום מחבל. את המדינות הנותנות חסות יש להעניש בסנקציות כלכליות, דיפלומטיות ואחרות. מדוע מנהיגים ערביים נפגשים איתו (עם קדאפי) ומדינות מערביות סוחרות עם לוב? אני מעריך את העמדה התקיפה של הנשיא רייגן ומזכיר המדינה שולץ".

הסנטור אמר שהוא דוגל בשיתוף פעולה בין ישראל לבין ארה"ב במאבק נגד הטרור, וברך על ההתקדמות הרבה שחלה ביחסי ישראל ומצרים והעריך שישנו סיכוי אמיתי להגיע למשא ומתן בין ישראל לבין ירדן.

עש"ת-לע"מ (דף מס' 5)
אנ/שא 19.00
תתת

Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 6 JANUARY 1986

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. SENATOR PAUL SIMON
(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE)

THE FOLLOWING ARE COMMENTS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER PERES TO U.S. SENATOR PAUL SIMON (D-ILL.) DURING THEIR MEETING TODAY (MONDAY):

WE ARE COOPERATING WITH THE U.S. REGARDING THREE MATTERS:

EGYPT: WE HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS TOWARDS AN AGREEMENT REGARDING ALL THE MATTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER DISPUTE. WE MUST TURN THE PEACE INTO SOMETHING PERMANENT AND INTO A SUCCESS. IF PEACE WITH EGYPT DOES NOT LAST, THERE WILL BE NO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. YESTERDAY I RECEIVED EGYPTIAN CLARIFICATIONS REGARDING ALL THE MATTERS UNDER DISPUTE AND WE ARE VERY CLOSE TO AN AGREEMENT WHICH WILL GIVE POSITIVE CONTENT TO THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

JORDAN: HUSSEIN IS AWAITING ANSWERS FROM THE PLO. THIS ORGANIZATION IS PROVING TIME AND TIME AGAIN THAT IT IS INCAPABLE OF TAKING ANY DECISIONS. ARAFAT CONTINUES TO EVADE THE ISSUE. SINCE THE HUSSEIN-ARAFAT AGREEMENT, ARAFAT HAS DECEIVED HUSSEIN. THE KING MUST FIND AN ALTERNATIVE BECAUSE WE MUST ADVANCE TOWARDS NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND A JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DELEGATION.

TERRORISM: DEMOCRACY IS FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND MOVEMENT, AND THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION ABUSES THEM BOTH. IT ABUSES FREEDOM OF SPEECH TO LIE, AND IT ABUSES FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT TO ACT AND MURDER. IT IS INCUMBENT UPON ALL OF US TO PUT AN END TO THIS CRIME. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT GADDAFI PROVIDED THE TERRORISTS WITH A BILLION DOLLARS OVER THE PAST DECADE. NO IMMUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ANY TERRORIST. THE COUNTRIES PROVIDING BACKING FOR THE TERRORISTS SHOULD BE PUNISHED WITH ECONOMIC, DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER SANCTIONS. WHY DO WESTERN LEADERS MEET WITH HIM (GADDAFI)? WHY DO WESTERN NATIONS CONDUCT TRADE WITH LIBYA? I ADMIRE THE TOUGH STAND TAKEN BY PRESIDENT REAGAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ

THE SENATOR SAID THAT HE SUPPORTS COOPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE U.S. IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRORISM, AND PRAISED THE GREAT PROGRESS THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN ISRAEL-EGYPT RELATIONS. HE ALSO ESTIMATED THAT THERE IS A REAL CHANCE TO ARRIVE AT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND JORDAN.

AC/LV

19:15 HOURS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 1, 1986

Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister
Government of Israel
3 Kaplan Street
Hakirya
Jerusalem, Israel 91919

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

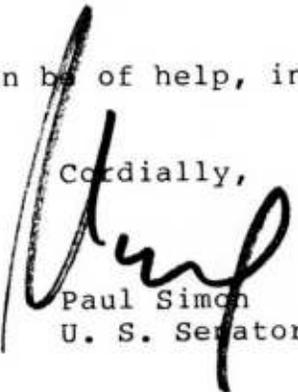
It was a real pleasure visiting with you in Israel.

And it was a particular pleasure to find out the meaning of my last name!

I am deeply appreciative of the exceptional leadership you are providing.

I applaud it, and any way I can be of help, in any way, let me know.

Cordially,


Paul Simon
U. S. Senator

PS/jw

820(1-2)

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

6.1
1000

תאריך: יד' בטבת תשמ"ו
24 בדצמבר 1985

מספר:

שמור

אל: לשכת ראש הממשלה, ירושלים

מאת: ס/מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון: הסנטור פול סיימון מאילינוי

הנ"ל עומד לבקר בארץ בימים 5-9.1.86 מטעם ועדת המשפט של הסנטור האמריקני לבדיקת בעיות פוליטיים. מבקש לפגוש את רנה"מ.

הסנטור סיימון הוא דמוקרט מאילינוי שנבחר לסנט ב-1984 לאחר שהגיש במאבק קשה וחריף את הסנטור הותיק צ'רלס פרסי בעדוד כספי יהודי מכבד. הוא בעל השקפת עולם ליברלית. תומך במדיניות ה-AFL-CIO בסוגיות עבודה ומצדד בעדוד מפעלי חנוך ותרבות. פרסם מספר ספרים גם בהקשרים אלו.

נסיונו בנושאים פוליטיים, ובודאי לגבי המזה"ת, מועט. לאחרונה, לאחר הרצחו של איש הלובי הערבי בלוס-אנג'לס בפעולת חבלה, פרסם מאמר בשיקגו טריביון שצדד בזכויותיהם של האמריקנים ממוצא ערבי שתדמיתם מעוותת באורח בלתי מוצדק כמו זו לש ארצות ערב שלא כולן מצדדות בפעולות טרור וחבלה ולא כולן אנטי ישראליות.

