

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

מס' 2 ראש המשלה

מסודר

המשק בתיק מס 7

מס' 2 ראש המשלה -

אברהם

12/1985

המשק בתיק מס 7

שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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מזהה פיוז: 43.4/3 - 204
מזהה לוגי: מס פריט: 1734835
כתובת: 02-111-01-07-10
15/08/2010

מחלקה

מס' תיק מקורי

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 תאריך וז"ת

אל: 166
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 המשרד בשחון ניו-יורק

אל:הסברה, מעי"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
 דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY SATURDAY DEC, 7, 1985

THE NEWS REPORTS

EAVESDROPPING ON ALLIES

F. HIATT WASH POST The arrest of Navy analyst J. Pollard last month on charges of spying for Israel was greeted with incredulity on the part of some officials, who know that Israel and the US routinely share many secrets. But intelligence experts, say that although allies rarely plant agents, they will do almost anything else to keep tabs on each other. The only aberrational thing, former legal council to the Senate Foreign relations committee said, was that someone got caught.

CONTACT SAID TO PAY FOR ACCUSED SPY'S TRIPS

J. COSHKO J. PICHILLARO WASH POST J. Pollard accused of selling classified US documents to Israel, has told the FBI that he and his wife went to Israel twice within the past year and that the trips were financed by his unidentified "contact" federal procecuted disclosed. Pollard identified the contact as an Israeli official.

ARAB LEADER SATISFIED-WITH PROBE

J. ANDERSON WASH POST Former US Senator J. Abouzerk, head of the American Arab anti discrimination committee said yesterday after a meeting with FBI director that he was satisfied with the FBI's investigation of a serias recent violent incidents at the committee regional offices.

EGYPTIAN TOURISM TAKES A NOSEDIVE

J. BARTHOLET WASH POST Three spectacular highjackings in six months - each one making innocent American tourists as prey of terrorists - have spread tension even among the calmest tourist havens, such as Cairo, and cut bookings by thousands. Hotel representat and tourist agents contacts interviewed in Cairo report tour cancellations and falloff in bookings ranging up to 45 percent.

WEST BEIRUT WITHDRAWAL ANNOUNCED

CHIC TRIB Prime Minister Karami announced Friday that Druze and Shiite Militiamen leader have agreed to withdrawal their gurnen from the streets of West Beirut.

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דפיס... מחזור... 110
בטחוני גלגל
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מסי מברק

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק
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אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפי"א, ממנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"מ, לעי"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמי"ח קשי"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY SUNDAY DEC. 8, 1985

EDITORIALS

THE ISRAELI RESPONSE

WASH POST We observe that the people in Washington most troubled by Israel's performance in the Pollard's case include some of its' truest friends. They do not fear that the relationship will be disrupted; nor should they. But they are baffled to see Israel putting domestic political considerations first, failing to realize the American dimensions of the case and appearing to try to take petty advantage of American good will.

THE NEWS REPORTS

EXPERTS BEGIN TASK OF ASSESSING DAMAGES

R. MARCUS WASH POST The flip side of this year's seemingly unceasing flow of spy scandals has been the heightened awareness of espionage. According to Defense Dept. officials, the case against Pollard was triggered when colleagues at the Naval Investigative service noticed that he was seeking access to and copying more documents than his job seemed to require.

US NAMES OFFICIALS TO VISIT ISRAEL FOR SPY PROBE.

J. PICHIRALLO WASH POST Two veteran Justice Dept. and J. disenova, the US attorney for Washington will be members of the US delegation expected to leave Tuesday for Israel to interview Israeli officials implicated in the J. Pollard spy case.

ISRAEL BREAKS THE RULES

Z. SCHIFF WASH POST It is obvious that the Pollard affair reveals a serious fault in the control of sensitive intelligence-gathering by the political echelon in Israel. A large void has been discovered in the control network. The immediate conclusion in Israel was that the unit in question should be dissolved. This action is an unavoidable consequence of what has occurred. But it must also be noted on this occasion that, in the past, the unit was considered by the Israeli government most successful and has contributed much to Israel's security.

SPYING AMONG FRIENDS

G. LEWETHWAITE THE SUN The information Mr. Pollard allegedly sold to the Israelis - largely details of Arab military strengths, as perceived by the US - has prompted some American Jews to suggest that it was the sort of intelligence the US should have

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been willing to share with Israel anyway. The Israeli government has instigated its own inquiry into the Pollard affair, and it has promised to forward the results to the Reagan administration, and to return any documents illegally obtained. Despite its originally "dismay" over the espionage case, the Reagan administration is still ready to take Israel at its word as a close and trusted ally.

צמחה

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל
המשרד

אל : מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, מצפ"א
דע : סביר לשכח רוה"מ, לשכח שהבי"ט, לע"מ

פרשת פולארד
להלן מהושינגטון פוסט (יום א' 8.12)

The Israeli Response

SOMETHING CURIOUS and unappealing is unfolding from the Israeli spying incident. Though an offense was committed against the United States, some Israelis are making their country out to be the injured party. A burden is being put upon the United States for asking, or for asking too insistently, to get back the stolen documents and to interview the relevant officials. Days go by and the knots are slow to be untied in the crucial matter of transforming generous assurances of cooperation on the political level into specific arrangements at the working level. Far from moving to satisfy the American requests and to demonstrate forthrightness and full good faith, there is a tendency to sweep the matter under the rug.

Some Israelis even have in mind the particular "rug": the American-Israeli relationship. The overall connection between the two countries, it is suggested, is too valuable to be made to suffer for any excessively diligent pursuit of the facts in this affair. Too valuable to both countries, it is added. The Post's William Claiborne reported from Jerusalem the other day "the frequently encountered view here that the United States is as dependent on Israel for meeting its strategic objectives in the region as Israel is dependent on the United States for financial and political support. Or, as one official

put it succinctly, 'We know the Americans don't give us all that money because they like our beautiful blue eyes.'"

This is strange. There is in this country a broad consensus behind supporting Israel on moral and sentimental grounds. But there is a deep continuing argument over whether Israel is more of a strategic asset, a kind of grand pad for a launching of American forces in some ultimate regional confrontation with Soviet power, or more of a strategic liability, an impediment to the pursuit of American interests in the Arab world. It is not the kind of question that a prudent Israeli would want to see Americans debating at this moment. In any event, to think that America's strategic dependency on Israel is no less beyond question than Israel's financial and political dependency on the United States is dreaming. Israelis should not slight their "beautiful blue eyes"—their appeal as a fellow democracy and a haven for Jews.

We observe that the people in Washington most troubled by Israel's performance in the Pollard affair include some of its truest friends. They do not fear that the relationship will be disrupted; nor should they. But they are baffled to see Israel putting domestic political considerations first, failing to realize the American dimensions of the case and appearing to try to take petty advantage of American good will.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון
מס' 165
תאריך: 12.8.68
פולארד
המשרד

Israel Breaks the Rules

The Question in Jerusalem: Amateurish Bungling or the Way the System Works?

By Ze'ev Schiff

TEL AVIV — Israel has attempted over the years to maintain proper relations with American intelligence agencies, with both sides obeying certain formal and informal — rules. But twice in the last six months, Israel has apparently stepped far over the line. The question now being asked by many in Israel is whether the two incidents are just accidents or is the entire system faulty?

The strange case of Jonathan Jay Pollard is not unique. Last May, the Israeli government admitted that it had been receiving nuclear krytons from the United States. Although Israel said the devices were used for nonnuclear purposes, krytons are sophisticated timing mechanisms that can be used to trigger nuclear bombs. The krytons allegedly were shipped to Israel without U.S.

government permission. A State Department spokesman said at the time that the United States had "expressed its serious concern to the Israeli government about this alleged violation of U.S. law" and had been assured that Israel would cooperate with the U.S. investigation.

The Pollard affair came to light on Nov. 21 when Pollard was arrested outside the Israeli embassy in Washington by agents of the FBI. Pollard has been charged with espionage and is being held without bail pending action by a federal grand jury. He has entered no plea to the charge. Israel has promised to cooperate with the United States.

Israel's spies have broken the rules of the intelligence community before, but until this year most of those events were in the distant past, when Israeli intelligence-gathering was just beginning. The most famous fiasco occurred in Egypt in 1954, when Israeli officials, trying to create tension between Egypt and the United States, sent Egyptian Jews to place bombs at American facilities in Egypt.

That affair ended with the execution by Egypt of two local Jews and the death of an Israeli agent. But the 1954 affair and other

isolated incidents since then have been the exception, rather than the rule. One of the claims made in Israel after the Pollard affair was uncovered was that "Nothing terrible has happened. Everybody spies on everyone else." It is true that mutual covert information-gathering goes on even among friends; yet there is a kind of unwritten code of ethics among intelligence agencies of friendly nations. In the Pollard case, Israel clearly broke the rules of the game.

Obviously friendly nations gather intelligence about each other. That is expected and accepted. Telephone conversations and radio communications between embassies and their governments back home are monitored, which also means that codes are broken. Israeli officials know that their embassy in Washington is on the list of friendly diplomatic missions whose communications are being monitored. Among conversations reportedly intercepted were those of prime ministers talking to their ambassadors in Washington.

See SPIES, B2, Col. 1

Ze'ev Schiff, defense editor of the morning newspaper, Ha'aretz, is Israel's leading commentator on military affairs. This article was submitted to Israeli military censors, who deleted certain material.

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אל

Israel Breaks the Rules

SPIES, From B1

It is also common practice for military attaches to camp out at inter-urban junctions all over the world, trying to spot troop movements or to observe, and even to photograph, military installations from outside. One of the military attaches of a European country with an embassy in Israel boasted to me that he had identified all major units of the Israeli defense force that took part in the invasion of Lebanon.

Sometimes military attaches are obstructed to prevent their gathering information. Thus, in the early '60s, an Israeli military attache in Washington was harassed by a camera positioned in front of his residence, following the publication in Israel of information, obtained by him, on one of the Arab countries.

A common way of information-gathering is, of course, through meetings with politicians, public figures and other personalities. All such meetings and similar activities are deemed permissible. Prior to the development of orbital satellites, there were instances of photo-reconnaissance flights over territory of friendly countries, such as an American intelligence mission to gather details of Israel's nuclear reactor at Dimona, before Israel permitted the United States to inspect it. Such flights were irregular in that they involved penetration of another country's airspace and violation of its sovereignty.

Ironically, the Pollard case broke just as relations between both countries' intelligence communities are at their best, having improved in the wake of the Achille Lauro hijacking. Relations between Israel and the United States intelligence are based on an agreement signed back in 1968, which has since been extended, to mutual satisfaction, in various spheres. Close and fruitful contact exists above and beyond the formal agreement, with both sides profiting from that cooperation.

For its part, Israel supplies a wealth of military and intelligence data, including information about its armed forces, lessons gleaned from its wars, information on Arab armies, on captured Soviet weapons and Russian activities in the Middle East in general, as well as on Israeli weapons systems. Israel does not obtain all she would like to from the United States in the framework of this cooperation, but the final result is profitable for Israel in several important and vital areas.

Why is the Pollard case being considered a violation of the rules of the game among friendly nations? Because in that case Israel penetrated, for a relatively long period of time, the holiest of holies — the intelligence community of an ally. What is more, this penetration was done through a hired agent who received regular payments.

One would not expect Israel to drop the matter if the CIA had recruited and paid an Israeli intelligence officer and received stolen documents from him. The Israeli se-

אלו ווס, נרו, 211, מ: המשרד
דחו, מ, סגנו, ס, תאי, 061285, זחו, 1600

סודי/מיידי

השגריר. ציר הסברה.

פרשת פולארד - הדגשי הסברה.

1. מסבימים מובן מכל לב עם הקו ההסברתי בו נקמתם ועל מגמתכם לפעול בפרוצ'יל נמוך. בודאי תמשיכו להביא להתבטאויות ותדרוכים סלקטיביים ברוח דברי מונהיין וחבר הכנסת אולמרט בתקשורת על היות ישראל בת ברית שתורמת את חלקה המירבי ליחסים המיוחדים בין ישראל וארה"ב וכו'.
2. מקטעי העתונות שהגיעונו מהקונסוליות אנו מתרשמים מעוצמת רישומה של הפרשה על התקשורת גם במדינות השונות. על כן סבורים שהאמור בסעיף 1 לגבי עידוד התבטאויות נכון גם לגבי הדרג המדינתי והמקומי.
3. ממליצים ושיקולכם שהודעת מועדון הנשיאים שהוברקה אליכם תפורסם בשתונות היהודית ברחבי ארה"ב. בהקשר זה בודאי תשמעו ממנהיגי מועדון הנשיאים על ביקורם בארץ.

4. נודה על המסך דיווח.

מוהל מצפ'א-מנהל הסברה.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, מעת, הסברה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
שמו"ר

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שמו"ר בהול

דני בלוק וושי

הנדון אל על

המודעות קיימת

בתוך ימים ספורים יוזמן דיון בנושא מצל רוקה'מ'
אדווח תוצאותיו

נמרוד נוביק לשכת רהמ'

הפ: שהח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפא, דרור, כלכליתא', סיי"ב, משפט,
שרהחבורה, מנכ"לחבורה, דהמ
תח: מוכ"ר הממשלה עמוס ערן ממרהמ

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ליחה עם בוב אשר.

לשיחה למצפ"א היום התייחס בוב אשר למספר נושאים.

א. בירת נסק לירדן- תאר הסיבות שגרמו להעזפת חקיקה לדחיה על פני חקיקה לבטול העסקה. ב-1 פבר' 86 יועלה הנושא מחדש ולהליכה
ב. היה דחיה נוספת במועד הביצוע, הנוונה להביא לדחיה שתסתיים לפני מועד הבחירות לקונגרס. ציין כי הקרדיט לסכום הנושא מגיע למצב
שנבדדו השקמה סכם הנושא עם דול.
ג. ייקון אינויה- האוירה קשה היום בארה"ב לנושא, עקב קשיים פנימיים נחקקאים, סמונטיים אטקב רגישות הקונגרס לגודל התקציב
ד. עקב הפוגדות חוקה בנית והן בהשלכה מנושא פולארד. התייחס לפירסומים בתקשורת על דחיה היומה ע"י אינויה לאביב כאמינים לאור
העברת התיקון עכשיו. גם אם הממשל יוריד את הרבית לרמה המקובלת במסק זה יתן לנו דק כ-100 מיליון דולר וגם או נראה לו
המפלה עוברנו. אשר לסכומי ההשקעה הנושא לכראת 87 FY טען שקשה להתנבא והנושא תלוי במצב הקונגרס מול התקציב בסוף השנה.
ה. נושא פולארד- ברור שהנושא הויק אבל להערכתו לא תהיה השפעה ארוכת טווח לארוש. עם זאת מסכים שהגיע הזמן להחזרת דבה יוא
התבטאויות כל העוסקים בנושא ארה"ב, הדרך החופשית בה התייחסו הכל בשנים האחרונות כדיון בנושאים רגישים כמו גם הפמוש הליברלי
אמצעי קומוניקציה נ שלפון, מחשבים א מחייב דוקא ביום משנה והירות ואיפוק.

ז. לדון בנושא מרוצי הבחירות לכראת 86, בעקרון נראה לו כי הרפובליקנים ישארו נדוב וסנאט נגם אם קטן יותר א וכן כי מצב
אלק מהסנאטורים הרפובליקאים החדשים נמ- 1980 א נראה כיום הרבה יותר חוק משנראה בעבר.

מצפ"א

צ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא

תאריך:	מחלקת המשד ניו-יורק	2
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225 / 40		

Two West Bank Arabs Found Slain in Israel

NYT-special-The bodies of two Arabs who had been slain were found by Israeli police in an orchard 15 miles west of Jerusalem. The men had been shot in the head. There was speculation that they were the latest victims of an underground war involving individual Jews and Arabs. In the last two months, 6 Israeli Jews have been stabbed or shot while passing through Arab-inhabited areas.

Pollard Case

NYP-LA Times-Israel and the US are involved in tense negotiations on the conditions under which an American team will be permitted to question Israeli officials linked to Pollard. American officials are expected to arrive in Israel on Sunday or Monday.

Israel Arrests 2 in Land Fraud

NYT-Reuters-A political furor broke out in Israel over the arrest of two Israeli officials accused of fraudulent Arab land sales to Jews in the occupied West Bank.

Terrorism-US/Sharon's View

NYT-Shipler-Even as terrorist attacks on Americans abroad has increased, the incidence of such violence in the US has remained low. The US has had success in penetrating right-wing extremist groups but has not done as well with Jewish groups.

NYP-Sharon spoke to the NYP and called on the US to lead a three-pronged attack on international terrorism. "There is a continuing need for the US to lead a struggle that is political, economic and, if necessary, military against terror," said Sharon. Sharon commended the Egyptians for moving against the hijackers of an Egyptian jet. In terms of peace, he called for talks with Syria and Jordan, but said that Israel would refuse to withdraw from the Golan Heights and West Bank.

Israeli Soldiers Test Ability to Combat Chemical Weapons

NYP-Reuters photo of Israeli soldiers in gas masks and protective clothing taking showers in the Negev following maneuvers in which for the

תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	3
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first time the army tested its ability to combat chemical warfare.

Etan Patz-Isarel

NYP-Lachman-An Israeli woman has claimed her son's playmate in Israel was Etan Patz. Another woman confirmed the report. Both were interviewed on WNBC, and officials searching for the boy took the reports seriously. In another development, an employee at the US Embassy in Tel Aviv said that two or three years ago, a boy named Etan ran into the Embassy compound with a bizarre story of having been abducted. In the confusion, the boy was turned away and never came back. Last night's report was the first time reliable witnesses have said publicly that they saw Etan in Israel.

Iran-Iraq

WSJ-p.1-Seib & Rosewicz-Iraq has new strength and confidence. It believes that the Kharg Island attacks can force Iran to stop the war. But the rich oil states that bankroll Iraq don't think the raids are proving effective enough. For them the situation is the worst of both worlds. Iraq is strong enough to step up the fighting but isn't strong enough to end the war. The Gulf states are worried. If the Kharg Island attacks fail to end the war, both Iraqi citizens and the nation's allies may conclude that the Iraqis have no more military options left for peace which could lead to a growing willingness to compromise. Still, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are happy with Iraq's strong position and will not stop financing the Iraqi effort. Iraq's economic and military options have improved considerably in the past few years. Still, cynics believe that Iraq will never completely shut down Kharg, a main Iraqi objective. The deepest fear is of terrorism and internal subversion from Khomeini's followers. (see NYT-Reuters)

OPEC Ministers Talk

WSJ-Ibrahim-(Geneva) Oil ministers of OPEC, expressing concern over the future of world oil prices, gathered for their meeting that begins tomorrow. Many believe a price war will happen due to a plunge in oil prices.

Rabbis GUILTY in Protest on Soviet

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סדרג כתיבתו: :	טופס מברק	4
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NYT-special-21 rabbis were found guilty of illegally demonstrating last summer at the Soviet Embassy to protest the treatment of Soviet Jews.

Letters

NYP-Writer states that terrorist scum love to kill people, particularly Americans and especially Jews. People like Joyce Brothers, who attribute human traits to the terrorists is one reason why this country is not tough enough with terrorists.

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טגרירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

אלו המשרד

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רורה

אל: מ/ מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א.

דע: לשכת השר. לשכת המנכ"ל.

לשכות: רה"מ, שהב"ט, שר האוצר, מנכ"ל האוצר, השר ארנס.

סנט: תיקון אינווייה: לשלנו 127.

1. רצ"ב המכתב הכללי ששולח שלח לקסטן ולאינווייה ב-4/12.

2. ייחכן שהחקבל מכתב נוסף ובלתי משמעותי משולח ב-5/12, במענה לנסיונותיו של קסטן המוזכרים בסעיף 2 לשלנו הנייל - ננסח לברר.

למדן.
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הנה אב 1

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1985

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am writing in reference to the proposal put forward by yourself and Senator Kasten to "buy down" the interest on Israel's FMS debt for FY 1986. As you know from my letter of November 25, I am quite aware of the potential FMS debt problem, not just for Israel, but worldwide. However, Congressional approval of this measure would be both unwise and counterproductive to the objectives of the foreign assistance program and the broader interests of international debt management and economic stability.

In particular, the Israeli debt burden should be viewed in the context of the entire economic situation in Israel and the total U.S. efforts to assist Israel in addressing its problems. The baseline assistance planned for Israel for FY 1986 is \$3 billion, in the form of both ESF and FMS grants. Moreover, in response to the especially critical economic problem in Israel this year, of which debt was one element, we are providing another \$1.5 billion in extraordinary assistance. Thus, the U.S. has already taken major action in support of Israel, and in recognition of its economic and debt situation. We are committed to continuing to work closely with the Government of Israel for a comprehensive approach to aid it in solving its problems, including its FMS debt.

However, FMS debt burden is not only an issue for Israel, but for several other nations as well. It is in our interest to identify a general solution to this problem. Moreover, FMS debt constitutes only a small part of a larger world debt problem. Worldwide FMS debt amounts to only 2.8% of the total worldwide debt of approximately \$900 billion. The Administration and the Congress have agreed that debt relief is not a form of aid but rather part of a mechanism for improving the prospects of eventual debt repayment while maintaining the credit-worthiness of the borrowing government. "Buying down" Israel's FMS debt would weaken our ability to find an effective means of coping with the problem for non-FMS debt. As the stability of the international financial system is directly affected by U.S. initiatives on the FMS debt question, your approach could create a precedent which could adversely affect our ability to manage the much larger problem of non-FMS debt.

The Honorable
Daniel Inouye
United States Senate

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130 - G2

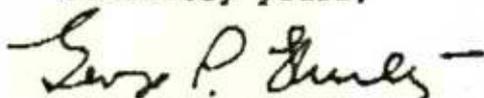
Finally, in view of the severe budgetary problems affecting the foreign assistance program, the FY 1986 cost of this approach would place our ability to support our foreign policy objectives at risk by diverting a substantial fraction of the resources of the foreign assistance program to finance the "buy down" proposal.

It is clear that the health of the international economy will be influenced by our ability to deal effectively with the world debt problem -- including FMS debt. As you are aware, Secretary Baker and I put forward proposals to deal with the debt problem for African countries at the September World Bank/IMF meeting at Seoul. The U.S. is urging other nations to support those proposals. During the next year we will be determining what other innovative steps should be taken to improve economic prospects and relieve the debt burden, including FMS debt, on a worldwide basis. The Administration will keep you fully informed of these considerations.

Accordingly, I hope that the U.S. Congress will not set a precedent that will compromise our policy at a critical time and divert scarce financial resources away from other important objectives. I strongly urge you not to include the buy down provision from the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


George P. Shultz

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סוג בטחוני שמור

דחיסות

תאריך וזמן 17:30 6 דצמ. 85

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אלו המסרד

אל: מצפ"א.

קונגרס החלטת המשך: לשלנו 133.

א. המצב הפרלמנטרי.

כמדוע, דהיינו מלאת בית הנבחרים קבלה גרסה ל-א שאינה נראית לבית הלבן, בעוד שוועדת ההקבצות בסנט הכינה אתמול (5) את הצעה להחלטה הנ"ל.

ב. עדכון.

במלאת הסנט הוחל היום (6) הדיון בהצעה הנ"ל.

ג. צפי.

הדיון ייגמר ככל הנראה רק בתחילת השבוע הבא, ולאחר מכן תיערך ההתייעצות.

ולא
למדן.

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

MEMO

TO: STAFF

FROM: DAF

DATE: 5 DEC. 1985, 10 am, 192 Dirksen

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RE: Senate Appropriations Committee Mark-up of H.J.Res.465, the Continuing Resolution (CR) for FY86

MEMBERS PRESENT (at time of Foreign Ops mark-up): Chmn. Hatfield (R-Oreg.), Sen. Lautenberg (D-NJ), Sen. Kasten (R-Wisc.), Sen. Mattingly (R-Ga.), Sen. Johnston (D-La.), Sen. Stevens (R-Alaska), Sen. Stennis (D-Miss.), Sen. McClure (R-Idaho), Sen. Garn (R-Utan), Sen. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Sen. Burdick (D-N.D.), Sen. DeConcini (D-Az.)

MEDIA: photographers, CSPAN, Wall Street Journal

ATMOSPHERE: crowded, attentive

HIGHLIGHTS

The full Senate Appropriations Committee marked up and incorporated into H.J.Res.465 (the FY86 CR) 10 appropriations bills, including foreign aid. Foreign Operations subcommittee chairman Sen. Bob Kasten (R-Wisc.) and ranking member Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) withdrew their Israel debt "buy down" amendment as a result of conflicts over scoring with the Senate Budget Committee.

Sen. Kasten stated that the FMS debt issue is a "top priority" for the Administration and that it will be addressed in a supplemental bill or in next year's foreign aid bill. Based on his discussions with numerous Senators, Kasten noted that there was broad-based, bipartisan support for the measure in the Senate. However, due to "technical difficulties" between the Senate Appropriations and Budget committees, Sen. Kasten feared that the rest of the bill would suffer as a result of the amendment -- something Kasten pledged he would ensure would not happen.

Sen. Inouye noted that the Israel "buy-down" proposal is a "sound and prudent" way to help Israel's debt crisis. However, he also recognized that there would be severe budgetary problems with the amendment that would hurt other programs. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), along with the Senate Budget Committee, refused to accept the Kasten/Inouye budget approach on the issue. Thus, Sen. Inouye joined Sen. Kasten in the withdrawal of the amendment, in accordance with the pledge the Senators made to the Committee when it was first introduced.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Az.) commended Sens. Kasten and Inouye for proposing the Israel "buy-down" amendment. He still supports the idea and was sorry they were withdrawing it.

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BRIEFING BY SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ
ON HIS UPCOMING TRIP TO EUROPE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1985
11:00 AM EST

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Good morning. On Monday, I'll begin a trip to Europe, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. In the wake of the Geneva summit, the United States rededicates itself to its alliance with its fellow democracies, and reaffirms its commitment to the cause of peace and freedom throughout that continent.

Since the end of World War II, the countries united in the Atlantic alliance have drawn strategic, political and economic sustenance from cooperation with one another. This solidarity has made the success at Geneva possible. Our hopes for a more constructive East-West relationship depend on the democracies standing firm on basic principles.

In my discussions with NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, and in my visits in London and Bonn, I'll carry forward the intensive consultations which the President began on his way back from Geneva. Economic interdependence is also part of the bedrock on which the alliance is based. At our annual ministerial consultations with the European Community, we will address the pressing issues of trade policy to ensure the openness and fairness of the world trading system.

I'll also visit Berlin. Berlin is an inspiring symbol; a city that knows better than any other what is really at stake in the conflict between East and West, a city whose very survival dramatizes how Western solidarity is the key to freedom, prosperity and peace.

From Berlin, I'll continue on to Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The United States and its allies have always insisted that the division of Europe is artificial, unnatural and illegitimate. The peoples of the Eastern half of the continent did not choose to be cut off from the peoples of the West. If there are to be more constructive East-West relations, they, too, must share in its benefits.

Romania, Hungary and non-aligned Yugoslavia have each shown that the countries of the Eastern part of the continent have their own identities and aspirations. My visits there will show that we acknowledge this and support it.

And so our foreign policy is moving forward with our allies, seeking further developments in East-West relations across a broad front. Questions?

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* Q Mr. Secretary, on another subject, could you tell us, please, what is holding up the Mideast peace talks, which the US hoped to see begin by the end of the year?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, our problem, of course, is to see how we can get the mechanics of bringing the meeting into place. There has been some very considerable progress. I think the recognition all around, that in the end direct negotiation has to be the way in which an answer is found, is positive. I think the recognition that it's a process that we need to get going, rather than feeling that there has to be an end result pre-ordained, is progress. But nevertheless, it's very hard to find what the right way is to represent Palestinians. That's been a problem all along. It's a problem stated, in a sense, in the Camp David accords, and it remains a difficult issue, just as the problem of some sort of appropriate international auspices is a problem. So those are problems, and they're difficult. We're working on them.

I might say Ambassador Murphy has had a very interesting trip through the area, and he's in London today meeting with ambassadors. And I look forward to talking with him on his return.

Q Excuse me, if I may follow up briefly. You spoke of a pre-ordained outcome. Well, of course, there always has been a notion that the Palestinians, even the Jordans, know what they want the results to be. Are you saying that the Palestinians are prepared to go into a Mideast peace conference without a Palestinian state being pre-ordained? Do you know such Palestinians?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I see that King Hussein, with support from Palestinians, is prepared to enter a process, if we can find a way to do it. And there isn't any pre-ordained outcome. We don't know what the outcome is. That's the whole point of the negotiation. The negotiation will have a dynamic to it, once it gets started. That's the way it will work. As I think is pretty clear, King Hussein has said if the answer is that we enter negotiations and what happens is, we go back to the pre-'67 borders and arrangements, he said, "I don't need any Palestinian participation to agree to that." But I assume

SHULTZ/EUROPE TRIP 12/6/85

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that that's not what's going to come out of it. And so therefore, there has to be a kind of participation that can allow a deal to be made and lived with.

