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# מדינת ישראל

## משרדי הממשלה

לשרת ראש הממשלה

משרד

אזור, מס

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

6/1986

בגלל בתיק מס' 7

מס' תיק מקורי

מחלקה



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

**א - 7 / 4383**

מזהה פיזי:	מס פריט:	43.4/3 - 224	מזהה לוגי:
	25/08/2010	02-111-01-07-10	כתובת



ארכיון המדינה

משרד ראש הממשלה

## טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות\*

חטיבה מס': 43.4  
מיכל מס': 4383 - 10  
תאריך התעודה: \_\_\_\_\_  
שם מחבר התעודה: \_\_\_\_\_  
שם הנמען: \_\_\_\_\_  
סוג התעודה (סמן ✓ במקום המתאים):

23/6/1986  
4/7/1986

- מכתב
- מברק
- תזכיר או מיזכר
- דין וחשבון או זכרון דברים משיחה או דיון
- פרוטוקול של שיחה, דיון או ישיבה

\*הטופס ימולא בשני עותקים. העותק הירוק יוכנס לתיק במקום התעודה שהוצאה;  
העותק הלבן יצורף לתעודה שהוצאה.

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

\*\* 7661

\*\* \*\* נכנס

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\*\* אלו: המשרד, נד: 561, מ: ווס

\*\* רח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 200686, רח: 1800

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\*\* 1. נכחו שכונתיים מאז הוגש כתב האישום והחל מסע הפרסום סביבו,

\*\* ונודעין קשה לתאר את הלך הרוחות בקונגרס בצורה מדויקת יותר

\*\* מההתשמיות.

\*\* 2. מסתמנות שתי רעות קוטביות ומנוגדות. אחת שההשלכות המלאות

\*\* של הפרשה מוטת התגלו, הן חמורות למדי ויש בהן כדי לסכן את יחסי

\*\* ישראל-ארצות הברית הארוך. השנייה אומרת שכל עוד הפרשה לא תגלו

\*\* מהפרטים הנוכחיים לא יתגלו מדגלים נוספים או רשת שלמה או

\*\* מנוולכות הדרג המדיני בארצות מערכת היחסים חזקה ויציבה מספיק

\*\* כדי לספוג את העיוותים ולחזור עד מהרה לתיקנה, אם לא

\*\* עכשיו, בוודאי אחרי הענישת פולרד.

\*\* 3. למעשה הצטרף כעלי האסכולה הראשונה והחמורה הם חברים

\*\* כנועדות המודיעין בשני הבתיים שמקבלים כידוע תדרוכים מסווגים

\*\* שוטפים משרות המודיעין האמריקאים אודות פרשיות שעומדות על

\*\* הפרק. כידוע העתונות חוזרת על דברי וודנברגר נייד ועדת

\*\* המודיעין כטנאט כוושפוטס כנרון. הסנטור ליהי כבכיר המיעוט

\*\* כנועדות ויכר לפני כעשרה ימים בפני חוג סגור של יהודים בניו

\*\* יורק ומעבר למה שזוהו כנרון עיי יגר, אנו למדים שבהסתודדות עם

\*\* מלקולם הונליין הביע ליהי את דעתו שדהמי אינו מתודרך עד

\*\* הסוף כפרשה, כי אחרת הוא כוממשלת ישראל לא היו מתבטאים כפי

\*\* שהם מתבטאים. כמו כן היות שהיה מנוע מלגלות פרטים מהותיים

\*\* להונליין, שאל אותו באופן רטורי-מה היית אומר לו הסתבר

\*\* שפולרד מכר את החומר לא לישראל בלבד? הסנטור הכח כחבר אף הוא

\*\* כנועדות המודיעין אמר בשכונת שערב לתום דין שהמצב חמור מעל





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TO : SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

NY 100-100000  
100-100000  
100-100000

[Extremely faint and illegible typed text, possibly a memorandum body]

Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6233

יוצא

בלמים

אלו: נ"י, וושינגטון, רומא, נדר: חוזם 1467, מ: המשרד  
דח: מ, סג: ב, תא: 220696, זח: 1430

מיידית/שמו

יגד, יעקב, פלד

הצהרות אוקונור

א. ההצהרה מ-19.6 תואמת פחות או יותר עמדות הוטיקאן. לעומת זאת התניית קשרים דיפלומטיים עמנו בהקמת בית לאומי לפלסטינים לא נשמעה ע"י הוטיקאן במפורש ובפומבי ואילו הערבויות לבטחון הנוצרים בלבנון לא הושמעו מעולם בתנאי לקשרים עמנו. מכאן שאוקונור חרג בהרבה מעמדות הוטיקאן.

התנייה כזאת גרוועה מבקורת על המדינה שכן היא תובעת פתרונות בנושאים שלישראל אין שליטה עליהם-בתנאי להקמת קשרים. חמוד במיוחד הקטע בו טוען שאם ימשך מצבם הנוכחי של הפלסטינים,

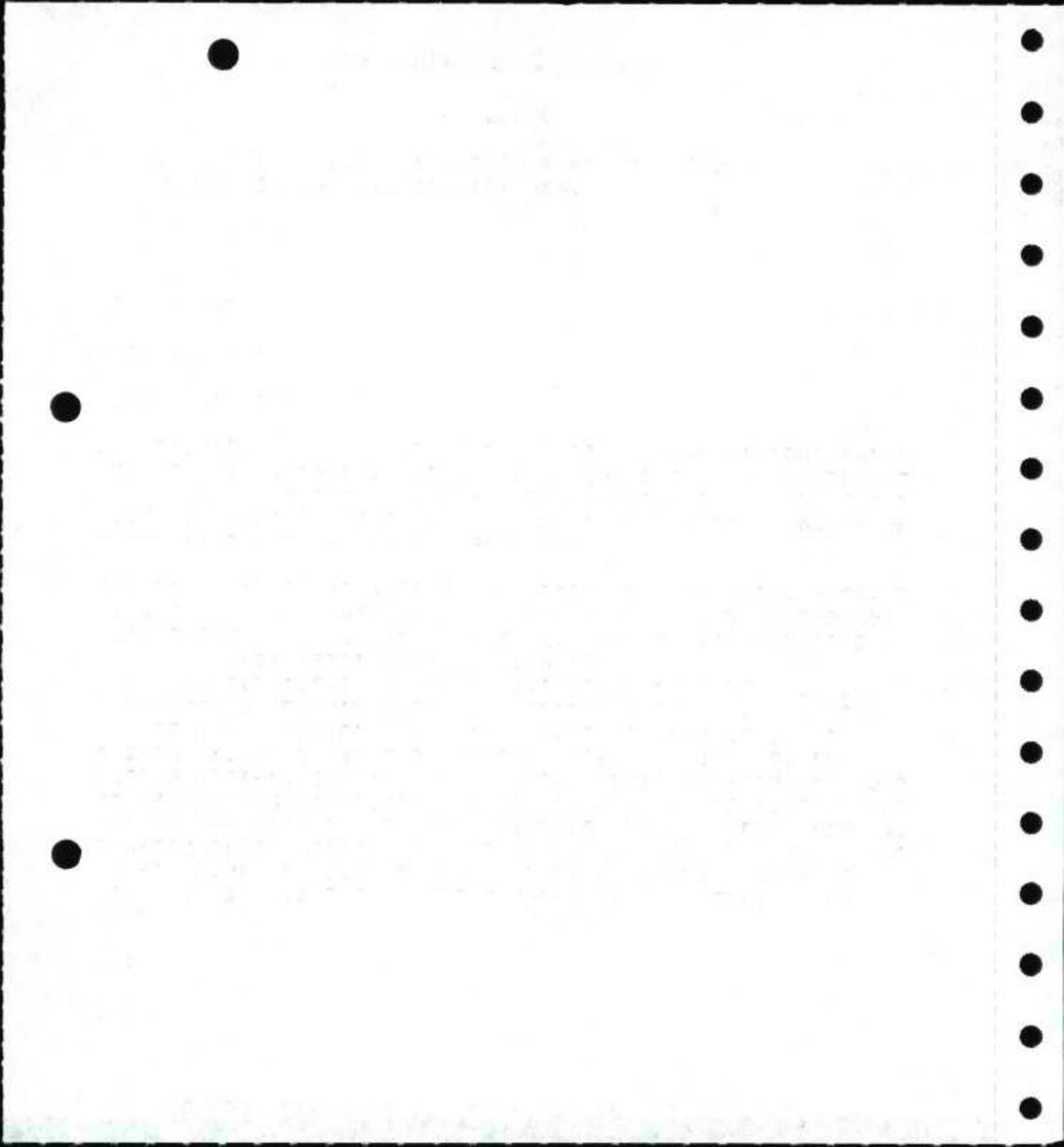
IT HAS TO SPAWN TERRORISM

שיש בה הבנה לטרור ולטרורשיו. רצוי להעמידו על כך וגם להעיר חשומת לבם של קתולים אחרים ושל יהודים שניתן לסמוך עליהם.

ב. ההצהרות הסותרות של ויגמן, טננבאום פרלמוטר ו- סא ב' פוסטי של היום (שולחים בנפרד), מויקות, פוגעות בעמדת הקהילה היהודית בארה"ב כלפי הוטיקאן וכלפי הנוצרים, ומחלישות את החביעה ליחסים דיפלומטיים. מניחים שתעידו להם על כך, גם אם אין סיכוי לעצור את פרץ התגובות. לתשומת לבכם, ולכם של היהודים יכולים מדברים על הכרה בישראל באשר הוטיקאן טוען שהדבר נעשה זה מכבר ומתבטא בין השאר באגרת האפיפיוד מ- 20.4.64 כי לעם היהודי הובות לחיות ובטחון ובשלווה במדינת ישראל.

ררד

מ"א



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ורד, כנסיות, קידד, מותים, שזודק, מעת, הסברה

JERUSALEM 3 JULY 1986

#21 PRESIDENT HERZOG SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO U.S. PRESIDENT

.86.07.03. (COMMUNICATED IN ENGLISH BY THE PRESIDENT'S SPOKESMAN)

The following is the text of a letter sent today (Thursday) 3.7.86 by President Chaim Herzog to President Reagan on the occasion of the 210th American Independence Day anniversary :

Dear President:

On the happy occasion of the 210th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, the people of Israel and I personally send to you and to your countrymen our heartfelt congratulations and good wishes.

For all who cherish the ideal of a free and democratic world in which men everywhere may live in equality and brotherhood, America's Declaration of Independence is an historic milestone in the history of civilization.

The close friendship and cooperation between our two nations has been a source of deepest satisfaction to the government and people of Israel and it is our hope and belief that the links between our two countries will continue to grow ever stronger.

Chaim Herzog,  
President of Israel

--/ab,rm  
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1315 hours

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

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\*\*אל: המשדד, נר: 741, מ: 111

\*\*דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 270606, זח: 1300

\*\*סודי ביותר/מיד

\*\*אל:ממנבל-למכותו בלבד.

\*\*פולארד-הדים.

\*\*א. הדי פרשת פולרד באים אלינו יומיומית. בזכור הצביע שולץ  
\*\*בארני השר מודעי על שתי קבוצות בארהב שיש להן ענין מיוחד  
\*\*בפרשה: האחת עויני ישראל המנצלים את ההזדמנות לנגחה, והאחרת  
\*\*היהודים החוששים מהטענה פן יאמרו שהם אוהבים את ישראל יותר  
\*\*מארהב (לשון אחרת, ששולץ לא נקט: 'נאמנות בפולה').  
\*\*ב. בשתי שיחות נפרדות עם אנשי ממסל שמעתי אתמול הדים לשתי  
\*\*הקבוצות.

\*\*1. פלטרן סגן עוזר המזכיר בפנטגון, כשילעצמו ידידותי באורח  
\*\*סביר, אמר כי הדי הפרשה נשמעים בפנטגון לא אחת. הדגים כי  
\*\*בבוקר ישו עם קצין בדרגת גנרל, שאמר: דאש שרותי הבטחון הישראלי  
\*\*התפטר, אבל את חברת הכימיקלים כבר נתנו לאחר ומה יתנו לו...  
\*\*2. דיציארד סלומון 'וד' המועצה לתכנון מדיניות במחמד' אמר  
\*\*ל': 'אתה יכול לתאר לך מה אני שומע במחמד' בימים אלה עם שם  
\*\*על סלומון'.

\*\*כשילעצמו אנו חוזרים על הקו שלנו בקשר לחריגה ולמשגה וכן  
\*\*שיתוף הפעולה, וגם-נלי להצדיק-על הטיעון כי עם כל החומרה אין  
\*\*המדובר באחד בפלטון שוגד בבטחון ארהב ע"י מסירתו לאויב  
\*\*הסובייטי, אלא במסירת חומר לישראל על אויביה. בחוגים מסוימים  
\*\*טיעון זה, בשהוא מודגש בצורה מתאימה, מתקבל היטב.

\*\*רובינשטיין

14764 33000 14764

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מתוך 2 דף 2

סודי ביותר

מתוך 20

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\*\*תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנבל, ממנבל, שהנט, רם

14764 33003 טל 14764

ט ו ס ס  
ד...נ.מ.מ.ל...דפוס  
טווג בטחוני...סודי  
דחיות...רגול  
מאריך וזייח 1650.23.77ני 86

אל:

המשרד

602

אל :- ממנכ"ל, גנר אריה, אמלי"ט ו, מצפ"א

ישראל - נוריאגה

שלכם 698

נצלנו א"צ עם אברהמט שתואמה לפני זמן, בה השתתפו השגריר והח"מ והעלנו הסוגיה.  
אברהמט המייחס לידיעה בביטול באומרו שזו הידיעה תיחידה מתוך שלל הידיעות המפורסמות  
על נוריאגה בזמן האחרון שאיננה נכונה.  
מסר כי נחנו הנחיות לדובר מחמ"ד לאמר שאין למחמ"ד מידע המאשר הפירסום וכי בשמחות  
פרטיות עם עתונאים הם מגיבים שמדובר ב-"Nonsense".

קוריאל

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אל:	
מאת:	מיני (אילן הקר)
הנדון:	
התאריך:	תיק מס'

זיכר משקט מיני:

א) א-חול, מרמון גאמזע - ג-קסוף

גארק י' צ'ע - הכוכב - שוק

א- שמה א מזימ - ישראל ג' צ'א

שלא כ' צ'ין א אמצע - צ' צ'א ב

מיני

ב) גמשקט נצמה - גארק

ג' צ'יק ג' צ'ק - אלה

ג) מ-צ'א - ג' צ'יק מ-ק'ר כ'

אין ג'ס אטעט - שטרמון גאמזע

הקשר

ד) גמשקט סקוים כי העלה המש

אעקל סקוים ג' צ'ק שצמה

ה) ג' צ'א - מיני א ז'אמ אס' מיני

למשל

מדי 1010

מדי 1010  
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5' ה' צ'ע - משקט להוצאה למיני

אולי יום י' און. כ' צ'ע ש' צ'יק למש

א- השולח - המסומן - כספון 3 #

אולי ג' צ'ע - למחמ - ר' צ'ין אילן ח' צ'יק למש?