הסנטור חבר בוועדות המשפט ועבודה ו-Human Resources ותת הוועדה לחנוך, אמנויות, תעסוקה ונכות. זהו ביקורו הראשון בארץ כסנטור ולכל אשר יראה וישמע כאן תהיה השפעה על עמדותיו בסוגיות המזה"ת. עד כה הצבעותיו חיוביות מבחינתנו.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

א"י ס"י
לאה סידס

העתק: מר ח.בראון - ממנכ"ל
מר יעקב טופז - מאו"ר

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CONFIDENTIAL

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1104

6044

**

נכנס

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אל: המשרד, נד: 20, מ: שיקגו
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 171285, רח: 1500

קרוס
ה' קרוס
19/11/12

הוא

שמור/מיד

מצפ"א

דע: לסדן ווש (הועבר)

סנסוד סיימון

א. מניח שידוע לכם על בוא הנ"ל ארצה 9-5 ינואר לביקור רשמי
בעניני פליטים מטעם ועדת המשפט של הסנאט.
ב. חשוב שבצד גורמי קליטה יפגוש גם דנהיימי וממרהיימי ושד
החוף. וכן יתודרך בנושא יהודי בריהיימי.
קונסיל.==

תפ: שהח, רהם, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, אורחים, מואר

14764 139042 תד"פ 14764

072

דף..... מתוך..... דפים
טווח בטחוני שמור
דחופות רגיל
מאריך וזיימ' 3 1630

מצפ"א. מאו"ר.

הסנטור סיימון

1. השגריר נפגש היום עם הנ"ל ותיזוך אותו לקראת ביקורו בארץ. נכח הח"מ.

2. סיימון הטביר שתכלית הביקור קשורה לעניין קליטה פליטים (להזכירכם שהסיוע האמריקאי לשם קליטת עולים בישראל הוכפל השנה ל-25 מליון דולר - מזה מחצית הסכום בהחלטת ההמשך ומחצית בחוק התוספות), אך עם זאת ברצונו לנהל שיחות מדיניות לרבות מה ניתן לעשות ע"מ לקדם את תהליך השלום, כי לדעתו ככל שתהליך זה דורך במקום, ישראל המפטידה. השגריר השיב שארה"ב תוכל לעודד את חוסיין לבוא לשולחן הדיונים ולנהל שיחות שלום. מכאן עבר השגריר לסיקור ההתפתחויות האחרונות באיזור, בייחוד התקרבות חוסיין - אסד והתוצאות השליליות האפשריות של מהלך זה. סיימון שביקר ב-1977 בטוריה (ונפגש עם חדאם דווקא בשעה שסאדאת הכריז על כוונתו לבקר בירושלים) התבטא באופן שלילי על הסורים בכלל ועל חדאם בפרט. השגריר הרחיב גם על אשי"פ בעקבות הפיגועים האחרונים בוינה וברומא וכן ניצל את ההזדמנות להתייחס אגב אורחה לאלגונים הערביים בארה"ב כגון ה-NAAA שמצדיקים את הטרור ופועלים לקידום העניין האשייפי. סיימון הבין את הרמז הדק למכתב שפירסט בעיתון שיקאגו סאן טיימס ב-3.11.85, אך השיחה קלחה מבלי כל אי-נעימות. עד כאן.

3. כזכור, לפני כחודש נשלחה בדיפי תמונה של סיימון עם רה"מ (מעט ביקור רה"מ בוויסינגטון באוקטובר) לשם חתימת רה"מ. אם ניתן, מציעים להגיש לסיימון את התמונה החתומה בעת הביקור.

יו"מ אלמ
למדן

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly a list or index, including words like "Pinnale", "Zolke", "1003", "א/ג", "ג/א", "2", "3".

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1527

** 0101

110

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אל: המשרד, ור: 123, מ: 110
רז: מ, סג: ט, תא: 060186, זח: 1900

סודי/מירי

אל: מצפא, מסר.

1. משיחות עם גורמים שונים במסגרת אסא טולה שטדיין אין בידי האמריקאים תמונת מצב על שיתוף חוסין-אסד בדמשק. הנינוחתי שהירדנים מתחמקים.

2. עם זאת מסתבר שהאמריקאים יקלטו דיווחים חלקיים מגורמים ערבים אחרים כגון צדמו, אך אני משער (מירת סבירות גבוהה שהמדובר בעיראקים. זו לא הפעם הראשונה שהאמריקאים מדווחים על ירע). האוירה הייתה נוחה אך השייפה עצמה נוקבת. דוברה הוקדש למצב במחנה הערבי, באסף והתהליך המדיני. אסד שם דגש על כך שאף שאינו שולל שהלכים מדיניים כשל עצמם הרי יש לו הסתייגויות לגבי היתותי, ושחוסין 'מוכך שולל' כידי ארהב' וישראל, לדוגמא הביא את נושא כנוון. נסיונות הנל לתול בהפגת פשרון מדיני שם והולכנות ישראל כלפי סוריה (סיוור התצא'י). נושא מחלוקת שני-אסף. מאידך נוצרה התקרבות נשני נושאים נא) ועידה כינל' (ב) שיתוף בדיהמ'. סכום הביניים הוא שלא גושרו הפערים העקרוניים-עיתותי מהלך מדיני, עמדת ארהב (וישראל) וכד', אך ישנם נקודות מגע נשני נושאים מעשייה כדלשיל. ביטוי חיצוני לכך אי ברסוס הנועה מסומפת ואי איזכור המונח כיקוד מצד אסד. עקרונית דובר על מצגשים נוסעים בעתיר אך הדנד נשאר פתוח.

3. על הפרק עריין מפגש חוסין-ארפאת.

4. באסוד הדברים הנל חלקיים ולא מלאים.

אבידן

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1758

** יוצא

סודי

**

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אל: וושי, נר: זל, מ: המשרד
דח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 060186, רח: 1800

סודי/בהול

אל: דני בלוק/ווי

הנדון: שביחת עובדי אל-על - ארה"ב
להסכם שייחתם בין הצדדים לסיום השנייה יצורף מכחם בחתימת
מזכיר הממשלה שיאמר:

יי לטען הסדר הנני להודיעך כי ראש-הממשלה בדיון בהשתתפות
שרי האוצר והתחבורה והיועץ המשפטי לממשלה קיבל על עצמו, באם
יהיה צורך בכך להעביר אישור הממשלה וועדת הכספים של הכנסת
לפני סעיף 4 א' לחוק החברות הממשלתיות, תשל"ה-1975,
שיאפשר לאל-על ליישם את פסק הבורר.
מכתב זה צריך להסיר חששות האיגוד ביחס ליישום סיכומי הבורר.
אודה את תביא הדברים לידיעת ביל שרי מאיגוד המכונאים ולמד
בראון משרות התיווך הפדראלי. חשוב להדגיש שיש לראות זאת
כחלק נפרד מההסכם.