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Q Mr. Secretary, to go back for a moment to the Middle East, if I may. As a result of the Geneva summit and of Secretary Murphy's travels in the region, do you see any reason to believe that Syria is any more prepared to play a constructive role toward getting to direct negotiation? You said a moment ago that there seemed to be a recognition all around. Does that include Syria?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I was not including Syria in that.

Q Can I just follow --

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I was thinking about those who have been working on it most intensively, particularly Jordan and the Egyptians, the Israelis, and to some extent states that have been supporting the moderate elements. Now I would say, without wanting to go into detail on it, that Dick Murphy had some very interesting discussions and worthwhile discussions in Syria. And Syria is

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

SHULTZ/EUROPE TRIP 12/6/85 -5-

obviously a country of key importance, and so we keep in touch with Syria.

Q Mr. Secretary, Muhammad Abbas, the Palestinian being sought by the US, was quoted yesterday as being in Baghdad. He has been in the past travelling on an Iraqi passport. Has the US sought Iraqi assistance in confirming whether he's there and extraditing him? Have the Iraqis been cooperative? Is there any consideration, if not, of returning Iraq to the list of the terrorist --

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have been pursuing him, and I believe the Italians are as well now. His complicity is clear. And so far we haven't been successful in getting him. That's where I'll leave it.

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Q Has the US administration formulated a well-defined attitude or a position towards the idea of an international context for the Middle East negotiations?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, when you say "Middle East negotiation," it's a big place and I call your attention to the fact that the bloodiest war going on right now is the war between Iran and Iraq which we would like to see brought to an end. Our influence with Iran is negligible. On the other hand, we have been counseling our friends not to send arms to Iran because they are the intransigent party at this point in coming to a peaceful resolution and we feel that if that kind of policy can be implemented, including the flow of arms from friends of the Soviet Union, perhaps we can see a resolution to that war. Now I don't know whether that's the war you were speaking of, but I think it's well to keep that in mind. It's a very important part of the picture. It has its implications for the Gulf and it's had its fallout into people's concerns about oil supplies and so on.

As far as the Arab-Israeli conflict, of course, we have a clearly defined set of goals and a general strategy for trying to get there and I've described, in response to an earlier question, some of the tactical difficulties that are indeed very great difficulties and have made it hard to move this process forward for some time. There has been some movement and we'll continue to work on it.

Q Could you tell us in that context what role you see for the Soviet Union strictly in terms of an international conference?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I think the Soviet Union has to ask itself, is it going to establish full diplomatic relations with Israel so that it has a footing with all of the countries involved? Is it going to examine the way it treats Jews in the Soviet Union? Is it going to take a look at its immigration policies, all of these sorts of things that affect the receptivity to the Soviet Union's activities in the region and these are questions, I think, that need to be asked before we start talking about an international conference.

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POLLARD CASE:

* Q Mr. Secretary, can you report any progress on the talks with the Israelis on having Justice Department and, I take it, State Department people in Israel, to interrogate people involved in the Pollard case and can you be more specific on what it is we're looking for from the Israelis? Do we want all the documents back on this case? And a parallel question, are you concerned about the case involving the CIA employee with the Chinese government because, I mean, after all, we've had friendly relations with the Chinese for some years now and even have offered military help to them, and yet, clearly, espionage activity was going on in that period.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Obviously, we're concerned about all espionage against the United States from whatever corridor and that goes across the board. As far as the Pollard case is concerned, we have had continuing discussions with the Israelis about it and a team will go to Israel early next week and we have every reason to believe that the issues involved will be resolved satisfactorily. Judge Sofia will lead the team, there will be Justice and FBI representation and we expect matters to go forward expeditiously and properly.

* Q Going back to the Middle East, (inaudible) usually include Syria in the list of countries that are helpful to the peace process at the present time.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We hope that Syria can be helpful to the peace process, and I said that I just, in terms of my statement of "all around" accepting the idea of direct negotiations, I didn't mean to include Syria. But Ambassador Murphy had very interesting discussions in Syria.

Q How do you see the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement? Will it be helpful to the peace process that is going on now?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, it's -- you'd like to see stability in the region. It's a little but puzzling to me, and I don't feel that I have a good full understanding of all of the factors involved in it. But clearly that tension between Jordan and Syria has many dimensions to it, including PLO and Palestinian dimensions and many other elements.

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פרשת הרגול

להלו מה"נושמוסטי' הנשר 6.12

עיונות

Israeli Officials Now Say Spy Case Will Do Little Damage to U.S. Ties

A Quick Guilty Plea Could Spare Further Strain, Some Suggest

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Dec. 5—Although the Israeli government says it is pushing ahead with a formal investigation into allegations that Israeli agents recruited and used an American citizen as a spy in the United States, officials here have begun to suggest that the affair is already close to being resolved without any damage done to American-Israeli relations.

Some officials indicate, in response to questions, that the strategic relationship the two countries have built up in recent years would be spared any further strains by a quick guilty plea from the accused spy, Jonathan Jay Pollard.

Pollard, 31, a civilian counterterrorism analyst for the U.S. Navy, was arrested Nov. 21 on charges of selling U.S. military secrets to Israel.

In the four days since Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres held a lengthy telephone conversation about the Pollard case, leading Peres to issue a formal statement of

apology, Israeli officials have begun to decline to talk about any details of the affair and to confine themselves to minimizing its importance.

In the view of senior Israeli officials who are intimately involved with U.S.-Israeli relations, the limits of American patience with Israel have not been stretched even marginally by the allegations against Pollard and the public criticisms of

Israel issued by the State Department last week for an alleged lack of cooperation.

The officials that said they expected some residual publicity on the case but that basically they consider the issue dead.

One Israeli official, with a background of 12 years of close involvement in U.S.-Israeli relations, called the disclosures of Israeli espionage in Washington a "blip on the Richter scale" compared to other occasions since 1967 when Israeli and U.S. interests collided.

"This is not even a serious crisis," said the official. "It is just a juicy story."

Citing their concern for U.S. sensitivities during a delicate phase of efforts to lower the temperature of the controversy, the officials spoke on the condition that they not be identified. However, their views

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represent both the Labor and Likud factions of the national unity coalition government, and they mirror, to an extent, widely held attitudes in the Israeli public.

The officials' comments reflected a frequently encountered view here that the United States is as dependent on Israel for meeting its strategic objectives in the region as Israel is dependent on the United States for financial and political support.

Or, as one official put it succinctly, "We know the Americans don't give us all that money because they like our beautiful blue eyes." He said the spy case should be considered a "pitfall" rather than a crisis in U.S.-Israel relations.

Among the incidents he cited as embarrassing to both governments

was the Israeli attack on the American intelligence ship, the USS Liberty, at the outset of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

A total of 34 American lives were lost when Israeli jets attacked and heavily damaged the U.S. electronics surveillance ship off the Sinai Peninsula two days after the start of the war. The attack also wounded 164 Americans.

In the case of the Liberty, it apparently was Israeli suspicion of American spying that triggered the attack. There were charges that Israel ordered the attack in the belief that the U.S. ship jeopardized the surprise element of Israeli military moves. Israel claimed that its pilots had mistaken the Liberty for an Egyptian ship.

After a military inquiry, Israel expressed regret and offered to pay compensation to the victims.

Compared to something like the Liberty attack, "the Pollard matter is something on the range of a skirmish—a very short pitfall, indeed," the official said.

The Israeli officials insisted that they were not intimidated by the sharply critical statement issued

last Friday by the State Department saying the Reagan administration was "dismayed" at a lack of Israeli cooperation. They said that Shultz's telephone call to Peres at 3:30 a.m. Sunday (Israeli time) gave more impetus to Peres' decision to issue a public apology than did the statement by State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman.

During the telephone conversation, Israeli sources said, Peres agreed to allow U.S. Justice Department officials to question Rafael Eitan, who has been named as the head of the Israeli scientific research office that recruited Pollard, and the two Israeli diplomats who were recalled to Israel after Pollard's arrest.

Another senior Israeli official said that the U.S.-Israeli bond that overshadows such bilateral crises goes not only to the policies of the two countries and a shared strategic interest in blocking Soviet expansionism in the Middle East, but also to a close personal relationship between Peres on the one hand and President Reagan and Shultz on the other, as well as to a "close affinity of U.S. public opinion and the U.S. media to Israel."

As an indication that bilateral relations have not been affected by the spy scandal, Israeli officials said today, the Reagan administration had not asked to postpone the bi-annual meeting now under way in Washington to discuss the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement.

"The mere fact that we are continuing the strategic cooperation talks indicates that, at least in this area, contact is continuing at the highest level of exchange," an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said. He noted that the strategic talks involve an exchange of sensitive intelligence data.

The official also said that all intelligence-related meetings between U.S. officials and Israeli diplomats in Washington that had been scheduled before the Pollard case surfaced have taken place without interruption.

In a sense, the central figure in the controversy, Pollard, has been lost in the diplomatic scrambling to apply damage control to U.S.-Israeli relations.

Since the official Israeli position is that the alleged Washington espionage network was a "mistake" committed by an unauthorized, free-lancing intelligence unit unknown to the ministerial level of government, the outcome of the prosecution of Pollard should not affect U.S.-Israel relations adversely, officials said.

But some Israeli officials said they hoped that Pollard would plead guilty and that the sustained adverse publicity a trial would bring could be avoided. They said the government, having publicly washed its hands of the intelligence unit that allegedly handled Pollard, hardly could come publicly to the defense of the former civilian naval analyst.

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News Summary December 5, 1985

Editorials

ND 12/4 "A Donor at St. Patrick's" Able Nathan, an Iranian Jew, was schooled in Bombay by Jesuits. He was the only Jew in his class and for a while was not allowed to forget it. Nathan emigrated to Israel, piloted fighter planes, flew commercially for El Al and made a fortune in the restaurant business. But he never forgot the compassion he learned from the Jesuits. He has donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to relief efforts. Nathan's generous donation to St. Patrick's Cathedral makes a point: Once the idea of brotherhood really takes hold, it's there for life.

Columns

ND 12/4 Pike "Israel Spies on Us? Better the Israelis Than the Chinese" Aside from the fact that it concerns Israel, and we always blow up everything that concerns Israel, why should there be so much more hoo-hah about Pollard than the other spies that have been caught? The case of Yurchenko was plenty of cause for concern. If the Israelis have grabbed some of our secrets, so what? Its a shock that there were some secrets we haven't shared with them, so deeply committed is our Gov't to Israel. All the huffing and puffing on US "dismay" has more to do with sending a message to the Arabs that we aren't wholly one with Israel. We should lessen the spying on the US but we won't if we make such a fuss about people spying for Israel, and hardly pay any attention to people who spy for adversaries like China.

ND-Jansen (author of "Militant Islam") "A Magic Carpet for Mideast Hijackers" The storming of a hijacked plane is unlikely to ever be repeated. It was the commandos that killed most of the passengers. The Egyptians were specially trained by the West Germans and the US. One thing is for sure, no Arab country would call on Egypt for such help. Specific political antagonisms between certain countries circumscribe the likelihood of transnational rescues. The US, as a rescuer, would be unacceptable anywhere in the Mideast and in large parts of Africa and Asia. There could be a situation in which a country to which a plane had been hijacked could be in sympathy with the demands of the hijackers and therefore unwilling to use force against them. The Egyptian Army is now the laughingstock of other Mideast countries. Egypt tries to pin the blame on Libya, and has full US support for this. The fact is that an Egyptian

ניו-יורק - 29 בדצמבר 1985
 קולוניאל - אמת והכבוד

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group is responsible. If Egypt does attack Libya, it will ensure that Egypt will not return to the Arab fold for a long while.

NYP-Rabbi William Berkowitz "The Meaning of Hanukah, 1985" In 1985 we see the darkness of bigotry and racism. We see it in Boro Park and in organized hate groups. Thousands cheer Farrakhan as he mocks the Holocaust. The most plaguing problem is terrorism, much of it lead by the PLO,

Press Reports

US Team Plan Trip to Israel To Question Officials in Spv Case

- NYT-Engelberg-Administration officials said a team of Gov't officials would travel to Israel to question Israelis implicated in the Pollard case. Interviews of foreign diplomats would be without precedent. Because the US and Israel are allies, the US has insisted on Israeli cooperation. But a Justice Dept. official said the dept. remained irritated over the lack of Israeli cooperation. He said the dept. learned more about Pollard's activities through news reports from Jerusalem than through the State, Dept. It is not clear whether the Israelis would be obliged to execute sworn statements or whether their evidence could be used against Pollard. No date has been set for the interviews but the US is pushing for sooner, while the Israelis are pushing for later so that publicity over the affair would fade. The Chicago Tribune said that information from Pollard helped the Israelis in their raid on Tunis.

DN-AP-The classified military documents that Israel allegedly obtained included radar-jamming techniques and other electronic data.

PLO Aide Blames Mrs. Klinghoffer for Husband's Death

- NYT-special-Farouk Kaddoumi, an official of the PLO, said there was no evidence that the hijackers were responsible for the death of Klinghoffer. "Perhaps it was his wife who pushed him over into the sea to have the insurance," he said at a luncheon held by the Arab League to commemorate an International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. A number of UN officials expressed shock and embarrassment at Kaddoumi's remarks. (see NYP-Cook; DN-AP)

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3 Iranians, at UN, Tell of Torture by Revolutionary Guards

NYT-Scolino-Three Iranians described what they said was torture at the hands of Revolutionary guards and prison personnel in Iran. They said they were tortured because they were sympathizers of the Mujahedeen Khala. One Iranian took off his shoes and showed that some of his toes had been cut off. Another showed scars from cigarette burns. A woman, confined to a wheelchair, said her leg had been cut off below the knee with a machete. The three held a news conference because they wanted to draw attention to the "inhumanity of Khomeini's regime" at a time when the GA is debating a report on human rights in Iran.

NYT-special-Vernon Walters praised the human rights agenda at the GA and urged the adoption of resolutions criticizing Iran and Afghanistan.

Yakov Kirschen Invents Jewish Computer Game

NYT-p.2-Freidman-Yakov Kirschen, the famous Israeli cartoonist, has invented a computer game that uses Jewish personalities. The Jewish mother and Jewish uncle chats with the user. The mother gives out advice and guilt, the Uncle tells jokes. Conversations could go on for hours.

Wiesel to be Honored

NYT-Mitgang-The Holocaust Library is publishing a 3-volume work entitled "Against Silence: The Voice and Vision of Elie Wiesel." The New York Public Library will honor Wiesel and Professor Irving Abrahamson, who devoted 10 years to the project.

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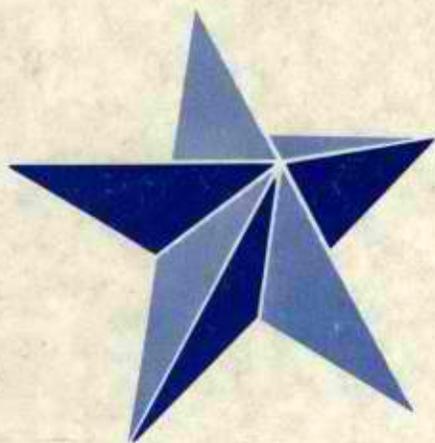
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מס' השולח:

5:12-85

מס' ת"ד:



official text

DATE; 12/05/85

REAGAN ASKS SOVIETS TO CONSIDER TROOP REDUCTION PLAN (740)
(Text; Reagan statement on MBFR)

Washington -- President Reagan, in a statement released December 5, said the United States urges the Soviet Union and its allies to "consider carefully" a new proposal of the Western allies for conventional arms reductions in Europe.

The United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies introduced at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna a proposal for troop cuts along with effective verification.

Under the proposal, the president said that the United States is now prepared to accept a reduction of 5,000 U.S. and 11,500 Soviet ground troops in central Europe.

Following is the text of the president's statement:

(begin text)

Consistent with the Joint Statement issued by General Secretary Gorbachev and the president at the conclusion of the Geneva meeting, and with our efforts to promote a more constructive East-West relationship, we and our NATO allies are introducing in Vienna today a new proposal designed to break the long deadlock on conventional arms reductions in Europe.

Since the early 1970s, NATO has engaged the Warsaw Pact in discussions aimed at limiting the numbers of troops on both sides in Central Europe. These discussions, known as the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks (MBFR), now constitute one of the longest continuously running arms control negotiations in history.

The NATO allies have consistently tried to move these negotiations forward. In 1982 and 1984, the United States and the allies presented new proposals designed to achieve progress in the MBFR negotiations. Regrettably, both proposals were rejected by the Warsaw Pact. After extensive national reviews of these talks and their objectives, we and our allies have concluded that a significant and forthcoming new move could provide a new impetus to the negotiations.

In an effort to move the negotiations forward, and taking into account expressed Eastern concerns, we have today tabled a new proposal for reductions with effective verification.

The proposed package of verification measures is intended to verify the numbers of troops withdrawn as well as the numbers which will remain. Thus, in exchange for a comprehensive and effective package of verification measures, NATO would be willing to accept the general framework of the February 1985 model proposed by the Soviet Union and its allies for a non-comprehensive agreement. We will no longer insist, as we have since the outset of negotiations, that the sides come to an agreement on Eastern troop levels before treaty signature. Nor will we continue to insist, for now, on a comprehensive approach whereby East and West must agree at the outset on all the steps needed to reduce to parity.

In this context, the United States is now prepared to accept a reduction of 5,000 U.S. and 11,500 Soviet ground troops in the central European reduction area. These figures reflect the ratio between existing U.S. and Soviet troop levels in the area.

As soon as these reductions are completed, NATO is prepared to



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USIS

accept a commitment by both alliances not to increase forces in Central Europe. As verified by implementation of the verification measures, this no-increase commitment would last for three years.

The new Western proposal builds on key aspects of the Warsaw Pact's ideas of February 1985. These include* a time-limited, non-comprehensive agreement; reductions without prior data agreement on Eastern forces; and a no-increase agreement. The main element which NATO has added is in the area of verification.

Fair, effective and reciprocal verification measures are essential so that both sides will be able to know whether the terms of the accord are being complied with. This is especially important if we are to accept a no-increase commitment on troops in the area without prior agreement on the level of those troops. The Soviets have contended that such prior agreement was unnecessary and that Western concerns could be satisfied through implementation of verification measures. This new Western proposal offers them an opportunity to pursue that approach. Agreements on all aspects of the proposed verification measures would of course have to be reached prior to the signature of a treaty.

We urge the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries to consider carefully the details of our proposal. This NATO initiative can help fulfill the commitments made at the Geneva Summit and produce real progress in Vienna which would reduce forces in Central Europe.

(end text)

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סווג בסחונני
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תאריך וזייה

אלו המשרד

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+ ניו-יורק

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מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל אוצר. רמשי"ן (ניו-יורק) - לידיעת קוקולביץ.

קונגרס: החלטת ההמשך, ותיקון אינווייה - לשלנו 042.

א. המצב הפרלמנטרי כמדווח בשלנו הנ"ל, דהיינו: מליאת הבית קבלה אתמול (4) גירסתה של החלטת ההמשך המקפת (ה-CR).

ג. עידכון

1. היום (5) אימצה וועדת ההקצבות של הסנט הצעה להחלטת ההמשך הנ"ל.
2. כל סיוענו "השוטף" ליתרת השנה התקציבית הנוכחית, בפנים.
3. מאידך, תיקון אינווייה אינו (חוזר אינו) נכלל בהצעה זו. (ראו-נא דיווח בנפרד).

ג. צפי

1. כבר מחר (6) מקוים להביא את ההצעה למליאת הסנט, תוך תקווה לפתוח את ועידת ההתייעצות "CONFERENCE", בין נציגי שני הבתים בראשית השבוע הבא.
2. הבית הלבן מאותת שאינו נלהב מגרסת בית הנבחרים (כפי שאומצה אתמול) - הסכום הכולל לכל עשה, חוקי ההקצבות ביחד נראה להם גדול מדי, בעוד שההקצבה לשם הגנה (DEFENCE) איננה מספיקה.

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מס' פנק

אל: המשרד
98 - 127

אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א.
דע: לשכת השר. לשכת המנכ"ל.
לשכות: רה"מ, שהב"ט, שר האוצר, מנכ"ל האוצר, השר ארנס.

סנט: תיקון אינוייה: למברקנו 098.

1. כמדורח בנפרד (למצפ"א), תיקון אינוייה איננו נכלל בהצעת החלטת ההמשך המקפת (ה- CR) שהתקבלה היום בוועדת ההקצבות.

2. אנוייה מסר לחיים שנכון לאתמול בערב עדיין סברו בממשל שהיו לרשותו "הקולות" להעביר את התיקון ולכן המזכיר שולץ שלח מכתב לקסטון (ולאינוייה) בו הביע נכונות להתעניין בבעיית החוב של ולנסות למצוא לה פתרון. נוסח המכתב היה חלש, וקסטון ניסה עוד הבוקר לקבל חיזוקים משולץ - אך ללא הצלחה, בין השאר בשל ההתנגדות המפורשת לתיקון שהובעה לאחרונה ע"י המשרד הקונגרסיונלי לתקציב שהודיע שלפי החישובים שלו, הצעת חוק ההקצבה תחרוג מהפרמטרים שנקבעו ע"י ועדת התקציב אם אכלול את תיקון אינוייה.

3. להערכת אינוייה, היה ביכולתו להכניס את התיקון להצעת ה-CR בוועדת ההקצבות הבוקר, ואולי גם להעבירו במליאת הסנט. מאידך, התמיכה בבית הנבחרים איננה מספקת וספק אם ניתן היה, לדעתו, להצליח ב-CONFERENCE, בייחוד לאור "האקלים הכללי" (קרי, פרשת פולארד) ועקב בעיות אחרות הקשורות ל-CR.

4. בנסיבות אלה העדיפו אינוייה וקסטון להסיר את התיקון בשלב זה. קסטון הודיע שקבלו התחייבות מהממשל ושהם מצפים לפעולה ("ACTION") השנה. בכל מקרה בכוונתם להעלות את הנושא שוב. אינוייה התבטא באורח דגומה (בצ"ב דבריו). והסנטר דה-קונסיני (דמי מארכזונה) הביע אף הנא תמיכה בתיקון. קסטון דאג גם להכניס את נוסח המכתב משולץ לתוך הרקורד הפנימי של הישיבה.

5. לחטטה אנווזה אינו מצפה לפעולה משמעותית ותנדשים הסרבנים מצד הממשל - ולכן בכוונתו לחזור לעניין במסגרת חוק ה-SUPPLEMENTAL (לקראת סיוט 867). לדבריו, המהלך של הבוקר לא זנ בלבד שהים הפתוח הטוב שונתו היה להשיג, אלא היה גם היחיד בענייני ההקצבות.

6. סנרר עם מר זאכ ונלפטון (בנוכחנתי) שיש לתאם היטב את הצעדים הבאים.

7. מציע שחמליצו לשר האוצר ו/או לכה"מ למצוא דרך למרע תננה קסטון ולאינוייה על מאמציהם המלתי ולאיים למציבנו.

שהיה רה"מ, 3
לשכת השר, 3
שהב"ט, 3
מנכ"ל האוצר, 3
השר ארנס, 3

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I wish to support the remarks of my chairman.

Our initiative to provide for the reduction of interest rates on outstanding military assistance loans to Israel is, I firmly believe, a sound and prudent measure. This judgment is widely shared. The fact that so many of the Committee members indicated their support of our initiative enabled us to include it without amendment in the Committee-reported bill. We also believe that continued support would protect the measure from amendment on the floor and ensure its adoption by the Senate.

Now, I am sure that all Senators will recall our concern that a too rigid application of Budget Resolution ceilings on the programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations would do incalculable harm to funding of Export-Import Bank programs, as well as deny the opportunity to implement the Israeli interest rate reduction.

The issue turns on whether there would be agreement in the Senate to correct a Budget Committee estimate of Eximbank program activity which was off by 400 percent. We continue to believe that an error of this magnitude

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warrants an exception to the customary prohibition on reestimates of budget authority. If our conclusion were to be accepted, there would be sufficient budget authority and outlays to provide for the cost of foregone interest under the plan to reduce interest rates on Israeli loans.

We now know that the answer to that question is unfavorable to our intent. The Congressional Budget Office, under intense and unwarranted pressure, has capitulated to the Senate Budget Committee and has stated that it will score budget authority and outlays in accordance with the views of that Committee. Under that interpretation, there is no room in this bill for the interest rate reduction.

Consequently, to honor the pledge that we made to members of this Committee when we met on October 31 to mark up the foreign assistance bill, Senator Kasten and I have decided to withdraw -- for the moment -- our initiative.

I have every intention of reintroducing this measure in the future -- either as a free-standing provision or in association with an overall interest-rate adjustment for heavily indebted countries whose stability is of consequence to the United States.

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With regard to Israel, I think we all must recognize that the State of Israel has made an extraordinary effort to regain control of its economy; all Israelis are making sacrifices to pay for peace. The people of the United States have made a great contribution as well; we are not unmindful of the generous supplemental economic assistance provided in fiscal year 1985. It was our intention, however, to take the additional step required to ensure that this assistance does the job it was intended to do.

The reforms instituted by the Government of Israel, together with the assistance provided by the United States have begun to have their desired effect. The economy is coming under control. Nonetheless, the overwhelming cost of servicing existing debt has obstructed the Israeli Government's efforts to complete the restructuring of the economy. Debt-service costs, and the requirement that repayment schedules be maintained without interruption, have robbed the new Government of a breathing space in which to gather its strength and fully implement required reforms. There is a danger that all that we have done thus far will have been in vain, if we do not address this fundamental problem which blocks recovery of an economically viable Israel. Consequently, Senator Kasten and I continue to believe it is imperative that the Senate take action to help Israel reduce its debt-service costs.

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אל - : מצפ"א, ממ"ד

משיחה עם רוברט קופרמן (אנטי טרור - CSIS)

1. מעשי הטרור נמצאים בעליה מתמדת של 10%-15% בהשוואה לשנה שעברה. צופה התפרצויות באמרכ"ז ובאסיה (פיליפינים).

2. השינוי האסטרטגי שחל בקרב ארגוני הטרור הוא שחל (כמעט) סדר פעילות של בודדים או ארגונים על בסיס ספורדי אלא עפ"י השיטה של "מדינות חסות לטרור" בין אם זה בתחום הלוגיסטי או נתינת מחסה או הבטחת מילוט בשעת הצורך. רואה שלושה אביטיפוס של סוגי טרור : (א) פוליטי משייך אותו בראש וראשונה לטוריה וקבוצות לבנוניות ת"פ. הדוגמה האופיינית הפיגועים במארינס שהביאה לתפנית פוליטית - יציאת האמריקאים מלבנון על כל הכרוך בכך. (ב) פונדמנטליסטי - דתי בראשית איראן וקבוצות הנחונות למרוחה. כוויח, TIA וכד'. (ג) "טרור לשם טרור" מזהה את לוב העומדת מאחוריו כגון בפרשת מלטה. זהו הסוג האכזרי והמסוכן ביותר שכן קשה אם בכלל, בין השאר, לזהות מטרות מוגדרות. אין לו ספק שהמטרה הייתה להביך את מובארכ ולהציגו במערומיו. העיר שהאפקט שקדאפי רצה להשיג הוא לאו דווקא פגיעה בתחום יחסי החוץ של מצרים אלא בזירה הפנימית שם (הדים לכך יש כבר בתקשורת כאן) קרי ערעור מעמד המשטר והעומד בראשו.

3. תופעה נוספת שמאתר היא שהטרור הפך נועז יותר, בעל דמיון וחסר מעצורים (חזר על דוגמת מלטה) בהקשר לכך הוא מבחץ בין טרור מצד קבוצות ימניות המתחייחות לאכזריות ולשפיכות דמים בצורה לגטימית ובמסגרת ציויים עליונים (דת) לבין הטרור של קבוצות השמאל למיניהם (באירופה) שאמנם אין בוחלות בפגיעה בנפש אך בצורה סלקטיבית וכאמצעי הכרחי בלבד. אין אצלם טשטוש בין המטרה (בדרי"כ פוליטית) לבין האמצעים שאין להם קדושה בפני עצמה. הטרור הימני על סוגיו הופך לבעיה ביני"ל מסי' 1. הוא אינו מסוייג למזה"ת בלבד אם כי הוא מהווה כמובן מוקד לכך.