משקט למיני, הם למיני למש מיני

אל:	התאריך
מאת:	תיק מס'
הנדון:	

התאריך

קמחא האלקונו ונוצרה להכפיש  
 שוק א - שמה א מצני ישראל  
 ויהיה א ה'חם האלק השנה  
 דן ירה קדן ישראל, אהלו חלה  
 דמורה א - האלקה שיהן  
 פוסא ע'נין זה פני שמה  
 ד'ק' ו'ק' ד'ק' - אהלו  
 (ה) ד'ק' 15 ד'ק' ד'ק' ק'ק'  
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מזכר

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל:	התאריך
מאת:	תיק מס'
המקום:	

131 אכטאויב של כ'נן כאמר  
 הפיגה ביל (ה'32 הקשר אלן  
 רט ישיגילי





טופס מברק צפון

אל: אנטיין. בלחון  
281 104

דפים 3 מתוך 1

סיווג בטחוני: 310

דחיפות: לח

תאריך וזמן רישום: 1939

מס מברק: 1011

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר

לכל היריבים  
 יחד שפט שנקבל בלחון  
 קצת שר בלחון  
 קצת שר מנת שר בלחון  
 אלה

לחן נוסח מתקן לזקוקים איתנו והצרות לזרמים נוספים  
 חיצוני נופצק לארץ תעורר האם לנייר לניים זה מלור  
 סיל

השוכח: ה.ס.כ. אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח): \_\_\_\_\_ (לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

**לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד**

התפוצה: סה"כ 2 מהד 3 לש 3 א/א/א 1 ס"ה 1

הנושא: \_\_\_\_\_

2/3 611/n

THE MOD DEEPLY REGRETS THE ATTEMPT TO INFRINGE UPON THE IMMUNITY OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE MISSION IN NEW YORK.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN SERVED ON MEMBERS OF ISRAEL'S DEFENCE MISSION AND THAT THE MISSION HAS BEEN ASKED TO SUBMIT INTERNAL DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDING, "MEMORANDA, TELEXES, PHONE MESSAGES, RECORDS AND CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE IMI AND THE GOI".

THIS DEMAND, DIRECTED AGAINST OFFICIALS OF THE GOI ACTING IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY, SEEMS TO BE UNPRECEDENTED IN RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES, AND INDEED IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH ACCEPTED NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CUSTOM.

THE HEAD OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE MISSION IN NEW YORK IS THE MINISTER FOR PROCUREMENT OF THE ISRAEL EMBASSY, HE IS STATIONED IN NEW YORK WITH HIS OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FORMING PART OF THE ISRAEL DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE STAFF OF THE MISSION, SERVE THE HEAD OF THE MISSION, ON ISRAEL GOVERNMENT DEFENCE ISSUES, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENCE, DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS ARE THOSE OF THE ISRAEL EMBASSY'S DEFENCE MISSION AND, OF COURSE, ENJOY THE NORMAL IMMUNITY AWARDED BY ALL STATES TO SUCH CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL NORMS AND RULES OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY. FURTHERMORE, FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECENTLY REACHED AGREEMENT WITH THE EMBASSY OF ISRAEL TO GRANT INTER ALIA CONSULAR STATUS TO ALL THE OFFICERS AND TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES OF THE DEFENCE MISSION.

THE MOD IS SURPRISED THAT THERE WERE NO PRIOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOI BEFORE ISSUING THE SUBPOENAS AND APPARENTLY INFORMING THE MEDIA A FEW HOURS LATER. THE MOD IS CONVINCED THAT SINCE THE DEFENCE MISSION IN NEW YORK HAS ACTED IN GOOD FAITH AND IN CONFORMITY WITH U.S. LAW, PRIOR CONSULTATIONS WOULD HAVE CLARIFIED THIS ISSUE.

611/n

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THE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON HAS BEEN ASKED TO EXPRESS ISRAEL'S REGRET AT THE ACT AND TO REQUEST THE CESSATION OF ANY JUDICIAL PROCEDURE. THE MOD BELIEVES THAT CONTACTS ON THIS ISSUE SHOULD, AS IS NORMAL, BE CONFINED TO DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

18

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ד 2 5 0 8 1 0  
דפיב.....מחור.....97  
.....717א.....סוג בסחונני  
.....גיל.....דחיסות  
מאריך וזי"ח 091200 לל 86  
.....מס' מברק

אל: המשרד

מס' 158

202

אל: מתכנ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

דע: יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת  
יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת  
מנהל לע"מ

פצעות המצרר

להלן מה"וושינגטון פוסט" היום

תחנות

# Employees of Israel, 3 Firms Probed On Illegal Exports

## Cluster Bomb Technology Believed Target

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal authorities yesterday issued subpoenas and search warrants for several employees of an Israeli purchasing mission in New York City and three U.S. companies as part of an investigation of alleged efforts to illegally export to Israel technology to make cluster bombs.

Officials said that Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne was called to the State Department yesterday morning and told of the U.S. Customs Service investigation. Israeli Embassy spokesman Yossi Gal said his government is checking reports of the alleged smuggling operation.

Exports to Israel of cluster bombs, munitions that contain hundreds of bomblets, have been banned by the U.S. government because of reports that they were used by the Israelis in their 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Customs service spokesman Dave Hoover said investigators served search warrants on two Iowa companies, Vector Corp. in Marion, and Bexco International in Cedar Rapids, and planned to search Assembly Machines Inc., in Erie, Pa.

The identities of the individuals from the Israeli Ministry of Defense Procurement Mission could not be learned last night. The mission has about 200 employees who negotiate thousands of contracts each year with U.S. companies in spending \$1.8 billion in military aid grants. Israel receives \$3 billion in foreign aid from the United States, the largest of any country.

A source familiar with the investigation said that in late 1984 or early 1985, representatives of Israel Military Industries approached Vector, a company that makes medical capsules, and said they wanted to buy its technology. The process of making capsules also can be

used to compress and seal bomblets.

The Israelis allegedly suggested later that the description of the technology be relabeled so it would not appear to have a use in explosive devices, the source said.

There is no sign the technology was actually exported, the source added.

[Vector attorney Tom Bureach told The Associated Press last night that investigators seized several boxes of documents and contracts. "I really don't know what's going on ... so it's hard to comment right now," he said.

[A spokeswoman at Bexco said only that the company was involved in export management, according to a report on KGAN-TV in Cedar Rapids. A spokesman for the Pennsylvania company, Assembly Machines, declined comment.]

The investigation, first reported by CBS News last night, is at least the third probe of alleged export violations involving Israel in the past 14 months.

In May 1985, a California businessman was indicted by a federal grand jury for illegally exporting to Israel 810 electronic switching devices that can be used to trigger nuclear explosions.

Last December, customs served search warrants on U.S. companies who manufactured chrome-plating equipment for tank gun barrels. Affidavits said the companies were trying to export technology to Israel without the required government munitions licence.

מס' 312 פ-312 202  
מס' 312 פ-312 202

5-ימ-091-1

9 ביולי 1986

אל: ראה"מ

מאת: נמרוד

הנדון: לקראת פגישתך עם סנטור הארט

משיחה עם יועצו של הארט:

1. האיש חסר ידע בסיסי באזורנו - אך אינו מוכן להודות בכך, ולכן לומד לאט.
2. רואה עצמו כאינטלקטואל וכעצמאי, מומחה לנושאי הגנה.
3. חשוב לו לבנות עמדותיו ולהציג את אהדתו לישראל באופן שלא יצור תחושה שהוא בכיסה של הקהילה היהודית. מכאן החשיבות של הצגת הבסיס המשותף ליחסי ישראל-ארה"ב במונחים שיוכל להשתמש בהם אח"כ ("שיתוף אינטרסים ושיתוף ערכים מביא לשיתוף פעולה").
4. האיש התרשם לחיוב מהמלך חוסיין ולכן אינו מבין מדוע ישראל אינה מוכנה להכנס עמו למו"מ לשלום למרות שהמלך קיבל את 242... משוכנע שאנו מציינים בפני המלך תנאים מוקדמים המונעים התקדמות.
5. אינו מודע ל"תכנית מרשל" אך פתוח לקלוט אותה דרך מהלך פתיחה בגדה ועזה באמצעות ירדן ומצרים.
6. שמע ממובראק שהכל בסדר ואין לו כל מושג לגבי היקף הקיפאון ביחסים וסיבותיו.
7. אינו מבין את משמעות הטרור לגבי חופש הפעולה של מנהיגים פלסטינים ואחרים.
8. חשוב להבהיר לו כי אנו מבינים את משמעות גרהאם-רודמן ואין ציפיה להגדלת הסיוע.

נמרוד  
נוביק



משרד החוץ

אמריצה שלום רב!

פיג ד שליחת הבא' מ' אים  
הסינטיאר הארט מארה'ג, פנקטונג

בברכה

מאת

י/סי 2661

28.7.86

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THE HON. SENATOR GARY HART (D)  
AND MRS. HART

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Hon. Senator and Mrs. Gary Hart  
will be accompanied by :

Mr. Douglas Wilson,  
Special Assistant

Ms. Elsie Vance,  
Executive Assistant

Colonel Payton Cole

~~Sergeant Mack McKinnie~~

Mr. Peter Kovler,  
Kovler Foundation (Chicago)

Mr. Al and Mrs. Marilyn Gersten (L.A.)

Mr. Peter and Mrs. Ellen Strauss

Mr. Mike Rosenberg

Dr. Barry Rubin,  
Council for Foreign Relations

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Batoff

Mr. Tom Klutznik

Mr. Bob Asher

*Ms. Sheindlin*

*Dr. Ostrom*

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5 - 9 July 1986

*Le int  
2/20/86*

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2/20/86*

July 2, 1986

Aliza:

Enclosed is the background  
information on members of the  
Hart delegation, as you requested.

Stuart Seldowitz  
American Embassy  
Tel Aviv

PETER AND ELLEN STRAUS. MR. STRAUS IS PRESIDENT OF WMCA RADIO IN NEW YORK CITY. ELLEN STRAUS IS A SISTER OF NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHER ARTHUR SULZBERGER.

ALBERT AND MARILYN GERSTEN. MR. GERSTEN IS PRESIDENT OF THE GERSTEN COMPANIES, A MULTIMILLION-DOLLAR DIVERSIFIED ENTERPRISE IN LOS ANGELES.

MR. AND MRS. BILL BATOFF: MR. BATOFF IS PRESIDENT OF PIONEER OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. PETER KOVLER: PETER KOVLER WORKS FOR THE CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY; HIS PARENTS HEAD THE KOVLER FOUNDATION IN CHICAGO. MR. KOVLER IS ON THE US COMMITTEE FOR THE BEN-GURION CENTENNIAL; HE ALSO ORGANIZED AND CHAIRED THE US COMMITTEE FOR THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MR. TOM KLUTZNICK; AND DAUGHTER, KATY: MR. KLUTZNICK IS A SENIOR PARTNER IN THE FIRM OF MILLER, KLUTZNICK, DAVIS, GRAY IN CHICAGO. HIS FATHER, PHILIP, IS A CHICAGO PHILANTHROPIST AND THE FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE UNDER PRESIDENT CARTER.

MR. BARRY RUBIN: MR. RUBIN IS AN AUTHOR AND SCHOLAR, AND MOST RECENTLY WAS A FELLOW OF THE NEW YORK COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. HE IS AN EXPERT ON THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CONTRIBUTES REGULARLY TO FOREIGN POLICY AND OTHER ACADEMIC JOURNALS. HE IS THE AUTHOR OF SECRETS OF STATE, A HISTORY OF THE US STATE DEPARTMENT.

ISRAEL.

ALL OF THE ABOVE EXCEPT MR. KLUTZNICK WILL PARTICIPATE IN ALL APPROPRIATE EVENTS IN ISRAEL. KLUTZNICK WILL ATTEND AMBASSADOR PICKERING'S JULY 5 DINNER ONLY. ALSO JOINING THE PARTY FOR ALL EVENTS IN ISRAEL WILL BE:

MR. MICHAEL ROSENBERG: MR. ROSENBERG IS THE EDITOR OF THE NEAR EAST REPORT, THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICA-ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, AND HAS JUST BEEN CHOSEN AS WASHINGTON DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.

MR. ROBERT ASHER: MR. ASHER, WHO WILL BE IN ISRAEL ON OTHER BUSINESS AND WHO WILL JOIN AS MANY EVENTS AS POSSIBLE, IS PRESIDENT OF AIPAC.

2. HOTEL RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS:

EGYPT: OFFICIAL PARTY: DOUBLE FOR SENATOR AND MRS. HART SINGLES FOR DOUG WILSON, ELSIE VANCE, COL, PEYTON COLE.  
NOTE: SGT. MAC MCKINNEY WILL NO LONGER BE TRAVELLING WITH US. PRIVATE PARTY: SINGLE BEDROOM SUITE WITH KING SIZE BED FOR MR. AND MRS. GERSTEN. SUITE WITH TWO BEDROOMS OR TWO SINGLE ROOMS FOR MR. KLUTZNICK AND HIS DAUGHTER. DOUBLES FOR MR. AND MRS. BATOFF, MR. AND MRS. STRAUSS. SINGLES FOR MR. KOVLER, MR. RUBIN.

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אֵלֶּם לְכָבוֹד סְטוֹר הַתָּרַח  
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בִּמְיֻזָּה הַתָּרַח בִּמְיֻזָּה 9.7.86 בִּמְיֻזָּה 1345

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+ 2 הַתָּרַח

Akasia Scheindlin  
Dr. Maxine Ostrum

~~אֵינֶה הַתָּרַח~~

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Alexia Scheindlin  
Dr. Maxine Ostrum

יוסי קיין

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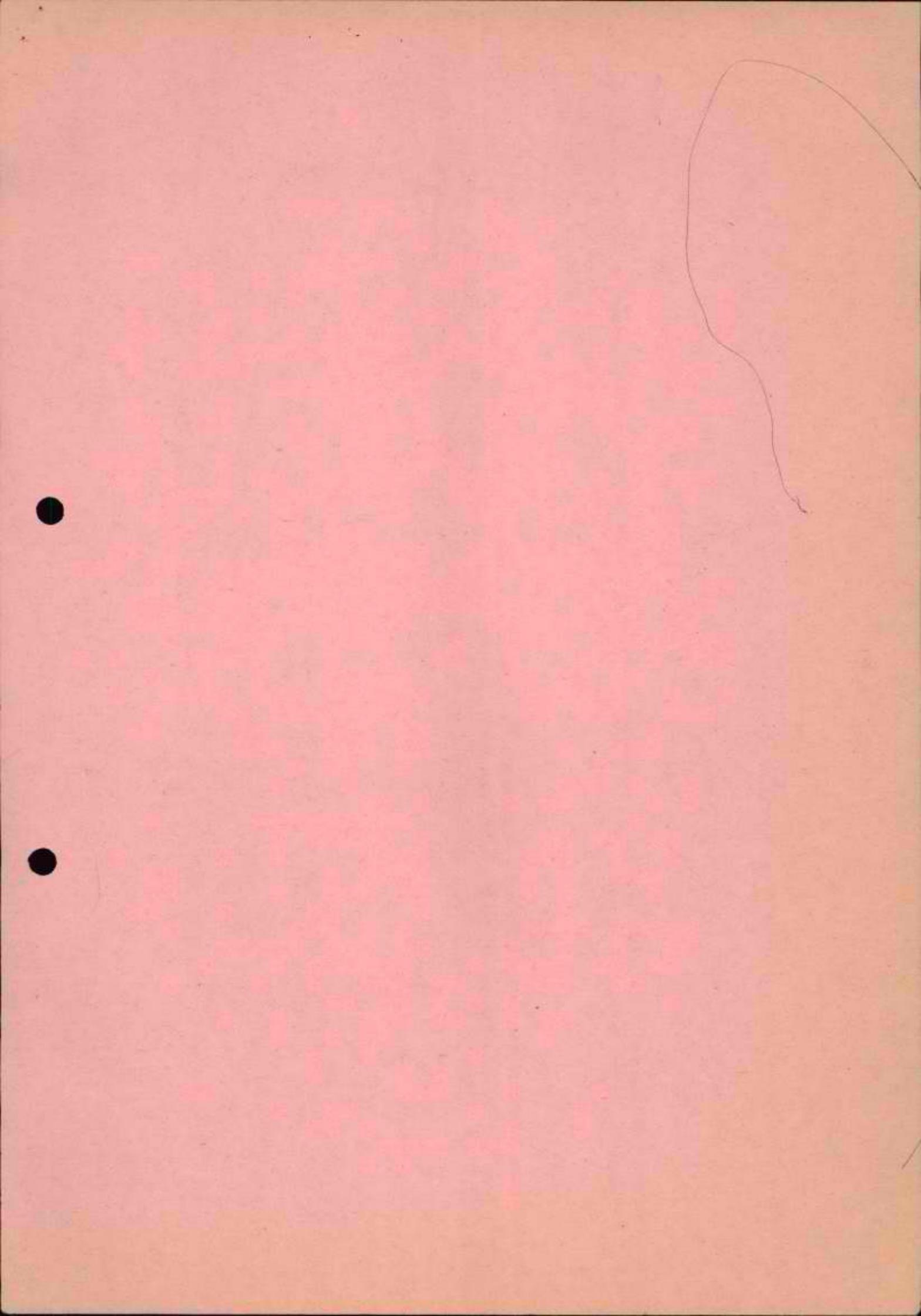
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# VISIT TO ISRAEL

משרד החוץ  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
DIVISION FOR OFFICIAL GUESTS



THE HON. SENATOR GARY HART (D)  
AND MRS. HART

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

5 - 9 July 1986

The Hon. Senator and Mrs. Gary Hart  
will be accompanied by :

Mr. Douglas Wilson,  
Special Assistant

Ms. Elsie Vance,  
Executive Assistant

Colonel Payton Cole

Sergeant Mack McKinnie

Mr. Peter Kovler,  
Kovler Foundation (Chicago)

Mr. Al and Mrs. Marilyn Gersten (L.A.)