בימים הקרובים ייפגש עם עו"ד מרטי סיהאם כדי לעבוד מחדש
על פרטי ההסכם גם לאור התיחסות בית המשפט והמכתב שתכנון צוטט
במנדק זה.

עמוס ערן

תפ: שקה, מונבל, ממנבל, דדור, כלכליחאי, סייבל, משפט,
שרהתחבורה, מנבלתחבורה, מצפא
תח: עמוס ערן באמצעות לשכת דוהמי



6 בינואר, 1986.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון
1/85
אשר
לפני

סודי

אל: ח. בראון, משנה למנכ"ל משה"ח.

הנדון: העברת הסיוע הביטחוני לתקציב הפנטגון (או האם לתת לחתול לשמור על השמנח?)

מפעם לפעם מועלת שאלה זו לדיון ומצאתי לנכון להתייחס אליה בפירוט ובמכתב. אומר מראש כי דעתי היתה תמיד שרעיון זה שכרו יוצא בהפסדו. חוק גרם-רדמן (להלן ג"ר) עושה הדבר רצוי עוד פחות.

נניח לצורך הדיון כי אמנם ניתן להעביר כרצוננו את הסיוע הבטחוני לתקציב הפנטגון (כלומר מפונקציה 150 לפונקציה 50 בתקציב האמריקני) ונרחיק לכת עוד יותר ונניח כי הדבר נעשה יחד עם הסיוע הבטחוני למצרים או בלעדיו כפי שנוח לנו. כלומר, היפותטטית בידינו לקבוע מה טוב לנו ביותר והקונגרס והמימשל ישמעו וייאשרו. הי המשמעות?

במימשל (לפני ג"ר)

- בדיון התקף כי בתוך המימשל הפנטגון רואה בסיוע לישראל מתחרה לצרכים האחרים של הפנטגון.
- הפנטגון שהוא תמיד המקל בחומרת האיום על ישראל מקבל תמריץ תקציבי להקל עוד יותר. תאר לך תגובת הפנטגון אם הוא צריך לממן "לביא" מתקציבו. בוודאי יאמר "אפשר לחכות שנה שתיים ולא להשקיע בפיתוח ואח"כ לקנות מטוס שאם הוא מתאים לח"א אמריקני מתאים גם לח"א ישראלי".
- מחמ"ד מוכן בדיכ להחמיר יותר בהערכת האיום על ישראל. הפנטגון יטען שמחמ"ד מוכנים להיות טובים על חשבונם...

קונגרס (לפני ג"ר)

- העברת הסיוע מהועדות הקיימות תרגיז כמה מידידינו שם כי זו פגיעה בהם (לוגר, קסטן, המילטון וכיו"ב).
- גם אם נניח שהרוגז הנ"ל רגעי וחולף הקושי האמיתי הוא באיוש הועדות. כיום קל יחסית לרכז את ידידינו בוועדות הרלוונטיות לעניין הסיוע, קרי ועדות החוץ וועדת ההקצבות לסיוע חוץ. זאת משום שיחסית אין ביקוש גבוה לוועדות הללו שאינן "מחלקות" כסף שהוא בעיקרו חשוב לגבי המדינות ואזורי הבחירה. חברי קונגרס (בעיקר ביה"נ) חדשים נכנסים בקלות יחסית לוועדת החוץ. קשה יותר להכנס לוועדות ההקצבות אך כאשר ניכנסים לוועדות

אלה קל יחסית להיכנס לוועדה להקצבות חוץ כי הביקוש להן אינו כה גבוה. ההיפך הוא הנכון לגבי ועדות שירותים מזוינים ותת-ועדות ההקצבות לביטחון.

לו יכולנו להביא לכך שידידינו יתפשו מקום בוועדות הרלוונטיות גם אז היתה נוצרת בעיה רצינית: האם יש לנו מספיק ידידים מושבעים שאפשר לסמוך עליהם לאייש גם ועדות אלה בלי להפסיד ממעמדנו בוועדות החוץ (החשובות לנו מהרבה בחינות) ובתת ועדות ההקצבות שימשיכו לדון בסיוע הכלכלי? ספק אם בכוחנו להבטיח "מסה קריטית" בוועדות נוספות מבלי לגרוע ממשקל חברינו בוועדות שהיום אנו מתרכזים בהם.

כל האמור לעיל לפני ג"ר. ואחריו?

המצב כמובן קשה יותר. התחרות בתוך הממשל על הכסף מחמירה והולכת. היום מתריעים אנשים כמו לס אספין על הקיצוץ החמור הצפוי בביטחון. מכאן שבהכנת התקציב בתוך הממשל הלחץ עלתקציב הפנטגון יהיה קשה ביותר. מצד שני עובדה היא שלגבי סיוע החוץ בכלל, ובמיוחד לגבינו אין מדברים על קיצוץ ב-87. (אין מדברים גם על תוספת).

המצב יחמיר עוד יותר אם וכאשר יתקיים קיצוץ אוטומוטי ע"י הממשל בעקבות אי-הצלחה של הממשל או הקונגרס לעמוד בתיקרת הגרעון. במקרה כזה יתקיים הקיצוץ המכונה Sequestering שכזכור 50% ממנו חייבים לבוא מתקציב הביטחון. זהו הרגע המסוכן ביותר מבחינת סעיף המופיע בתקציב הביטחון, שכן אין חובה לקצץ במידה שווה בכל תכנית המאושרת לקיצוץ וקל לנחש מה יהיה סולם העדיפויות בפנטגון ועד כמה למחמייד לא יהיה מה לומר במהלך כזה.