4. באשר ל-Recipients, קופרמן כפי שידוע מחסידי תגובת נגד אקטיבית גם אם הדבר כרוך בתשלום מחיר לכך. הוא מעודד מעמדת המדינות הנפגעות אם כי מאוחר במקצת כשהמחיר הנגבה נעשה כאוייב אחר. הוא מאתר 3 שלבים בדרך לאנטי טרור : (א) מודעות (Awnarress) המדינות לתופעה. (ב) פעילות מולטילטרלית. (ג) נכונות לשאת בחוצאות, דהיינו לאנטי טרור. יש מחיר. קופרמן אינו מחסידי אימוץ מדיניות קבועה ועפ"י דפוסים מוגדרים לטיפול בטרור. יש לטפל בכל מקרה לגופו של ענין ובהתאם לכך לקבוע האמצעים "אין תרשים

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ד... ממך... דפים
סוג בסחונני
דחיפנת
תאריך ודייה
ססי מברק

אל:

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וזה לא מדע מדוייק. עפ"י הקו כלל זה הוא גם לא נוטה לש"פ רב-צדדי אלא בילטרלי גם באשר לתוצאות אך בעיקר בשל אבני נגף לוגיסטים ומבצעיים לקינם פעולת נגז של יותר משתי מדינות. הביא את מלטה כדוגמה לש"פ בין שתי מדינות (מלטה ומצרים) כאשר מדינה (שלישית) היתה בחפ"ק אחורי (העיר שהמלטזים הסכימו לפעולת הכח המצרי אך ללא מעורבות אמריקאית בשטחם). מחייב את הפעולה המצרית גם אם כרוכה בטרגדיה. עצם נכונות מצרים, מדינה שבאופייה היא "מדינת עולם השלישי" לקרוא תגר על הטרור יהיו אשר יהיו מניעה היא התפתחות חשובה שאולי מסמלת תקופה חדשה בלוחמה נגד הטרור.

5. שיבח את המודל הישראלי בייחוד בנושא הבטחת מטוסים. לדעתו, לא יהיה מנוס שחברות תעופה אחרות יאמצו זאת. מאידך, המודל הישראלי אינו מתאים לכלם אלא למדינות מפותחות העושות שימוש מכסימלי בידע טכנולוגי ובכח האדם העומד לרשותן. צריך להתאים סוגי פעילויות בהתאם ליכולה המדינות ולרמתן. אין לו תשובה כיצד עושים זאת וע"י מי אך זו תהיה אחת המשימות הבאות של המלחמה בטרור.

אלי אבידן
קולנוע

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סווג בשחונניסודי
דחפנות... מידי
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פסי' מברק

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד, מזא"ר,

בשולי פסגת ריגן - גורבצ'וב

להלן משיחה באירוע חברתי עם השגריר הולמס, מנהל האגף המדיני - צבאי במחמ"ד .

הולמס היה אחד מראשי האגפים במחמ"ד שנתלוו למשלחת לפסגה כקבוצה שאחר כך נשלחה לתדרך בבירות השונות, הם לא השתתפו באירועי הפסגה (אף לא בקבלות הפנים) אלא היו מתודרכים לאחר כל ישיבת מליאה ע"י רידגי: ווי או פול ניצה, ובסוף הפסגה גם ע"י המזכיר.

א. בריה"מ של גורבצ'וב, כך התרשמתי, עודנה חידה בעיני האמריקנים. קשה מאוד לדעת למה בדיוק חותר גורבצ'וב, כשמן הצד האחד הוא בוטח בעצמו ומן הצד האחר אומר דברים שאינם מתיישבים כליל עם המציאות, כמו התעקשותו כי התעשיות הבטחוניות הן חוט השדרה של כלכלת ארה"ב ולכן אין ארה"ב רוצה בפירוק הנשק.

ב. ישנן אינדיקציות סותרות בשאלה האם הסובייטים מעלים או מורידים את תקציב הבטחון שלהם. מדד שעשוי היה לבטא את התיחסותם. מכל מקום, ברור לאמריקנים שהגם שגורבצ'וב רוצה לשים דגש בפיתוח כלכלת בריה"מ, אין בדעתו לעשות כן ביסודו של דבר על חשבון תקציב הבטחון; מאז ומעולם היו הסובייטים מוצאים משאבים לתקציבי בטחון כשראו צורך פוליטי לאומי.

ג. SOI . התעקשותו של גורבצ'וב בנושא זה היתה חזקה ובוטאה בתקיפות. הנחת האמריקנים היא כי גורבצ'וב חושש מנחיתות סובייטית בהקשר הטכנולוגי - כש"הבטן הרכה" היא המחשבים. אגב, מכאן כמובן המאמץ הסובייטי הגדול להשיג טכנולוגית מחשבים מתקדמת בכל דרך - כשרה ושאיננה כשרה.

ד. הולמס העיר כי הכיסוי לפסגה ב"טיים" היה המדויק 95% מהנושאים נ- 95% דיוק ובניטוי נכון של האוירה.

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STATE DEPT. 12/5/85

3-2

Q Does the State Department have any idea where Mr. Abbas is?

MR. KALB: We don't have anything on Mr. Abbas.

Q Is he still in Iraq?

MR. KALB: Pretty fast, but not fast enough. Ralph?

Q You're pretty serious.

MR. KALB: No, seriously, I have nothing on it. I have nothing on it. You asked if he is still Iraq, and I say I have nothing on it.

Q Wait a minute, can you take the question, because the Secretary of State, I understand, has written personally to the Iraqi foreign minister asking in the most polite terms for a reply as to whether he was there and asking for some additional information. Can you not give us an answer as to, because the public appearance of this whole thing is that the State Department has simply dropped the whole effort to try to find him and get him extradicted.

MR. KALB: I think the fact that I may not be able to help you on an exchange of diplomatic correspondence, if there were any, should not be interpreted as a lack of urgency on follow-through on the part of the State Department. I will see if it is possible, without providing a guarantee, as to whether the Near East Bureau has anything or wants to say anything on the whereabouts of Mr. Abbas. But I have nothing here on that.

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Q There is an interview in an Arab newspaper today with Mr. Abbas, and it is stated in there that he was interviewed in Iraq. It would be nice -- the question is why, since the State Department with some flourish two years ago removed Iraq from its list of countries aiding and abetting terrorists, it is rather astounding that the State Department has had nothing to say about this whole thing.

MR. KALB: Alright, let me take a look at that.

Q Bernie, it is also, I mean in that context my understanding that the Iraq foreign minister wrote a rather perfunctory reply to the Secretary, basically saying it was none of his business in the most polite diplomatic terms, and I wonder if you could get some comment on that.

MR. KALB: Let's see what's possible, but I can assure you that exchanges of diplomatic correspondence is something that I can't step forth with.

MR. KALB: Where is Murphy?

Q You tell us.

MR. KALB: Ankara. He arrived this morning in Ankara with meetings with Turkish officials.

Q Why did he go to Ankara for meetings with Turkish officials? Did he run out of Middle Eastern countries?

MR. KALB: Turkey obviously has a strong interest in the Middle East. The government of Turkey sought to take advantage of Murphy's presence in the area and invited him there for a short visit to exchange views on the Middle East peace process.

Q Can we expect an even-handed visit to Greece?

MR. KALB: I think that the question is a fair question, and I think you have heard that Murphy's itinerary is usually not advanced in advanced.

Q The calendar on the wall says today is December 5th, and I thought I would begin today asking you daily about your expectations of fulfilling negotiations -- fulfilling your expectation for negotiations by the end of the year.

Would you say they are sort of slipping, or does his presence in Turkey suggest a new vigor, a new player?

MR. KALB: No. I think you have heard it expressed that the peace efforts are underway, remain underway, and I am not in a position obviously to circle a date on the calendar.

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Q There is a piece of news on Radio Israel attributing to Mr. Murphy that he told Mr. Peres that the reason for the meeting between President Asad of Syria and King Hussein of Jordan is to explore the possibility of Syria taking part in the peace process.

Do you have any comment on that?

MR. KALB: Well, I do, and I will make it slightly broader perhaps than your question, as it was set forth. And this, in a way, picks up some of the reverberations of Dr. (Scweide's) question.

Our current efforts are directed towards initiation of direct negotiations between Israel and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. If those efforts are to be successful, they will involve difficult decisions and political risks by all parties. That is why we have

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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consistently cautioned against looking for any sudden breakthroughs.

Our ultimate objective is a just, comprehensive settlement between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors. We believe that UN Security Council Resolution 242 applies to all fronts involved in the 1967 War, including the Golan Heights, and that Syria has a place in the peace process, if it wishes to participate.

We continue to hope that all parties in the dispute, including Syria, will recognize the opportunities inherent in the current peace process and elect to participate constructively.

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STATE DEPT. 12/5/85

4-4

Q You took a quesiton or you said you would look into the names of the Palestinians who are participating in the meeting with Murphy, and you said the Americans will also be taking part in the meeting.

Could we say that these Palestinians are the ones which we are talking about

in Jordan, when they submitted the list of King Hussein to the United States about the Palestinians --

MR. KALB: No. You can say it, but I'm not saying it.

Q I mean, what Palestinians are you talking about?

MR. KALB: I have taken a look at that, and the decision has been made not to put forth the names. If you want to get the names, you're perfectly free to do that in any way you can. But our decision is not to set forth the names. Insofar as the Americans who were there with Ambassador Murphy, I don't know whether those names have or have not yet been set forth. But that I will take a look at. But insofar as the Palestinians who were there, I'm not setting forth any names.

Q Okay, let me ask you this.

MR. KALB: I'm not gonna comment on it.

Q On your statement you just made, does the US think it would be good to have Syria at some kind of international conference with Jordan?

MR. KALB: Well, I think I answered that in one of the references here, Bern. We continue to hope that all parties in the dispute, including Syria, will recognize the opportunities inherent in the current peace process and elect to participate constructively.

Q Can I go back to my question?

MR. KALB: Absolutely.

Q Are you wondering about the Palestinians who will participate? In two earlier, the Palestinians of the delegation were submitted by King Hussein --

MR. KALB: I'm sorry. I lost you.

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Q Are you wondering about having Palestinian participation in two categories? You have one category which was submitted to you by King Hussein, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which has not materialized to meet with Mr. Murphy.

MR. KALB: Which has not what?

Q Which did not materialize to meet with Mr. Murphy officially, as was decided in February, or later in May, by the Palestinians and Jordanians. And now you have other Palestinians. What Palestinians are you looking for to meet with you and with Israel, and to --

MR. KALB: As soon as I get that solved, and I'm authorized to pass along that information, I will.

Q Bernie, do you have anything on reports that the US wishes to base a Delta team, or person or whatever, in Europe?

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MR. KALB: Sorry, George. As a general statement, we can say that we are continually seeking refinements and improvements in our variety of policy and operational approaches to countering terrorism, both military and non-military. The Vice Presidential panel headed by Admiral Holloway (?), and the earlier (?) commission chaired by Admiral Inman, are part of this effort. Lessons learned from actual experience are obviously an important part of this process. Beyond that, I'm not gonna be drawn into making any specific offerings.

Q Bernie --

MR. KALB: Just a minute, Joe. Go ahead, Joe, sorry.

Q Yesterday I asked something about the meeting in Cairo on Tabah. Do we have anything on that?

MR. KALB: Nope, nothing at all.

Q Do you have anything -- is it premature to ask you something about Britain's decision to leave UNESCO?

MR. KALB: No, it's not premature, but obviously that's a British decision.

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Q I thought maybe you might have some comments on where the US stands on this.

MR. KALB: No, no. You know where we stand on UNESCO. The UK decision -- they've made it; it's their call.

Q That was my question.

Q Has it been a drawback for the US anti-terrorist forces to be headquartered in the US rather than in the Middle East?

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

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5-3

Q Well, Bernie, to follow that for a second --

MR. KALB: Wait a minute. Oh, go ahead.

Q You said you'd like to learn from experience. Is one of the experiences that you're referring to the experience of the length of time it takes to get US personnel, whether they be military or non-military, to the scene where they can be most effective?

MR. KALB: You may be able to set forth a variety of elements based on experience, proved experience over a period of time, as composing elements that could determine what you should do insofar as basing, which is your question. But I am not in the position to get involved in those specifics, and so I'll just have to, with your indulgence, sidestep that question.

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Q Bernie, does the State Department have any assessment of how widespread the instances similar to the Pollard case may be in the United States? There is a published report today suggesting

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that the State Department has concluded that the Pollard case is merely the tip of the iceberg in such instances.

MR. KALB: How were you phrasing that? The State Department has concluded based on what?

Q I don't know what it's based on. That's the question I was asking you.

MR. KALB: But is what you are saying an accurate summary of what you read I guess is what I want to ask?

Q I think that --

MR. KALB: That the State Department has concluded? Does anybody want to tidy that up?

Q It says Justice believes that --

Q A State Department official is quoted in a UPI story as saying that this Pollard case is "the tip of an iceberg. Other officials confirm it within the administration."

Q For whatever it's worth, I stand by my description of the event, alright? Just for the record, okay?

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NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - DECEMBER 5, 1985

EDITORIALS

WASH. TIMES-5/12-"Torching Arabs" The Arabs have a point: when it comes time to apeak up on behalf of the safety of Arab-Americans, politicians seem to have other things to do - washing their dogs, and otherwise acting as if all were well. All is not well. The truth is that the Amer. Anti-Discrimination Committee is being systematically attacked around the country. If Arab Americans are starting to get paranoid, they've got cause. Many Americans would not agr-e with the positions some Arab-Americans support, especially when it comes to the terrorist PLO. Nonetheless, most people in this country won't tolerate such violence. Our elected representatives don't serve us well by ignoring these outrages. Arab Americans have a right to feel left out when all the ritual deploring of violence is done. Now is the time to correct this.

COLUMNS

WASH. POST-Joseph Kraft-"Spying On Spies" Who can you believe in the dizzy world of spying on spies? Reagan has been outspoken. But his comments seem more designed to shield the secret services than to inform the public. The Israelis, another target of bureau leaks, have gone through the motions of making a clean breast. They have o-fered full cooperation, apologized and made officials available for questioning in Israel. But they have yet to divulge what information they took from the US; or who, at the top political level, ordered, or covered, the operation. Grateful acceptance of Shultz's apology suggests that some US officials don't want the whole trugh to out. It certainly hasn't emerged so far. Instinct says that the intelligence services are out of joint. There seems to be too much stress on stinging adversaries and on covert operations. There seems to be not enough on protecting secrets; and not nearly enough on the kind of political information provides a structure for good answers to such big questions as whither Sudan, Iran, etc. (This article was cabled in full today,)

THE PRESS REPORTS

Jordan Lowers Hopes For U.S. Role In Mideast

WASH. POST-Getler-Senior Jordanian officials, disappointed by what they view as a series of American failures in recent weeks to take action moving the Middle East peace ahead, have reduced their expectations of the role Wash. is willing to play. A Jordanian official cited what Amman views as an American failure to push the Middle East question at the US-Soviet Geneva summit, the con-

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gressional postponement of a new arms sale to Jordan and US reluctance to back an international conference on the Middle East including the Soviet Union. Western diplomats in Amman familiar with Hussein's views say that his disappointment with Wash. and his continued need for broad Arab support in any negotiations with Israel are important factors in his recent moves to sound out possibilities for support from Syria and the Soviet Union. (This article was cabled in full today.)

Israelis Allegedly Got Military Tracking Data

WASH. POST-Goshko-Classified information allegedly given Israel by accused spy Pollard consisted in part of technical assessments of radar and other electronic equipment used by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and possibly Jordan to monitor Middle East military activities, foreign diplomatic sources, said yesterday. In addition, they said Pollard allegedly supplied material about the ability of US vessels and planes in the Mediterranean Sea to track Arab and Israeli military activity. The sources said Pollard also allegedly may have passed assessments of the capabilities of Soviet weaponry, and possibly American equipment, used by the armed forces of various Arab countries.

Israel Denies Syria-Jordan Negotiations

WASH. POST-(Manchester Guardian)-Israel believes that Jordan is moving away from its commitment to Middle East peace talks by trying to bring Syria into the negotiating process, Shamir said today. Shamir told Murphy that Israel was concerned by Hussein's moves toward a rapprochement with Syria. Murphy said that Jordan feels "very strongly" that Syria ought to be included in the peace process. Murphy said that Jordan had not set the PLO any deadline nor given any indication that the king would to it alone in talks with Israel without a satisfactory response from Arafat. Avi Pazner said that as a result of the Jordanian-Syrian talks, "Jordan's attitude has taken a turn for the worse."

Syria, Iran Sign Agreement

WASH. POST-(Wires)- Syria and Iran have signed a letter of understanding at the end of a three day visit to Tehran by a delegation headed by Syrian Prime Minister Abdul-Rauf Qasim. IRNA quoted Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as saying that "future relations between the two countries are expected to improve tremendously as a result of the talks."

PLO Official Suggests Wife Killed Klinghoffer

WASH. POST-(Reuter)-A top PLO official suggested today that the invalid US passenger murdered aboard the hijacked Achille Lauro might have been pushed overboard by his wife for the insurance money. Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, was addressing a lunch given by the Arab League and attended by Javier Perez de Cuellar and Assembly President Jaime de Pinies of Spain.

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Egypt, Israel Resume Talks On Border Dispute

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(Wires)-Egypt and Israel, uneasy partners in a US-sponsored peace treaty signed six years ago, have resumed talks on a border dispute that has strained their relations since 1982. Egypt's chief delegate, Assistant Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Badawi, said he expected "a general understanding" to emerge during this round but ruled out a full agreement on the dispute over Taba.

Israel Aids US, Sharon Says

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(Wires)-Sahron said Wednesday that, despite the allegations of Israeli spying in the US, Israel is an intelligence asset in Washington. Sharon told a group of American Jewish leaders that Israel had saved the US \$82 billion in intelligence costs since 1948. Sharon said he approved of the Israeli government's apology to the US for any connection it may have had to the case of accused spy Pollard. "But I think its also important to know that Israel is not a burden or liability. Israeli is an asset," Sharon told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

Libyan Connection Underlined

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-A magazine with close govt. ties said in Cairo yesterday tow Egyptian draft dodgers living in Libya were among the gunmen who commandeered an EgyptAir jetliner to Malta. The magazine, Al Mussawar, also charged that a Libyan "terror squad" flew to the Mediterranean island of Malta on Monday to assassinate the only surviving hijacker to ensure his silence.

PLO Puts Limits On Attacks

BOSTON GLOBE-Wilkie-The PLO has no plans to slow down its attacks on Israel and the occupied territories, but fighting units must now seek approval from the PLO military council before conducting any operations, according to a top PLO official. The decision, reached at last week's meeting of the PLO leadership in Baghdad, is designed to avoid another disaster like the taking of the Achille Lauro and to abide by last month's promise by Arafat to stop assaults outside the portion of the Middle East controlled by Israel.

Kuwait Says No To Waite's Visit

USA TODAY-Waite-Terry Waite, returned to London Wednesday after he was barred from Kuwait. The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said Wednesday Kuwait rejected Waite's request for a visa to visit Kuwait and further pursue the rescue of US hostages in Lebanon.

US Eyes Unit To Foil Terrorists

WASH. POST-Wilson-The Reagan administration is considering permanently basing an advance military team in Europe to speed the deployment of counterterrorist units such as the Army's Delta Force, which has had

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להלן מה"דושפוטס" הבקר 5:12

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עזרה

5:12 Wash. Post →

Jordan Lowers Hopes For U.S. Role in Mideast

American Positions Disappoint Officials

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Foreign Service

AMMAN, Jordan—Senior Jordanian officials, disappointed by what they view as a series of American failures in recent weeks to take action moving the Middle East peace ahead, have reduced their expectations of the role Washington is willing to play.

"It is you who is keeping us from moving," said one top official in an interview here.

He cited what Amman views as an American failure to push the Middle East question at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit, the congressional postponement of a new arms sale to Jordan and U.S. reluctance to back an international conference on the Middle East including the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats here familiar with King Hussein's views say that his disappointment with Washington and his continued need for broad Arab support in any negotiations with Israel are important factors in the Jordanian monarch's recent moves to sound out possibilities for support from Syria and the Soviet Union.

The peace process is now "spreading sideways rather than pressing forward because the Jordanians are trying to shore up their flanks," said one informed diplomat.

The king had hoped that strong U.S. backing would help assure him of what he considers essential support from relatively moderate Arab states in his search for peace with Israel.

"If you are taking a risk but the Americans are with you, it's far less likely that the Saudis, the Iraqis, the Tunisians, are going to turn on you," the diplomat said.

The postponement of the \$1.9 billion weapons deal, which congressional pressure forced President Reagan to put off at least until March unless Jordan opens direct and "meaningful" talks with Israel, was the sharpest public blow.

"The congressional action has really hurt badly, it's cut the king deeply," the diplomat said. "He'll be looking elsewhere [for arms], but it's the political effects that have hurt him even more. This was supposed to be a symbol of American backing."

"The Arabs read it as an American president who couldn't buck the [Israeli] lobby . . . so you are a fool to expect Americans to protect your flank," this diplomat said.

The senior Jordanian officials, who asked not to be quoted by name for fear of making relations even worse, were nevertheless clear about the series of disappointments.

Interviewed soon after U.S. Mid.

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the East envoy Richard W. Murphy came here last week to brief the Jordanians on the summit, officials said they were told the peace process was mentioned only briefly by the two leaders at Geneva.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz "stated that the best solution was through direct negotiations" between Israel and Jordan, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze "said, 'No, it was best through an international conference' and that was that," said one of the Jordanians.

The United States is opposed to an international conference for fear that the Soviets could veto any Israeli-Jordanian deal and the Syrians would gain even more influence in the region.

See JORDAN, A30, Col. 1

JORDAN, From A25

of an international forum as a first step toward direct talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation but also has made Soviet participation dependent upon Moscow's restoring diplomatic relations with Israel and allowing Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Jordanian officials claim "we have done all we think we can do." In the past three months, they said, Amman has improved relations with Syria and has had lengthy talks with Soviet officials on an international conference.

Along with Egypt, they said, they had also put considerable pressure on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to make explicit concessions demanded by the United States. One of these is the rejection of violence. Arafat, in a declaration in Cairo on Nov. 7, renounced violence outside what he called the "occupied territories."

But another PLO leader interviewed here, Khalil Wazir, said this territory still means all of Israel, rather than just the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He also acknowledged that violence by non-PLO Palestinians on the West Bank had increased and PLO control of operations had declined.

The Jordanians also have insisted that Arafat be ready to endorse U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, effectively guaranteeing Israel's right to exist within secure borders.

Previously, this concession had been expected from Arafat in order to facilitate a U.S.-PLO dialogue as a first step in the peace process. But that step now appears from here to have been abandoned.

The Jordanians, the western diplomat added, "have reduced their concept of what the United States

can do for them and have developed a more streamlined formula, compressing [the earlier plans] and focusing on an international conference" to be followed quickly by direct negotiations.

They want the Soviets in, he said, because they believe Moscow can exercise some influence over Syria. Syria, in turn, even if it just gives tacit support to a conference, can allow additional Arab support to Jordan.

"The help Jordan wants from the United States," the diplomat continued, "is to ease up on Soviet participation" in a conference. "What Jordan wants from Syria is tolerance, just let the conference happen . . . and see what happens."

"So," as one top Jordanian official put it, "we have been talking forcefully on three fronts, and the Americans did not bother to talk to anybody, neither the Russians, Syrians or Israelis. When Murphy comes here, every time he says 'We are pressed for time.' We say, 'all right, then do something.'"

"Frankly speaking," the Jordanian official continued, "Peres is moving better than the United States is moving. There seems to be no specific policy toward the Middle East" in the Reagan administration, he said.

The official said he believed "time is running out" for finding a settlement and that if Peres is replaced by the more conservative Likud government in Israel next October, as is now scheduled, then "it's finished."

"I believe something could be done between now and [Likud leader Yitzhak] Shamir's term," he said, "but it is you who is keeping us from moving. Accept the idea of an international conference," he added.

The Jordanians' disappointment about the arms deal and what they see as American lack of initiative has pushed Jordan toward Syria and

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פרשת הרגול

להלן מה"יושפוטט" היום 5.12 מאת ג'ו קראפט.

עחורנה

Joseph Krul

Spying On Spies

Who can you believe in the dizzy world of spying on spies?

President Reagan has been unusually outspoken. But his comments seem more designed to shield the secret services than to inform the public.

On Sept. 15 he cited communist moles planted in West Germany as evidence that the Walker ring, which stole secrets from the U.S. Navy for a dozen years, "doesn't seem to look so big." On Nov. 7, when asked about Vitaly Yurchenko, the Soviet spymaster who first came to the United States and then went back to Russia, he allowed that it might be part of a "deliberate" Soviet "ploy" to spoil the Geneva summit. In his radio broadcast of Nov. 30, Reagan asserted that the United States had apprehended 34 spies during his administration against only 13 in the Carter years. He said: "We will root out and prosecute the spies of any nation."

Judge William Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, publicly repudiated the suspicion that the Yurchenko defection had been staged to embarrass the United States. But the FBI does not come into the case with clean hands.

It looked bad in the Walker case. It looked worse in the case of Richard Miller, an FBI agent charged with selling secrets to a Russian emigré with whom he had an affair. In the Yurchenko case, the FBI preened itself on the amount of information it extracted and blamed the CIA for his return to Russia. Many reports about a former CIA employee arrested on charges of spying for China seem to have been exaggerated by the FBI. The bureau, after all, has to cover what has been a miserable record in counterintelligence.

William Casey, the director of Central Intelligence, has probably sinned less than he has been sinned against in the recent rash of spy scandals. But flimflam and half-truths figure so largely in Casey's past that it has become difficult to believe anything he says. An official with a more delicate sense of public trust would have found occasion to resign long ago.

The Israelis, another target of bureau leaks, have gone through the motions of making a clean breast. They have offered full cooperation, apologized and made officials available for questioning in Israel. But they have yet to divulge what information they took from the United States; or who, at the top political level, ordered, or covered, the operation.

עקווי מל

Wash. Post

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Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a signature that appears to be 'Joseph Krul'.

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Grateful acceptance of the apology by Secretary of State George Shultz suggests that some U.S. officials don't want the whole truth to out. It certainly hasn't emerged so far. The suspicion grows that some of the top Israelis now in office—Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin—have something to hide.

Not long ago I suggested that bottomless confusion about intelligence operations could be cleared up by a disinterested analysis of how resources were used. Such a study still seems in order. Clearly assessment of basic political trends differs from protection of secrets, which is something apart from covert operations and the tricks intelligence services play upon one another. Until these separate accounts are carefully scrutinized with a view to ascertaining relative costs and benefits, all of us will be at the mercy of interested parties putting out, under cover of official secrecy, self-serving pieces of partial information.

At the time I was naive enough to imagine that such an analysis could be done by the congressional intelligence committees. Since then the disposition of the committees to leak secrets, and the appetite of individual members for what one called pieces of candy, has been reaffirmed over and over again. Nothing serious is to be expected from their labors.

A joint committee, suggested by former Senate majority leader Howard Baker and Vice President George Bush, would undoubtedly be better at keeping secrets. But the inner politics of the two chambers probably prevents a fusion.

Nor can a credible examination be expected from the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. On the contrary, that high-level group of private citizens includes several members with ties to defense or "consulting" firms, which present at least the appearance of conflict of interest.

A presidential commission could no doubt make the requisite assessment. But since the Reagan administration shows so many signs of not wanting to know anyway, there arises the question of how much good could be done. What would be learned that would justify such public washing of so much dirty linen?

Instinct says that the intelligence services are out of joint. There seems to be too much stress on stinging adversaries and on covert operations. There seems to be not enough on protecting secrets; and not nearly enough on the kind of political information that provides a structure for good answers to such big questions as whether Sudan, or Iran, or the Philippines.

But if that guess is right, it isn't so important that the public know the full detail of specific spy cases. There may be less there than meets the eye. We are entitled, however, not to have our intelligence insulted by transparent sophistries.

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מציב היום מה"ניו יורק טיימס" 5.12

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למחרת יום ראשון

כה"מ

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3— At a White House news conference today, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter was asked if the press would ever see him again.

"Maybe," he replied and the remark drew general laughter.

Admiral Poindexter, whom President Reagan named as his national security adviser today, has shunned publicity and press contacts since he joined the staff of the National Security Council in 1981.

Since 1983 he has served as the deputy to Robert C. McFarlane and has been known as an insider's insider. But those who know him describe him as intelligent, extremely hard working, politically conservative and personable.