Mr. Peter and Mrs. Ellen Strauss

Mr. Mike Rosenberg

Dr. Barry Rubin,  
Council for Foreign Relations

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Batoff

Mr. Tom Klutznik

Mr. Bob Asher

Saturday, 5 July

- 18.15 - Arrival at Ben Gurion  
International Airport by  
Special Flight
- Proceed to Tel Aviv
- Briefing given by  
H. Exc. the U.S. Ambassador  
Mr. Thomas Pickering
- 21.00 - Dinner given by H. Exc. the  
U.S. Ambassador (at the  
hotel)

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Tel Aviv

Sunday, 6 July

- 08.00 - Breakfast with Head of IDF Planning Branch, Aluf (Maj. Gen.) Avihu Ben-Nun (at the hotel)
- 10.00 - Leave for Lod
- 10.45 - Visit the Israel Aircraft Industries - to be followed by lunch
- 13.15 - Proceed to Tel-Hashomer
- 13.30 - Visit the "Merkava" Assembly line
- 15.30 - Proceed to Tel Aviv University
- 16.00 - Meeting with Prof. Ariel Merari, Director, Project on Terrorism, Jaffe Centre for Strategic Studies
- 17.15 - Proceed to the Ministry of Defence
- 17.30 - Meeting with the Minister of Defence, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin
- Meeting with Head of IDF Intelligence, Aluf (Maj. Gen.) Amnon Shachak

Sunday, 6 July

- 19.30        - Reception given by  
                 Mr. and Mrs. Gidron,  
                 at their home
- Leave for Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel,  
Jerusalem

Monday, 7 July

- 07.45 - Breakfast with Dr. David Kimche, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (at the hotel)
- 08.50 - Leave for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 09.00 - Meeting with the Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
- 09.45 - Proceed to Jerusalem Airport
- 10.15 - Flight to Ovda (Air Force Base, IDF) via Masada and Taba
  - Visit the Base - to be followed by lunch
- 14.00 - Return flight to Jerusalem Airport
  - Proceed to hotel
- 17.15 - Leave for the Knesset (Parliament)
- 17.30 - Meeting with the Chairman of the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Abba Eban, M.K.

Monday, 7 July (cont.)

20.00 - Dinner given by Minister  
Prof. Moshe Arens and  
Mrs. Arens (at the Plaza  
Hotel)

Overnight at the King David Hotel,  
Jerusalem

Tuesday, 8 July

- 08.00 - Breakfast with the Head of the Civil Administration Judea and Samaria, Tat-Aluf (Brig. Gen.) Ephraim Sneh (at the hotel)
- 09.15 - Leave for the Knesset helipad
- 09.30 - Leave by IDF helicopter for the North
- 11.00 - Tour of the Golan Heights
- Visit an Armoured Brigade and Military Base, IDF
- Lunch at the Base
- Visit the Mount of Beatitudes
- Proceed to Mahanaim Airport
- 14.30 - Flight to Tefen
- 15.15 - Visit Tefen - Industrial Park and "Ir Havradim" (Rose Garden City)
- Meeting with Mr. Stef Wertheimer, President of "Iskar Group" (Israel Carbide)
- 17.30 - Flight to Haifa
- 18.00 - Visit an IDF Naval Base accompanied by the Commander of the Navy IDF, Aluf (R. Adm) Avraham Ben-Shushan

Tuesday, 8 July (cont.)

- Sail in a "Dabur" missile boat
- Meeting with soldiers of the Naval Commando Unit, Israel Navy
- Return flight to Jerusalem
- Proceed to hotel

Overnight at the King David Hotel,  
Jerusalem

Wednesday, 9 July

- 08.00 - Breakfast with the Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hanan Bar-On (at the hotel)
- 08.50 - Leave for "Yad Vashem"
- 09.00 - Visit "Yad Vashem", Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial
  - Wreath-laying ceremony in Remembrance Hall
- 09.45 - Proceed to the Presidential Residence
- 10.00 - Call on the President of the State of Israel and Mrs. Chaim Herzog
- 11.00 - Attend ceremony at the Hebrew Union College
- 11.50 - Proceed to the Municipality
- 12.00 - Meeting with the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Teddy Kollek
- 13.00 - Lunch hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Shimon Peres, at the hotel
- 14.15 - Proceed to Ben Gurion International Airport
- 15.00 - Departure by Special Flight

SEPARATE PROGRAMME FOR MRS. OLETHA  
MAE HART

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Sunday, 6 July

- 14.30 - Proceed to the Tel Aviv University
- 15.00 - Visit Beit Hatefutzot, Museum of the Jewish Diaspora
- 17.00 - Tour of Yafo

Monday, 7 July

- 09.15 - Leave for a visit of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Campus
- 10.15 - Proceed to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus
- 10.30 - Meeting at the Harry S. Truman Institute for the Advancement of Peace
- Visit the Campus
- 13.30 - Lunch with Prof. Elis Shelvi, at Mey-Naftoah restaurant
- 15.00 - Tour of Old City

Tuesday, 8 July

- 09.00 - Leave for Mevaseret Zion
- 09.30 - Visit the Immigrants' Absorption Centre
- 10.30 - Proceed to Kibbutz Tzora
- 11.00 - Visit the Kibbutz - to be followed by lunch
- 13.00 - Proceed to Bethlehem
- 13.30 - Visit the Church of the Nativity
- 15.00 - Return to King David Hotel
- At leisure
- 20.00 - Dinner at the hotel with Mr. Amos Oz

For further information, please contact :  
Mr. Joseph Chitrit  
Assistant Director  
Division for Official Guests  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Jerusalem - Tel. 235111







*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

# COMMENT

Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs · Information Division · Jerusalem

George Shultz:

'TERRORISTS ARE NOT FREEDOM FIGHTERS'  
(Remarks by US Secretary of State at Conference  
on Terrorism, Washington DC, 9 July 1986)

SECRETARY SHULTZ: "It is often said that terrorists are engaged in a justified, sometimes noble cause, and that if we want to do something about it we have to get at the so-called 'root causes.' This, it seems to me, is a snare and a delusion, to fall for this line of reasoning.

"In defending those who took the Achille Lauro, for instance, they were called by their defence lawyer, 'freedom fighters.' That is a bunch of baloney. They weren't advancing freedom by brutalizing the ship's passengers and killing an innocent and crippled man. What they were seeking to do, so they said, anyway was to free comrades of theirs, so-called, who had been jailed for earlier terrorist attacks, and, among the things that those comrades were in jail for, one of them was in jail for deliberately murdering a four-year-old girl. So where does that leave your 'root causes' and 'freedom fighters'? Throw that in the junk pile.

"It's a matter of outrage, particularly among those who work hard for peace in the Middle East, as many of us do - I do - to hear people refer in this regard to the so-called Palestinian issue. And you ask yourself: What side are the terrorists really on? Take the example of Al-Masri, a very fine person, related to the present foreign minister of Jordan, who in the interest of peace, in the interest of the Palestinian cause, and he is a Palestinian, or was, stepped up to responsibility and took on the job of being mayor of Nablus. And what happened? What are these people trying to do, if anything, other than to cause disruption and chaos?

"One might say that if you look at European terrorists of quite a variety, what they seem mainly to be interested in is so disrupting things that they make the governments of these countries, democratic governments, appear ineffective. They haven't succeeded. Or, if you take the terrorists in Central America and Latin America, like the M-19 and M-14, ... What are they after? What were the M-19 after, at the Palace of Justice in Bogota in Colombia? They were after the judges who were rendering verdicts for

.../2

extradition on people who were apprehended for drug trafficking. So this is terrorism in support of drug trafficking. There's your root cause.

"There are lots of problems in this world, and it's up to all of us, and particularly in government, to get at these problems and to work on them, whether it's peace in the Middle East or whatever it may be. But let's not confuse that with the problem of terrorism. Terrorism is an unacceptable tactic, and we are against it under any and all circumstances."

187/18.7.96/3.10.09



174/33/15 9/2

brother and sister. American Rabbi Avraham Weiss led a protest in front of the Presidents office. Rabbi Weiss is in the third day of a hunger strike. (WSJ, D.N., N.D., POST)

PLO

NYT - FRIEDMAN - "THE WEST BANK : ARENA IN HUSSEIN-PLO CONTEST": According to West Bank community leaders and Israeli military officials Arafat still has the upper hand in the maneuvering for support between Hussein and the PLO chairman. The Jordanians feel the PLO is down and now is a time for them to offer an alternative. Israel is quietly supporting the King but has receded into the background. West Bank Arabs are being forced to make a choice they have long avoided. Both Jordan and Arafat have renewed their financial support of the area.

NYT - Jordanian military police units cordoned off Fatah offices and sealed them with red wax. The Al Fatah official stationed in Jordan turned over his offices to Arab security for the second time. Three years ago he had to turn over the offices in Damascus. Halil Wazir, head of the PLO in Jordan, was expelled. (N.D.) (NYT - Kifner - "Hussein Faces Domestic Problems as he orders Arafat Offices Shut")

NYT - According to the magazine Jane's Defense weekly, Jordan has purchased surface-air-missiles from the Soviets. Jordan has turned more and more to Russia for military aid, since an American arms deal fell through because of Congressional pressure.

SYRIA

N.D. - The 200 Syrian troops that moved into West Beirut five days ago are reportedly there to help gain the release of the remaining American, French and British hostages. This is the first time Syrian commandos and paratroopers have been deployed there since they evacuated in 1982. The return is a part of the Syrian sponsored peace plan aimed at quelling violence in the capital.

IRAN-IRAQ

NYT - Iran reports it killed nearly 2,000 Iraqi soldiers. The fighting is a part of a nine day old offensive.

ISRAEL

N.D. - Testifying before the supreme court the former head of Israel's Shin Bet requested a presidential pardon confessing to charges made over the deaths of two Palestinian guerillas. In requesting the pardon Avraham Shalom said he had acted with permission and on authority of his superiors, an apparent reference to Foreign Minister Shamir.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NYT - Referring to another letter JULY 1 --- Steven Cohen has rendered a disservice to the science of polling by the way he loaded the statement to which he sought responses "Palestinians have a right to a homeland on the West Bank and Gaza as long as it does not threaten Israel?". He has falsely reported the opinions of American Jews.

POST - To all devote people, Jewish, Christians and Moslem, the display and sale of pornography is an intolerable desecration

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THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

המשנה למנהל הכללי

Handwritten notes: 542, 0041190

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מ ב ר ק

מסמך  
נוידי-טפל

ממלכת ישראל ורוטינגטון

למודן.

**פרוייקט הלבאי - המשלחת הקונגרסיונאלית.**

בהמשך לסלך 129.

בעקבות הערותיו של סמניה שהופיעו בסלך 107 ולאור מספר שינויים נוספים להלן לרו"ז חדש ומעודכן:-

יום ר' 18.7

- 1600 - הגעה
- 1630 - בקור בכותל
- 2000 - ארוחת ערב מטעם ארנ"ט.

יום שבת 19.7

היום יוקדש לטיור במצדה, וביקור ~~ההגות~~ הקועלה אפרים. הערב - חופשי.

יום ראשון 20.7

לפנה"צ - ביקור בתעשיה האוירית, תדרכים וסיורים צהריים - ארוחת צהריים עם שהב"ט בתעשיה האוירית. אחה"צ - ערב - חופשיים

יום ב' 12.7

- 1000 - פגישה עם רה"מ.
- לאחר הפגישה - סיור בירושלים.
- 1330 - צהריים - א"צ עם ועדת החוץ והבטחון.
- 1600 - פגישה עם טה"ח שמיר
- 1900 - יציאה לתעשיה האוירית
- 2015 - טקס גלילת הלבאי
- יציאה.

1. אנו מקוים שנציג אמו"ן/אג"ת יגיע לירושלים כדי לתדרך המשלחת. (נתאים זאת לרו"ז טרם נקבע המועד הסופי)

2. כפי שתוכלו לראות, רה"מ לא יוכל לצערנו לארח המשלחת לארוחת ערב ובמקום זאת נקבעה פגישה ליום ב' בשעה 1000. לפיכך בשלב זה 2 ערבים פנויים.

Handwritten notes at the bottom: 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
JERUSALEM



משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

המסנה למנהל הכללי

3. בקשר לארוחת ערב ביום ר' מועם חטר זרנס, ככל הנראה לא תהיה בעיה לטלב הארוחה עם נציג הטגירדות - כנראה פלאטר טכר פיקרינג לא יוכל באותו ערב. טוחחנו על כד טנטטיבית עם טגארה"ב אולם טרם סיכמנו טרפית.

מוטפ"א - 8.7.80

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 דחיסות...מיידי  
 תאריך וזמן: 9.7.86/18:00  
 ...מפי מברי

MG  
 185

אל: המשרד  
 233

מחיל, מצפ"א, לשי מנכ"ל משהביט

פרטו עצות המצורר

א. אנו שומעים כי אנשי מחמ"ד צנו לאייפא"ק לבקשם "למתן" את תגובתנו, שכן היא עלולה להזמין להזמין תגובת נגד" של משרדלממשל ארתי"ב. כמובן תידרכנו את איפא"ק כנידרש.  
 ב. ישנה טענה כי העומד מאחורי הנושא הוא מנהל המכס פון ראב, המצור"בעימות עם מלז. בעניין מקסיקו (היו חילופי דברים קשים בתקשורת), ונחשב ממקורבי ג'יסי הלמס.  
 אין אנו יודעים אם אכן כך.

רובינסטיין

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אל: המשרד

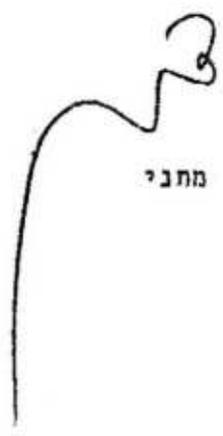
227

מצפ"א מאו"ר

ביקור בוש  
לשלכם 211

1. חרף הבטחת לשכת סגן הנשיא אין בידם לענות על אף שאלה מהשאלות ששאלתם. רידר וגבנוס מצפים לתשובה מקול מנרצ'וק הנמצא בחופשה עד ה- 17.7. בקשתו שיערבו את דון גרג ואתקשר עמו מחר בבוקר. עם קבלת מידע כלשהו, אבריקכם או אצלל.

2. אני מניח שבענין WOJAC תדאגו לסלק את סר בן-פורח באחד ממפגשי סגן הנשיא.



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המסד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לס' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח  
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY  
PRESS RELEASES  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: REAGAN WILLING TO COMPROMISE ON TAX DEAL

With the upcoming tax overhaul conference approaching, a White House spokesman says Reagan is willing to compromise on the proposed tax deal as long as low tax rates for individuals are retained.