לעומת זאת אם וכאשר יפול הגרזון בשיטה זו על סיוע החוץ כי אז במקרה הגרוע (כמו שצפוי השנה) נקוצץ באותו אחוז כמו השאר. איני מוציא מכלל אפשרות שבעתיד נוכל במקרה כזה להגן על עצמנו ע"י קביעת תיקרה לקיצוץ דבר שפירושו יהיה קיצוץ רב יותר אצל אחרים. איני בטוח שהדבר בר-השגה אך אני בטוח שאנחנו לא נתרומם לקיצוץ מעבר לאחוז הכללי.

סיכום

הרעיון לעבור לתקציב הביטחון הוא כמובן אטרקטיבי מנהודת תוצא של הצגתינו כחלק ממערך ההגנה האמריקני. עם זאת יש לו חסרונות מדיניים, שכן הכללתינו במערך זה היתה מחייבת במידה לא קטנה יותר התחשבות באינטרס האמריקאי בכל מקרה ומקרה. אולם כאמור לעיל הנימוקים המטריאליים-תקציביים נראים בעיני כל-כך חזקים שאין צורך להוסיף עליהם והיתרון אינו שקול כנגד החסרונות. אגב, זו גם דעת לוביסטים באיפא"ק וגם דעת שר הביטחון שעימו העלתי ה כא בפגישה בהשתתפות המנכ"ל והרמשי"ן.

בברכה,

דן הלפרין.

העתיק: מנכ"ל בטחון, שגריר, נספח, ציר, רמשי"ן (נ"י), קונגרס, חצפ"א, אמנון נויבך-לשכת רוה"מ, מנכ"ל אוצר.

דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	ר"ל: 1
סדרג בסחובני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 3
תז"ח:	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ח. ממנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק. הסברה. מפ"א. ממ"ד.	
061430	יועז רנה"מ להקשורת. לע"א.	
נר :		ד ע : וושינגטון.
0105		
24-64		מאת : עהנוות, ניו יורק.

News Summary January 6, 1986

Editorials

ND-"Moscow's Onerous Restrictions on Emigration" The plight of the thousands of Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union is well known. But reprehensible as it is, the stringent control of Jewish emigration at least has the merit of a certain comprehensibility: Moscow doesn't want to upset its friends in the Arab world by allowing large numbers of Jews to emigrate to Israel. No such rationale is evident on Moscow's overall emigration policy. A woman is now being allowed to come to the US to be with her husband. Her daughter will not be given an exit visa. There was no explanation--because there is none.

DN-"The First Swallow" The Iron Curtain opened a crack to let a woman join her husband in the US. It's a welcome gesture, but it's also further proof of the pointless cruelty of Soviet policy. The West still waits for the USSR to come through on its hints it was about to allow Jewish emigration. If Gorbachev wants to next summit to succeed, he's got to do better.

Columns

NYP-Evans & Novak "Why We Can't Get Too Tough With Libya" A warning from a key Arab diplomat in Washington and concern by Weinberger and his associates point to a possible new US policy on terrorism--aimed at halting rapid US erosion and Soviet gains in the Mideast. The Arab envoy has confidentially advised the Administration to "isolate" but not attack Libya. A military strike would "martyrize" Khaddafi, with a catastrophic fallout in the Arab world as the overthrow of Mubarak. The advice duplicates the Pentagon's sentiment. Velled hints by Israel for a joint US-Israeli military reprisal raised the hackles of defense officials. The US fears that when Likud takes over, such cooperation will be pushed harder. Dangerously late, US policymakers are coming to understand that the brightest American future in the Mideast may not lie in the making of 100 million Arab enemies.

NYP-Lathem "Khaddafi's Problems on the Home Front" Khaddafi is beset by so many political and economic troubles at home that could provoke enough internal strife to cause the Soviet Union to back a coup later this year. Besides the economy, there are a number of opposition movements,

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "1034" and other illegible scribbles.

תחילת:	מחלקת הישר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 22
סוג כותרת:	עופס מברק	סדר: 3
תז"ח:		א ל :
כר : 0105		ר ע :
24-11		תא :

using the financial and moral support of the CIA and Egypt, which are growing in size and influence throughout Libya. The military is dissatisfied as well. Gorbachev is said to harbor a strong dislike of Khadafy. Col. Hassan Ashkai, a top adviser to Khadafy during the EgyptAir hijacking has been murdered. Ashkai was the link between Libya and Abu Nidal. US intelligence reports that Ashkai was executed because he fingered Abu Nidal and Khadafy as the masterminds of the hijacking to the Egyptians.

ND-Anderson "Hijackers Schools Dot Iranian Desert; US Is a Main Target" Iran is training terrorists to hijack planes and kidnap hostages, with a special vengeance toward Americans. Iran is encouraged by a absence of an effective US response. The camps number about one-half dozen. Several are reserved for foreigners.

Press Reports

Peres Says Israel Doesn't Plan to Attack Libya

NYT-Friedman (photo of Peres) Peres said Israel had no intention of attacking Libya on its own in retaliation for the Rome and Vienna killings. He called for "collective measures" against nations that harbor terrorists. Peres appeared on ABC's "This Week" and discussed sanctions against nations that support terrorism. He said that on non-military responses, "we have to work together." A senior Israeli official said that there was much annoyance that the world expects Israel to launch an attack against Libya on a solo basis. Israel is already preoccupied with a host of problems, the Syrians, the south Lebanese and the Palestinians. The Israeli public is not interested in going to war now. They are too interested in Arab terrorism against Israelis inside Israel. Israeli officials believe that the only effective means of isolating Libya is through a coordinated international effort, such as economic measures or a banning of all Libyan aircraft in European cities. (ND-wire)

Khadaffi Denies That Palestinians Operate Training Camps in Libya

NYT-Miller (Tripoli) Khadaffi asserted that there are no Palestinian training camps in Libya and that his country was not directly responsible for attacks by Palestinian terrorists last month. But he reiterated his support for the Palestinian people's cause and defended such attacks as part of their struggle to liberate their homeland from the Israelis.

תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	3 : 97
סוג כסחוני:	טופס מברק	3 : מחור:
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0105 : נר		: ד ע
24-011		: נחמ

He also warned the US that American retaliation raids could set up "World War III." He said that his forces have been put on full alert in response to US military movement toward Libya. Khadaffy went to seemingly unusual lengths to distance Libya from the recent airport attacks. In an impromptu news conference, Khadaffy's denials were spoken in English but his threats were made in Arabic. (see NYP; ND-wire)

Denial Called Incredible

NYT-p.1-Gwertzman-The Vice Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said he found it "incredible" that Khadaffy would deny Palestinian guerrillas were operating training camps in Libya. Patrick Leahy (D-Ver.) said that there were training camps in Libya. The accusations came as the US backed down from launching a military raid.

Syrian Missiles

NYP-wire-Syria's compliance with Israel's demands to remove anti-aircraft missiles from Lebanon has eased tensions, Israeli officials said. However, analysts say Syria, in a "game of nerves," might shift its missiles again.

Jewish Immigration Hits Low

DN-Jewish immigration to Israel in 1985 dropped to its lowest level since the creation of the state, officials said yesterday. In 1985, 12,237 Jews immigrated to Israel. That is well below the 1984 total of 16,137, which was swelled by 3,415 black Jewish emigrants from Ethiopia.

Jewish Group Favors Trade Deal With Soviets

ND-AP-1/4-The Chairman of the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews said that his group would favor a waiver of trade barriers against the Soviet Union if Jewish emigration returned to 1979 levels. More than 51,000 Jews left the Soviet Union that year. In 1985, 1,139 Jews were allowed to leave. (see ND-LA Times-Freed "Refusenik Speaks at Press Conference")

Israeli Artist Depicts Reagans and Gorbachevs in Bed

DN-Israeli artist Ori Hofmekler has drawn a caricature of the Reagans and Gorbachevs in bed, nude.

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ט נ ט
ד...ל...מחור...³...דפיס
טווג בטחוני גלגל
דחיסות רגיל
מאריך וזיח
מסי פנת

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

34 87 120

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
NEWS SUMMARY
דע:ניו-יורק.

JAN. 6, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

QADDAFI: THREATS BOLSTER ARAB UNITY/LIBYAN DENIES ROLE IN TRAINING PALESTINIAN TERRORISTS

Wash. Post, Dickey:Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, bolstered by signs of growing support from the Arab world in his developing confrontation with the U.S., said today that he and the cause of Arab unity had "gained a lot" from American and Israeli threats to take military action against him in the aftermath of the Rome and Vienna airport attacks. Qaddafi spoke to American reporters in the setting of a barley field outside the capital, denying allegations that he provided any training facilities for Palestinian guerrillas, including Abu Nidal, who is suspected of initiating the Dec. 27 airport assaults in which 19 persons died. But he said that if the Palestinians "demand" training sites in his country, "this I will give them because they are freedom fighters."

U.S. OFFICIALS DENY QADDAFI CONTACTS/NO REPRISALS ON LIBYA SEEN

Wash. Post, Sinclair:U.S. officials quickly denied yesterday a remark attributed to Muammar Qaddafi that contacts with an unnamed U.S. envoy had helped defuse the possibility of a military confrontation with the US over the attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna. A senior administration official said, "We're not aware of any American ambassador contacting him. No such contacts have been authorized." The official also said he was unaware of any effort by Qaddafi to approach U.S. officials. "He knows what he can do to defuse the situation," the official added. A translation of Qaddafi's remark in Arabic was reported by NBC News' "Meet the Press," which had a taped interview with Qaddafi. Qaddafi, who spoke to reporters from a tractor in a green barley field near Tripoli, was one of a number of officials making appearances on U.S. television shows to discuss the airport raids and the possibility of reprisals against Libya.

LEBANESE PEACE PACT ENDORSED/CHRISTIAN LEADER FRANJIEH DOES ABOUT-FACE

Wash. Post, Reuter:Former president Suleiman Franjeh, until now a key Christian opponent of a Syrian-sponsored militia peace pact for Lebanon, was quoted today as declaring his support for the accord. "For the first time in 12 years, I feel that the solution is coming. Now I fully support the accord," Franjeh was quoted as telling Zahle's Greek Catholic bishop, whom he visited after talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad. Bishop Andre Haddad said Franjeh told him that the pact, signed in Damascus Dec. 28 by the three main Christian, Shiite Moslem and Druze militias, was the best option for the Christians of Lebanon.

א ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת יו יא יב יג יד יו יז יח יט

ס ג ר ה ס ג ר ה

ד...ד...2...מתוך...3...דמים

סוג בסחונני

דחיות

מאריך וז"ח

מס' ספר

י ג א
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RABBIS STRESS NEED FOR JEWISH UNITY

Wash. Times, Witham: Differences of opinion about who is a Jew pose a greater threat to the future of the Jewish people than anti-Semitism, a group of U.S. Jewish leaders agreed yesterday. The rabbis agreed that to avoid a permanent rift, Jews in Israel and America must be determined to remain one people. All three rabbis who participated in a panel discussion at Beth Shalom Congregation are past leaders of Jewish organizations and felt free to speak candidly. A fourth rabbi, Arnold Rachlis, former head of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical Association, moderated the discussion. The meeting was called a "first" and drew a capacity audience of rabbis and laymen. "Can we maintain the unity of the Jewish people without distorting the integrity of our religious and theological commitments?" asked Rabbi Walter Wurzbarger, past president of the Rabbinical Council of America, the Orthodox body. The main rift in Judaism concerns identity by birth and marriage and is between the worldwide Orthodox and Reform, Conservative and Reconstructionist Jews. Jewish identity is expected to become a more troubling issue during the next generation as more American Jews marry gentiles.