First in His Class

The 49-year-old admiral is the fourth national security adviser to serve President Reagan and the 14th to hold the position since it was established in 1953 under President Eisenhower.

He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1958. "He was not only first in his class at the Naval Academy but also Brigade Commander" of the class, President Reagan said today.

Mr. Reagan said that the only other graduate of a military service academy to achieve that distinction was Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Admiral Poindexter also earned a Ph.D. in nuclear physics in 1964 from the California Institute of Technology, where he studied

The New Skipper

John Marlan Poindexter

under the Nobel laureate Rudolph Messbauer.

Service in Washington

John Marlan Poindexter was born in Washington, Ind., on Aug. 12, 1938. After his graduation from the Naval Academy, he was married in the chapel there to Linda A. Goodwin, a colonel's daughter. They have five sons: Daniel, Alan, Mark, Thomas and Joseph. The family now lives in Rockville, Md.

During his naval career, Admiral Poindexter commanded the guided missile cruiser England and a destroyer squadron and saw service in the Western Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

But from 1971 to 1978 he made his mark as an aide to Navy secretaries and the Chief of Naval Operations.

From 1978 to 1981 he served as the deputy chief of naval education and training. Then he went to the National Security Council.

As Mr. McFarlane's deputy, Admiral Poindexter was more involved in regional issues and crisis management than arms control. But Administration officials said he was "plugged in" on arms control issues.

Admiral Poindexter headed the Security Council's so-called crisis pre-planning group.

He was deeply involved in the Administration's handling of the Achille Lauro affair, including the decision to intercept an Egyptian airliner carrying the hijackers of that ship,



The New York Times/John R. Lapez

"He has no trouble at all making it clear where he stands."

according to a White House official. The official also said that the admiral was also intensely involved in the Administration delib-

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erations over the hijacking last summer of the T.W.A. plane in Beirut.

He has also taken a strong interest in the organization of the Security Council staff and was said by a White House official to have been the favorite candidate of Mr. McFarlane and the staff to follow Mr. McFarlane as national security adviser.

'Pragmatic' Approach Praised

A State Department official said that many in that agency were pleased with the appointment of a military officer who had a "pragmatic" approach to issues.

"He is a smart, energetic guy who has tried in an energetic way to get things done," one official said.

But some here said they were disappointed that Admiral Poindexter was selected instead of other candidates with a more ideological approach to national security issues.



Richard A. Viguerie, a conservative publisher and publicist, described Admiral Poindexter as a "technocrat" and said his appointment reflected a "mind-boggling insensitivity" to conservatives.



Others have questioned whether he will be willing to play the sort of assertive role that is necessary to resolve the continuing bureaucratic clashes between Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on arms control, United States-Soviet relations and other issues.

But R. James Woolsey, who served as an Under Secretary of the Navy during the Carter Administration, disputed that view.

"He is not the table-slamming, cigar-chewing type of military officer," said Mr. Woolsey, who has worked with Admiral Poindexter. "He speaks in soft tones but nobody will have any doubt that he is a major player. He has no trouble at all making it clear where he stands."



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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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עו"ת 4 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

רה"מ

**סודי ביותר/מיד*

**א"ל: ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפא

**משיחת סיבל והח'מ' עם צירלי היל היום:

**א. אדמירל פונדקסטר מחליפו של מקפרלן. היל דיבר בשבתו כאיש

**הגון, רציני וענייני, אין לו דקט קודם בנושאי מ"ת נאגב הנל

**כידוע לא עסק בעניינינו למעט חלקית בקשר לבעיות סרוד. מוכר

**לנו מעט, חברתי. המליץ על מגע חברתי ועל ביקור שלו באיזור

**מתי שהוא. פורטיר כנראה יתמנה סגנו.

**ב. מרפי. אין חידושים גדולים, אף כי מרפי עודנו אופטימי יותר

**מהיל. למשל, בקשר לסיכויים בתהליך השלום. לכינוס השגרירים

**בלונדון יסעו כמה מאנשי מחמ"ד.

**ג. מסע המוכיר למו"ר בשבוע הבא, הזכרנו את המשאלה כי נושאי

**סיוע לסרוד יועלו בבולגריה ויוגוסלביה, המשתתפות באימון

**אש"ף.

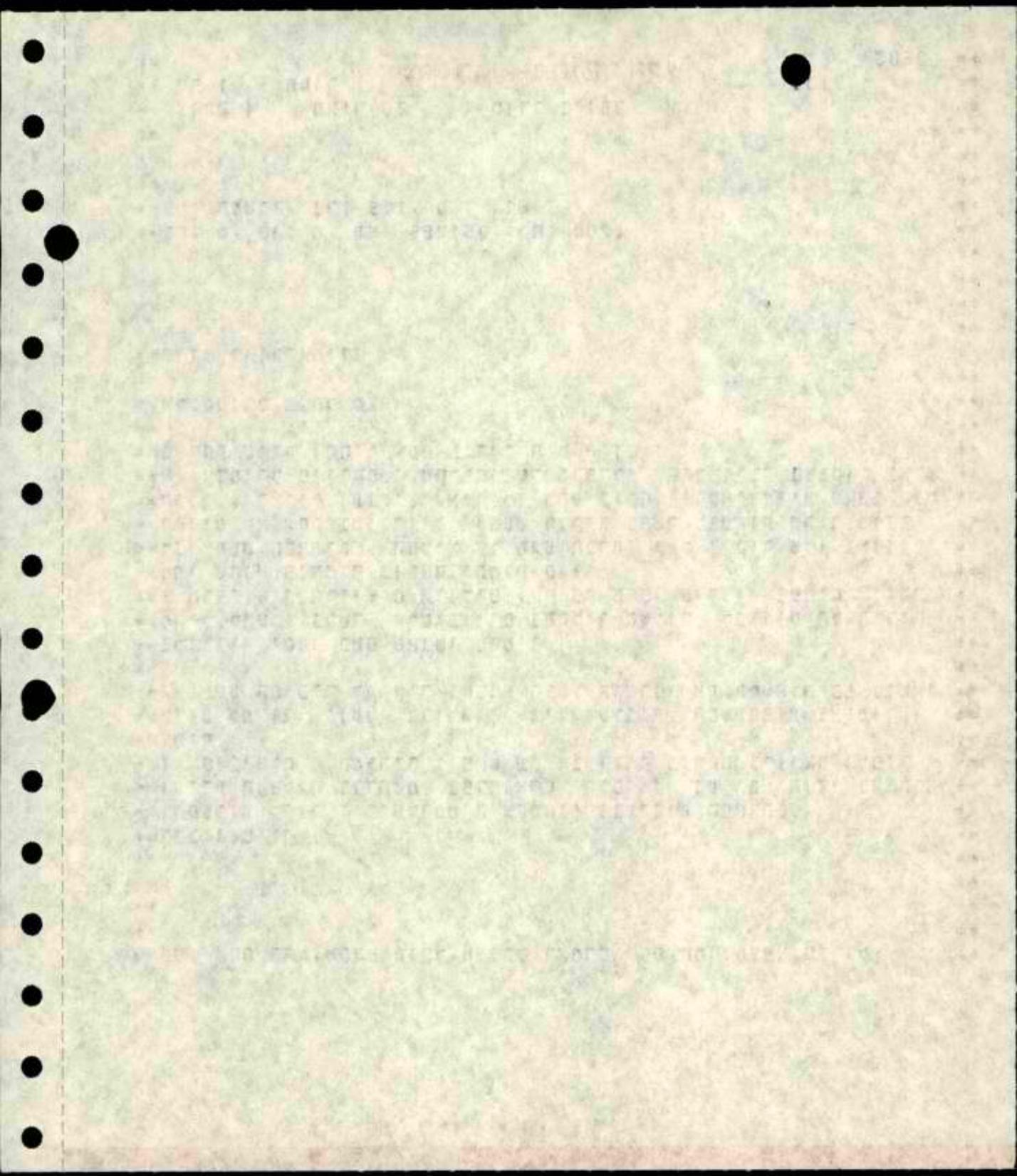
**ד. סוביטים. המוכיר ייפגש עם שברנדרה כנראה בינואר (לפני

**ועידת המפלגה בברז'מ' בפברואר). הזכרנו בעיית יהודי בריה"מ

**והספקות לגבי י"ד פלומטיה שקטה יי (בעקבות הפסגה).

**דובינסקיין =

**תפ: שהח, רה"מ, שהבט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, ר/מרכז, רס, אמן, מצפא, סייבל



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר/מידי

סגיר, ציר

משיחה עם קובי

אמר כי הוא נוטה להקביל השלב בו אנו שרויים בתהליך השלום
לשלב שקדם לביקור סדאת בישראל, היינו למגעיה שהי'ח דייך עם
תוהמי. באותו שלב מוקדם ניבו הצדדים להנחיל האחד לשני את
תפיסת ההסדר ואת מושגיהם לגבי האפשרי והנכחי ניתן גם שלב זה
היה ברוך בהכנה ממושכת הוסיף כי במסעו האחרון של מרפי עמדו
אולם אותה תופעה הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר מנסים לבדר עד אחרון
הפרטים באשר לצפוי במומ' לכשיוחל בו.

קובי סיפר כי בבירות הערביות האיכו במרפי שארה'ב תמלא
תפקיד יותר נמרץ בתהליך קובי העיר כי משמעות ההמצה להביא
ללחץ אמריקאי על ישראל ואולי קביעת תאריך יעד לוימוך ועידה
בינ'ל. קובי הטעים כי אדה'ב לא תלחץ ולא תפעל לקביעת מועד
שלא בתיאום מראש עם הצדדים-ועידה זו תבונס רק אחרי שנוהליה
ומינחה יהיו מוסכמים ומגובשים מוך לקיחה בחשבון של מיבכול
הסייגים שיש לצדדים הנוגעים בדבר.

קובי אמר כי את מהלכיו של המלך חוסיין יש להבין בין היתר גם
על רקע תלותה הכלכלית של ירדן בערב הסעודית. לדבריו שלא
כארה'ב, שאיננה משתמשת בסיוע הכלכלי כמנוף לחץ, אין ערב

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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** הסעודית מהססה לעכב העברת תשלומים כשקו מדיני זה או אחד **
** אינו נראה לה. לפיכך ערב הסעודית היא זו שמאיצה במלך להידבר **
** עם סוריה בחלק מתורתה להסכמה ערבית נרחבת ככל האפשר לגבי **
** תהליך השלום.

** קובי חור ואמר כי מנויי וגמור עם ממלך ריגן שלא לכפות הסדר **
** במור'ת.

בנצור

** תצו: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, סייכל

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100 ביוטר/מידי

שגריר ציר

משיחה עם קובי

אמר כי הוא נוטה להקביל השלב בו אנו שרויים בתהליך השלום לשלב שקדם לביקור סדאט בישראל, היינו למנעי שהייח דיין עם תוהמי באותו שלב מוקדם ניבו הצדדים להנחיל האחד לשני את תפיסת ההסדר ואת מושגיהם לגבי האפשרי והבלתי ניתן. גם שלב זה היה כרוך בהכנה ממושכת. הוסיף כי במסעו האחרון של מרפי עמדו על אותה תופעה הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר מנסים לבדד עד אחרון הפרטים באשר לצפוי במומ' לכשיוחל בו.

קובי סיפר כי בבירות הטרינות האיכו במרפי שארה"ב תמלא תפקיד יותר נמרץ בתהליך. קובי העיר כי משמעות ההמצה להביא ללחץ אמריקאי על ישראל ואולי קביעת תאריך יעד לוימון ועידה בינינו. קובי הטעים כי ארה"ב לא תלחץ ולא תפטל לקביעת מועד שלא בתיאום מראש עם הצדדים-ועידה זו תכונס רק אחרי שנוהליה ומינוחה יהיו מוסכמים ומגובשים תוך לקיחה בחשבון של מיכלול הסייגים שיש לצדדים הנוגעים בדבר.

קובי אמר כי את מהלכיו של המלך חוסיין יש להבין בין היתר גם על רקע תכונה הכלכלית של ירדן בערב הסעודית. לדבריו שלא בארה"ב, שאיננה משתמשת בסיוט הכלכלי כמנוף לחץ, אין ערב

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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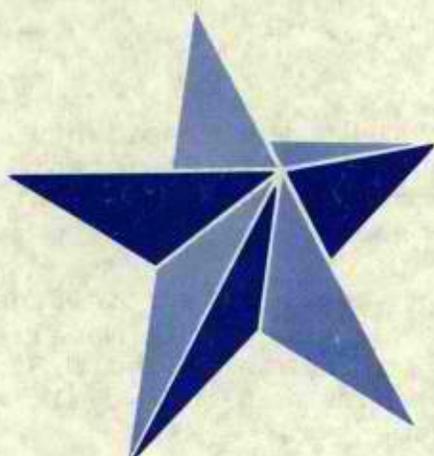
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** הסעודית מהססה לענב העברת פסלומים כשקו מדיני זה או אחר
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 ** עם סוריה כחלק מחתירה להסכמה ערבית נרחבת בכל האפשר לגבי
 ** תהליך השלום.

** קובי חור ואמר כי מנויי וגמור עם ממטל ריגן שלא לכפות הסדר
 ** במז'ית.

בנצור

** פ: שהח, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא, סיי' נל



official text

DATE: 12/04/85

REAGAN CITES CONTINUITY IN NAMING POINDEXTER AS ADVISER (2350)

Washington -- President Reagan says that in appointing Admiral John Poindexter to be his adviser for national security affairs he is "underscoring the great value I place in the continuity of our foreign policy."

"For five years, John has been intimately involved in this administration's national security affairs and is well prepared and able to assume this very important post," Reagan said December 4 in announcing the resignation of Robert McFarlane and his replacement by Poindexter,

In response, the admiral noted that he, the president and McFarlane "worked together as a team, really the three of us, for over the past two years," and he said the National Security Council "will continue to provide the president with the best advice available."

Following is a transcript of the December 4 White House briefing at which Reagan, Poindexter and McFarlane spoke and answered reporters' questions.

(begin transcript)

REAGAN: I have a statement I wish to read to you. It's with deep regret and reluctance that I have accepted the resignation of Bud McFarlane as my Assistant for National Security Affairs.

Bud's more than 30 years of service to his nation have been exemplary in every respect. He has served in peace and war, ranging from his early days at the Naval Academy to Vietnam and to the White House. And few have served with more dedication, none with more loyalty.

A little over two years ago, I asked Bud to serve as my National Security Advisor. He continued his record of distinguished service in this most sensitive and critical assignment. I know of no president who has been better served.

Bud has offered me wise counsel and has been a trusted advisor and confidant in carrying out our administration's foreign policy goals and objectives. He has an impressive list of successes of which he can justly be proud.

His key role in the preparation for the Geneva summit meeting and his contribution toward greater stability in East-West relations, his unending efforts which have helped strengthen the Western Alliance, his service in the Middle East as my personal envoy at a most difficult time at a great personal risk, his key role in carrying out our counter-terrorism policies, as exemplified by the TWA hijacking incident and our recent operation leading to the apprehension of the hijackers of the Achille Lauro.

Bud, I know that you're eager now to move on to new personal and professional challenges. Let me say that I shall never forget the sacrifices that you and your family have made in the service of your country, and I wish you and your family the best success and happiness in the future. But before you get too comfortable, I should warn you that I'll probably be calling on you from time to time for your wise counsel and advice.

As in all things in life, while Bud's departure is a cause of deep regret for me, I'm pleased to announce that I have appointed Vice

OTI



Admiral John M. Poindexter to be the new Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. I appointed John as Deputy Assistant for National Security Affairs on October 17, 1983. He has served in that capacity in an exemplary manner and has proved to be a truly steady hand at the helm.

Since he first joined the National Security Council staff in June 1981 as the Military Assistant, he has played a key role. His Naval career began with his graduation at the head of his class at the U.S. Naval Academy. And he was not only first in his class at the Naval Academy, but, also Brigade Commander, an achievement rarely duplicated, and I know of only one other, and that was Douglas MacArthur at West Point.

In choosing Admiral Poindexter for this key position in our National Security Affairs structure, I am acknowledging the very important contribution that he has already made to the formulation and carrying out of our major foreign policy objectives. I'm also underscoring the great value I place in the continuity of our foreign policy. For five years, John has been intimately involved in this administration's national security affairs and is well prepared and able to assume this very important post.

So I welcome you on board the captain's deck, John, and wish you the very best success.

POINDEXTER: Thank you, sir.

Mr. President, I'm greatly honored by this position that you are bestowing upon me. It's going to be very difficult to fill in behind Bud. We've worked together as a team -- really the three of us -- for over the past two years and it's always difficult to lose one of the team members. But we've got a very good staff and we will continue to provide the President with the best advice available.

MCFARLANE: Mr. President, John, and colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I'm deeply grateful, Mr. President. For you have allowed me to serve in your administration at a moment in our history that is terribly exciting, where the opportunity for our country has been enormous. I think philosophers have devoted a great amount of thought to whether or not intrinsic flaws in democracy and free enterprise would, over time, lead such systems to decline. And I think it's fair to say that five years ago, many were saying that that decline was, in fact, taking place.

We'd lost a war, our economy was in great chaos, the military balance had shifted dramatically against us, and with it, the willingness of the Soviet Union to take risks was being expressed from Angola to Ethiopia, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua.

And yet the importance of your stewardship, Mr. President, has been that those predictions have declined, have been reversed, and that a great national renewal has taken place.

Today, five years later, we see the expression of that renewal foremostly in the reality of peace, that the United States is once more leading and deterring, and an economy that is recovering with impressive pace and quality, and with it, the resources going to provide assistance where it's needed to struggling countries that give them some hope for their own futures.

And so the recovery and the restoration of American leadership is very, very well along indeed.

That's not to say the job is finished. There are very, very fundamental questions to be answered in the next three years. For example, can the impressive renewal of the American economic strength be replicated in other democracies? Can the countries of Europe follow this model, reduce government intervention in their economy, reduce consumption of the product of their own societies?

With regard to developing countries, can the United States -- without imposing its model, by sheer example -- provide sufficient political, economic and moral incentives to lead these countries in the post-colonial period to adopt democracy, free enterprise?

With regard to East-West relations, after the enormously successful renewal of a stable discourse, can we move beyond to wage peace and wage a peaceful competition with a fundamentally different system at lower levels of arms, with broadened cooperation, but always at peace?

Based upon the strength of your leadership, Mr. President, and the support you have engendered from industrial democracies and developing countries in these past five years, there's no question in my mind but that your stewardship will include as its legacy continued peace, stability, arms reduction, and an evermore inspiring model for developing countries throughout the world.

For my own part, after 30 years, I can only say how deeply grateful I am for the honor and privilege that you have bestowed upon me to serve at this time. Thank you.

QUESTION: Why are you leaving?

Q: Mr. President, there has been a lot of talk, as you well know, that Mr. McFarlane is really leaving because of personality clashes, turf battles with Mr. Regan. Could you and Mr. McFarlane both speak to this question of what role the McFarlane/Regan problems had in his decision to leave?

REAGAN: Whether he feels he wants to speak or not about this, let me just say -- and I say this with full confidence that he endorses what I'm going to say -- you have all been misinformed about that. The reason that has been given is one in which, after 30 years in which this country has been his first priority, he feels a responsibility that I think all of us feel toward his family.

And the things that he just spoke of here, and about what I might have contributed, and what has taken place, and the change in America in these last few years, he has been a very, very major part of that change. And we're all going to miss him.

Q: Are you saying there is no turf war --

Q: But weren't there problems with Mr. Regan, sir?

MCFARLANE: That's nonsense.

REAGAN: There.

Q: Mr. President, there are those who suggest that you were better served when there were a multiplicity of voices competing for attention inside the West Wing and that under Mr. Regan there will be no point of view funnelled to you which doesn't go through him. What do you say to that, sir?

REAGAN: I can just simply say that the National Security Advisor reports directly to me and does not go through the Chief of Staff.

Q: Did you tell him that?

REAGAN: What?

Q: Does he know that?

REAGAN: Yes, yes.

Q: Mr. Poindexter, do you get along with Mr. Regan? Do you think you will have clashes and turf battles with him?

POINDEXTER: Well, as you probably know, the Navy and the Marine Corps always get along well together. I don't anticipate any problems. Don and I are good friends. I've known him since he was Secretary of Treasury. And, with regard to the last question about access to the President, Don Regan told me that yesterday, that I had direct access. So, it won't be a problem.

Q: Mr. President, in the --

Q: Mr. President, what does this --

Q: -- nearly six years of your presidency --

Q: -- what does this change --

Q: -- an extraordinarily large number of people have either resigned under pressure or of their own volition. Can you tell us why?

REAGAN: I have read stories that have disturbed me probably more than anything that has happened since I've been in this office, of things of that kind.

I happen to believe in something that might be a little unusual in Washington with regard to the Cabinet structure and staff. And that is that I want to hear all sides of every issue before I make the decision that I have to make. And as I understand it, normally, that's not -- that's not been the nature of Cabinet and staff workings in this office. Whether that's true or not, I don't know. I only know about ours. But for that to be translated into what I am desiring -- for that to be translated into as somehow friction and every time someone leaves -- I said in the very beginning, when I first came here and realized I had appointments to make, that I would take people if they would only stay a year, two years, whatever it

might be, because the kind of people I wanted were the kind of people who didn't necessarily want government jobs. And I wanted that kind of success in here, And so every once in a while someone has to move on and have their own obligations, their own responsibilities. And this is the case here.

Q: Mr. President, in terms of Mr. Beggs and others who have had to leave government under your regime, don't you wonder if the clearance policies of the administration, where so many people had to leave under a cloud?

REAGAN: I don't think it's been so many people, when you stop to think that there are upwards of a thousand people that are appointed. And with regard to Mr. Beggs, I don't know of anyone who could -- done a finer job than he has done, and is doing, at NASA. And we're talking about something that is supposed to have happened prior to government service. And, also, if you read it correctly, not something in which he in any way was doing anything -- if he was doing this at all -- that would rebound to his benefit personally or enrich him in any way. And I believe that everyone is innocent until proven guilty of whatever they're charged with.

Q: But you did --

REAGAN: -- I can look over the record --

Q: -- approve of him stepping aside for a while?

REAGAN: What? Well, I think that that is necessary for him, because -- time requirements that'll be brought about by this. But I think --

Q: Mr. McFarlane, could you tell us where you're going and what you're going to do?

SPEAKES: This is going to be the last question.

MCFARLANE: I have no plans and I -- I don't know. If you've got any leads, let me know.

Q: How about an ambassadorship?

Q: How would you feel about appointing him as an ambassador, Mr. President?

REAGAN: What?

Q: There's been some talk that he might like to be an ambassador. How would you feel about that?

REAGAN: That -- I -- what do I say? Yes, anything. But the man has told me, and has said that he needs to leave government service now for certain responsibilities that he feels to his family.

Q: Do you support Rostenkowski's tax plan, Mr. President?

REAGAN: What did he say?

Q: Tax plan.

Q: Rostenkowski's tax plan.

Q: Tax plan.

Q: -- Rostenkowski's tax plan, sir?

REAGAN: I hope that the process goes forward and through the Senate and then into a conference, and that we get tax reform.

Q: Does that mean yes?

Q: That's a yes?

Q: Yes, you do?

REAGAN: What?

Q: Yes, you support it?

REAGAN: I just said I want the process to go forward.

Q: Admiral, will we ever see you?

POINDEXTER: Maybe.

(end of transcript)

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backgrounder

DATE: 12/04/85

Profile:

JOHN POINDEXTER -- REAGAN'S NEW NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER
(390)

Washington -- Vice Admiral John Poindexter, 49, was Robert McFarlane's deputy for the two years McFarlane served as national security affairs adviser to President Reagan. On December 4, President Reagan appointed Poindexter to succeed McFarlane.

Poindexter had been promoted to the deputy's job from military assistant on the National Security Council staff.

Poindexter graduated first in his 1958 class at U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He has served as an aide to three Navy secretaries and holds a doctorate in nuclear physics.

Poindexter is credited with coordinating the October 1985 intercept of an EgyptAir jetliner carrying the Arab terrorists who hijacked the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro and killed an American passenger.

The admiral first joined the National Security Council staff in June, 1981 during Reagan's first year in the White House as military assistant to Richard Allen, the president's first national security affairs adviser.

Immediately before joining the National Security Council staff, he was deputy chief of naval education and training and chief of staff of the Naval Education and Training Command in Pensacola, Florida.

Just a few short years after graduating at the head of his class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Poindexter was a Burke scholar at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, where he earned his doctorate in nuclear physics in 1964. He studied at Caltech under Nobel laureate Rudolph Mossbauer.

He was on the personal staffs of Secretaries of the Navy John Chaffee, John Warner and J. William Middendorf II from 1971 to 1974 and was executive assistant to the chief of naval operations, Admiral James Holloway III, from 1976 to 1978.

During his naval career, Poindexter served aboard a number of surface ships. He commanded the guided missile cruiser U.S.S. England and later commanded Destroyer Squadron 31. In this capacity, he was a battle group antisurface and antisubmarine warfare commander on deployments to the Western Pacific, Indian Ocean and South Pacific.

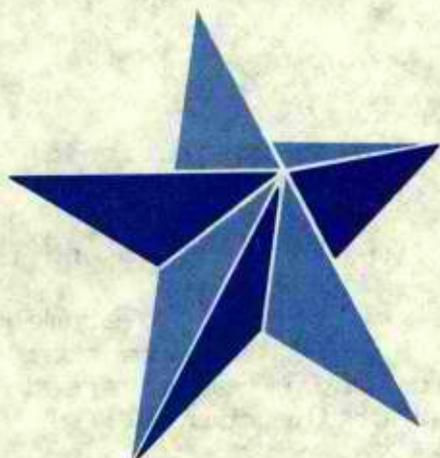
His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Gold Star in lieu of Second Award, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Expeditionary Medal for service in the Indian Ocean and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon.

Poindexter is married to the former Linda Goodwin, has five sons and resides in Rockville, Maryland. He was born in Washington, Indiana on August 12, 1936.

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news report

DATE: 12/04/85

POINDEXTER REPLACES MCFARLANE AS REAGAN'S SECURITY AIDE
(800)

By Alexander M. Sullivan
USIA White House Correspondent

Washington -- President Reagan appointed Vice Admiral John Poindexter as assistant to the president for national security affairs December 4.

Poindexter replaces Robert "Bud" McFarlane, who resigned the post to devote more time to family responsibilities. McFarlane termed "nonsense" news reports that he is leaving the White House because of a personality clash with the chief of staff, Donald Regan.

The president told reporters, "you have all been misinformed" about relations between McFarlane and Regan.

Poindexter told reporters he did not "anticipate any problems" in dealing with the chief of staff, adding that Regan and he "are good friends." He said Regan and Reagan had assured him he would have adequate access to the president to present his views on national security issues.

Poindexter has served as deputy assistant for national security affairs since October 17, 1983, and has been on the staff of the National Security Council since June 1981.

"In choosing Admiral Poindexter for this key position in our national security affairs structure," the president said, "I am acknowledging the very important contribution that he has already made to the formulation and carrying out of our major foreign policy objectives. I am also underscoring the great value I place on the continuity of our foreign policy."

He explained that Poindexter "has been intimately involved" for the last five years "in this administration's national security affairs and is well prepared and able to assume this very important post."

Reagan said he accepted McFarlane's resignation "with great regret and reluctance" and praised him for 30 years of service to the United States that was "exemplary in every respect." McFarlane is a retired colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps and had served as a national security aide to Presidents Nixon and Ford, as well as in State Department posts under Reagan. He became assistant for national security affairs two years ago.

Reagan said of McFarlane, "Few have served with more dedication; none with more loyalty." He said McFarlane's service encompassed both peace and war, and diplomacy as well as security considerations. "I know of no president who has been better served," he said. "Bud has offered me wise counsel and has been a trusted advisor and confidant in carrying out our administration's foreign policy goals and objectives."

He said McFarlane had "an impressive list of successes," including a "key role" in preparing for the recent Geneva summit, and contributions toward "greater stability in East-West relations." He said McFarlane had made "unending efforts to strengthen the Western Alliance," and had served "at great personal risk" as Reagan's personal envoy to the Middle East.

Reagan also credited McFarlane with contributions to the

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administration's anti-terrorism activities, including resolution of the hijacking of TWA Flight 842 and the piracy of the cruise ship Achille Lauro.

He said McFarlane was "eager" to move on "to new personal and professional challenges."

McFarlane told reporters he had "no plans" on leaving government service. He said Reagan's stewardship had been central to a renewal of U.S. economic and military prowess, and he said Reagan had reversed predictions that intrinsic flaws would bring about the downfall of democracy and the free enterprise economy.