Wash. Post: White House Ready For Tax Deal: Bigger Shift of Burden to Business Would Be Acceptable

NYT: Aide Calls Reagan Willing to Accept Tax Compromises: But Regan Says the President Insists on Keeping Senate Measure's Low Rates

HYMAN RICKOVER, FATHER OF NUCLEAR NAVY DIES

Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, 86, U.S. Navy retired, who helped develop a nuclear-powered armada, died in Arlington Virginia.

Wash. Post: Hyman Rickover Dies; Fostered Nuclear Navy: Maverick Admiral's Vision Forced Revolution in Strategy

NYT: Rickover, Father of Nuclear Navy, Dies at 86

CUBA-U.S.: NEGOTIATIONS IN MEXICO CITY TO DISCUSS IMMIGRATION ACCORD RENEWEL

Cuban and U.S. delegations met in Mexico City to discuss the revival of an immigration accord suspended 13 months ago by Castro. Cuba reportedly has dropped its insistence that Washington cease operations of Radio Marti which broadcasts to Cuba.

NYT: Cuba, in Immigration Concession, Said to Drop American Radio Ban

WSJ: Cuban and U.S. Delegations Meet In Mexico City

NEW YORK CITY SUBWAY ASSAULTER TRIAL REINSTATED

New York state's highest court ordered Bernard Goetz to stand trial on charges of attempted murder and assault charges for shooting 4 teenagers in a subway in 1984.

Wash. Post: N.Y. 'Subway Vigilante' Goetz Must Stand Trial, Court Says

2-1-86 10:45 AM



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WALDHEIM HITS ANTI-SEMITISM: INAUGURATION MARRED BY PROTESTS

Chic. Trib., Schmetzer: Kurt Waldheim, accused of Nazi war crimes, made a statement against racial prejudice and anti-semitism as he was sworn in as new Austrian President. Demonstrators, carrying placards and shouting comments, protested the former United Nations diplomat's inauguration. Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld stood among them. American, Israeli, Soviet and British ambassadors did not attend the ceremony.

SHAMIR SAID TO WANT TERRORISTS KILLED IN COMBAT

Balt. Sun, Reuters: In an interview with Hadashot, Yitzhak Shamir, in speaking about the Shin Bet affair said that he told Avraham Shalom, former head of the Shin Bet security services to try to ensure that the Palestinian bus kidnapers were killed in combat. He denied however, that he ever approved of any killings of the terrorists if caught.

FOUR CHARGED WITH HARBORING MENGELE

Chic. Trib, wire: Police in Brazil have filed criminal charges against two couples who allegedly gave shelter to Josef Mengele, the late Nazi war criminal while he lived in Brazil. Formal charges of harboring an illegal alien and lying to authorities were brought against Geza and Gita Stammer and Wolfram and Liselotte Bossert.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

HALTING ISRAELI INFLATION

Balt. Sun, Blumberg: Inflation under the Peres government dropped from an inflation rate of over 400 percent to almost zero. Israel has recovered from the '83-'84-'85 economic crisis situations and its economy is now showing signs of health including export trade gains and growing foreign currency reserves. From inception, defense has taken priority over economic considerations but in 80's, economic conditions threatened to undermine Israel in a way rather than militarily. Major economic reforms were made by the Peres government after the costly Lebanon invasion and subsequent pullout. The Peres administration sought to reverse the high rate of inflation and draw closer together the growing gap between imports and exports. July's 1985 economic policy package included cutting the budget deficit by one-half by cutting back subsidies. Also, Israel's currency was linked with dollar valuation creating a stable exchange rate and wage and price controls too were imposed. This, combined with American aid helped halt the inflationary trend in Israel.



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Q The story about the cluster bombs -- in a different way, what do you know about the whereabouts of US citizen Robert Smythe (?), who was involved with the (inaudible) which were sold to Israel last year?

MR. KALB: Don't have anything on that.

Q Do you know if he is in Israel? There are reports that he accepted an Israeli citizenship and he was whisked from the United States to Israel --

MR. KALB: Ditto.

Q Excuse me?

MR. KALB: I said "ditto."

Q "Out," "now," whatever. On the Jordan and PLO list (?), do you have any advanced knowledge, or the United States government has any advanced knowledge, of the expulsion of Arafat's aide, Abu Jihad (?), from --

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. That's a Jordanian matter. I, at this point, if I try to be specific to your answer, as forthrightly as I can be, I simply don't have anything on that. I don't know of any advance information.

Q All right, a different way. Does this move that was taken by Jordan, to your knowledge, to the United States government's knowledge, does it advance the peace process in the --

MR. KALB: I was asked that question yesterday, and you may want to take a look at the record of how I successfully did not answer it. (Laughter.)

Q If I might follow, did the United States government receive the specifics of the five-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza from the Jordanians, which was announced last month?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that as well, so you've batted a homer.

Q Was Ambassador Rozin (?) along?

MR. KALB: Rozin, yes. What else? This is one of those briefings today.

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דפי... 97

100 בטחוני... 171

דמי שירות... 71

מאריך וז"ח... 8611091200

מס' שירות

מל: המשד

158

202

מל: מתכנ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

דע: יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת

יועץ שהביט לתקשורת

מנהל לע"מ

פצצות המצרר

להלן מה"וושינגטון פוסט" - היום

תזכורת

# Employees of Israel, 3 Firms Probed On Illegal Exports

## Cluster Bomb Technology Believed Target

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal authorities yesterday issued subpoenas and search warrants for several employees of an Israeli purchasing mission in New York City and three U.S. companies as part of an investigation of alleged efforts to illegally export to Israel technology to make cluster bombs.

Officials said that Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne was called to the State Department yesterday morning and told of the U.S. Customs Service investigation. Israeli Embassy spokesman Yossi Gal said his government is checking reports of the alleged smuggling operation.

Exports to Israel of cluster bombs, munitions that contain hundreds of bomblets, have been banned by the U.S. government because of reports that they were used by the Israelis in their 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Customs service spokesman Dave Hoover said investigators served search warrants on two Iowa companies, Vector Corp. in Marion, and Bexco International in Cedar Rapids, and planned to search Assembly Machines Inc., in Erie, Pa.

The identities of the individuals from the Israeli Ministry of Defense Procurement Mission could not be learned last night. The mission has about 200 employees who negotiate thousands of contracts each year with U.S. companies in spending \$1.8 billion in military aid grants. Israel receives \$3 billion in foreign aid from the United States, the largest of any country.

A source familiar with the investigation said that in late 1984 or early 1985, representatives of Israel Military Industries approached Vector, a company that makes medical capsules, and said they wanted to buy its technology. The process to make capsules also can be

used to compress and seal bomblets.

The Israelis allegedly suggested later that the description of the technology be relabeled so it would not appear to have a use in explosive devices, the source said.

There is no sign the technology was actually exported, the source added.

[Vector attorney Tom Buresch told The Associated Press last night that investigators seized several boxes of documents and contracts. "I really don't know what's going on... so it's hard to comment right now," he said.

[A spokeswoman at Bexco said only that the company was involved in export management, according to a report on KGAN-TV in Cedar Rapids. A spokesman for the Pennsylvania company, Assembly Machines, declined comment.]

The investigation, first reported by CBS News last night, is at least the third probe of alleged export violations involving Israel in the past 14 months.

In May 1985, a California businessman was indicted by a federal grand jury for illegally exporting to Israel 810 electronic switching devices that can be used to trigger nuclear explosions.

Last December, customs served search warrants on U.S. companies who manufactured chrome-plating equipment for tank gun barrels. Affidavits said the companies were trying to export technology to Israel without the required government munitions licence.

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		מאת : עהונות, ניו יורק

News Summary July 8, 1986

Press Reports

Jordanians Close Arafat's Offices

NYT-p.1 Kifner-In a growing struggle with Arafat, Jordan closed all 25 Al Fatah offices. Hussein broke with Arafat in February over the failure of their effort to agree on peace talks with Israel. He has since been challenging Arafat's leadership in the PLO, which has its headquarters in Tunis and and dissident factions in Syria. The Jordanian Minister of Information, Mohammed al-Khatib, said "This measure is being taken purely on grounds of national security and has no other interpretation. The Jordanian announcement said a dozen PLO offices would remain open. That raised the possibility they would be turned over to opponents of Arafat. According to Palestinian and Jordanian sources, Hussein has been trying to induce Palestinian leaders in the West Bank to renounce their allegiance to Arafat and pledge loyalty to Hussein. These sources, noting the tendency of Palestinians to rally to Arafat under stress, expressed doubt that Jordanian strategies were working. Jordan is reported to be pressing four Palestinians to accept Israeli appointments as Mayors of Hebron, Ramallah, El Bireh and Dura. The PLO opposes the plan. (see DN-AP)

Israeli Officer Tried as Spy

ND-Sedor-An Israeli military intelligence officer is on trial on charges of spying for Syria, in what could turn out to be one of the most sensational cases of its kind in years. A Hebrew-language newspaper in NY broke the story last week. Ha'aretz reproduced the account, despite a court order banning publication of information about the case. The trial is now in an advanced stage. None of Israel's usually vocal politicians have commented on the reports.

Ambassador Netanyahu

ND-Gerd 7/7 (Full page article with photo) "Israel's UN Star" UN observers say Benjamin Netanyahu is a great communicator. In addition to being the editor of a recently acclaimed book of essays on terrorism, and a media star--he's also a star in the UN constellation. His predecessors tended to speak to history, Netanyahu speaks to the present. "We go in and stand very proud, never apologetic," he said, "apologetic

אישור: \_\_\_\_\_ שם השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ 8-7-86 \_\_\_\_\_

אישור: \_\_\_\_\_ שם השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ 8-7-86 \_\_\_\_\_

132/30/12

before whom--a Khadafy? An Arafat?" The article continues to discuss Israel's status in the UN, specifically on the "Zionism is Racism"

Waldheim

NYT-special (Jerusalem) Elan Steinberg, exec. dir. of the WJC, made public at a news conference a document indicating that Waldheim's wartime intelligence unit ordered the deportation of Greek Jews. A Waldheim aide said the paper "Lacks all proof of veracity and any basis for suspicion or accusations. (see DN)

ND-wire-Young Austrians rallied against Waldheim in Vienna on the eve of his inauguration. Arafat praised Waldheim.

Judaic College Gets New Mandate

NYT-Stevens-Dropsie College, a pioneering leader in Judaic and Near Eastern studies that has lately fallen on lean times, is being reborn in a more ambitious form, with a broader intellectual mandate and a new name. It will now be known as the Annenberg Research Institute for Judaic and Near Eastern Studies. Postdoctoral scholars from around the world are expected to become advanced research fellows at the institute.

Israel's Boat in Op Sail Celebrations

DN-2 photos of the "Galaxy"

Paid Ads--Morocco

NYP-13 pages of advertisements, in news form, about Morocco on the 25 year anniversary of King Hassan's Rule. "Articles" include descriptions of Hassan as a key moderate, Morocco as a nation where Jews and Arabs live in harmony, business and US-Moroccan friendship. (sent in dip to Mmad and Mazatim)

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ד...!...!...!...!...! דפים

סווג בסחונני סודי

דחיות בהזל לבוקר

מאריך וזיחה 8 יולי 1915

מס' פברק

אל:

המשרד

סמל

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אל: -- לשכ' שהבי"ס (הג'...)

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הדלפת פרטת פצצות המצרר

א. הידיעה בנושא זה היתה בידי בתקשורת כבר בשעות אחה"צ. אין לנו יסוד כלשהו להניח כי הדפס בא מאנשינו. פניתי לוויילקוקס והבעתי דעתנו על ההדלפת. אמר שאינו סבור שבאה ממחמ"ד או מקוה שלא! הדבר מכעיס ביותר והוא מצטער על כך. לא שלל האפשרות של חוגי המשרדים החוקרים (משפטים, מכס) המטפלים בכך, *אג' כעל'...*

ב. הגם שהענין לא היה נשמר ממילא בסוד בסופו של דבר, ההדלפת המיידית אומרת דרשני. כחבת *לכ* הערב היתה תדרוך ברור ומפורט, ולדעתי הכתובת היא הגורמים החוקרים. זא"ר יש להביא בחשבון בתגובתנו, שכן הראוי כי תביע שאט נפש כלפי מחן יד ל"קמפניה" התקשורתית החוזרת על עצמה, בשעה שלנו אמרו כי אין אנשינו בשלב זה "יעדים" לחקירה.

רובינשטיין

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WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS SAYS WALDHEIM LIAR

Wash. Post, Claiborne: The World Jewish Congress today released documents said to reveal that Austrian President-elect Kurt Waldheim's Germany Army Unit ordered the deportation of Greek Jews to Auschwitz in 1944. The reports directly counter Waldheim's steadfast denials that he ever had been informed or involved in the deportation of Greek Jews. WJC President Edgar Bronfman called Waldheim "an amoral opportunist and a liar". Waldheim contends that as a junior officer, he was unaware of command decision and denies having any role in the deportation of Jews or atrocities against Greeks and Yugoslavs. The WJC's new evidence allegedly proves otherwise.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

HUMAN RIGHTS: ISRAEL HAS ITS ABUSES TOO

Wash. Post, Letter-to-the-Editor: A Post reader writes in response to a June 29 Wash. Post article on the Shin Bet scandal that the alleged coverup of the two Palestinian deaths should come as no surprise and is not a lone example of Israeli human rights abuses. Israel uses the 1945 Defense Emergency Regulation and the Israeli Security Provisions Order 378 in order to justify routine human rights abuses and to control the occupied territories. Cited as abusive [were the poor conditions of Israeli jails, the commonplace denial of prisoner visitations, the fact that "trials" are conducted unfairly in Hebrew to Arab prisoners. Bottom line: The Post should not buy the Israeli myth of benign occupation nor its claims on humanity.

THE MIDEAST'S RETURNING WORKERS

Phil. Inquirer, Geyer: The new dangers in the MidEast include potential social and internal breakdown in threatening several of the regions countries. A massive return of migration of workers to their homelands is currently happening as a result of the decline in oil prices and the subsequent dying of the Arab oil boom. In Jordan, for example, many of its out-workers are Palestinians who today are returning to Amman from countries such as Kuwait. In Egypt the situation is even more dangerous as at least 50,000 workers who had migrated to the oil rich countries are likely to be sent home to an already overpopulated Egypt within the coming year. This added populace combined with Egypt's shaky economy makes the mix potentially explosive.

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FEATURE ARTICLE

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU: SHARPSHOOTER IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM

Wash. Times, Keshavan: Profile: Benjamin Netanyahu, 36, Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations and co-founder of the Jonathan Institute is described as the primary intellectual agitator advocating stronger Western anti-terrorism policy. He recently published "Terrorism: How the West Can Win". Netanyahu asserts that the United Nations is a stumbling block in the fight against terrorism, which he defines as the "deliberate and systematic murder of innocent people to instill fear for political ends. He adds though that the Israeli position in the UN is steadily increasing primarily due to the collapse of international oil prices as well as Israel's influence on the U.S. in the realm of combating international terror. The UN Ambassador, whose brother died a hero in the Entebbe rescue operation, firmly advocates a policy of retaliation as a direct response to terrorist actions. He says that the U.S. move against Libya realyed a message to terrorists that the U.S. has changed the rules of the game. This shift in the U.S. government thinking, he asserts, represents a crucial factor in changing the West's outlook on terrorism as a whole. To his mind, the West has to adopt a doctrine against terrorism that says that a country caught aiding or harboring terrorists is a legitimate target for military response. Called "Bibi" by his friends, Netanyahu is described as a superstar, a fighter with a no-nonsense approach to life. He says: "What guides me first is my desire to secure and strengthen the position of Israel in world".

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Q Is Sofaer still in Israel?

MR. KALB: I don't have any change on that, where he is. Yesterday he was in Israel, and I don't have anything specific on where he -- yes -- still in Israel, just checking that here.

Q So, Shultz isn't contemplating a trip in the immediate future--

MR. KALB: That is correct.