SYRIAN MISSILE MOVES KEEP TENSIONS HIGH

Wash. Times, Kritzberg: A Syrian redeployment of anti-aircraft missiles out of Lebanon may have reduced the immediate threat of confrontation with Israel, but the move was also regarded by Israeli observers as designed to keep the pot boiling on Israel's northern border. Israeli Premier Shimon Peres confirmed yesterday that Syria had withdrawn its SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles from Lebanon's Bekaa valley, but branded the SAM-2 missile batteries remaining along the Lebanese-Syrian border a "provocation." In an interview with the ABC television network, Mr. Peres said Israel wanted to avoid a deterioration in the situation along its border with Syria and was working for a return to the "status quo ante." Israel had objected to the recent deployment of the missiles as a threat to its reconnaissance flights over Lebanon. Over the weekend, Israel's northern city of Kiryat Shmona was hit by katyusha rockets for the first time since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, in creating speculation in Israel that the Syrians wish to keep tension high in the region. Israeli observers believe that Syria currently does not wish to go to war with Israel, but they say that recent Syrian moves fit a pattern.

USE SKY MARSHALS AGAINST TERRORISTS-KIRKPATRICK

Wash. Times, McWilliams: Sky marshals should be used to protect airline passengers from terrorists "very much the way as our stagecoaches that went West had somebody riding shotgun," former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said yesterday. "Our forefathers understood it was a dangerous world," she said. Mrs. Kirkpatrick said the US should adopt other antiterrorist policies, such as sealing cockpits to prevent hijackings. Military action against terrorists is an option the US should consider, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said. "I think we almost surely should consider a whole range of options for dealing with this kind of violent attack, particularly where it singles out Americans," she said. But she added: "I do not believe that we have a special responsibility...to punish lawlessness all over the world wherever it occurs. I don't think we can assume that responsibility."

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LIBYA DENIES TRAINING TERRORISTS

Christian Science Monitor, Reuters:Libyan leader Qaddafi denied Sunday that Palestinian terrorists are being trained in his North African country, but said he would harbor anti-Israel commandoes if they needed training camps. In an impromptu news conference broadcast by American television networks, Col. Qaddafi said that Abu Nidal, who heads a Palestinian splinter group and is blamed by the US and Israel for last month's airport attacks in Vienna and Rome, does not live in Libya. The Libyan leader said, "We support the freedom fighters... particularly our brothers, Palestinians," but denied responsibility for the recent attacks. On Saturday, Libya also backed down from its hardline support of the airport attacks, when Foreign Minister Al Abdel-Salam Tureiki called them "very regrettable accidents" at a news conference in Tunisia. Previously, Libya's state-run news agency had praised the attacks, describing the gunmen as heroes.

THE ARAB LEAGUE INDICATES IT WILL SUPPORT LIBYA AGAINST RETALIATION

Phil. Inq., AP:The Arab League has vowed to support Libya if the US or Israel attack that North African Arab nation in retaliation for the DEC. 27 terrorist raids at two European airports, league sources said yesterday. In a communique issued yesterday, the 21 active members of the Arab League said only that the organization had taken "appropriate measures on the issues before it. Sources at the league, however, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said the delegates had expressed "their total support for Libya in the event that this country is the object of any kind of foreign aggression." The sources said the participants discussed Libya's fear of American and Israeli retaliation for the airport attacks in Rome and Vienna, Austria, and agreed that any attack would challenge the entire Arab community.

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ביקור קיסינג'ר. שלנו 040.

1. רשמו נא לפניכם שקיסינג'ר ישמח להפגש עם משלחת הורי נעדרים. לעומת זאת, מבקש לא (חוזר לא) לארגן הרצאה בפני לשכת-מסחר. ישראל-אמריקה.
2. ישנה סבירות של 85% כי מאבטח נוסף יגיע עם קיסינג'ר. משרדו הודיע לאוניברסיטת תל-אביב לשריין חדר נוסף במלון דן, ואנא שריינו כנ"ל במלך דוד בירושלים. שם המאבטח: MIKE LEAMAN.
3. משרדו של קיסינג'ר ביקש באמצעות מחמ"ד פגישה עם פיקרינג.
4. אנא שלחו בהקדם לו"ז מפורט, שיכלול כתובות, מספרי טלפון ופרטים מלאים ככל האפשר.

תודה.


 לואיז שימרון

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Q We weren't asking about intelligence matters -- we're asking about a United States claim that the Libyan government supports terrorists by providing them facilities and training camps and --

MR. REDMAN: The question was where are those camps, and I consider that an intelligence matter.

Q Do you have a number -- number of camps?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q In the past, a member of this administration was ready to show aerial surveillance over El Salvador, for example. Will you be ready to do the same with Libyan training camps?

MR. REDMAN: I can't speculate at this point.

Q On another aspect of what he said, do you have any comment on his apparent threat to carry the war of terrorism to the United States?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Has the State Department been in touch with the Soviet Union with regard to the latest Libyan/American public exchange of charges with regard to anything other than the movement of the missiles in Libya?

MR. REDMAN: I can't do any better than I did last week in which I said that we have exchanges with the Soviet Union. Those exchanges include terrorism, but, in this particular case, no I don't have anything specific to offer you.

Let me make one other general comment and -- if we're moving away from Qaddafi's remarks of yesterday -- the only other remark I would add would be that any effort by the Qaddafi regime to portray itself as somehow backing away from its earlier positions is disingenuous at best. Given the regime's proven record of complicity in international terrorism, a great deal of skepticism about Libyan statements seem justified. In Qaddafi's interview on January 5th, he was equivocal and stated that such terrorist actions would be appropriate for so-called freedom fighters. While not getting into intelligence information, I would point out that 15 Libyan diplomats

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were expelled during 1984 and 1985 from Spain, West Germany, Belgium, Mauritius and the United States for actions inconsistent with normal diplomatic behavior. Moreover, Tunisia and the United Kingdom broke diplomatic relations with Libya and expelled the entire Libyan diplomatic presences in those countries during this same period.

Q But coming back to the bases again, can you say as much as whether these terrorist training camps are separate facilities set up for the purpose of training terrorists, or can you say whether they are military facilities within Libya which are occasionally used for the purpose that you described?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to be able to give you any more details concerning facilities or installations to which you refer. My statement is a reference to Qaddafi's claim that Libya does not train terrorists.

Q What about Qaddafi's claim that Abu Nidal is not in Libya at this point?

MR. REDMAN: No comment, really. I said earlier that we can't necessarily pinpoint his presence on any given day.