He expressed confidence that Reagan's leadership would guide the nation through the remainder of the president's term so that he would leave a legacy of peace to his successor.

According to news reports, McFarlane was unhappy with Regan's increasing involvement in handling of foreign policy matters, where McFarlane was said to feel he had no expertise. McFarlane's friends reported his annoyance at losing some degree of the access to the president he had enjoyed before Regan became chief of staff earlier this year.

At the State Department, Secretary Shultz focused on the "continuity" of U.S. foreign policy when asked what changes may result from McFarlane's resignation and Poindexter's appointment. He noted that Poindexter "has been right at the center of the whole flow of foreign policy and security policy development" over the past five years, and said he enthusiastically welcomes the appointment and looks forward to a deepening personal and professional relationship with Poindexter.

Shultz warmly praised McFarlane's contribution to the nation, from his wartime years as a Marine officer to the culmination of his career as the president's national security affairs advisor.

"I personally owe Bud McFarlane a lot," Shultz said. "He has been wise, he has been judicious, he has been fair, and he has been creative as we have worked closely together to advance the foreign policy goals of the president. I'll always value and welcome his counsel and treasure his friendship."

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I was disappointed that the recent Histadrut Convention did not call on the Government of Israel to bring about a prompt and just settlement to the dispute between EL AL and the IAM.

As friends of long standing, I feel compelled to voice BRAC's growing concern with the apparent unwillingness of the Israeli Government to stop EL AL's anti-union tactics, including the abhorrent practice of importing strike-breakers.


דני בלון



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News Summary December 4, 1985

Editorials

**** NYP "It Was A Matter of Priorities"** Israel broke a long-standing agreement NOT to mount covert operations in the US. It must be condemned. The political folly of the operation strongly suggests that it was undertaken by a rouge intelligence official. No intelligence benefit could possibly justify the enormous embarrassment suffered by Israel over this scandal. It has undermined Israel's standing in US public opinion as a loyal friend rather than just another ally. Israel has good cause to complain about US supplies of sophisticated weaponry to its Mideast enemies. But Israel generally wins its battles in US politics. With so much at stake, the Israeli inquiry's findings must be published--and the guilty must suffer the consequences. Israel must follow through on its agreement to let the FBI interview the two Israeli diplomats who dealt with Pollard.

NYP "Let's Waite and See" It looks as if Terry Waite is negotiating for the US by proxy. The problem with such negotiations is that they confirm the terrorist view that seizing hostages gets results.

DN "In The Holiday Spirit" Able Nathan has now come to the aid of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The \$7000 donation from Nathan, who is Jewish, was a lovely act of charity--putting Chanukah spirit in the cathedral of New York's Catholic Church.

Columns

**** NYT-Mullin** (fellow at Council of Foreign Relations; on leave from US News & World Report) "Mideast Diplomacy Can't Ignore Assad" Assad has again placed himself in the middle of the Mideast peace equation and stands ready to use his veto power. This is an unpleasant fact, but the other powers seeking peace ignore it at their own peril. Hussein has made it clear that no matter what else happens, he still needs an Arab "umbrella" for any peace talks. Assad would agree to bury the hatchet with Hussein because he does not want to be left out. He wants to make sure that the Golan Heights is on the agenda and is concerned that Moscow may resume diplomatic relations with Israel, leaving him alone to face Israel's military might. Both share an antipathy towards Arafat. Assad is concerned about the fact that Iraq has not been beaten in its war with Iran. Assad has been denied millions of dollars worth of subsidized oil he had been receiving from Iran. So Assad needs new financing from Saudi Arabia and

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has therefore agreed to modify its support for Iran and allow the King to get an international conference off the ground. Assad is also concerned about the growing strenght of the Shiites. The Palestinian problem is above all a refugee problem, not just for Syria but for several Arab nations. This problem has serious domestic political implications for these states. A comprehensive conference will not be acceptable to all Israells. So the US, Israel and Jordan will try for a partial settlement but they should not forget to look over their shoulder at Syria.

NYT-Arthus Hertzberg "Rome Must Recognize Israel" There is something very wrong with the dialogue between Catholics and Jews. For 20 years now, the Catholic Church has used every tactic to avoid the issue that matters most to world Jewry--recognition of Israel. The Church wants to treat the Jews as a purely spiritual entity so they can avoid the main issue. It does little for the Vatican to plead for more time on the issue of Israel even as Rome takes steps to enhance the status of the PLO.

NYP-Rowan "Traitors Deserve Stiff Punishment" The US will never stop spying as long as Americans with access feel they can take a million dollars or so from a hostile gov't (or a friendly one in the case of Israel) for betraying America because the price of getting caught will be puny compared with the magnitude of the crime. The laws ought to stipulate that upon conviction, a spy is to be imprisoned for life, without possible parole.

NYP-Lerner "The Costs Are Heavy for Israel" The alleged betrayal of the secrets of one's country, even to benefit an ally like Israel, remains intolerable. Israel has hurt itself badly in the eyes of America. Peres was wise to limit the damage with his apology and US access to the two diplomats who had been recalled. It will be a miracle if this affair leaves Israel's whole array of high security and political officials unscotched.

DN-Grady-"They Come Not Single Spies But in Battalions" Ever since May, Washington has seemingly turned into a set for a John Le Carré novel. The Administration boasts that it is doing more to catch spies. How did Pollard, a loudmouth who boasted at parties of being an Israeli spy, pass the Navy's security checks? US spy catchers have been lucky bumblers.

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Press Reports

Mrs. Pollard Denied Bail

NYT-p.B 24-Engelberg-Anne Pollard was denied bail after prosecutors asserted she might disclose national security secrets to hostile countries if authorities released her. She could be tried with her husband in a single indictment. The US Attorney for the District of Columbia, said the format for the questioning of Israeli witnesses had not yet been resolved. He did not rule out the possibility that two Israeli diplomats might be asked to return to the US.

Israeli Troops Kill 5 Palestinians

NYT-special-Israeli soldiers killed 5 Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon, an Israeli military spokesman said. He said they were planning to operate against Israel. The guerrillas belonged to the PLFP and other members of the group were captured. No Israeli casualties were reported. The action was the first time Israeli forces had penetrated beyond the security zone since Israel withdrew in June.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-UPI-The official Iraqi news agency reported that Iraqi war planes had carried out a successful air raid on a naval target near the Iranian coast and that its troops repelled an Iranian ground assault. Teheran radio reported that its troops killed 100 Iraqis Monday night in a five-hour offensive along the central border.

NYT-UPI-Three Turkish natives accused of trying to export military radio equipment to Iran were ordered held without bail.

American-Arab Leader Identifies Bomber

NYT-UPI-James Abourezk said he had identified for the FBI a person he believed was responsible for four bombings, including a fatal attack in California. When asked if he thought the JDL was responsible he stated, "What I find points to somewhere else."

Ian Davidson is Satisfied

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ND-combined-Ian Davidson testified in a Cyprus court that he and two Palestinians fatally shot three Israelis execution style on Yom Kippur and said "I am totally happy and satisfied with myself."

McFarlane Quits

NYT-p.1-Weinraub-Reagan hoped to name a replacement for McFarlane this week. McFarlane said he was leaving for personal reasons. Key contenders for the job are David Abshire, US delegate to NATO; Lawrence Eaglebarger, former Under Sec. of State; Frank Carlucci, formerly Den. Sec. of Defense and Vice. Adm. Poindexter, McFarlane's deputy. Abshire is said to be the leading candidate. (see WSJ-Maver; NYP-Lathem)

DN-UPI-Several months ago it was rumored that McFarlane would be named Amb. to Israel.

Dispute Flares Over "From Time Immemorial"

NYT-11/27-Campbell-A dispute has broken out over a year-old book that argues against all Arab claims to the land that is now Israel. Many early reviewers said the book was extraordinarily important. Gradually, writers on the left have called the book slanted and heavily dependent on misquotations. Yehoshua Porath, an Israeli historian says the book is a "sheer forgery. In Israel, at least, the book was almost universally dismissed as a sheer propoganda weapon."

Village Voice-12/10-Stokes-The Times, unlike most dailies, finally covered the burgeoning scandal over Joan Peter's cooking her data on Palestinian settlement. But they buried it, in the theater section, on Thanksgiving, without listing it in the index.

NYT-Mitgang reviews "Israel: The Partitioned State" by Amos Perlmutter. Mitgang calls the book informative but says Perlmutter vacillates when discussing warring political parties in Israel, as if not to offend some factions.

Force Feeding of Skaharov Depicted by US Kin

NYT-p.1-Schmemann-For 207 days of the last 18 months, Sakharov was seperated from his wife and was being force fed, relatives said today. The authorities tried to conceal his fast by forging messages.

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NYT-The World Jewish Congress said that Elishu Essas, a Soviet Jew who has been trying to emigrate since 1973, was being given an exit visa.

The Last Jews in Germany

ND-Maler-German Jews talk about what it is like living in the country that began the Holocaust. There is a new Jewish immigration to Germany, mostly due to Jews from Eastern Europe. Some Jewish leaders detect a very unhealthy attitude developing towards Jews in Germany. Young people are singing Nazi songs and joining neo-Nazi movements.

Tribute to Issac Stern

NYT-Rockwell-Monday's concert of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation served, more than most of these events, to call attention to the close ties between America's Jewish community, and Israel's young musical talents. Sam Lewis and Kissinger made emotional remarks.

Letters

NYT-Two letters on Solzhenitsyn and Anti-Semitism. One writer believes that he was an anti-Semite, the other states that in his works at least, there was no anti-Semitic references.

Paid Ad-Jews for Jesus

Full page ad appeared in New York Magazine and this week in Newsweek. "Sure I'm Jewish. And I celebrate Christmas," is the heading, under which is a photo of a Jewish man, Moishe Rosen. Rosen wrote a book on the subject and offers it free to all who send in the coupon.

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א) המצב הפרלמנטרי בנושא ה- CR :
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ב) עדכון
 היום (4) אימצה מליאת בית הנבחרים את הצעת החלטת ההמשך המקפת שהוכנה ע"י וועדת ההקצבות (ראו-נא שלנו 489 מה-21/11). הטיוטא התקבלה ב-213 קולות בעד, מול 207 נגד (החלוקה על פי רוב לפי קווים מפלגתיים). כל הסיוע האזרחי והצבאי "השוטף" שלנו בפנים.

ג) צפי

1. מחר (5) וועדת ההקצבות של הסנט תערוך MARK-UP לגירסתה של החלטת ההמשך המקפת.
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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום - Dec. 4 - Wed.

Q Just to clean up what we've been talking about the last couple of days, has there been any contact with the Israelis on either the documents or the officials that the United States wants to question?

MR. KALB: I made a point of reading what Chuck had said from the rostrum yesterday, and I took a look at what I could here today, and I really have nothing that I have that will take it beyond what was set forth yesterday.

Q So in other words, there hasn't been either of these actions, either the documents or the officials produced.

MR. KALB: That's what you're saying. I'm simply saying that I have nothing for you that takes it beyond where Chuck put it and left it yesterday.

Q Can you confirm the Israeli radio report that Mr. Sofir will lead the American team to Israel to interview the Israelis involved in the Pollard case?

MR. KALB: Right now I don't have anything on that.

Q Do you think you'll have it soon?

MR. KALB: I'm not sure.

Q Mr. Kalb, yeah, I understand that Alfino Fernandez (?), an official of the --

MR. KALB: Wait a minute, wait a minute. Just a second. If I could just stop you for a second. Could we -- anything else?

Q There's also a (inaudible) report quoting an Israeli government spokesman to the statement in effect that (inaudible), being very specific it. They also said that we must protect our national sovereignty. The Americans will be coming here to interview, not to interrogate.

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

STATE DEPT. 12/4/85

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Q Was Mr. Tribble (?) and Mr. Claverius (?) present at these meetings?

MR. KALB: I don't have it. I don't know.

Q Related question. What is the extent of the agreement or disagreement of the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the Middle East issues as outlined in the Geneva summit and has there been a new element and agreement about international conference in the Middle East?

MR. KALB: I have nothing to add to what has been stated on a variety of occasions from this rostrum and if you want to follow up on your own questions, the files are out there in the press office.

Q Bernie, I don't mean to be picking here. Perhaps I should ask the question elsewhere. If so, please just tell me so, but you may have an answer there. You said that he's met with similar groups on previous travels. Has he met with any similar groups since he traveled to the Middle East with Secretary Shultz in 1985?

MR. KALB: I don't know. I could take a look at that. I simply don't have the exact calendar of his meetings.

Q Can we know who was from the American besides Mr. Murphy at the meeting with the nine Palestinians?

MR. KALB: You had asked that question in a different form a moment ago, right?

Q Yes, yes.

MR. KALB: Let me take a look and see what's possible.

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Q Bernie, there's an article in the current Washingtonian magazine by a Romanian defector which says that some Romanian Jews have been sold to West Germany and Israel for up to \$50,000 a head. Could you take that question?

MR. KALB: Let me look into it and see what I can get.

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Q Has there been any advance on family reunification from the Soviet Union? Have they indicated willingness to --

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that.

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Q Do you have a breakdown on what percentage of the 150,000 were Jewish?

MR. KALB: I do not. Let me take a look to see if that is possible.

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Q It's usually provided.

Q Could you take the question on family reunification?

MR. KALB: Let me see what we can get on that.

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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משרד המס' מברק

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המשרד

בטחון

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מנכ"ל, ממנייכל, מע"ת, מצפ"א. דע: לשי רה"מ, לשי שהב"ט, לע"מ, רמ"ח קש"ח

פרשת הרגול - תקשורת (בוקר 4.12)

זה היום השני ברציפות שפרשה פולארד אינה מאוזכרת כמעט בחדשות הערב של ה- networks כבר אתמול דחה רוב העיתונות הגדולה את המשך הספור לעמודים פנימיים. בחדשות הרדיו מוזכר הספור בהקשר לישיבת בית המשפט אתמול בעניינה של הגבי פולארד. ה"ווישינגטון פוסט", סעוד עסק אינטנסיבית בספור אתמול בעמוד הראשון, עוסק היום בחתולתם של בני הזוג פולארד (בעוד משרד החובע הכללי מסרב להגיב על שאלות בעניין זה, הסכים דובר שגרירות ישראל להגיד כי נדמה לו שכלבים יותר פופולריים בארץ כחיות בית).

לאור כל הנ"ל רב הפתוי לסכם סיכומים, להסיק מסקנות ולהתייחס לכל הפרשה כארץ שהיה. לצערנו, מהשיחות הארוכות שאנו מנהלים בימים אלה עם ג'והן סקאלי-ABC, מרוין קאלב - NBC, ברני גבירצמן - NY TIMES, ג'ון גושקו - WASH POST, רלף בגלייטר - CNN, בארי שבייד - AP, ג'ים אנדרסון - UPI ורבים אחרים הממשיכים לבדוק ולעסוק בספור אנו מקבלים את התמונה הבאה הרחוקה מלהצביע על סוף פסוק:

1. החל ביום הביעי, ה- 27.11 לפנות ערב היה זעם רב במחמ"ד על כך שישראל הולכה אותם שולל כאשר היתה less than candid בחגובתה על השאלה האם שני דיפלומטים ישראליים עזבו. הזעם התבטא מייד בשורה של תדרונים של הממשל שהאשימו את ישראל בטיוח העובדות ובהסתרת האמת. הגל הגיע לשיאו כאשר יצא ביום ששי דובר מחמ"ד בהתקפה on record חסרת תקדים בחריפותה, עם ה- notion הזה ששקרחם לממשל, אומרים לנו הכתבים, תצטרכו לחיות עוד הרבה זמן.
2. הממשל, ובראש ובראשונה מחמ"ד, נותנים עתה לישראל 4 - 3 ימים של חסד בעקבות ההתנצלות. אם לא תהא תוך התקופה הזאת או בעתיד הקרוב מאד פעולה swift and visible מצדה של ישראל בשתי השאלות המרכזיות שעל הפרק, לאמר - שאלת הגישה לתחקור הדיפלומטים המעורבים ושאלת החזרת המסמכים - כי אז יחזור הנושא וביתר עצמה. כל עכוב בשתי השאלות האלה יראה כ- cover-up.
3. לכל הפרשה עוד כמה קצוות חשובים שהכתבים מנסים לברר ובראש ובראשונה שאלת "האדם השלישי"- אותו אדם שהיה איש הקשר בין פולארד ובין מפעיליו. תשומת לבכם לכתבת ה"פוסט" המוברקת

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טווג בשחוני
דחפוח
תאריך וזייה
מס' פברק

- היום במלואה בנושא. ממה שידוע לעתונאים מדובר באזרח שאינו דיפלומט (סקאלי בודק מי האיש ששמו "רזי דוד" ושהיה איש הקשר, עתונאים אחרים בודקים מי העתונאי היהודי שהיה איש הקשר וכד') זה - FBI מאשר להם שאכן הוא מחפש היאדם השלישי".
4. רק ממקור אחד שמענו שכמה דמויות במחנה"ד נצלו העדרותו של שולץ - העושה בחוף המערבי - להפרע מאתנו אם כי, ממחר אותו מקור להוסיף, שלא ניתן להעלות על הדעת שפקיד כלשהו יקח אחריות להצהרה מעין זאת שנתנה ביום ששי ללא אישורו המוקדם של המזכיר.
5. אם אכן חשף ממשלת ישראל פעולה ושאלת הגישה לדיפלומטים והמסמכים ישביעו רצון ארה"ב הרי עדיין אנו צפויים לחלק ה - juicy and sexy של כל הספור כאשר יפתח משפטו של פולארד לפני חבר המושבעים. האיש יצטרך לפתוח את הפה והתקשורת תהיה מלאה בו.
6. "הלחצותה" של ארה"ב, אומרים לנו כמה, יכולה לנבוע גם מסיבה אחרת: העדר הוכחות מרשיעות שתהיינה קבילות בבית משפט. בשלב זה יכול ה - FBI להוכיח רק המצאות מסמכים סודיים ברשות הפולארדים. חסרה להם החוליה המקשרת אותה יוכלו להציג בביהמ"ש. תאוריה זו, אגב, אינה מקובלת על חלקם הגדול של אנשי התקשורת עמם אנו משוחחים.
7. התנצלותה של ישראל, שנתקבלה כאן היטב, לא עברה בלי ששמו לב שפכתנצלות מסויגת "אם קרה דבר כזה! החשש הוא כאן שאנחנו ממשיכים לשחק משחק מוזר ואם כבר עשינו מעשה אמיץ של התנצלות, מדוע לקלקל בסיוג ובהתניה.
8. לא מעט כתבים נוברים בשאלת הפוליטיקה הישראלית הפנימית והשליטה; בטפול בשאלת פולארד. בעוד כמה מאמינים בכנות שהמנהיגות הפוליטית לא ידעה דבר על כך הרי שהחזית המאוחדת שמציגים מנהיגי הלכוד והמערך בכל הנושא מתקבלח אצל כמה כסימן שאולי העובדה שכולם מתואמים ושקטים אומרת דרשני. אחרי הכל, אומרים כאן, אין זה ענין של יום ביום בפוליטיקה הישראלית שכולם מדברים בקול אחד. ושעד היום עוד לא התחילה מערכת השמצות הדדיות. בארץ והטלת אשמה של המערך בליכוד והליכוד במערך. התבטאוהו של רוח"מ כלפי השר ארנס, או לפחות הדווחים עליה, נקראה פה בענין.
9. אחד הכתבים ספר לנו כי ידוע לו כעובדה שהממשל הכין רשימה של צעדים חמורים שעמד לנקוט נגדנו. לולא ההודעה של יום ראשון, היו מתחילים לישים צעדים אלה, אך הרשימה עדיין קיימת.

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אלו

10. חלק גדול מן השפועות והספורים דלעיל לא ראה עדיין מקום בתקשורת אבל חשבנו שכדאי שחדעו גם על הלכי הרוח והספורים עליהם עדיין "עובדים".

יוסי גל
 יוסף

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מל:

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בטחון

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המשרד

082

מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מעת דע: לשי רוח"מ, לשי שהב"ט, לע"מ, רמ"ח חשי"ח

פרשת הרגול

להלן קובץ מאמרי מערכת ו - פסיט בנושא 4.12.

תחנות

Israel's Apology

I SRAEL HAS NOW apologized guardedly ("to the extent that it did take place") for running an American spy in the United States. In a statement that was a long time coming, it promised that "if the allegations are confirmed, those responsible will be brought to account." The confirmation is evidently to be left to an internal government inquiry, not to an independent one. In the statement, no specific assurances were given that the United States would retrieve stolen documents or interrogate two Israelis with diplomatic immunity who left the United States last week before American officials could question them—although side assurances have since been reported on both counts.

Secretary of State George Shultz called it an "excellent statement." Certainly it serves the purpose of minimizing frictions between the United States and Israel and curtailing the possibility of further disclosures potentially embarrassing to both. But the statement leaves much unsaid. Unless damaging popular suspicions are to be fed, the follow-up will have to be much more inclusive.

The Israelis evidently feel that the fuller, more independent and public the inquiry, the greater the chances of damage to the unity of its government

as well as to the reputation of Israel and to the standing of its intelligence. The United States has another, conflicting set of interests: finding out what happened, who is responsible for it, how severe the security damage is and how comprehensive and widespread the Israeli operation was.

Spying on the United States, said the Israeli statement, "stands in total contradiction to our policy." Well, now—that's not quite right either. The two countries have their own reasons for spying on each other plenty; these have nothing to do with their being friends and everything to do with the way each defines its security needs. But there is good reason to keep the forms of spying consistent with shared notions of propriety and common cause.

In the Pollard operation, there was a loss of balance. Whether this was the work of a complicitous government or an uncontrolled rogue operator is interesting to Israelis and Americans in different ways. If an American passed secrets to the Israelis, he committed a serious crime. If Israelis conducted an intrusive intelligence operation, they committed a serious breach of the code of respect that ought to bind the two countries. That is what the Pollard affair is about.

WASH. POST - 4/12

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including the words "WASH. POST" and "4/12".

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אל

Wash. Post 4-12

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1985 A27

Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Israel's 'Excessive Dependency'

Standing alone, the discovery that Israel has been buying U.S. Navy secrets might be dismissed as the equivalent of a "third-rate burglary"—as Israel clearly would like it to be.

The oddities of Israel's hiring, Jonathan Jay Pollard, would tend to support such a minimalist reading of the affair. As portrayed by friends, he emerges as an amateurish and sophomoric braggart, living in a world of James Bond fantasies and even boasting—falsely, one presumes—of a colony in Israeli intelligence. The bagging of an agent so unlike Israel's storied professionals might normally mark the episode as an aberration.

But the Pollard case did not arise out of a vacuum. In the perspective of recent U.S.-Israeli relations, it can be taken as part of an increasingly unwholesome pattern: a pattern of excessive dependency in which impudence becomes a substitute for independence.

The pattern began taking shape in 1981, when by unfortunate coincidence the Israeli jingos got the upper hand even as the Reagan administration was giving Israel what amounted to a carte blanche for military adventure in the guise of self-defense.

The first result, from which much mischief has flowed, was the invasion of Lebanon, long desired but previously checked by Carter administration pressure. Maybe the United States did not actually give Israel the go-ahead. But no veto was exercised.

The Lebanese adventure was a calamity, for Israel as well as Lebanon. But as if to rub in his impotence, its architect, Ariel Sharon, was soon parading a charge of "blood libel" against Time magazine in an American court—and this with full government financial backing. Official Israeli sponsorship of this escapade was revealing.

Meanwhile, in no particular order, the Israelis were brusquely rebuffing President Reagan's belated peace initiative for the West Bank; picking the week of a visit by King Hussein of Jordan to Washington for a bombing raid against PLO headquarters near Tyus; and, of course, petitioning Israel's friends in Congress to keep U.S. military and economic aid flowing. Indeed, in the aftermath of the Lebanon invasion, that aid was substantially augmented. U.S. taxpayers were, in effect, indemnifying Israel's self-inflicted economic wounds.

It was predictable that almost limitless indulgence in Washington would encourage all but limitless arrogance in Jerusalem. It is the all too familiar psychology of dependency, sowing to resentment and aggressiveness.

No wise government expects gratitude of a friend and beneficiary. It is entitled, however, to expect discretion and self-restraint.

It is important, but hardly all-important, to know whether Pollard's paymasters were lower-level Israeli bureaucrats or top cabinet officials. That he was employed at all to steal U.S. military secrets reveals an attitude which, unchecked, could lead to dangerous estrangement.

Among the many undocumented suspicions afloat is that the Pollard channel was being used to tap, via Sixth-Fleet intelligence, into confidential U.S.-Egyptian military exercises. Does the foolishness of this need underscoring? The United States has been, and still is, the linchpin of peace-making between Israel and Egypt. Espionage that jeopardizes Egypt's confidence in U.S. good offices is recklessness of a rare order.

There is a school of thought that the Pollard affair should be brushed aside—left hanging in the hope it will be eclipsed by the next 24-hour wonder of a television story. Sunday's stilted exchange of bland pleasantries between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Secretary of State George Shultz is part of the brushoff, no doubt.

But evasion is false friendship. Israel is drifting into the compromising position of an economic ward of the United States, whose resentment is taking rash forms. The Tunis raid was an example; the Pollard affair may be. Painful candor now may prevent dangerous strain later, and we should insist on no less.

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Harvest time in Jerusalem

The United States cannot allow any country to steal its secrets, and Washington therefore must pursue to the bitter end the disturbing case of Jonathan Pollard, accused of spying for Israel (and Pakistan). This is so even if the friendly and pro-American coalition of Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir is thereby destabilized.

Israel has agreed to allow U.S. officials to question the key Israelis implicated in this extraordinary case, a welcome accommodation from a close ally — which brings us to the salient point. Israeli and U.S. espionage operations are of necessity so intimate, some argue, that Washington should forbear lest it precipitate a political collapse in Jerusalem.

This is woozy thinking. What happens in Jerusalem is of secondary interest. Of paramount concern to Washington is ferreting out as much as possible about espionage in the United States — the vulnerability of our intelligence establishment, the extent to which security has been compromised. It may be useful to remember that, according to the government, while Mr. Pollard was working for the Israelis, his wife was spying for the Chinese. Getting to the bottom of this business is far more important than the duration of Israel's current organizational chart.

As for shielding the culprits, one recalls the Lavon affair. In that unpleasantness, 11

Egyptian Jews, acting at Israel's behest, placed bombs in Cairo movie houses, a post office, and two U. S. Information Service bureaus in order to sour Egypt's relations with the West. The story leaked, and the careers of responsible Israeli officials were ruined. Will anyone argue that they got anything but what they deserved?

American-Israeli relations have been through rockier times than those occasioned by the Pollard affair. Indeed, Secretary of State George Shultz believes that relations between the U.S. and Israel may even be strengthened — a magnanimous speculation and maybe true. Americans want to support Israel and generally do. Even such exacerbations as Israel's attack on the *U.S.S. Liberty* — for which apologies and reparations were made — are mere by-gones until such gaffes as the Pollard case resurrect them.

The problem with the Pollard case is that, while even allies may eavesdrop on each other, the accused in this case is an American citizen charged with espionage on behalf of a nation that is not merely an ally, but a U.S. client state. Only a searching investigation can satisfy legitimate questions about this crime — a process likely to be assisted by Israel's cooperation, assurances of which, it is comforting to note, have been promptly extended.

Wash. Times
4-12

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אל:

A weirdo case that shifts our attention

With every passing day the brouhaha over U.S. intelligence services intensifies. Ironically, the loudest cries are coming from those who over the years anguished most over what they saw as too much security and too much dedication by the CIA, the FBI, and others.

There is irony, too, in the way they have shifted focus from the massive Soviet infiltration of our security forces and now wake up screaming over the case of Jonathan Pollard and his activities for Israel.

The Pollard case is a real weirdo — and it brings back memories of the 1950s. At that time, I belonged to the same club in New York as the head of British intelligence. When I was asked, "What's his cover?" I always answered, "That he's head of British intelligence."

Perhaps that was what Mr. Pollard had in mind when he told everyone who would listen to him that he was a colonel in Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service. But that aspect of the Pollard case aside, the question should be asked: "What's all the shouting about?"

At one time there were so many CIA agents in Israel that they were bumping into each other. They were reporting on the Israeli military, on government figures, and on defense plans — and much of the information they gathered filtered back to the KGB. The Israeli government protested repeatedly, so that today there are only a few CIA agents in Israel, trying to find out whether the country has a working nuclear device.

Ralph de Toledano is a nationally syndicated columnist.

(Note to CIA Director William Casey: they do.)