Q Not for the summer, say?

MR. KALB: That is correct.

Q Maybe for winter.

MR. KALB: I mean, I'm saying at this point whether there should be some possible change, but we all know that the subject has been addressed, that some reporters have put that question directly to the Secretary. And, I'm down here, in response to your question, to say that he does not feel the need for a trip at this point.

Q But if progress--but what if progress were made on it in the next month?

MR. KALB: I think he would have to make a decision at that time as he took a look at the specifics of what the Middle East was at any time. I thought that in view of the discussions or the questions and the responses that had come up on this particular issue, that is to say--was the Secretary considering a trip to the Middle East, et cetera--and you've asked him that question yourself directly, I'm just down here to tell you that at this point he doesn't feel the need for one. Barry.

MR. SCHWEID: Bernie, is the State Department pursuing, or has it pursued Jordan or even Israel on the current prospects for negotiations in the Middle East?

MR. KALB: I don't know what you mean precisely by the question "has it pursued?" If the question is: Is there always a discussion?

MR. SCHWEID: No, I've tried to avoid an "always" situation.

MR. KALB: But your question echoes with the same formulation that I have put forth.

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MR. SCHWEID: All right. Well then let's make it impossible for you to answer but make the question specific. In light of the developments that have just transpired in Amman, has the State Department or will the State Department pursue Jordan and Israel to see if there are new opportunities to negotiate in the Middle East?

MR. KALB: I would imagine that that general heading of "new opportunities" is always one that is under review and under discussion. If you're asking me if I can today pinpoint the latest--

MR. SCHWEID: Bernie, look, every day the PLD doesn't get kicked out of Amman. The PLD has been -- the Fatah has just been told to close its offices. So, something new has happened. The question is: is the State Department pursuing with Jordan or Israel any new opportunities that may or may not exist for negotiations?

MR. KALB: I heard you the first, second and third time as well. What I am saying is that whatever in fact does take place in the Middle East becomes an ingredient of any analysis about how you can move the peace process forward. Undoubtedly, that will be as well. If you want me to say at this particular point whether there has been a sudden spurt of cables back and forth between Amman and Washington, I just don't have that.

MR. SCHWEID: All right. I'm not talking, obviously, about analyses because we all analyze in our own minds. I'm asking about activity. I'm asking, and I'm not necessarily asking about a spurt. I'm asking if there's new activity based on recent developments in the Middle East regarding opportunities or prospects for reviving the dead as a doornail US Mideast peace initiative.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to offer you, Barry, beyond what I have tried to say in response to your questions. Simon.

Q Back to Tabah again. Would an agreement between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah issue require the Secretary's presence in the area for him to sit at the table?

MR. KALB: For the Secretary, that he must be in the area for an agreement to be reached? I don't see why that has to be a stipulation.

Q Would it require his signature?

MR. KALB: Connie.

Q You seem to be--

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MR. KALB: This is an agreement--this is an issue that is under discussion between Israel and Egypt. And the United States has been invited to be there at times. And you have Judge Sofaer there. To your specific question as to whether or not it would be mandatory for the Secretary of State to be present for the initialing or the signing, or to wrap up an agreement, I would say that doesn't have to happen at all. I see no reason for there to be what you're introducing as a possibility or stipulation. Connie.

Q There seem to be a handful of some heavy Justice Department types downstairs. Is something going on regarding the Pollard case? Can you give us any update on it?

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

Q Is Ed Meese seeing the Secretary?

MR. KALB: Is Ed Meese seeing the Secretary? I don't have anything on that, as well.

Q Waldheim was sworn in as president today, and in his inaugural speech, talked about -- said never again to anti-Semitism. Any comment about his taking over as president or the tone of his speech?

MR. KALB: I have not yet read the speech. And as far as his taking over, I have nothing to say about that.

Q On the Jordan move, again --

MR. KALB: On what?

Q On the Jordanian move -- is it welcomed here by the US?

MR. KALB: I have said what I have to say on that, Simone, and I'm afraid that I would recommend you give up on that one.

Q Back on the Tabah issue --

MR. KALB: Back to where?

Q The Tabah issue --

MR. KALB: Tabah.

Q Do you think that the parties are now closer to an agreement?

MR. KALB: Not for me to make a judgment. We would hope so, but I can't make any call on closer or not closer.

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## AMERICA'S SECURITY STAKE IN ISRAEL

### INTRODUCTION

The United States and Israel, longstanding friends bound together by congruent national interests and shared value systems, have been engaging in increasingly close strategic cooperation. And in recent years, Israel's importance in American strategic thinking has been growing. One reason stems from the Iranian revolution, which destroyed one of the "twin pillars" of American security policy in the vital Persian Gulf region and demonstrated the political fragility of "one man, no vote" regional allies. Another reason is the hesitant Arab response to American requests for access rights for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This reduced the perceived costs of U.S.-Israeli cooperation in terms of forgone Arab cooperation. Finally, the ominous Soviet-sponsored military buildup in Syria and the sobering American experience in Lebanon drove home the need for closer Israeli-American military coordination.

Although Washington and Jerusalem have cooperated informally for decades ad hoc, an operational framework for strategic cooperation was constructed only in 1983. Its aim is to counter the common threat posed by the Soviet Union in the Middle East, and it extends to the Arab states only when they toe the Moscow line. Both the U.S. and Israel stress the deterrent value of close cooperation. The U.S. gains a reliable regional partner, which constrains Soviet military planning in the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East. Israel gains the close support of a superpower to offset Syria's Soviet connection, which encourages Damascus to dream of a Greater Syria whose borders would include what now is Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, and parts of Turkey.

Although Israeli-American strategic cooperation falls short of a full-blown formal alliance, Israel is gradually being transformed into

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a strategic anchor on the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Israel's strategic assets include its pivotal geostrategic location (which makes it, among other things, an unsinkable aircraft carrier), its formidable military strength, and its reliable and stable pro-West political system. Israel also has much to offer the U.S. as a source of hard-earned intelligence about the combat capabilities of modern Soviet weapons systems and how to counter them.

Close Israeli-American cooperation enhances the stability of the Middle East by convincing radical Arab states that Israel cannot be dismembered by military means. This improves the prospects for a negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and buttresses U.S. influence in both camps.

Israel is now the largest recipient of U.S. aid, receiving this year \$1.2 billion in economic and \$1.8 billion in military assistance, plus \$750 million in emergency economic assistance. This aid should be viewed not as a handout but as one element in a web of relationships creating a critically important U.S.-Israel strategic partnership. The U.S. serves Israel's interests and Israel serves those of the U.S. Now that the relationship rests on a solid base, each partner should evaluate how the relationship's benefits could be expanded. From the U.S. perspective, this means finding ways for Israel to provide more effective support for U.S. global strategic interests.

#### THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION AND ISRAEL

Ronald Reagan entered the White House as a strong supporter of Israel and a proponent of closer U.S.-Israeli relations. In 1979 he wrote: "Israel's strength derives from the reality that her affinity with the West is not dependent on the survival of an autocratic or capricious ruler. Israel has the democratic will, national cohesion, technological capacity and military fiber to stand forth as America's trusted ally."<sup>1</sup> Secretary of State Alexander Haig shared the President's enthusiasm for Israel and sought to include it in the anti-Soviet "strategic consensus" that he attempted to forge in the Middle East.

During his September 1981 visit to Washington, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin proposed a military pact between the two countries. The Reagan Administration responded with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which both nations signed November 30, 1981. It was designed to meet the threats posed by the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces introduced from outside the region. Although

1. The Washington Post, August 15, 1979.

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the 1981 MOU provided for joint naval and air exercises, a framework for cooperation in military research and development, American use of Israeli medical facilities, and up to \$200 million of American purchases of Israeli military goods and services each year, it short of Israel's expectations. Some Israelis suspected that Americans viewed it as a political gift, perhaps to assuage Israel after the bruising October 1981 congressional battle over the proposed sale to Saudi Arabia of airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft and F-15 enhancement packages. Then when the Begin government extended Israeli law to the occupied Golan Heights without consulting Washington, the Reagan Administration complained that the spirit of the MOU had been undermined. In retaliation, the U.S. suspended the agreement.

The nadir of U.S.-Israeli relations during the Reagan Administration came after the June 1982 Israeli intervention in Lebanon. While Washington accepted the limited goals initially proclaimed for Israel's operation, it could not accept the prolonged siege of West Beirut, which was under the control of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Reagan Administration deployed U.S. Marines first as part of a multinational force (MNF) to separate the combatants and facilitate a PLO withdrawal and then in an attempt to restore order following the September 1982 assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel. To preserve their neutrality in the eyes of the Lebanese, the Marines distanced themselves from the Israelis and avoided any cooperation that would mark them as occupiers rather than peacekeepers.

Despite the arms-length relationship between the Marines and the Israelis, the Marines came under increasing attack by Shiite fundamentalists and the Druze, both backed by Syria. Neither group, however, was motivated primarily by factors related to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Instead, the Shiite fundamentalists were incited by the Iranian Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's brand of Islamic fanaticism, and the Druze were motivated by a desire to improve their position in Lebanon's sectarian struggles by increasing the territory that they controlled.

The U.S. experience in Lebanon was a costly but valuable lesson for Washington. By distancing itself from Israel, the U.S. reduced pressure on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and allowed Damascus to play off the U.S. against Israel. The May 1983 Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement reduced the strains in the U.S.-Israel relationship and exposed Syria as the chief roadblock to the reconstruction of an independent Lebanon. Washington grew increasingly impatient with Syrian duplicity, disenchanted with the failure of

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Saudi Arabia to deliver a promised Syrian withdrawal, and frustrated with the bloody jousting of warring Lebanese factions.<sup>2</sup> Finally the October 23, 1983, bombing of the Marine compound at Beirut airport the catalyst for a change in American policy.

On October 29, the President signed National Security Decision Directive 111, a classified document that calls for closer cooperation with Israel. In November 1983, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir visited Washington to discuss it with Reagan. Though the Reagan-Shamir talks did not yield a formal pact, they produced the Joint Political Military Group (JPMG), a forum for consultation about common threats posed by Moscow and its clients. The JPMG meets twice per year, or at the request of either side, to identify possible areas of cooperation and to monitor the ongoing strategic dialogue between Israeli and American officials. Subcommittees meet periodically to develop a response to military, logistical, and legal issues. Unlike the 1981 Memorandum of Understanding, which was an umbrella agreement made at the top but not taken seriously by mid-level U.S. officials, the JPMG is an institution to build cooperation from the bottom up. It is a nexus connecting the defense establishments of both countries that generates direct contacts between working-level officials familiar with the nuts and bolts issues required for practical cooperation.

Because the JPMG's activities are highly classified, little is known by the public about what it has accomplished or how it operates. The best available information was provided by Reagan at the close of his 1983 talks with Shamir. He said: "This group will give priority attention to the threat to our mutual interests posed by increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East. Among the specific areas to be considered are combined planning, joint exercises, and requirements for repositioning of U.S. equipment in Israel."<sup>3</sup>

#### POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF STRATEGIC COOPERATION

Both Washington and Jerusalem are constrained by foreign policy considerations in setting the scope and nature of strategic cooperation. The U.S. is a global power with global responsibilities. It has many important strategic, political, and economic interests in the Middle East and South Asia. Washington seeks an arrangement that will strengthen the U.S. vis-a-vis the Soviet Union without undermining American influence in anti-Soviet parts of

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2. See James Phillips, "Standing Firm in Lebanon," Heritage Foundation Background No. 302, October 24, 1983.

3. President's statement on the departure of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, November 30, 1983.

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the Moslem world. This means that U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation must be presented clearly as anti-Soviet, not anti-Arab.

For its part, Jerusalem seeks to neutralize the Soviet backing enjoyed by Israel's chief adversary--Syria--without unduly antagonizing Moscow. Israel naturally does not want to be drawn into a Soviet-American crisis unless its own vital interests are at stake. Confronted with the constant threat of Arab attack, it cannot afford to increase the risk of a direct clash with a superpower. The prime threats to Israel's security come from the Arab confrontational states, not from the Soviet Union. Although the Soviets arm and train many Arab armed forces, they rarely have confronted Israel with direct military force.<sup>4</sup>

A formal Israeli-American defense treaty has not been needed because the primary Soviet threat to American security is a secondary threat to Israel's interests and the primary Arab threats to Israeli security are secondary threats to American interests. The Israelis, in any event, are wary of a formal treaty with the U.S. because they fear that it would constrain their freedom of action in blunting regional threats. Bold actions such as the preemptive Israeli airstrikes that assured Israel's victory in the 1967 Six-Day War, the 1982 airstrike on Iraq's nuclear reactor, and the 1982 campaign to oust the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon would have required extensive consultations, if not hard bargaining, with Washington. Given the press leaks plaguing many American bureaucracies, such a necessity would heighten the already great risk involved in such actions, deprive Israel of the advantage of surprise, and narrow its effective options. Some Israelis, moreover, are concerned that an anti-Soviet treaty with Washington could complicate efforts to ease the plight of 400,000 Soviet Jews who have been unable to emigrate.

Both countries thus prefer low-key, low-profile strategic cooperation to a full-fledged defense treaty. Yet strategic cooperation also may create major problems. A common criticism is that close Israeli-American strategic cooperation precludes Arab-American strategic cooperation. This of course overlooks the historical record that Arab states have refrained from close cooperation with Washington even when the U.S. has held Israel at arms length. Inter-Arab rivalries, xenophobia, acute sensitivity to foreign military presences spawned by bitter experiences with Turkish, British, and French empires, and an exaggerated adherence to the shibboleth of nonalignment have diluted Arab willingness to cooperate openly with the U.S. on defense matters. The lesson is that shunning Israel would not earn Washington the close cooperation of Arab

4. See: James Phillips, "As Israel and the Arabs Battle, Moscow Collects the Dividends," Heritage Foundation Backgrounder No. 291, September 20, 1983.

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states. The Arab-Israeli conflict is not the only issue, nor necessarily the most important issue, in determining the closeness of bilateral Arab-American relations.

Paradoxically, Washington's ties to Israel have been an incentive for Arab leaders to improve relations with the U.S. Egypt's late President, Anwar Sadat, launched a rapprochement with the U.S. in part because he believed that Washington's influence with Israel gave it "99 percent of the cards" in any peace process. Jordan's King Hussein also has benefited from Washington's close ties to Israel, particularly in 1970 when, with U.S. and Israeli help, he rebuffed a Syrian-Palestinian challenge to his throne. Arab-American and Israeli-American strategic cooperation are not necessarily mutually exclusive because both are targeted at the Soviet Union and its regional allies. For this reason, Washington is right to seek strategic cooperation with such Arab states as Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Oman, among others.

Another criticism of Israeli-American strategic cooperation is that such cooperation would damage Washington's standing as a mediator between the Arabs and Israel. This danger could be minimized by reaffirmations of U.S. commitment to the 1982 Reagan peace initiative that called for self-government for the West Bank in association with Jordan. To shun cooperation with Israel, moreover, would harm the peace process enormously by encouraging Arab states, which reject negotiations, to cling to the chimera of a military solution in the mistaken belief that Washington might abandon Israel at some point in the future. On the other hand, close cooperation with Israel furthers the peace process by building trust between Israel and the U.S., making it easier for a secure Israel to risk territorial concessions in return for peace.

## THE BENEFITS OF MILITARY COOPERATION

### Medical Cooperation

The JPMG initially addressed the least controversial and complex issues, such as the medical field. The U.S. sought and gained access to Israeli medical facilities in the event of a crisis. This would reduce greatly the time needed to evacuate wounded American servicemen to modern hospitals. In a full-scale U.S.-Soviet clash in the Middle East, for example, estimated U.S. casualties would create a need for 17,000 hospital beds. In June 1984 the U.S. and Israel staged their first joint exercise--a medical evacuation to practice the

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5. Christopher Madison, "Reagan Links Middle East Dispute to Global East-West Struggle," National Journal, January 28, 1984, p. 162.