Q Do you have any comment on the Evans and Novak column of today saying that an Arab diplomat had already warned the administration not to attack because this would be disastrous to other friendly countries in the Arab area?

MR. REDMAN: No, no comment.

Q Do you know whether Abu Nidal has been in Libya since the Vienna and Rome Airport attack?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you anything on that.

Q Do you have any comment on Jack Anderson's column of today that Palestinians are training Iranians and some other foreigners in Iran?

MR. REDMAN: Only to say that there have been for years reports that the Iranians are training terrorists. We believe this to be true, but I can't go into specific intelligence reports.

Q You said that Libyan diplomats were expelled from the United States in '84 and '85. It seems to be that the break in relations so to speak occurred before '84, and it is my understanding there hasn't been any Libyan diplomats in this country since before '84. Do you have any details on that expulsion?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, I do. The Libyan diplomat was expelled from the United Nations.

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Q Mr. Speakes this morning said something about consulting the European allies again about economic sanctions. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing beyond what I've said previously, which is that this whole question of how to respond to states that support terrorism is an ongoing one. We have made efforts in the past. We will continue to make efforts. But in terms of any specific new aspects of our policy, I'm not going to comment any further at this point.

Q There will be no planned trip or anything by a senior official to Europe.

MR. REDMAN: The last part of my answer was in terms of specific measures. In this particular point in time, I have no comment.

Q Chuck, do we have a position on the Arab League's warnings against the United States and Israel attacking or threatening Libya?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q In your answer, are you trying to explain (inaudible). In answer to the initial question, you said that you were responding to the question of whether Libya has trained terrorists. Well, do you believe that there are terrorist bases in Libya now?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into any further details, other than to say that the link between the Gaddafi regime and international terrorism is clear. It's been shown over a number of years, and that includes the training of terrorists in Libya.

Q What were the circumstances?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have the circumstances -- activities, as I said, which were not consistent with his diplomatic --

Q Can you say when or --

MR. REDMAN: I can look into it.

Q There was one diplomat?

MR. REDMAN: It was one diplomat -- that's my information.

Q Gaddafi said in the interview that an American diplomat had been in contact with him and that he thought it might be the -- our ambassador (inaudible) --

MR. REDMAN: We are aware of no such contacts, nor have any such contacts been authorized.

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Q So the obvious question is, if you're so sure that there are terrorist bases in Libya, and your policy is to respond to acts of terrorism, why the government hasn't done anything at this point with all this certitude (??)?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help --

Q -- since the attacks in Rome and Vienna.

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you anything more than we've said a number of times, including just after those attacks, concerning our policy of responding to terrorism.

Q Chuck, yesterday Colonel Gaddafi also said that an American ambassador or diplomat had been in touch with him to defuse the situation. Have such exchanges taken place?

MR. REDMAN: There must be an echo in here.

Q Oh, did I --

MR. REDMAN: Yes, that question was answered.

RALPH BEGLEITER (CNN): Chuck, unless I missed --

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. BEGLEITER: Go ahead.

Q How could it be possible to recognize a training camp of being for terrorists and for just Libyan forces?

MR. REDMAN: There are ways. (Laughter.)

MR. BEGLEITER: Unless I'm overreading your comments a minute ago about the link between Gaddafi's regime and the training of terrorists, it sounds to me as though you're no longer claiming that the Rome and Vienna attacks were specifically linked to Libya, but you're claiming a more general historical link between the Gaddafi regime and terrorism. Is that the case?

MR. REDMAN: No, I wouldn't draw that conclusion. My response was in connection with a Gaddafi statement, which was of a general nature, that Libya does not provide training to terrorists. That's the statement I'm responding to. That doesn't change what we've said about this particular incident, no.

MR. BEGLEITER: Does the US claim that the terrorists who took part in the Rome and Vienna attacks were trained at training camps for terrorists in Libya?

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to simply refer you to the record as to what we've said, but nothing has changed.

Q Anything new on the question of a reward for Abu Nidal?

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MR. REDMAN: No, nothing new.

Q How about Qaddafi?

Q I noticed, and I'm happy to say that you are improving the situation of the concrete battle in front of the State Department. But there are other obvious ways in which terrorists could attack the State Department. I won't list one unless you want me to, but one is quite obvious. And I wondered if there are plans to do something. A number of people in government have mentioned one specific way to me which concerns that.

MR. REDMAN: No, if you don't want to mention in public for security reasons, I'd be happy to talk to you afterwards, but let me just say that in conjunction with security in this building and elsewhere, that's an issue which we take seriously, which is being addressed, and which improvements are being made constantly.

Q Will you give me 30 seconds afterward to speak with you, please?

MR. REDMAN: Sure.

Q Chuck, with all things considered, why did the US continue trading with Libya, then?

MR. REDMAN: I would refer you to the record again. We've made that information available in quite some detail. United States trade with Libya is really miniscule, virtually non-existent. And I think if you look at the statistics, you'll see that is in fact the case. And secondly you'll see that that trade which still exists is a substantial reduction from the trade which existed in 1979, so that as a consequence, I believe by looking at the statistics you can see very clearly that this is one of those cases where we have taken actions to back up our words. And there may be more yet to be done.

Q Statistics seem to omit any trade with the Soviet Union. Can you provide us with what sort of assistance they get, the Soviets provide Libya?

MR. REDMAN: The statistics we provided were the top ten traders, I believe.

Q You mean military aid does not bring them up to more than \$100 million a year?

MR. REDMAN: Those statistics were IMF statistics, and I would assume that military sales are not included in those statistics.

Q -- make them one of the top trade partners.

MR. REDMAN: I can't answer that.

Q Chuck, you just mentioned the words "action to back up words." What action are we taking to back up our claim in 1981 of "swift and effective retribution"?

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MR. REDMAN: Your question is --

Q What actions are we taking now to back up our promise in 1981 that we'd take swift and effective retribution against terrorists?

MR. REDMAN: I can only answer that by saying that our policy on combatting terrorism is known. I've explained it a number of times. The response is one which varies on a case-by-case basis. In some cases there have been responses. There have been improvements in some areas. If you look at the way in which these airport attacks, for example, were combatted once the attack started, I believe you see that there are security forces present that weren't present some years ago. Other types of measures have been taken.