If some of the media and associated friends in Congress were not trying to poke Israel in the eye with a sharp stick, the Pollard case would be forgotten by now.

The fact is that those screaming about Mr. Pollard have a very selective view of things. I have written three books detailing Soviet espionage activities in the United States. And the very people now so outraged were the ones who objected because I noted that this or that individual, caught with a wad of top-secret material in his pocket, was working for the Kremlin.

Let us recall the unwanted attention given to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover because, it was said, he devoted too much time to the zealous search for Soviet agents. President Truman tried to kill the investigation and prosecution of Alger Hiss by denouncing it as a "red herring." And others fought with a passion to cover up for the platoons of spies that stole our nuclear secrets for the Soviets.

Even today, *The Wall Street Journal* describes as "enigmatic" the Soviet agent who rose to be assistant secretary of the Treasury, the late Harry Dexter White.

When Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, the defecting head of Red army intelligence in Western Europe, spoke out, a New York newspaper resorted



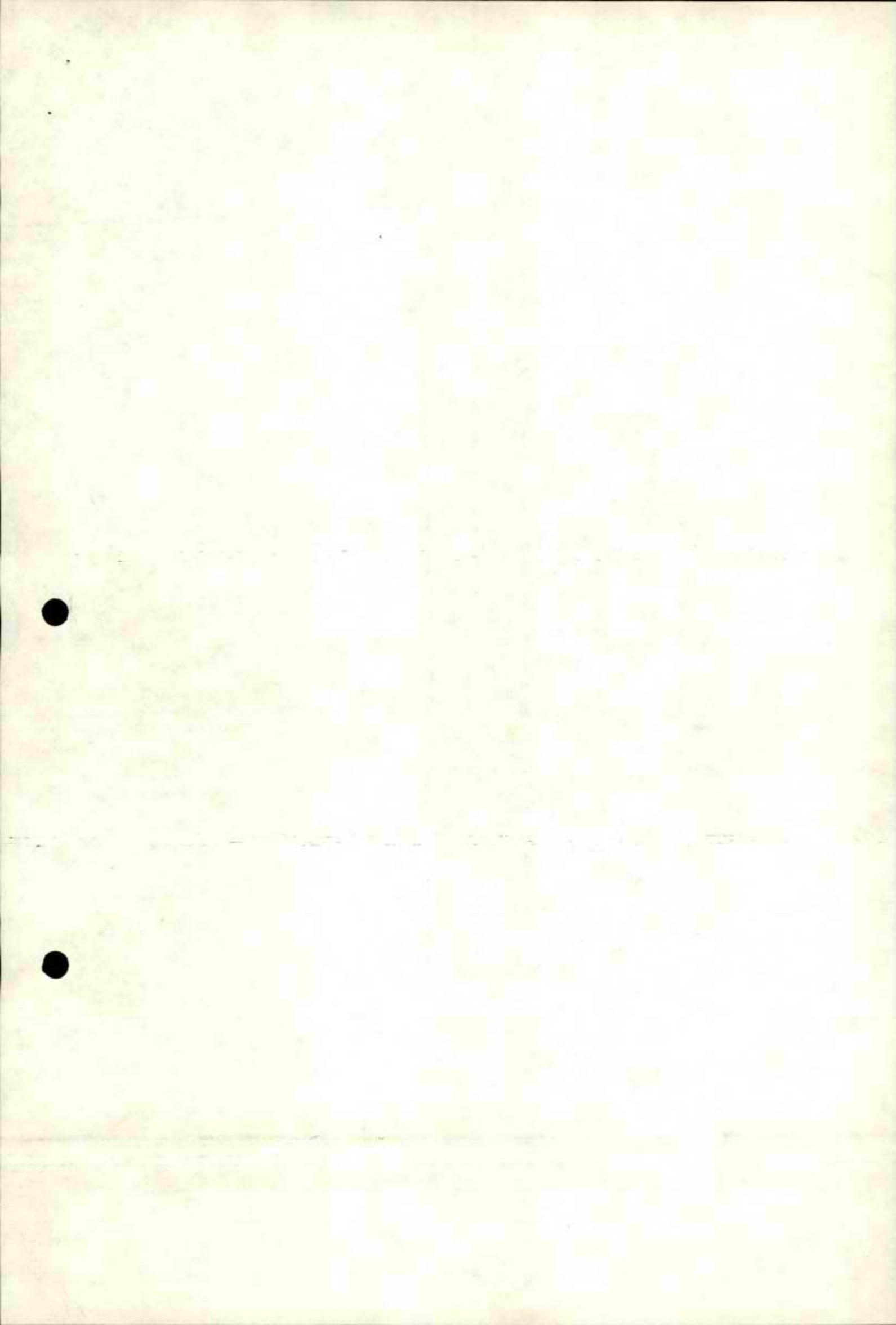
Jonathan Pollard

to anti-Semitism, in block type, with the question, "Who is Scheike Ginsburg?"

Whittaker Chambers was subjected to systematic and unremitting attack, and when the courts had vindicated him, *Time* magazine refused to give him back his old job as one of its top editors.

Alexander Barmine, a brilliant

Wash. Times → 11



PAUL GREENBERG

Playing into Arabist hands

Plucky little Israel, they say usually with admiration when it has just pulled off some feat of derring-do. But there is a line at which pluck becomes arrogance, and the Israelis seem to have crossed it in the latest spy story to hit the papers.

At first the story of an American being paid to hand over sensitive military documents to Israeli diplomats was dismissed, then downgraded as a little misunderstanding between good friends, but by now it has become a scandal. It is up to the Israelis to keep the scandal from growing by coming clean, disciplining anyone who had a role in this affair, and assuring Washington — by deed as well as word — that it will not happen again.

Instead, the Israeli response was tardy, murky, and provocative — the kind of response that raises suspicions rather than allaying them. The Israeli diplomats supposedly involved with the accused spy have been recalled, according to Israeli papers, when they should be cooper-

Paul Greenberg is a nationally syndicated columnist.

From the Israeli perspective, this affair — to borrow a phrase from the French — is worse than a crime; it is a blunder. It is worse than arrogance; it is stupidity.

ating with American authorities instead.

Various Israeli sources are producing stories of Americans collecting information on Israeli operations, as if that could justify paying an American for secret documents. It doesn't. The American actions described in these stories in-

volve electronic surveillance or some other indirect intelligence-gathering rather than espionage.

Pucky little Israel doesn't seem sufficiently aware of how much it risks by this kind of foot-dragging. The United States remains besieged. Israel's most powerful and, on occasion, its sole ally, supplying everything from foreign aid to moral support — including a lot of sensitive information through an agreed-upon exchange of mutually useful intelligence.

Financing spy operations inside the other country's government, however, was scarcely part of the arrangement, and could bring the whole relationship into question unless the Israelis act quickly and decisively.

This spy story makes perfect fodder for Arabists in the American government and for others who long have considered Israel not plucky but uppity. For that matter, her friends in this country may be even more disturbed by such revelations and what they say about Israel's

gratitude, not to mention prudence.

Can some Israeli spymaster, in order to obtain information about Arab military strength that might be of marginal value, now have endangered his country's most important and almost only alliance? And if so, why does Israel's government — so quick to respond to military or terrorist threats — act in slowest motion? If it is unaware of how seriously Americans and the American government take such matters — which is difficult to believe — it should be made aware in no uncertain terms.

As this case develops day after day from minor irritant to major provocation, a relationship of value to both countries — but surely of much greater value to the smaller one — is being endangered. From the Israeli perspective, this affair — to borrow a phrase from the French — is worse than a crime; it is a blunder. It is worse than arrogance; it is stupidity.

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Phil. Inquirer 4-12

6-A Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1985 The Philadelphia Inquirer

Israeli spy figure may be ousted

By Arthur Max
Associated Press

JEKUSALEM — Israel has halted the secret activity of the intelligence unit involved in an espionage scandal in the United States and probably will retire the spy master who ran it, Israeli sources said yesterday.

The sources said U.S. investigators would be allowed to interview two Israeli diplomats and the spy master, Rafael Eitan.

A Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Israel and the United States were still deciding when U.S. investigators might come to Israel to conduct the interview.

The diplomats, Yosef Yagur and Han Ravid, were recalled to Israel shortly after FBI agents arrested a U.S. Navy analyst Nov. 21 and accused him of passing military secrets for money. Both were science attachés working for an agency called the Science Liaison Bureau, known by the Hebrew acronym "Lekeem."

The Foreign Ministry official said the three men "would be interviewed, not interrogated," indicating that they could refuse to answer questions.

The sources also said the suspension of the spying operation fulfilled Israel's pledge, included in an apology extended to the United States on Sunday, to "completely and perma-

nently dismantle the unit involved."

The unit has been linked to the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the civilian Navy intelligence analyst who was arrested outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Pollard, 31, was accused of selling military secrets to Israel for \$45,000 over the last 18 months. His wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, 25, was arrested Nov. 22 and charged with illegal possession of national military documents.

Eitan headed Lekeem, a secret Defense Ministry unit that gathered scientific and technological data through the Israeli Embassy and consulates in the United States, according to sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He is also a former operations director of the Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, and was an adviser to two prime ministers.

The sources said Eitan would probably leave government service quietly without public dismissal. The liberal daily Haaretz newspaper reported Eitan would retire "for health reasons."

The statement of apology by Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Sunday had promised that those responsible for the affair would be held to account.

During an hour-long telephone call he received at 3 a.m. Sunday

from U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Peres reportedly agreed to allow U.S. authorities to interview Eitan and the two diplomats.

However, the Israeli sources said yesterday that dismissing Eitan could cause a political furor in the fragile 15-month-old coalition of Fared Labor Party and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc.

Eitan is a protégé of Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, a key figure in Likud. Eitan has also been active in Likud politics as a central committee member of Shamir's Herut Party.

In another development on Monday night, Sharon complained that there had been attempts to lull former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and himself to the spy affair. Sharon was defense minister in Begin's government for several years.

"It's all baseless.... I didn't know anything, and I wasn't involved," Sharon said. "You can't ignore the feeling that this is exploitation for internal political purposes."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, speaking in Jerusalem to American Jewish leaders, denied newspaper reports that Pollard supplied information on the location of the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israelis jeers bombed the PLO headquarters Oct. 1 in retaliation for the

slaying of three Israelis in Cyprus the previous week. About 70 Palestinians and Tunisians were killed in the air attack.

"If we reach the point that Israeli intelligence will not be able by its own sources to supply this kind of information for this kind of operation, then we'll be in really bad shape," Rabin said.

About 30 Israelis demonstrated for a half-hour in front of the U.S. Embassy carrying signs urging Americans to stop spying on Israel. "Take down your spying antennas," said one sign.

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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
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ארכיון תעודות ישראליות - 10102011

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Spying: Everybody Does It

It is prudent to assume that all nations attempt to spy on all other nations to the extent that their capacities and interests dictate. United States intelligence agencies would not be doing their job if they failed to introduce moles or recruit agents in sensitive sectors of both friendly and unfriendly governments. The FBI would be derelict if it were not trying to identify and capture the moles and agents of allies and enemies attempting to spy on the United States.

Espionage is another form of war and diplomacy, both of which are used by governments in the pursuit of national objectives. Citizens who sell out their own countries are regarded with contempt while those who use every means, legal or otherwise, to ferret out secrets of foreigners are heroes. In a moral gray area are zealots who put their own particular causes above loyalty to country.

Intelligence agencies around the world treat each other gingerly since detectives or defectors can blow the cover on the most valuable of operations. They form a special fraternity in which a respect for professionalism vies with a love-hate emotionalism that is the stuff of thrillers, real and fictional.

"Espionage has always been illegal since the beginning of time," former CIA chief Richard Helms has observed. "Countries do it, they try not to get caught, if they do get caught then that's bad. But if they don't get caught, it's a fine thing, and

the people who run these agents enjoy it."

The Helms statement is a welcome antidote to the hypocrisy being disgorged since the arrest of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a U.S. citizen, on charges of selling U.S. secrets to Israel. The specific material Mr. Pollard allegedly peddled was said to deal with classified U.S. information on Arab military and terrorist capabilities. Israel knows more about this subject than does the United States, but because its survival is at stake it has an unquenchable thirst for additional information.

This set of circumstances cannot excuse treachery on the part of Mr. Pollard, a civilian employee of the Pentagon. Nor does it take off the hook gung-ho spymasters in the Israeli intelligence network who lost sight of the risk-reward ratio. Nothing Mr. Pollard might have furnished could possibly be worth the damage to the American-Israeli relationship that both governments are so feverishly trying to patch over.

While officials plausibly wring their hands, knowing full well that the United States and Israel are bound to spy on one another, worldly wise Americans had better keep their attention focused on where the real danger lies. Of the 13 spy cases that have come to light so far this year, nine involved Americans accused of passing highly classified information to the Soviet Union. Here is an area in which U.S. survival, not Israeli survival, could be at stake.

The SUN 4-12

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אל: הסברה, חעי"ה, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - DECEMBER 4, 1985

EDITORIALS

*****WASH. POST-4/12-"Israel's Apology"** Israel has now apologized guardedly for running an American spy in the US. In a statement that was a long time coming, it promised that "if the allegations are confirmed, those responsible will be brought to account." The confirmation is evidently to be left to an internal govt. inquiry, not to an independent one. In the Pollard operation, there was a loss of balance. Whether this was the work of a complicitous govt. or an uncontrolled rogue operator is interesting to Israelis and Americans in different ways. If an American passed secrets to the Israelis, he committed a serious crime. If the Israelis conducted an intrusive intelligence operation, they committed a serious breach of the code of respect that ought to bind the two countries. That is what the Pollard affair is about. (This article was cabled in full today.)

THE SUN-4/12-"Spying: Everybody Does It" It is prudent to assume that all nations attempt to spy on all other nations to the extent that their capacities and interests dictate. The specific material Pollard allegedly peddled was said to deal with classified US information on Arab military and terrorist capabilities. Israel knows more about this subject than does the US, but because its survival is at stake it has an unquenchable thirst for additional information. Nothing Pollard might have furnished could possibly be worth the damage to the American-Israeli relationship that both govts. are trying to patch over. Wordly wise Americans had better keep their attention focused on where the real danger lies. Of the 13 spy cases that have come to light so far this year, nine involved Americans accused of passing highly classified information to the Soviet Union. Here is an area in which US survival, not Israeli survival, could be at stake. (This article was cabled today).

WASH. TIMES-4/12-"Harvest Time In Jerusalem" What happens in Jerusalem is of secondary interest. Of paramount concern to Wash. in the Pollard case is ferreting out as much as possible about espionage in the US - the vulnerability of our intelligence establishment, the extent to which security has been compromised. American-Israeli relations have been through rockier times than those of the Pollard affair. The problem with the Pollard case is that the accused is an American citizen charged with espionage on behalf of a nation that is not merely an ally, but a US client state. Only a searching investigation can satisfy legitimate questions about this crime - a process likely to be assisted by Israel's cooperation, assurances of which, have been promptly extended. (This article was cabled in full today).

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COLUMNS

WASH. POST-Edwin M. Yoder Jr.-"Excessive Dependency" Standing alone, the discovery that Israel has been buying US Navy secrets might be dismissed as the equivalent of a "third rate burglary". But the Pollard case did not arise out of a vacuum. In the perspective of recent US-Israeli relations, it can be taken as part of an increasingly unwholesome pattern: a pattern of excessive dependency in which impudence becomes a substitute for independence. The pattern began taking shape in 1981. It was predictable that almost limitless indulgence in Wash. would encourage all but limitless arrogance in Jerusalem. It is the all too familiar psychology of dependency, souring to resentment and aggressiveness. But evasion is false friendship. Israel is drifting into the compromising position of an economic ward of the US, whose resentment is taking rash forms.

WASH. TIMES-Paul Greenberg-"Playing Into Arabist Hands" Plucky Little Israel, they say, usually with admiration when it has just pulled off some feat of derring-do. But there is a line at which pluck becomes arrogance, and the Israelis seem to have crossed it in the latest spy story to hit the papers. The Israeli response was tardy, murky and provocative - the kind of response that raises suspicions rather than allaying them. Plucky Little Israel doesn't seem sufficiently aware of how much it risks by this kind of foot-dragging. This spy story makes perfect fodder for Arabists in the American govt. and for others who long have considered Israel not plucky but uppity. As this case develops day after day from minor irritant to major provocation, a relationship of value to both countries - but surely of much greater value to the smaller one - is being endangered. From the Israeli perspective, this affair is worse than a crime; it is a blunder. It is worse than arrogance; it is stupidity.

THE PRESS REPORTS

FBI Seeking Pollard Contact Identity

WASH. POST-Pichirallo-The FBI is attempting to learn the identity of a person accused spy Pollard said he gave classified US documents on Nov. 15, three days before Pollard was confronted by investigators and asked about his alleged spying for Israel. Pollard told the FBI that he delivered classified US documents to a foreign govt. agent at the Nov 15 meeting. Investigators do not know what country the person was representing, sources said. Sources said the description of the person Pollard met with on Nov. 15 does not match the description of either David and Yaqur. "More than likely" there was a third person, said one source. (This article was cabled in full today.)

Israel Raids Bekaa Base

WASH. POST-(Wires)- Israeli tanks, troops and helicopter gunships swept 12 miles north of the border and fought an eight-hour battle with Palestinians at a guerrilla base in the Bekaa Valley. Israel's military command said its forces

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מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מעי"ת, מצפ"א דע; לש"י רוה"מ, לש שהב"ט, לע"מ, רמ"ח קש"ח

פרשת הרגול

להלן ספור מה"וושפוסט" היום 4.12

עתונות

FBI Seeking Pollard Contact Identity

Accused Spy Said He Delivered Classified U.S. Documents

By Joe Pichirallo
Washington Post Staff Writer

The FBI is attempting to learn the identity of a person accused spy Jonathan Jay Pollard said he gave classified U.S. documents on Nov. 15, three days before Pollard was confronted by investigators and asked about his alleged spying for Israel, sources familiar with the case said yesterday.

Pollard told the FBI that he delivered classified U.S. documents to a foreign government agent at the Nov. 15 meeting, according to an FBI affidavit filed in court when Pollard was arrested.

Investigators do not know what country the person was representing, sources said. One source said investigators are convinced the meeting took place and are "still looking for the person he met with." Pollard, a civilian Navy counterterrorism analyst, also has claimed he sold secrets to Pakistan and East Germany, but investigators have found no evidence to support those assertions.

Sources said the description of the person Pollard met with on Nov. 15 does not match the description of either of the two Israeli diplomats, Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagur, alleged to be Pollard's contacts in the United States. "More than likely" there was a third person, said one source.

In related developments yesterday:

U.S. Magistrate Patrick J. Attridge ruled that Pollard's wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, posed a serious threat to national security and ordered her held without bond while awaiting trial. Attridge said there was a good chance Henderson-Pollard might flee the country if she were freed.

He noted that when Pollard was arrested Nov. 21 outside the Israeli Embassy after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain political asylum, Henderson-Pollard was with him and had in her purse the couple's birth certificates, marriage license and

Washington Post

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vaccination papers for the family cat Dusty, which was also with them.

Henderson-Pollard, 25, is charged with unauthorized possession of classified documents, an offense that carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles Leeper said in court yesterday that the government may ask a grand jury to indict her for espionage, a charge that carries a sentence of up to life in prison. Pollard, 31, has been charged with espionage.

Officials from the Justice and State departments worked on details of a plan to send a team of U.S. officials, including prosecutors and FBI agents, to Israel to interview Ravid, Yagur and other Israeli officials implicated in Pollard's alleged spying, officials said.

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, declined to disclose specifics of negotiations beyond saying that "we're in touch with the Israelis about what the next step might be and who we might send to go over there."

Redman said U.S. officials expect the Israelis' cooperation to be an ongoing process rather than a single meeting or exchange. Israeli sources have said that Israel will return any documents allegedly obtained from Pollard and will make Israeli officials involved with him available for interviews.

Pollard is in the D.C. Jail, where he was ordered held after Attridge denied him bond last week.

After yesterday's hearing, a visibly upset Bernard Henderson, Henderson-Pollard's father, said it was "stupid" to deny his daughter bond.

"All they brought out was a lot of wild stories," said Henderson, who said he had been prepared to move temporarily to Washington from Pennsylvania to be with his daughter if she had been released. "The government is not producing evidence," said Henderson, a public relations executive.

James Hibey, Henderson-Pollard's lawyer, said he may appeal Attridge's decision.

Hibey had told Attridge that Pollard's father, Morris Pollard, a prominent Notre Dame University microbiologist, was prepared to pledge a \$75,000 painting as collateral for his daughter-in-law's release and that her grandfather would come here from Idaho to join in her supervision.

However, Attridge said he was concerned about the risk to national security if Henderson-Pollard divulged the contents of the classified documents her husband allegedly obtained from the Navy.

"This defendant has had access to classified documents top secret and beyond," Attridge said. If she is released, he asked, "How do you preclude further dissemination?"

Attridge called attention to allegations that Henderson-Pollard told an unidentified friend that she was going to use classified documents, including a U.S. analysis of China's intelligence operations in this country, for a business presentation to the Chinese Embassy.

The report on Chinese intelligence was in a suitcase seized by FBI agents from an unidentified friend who told the FBI that Henderson-Pollard asked that the suitcase be taken to her at a hotel where she planned to burn the documents, FBI agent Eugene J. Noltkamper testified last week. A source familiar with the investigation said the government has no evidence that Henderson-Pollard attempted to provide the Chinese with the documents.

U.S. Attorney Joseph E. DiGenova told reporters after yesterday's hearing that "the evidence is pregnant with the suggestion that the documents in her possession were for use with another country."

DiGenova said prosecutors will soon begin presenting evidence in the case to a federal grand jury, which under the federal speedy trial law must decide by the end of this month whether to indict the couple.

He said the government could ask a judge for an extension of the deadline.

W. POST

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the elderly population, and the need to ensure that they are able to live independently and safely in their own homes. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of home care services, the provision of home care packages, and the development of home care agencies. The aim of this paper is to review the literature on home care services for the elderly, and to discuss the implications for practice.

Home care

Home care is a service that provides support and assistance to people who are unable to live independently in their own homes. It can include a range of services, such as help with personal care, domestic tasks, and transportation. Home care services are provided by a variety of organizations, including local authorities, private companies, and voluntary organizations.

Home care services are an important part of the care system for the elderly, and they play a key role in enabling people to live independently and safely in their own homes. However, there are a number of challenges associated with home care services, and these need to be addressed in order to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the elderly population.

Challenges

There are a number of challenges associated with home care services, and these need to be addressed in order to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the elderly population. These challenges include:

1. Funding: Home care services are often funded by local authorities, and this can lead to a number of problems. Local authorities often have limited resources, and this can mean that home care services are not able to provide the level of care that is needed. This can lead to a number of people being unable to live independently in their own homes.

2. Staffing: Home care services often rely on a small number of staff, and this can lead to a number of problems. Staff often have to work long hours, and this can lead to a number of people being unable to provide the level of care that is needed. This can lead to a number of people being unable to live independently in their own homes.

3. Quality: Home care services often have a number of quality issues, and these need to be addressed in order to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the elderly population. These issues include a lack of training, a lack of supervision, and a lack of resources. This can lead to a number of people being unable to live independently in their own homes.

4. Access: Home care services often have a number of access issues, and these need to be addressed in order to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the elderly population. These issues include a lack of transport, a lack of information, and a lack of awareness. This can lead to a number of people being unable to live independently in their own homes.

5. Coordination: Home care services often have a number of coordination issues, and these need to be addressed in order to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the elderly population. These issues include a lack of communication, a lack of information, and a lack of resources. This can lead to a number of people being unable to live independently in their own homes.

6. Evaluation: Home care services often have a number of evaluation issues, and these need to be addressed in order to ensure that they are able to meet the needs of the elderly population. These issues include a lack of data, a lack of information, and a lack of resources. This can lead to a number of people being unable to live independently in their own homes.

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השוכח: 4.12.1985 יישור מנהל המחלקה: איורק

אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: (לציון תאריך וזמן הכרה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

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פגישת מ"מ ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ עם מרפי

4.12.1985

השתתפו: פיקרינג, קלבריוס, פלאטן, קובי, רוזנבלט, ברגר

מצדנו : בן-אהרון, אלגוס, פזנר, בנצור

רשם: אריה מקל

(הפגישה בהרכב המלא ארכה שעה ולאחר מכן נועד מרפי, עפ"י בקשתו עם שר החוץ, בארבע עיניים, ל-40 דקות נוספות).

מרפי פתח בתיאור מסעותיו מאז ביקר בארץ לפני כשבועיים. הוא ביקר בקהיר, דלהי, איסלאמבאד, מוסקאט, עמאן, דמשק ובגדד ובכל הבירות דווח על פיסגת ג'נבה. מרפי סיפר כי דיווח לבני שיחו בבירות השונות, כי מזכיר המדינה הוא שהעלה את נושא המזרח-התיכון לפני עמיתו הסובייטי, ואלמלא עשה כן, הסובייטים לא היו מעלים את הנושא כלל. שולץ הדגיש את הצורך בשיחות ישירות ושבנדדה חזר על העמדה הסובייטית הידועה בדבר הצורך בוועידה בינלאומית.

להלן דיווחו של מרפי על ביקוריו בבירות הערביות:

בגדד : נמשכת האובססיה לגבי המלחמה עם איראן. העיראקים אינם יודעים כיצד המלחמה תסתיים, אם כי הם סבורים, כי רמת הפנאטיות באיראן ירדה, והדבר מתבטא בירידה בתכיפות ההתקפות הקבועות ה"קטנות". קיימת עדיין "ציפיה" להתקפה איראנית גדולה באזור בצרה בפברואר-מרס. העיראקים סבורים, כי האיראנים מתקשים בגיוס לוחמים וזו הסיבה להעדר גלי התקפות כבעבר. למרות העיסוק האובססיבי במלחמה, נשאלו הפעם יותר שאלות מבעבר לגבי הנושא הישראלי-ערבי ובמיוחד לגבי תפקידם של הפלסטינאים בתהליך המדיני.

עמאן : המחויבות למציאת דרך להתקדמות עדיין קיימת אך המלך מצפה לשמוע אם אש"פ סיכם בבגדד גם משהו מעבר למה שכבר פורסם ברבים. איש מראשי אש"פ לא בא מבגדד לעמאן, וחסיין עודנו ממתין לשמוע אם הם התקרבו למה שהוא מגדיר "המציאות".

חסיין סבור ש"הצהרת קהיר" אין בה די, וכי על אש"פ להכיר ב-242 ללא AMBIGUITY ולהתנער מן הטרור. חסיין התלונן באוזני מרפי כי הדחיה או הסירוב האמריקאי לספק לו נשק מגבילים את יכולתו להשפיע על הפלסטינאים ועל הסורים, אי אספקת הנשק גרמה לספק רציני לגבי טיב יחסיו של חסיין עם ארה"ב וסיבכה את יכולתו להתקדם מבחינה

מדינית.

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 חוסיין מחייחס ברצינות רבה מאוד למגעיו עם הסורים. רה"מ סוריה אמר להגיע לעמאן בתוך ימים אחדים, וזמן קצר לאחר מכן התקיים פגישת חוסיין-אסאד. מן הנ"ל אין ללמוד שחוסיין ואסאד רואים הכל "עין בעין". חוסיין איננו מחכוון להרשות לאסאד להשתלט עליו, וכמובן שחוסיין לא ישחלט על אסד.

מה שהושג עד עתה, לדעת חוסיין הוא, שהופחתה המתחנות בין ירדן לסוריה, ועתה מצפה ירדן לראות אם סוריה מוכנה להצטרף לשיחות השלום. עובדה זו טרם הובררה וחוסיין טרם הגיע למסקנה לגביה. מכל מקום, לדעת חוסיין, על סוריה לחוש שהיא הוזמנה להשתתף בשיחות השלום, ושעליה להיות מעורבת אם רצונה בכך. לפי שעה, לא ברור, אם הסורים אכן רוצים להיות מעורבים.

דמשק: מרפי נפגש ממושכות עם הנשיא, ס/הנשיא ושר החוץ. הוא שוב קיבל "הטפה ארוכה ומשמממת על גישות הבעת' לגבי השלום" ועם זאת, מצא גם כי אסאד מאוד THOUGHTFUL לגבי העתיד. אסד טען, כי לא יכול להתקיים כעת משא-ומתן בין הערבים לבין ישראל, משום שהערבים מחולקים, ומשום שהסורים טרם הגיעו ל"איזון" עם ישראל. האיזון, אליבא ד'סורים, אין פירושו רק מטוסים, טנקים וכו' אלא גם איזון חברותי, כלכלי וחברתי בין העם הסורי לעם בישראל.