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transportation of casualties from Sixth Fleet ships to Israeli hospitals. Cooperation in the medical field also includes the pre-positioning of U.S. medical supplies in Israel and exchange visits of American and Israeli doctors.

Military Cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean

Washington has shown interest in Israeli help in possible air and sea battles with Soviet forces in the eastern Mediterranean. The growing strength of the Soviet Navy and declining political reliability of Premier Andreas Papandreu's anti-American regime in Greece has increased the importance of Israeli cooperation in this vital area. Israel, meanwhile, depends on Mediterranean routes for virtually all exports and imports. The Israeli Air Force has had extensive combat experience over the Mediterranean and could play a dominant role in the area south of Turkey and east of Crete.

A U.S. Navy study reportedly has concluded that Israel's Air Force alone could destroy the entire Soviet Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean. By one estimate, Israel could launch 20 times as many air attack sorties as an aircraft carrier air wing or 12 times as many air combat sorties. Even if only 10 percent of the Israeli Air Force were committed to sea control missions, Israel could project more air power than could a U.S. carrier in the eastern Mediterranean. The Sixth Fleet itself rarely deploys more than two carriers at once in the entire Mediterranean.

The small Israeli Navy, meanwhile, is a modern force comprised of fast missile boats that pack considerable punch. Operating under Israeli air cover, the Israeli Navy could challenge Soviet naval forces up to three hundred miles from Israel's coast. To test this, in December 1984, Israel and the United States conducted joint anti-submarine warfare exercises. Given the large Soviet submarine fleet and Israel's limited experience in anti-submarine warfare, this is a promising area for cooperation.

Even if Israel sits out a military conflict with the Soviet Union, Jerusalem could make a major difference in the outcome by permitting U.S. warplanes to use Israeli air bases. This would extend the strategic depth of NATO's southern flank and help counterbalance Soviet access to Syrian and Libyan airbases.

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6. Citation of ABC News Report in Wolf Blitzer, Between Washington and Jerusalem (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), p. 76.

7. W. Seth Carus, Israel and the U.S. Navy, AIPAC Papers on U.S.-Israel Relations, Washington, D.C., 1983, p. 9.

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Israel offers other benefits to the U.S. Navy. For one thing, U.S. Navy fighter bombers can use Israel's bomb range in the Negev desert. For another, the U.S. Navy now makes an average of two port visits per month at the Israeli ports of Haifa, Ashdod, and Eilat. Although warships of the Sixth Fleet did not begin visiting Israel until 1977, Haifa has become an important source of fresh food for the U.S. Navy. Israeli harbors are now favorite ports for American sailors. Indeed, with the recent terrorist attacks on U.S. servicemen in Europe, Israel is one of the few places where uniformed Americans on shore leave do not have to fear terrorist attacks.

Another promising area for cooperation lies in Israeli maintenance of U.S. Navy vessels. Haifa offers dockyard and repair facilities that could be expanded to accommodate many classes of American ships. Aside from the greater flexibility and effective fighting strength that this would give the Sixth Fleet, the use of Israeli repair yards would strengthen American bargaining leverage over Greece. If Papandreou carries out his threats to terminate U.S. access to Greek naval bases in 1988, then Israel, along with Turkey, could replace the Greek bases.

#### Persian Gulf Contingencies

Jerusalem would play more of a role in eastern Mediterranean than in Persian Gulf contingencies. But in the event of a U.S.-Soviet clash in the Persian Gulf area, Israel could provide air cover for U.S. troops being airlifted on the initial leg of their journey, probably to Egypt. Given the lack of long-range American fighter escorts, an Israeli air umbrella would free U.S. tanker planes and fighters that would otherwise be needed to protect defenseless air transports.

Israel also could serve as a depot for pre-positioned U.S. ammunition, fuel, and weapons. By storing such heavy war material 6,000 miles closer to the prospective front, the U.S. could reduce significantly the Herculean logistical task of airlifting combat units to the Gulf theatre. These pre-positioned supplies could be flown to Egypt or some other Arab staging area, to be married to American troops arriving from the United States. While pre-positioned stocks also should be dispersed prudently in friendly Arab states, it would be unwise for Washington to concentrate them in any one Arab state, given the political volatility of many Arab governments and the limited capability of some Arab states to provide security against Soviet air attack and commando operations.

Israel offers other advantages as a pre-positioning site. The Israelis have developed a "dry storage" technique that enables them to store sophisticated weaponry indefinitely in airtight containment vessels without any degradation in performance. Israel's pivotal location also would enable it to provide pre-positioned supplies to a

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swing force assembled for NATO contingencies, one of the many ways that Israel could enhance the strategic depth of NATO's southern flank.

The strongest argument against using Israel as a pre-position site is that Persian Gulf states may not accept assistance facilitated, however indirectly, by Israel. But if the U.S. quietly stores supplies in Israel without publicly admitting it, Persian Gulf governments would not be forced to rule out such assistance in advance. Even if domestic political pressures should force American friends in the Persian Gulf to decline such assistance publicly, there is often a wide discrepancy between what governments do in a crisis and what they say in peacetime. Finally, if Persian Gulf states are adamantly opposed to pre-positioning U.S. supplies in Israel, they always have the option of enlarging the scope of their own strategic cooperation with the U.S. to diminish their dependence on Israeli cooperation in a crisis. Having made American security planning more difficult by denying the U.S. local bases, Arab Gulf states cannot expect to dictate to Washington as to the source of American assistance.

Military Intelligence

The U.S. has been able to study the military lessons of the Arab-Israeli wars to glean information that may improve U.S. security. For two decades, Israel has fielded a modern military force equipped with state-of-the-art weapons to face Arab forces increasingly equipped with sophisticated Soviet weapons. Periodic Arab-Israeli clashes have made the Middle East the prime combat proving ground for Soviet and American military technology. Over time, Israel has gained extensive experience in defeating Soviet weaponry, countering Soviet tactics, improving American weaponry, and devising its own combat doctrines. The U.S. military has profited immensely from Israel's hard-earned combat experience in the past and should work to take full advantage of Israel's military expertise in the future.

Following each of its wars, Israel has made available to the Pentagon invaluable data on the performance capabilities, technical specifications, and electronics components of Soviet weapons encountered on the battlefield. Israel has provided intelligence bonanzas in the form of captured Soviet-made tanks, electronic equipment salvaged from the remains of Soviet-made warplanes, and even an entire Soviet radar station captured during the 1969-1970 war of attrition. Israel also provided the U.S. access to an intact MiG-22 delivered by a defecting Iraqi pilot. In many cases these Soviet-made weapons never before had been subject to detailed Western inspection.

Israel has contributed significantly to the evolution of U.S. military tactics. Following the 1967 war, the Israelis passed on

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information on the Soviet high-altitude SAM-2 anti-aircraft missile, which enabled U.S. pilots to survive missile barrages over North Vietnam.<sup>8</sup> Israel later passed on intelligence on the low-altitude SAM-6 missile after the 1973 war and on other SAM systems after the 1982 war in Lebanon. Israeli experience has led to the decreased use of searchlights on tanks; the increased reliance on thermal sights for nightfighting; the greater use of tanks and armored personnel carriers in mixed formations; improvements in command, control, and communications between air, land, and sea units; the provision of electronic warfare capabilities to reconnaissance units; and improved aerial electronic countermeasures.<sup>9</sup>

In addition to influencing Western tactical doctrines, Israeli-supplied military intelligence has affected the evolution of American military technology. A joint Israeli-American analysis conducted after the 1973 war generated eight volumes of 200 to 300 pages each that affected the development of American weapons systems and eventually the U.S. defense budget.<sup>10</sup> The 1982 war in Lebanon yielded substantial electronic intelligence on Soviet SAM missile systems and information on the vulnerabilities of T-72 tanks that may spark the creation of new military tactics and technologies to defeat these threats.

#### Technical Cooperation

Israel has improved American weapons to increase their combat capabilities, survivability, and endurance. The Israelis have made 114 modifications of U.S. M-48 and M-60 tanks, many of which were adopted later by the U.S. Modifications also have been made to the A-4, F-4, F-15, and F-16 warplanes, M-113A armored personnel carriers, and M-109 self-propelled artillery. In 1975, Israelis discovered defects in U.S.-made armor-piercing ammunition and alerted the Pentagon, leading to changes in U.S. manufacturing procedures.<sup>11</sup>

Israel also has been a source of innovation in developing and applying new military technologies. The Israelis have been pioneers in fielding Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs) to reconnoiter and strike heavily defended targets. The U.S. Navy has purchased the Israeli

8. The New York Times, September 5, 1982.

9. Steven Spiegel, "Israel as a Strategic Asset," Commentary, June 1983, p. 55.

10. The New York Times, March 13, 1983.

11. Steven Spiegel, "The Defense Benefits of the U.S. Relationship with Israel," unpublished paper, 1985, pp. 10-15.

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Mastiff RPV and has initiated a joint program with Israel to develop another RPV.<sup>12</sup> Israeli companies also have contracted to provide components for the SMAW-B-300 rocket launcher for the Marines, heavy duty air filters for U.S. helicopters, and an engineering vehicle for the Army Corps of Engineers.

In May 1986 Israel also became the third U.S. ally to join the research activities for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Israel's expertise in lasers, computer software, and command and control technologies are promising areas for bilateral cooperation in developing strategic defenses.

#### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Washington should integrate Israel discreetly into the global anti-Soviet defense system to strengthen deterrence of the Soviet Union in the strategic area between NATO's southern flank and the Persian Gulf. Joint contingency plans should be drawn up secretly to keep Moscow and its regional allies guessing about the extent to which Israel is willing to commit itself to containing Soviet aggression in a crisis. The eastern Mediterranean region should be the focus of such joint contingency planning because Israel's vital interests and greatest capabilities vis-a-vis the Soviets are centered there.

The U.S. should seek access to Israeli air bases on a contingency basis. The Sixth Fleet should increase its use of Israeli ports and naval repair facilities to augment its flexibility and reduce its dependence on problematic Greek bases. Naval and air exercises should be held regularly to familiarize U.S. and Israeli naval and air forces with each other and enhance teamwork in the event of a crisis.

U.S. medicine, fuel, ammunition, and weapons should be secretly pre-positioned in Israel to facilitate rapid movement to the Persian Gulf or NATO's southern flank if needed. An active Israeli role in Persian Gulf contingencies should be minimized to ease Arab anxieties about Israeli involvement and Israeli anxieties about being drawn into conflicts in areas outside the bounds of its vital interests. On the other hand, active Israeli support of U.S. efforts to help Freedom Fighters in Central America and Africa would be a powerful demonstration to the American public of Israel's status as a special ally.

Military intelligence liaison and technical cooperation should be organized to promote the maximum degree of cross-pollination in the joint assessment and countering of the Soviet military threat.

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12. Aviation Week and Space Technology, January 13, 1986.

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Israeli innovation in military technology should be adopted when practicable, including potential Israeli contributions to the Strategic Defense Initiative. In the Gramm-Rudman era, increased cooperation with Israel offers a cost-effective way to enhance the effectiveness of the American military establishment.

CONCLUSION

Israeli-American strategic cooperation is not a panacea that will blunt all Soviet threats in the Middle East, but without it, the world will be a more dangerous place. Such cooperation deters the aggressive action of Moscow and its regional clients, encourages Arab states to opt for a negotiated settlement rather than military action in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and strengthens NATO's southern flank. Israel has much to offer the U.S. in terms of military intelligence, technical innovation, access to air bases and naval facilities, and a pre-positioning site for fuel, medicine, ammunition, and weapons. Washington should work closely yet discreetly with Israel in order to transcend the zero-sum nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

James A. Phillips  
Senior Policy Analyst



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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שמור/מייד

ביקור בוס.

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3. עלינו לקבל בהקדם רשימה מלאה של הבאים. ומי מהם אשתדף וכל אירוע וארוע.

הודקנא.

שמור/מצפ"א

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News Summary July 7, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Waldheim Deserves Each and Every Snub" The message Amb. Lauder gave for not attending the inaguration of Waldheim is that it may be necessary to live with Waldheim as Austria's president but there's surely no reason to honor him. Shultz deserves a hand as well, for approving Lauder's request to pass up the ceremonies.

Press Reports

Syrians in Lebanon Patrol Moslem Areas

NYT-UPI-Syrian forces patrolled Moslem areas in the capital and dominated a vital highway intersection outside the city.

Kuwait

WSJ-Rosewicz-Kuwait's decision to dissolve its parliament and censor the press may not have an immediate backlash, but it runs the long-term risk of creating political unrest in a country already shaken by terrorism. Kuwaitis, for now, seem to accept the suspension of their democratic system and many agree that the press has gone to far in criticizing the gov't. Kuwait's stock market boomed after the parliament was dissolved. The danger is that pent-up grievances that were openly aired may now be driven underground. Other Arab nations are sure to cite the failure of Kuwait's democratic system as justification for not introducing democratic practices themselves.

Hasidim in Williamsburg

NYT-Goldman-In many ways the rhythm of Jewish life in Williamsburg mirrors life in the ultra-Orthodox sections of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. The secular tensions in Israel have become something of an obsession in Williamsburg, where many of the Hasidim share the belief that the establishment of the Jewish state before the coming of the Messiah was a sinful act. They call recent events against the Orthodox in Israel "The Inquisition" and cite them as proff of the "folly of Zionism." The Satmar in Brooklyn are raising money to help their brethren jailed in Israel.

איוסור: שם השולח: 7.7.86

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק

101/19/10

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### Letters

NYT-Nizar Hamdoon, Amb. of Iraq to the US writes that recent reports by Amnesty International concerning the abduction of civilians, in particular 300 children, by Iraq are completely false. The Iraqi Gov't has asked Amnesty to produce evidence substantiating the charges but has failed to do so. Claims that the Iraqi Gov't is detaining and torturing civilians are without any basis. "Such acts are abhorrent to Iraqis and to our principles of human rights as they are to the US." Civilians who are thought to be spies for Iran are arrested, but Iraq is at war. Iraq has called for cease-fires but Iran refuses. Iraq is "fighting not only for self-preservation but also for stability in the entire region."

WSJ-2 letters, one from the Committee for Accuracy In Middle East Reporting in America, berates William McGurn's column (Terrorism Can Be Defined, June 21) for giving the impression that terrorist groups, depending on what they target, can be acceptable. The objective of PLO extermination of Israel cannot justify the use of extreme tactics. Israel is one of the world's great democracies, and most reasonable observers agree that if the major Arab states that are hostile to Israel recognized her right to exist, the problem of the Palestinians would somehow be resolved.

### Children of Foreign Service Officers

NYT-special-A few years ago, a number of teenagers started a group to help children of Foreign Service employees returning to the US. The Washington, DC based group, Around the World in a Lifetime, now has more than 200 members. Despite the challenges of growing up abroad, the leaders of the group say they plan to raise their own children overseas.

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אל: המשרד

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אל : מצרים, מצפ"א

מצרים - סיוע ארה"ב

מפלטרו המצרים (גנזורי וכו') אמנם הציגו תכניות הבראה שהיו טובות ממה שדובר בעבר, עם זאת לא היו אלה תכניות מטפיקות. הם קיבלו אמנם את 110 מיליון הדולרים, אך משאלותיהם כי כספים יועברו מפרויקטים (כפי שמוקצה הסיוע האזרחי למצרים) למזומנים לא נקבלו בשלב זה, בין השאר כיוון שהכספים קשורים בחוזים לקבלנים אמריקנים, ואין לבטלם. עם זאת משגרת ארה"ב משלחת למצרים, לבדיקת פרויקטים ונסיון לראות במה ניתן לסייע. נושא שערי הריבית הוא במישור ה-FMS, ולא הסיוע האזרחי, וממשיכים לעבוד עליו.

רובינשטיין

Handwritten notes in Hebrew, including names and numbers:

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המסרד, בטחון נ.י.  
 40 MS 146

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קטי"ח. ניו יורק

תוויו 1127 סמ"ד ליוט 7.7.86

Q Bernie, do you have any comment on the deployment of Syrian security forces in Beirut?