There are many things that one can do to combat terrorism, and that's what we're engaged in here is a process. And it's paying some dividends; there's still a long way to go.

Q You're not saying that we have already responded by the reaction in the airports?

MR. REDMAN: No, no, I'm talking about the phenomenon of terrorism, and I'm not saying that we're going to respond in each and every case in a particular way.

Q Chuck, quite apart from the question of an ambassador being sent, has the United States, since this series of events began shortly after Christmas, been in touch in any way with the government of Libya to express its views, other than publicly?

MR. REDMAN: Not to my knowledge.

Q Chuck, about the Middle East, have you got anything -- there were press reports that the Soviet Union has provided Jordan with new types of SAM batteries, new SAM missiles. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any comment on this particular report concerning specific deliveries. In a more general way, Jordan announced last year its decision to purchase Soviet equipment, including air defense items, to help meet some of the needs long recognized to be genuine gaps in Jordanian defense capability. Jordan has made it quite clear that it will, as will all sovereign states, take whatever steps it considers appropriate to enhance its own security.

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In the first instance, Jordan has regularly demonstrated a clear preference for American equipment. When we are unable to be of assistance, they may be forced to look elsewhere.

Q Is that (inaudible) to Congress?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing more.

Q A copy of that, Chuck?

MR. REDMAN: Yeah.

Q Chuck, could you please outline for us how a strike at Libya would be in the United States self-interest, national self-interest?

MR. REDMAN: How a what?

Q A strike at Libya, a military strike?
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DMAN: As I've said for a week now, I'm not going to comment in any way on questions concerning military events.

Q Can we move to Israel and various things that it's involved in today? First of all, the missiles in the Bekaa, which vanished late last week, do you have any comment on that? Are we delighted, or do we

no comment and then the Tabah talks.

MR. REDMAN: Let me start with Tabah where I would only say that we would welcome progress on the Tabah dispute and the overall relationship between Israel and Egypt, but I don't have any specific comment on that concerning reports you've seen in the press.

Concerning the missiles, the United States has consistently opposed any escalation of tension in the region or resort to military force. We would welcome any developments which leads to a reduction in tension. We would consider withdrawal of missiles a positive step. We have called upon all parties to exercise restraint. These missiles are mobile and I have nothing for you on their specific location.

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Q Do you have anything on the Israeli practices in Southern Lebanon, expanding the security zone and bringing in more arms and soldiers?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q -- the movement now of these missiles inside Syria? Are they still inside there and you are not specific?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, I am not going to comment on their specific locations. I would only note that they are mobile missiles.

Q Do you have any comment on Yasser Arafat's claim that Syria and Libya are out to get him and to destroy the peace process on the Middle East and that is the reason for these attacks?

MR. REDMAN: No comment.

Q There are a number of American oil service companies that do business in Libya or they may be subsidiaries of American companies. I wonder whether it is your view that those could fall under the -- the activities of those companies could fall under American law, in other words, they could be told to stop doing business with Libya and whether you've considered doing this?

MR. REDMAN: That, again, would fall under the category of specific actions in the wake of these incidents and I'm not going to comment on those at this point.

Q The general question of whether they would fall under US law is more general than that, isn't it? Could you address that question?

MR. REDMAN: I can't address that.

Q Besides trying to get the European allies in on an economic boycott of Libya, could you elaborate if you have consultations with the West European countries on increased alert status in front of a terror wave from Libya, targets like further up north -- Scandinavia and so on? I mean, do you have consultations with these countries concerning security measures is especially what I am asking?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not sure exactly what you're getting at, but I can't say anything other than what we've said before, which is that we have a wide range of contacts on all aspects of this problem of terrorism, that those contacts have existed before these recent incidents and that they'll certainly be continuing.

Q But there is no extra effort?

MR. REDMAN: I'm simply not commenting on special efforts at this time.

אליהמשרד

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מצפ"א. מאו"ר

בקור מונדייל

1. למברקם 138:

מונדייל ביקש שלא לקשור את פגישותיו עם סול לינוביץ', ולא לצרף את לינוביץ' לפגישותיו עם ראש הממשלה, מ"מ רוה"מ, שר הבטחון וכן לא לסיוריו. כמובן בארוחות ערב וקבלות פנים אין כל מניעה לצרף את לינוביץ' או אורחים אחרים. על כן, אני מציע שלא להעביר ללינוביץ' את חכנית ביקורו של מונדייל.

2. ב- 28/1 ייפגש מונדייל לארוחת בוקר במלוננו עם השגריר פיקרינג.

3. מונדייל הוזמן ביום ה' בערב להשתתף בכינוס הקונגרס היהודי העולמי. הוא, כמובן, מעניק עדיפות לארוחת הערב, אך שואל אם אין התנגשות בין שני הארועים, אם אין, האם אפשרי שהוא יופיע לזמן קצר בקונגרס היהודי, וארוחת הערב תתחיל בשעה מאוחרת יותר.

4. מתקיים החל ב- 26/1 כינוס מטעם המכון של ג'וזף צ'ורבה. מוצע להזמין את צ'ורבה לטקס בבית הנשיא.

5. להלן רשימת אלה שנענו להשתתף בטיסת הבכורה של פן-אם: היועץ לשעבר לבטחון לאומי ויליאם קלארק, סם לוואיס, ויקטור גוטבאום, בוב טיש, סיימון ריבקין, הווארד סקוואדרון, ולטר שורנשטיין, סול לינוביץ', זוג השחקנים אליי וואלך ואן ג'קסון, זכך נשיא "פן-אם".

6. מונדייל מבקש להדגיש בכל פרטום לעתונות על ביקורו כי הקשר לטיסת הבכורה של "פן-אם" הוא מקרי בלבד. הוא בא לישראל בהענות להזמנת נשיא המדינה, ראש הממשלה והשגריר כדי להשתתף בטקס מאה שנה לטרומן, סיור בארץ ושיחות בנושאים מדיניים וכלכליים.


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