למרות הנ"ל, לדברי מרפי חל בכל זאת שינוי מסוים בדברי הסורים, לעומת המצב לפני 10 שנים, לדוגמא. אז קבעו בהחלטיות, כי אין שום דרך להתקדמות מדינית, ואילו עתה אסאד "חושב על האפשרויות וחווה אם יש טעם במעורבותה של סוריה".

סוריה עודנה PREOCCUPIED עם המצב בלבנון, ושגרירות ארה"ב בבירות מואשמת בנסיונות להרוס את ההסכם שהושג עם בחסות הסורים. מרפי השיב על כך בדמשק, כי זו האשמה טפשית, משום שהלבנונים עצמם מוסיפים לירות זה על זה, וברור שאינם מקבלים את ההסכם, ואם כך - כיצד אפשר להלין על ארה"ב? לבנון מוסיפה להוות נטל על שכמה של סוריה, והסורים מכירים בכך שיהיה צורך בעוד סבלנות ומאמצים רבים בלבנון. מרפי הוסיף כי המצב הכלכלי בסוריה מוסיף להיות קשה, וכן מורגש מחסור בנפט. שר החוץ העיר, כי באחרונה גילו הסורים נפט בשטחם ומרפי השיב כי בעקבות זאת אכן קיימת אפשרות שבתוך שנים אחדות הסורים יהיו SELF-SUFFICIENT בתחום זה.

עם זאת, מן הקשיים הכלכליים (כולל מחסור במט"ח), אין להסיק כמובן, כי אסאד ישנה את מדיניותו לגבי השלום והמשא-ומתן עם ישראל. מה שקיים עתה הוא הדיאלוג עם חוסיין שחרם לכך שאסאד מהרהר יותר מבעבר באפשרויות השונות. יחלפו עוד שבועות אחדים של דיאלוג בין השניים עד אשר חוסיין ואסאד יוכלו לראות עד היכן הם יכולים להמשיך יחדיו.

סעודיה, שיזמה את מגעי ירדן-סוד, סבורה, כי עשחה כבר את שלה, ואיננה מעורבת עוד במיוחד בכך. לדעתה, על הסורים והירדנים להמשיך בכוחות עצמם.

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מרפי הוסיף כי בדמשק אין מרבים לדבר על אש"פ ושר החוץ שאל אם גם על "המחבלים שלהם" אין הסורים מדברים. מרפי: ב-1983 "קבעו" הסורים את אבו-מוסא כמנהיג אלטרנטיבי אך איפה הוא כיום? מאז הסורים DO NOT PUSH THEIR CASE.

בן-אהרן: אולי הם פועלים כך משום שעודם מקווים לאש"פ מאוחד, ולהחלפתו של ערפאת במישהו אחר, והרי קדומי דוחף אותם לא לשרוף את הגשר האחרון.

שר החוץ ביקש פרטים נוספים על עמדת סוריה לגבי המצב בלבנון ומרפי ציין, כי הסורים קיוו לסיים את נושא ההסכם בלבנון עוד בספטמבר-אוקטובר, אך הדבר לא ארע, בין היתר בגלל ההתנגדות בחלק מן הרחוב הנוצרי, ועתה הסורים מכירים בכך שיידרש זמן רב עד ליישום ההסכם בלבנון.

בשלב זה, מרפי שב לנתח את עמדתו של חוסיין, לגבי התהליך המדיני. לדבריו, המחויבות הבסיסית ללכח מועידה בינלאומית למשא-ומתן לא נפגעה אצל חוסיין, והוא רק ממחין לראות מה הסורים מוכנים לעשות והוא מצפה לשמוע מערפאת.

זוהי תקופה של ציפיה בעמאן, אם כי לא של חוסר פעילות. הירדנים מתארגנים לקראת השיחות ואם תשובות ערפאת טוב יהיו בלתי מספקות, יהיה צורך TO RETHINK.

קהיר: מרפי שהה שם לפני כשבועיים ונועד עם מובארכ, מגיד ואוסמה אל-באז.

מובארכ דיבר על ראס-בורקה ועל שיגורו של שר הנפט קנדיל לארץ והסביר, כי איננו

רוצה להפוך את החייל הרוצח ל-MARTYR וכי ישנם בשמאל המצרי מי שרוצים לנצל את

משפט החיל ל"פתיחת חיק חוניס" בטענה שיחסי ישראל-מצרים חרמו ליכולתה של ישראל

לבצע את הפעולה בחוניס, מכל מקום, נאמר למרפי, כי "האיש הזה ביצע מעשה פלילי",

וכי המשפט יסתיים בחוך שבועות אחדים, אך מובארכ הדגיש, כי ייעשה מאמץ שהמשפט

ותוצאותיו לא יפתחו פתח ליסודות הראדיקליים במצרים להצביע על ה-EVIL שביחסי

ישראל-מצרים. מובארכ טען באזני מרפי כי "הצהרת קהיר" היחה בחזקת צעד קדימה,

וכאשר מרפי סיפר כי איש בישראל "לא מחא כף לרשיון לרצוח ישראלים בישראל

ובשטחים" השיב מובארכ, כי הוא מכיר בכך, אך ב-STATE OF MIND הנוכחי של אש"פ,

זהו בכל-זאת צעד קדימה, אם כי אין בכך די, כמובן.

המצרים הדגישו, כי ישנם דברים אחדים שהם יכולים לעשות כלפי אש"פ, אך בעקרון

MANAGING THE PLO הוא תפקידה של ירדן, והמצרים אינם רוצים להתערב בכך. המצרים

יכולים לעודד את אש"פ להתרחק מן הטרור ולהתקרב לתהליך המדיני, אך זה יפריע

ויבלבל אם מצרים תתערב בנסיונותיו של חוסיין לשמוע מערפאת מה, למשל, יש בדעתו

לעשות בנושא האלימות.

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132 מרפי ציין, עם זאת, כי לא תמיד קיים תיאום הדוק בין ירדן ומצרים, כפי שארע, למשל, ערב ביקורו של מובארכ בוושינגטון כאשר הפחיע את חוסיין בראיון עתונאי. אוסאמה אמר למרפי, כי הוא מסופק אם אש"פ ישיב ברורות לירדן. בענין טאבה אמר מובארכ כי הוא מקווה שהצווחים למשא-ומתן המתחדש יגיעו להבנה בזמן הקרוב.

שר החוץ שאל אם מובארכ החיחס לנושא הועידה הבינלאומית, שלגביה ביקש במכתבו לראש הממשלה פרס כי נהיה יותר FORTHCOMING. מרפי השיב כי בעבר ראו המצרים בוועידה בינלאומית רק צעד סופי שייתן "ברכה" לשיחות. גם כיום הם רואים את התועלת של ועידה כ-COVER ומגיד, כמי שמנוסה במישור האו"ם, איננו רואה ועידה בינלאומית כמכניזם של משא-ומתן. המצרים רואים נחיצות בוועידה, רק מבחינה פוליטית כדי לרצות את ירדן, אך השיחות עצמן חייבות להיות באפיק בילטרלי. הועידה איננה צריכה להיות MAJOR SCENE של שיחות, אלא רק NECESSARY EVENT. המצרים דיברו גם על מעורבות של מזכ"ל האו"ם.

בן-אהרן: דומה שחל שינוי, באחרונה, בעמדת מצרים לגבי הועידה הבינלאומית.

מרפי: הם שמעו מחוסיין שזהו דבר נחוץ, ומתוך רצון לחמוך בו, אפשר שהיתה תזוזה בעמדתם. מרפי הוסיף, כי הירדנים מביעים ספק אם ארה"ב יכולה למלא לבדה תפקיד במשא-ומתן, בשל יחסיה ההדוקים עם ישראל, והיא רוצה משקל שכנגד, ולפיכך היא מעונינת בנוכחות בריה"מ בוועידה.

להלן, הביע שר החוץ דאגה מן הידיעות על הידוק קשרי מצרים אש"פ. בין היתר מדברים על הענקת מקלט למפקד כוח 17, אבו-טייב, המנסה להקים את בסיסו במצרים וקיימת גם בעיה של הברחת נשק ממצרים לרצועת-עזה. מצרים היא כיום המדינה היחידה שמגבולה מוברח נשק לישראל.

מרפי: תמיד היה שוק שחור של בדואים.

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שר החוץ : מדובר ביותר מזה, והנושא עדיין בחקירה. נשחל להעלות את הנושא בשיחות המתקיימות עתה עם המצרים כדי למנוע את ההברחות.

132 שר החוץ שב לנושא הירדני והעיר, כי חוסיין מדבר על ועידה בינלאומית לא רק כפורום בינלאומי אלא כ"ועידה מלאה", ואפשר שהוא מושפע מן הסורים.

מרפי : כשהירדנים מדברים על ועידה אינם מדברים רק על סידרת נאומים מהירים, אך קיים הבדל בין הירדנים לסורים: הירדנים מדברים על ועדות משותפות לדיונים ואילו הסורים מדברים כמעט על בית משפט: כל צד יציג את טענותיו ו"השופט" יחליט.

שר החוץ : בהודעה הירדנית-סורית בדמשק הודגש כי לא יהיו שיחות ישירות עם ישראל.

מרפי : הסורים גאים בהודעה הזאת, אך בעמאן אין מדברים הרבה על ההודעה.

שר החוץ : ההודעה מהווה הישג לסורים אך איך הירדנים הסכימו לה?

מרפי : ריפעאי הסביר שאצל הערבים, "שיחות ישירות" פירושו "עיסקה נפרדת" ואילו ירדן חייבת לדבר על פתרון כולל. בשיחות חשב משלחת ירדנית מצידו האחד של השולחן, ומשלחת ישראלית מן הצד האחר, אך המינוח חייב להיות "פתרון כולל" ולא "שיחות ישירות".

שר החוץ : כל הסכם שלום הוא הסכם נפרד. מהו שלום כולל? שלום עם כל מדינות ערב?

מרפי : לא. לדעת הירדנים חייב להיות משא-ומתן עם מצרים על עזה; מעורבות סורית ולבנונית ומשלחת ירדנית-פלסטינאית, הם לא מדברים על טעויה, עיראק וכו'.

פירקרינג : הם רואים את הועידה כמטריה.

שר החוץ : זו בדיוק השאלה. האם זו מטריה או בית משפט.

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שר החוץ שאל אם הסורים התבטאו לגבי הגולן ומרפי השיב כי הסורים אומרים, מזה שנים, כי הגולן חייב להיות חלק מכל הסדר ישראלי-ערבי. אסאד מתנגד להסכם הפרדה נוסף בגולן, משום שלדעתו "השטח קטן מידי", והשלב הבא צריך להיות, לדעת הסורים הסדר כולל.

להלן שאל שר החוץ את מרפי על הפרסומים כאילו שינתה ארה"ב את תנאיה להכרה באש"פ שכזכור היו: א. הכרה ב-242 ו-338. ב. הכרה בזכותה של ישראל להחזיקים. ג. החלטת הקונגרס.

מרפי הזכיר בחשובה את דברי מזכיר המדינה, כי אין להעלות על הדעת שגורם הדוגל בטרור יישב ליד שולחן הדיונים. מזכיר המדינה דיבר במפורש על שני התנאים הראשונים הנ"ל ו-ACKNOWLEDGED את התנאי השלישי. סיכם מרפי: אין שינוי בעמדה הנ"ל של ארה"ב.

לסיכום ביקש שר החוץ ממרפי להשמיע הערכה כללית על רשמיו מסיוורו האחרון בבירוח ערב.

מרפי השיב שבבירות הללו מוסיפים לראות את ארה"ב כמי שלוחצת רק על הערבים ולא על ישראל, וכמי שלוחצת במיוחד על אש"פ ("שהוא חלש מכדי לעמוד בכך") וחוסיין. בירדן קיימת מחויבות להקדמות, אך חוסיין מנסה להבטיח לעצמו תמיכה (שהיא גם הגנה) על-ידי כך שגם הסורים יהיו שותפים למשא-ומתן, אם ירצו בכך, וכאמור חוסיין גם מצפה שוב להבהרות נוספות מאש"פ.

שר החוץ: ואם לא יגיעו הבהרות מספקות מאש"פ?

מרפי: על כך אין לירדנים תשובה. אשר לסוריה, אם תרצה להוציא עצמה מן התהליך, שתעשה כן, אך ירדן לא תוציא אותה. כך חושבים בעמאן.

שר החוץ: האם הסובייטים פעילים יותר באחרונה?

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מרפי : שמעתי - אך ללא אישור מוחלט - שהשליח הסובייטי ברוטנס עסק באחרונה בהסחה ופרובוקציה אצל הפלסטינאים. ברוטנס שאל את אט"פ בצורה פרובוקטיבית: האם אתם הנציג היחיד של העם הפלסטינאי או לא? האם אתם חומכים בוועידה בינלאומית ומדינה עצמאית?

ניכרת גם פעילות סובייטית אחרת: פוליאקוב היה בבגדד ובכווית; הוגמו יחסים דיפלומטיים עם עומאן ואבו-דאבי; מתקמת עסקת נשק חדשה עם לוב; נמשכת אספקת הנשק המאסיבית לסוריה; נמשכת התמיכה בעיראקים במלחמתם ואפשר שצדאם חוסיין יבקר בקרוב במוסקבה. הסובייטים פועלים בזהירות אך בעקביות, להגברת נוכחותם.

מרפי הוסיף כי שמע (ללא אישור סופי) כי ברוטנס דיבר, כבעבר, על מדינה פלסטינאית עצמאית ועל COCHAIRMANSHIP של שתי המעצמות בוועידה בינלאומית, ואפשר לסכם כי מדובר "בקו הישן, אולי ללא הוראות חדשות מן הדרג הפוליטי במוסקבה".

שר החוץ: האם צפוי בקרוב דיון אמריקאי-סובייטי על המזרח-התיכון?

מרפי : שום דבר לא נקבע. כג'נבה סוכם עקרונית שיהיו פגישות בנושאים אזוריים, אך אין שום דבר ספציפי.

שר החוץ: קראתי שיהיו פגישות אחת ל-6 חודשים.

מרפי : אפשר להתעלם מן הידיעות הללו. אין בהן ממש. מרפי סיפר עוד כי מזכיר המדינה יוצא בשבוע הבא לסיור של 9 ימים במספר מדינות מזא"ר.

כאמור, בשלב זה ביקש מרפי להשאיר עם שר החוץ, בארבע עיניים.

אל:

טאה"ג

התאריך

4/12/85

מאת:

אמ"ב

תוק מס'

הנדון:

מפ"מ

1. יוצגו מחד למסגרת שירותי המוסדות (מפ"מ) להגנה המוגדרת מבחינה משפטית.

(האם נכזה עוד הצעת לוח לזיוע)

זמן מסוים (שאלה?).

2. הרעף מריסקס - מוגדר לפעילות הרגולרית ביוני וזינון פולארי נסקר מ"מ קונר עוד בעתה בין המשלוח. מ"מ שאליה 15 אינה נקצרת ממרכז מבן מאכ"צ שהינה ייערך גם בזמן המשלוח השלוח למרכז המשלוח ומתק"פ אג"מ מ"מ בקרב למחוז המאורקים.

ד. שמיר קיבל בארבע זמנים סגן ויטליס: יתכן בהי"ח וזינון הא"מ.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 3, 1985

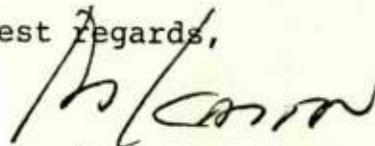
His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you so much for your very kind letter of November 17th. I appreciated your comments and want you to know how pleased I am about the fine working relationship that exists between our committee and yourself and others in your government.

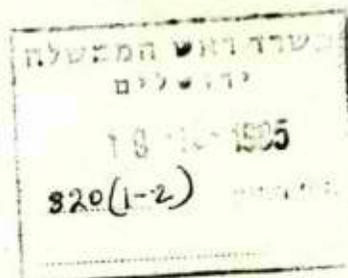
I look forward to working closely with you in the months and weeks ahead.

Best regards,



Robert W. Kasten, Jr.

RWK/gw



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News Summary December 3, 1985

Editorials

ND "Spying Among Friends" Friendly countries like the US and Israel should not spy on each other. However, friendly nations are sometimes not satisfied with information given to each other. It's safe to say that many of this country's allies have maintained clandestine intelligence gathering operations within the US. And it's just as safe to say that the US has conducted similar activities in friendly countries. These operations usually do not come to the public eye. What's embarrassing with the Israeli spy scandal is that the suspected spy is a US citizen. To complicate matters, it is not entirely clear whether the operation was directed by the Israeli Gov't or a faction acting on its own. Fortunately, this episode doesn't appear to have irreparably damaged relations between the US and Israel. The Israelis might realize that spying on the US just isn't worth it.

DN "Setting Gorbachev Straight" Jackson gave Gorbachev a chance to declare to millions of viewers that "the so-called problem of Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist." But as Amb. Netanyahu pointed out in a powerful speech at the UN, "Anti-Semitism... is alive and well in the Soviet Union." His remedy is equally simple: Let my people go.

Columns

NYP-Lerner-"Putting Terrorists in Their Place" There has been a massive inflation of the image of the terrorists, depicting them as martyrs ready to die for their cause. Some anchormen even interview them, giving them the moment they crave in the sun of world publicity. In fact, they are killers assigned like the hitmen of organized crime to do their bidding of their capo. The same Western technology that gave the punks an airplane to wreck their hate on can also in time create a sophisticated technology to hobble them and protect the passengers.

Press Reports

Wife of Pollard Had Data For China

NYT-p.1-Engelberg-When Anne-Henderson Pollard was arrested last month, she was planning to offer the Chinese a secret document that describes in detail what US intelligence knows about Peking's spying activities here.

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Jesuits in a boarding school in India. (see Full page headline and photo-NYP, ND-AP)

Bonner Arrives to West

NYT-Schemann-Yelena Bonner flew to Rome from Moscow on the start of a 3-month trip to the West for medical treatment. Bonner confirmed that she agreed not to make public statements. (see NYP-wire, DN-Bell)

McFarlane Ready to Quit

NYT-Weinraub-Speculation mounted today about the status of McFarlane as a ranking White House official predicted that he would resign shortly as a result of increased strains with Donald Regan. McFarlane has also had problems with Patrick Buchanan.

Austria Sets Up System to Yield Nazi-Held Art

NYT-McGill-The Austrian Gov't released more than 8000 works of art, coins, books and medals that were confiscated from Jews by the Nazis and announced details of a process for returning the works to their owners or rightful heirs.

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New York Times
December 3, 1985
page 1

U.S. Says Wife In Spy Case Had Data for China

Prosecutors Assert She Was Deeply Involved

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—When Anne Henderson-Pollard was arrested last month, she was planning to offer the Chinese a secret document that describes in detail what American intelligence knows about Peking's spying activities in this country, prosecutors asserted today.

In a 23-page document filed in Federal District Court here, prosecutors contended that Mrs. Henderson-Pollard, who has been charged with obtaining classified documents, was more deeply involved in the alleged espionage activities of her husband, Jonathan Jay Pollard, than previously indicated.

Neither Has Been Indicted

The document is the Government's first assertion that Mrs. Henderson-Pollard had been intending to deliver secret documents to the Chinese. Her husband has been accused of selling secret intelligence documents to Israel. They have not been formally indicted and they have not indicated how they would plead.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Government sources said today their nation would permit Americans to interview the senior Israeli counterterrorism official who is said to have obtained secret documents from Mr. Pollard beginning in the spring of 1964. [Page A6.]

Mr. Pollard, a Navy counterintelligence analyst, gave Israel information about Arab military forces, Soviet weaponry used in Arab lands and sensitive Israeli defense matters, a high Israeli official has reported.

The promised interview was said to be part of a wider understanding worked out in an effort to resolve the spy affair before it caused further damage to American-Israeli relations. The understanding was reached in a telephone call placed early Sunday morning by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Second Chinese Case

The statements by Federal prosecutors marked the second time in two weeks that officials have charged Americans with spying for the Chinese. Last month, Larry Wu-Tai Chin, an analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, was charged with conducting espionage on behalf of China for 30 years. He pleaded not guilty today.

Continued on Page A6, Column 1

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Reagan Administration officials have said they believe he gave China many of the C.I.A.'s reports on the Far East, including detailed information about the Vietnam War.

Officials familiar with all the papers seized from the Pollards last week, including those mentioned in the document filed in court today, say there is no evidence of any connection between the Mr. Chin and the Pollards.

According to the document filed in court today, Mrs. Henderson-Pollard had been preparing to make a "presentation" to the Chinese Embassy. Among the documents found by Federal agents in a search, the prosecutors said, were "detailed analyses of intelligence-gathering capabilities and activities of the People's Republic of China within the United States."

Such a document would be invaluable to any espionage service because it would confirm its success or failure in concealing covert efforts to gather information.

Officials said it was not clear whether the Pollards had provided any information to the Chinese.

James F. Hibey, the attorney for Mrs. Henderson-Pollard, said he would have no comment on the document. In the first hearing on his client's bond, held last week, Mr. Hibey argued that the "presentation" to the Chinese involved Mrs. Henderson-Pollard's attempts to begin a public relations company. Mr. Hibey said that the authorities had interviewed one of Mrs. Henderson-Pollard's business associates, and knew that the session did not involve classified documents.

The document quoted an unnamed witness as recounting a conversation with Mrs. Henderson-Pollard. According to the witness, Mrs. Henderson-Pollard wanted to meet at a hotel where they would burn classified documents hidden in a suitcase.

She told this witness what had happened to her husband." The suitcase, which was seized by Federal agents and opened after they received a search warrant, contained papers Mr. Pollard had obtained for her, the court document said.

In the document, prosecutors also explained for the first time why the Israeli Embassy refused to accept the couple's plea for asylum.

"Shake the Surveillance"

Last month, according to the testimony of an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Pollard's contact at the embassy offered to help him escape if he was able to "shake the surveillance."

On the day of his arrest, Mr. Pollard and his wife entered the embassy. Mr. Pollard later told the authorities that he had been turned away "because of the presence of the agents outside the embassy grounds," the papers said.

The prosecution filed the papers to support their request that Mrs. Henderson-Pollard be held without bond. At an earlier hearing, a Federal magistrate delayed ruling on her bond, and a hearing is scheduled for Tuesday.

"We are suggesting at this point that the level of her involvement is much more significant than has been heretofore been made public," said Joseph DiGenova, the United States Attorney here.

The motion said that in a phone call to Mrs. Henderson-Pollard that was overheard by Federal agents, her husband asked her remove the cactus from her apartment. Days later, after poring over documents that she had removed from the apartment, agents discovered a reference to a weapon system known by the acronym cactus, the prosecutors alleged.

The prosecutors said that this showed she was thoroughly familiar with the documents that her husband has been accused of stealing from the Naval Intelligence Service, where he was a civilian employee.

The court papers said that the Federal agents initially had no idea that the term "cactus" was a codeword and did not learn until they had reviewed the contents of the suitcase.

Papers Relating to China

At a bail hearing last week, an F.B.I. agent disclosed the existence of the documents related to China. The agent said that the documents had been found in a suitcase belonging to the couple, and that Mrs. Henderson-Pollard had attempted to destroy the suitcase shortly after her husband's arrest.

Mr. Pollard, 31 years old, was arrested outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington two weeks ago. According to prosecutors, Mr. Pollard has acknowledged that he had sold secret documents to the Israeli Government for a year and a half.

Mr. Pollard was charged with transmitting classified Government documents to a foreign government. His wife, 25, was taken into custody the day after her husband's arrest and charged with the lesser offense of obtaining classified documents.

Mr. DiGenova said tonight, however, that Mrs. Henderson-Pollard may face other charges, including espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage, both of which carry potential life sentences.

According to Navy officials, Mr. Pollard worked in a special counterterrorism unit and had access to a wide range of top secret information involving the capabilities of foreign military forces.

His suitcase, which is now in F.B.I. custody, was found to contain a stack, more than 15 inches high, of top secret documents, officials said.

תאריך: 3/12/85

מחלקת הקשר ני-1-707

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New York Times Dec. 3, 1985

P.6

Israel Reported to Agree U.S. Can

Interview Key Aide

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 2 — Israel will permit American law enforcement officials to interview the senior Israeli counterterrorism official said to have been responsible for operating an espionage operation in Washington, Government sources said today.

The arrangement was part of a wider understanding worked out in a telephone call placed early Sunday morning by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Prime Minister Shimon Peres in an effort to resolve the spy affair before it caused any further damage to American-Israeli relations.

The sources said the other elements of the understanding were the apology Mr. Peres issued Sunday for any Israeli espionage that may have been carried out in the United States, an affirmation of the official Israeli policy against such practices and possible disciplinary measures against any Israeli officials found to have been involved in the affair.

F.B.I. Interviews

In addition, Israel will allow the F.B.I. to send representatives to Israel to interview two Israeli diplomats who were withdrawn from the United States because of their purported connections with Jonathan Jay Pollard, a United States Navy intelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel.

It was not immediately clear what Israel will do with the hundreds of secret documents Mr. Pollard is accused of passing on to his Israeli contacts. At least some of the documents are expected to be returned, according to Israeli officials.

In Washington, a State Department official said Israel had agreed to return documents reportedly given to Israeli agents by Mr. Pollard.

'Exchange of Views'

Israeli officials said the details of where, when and how the F.B.I. would interview the two diplomats and the Israeli counterterror official, who the Israeli press has identified as Rafael Eitan, still have not been worked out. Mr. Eitan is widely known by his nickname Rafi.

"The man who ran the operation will be made available for discussions with the Americans," a senior Israeli official said. "The atmosphere will be one of an exchange of views — not an interrogation under a bright light. The same goes for the two diplomats."

Mr. Eitan, a former chief of operations for the Mossad, Israel's intelligence agency, served as the adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir between 1978 and September 1984.

While he was the adviser on terrorism, and even after he left that post when Shimon Peres became Prime Minister in September 1984, Mr. Eitan also oversaw the Defense Ministry's Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs, which is known in Hebrew by its acronym, Leken.

Leken was responsible for collecting sensitive scientific data through Israeli embassies abroad. The two Israeli dip-

lomats withdrawn from the United States, Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagor, were Leken employees and Mr. Pollard's main Israeli contacts, the Government sources said. Mr. Ravid was deputy science attaché in Washington and Mr. Yagor was science attaché in the Israeli Consulate in New York.

Leken is believed to be the "unit" that Prime Minister Peres vowed on Sunday to dismantle if the Israeli inquiry finds it is linked with the Pollard affair.

Portrayal of Inquiry

Although Mr. Peres declared on Sunday that the internal Israeli investigation was proceeding vigorously, the Government sources said it had been virtually over since Wednesday.

The Government sources said Israel wanted to leave the impression of a continuing investigation for two reasons:

First, it does not want to say anything that will damage Mr. Pollard's case in court. Whatever anyone in Israel might think of the Pollard affair, Mr. Pollard himself is viewed in the security establishment as a loyal agent who went out on a limb for Israel.

The second reason, the sources said, is that the longer the investigation continues, the more the Israeli public will forget about the affair and the easier it will be for the Israeli Government to resolve it quietly.

Lingering Questions

It appeared from conversations with top Israeli Government officials that many lingering questions about the affair — particularly the issues of just who was involved and to what extent the political leadership in Israel might have been aware — will be dealt with

תאריך: 3/12/85

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privately between the United States and Israel.

"Shultz understood that if he pushed us into a corner, he would risk breaking up the whole Israeli Government," a senior Israeli official said. "He understood that this fragile coalition could not survive an open investigation, where everyone would start pointing at the other guy."

Speaking to a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Prime Minister Peres said today that as a result of his "long talk" with Secretary Shultz about the Pollard affair, "we have cleared up many misunderstandings that existed."

Preserving Relations

"It is important to preserve relations with the United States, which recently reached their peak," he said.

American Jewish leaders visiting Israel appeared to rally around the Prime Minister after his address, saying that they considered the apology and the actions taken by the Israeli Government toward the United States sufficient to put the matter to rest.

"It was a very welcome, appropriate and forthcoming comment both by Mr. Peres and the Secretary of State," said Kenneth J. Bialkin, chairman of the Conference of Presidents. "A mistake happened, an error occurred, it was not authorized and steps should be taken that it doesn't occur again. Hopefully, that should put an end to it at that level."

The Jewish leaders dismissed questions of whether American Jews will be negatively affected by the fact that Israel purportedly used an American Jew, Mr. Pollard, to engage in espionage.

"There are thousands of American Jews working in sensitive areas of the U.S. Government," said Mr. Bialkin. "They are every bit as loyal as any other person and suggestions to the contrary are just mischievous."