MR. KALB: To say that obviously we have seen a report that some Syrian troops have begun to accompany Lebanese Army and internal security forces on patrol in West Beirut. It should be noted that Syrian military observers have been in Beirut for more than a year. And obviously, the United States is following the situation very closely. It's been the consistent position of the United States that security problems in Lebanon can only be addressed in the context of a political settlement achieved through a broad consensus of all Lebanese groups and factions.

Q Copy?

MR. KALB: Let me try to help you on that, if I can.

Q Can I follow this? You say that you have followed the case closely. Do you favor such a deployment of Syrian forces --

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to address that to you.

Q Bernie, it's reported that their number is on the rise, about three thousand. Do you still --

MR. KALB: I have read that story on the -- I guess it was FBIS a little while ago. But I have nothing that could either confirm or unconfirm. In other words, I don't have anything by way of statistics on the Syrian military presence.

Q Bernie --

MR. KALB: Just a second, I got Bernie here.

Q Anything on Judge Sofaer's mediation efforts?

MR. KALB: He's now in Israel, if I can just round out his itinerary on the basis of where he has been rather than any future destinations. Judge Sofaer, now in Israel -- if I have to run back

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by way of reviving the itinerary of the past few days. He arrived in Cairo a week ago on Sunday, that was June 29th. Since then he has gone to Israel, returned to Egypt, and has gone back to Israel at the present time. As far as substance of his talks, don't have anything for you on that. But I think you know that the talks are focused on the Tabah dispute between Egypt and Israel.

Q Anything on the Secretary's trip?

MR. KALB: Don't have anything to say about that.

Q Bernie, a follow-up on the Syrian. Do you think that the Syrian President is endangering the agreement of 1982, when they evacuated from Beirut --

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

Q No?

MR. KALB: Bill?

Q On the general subject of Syria and its role, suspected role in supporting terrorism, a third Hindaue(?) family member is going before a court in Genoa today. This is a Hindaue(?) brother suspected also of being involved--the third one being involved in the London and Berlin bombings. Now, he's told Italian authorities that he works for the Syrians--

MR. KALB: Works for?

Q The Syrians--the Syrian government. Has the US government been informed of this by--

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

Q Uh--

MR. KALB: Bill.

Q The one, the other Hindaue(?), in London, says he was assisted by the Syrian Embassy there, and given the bomb by the Syrians. Anything on that?

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not. Hold it, let's stay with Bill for another minute.

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Q Is, and the one in Berlin also claims he was helped by the Syrians. Anything on that?

MR. KALB: I do not.

Q Uh--is Syrian still being helpful.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that whole subject right now.

Q Okay.

Q How does the presence of the Syrian troops in Beirut fit with the US calls for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Beirut to their (inaudible)--

MR. KALB: I think in that connection, US policy is clear and has been stated on more than one occasion, that the US has consistently--excuse me--that the US has consistently supported the withdrawal of all foreign forces and and independent, unified, sovereign Lebanon with political reform achieved through constitutional processes.

Q Do you still support the leadership of Lebanon by President Gemayel as the President?

MR. KALB: Yes. Yes, still recognize him.

Q (Inaudible)--was a party to the evacuation of the Palestinians and the Syrians from Beirut. Could you possibly take the question and find out whether they are in violation of that agreement?

MR. KALB: I don't know whether that has been taken or not taken in the past. Let me take a look at that without any assurances of providing an answer.

Q Can you go back again to Beirut for a second?

MR. KALB: Back to?

Q To the Beirut situation?

MR. KALB: Yep.

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Q Was the US informed in advance, or was aware of the Syrian deployment, latest deployment, in Beirut?

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

Q Can you look into it?

MR. KALB: Nope, I can't.

Q Bernie, do you have any comment on the Washington Times story about the Heritage Foundation report about the need to strengthen the alliance between Israel and the United States (inaudible)?

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not.

Q Bernie, do you have any comment on the recent bombing in Kuwait and the abolishment (?) of the Kuwaiti parliament?

MR. KALB: No.

Q Does the State Department have a position on renegotiating Egypt's debt or increasing aid to Egypt?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. I could take a look at that, but I simply am not prepared for that one.

Q Bernie, do you have any comment on U.S.-Egyptian relations at the present time, especially your support and backing of President Hosni Mubarak?

MR. KALB: What prompts that?

Q Prompts that? A story in the Washington Times this morning, that they are expecting a coup d'etat in Egypt next month. And a take-over by Abu Gazzan(?).

MR. KALB: You want to hold that question for a month?

Q No, I'm asking -- this is serious. Because --

MR. KALB: Well I'm serious, too --

Q The Christian Times Monitor had a series of articles, four articles about the Egyptian economy and the crisis in Egypt. And this is why I am asking the question, too.

MR. KALB: Well I think it is no

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secret to you that US-Egyptian relations are very good, and that both countries seek to strengthen them.

Insofar as the rest of your question is concerned, you might try me in a month.

Q Bernie, it's almost a week now since the conclusion of business with Libya. Are any arrangements still going on for sale of US property in Libya?

MR. KALB: I'm out of touch with that, Jim. Let me take a look and see what could be forthcoming. Let me--

BRIEFING ON SECURITY AT US FOREIGN EMBASSIES  
BY ROBERT LAMB

Q Bob, since you're on the issue of the embassies, what will happen if you could refocus the attention on the plan to build a new embassy in Tel Aviv after the Senate restricted your dispensing of funds unless you will build the embassy in Jerusalem, five miles from the Knesset, the parliament? What are you going to do about the plan there?

MR. LAMB: We very much need an embassy in Tel Aviv. We're worried about the safety of the people in the embassy. And I think that's -- we're talking to the Congress right now about the kind of language that's in the bill. But we very much need that embassy in Tel Aviv.

*Handwritten signature*



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# ZAKHEIM TAKES ON THE ISRAELIS OVER THE LAVI

**Defense Week:** There have been a lot of press reports lately about the disagreement between Israel and the U.S. on the potential costs of the Lavi program. Could you outline the general areas of disagreement and what the next step is?

**Zakheim:** As you know, we did a major study and briefed it to the Israelis. The study drew upon in excess of 25 experts from this [Defense] department, the State Department, the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget. It was very carefully reviewed I might add. We made estimates regarding the costs in the most critical area, which is procurement unit cost. It came out roughly 50 percent higher per unit [than the Israeli estimates]. Now the disagreement is that obviously our estimates are not shared by the Israelis. They continue to believe that their estimates are accurate. It's their right and privilege to do so. We feel very confident in ours. That is the source of the disagreement.

**DW:** The dispute over the plane's cost has continued for the last six months. Is the U.S. frustrated over what some would see as Israeli intransigence in resolving the dispute?

**Zakheim:** No, I think they've been very cooperative. I think one of the great myths about all of this is that somehow there's been a lack of cooperation. The report that we produced would not have been possible without Israeli material in it. One of the reasons it's classified is because Israel has material in it. The cooperation has been good. We've indicated that in a variety of forms. There's been a lot of

interaction, a lot of discussions. Staffs have felt that they've gotten many answers to their questions. Not all, but then that's partly because of different ways of doing business. There are just some things they do differently. They don't cost the way we do, they don't analyze the way we do and therefore some of the categories

that we would consider to be sort of natural categories in cost estimation just don't appear in their work sheets. That's not a function of intransigence; it's a function of different systems.

**DW:** Can you say what cost estimating functions you do differently from the Israelis?

**Zakheim:** That gets into the level of detail that I'd rather not discuss.

**DW:** Can you attach any dollar figures to the amount of the disagreement?

**Zakheim:** No. The Israelis have requested that we not release any numbers and we have not done so. A lot of numbers have floated around and those that have tend to address the flyaway costs which are irrelevant to this discussion. Flyaway costs do not reflect the annualized cost of an aircraft or a unit. Thus, for an aircraft to fly, it needs initial spares and ground support equipment. When you're preparing a budget or any expenditure plan you've got to focus on procurement costs. So, to a very great extent even the numbers that have been released, were they accurate—and I will not comment on their accuracy in light of our commitment to Israel—even if they were accurate they'd be irrelevant.

**DW:** Given the disagreement in these costs, can you say how much money in the future the program could cost the U.S.?

Dov Zakheim, deputy under secretary of defense for planning and resources, is smack in the middle of the dispute between Israel and the United States over how much Israel's controversial Lavi fighter aircraft will cost.

A team of U.S. experts headed by Zakheim has charged Israel with seriously underestimating the costs of the fighter program. The Israelis vigorously dispute the allegation. The Lavi is the single largest weapon program in Israel and is being funded by U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credits. The program, expected to supply the Israeli Air Force with 300 planes, will consume billions in U.S. FMS credits by the 1990s.

In a recent interview with *Defense Week's* James A. Russell, Zakheim discussed the Lavi program and other aspects of the U.S.-Israeli security relationship.

**Zakheim:** We're talking about very, very large amounts of money and I think it's not unreasonable to assume at some point in the life of this program it will be absorbing in the region of a billion dollars a year of whatever foreign military assistance is available. I don't want to say what year that starts and I don't want to tell you whether it's \$1.2 billion or like that. But it's in the region of a billion a year.

**DW:** What's the next step in the dispute? How are the two countries going to work out their differences?

**Zakheim:** Well, we really need to understand what their cost cap

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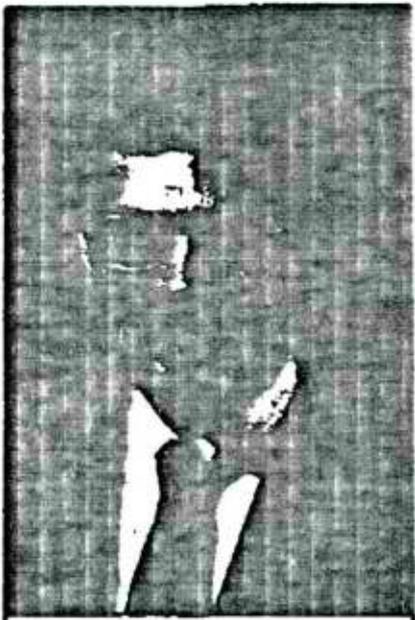
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means. We're still missing some of the critical details of that. Of course ultimately the next step is that, in time for the fiscal 1988 budget, we have a clear understanding of their military assistance requirements and put together an assistance program for that. So inevitably we've got to face up to the issue of trade-offs in the upcoming budget.... They will do well to receive \$1.8 billion (in future years). In the current environment, more than that is out of the question. We've already seen last year when the administration's request got cut and they [the Israelis] had to write out a check for \$77 million. So as I say, the most they can hope for is \$1.8 billion and therefore in light of that and in light of what we believe to be the possible trade-offs that will be necessary, there will be difficult choices. They're difficult choices now, they're very difficult choices frankly through the rest of the century because it's a long term program....

DW: Will the Lavi program, in addition to the naval programs, require a change in the wording of the law that states how much in offshore procurement money Israel is allowed to spend in Israel?

Zakheim: Not necessarily. The law right now is exceedingly flexible and allows them to spend the money on Lavi or on other things. The amount of money is a very generous one right now. So I don't see any need [to change the law] in terms of the amounts. But that's something I just can't discuss because we can't anticipate what the amounts are from year to year.

In terms of the principle of limitations on the Lavi—that was already changed. But again, its for them to choose. They can choose to go with Lavi and assign all the money to the Lavi and that's their privilege. It's not that we're telling them to do, or not to do. We're just telling them they have to face up to some very tough choices which frankly aren't all that different from the kinds of choices that we, in our defense budget,



Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Dov Zakheim

face up to every single year. And we've made some very wrenching choices.

DW: How much U.S. money are the Israelis spending per year on the Lavi?

Zakheim: Well, they've already spent more than a billion of our dollars. How much they're spending every year is the crux of this disagreement. In our view, if they consume literally multiple hundreds of millions of dollars, reaching more or less the billion dollar level... If there is some kind of cap, then the question is how viable is the cap? And frankly at what number it is pegged, we don't really have that anyway. Even if one has that number, how does that square with our estimates of what the program will cost? And what happens if the cap is exceeded? Do they stretch the program out, which will drive up the individual unit costs even higher? Or do they cut back on other programs in order to affect what the cap is they set for themselves? We have no way of assessing any of that right now.

DW: Has the U.S. stopped giving Israel subcontract award monies for the Lavi program?

Zakheim: No, we released contracts two weeks ago. We announced we were releasing credit for a contract and now we're doing the paperwork to implement that.

DW: You say the Lavi could cause some of the trade-offs in some of the other arms programs...

Zakheim: Will cause them trade-offs.

DW: Could you outline some of those other programs?

Zakheim: Well, they're continuing to buy F-16s. We know they're interested in modernizing their naval forces. We know that they have an improvement program going on for their land forces. Of course, they have to maintain readiness in all of their forces. They maintain an army and an air force and a navy and have the sorts of programs that any modern military does. They've got readiness, modernization, sustainability and force structure programs and something is going to have to give in those categories and amongst those three services.

DW: What do they want to do in their naval programs?

Zakheim: Well, they clearly would like to modernize their surface fleet and submarine fleet. Neither of those are going to be inexpensive programs. We're looking at these right now. We're trying to be as helpful to them as we can be.

DW: Congress has become interested in the Lavi and the General Accounting Office is planning a trip to Israel to look into the program. Will you be working with the GAO and congressmen seeking more information about the program?







7 ביולי, 1986  
ל' בסיון, תשמ"ו

אל: מנהל מצפ"א  
מאת: קצין הקישור לקונגרס

הנדון: בחירות '86 - הסנט

א. כללי

1) בעוד תוצאות הבחירות הכלליות בנובמבר ש.ז. לבית הנבחרים חזויות באופן כללי מראש (הדמוקרטים ישמרו על יתרוןם בלא שינויים מספריים מהותיים), גורל הסנט תלוי בכף המאזניים. כעת הרפובליקאים, עם 53 מקומות, הם מפלגת הרוב (מול 47 דמוקרטים), אבל רוב קטן זה (6 קולות) אינו מובטח בבחירות, ובסך הכל על הדמוקרטים לזכות ב-4 קולות ("נטו") בנובמבר בכדי להפוך את הקערה על פיה ולהיות שוב לבעלי הרוב (כפי שהיו עד 1980). תוצאה כזו, תהיה לה השלכות פוליטיות מרחיקות לכת בין השאר, העמדת הנשיא בפני קונגרס דמוקרטי על שני בתיו, ובפני הכבדה על תפקוד הממשל הרפובליקאי.

2) בעקרון, נצחון דמוקרטי בהישג יד, אך איש שקול ונזהר לא יהמר על תוצאות בשלב זה.

ב. תחזית

1) השנה התקיימה בחירות לסנט ב-34 מדינות. מתוך הסנטורים המייצגים מדינות אלה כיום, 27 מתמודדים מחדש, ו-7 פורשים. (ליתר דיוק, עקב התאבדות הסנטור ג'ון איסט מקרולינה הצפונית בסוף יוני ומינויו הזמני של ג'ים ברוייהיל, "רצים" מחדש 28 ופורשים 6).

2) תיאורטית, בקונסטלציה זו לדמוקרטים היתרון. מתוך 28 הסנטורים המתמודדים מחדש, 19 הם רפובליקאים, ואילו 9 בלבד הם דמוקרטים - הווה אומר, הרפובליקאים חשופים פי שניים לתחרות. יתר על כן: ב-1980 13 מתוך 34 המרוצים הוכרעו ברוב זעום של 4 אחוזים או פחות, ושוב הרפובליקאים הם הפגיעים ביותר מכיוון ב-10 מתוך 13 המושבים האלה "בשוליים" נפלו לידיהם.