Reported Accord on Papers

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—A State Department official said today that Israel had agreed to return documents purportedly given to Israeli agents by Mr. Pollard.

The official said this was part of the agreement worked out by Mr. Shultz and Prime Minister Peres in their telephone conversation, which was the culmination of discussions held earlier by American Embassy and Israeli officials.

During the conversation, the two men in effect negotiated both the Israeli statement that was issued a few hours later and the enthusiastic response by Mr. Shultz.

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Tuesday - Dec. 3 - חדר דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Where does the government stand now with the Israelis on the documents and the interviews?

MR. REDMAN: The best I can do is to reiterate what I said yesterday, which is -- I'm not going to go into this on a day-by-day basis or a case-by-case, witness-by-witness, document-by-document basis. Our expectation, what we have been assured, is that we will receive back documents which may have been provided to Israel without authorization, and that we will be provided access to those Israelis who may have knowledge about this operation.

Q So you're not gonna tell us when these guys are actually interviewed, or if they are actually interviewed, or if any documents have ever been returned?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not saying I won't tell you ever. I'm just saying that on a day-to-day basis I'm not going to provide a status report that today we interviewed one person, or today we received back 'X' documents.

Q We take from what you said, however, that that has not occurred yet.

MR. REDMAN: I think that's correct.

Q How could you be sure that the Israelis would return all documents and not part of them?

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

STATE DEPT. 12/3/85

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MR. REDMAN: We're going to be working with the Israelis cooperatively, as I've said before. And I believe that we'll have sufficient confidence that the matter will be handled to our satisfaction.

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Q Before it gets lost in the mist of time, the transcript of the Secretary's conversation with reporters on his way to Colombia says that he is going to make public a report on the whole affair, so that the American people can understand what went on. That is still the intention?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q And how and when will that happen?

MR. REDMAN: As he said, we will make an appropriate report public when the matter is concluded; that being indefinite, I can't give you a date.

Q Back to the subject of the hijacking and any American role in trying to liberate the plane, another story from Malta now, this time speaking of the three Americans who you said yesterday indeed flew (?) with the Egyptians, the simple truth is that the Americans played no role at all in the assault on the plane because the Maltese wouldn't let them. Is that why the Americans did not participate in, or at least advise the Egyptians, on the storming of the airplane?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing for you on that particular story. I could only repeat what I said yesterday, which was that they went to provide liaison. They were instructed not to participate in the operation, and did not in fact attempt to do so.

Q Well, were they instructed not to participate because the Egyptians didn't want them to participate, because the Americans made an independent judgment, or because the Maltese told them not to, or some combination of those three?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into any of the diplomatic exchanges or --

Q I'm not asking about diplomatic exchanges. I'm asking you, it's not an inconsequential matter. Fifty-seven people were killed, or died, as a result of a rescue operation. Three people were killed presumably by the hijackers. But the rescue operation took 57 lives. It's an operation that the US government thought warmly of at the time, and commended the Egyptians on their effort. There is some thought that maybe the Americans, had they played a role, maybe the outcome would have been different? I'm not asking about diplomacy, I'm asking about the loss of 57 lives and why Mr. Shultz's anti-terrorist campaign, which is a fervent campaign, whether it can be curbed by the Maltese government, the Egyptian government, or subject to its own restraints.

MR. REDMAN: A number of comments: first, to reiterate that the rescue operation was an Egyptian operation, mounted with Maltese



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cooperation. As we've said several times, we supported the difficult decision to proceed with the rescue operation. It carried inherent risk, and we've expressed our sorrow at the tragic loss of innocent life. Concerning American assistance, advice, I have only one general comment. In our judgment, the use or non-use of any particular form of US assistance was not a determining factor in the execution of this difficult rescue operation. And I would end by saying that the responsibility for all these deaths rests with the terrorists who hijacked the aircraft.

Q These Maltese officials, I suppose the same officials also said that two of the three Americans were not permitted to be visible because they weren't carrying civilian clothing with them. What about that aspect? Do Americans hang out in closets if they're not dressed properly?

MR. REDMAN: I've got no comment on those stories.

Q Are they off-base? Is it a ludicrous -- yesterday, apparently there was enough substance in this so that you came out and finally admitted after eight days that three Americans had flour on the cargo plane. You want to tell us how they were dressed, or should we wait eight more days for that?

MR. REDMAN: I think those are the kinds of details which I'm not going to enter into whatsoever.

Q Is that a security matter, whether they were wearing Panama hats or Ranger uniforms?

MR. REDMAN: The short answer is, I'm not going to tell you anything about that.

Q You just don't feel like it.

MR. REDMAN: I just don't feel like it.

Q Chuck, a minute ago you said that the use or non-use of American equipment or personnel was not a determining factor. Do you mean to say in that statement that even if the Americans had

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played a role, an operational role, or even if any American equipment had played an operational part in the storming of the plane, it would not have lessened the death toll? Is that what you mean to say?

MR. REDMAN: I think the statement stands by itself.

Q But what does "not a determining factor" mean? A factor in what?

MR. REDMAN: In the execution of this difficult rescue operation. It is all too easy after the fact, Ralph, to start second guessing as to what might or might not have happened if one had done this or that. This was a very difficult operation. We have expressed our support for the decision of the Egyptians to proceed with it, and it is in our judgment use or non-use of anything that we might have provided assistance-wise was not a determining factor in that execution.

Q Is the U.S. engaged or involved in any new initiative to end the Arab Gulf War?

MR. REDMAN: No, I know of no major initiative which would fit your description. We have continually been concerned with any net war, and we've been willing to work with anyone who thought that there might be some way to end it, but no, I don't believe there is anything concerning a new initiative.

Q Can we go back to the Egyptair hijacking? You have always referred to the exclusion of the plan to assault the aircraft. Did the Americans participate in planning for the assault?

MR. REDMAN: I think that question has been adequately answered. Our people went as liaison, in case they were needed, at the request of the Egyptian government, to establish whatever contact might have been necessary between, in order to make the link between Egyptian requests for assistance or advice and United States capabilities. That in fact did not figure, and our personnel at no point were authorized to participate in operational aspects and did not.

Q Were they the only Americans in Malta at the time? I mean, apart from the insurance salesman, were they the only Americans in Malta?

MR. REDMAN: We do have an embassy there.

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Q Where was the last meeting of the Political-Military Joint Commission between the United States and Israel held?

MR. REDMAN: I don't think I can give you all of that background. I can only tell you that it was formed in November of '83 to look at the threat to our mutual interests posed by increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East. As a matter of policy, we have not commented on the activities of this group. I can only say that it has met periodically since its foundation.

Q Previously you have provided us with information about the time and place of this meeting. Why not now?

MR. REDMAN: You are asking me now about previous meetings?

Q No.

MR. REDMAN: I am prepared to tell you that there is a meeting this week, if that is your question. Are you asking me if there is a meeting?

Q The last meeting, when was the last meeting of the Commission?

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to take a look at that. I don't know.

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Q I hope you take the question. And the follow-up, do you expect the spy case to be one of the subjects ---

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q When the next meeting will be held?

MR. REDMAN: The Pollard case has absolutely nothing to do with the JPMG.

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Q No, no, I mean apart from the embassy. I'm talking about other people, other people who may know something about dealing with terrorism. Were any other Americans flown in especially, maybe getting there too late?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything else on that. Anything on the same area? Middle East?

Q In the press today there was a story about the Council of American Jewish Organizations met with Mr. Peres yesterday or day before yesterday and I want your comment on one paragraph by Mr. Bilekin (?) who says that, he's talking about the Pellard case, while spying shouldn't be condoned, keep in mind that the nature of the

secrets obtained does not go to elements of U.S. defense and U.S. preparedness. They touch primarily on elements primarily of Israel's interest to defend itself. That is information about the deployment of Arab forces and the nature of Arab strength. I asked you this question almost yesterday --

MR. REDMAN: And I think you'll probably get the same answer today. And you will get the same answer today. The only thing I would refer you to as well is my answer earlier on in this affair where I said that regardless of the nature of the information, that in no way excuses the activities of a United States citizen in passing classified information to those not authorized to receive it.

Q As a followup, didn't you receive since the whole thing exploded 11 days ago about any complaints or any questions from any Arab governments or diplomats or officials in this country or overseas about this? I know you will not divulge your communications, but --

MR. REDMAN: You answer your questions beforehand.

Q No, no, it's just very important to know about this, because there is a specific agreement between the United States and Israel. My colleague, whom I heard over the Israeli television asked the question about what is all permitted and not permitted in the way of classified information and intelligence gathering and other things. Can you put us to rest on this? What type of information is that or not?

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't.

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Q Chuck, could I -- no, I've got a couple. Could I ask, on the Pollard case again, is the administration broadening its dealings, its diplomatic dealings in that case to include China, now that the Justice Department has revealed in court that his wife either had in possession or may have already transferred documents to China as well?

MR. REDMAN: At this point, I'd have to simply refer you to justice. I have nothing on that at all.

Q All right, can I also ask where Murphy is today and whether he is doing anything other than briefing on the outcome of the summit?

MR. REDMAN: (Laughs.) The last question --

Q Answer the first question first, it's easier.

MR. REDMAN: The first question is, I have nothing beyond what I gave you yesterday.

Q Okay.

MR. REDMAN: At least I can't tell you his next destination because he's not there yet.

Q Yeah, right. Is he doing anything other than what Secretary of State Shultz said his mission would be, which was to brief Middle Eastern countries on the summit?

MR. REDMAN: As I've said earlier in response to a number of questions, his primary purpose is, of course, to debrief on the summit. He is also touching wherever he goes on a wide range of bilateral, multilateral, regional issues.

Q Is there any change in the administration's hope or expectation for direct negotiations to begin at King Hussein's suggestion, by the end of 1985?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you any further status report, other than to say that direct negotiations remain the goal.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.

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NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - DECEMBER 3, 1985

EDITORIALS

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-3/12-"Spying Among Friends" It can be deeply disturbing to discover that friends with whom we have shared so much may have, after all, diverging, independent interests they feel compelled to pursue even at risk of that friendship. Israel has sorely tested Washington's patience with such self-determined ventures as its invasion of Lebanon, and with its recent retaliatory air strike against PLO headquarters outside Tunis. A line must be drawn. Peres' apology does not relieve Israel of the responsibility for full cooperation with US authorities in the prosecution of Pollard and his wife. Neither does Shultz's quick pronouncement of satisfaction with Peres statement end the matter. The wordly might ask, What's a little spying among friends? An answer: The taint of mistrust lingers until it is, sometimes laboriously, expunged.

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST-Mary McGrory-"The Limits Of Patience" The Israelis began with a lot of bluster in the case of Pollard. For a week, they stonewalled. Their weekend apology, sounded halfhearted. The statement said nothing about returning the documents or making available the two spy handlers who fled the country. Later, the Israeli govt. decided to let US officials question the two who left and give back the documents. The Israelis have every reason to think they can do no wrong. Nothing diminishes the respect and fear of US politicians for the power of the Jewish vote. No talk of a possible curtailment of aid to Israel was heard in the aftermath of this most shocking of the spy cases. Treason is a grave matter, and we should not be put off by their rationalization that Pollard volunteered to spy. We treat Israel differently from any country in the world. We do it gladly for the most part, but now we feel she has taken advantage of us. Unless she comes clean, she may find there are limits to US patience. If she has to reveal that we spied on her as well, we have to be ready to handle that, too. (This article was cabled in full today.

WASH. TIMES-Gal Thomas-"Mikhail And The Jews" Gorbachev, in response to Jackson's inquiry about the status of Jews in the Soviet Union, "We would like to say that Jews are a part of the Soviet people. They contribute a lot to the development of our country. The so-called problem of Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist." The Soviets have a history of using their Jewish population like the Vietnamese use the bodies of dead Americans. They dole out a few here and there for political gain. If Gorbachev can look Jackson in the eye and say "what Jewish problem?" what else might he be capable of lying about?

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THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel To Allow Questioning By US

WASH. POST-Cleiborne-Kefauver Eitan, will be made available to US authorities for questioning, highly placed Israeli sources said tonight in Jerusalem. Moreover, senior Israeli officials said, four offices gathering science data in the US that were supervised by Eitan will be closed once evidence is collected proving that they had a dual role of running covert intelligence operations there. The offices of the Science Liaison Bureau, known as Lekem, are in Wash., New York, Boston and LA. A US official said in Wash. that discussions were under way between the Justice and State depts. about the possibility of sending a team of prosecutors and FBI agents to Israel to conduct interviews there. The official said no final decision has been made, but "it appears likely that it is going to occur." (This article was on page 1 of the Post).

Telephone Call Preceded Israeli Apology

WASH. POST-Goshko-It was 3:30 a.m. Sunday in Jerusalem when Peres received a phone call from Shultz in Calif. The call had been invited by the Israelis to ease the strains threatening US-Israeli relations as the result of the Pollard spy case. Shultz and Peres talked for about 90 minutes. Their discussion triggered the sequence of events that led 13 1/2 hours later to the Israeli government's public apology for espionage in the US "to the extent that it did take place" and Shultz's quick applause of the apology as "an excellent statement." It was not clear whether that exchange meant that "the matter is entirely cleared up," as Peres told a group of American-Jewish leaders yesterday. (This article was on page 24 of the Post).

US Jews See Case 'Closed'

WASH. POST-Claiborne-American Jewish leaders rallied behind Israel today in the wake of the government's qualified apology to the US over the Pollard espionage case, saying they considered the matter "closed." The leaders attended a private breakfast meeting with Peres, at which Peres was quoted as saying, "We reached a complete agreement and understanding with the US; the matter is entirely cleared up." The Jewish leaders interviewed said they were not disturbed by what they acknowledged as a long list of unanswered questions surrounding the case. Nor did they feel that Israeli intelligence operatives had jeopardized the standing of the American Jewish community by recruiting, allegedly, a US Jew for a spying mission in his own country. Julius Berman, said that it is "obvious" Peres' draft of the apology - which did not explicitly admit that Israeli sponsored espionage did take place in Wash. - was coordinated in advance with US officials "to assure that it would be effective." (P.24 of the Post).

Suspect May Sell Secrets If Released, Court Told

WASH. POST-Pichirallo-There is a good chance that the govt. has not recovered all the classified Navy documents allegedly stolen by Pollard, and his wife might sell the

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if she is released from custody before her trial, US Attorney Joseph E. diGenova said yesterday. He said that Pollard's wife was aware of her husband's alleged spying for Israel and has detailed knowledge of the reams of classified material he is charged with obtaining through his work as a civilian Navy counterterrorism analyst. (P.24 of the Post).

Israeli Shelling Sparks Threat

WASH. TIMES-(Wiros)-Nabih Berri, yesterday threatened to attack Israeli settlements in retaliation for the shelling of Moslem villages in south Lebanon. Berri said, "The continuous shelling on southern villages makes it imperative for us to retaliate by shelling Israeli settlements."

Trial Begins In Israeli Deaths

WASH. POST-(AP)-A Briton and two Palestinians went on trial today in the slaying of three Israelis in Sept. aboard a yacht in the Larnaca marina. The defendants did not enter a plea but each said, "I admit the killing." The three man court ordered that the record show the defendants had pleaded "not guilty" through their refusal to admit guilt.

Both Israel And The US Learn Some Hard Lessons From Pollard Spy Affair

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Curtius-The so-called Pollard affair has graphically demonstrated the pitfalls of Israel's special relationship with the US, American and Israeli officials say. For Americans, it was a painful lesson on the limits of friendship between two nations, no matter how closely their interests seem to coincide. For Israelis, it was a bitter reminder of their nation's financial and political dependence on the US. The problem one official said, was that the Israeli intelligence community opposed disclosure for fear of damage to the nation's intelligence network. And some Israeli politicians backed intelligence official's initial belief that the affair would die down if Israel delayed its response. (P.10).

Spy Case Damage Not Permanent, Say Knesset Members On US Tour

BOSTON GLOBE-Gregory Witcher-Ora Namir said yesterday that if it turns out her country employed a US Navy analyst to spy on the US, Israel was "wrong." Namir was among several Israeli and American Jewish officials who said they do not believe there will be permanent harm to US-Israeli relations. "I do think that whatever happened was wrong. We should not be behaving this way among friends, among allies," Namir said.

US Says Egypt Sought Help In Raid

WASH. POST-Weisskopf-A US Army general and two aides who accompanied the Egyptian passenger jet in Malta were sent at the request of the Egyptian govt. to observe the assault and determine whether further US assistance was needed.

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A Pentagon official said none of the US officers had training in counter-terrorism and were sent "for liaison reasons in case something of substantive nature happened. But it never came to that."

JDL Says Cables On Fire At Arab Office Are Fakes

WASH. TIMES-Strobel-An American-Arab organization yesterday received telegrams purportedly from the militant Jewish Defense League that appeared to claim responsibility for a fire at the agency's NW Wash. office, but JDL officials denied any connection to the recent wave of attacks against the Arab group. "These telegrams did not emanate from anybody in this area connected with us in the New York area," said Earl Krugel, JDL chief of staff. "It's an obscene attempt to set us up by either Arabs or Nazis."

Vatican Not Yet Ready To Ask Jews To Forgive Persecution

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-A senior Vatican cardinal said yesterday it would be premature for the Roman Catholic Church to consider asking Jews to forgive Christians for centuries of religious persecution. Dutch Cardinal Johannes Willebrands also told a news conference ecumenical dialogue between Roman Catholics and other Christian churches in the past 20 years had been more than just "words in the desert" and dialogue must continue. "We deplore any form of anti-Semitism wherever, whenever and by whoever it is expressed," said Willebrands. But he added, "We still need much more confidence between the two communities (Roman Catholic and Jewish) before a statement like that could be taken seriously," and not as an empty gesture.

Terrorism Found Rising, Now Almost Accepted

WASH. POST-Orang-International terrorism growing 12% to 15% a year has almost become an accepted institution, according to a Rand Corp. analysis. It also finds a nuclear terrorist incident unlikely. Brian M. Jenkins, the think tank's chief analyst for terrorism studies, said the trend toward state sponsorship of terrorism will continue and could lead to "a new kind of global guerrilla warfare" in which terrorists launch operations from "badlands" nations and retreat there afterward. In an interview, Jenkins said "the most insidious trend" is toward public indifference.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The spy case was not mentioned on all the networks. (Except for a brief mention of Pollard's wife on NBC - there was nothing) The other major news stories focused on the weather, fraud with General Dynamics and Nasa, the Maltese and the Egyptians, and on Aquino.

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News Summary December 2, 1985

Editorials

WSJ "Spy Wars" US counterintelligence is having a tough year. Even the spies are confused. Better coordination of CIA, FBI, NSA and DIA efforts, should be achieved. There is still much to be done if the US is to protect itself from the confusions and risks of underground war.

Columns

NYT-Wicker "Spies Real and Unreal" Four mostly ordinary persons were arrested within five days last week and charged with spying for China, Israel and the Soviet Union. All this must be a shock to those who've bought the idea that it's the press and undetected Communists who "give away" vital US secrets. All the spies were given good money. If the charges are proven, they represent much damage to US interests, not to mention the possibility of impaired relations with Israel. The Espionage Act provides all the prosecutorial power the gov't needs; what's lacking is an effective counterespionage program. (cabled)

NYT-Anthony Lewis "Remember, Rememebr" The film Shoah reminds us that there has been nothing like the Holocaust in its totality, its efficiency. To use the word holocaust for other wrongs is to forget the uniqueness of this one.

Press Reports

Peres Apologizes

NYT-p,1-special-Peres apologized for the Israeli espionage in the US and said that the Gov't unity involved would be dismantled "if the allegations are confirmed." The Israeli statement did not address the question of US access to the two Israeli diplomats linked to the scandal who were suddenly withdrawn from Washington. Senior Gov't officials said Israel had allowed the FBI to send investigators to Israel to sneak to the two diplomats. Peres's statement appears in full and was released after a long and harsh Cabinet debate. Peres met with Israeli newspaper editors to brief them and to ask that they show restraint in reporting the affair. (cabled) (see ND-LA Times; DN-Meisels)

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

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Shultz Welcomes Apology

NYT-Shanon-Shultz said that the US welcomed Israel's apology. "I think this is an excellent statement and we are satisfied by it," he said. His quick response to the apology appeared to be part of an American effort to prevent the Pollard incident from causing permanent damage to relations between Israel and the US. Other senior Administration officials have also been determined not to let this affair ruin relations. (see NYP-Flick) (cabled)

News Analysis

NYT-Freidman-p.1 (photo of Peres) Israel's explanations leave many questions unanswered. Most of these questions revolve around the degree of ministerial responsibility for Israel's purported espionage operation. The answer to this question relates to even a larger question: Was the Israeli Gov't, as a Gov't, involved in a potentially hostile act against the US, it's closest ally? Is the US-Israeli relationship one purely between nations or is it a relationship between members of the same family? (cabled)

Peres Once Arrested as a Spy

NYP-p.2-(Photo of Peres leading spy mission in Negev, dressed as an Arab in 1945) Peres was discovered nosing as an Arab by British soldiers and arrested as a spy. He was 22 at the time and was leading a paramilitary group of young Zionists.

Beirut Radio Reports Ambush of Israeli Patrol

NYT-UPI-Guerrillas ambushed an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon, killing or wounding 5 soldiers, the Beirut radio said. An Israeli military spokesman said he was checking the report. Meanwhile, rival militias again clashed in Beirut.

Israeli Gov't Decides to Resume Taba Talks

NYT-special-The Israeli Gov't decided to resume talks with Egypt on territorial disputes and other issues. The talks will take place in Cairo.

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whole audience of agents come forward, (Lord)

NYT-12/1-Scrawls (Atlanta Consitution) During the hostage crisis of 1979, we see the public send Carter back to Plains. Now, in 1985, we see Reagan say "Hostages? Beirut? Um, well, we're working on it." Meanwhile the public adores him.

Myra Cohen Marries

NYT-12/1-Myra Cohen, the dir. of radio and TV marketing and production for the Israeli Consulate in NY, was married to Rabbi Leon Klenicki, the dir. of the national interfaith affairs dept. of the ADL.

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(6) כללו של דבר - אין חידושים מיוחדים, אך יש תחושת חטכול גוברת.

- ב. סוריה. מן השורים שמע מרפי את עמדותיהם הרגילות, תוך קביעה כי הם והירדנים כביכול מסכימים. מרפי העיר בדיווחיו, כפי שהבנתי, כי הבעיה בקשר לסורים היא שאין לדעת אם הם רציניים בעמדותיהם הנוקשות או שיטנה גמישות כפי שהיה במו"מ על התפרדה ב-1974.
- ג. מצרים. (1) חלק ניכר מחילופי הדברים שט עסקו בפרשת המטוס במלטה. בענין זה העיר רפאל (שאישר נוכחות אנשי הצבא האמריקנים), כי האמריקנים שמעו גם מרה"מ וממרה"מ הערכה למצרים על שהעזו לפעול, וזאת הגם שכמובן הביצוע כפי שהיה הוא ענין לעצמו.
- (2) באשר לתהליך השלום, המצרים חשדניים כלפי הסורים והסובייטים, וכנראה אומרים כך גם לירדנים.
- (3) מרפי האיץ במצרים בקשר לקיום השיחות (טאבה וכו').

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FOR EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PROGRAM NBC Sunday Night News STATION WRC TV
NBC Network
DATE December 1, 1985 6:30 PM CITY Washington, DC
SUBJECT Israel Apologizes for Spying

JOHN PALMER: Under pressure from the United States, Israel today apologized for any acts of espionage it may have carried out in this country. The apology appears to have smoothed over a diplomatic storm that erupted when FBI agents arrested John J. Pollard, a civilian U. S. Navy employee in Washington, and charged him with spying for Israel. As Martin Fletcher reports tonight, today's apology from Israel came after a lengthy diplomatic phone call.

MARTIN FLETCHER: Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was called last night by Secretary of State George Shultz, according to an Israeli source. They spoke for 1 1/2 hours, leading to a complete cave-in by the Israeli government. Israel agreed to issue a statement worked out in advance with Washington that would admit Israel did spy on the United States, apologize and guarantee it would not happen again.

Cabinet secretary Yossi Belin read out Israel's apology.

YOSSI BELIN: Such activity, to the extent that it did take place, was wrong, and the government of Israel apologizes.

FLETCHER: It was Israel's first official word on the spy case in a week. Shultz's conversation with Peres ended in a secret agreement, according to our source. Israel will allow the FBI to interview Rafi Etan in Israel. Etan is the head of a scientific research unit which hired Jonathan J. Pollard, the alleged spy.

Israel will return all the documents passed on by Pollard, and Peres promised Shultz Israel will close down all operations by the scientific research unit in the United States

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and the rest of the world.

Washington's satisfaction was expressed immediately by the Ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering.

AMBASSADOR PICKERING: The United States thinks it's absolutely first class. The statement is an excellent commitment to work closely with us to solve this problem.

FLETCHER: Israeli officials admit their week-long silence on the spy affair was a disaster and that the Israeli government decided to come clean before relations with the United States got even worse.

Martin Fletcher, NBC News, Tel Aviv.

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NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - DECEMBER 2, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Apologizes To US In Spy Case

WASH. POST-Claiborne-The Israeli govt. publicly apologized to the US today for the Pollard spy case and said that Israeli espionage in the US was wrong "to the extent that it did take place." Israel promised to uncover all the facts in the case "no matter where the trail may lead," and said it will permanently dismantle the special intelligence-gathering unit purportedly involved in the espionage if allegations against it are confirmed. (This article was cabled in full today).

Peres Statement Is 'Excellent', Shultz Says

WASH. POST-Feaver-Shultz yesterday welcomed Israel's careful apology for "spying on the US..to the extent it did take place," and US supporters of Israel expressed relief that the govt. in Jerusalem had moved to improve a deteriorating situation. Shultz said, "I think this is an excellent statement, and we are satisfied by it, and we welcome it. We have full confidence in Israel's determination and ability to pursue this case down to the last detail and to bring those responsible to account." (This article was cabled in full today).

PLO's Real Aims

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Intelligence analysts believe that Arafat's much heralded "Cairo declaration" signals not an end to PLO terrorism but an intensification of violent attacks on targets in Gaza and the West Bank in Israel. Analysts see the Nov. 29 PLO "solidarity day" as marking the start of a major outbreak of PLO inspired terrorism in Israel during the Christmas season, when thousands of Christian pilgrims visit Holy Land sites.

Moynihan Says Israel Still A Friend

PHIL. INQUIRER-(Wires)-The US should not jeopardize its relationship with Israel just because Israel was caught buying secret US documents from a civilian Navy employee. Commenting on an explosion of spy cases, Moynihan two former CIA directors, the head of the FBI and Patrick Leahy (D.Vt.) said that the Soviet bloc espionage remains the threat to US security.

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A Determined Peres Pursues Improved Ties With Egypt

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Curitus-Egypt and Israel will try to breathe new life into their six year old peace treaty. A team of Israeli officials is scheduled to leave Wednesday for Cairo, where talks are to be resumed on Taba - the disputed strip of Sinai beach that both countries claim. Peres sides made it clear that their boss would not allow negotiations with Egypt to be further delayed, and Shamir chose to avert yet another Cabinet crisis over the issue. Peres now is determined to pursue what originally was his top foreign policy priority - improving ties with Egypt.

4 In 10 Want Less Emphasis On Holocaust

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Four in ten Americans believe Jews should stop reminding them of the Nazi Holocaust according to a survey commissioned by a national Jewish organization. The survey, conducted by the Roper organization for the American Jewish Committee after Reagan's visit to Bitburg cemetery in West Germany in May, also found that a majority of Americans oppose continued efforts to find Nazi war criminals in the US. Of the 1,997 persons surveyed, about 49% said they would like the US to halt investigations into the whereabouts of Nazi war criminals, while 40% support continued efforts to find them.

Libya Says Egypt, US Planning To Invade

WASH. POST-(UPI)-Libya charged today that the Egyptian Army had massed on its border for an attack "in full coordination" with US forces concentrated off Libya's Mediterranean shores. Yesterday, ABC News reported that two Soviet ships docked in Libya are unloading advanced antiaircraft missiles that could pose a threat to US warplanes. A State Dept. spokesman in Wash. declined to comment on the Libyan charges.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

ABC News focused their first story on the Pollard case. There were two reports: one from Zelnick and one from Traut at the State Dept. The stories discussed the apology from Israel to the US and Shultz's response, etc. The other stories were minor (i.e. football, storms in the Midwest..)

Also, the Pollard case was discussed on Meet the Press & This Week with David Brinkley - Sunday talk shows.

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