3) ובכל זאת, עולה מהמשאלים למיניהם עד סוף החודש שעבר, כי הקשה לצפות מהיכן "יירוויחו" הדמוקרטים את הקולות הדרושים להם ע"מ להשיג את הסנט, אם בכלל. נראה שסיכוייהם הטובים הם בפלורידה (המושל בוב גרייהם מול הסנטורית פאולה הוקינס); באיידהו (המושל אוואנס מול הסנטור סימס); במרלינד (המורשה ברברה מיקולסקי עו המורשה מייק ברנס מול לינדה שאבז הרפובליקאית, בעקבות פרישת הסנטור מחיזאס); בנבדה (המורשה הארי ריד מול ג'ים סנטיני



הרפובליקאי, בעקבות פרישת הסנטור לקסאלט); ודקוטה הדרומית (המורשה טום דשלה מול הסנטור ג'ים עבדנור). היה ויזכו במירוצים אלה ואפילו אם יפסידו בקליפורניה (הסנטור קרנסטון, ידידנו, מול המורשה אד זשאו), הרי הדמוקרטים "יקחו" את הסנט.

4) יש לצפות להפתעות ולתהפוכות נוספות, אך לכאורה המגמה הכללית מותנית מראש לטובת הדמוקרטים. למשל, לא מן הנמנע שינצחו בכמה מחמש המדינות האלה: אלבאמה, ג'ורג'יה, קרולינה הצפונית, פנסילוניה, ואף בוויסקונסין, תוך הבסת הסנטורים הרפובליקאים ירמיה דנטון, מק מטינגלי, ג'ים ברוהיל (במקום איסט), ארלן ספקטר (יהודי) ובוב קסטן (ידידנו הגדול שנידון בפברואר בעוון נהיגה בהיותו שיכור). מהצד השני של המתרס, אין להוציע מכלל אפשרות שהרפובליקאים יטלו מדינה אחת או שתיים מידי הדמוקרטים - בנוסף לקליפורניה, אולי גם קולורדו (מדינתו של הסנטור גארי הארט שב-1980 זכה ביתרון של אחוז אחד בלבד), ואף לואיזיאנה (למרות הרוב הגדול של 19 אחוזים שאגר הסנטור הפורש, ראסל לונג ב-1980).

5) ואזי, אם מסתמן מאזן כללי כל כך לטובת הדמוקרטים, מדוע קיימים ספקות רציניים לגבי סיכוייהם? התשובה אינה פשוטה, אך עיקרה היא שלנוכח נסיון העבר, סביר להעריך שכחמישית (כ-20 אחוזים) מכלל הבוחרים נשארים "בלתי מחוייבים" (או "בלתי מוחלטים") עד השבועיים האחרונים לפני מועד הבחירות (יש ביניהם כמה שמחליטים בדרך לקלפי), ולרשות הרפובליקאים שני נכסים משמעותיים, שלדמוקרטים אין, לשם שימוש וניצול מירבי בשבועיים הקריטיים האלה: כספים רבים לצרכי תעמולה פוליטית, ומעל לכל, הנשיא ריגאן שקרוב לוודאי יפעיל את הכריזמה שלו בכל אחת ממדינות המפתח (פלורידה, איידהו, מרילנד, נבדה, קליפורניה, ודקוטה הדרומית), וכן בזכות כל סנטור רפובליקאי אחר שנקלע לצרה אלקטוראלית. להערכת משקיפים פוליטיים כאן שני הנכסים האלה יש בהם כדי להטות את הכף לטובת הרפובליקאים ולהבטיח שהסנט יישאר בידיהם.

### ג. על היוצאים

1) הסנטורים הפורשים הם 6: גולדווטר, מתיאס ולקסאלט הרפובליקאים; והארט, לונג ואיגלטון הדמוקרטים. לקבוצה זו יש להוסיף הסנטור איסט שכאמור איבד עצמו לדעת בסוף החודש שעבר. בקרב השבעה אפשר להצביע על שלושה ידידים (לקסאלט, הארט ואיגלטון), ועל ארבעה שאינם נמנים על אוהדינו הגדולים (גולדווטר, מתיאס, לונג ואיסט). לפי התחזיות כעת, נראה שבקרב המחליפים לסנטורים הפורשים האלה יימצאו 5 ידידים (המורשה ג'ון מק-קיי, במקום גולדווטר; המורשה ברברה מיקולסקי, המורשה מייק ברנס או המושל הארי הויז הדמוקרטים או, לחילופין, לינדה שאבז הרפובליקאית במקום מתיאס; הארי ריד הדמוקרטי או ג'ים סנטיני הרפובליקאי במקום לקסאלט, טים ווירט' הדמוקרטי או קן קריימר הרפובליקאי (יהודי) במקום הארט; והמושל-לשעבר קיט בונד או מיימ המושל הארייט וודס, שניהם דמוקרטים, במקום איגלטון). ובכך נרשום "ירווח



נקי" של שני סנטורים יידישתיים נוספים, לפחות, בסנט הבא.

(2) מטבע הדברים הסנטורים הפורשים מפנים מקומות בוועדות השונות, ובאשר לשלוש הוועדות המרכזיות מבחינתנו מצטיירת התמונה הבאה:

א. מוועדת החוץ: יוצאים שניים (מתיאס ואיגלטון).

ב. מוועדת השירותים המזויינים: עוזבים שלושה: גולדוטר, איסט והארט.

ג. בוועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות: אין שינויים.

(3) כמובן, תמורות אלה והתפתחויות נוספות יביאו לשינויים בהרכב הוועדות אחרי הבחירות, אך מוקדם מדי לחזותם, בייחוד כל עוד מפלגת הרוב בסנט טרם תיוודע. לאפשרויות שונות, ראו נא מכתבי בנושא "כסאות מוסיקליים בסנט" מחודש יוני, ומכתב הרצל מה-27 ביוני.

#### ד. מערכות מפתח

(1) כבר הזכרנו המירוצים בפלורידה, איידהו, מרילנד, גבדה, דקוטה הדרומית וקליפורניה.

(2) כ"כ יש לחזור ולציין אלבאמה, קולורדו, ג'ורג'יה, לואיזיאנה, קרולינה הצפונית, אורגון (כעת בידי הסנטור בוב פקווד, הידידותי, שהתקשה וכמעט נכשל בבחירות המוקדמות למועמדות מפלגתו), פנסילוניה, וושינגטון ו-וויסקונסין.

(3) הבוחרים ב-15 המדינות האלה, יש ביכולתם לשנות את פני הסנט. כפי שעולה הניתוח דלעיל, התוצאות אינן וודאיות - נהפוך הוא. עם זאת, תהא התוצאה מה שתהא, לא נראה שיש לנו לחשוש מסנט פחות ידידותי מהנוכחי. היות והדרך לקיום הבחירות עדיין ארוכה, נמשיך לעקוב ועוד נדווח.

בברכה

יוסף למדן

העתק: לשכות השר, מנכ"ל, מ/מנכ"ל, ראש ממ"ד. בינ"ל ו.

לשכת רה"מ

השגריר, הציר, מתני, הרצל, ציר הסברה - כאן

הקונכ"לים.

נ.ב. הודות לבן שלי והמחשב שלו, רציב טבלה מסכמת של כל 34 המירוצים לסנט. המידע אינו מושלם לגבי מספר המתחרים לסנטורים שנצחונם כמעט וודאי.

Senate Races 1986

Key to Columns

ST = State

Incumbent

R/D = Republican or Democrat

% = Percentage margin of victory in 1980

L = Leaving (= retiring from senate)

FR = Foreign Relations Committee

AP = Appropriations Committee

FO = Foreign Operations Subcommittee

AS = Armed Services Committee

P/C = Pro or Con (=for or against) Israel

JYASO = Expected to win (W) or lose (L) as of June, July, August, September, October

Challenger

R/D = Republican or Democrat

P/C = Pro or Con (=for or against) Israel

-+ = Change for worse (-) or better (+) or no change (=) from Israel's point of view

Senate Races 1986

File: Senate

Page 1

Report: Complete

ST	Incumbent	R/D	%	L	FR	AP	FD	AS	P/C	JYASO	Challenger	R/D	P/C	--+
AL	Denton	R	3					*	C	W	R. Shelby	D	P	+
AK	Murkowski	R	8		*				P	W	G. Olds	D		
AZ	Goldwater	R	1	*				*	C	-	J. McCain	R	P	+
AR	Bumpers	D	18			*			*	W	A. Hutchinson	R		
CA	Cranston	D	20		*				P	L	E. Zschau	R	C	-
CT	Dodd	<b>D</b>	13		*				P	W	R. Eddy			
CO	Hart	D	1	*				*	P	-	T. Wirth	D	P	=
FL	Hawkins	R	4						P	L	B. Graham	D	P	=
GA	Mattingly	R	2			*			P	W	H. Jordan	D	C	-
HI	Inouye	D	60			*	*		P	W				
ID	Symms	R	1						-	L	J. Evans	D	P	+
IL	Dixon	D	14					*	P	W	J. Koehler			
IN	Quayle	R	8					*	P	W	J. Long			
IA	Grassley	R	7						P	W	J. Roehrick			
KS	Dole	R	28						-	W				
KY	Ford	D	30						P	W				

ST	Incumbent	R/D	%	L	FR	AP	FO	AS	P/C	JYASO	Challenger	R/D	P/C	--=
LA	Long	D	19	*						-	J. Breau*	D	P	+
MD	Matthias	R	32	*	*				C	-	B. Mikulski(?)	D	P	+
MO	Eagleton	D	4	*					P	-	C. Bond	D	P	=
NV	Laxalt	R	22	*		*			(P)	-	H. Reid	D	P	+
NH	Rudman	R	4			*	*		P	W	E. Peabody	R		
NY	D'Amato	R	1			*	*		P	W				
NC	East	R	1	*				*	C	-	J. Broyhill	R	C	=
ND	Andrews	R	41			*			P	W	K. Conrad			
OH	Glenn	D	41					*	P	W	T. Kindness			
OK	Nickles	R	9						-	W	J. Jones	D	P	+
OR	Packwood	R	8						P	W	J. Weaver	D		
PA	Specter	R	2			*	*		P	W	B. Edgar	D	P	=
SC	Hollings	D	40			*			P	W	H. McMaster			
SD	Abdnor	R	19						C	L	T. Daschle	D	P	+
UT	Garn	R	48			*			C	W				
VT	Leahy	D	1			*	*		P	W	R. Snelling			
WA	Gorton	R	8						P	W	B. Adams			
WI	Kasten	R	2			*	*		P	W	E. Garvey			

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר בלמ"ס

מס' 1105, נד: 173, מ: המשדר  
מס' 1600, מ: 20, ב: 1, מ: 660786, זח: 1600

14764, 19902, 19902

מסמכים יידי

מס' 1

בית המשפט בירושלים אישר היום את ההסכם שבין אל טל למכונאים  
במזל שהיה.

הוא מסודר לקן יאנג.

דני בכור 194033.

1/1

מס' שהם מנסה, ממנסל, דרורי, בלכליחא, סייבל, משפמ,  
סדהתחבורה, מנסליתחבורה, דהמ  
מס' מוביר הממשלה



1

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: ש.ל.

דחופות: ה.ד.

תאריך וזמן דישום: 0318  
מס. מברק: 119

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר

אל: השגריר, וושינגטון

מאת: יועץ מדיני לראה"מ

רצ"ב ברכת ראה"מ לנשיא ארה"ב לרגל **הרביעי ביולי**. אנה העבר לתעודתו בהקדם האפשרי. המקור הועבר אל שגריר ארה"ב בארצ.

נמרוד נוביק

שֵׁלֵחַ 2 רֶהַל 1-1-1 מִנְס 3 מִנְס 1 מִנְס 2 מִנְס 1 סֶקֶס

~~י. (סריא)~~

השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור סנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_

(לציון תאריך וזמן היגוי הקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) \_\_\_\_\_

לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד

התפוצה:

הנושא:

119:25  
2/2

ראש הממשלה  
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

July 2, 1

119

Dear Mr. President,

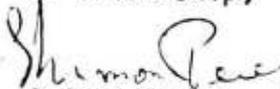
The second unveiling of the Statue of Liberty -- a shrine to the glorification of humanity's highest moral values and the world's most revered gate to Democracy -- serves as a symbol of one of the most promising features of our time: America's moral leadership has remained untarnished in 210 years. It is as vital and vibrant today as it has ever been. Its shining torch lights the darkness for those deprived of basic rights and sets the course for the more fortunate.

The U.S., historically a pace and precedent setter, has recently marked the course for courageous action against those who are set on undermining Democracy by abusing the freedom it offers.

The people of Israel are proud of the unique friendship that has characterized U.S.-Israeli relations. Under your leadership, Mr. President, this friendship has reached unprecedented depth of intimacy and unknown heights of mutual respect.

In the name of the people and Government of Israel, please accept our most sincere and best wishes for a joyous 4th. of July.

In friendship,

  
Shimon Peres

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington DC  
U S A

# ידיעות לעתונות

ץץץ

01# (לע"מ יש"ח) הגיית רוה"מ לנשיא ארה"ב

(במסר ע"י יועץ רוה"מ לעניני תקשורת)

ירושלים, כ"ט תמוז תשמ"ו, 6 ביולי 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 6)

להלן תוכן הטקסט אשר נשלח ב-2.7.86 ע"י רוה"מ, מר שמעון פרס, לנשיא ארה"ב.

אדוני הנשיא הנכבד,

הטות ולוט השניה לפסל החירות, היכל תהלת ערכי המוסר העליונים ביותר של האומה והשער הנעלה ביותר בעולם לדמוקרטיה, משמש סמל לאחד המובטחים המסוימים ביותר של זמננו.

המנהיגות המודרנית של ארה"ב ממשיכה להזקיקם ללא רבב במשך 210 שנים. היא בעלת היוניות ומרץ כיום, כפי שהיתה מעולם. לפידה ודורה מקיר ימי השכת אלה המשוללים זכויות בסיסיות, ומנתבת את מחולמם של המאזינים יותר.

ארה"ב אשר, באופן מסורתי, קובעת את הקצב ומשמשת חלוצה, נתבה את המורן ליעילות אמיצה נגד אלה אשר נחושים לחתור תחת הדמוקרטיה כדי ליצול לרעה של החופש שהיא מציעה.

מורנו ישראל באים בידידות הייחודית המאפיינת את יחסי ישראל - אמריקה. תחת הכתכתך, אדוני הנשיא, זו הגיע למעמקים של קרבה חסרי יקרות ופסגות לא ידועות של כבוד הדדי.

השם הזהיר ישראל וממשלתה, אנא קבל את איחולנו הכנים ביותר לחג המולד שמח.

בידידות,

שמעון פרס

לע"מ יש"ח (יש"ח) 01#

שמ 16.20

תחנת

08

# Press bulletin

Jerusalem, 6 July 1986

#21 Peres 4th of July Message to Reagan

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(Communicated by the Prime Minister's Media Adviser)

The following is the text of a cable sent on 2 July by Prime Minister Shimon Peres to President Ronald Reagan:

Dear Mr. President,

The second unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, a shrine to the glorification of humanity's highest moral values and the world's most revered gate to democracy, serves as a symbol of one of the most promising features of our time.

America's moral leadership has remained untarnished in 210 years. It is as vital and vibrant today as it has ever been. Its shining torch lights the darkness for those deprived of basic rights, and sets the course for the more fortunate.

The U.S., historically a pace- and precedent-setter, has recently marked the course for courageous action against those who are set on undermining democracy by abusing the freedom it offers.

The people of Israel are proud of the unique friendship that has characterized U.S.-Israeli relations. Under your leadership, Mr. President, this friendship has reached unprecedented depths of intimacy and and unknown heights of mutual respect.

In the name of the people and government of Israel, please accept our most sincere and best wishes for a joyous Fourth of July.

In friendship,  
Shimon Peres

--/ab  
#0

1230 hours

טוֹרַד הַחוּץ - מַחֲלֶקֶת הַקֶּשֶׁר

טוֹפֵס מְבֻרָק צִפּוּן

אל: הקונסול הכללי  
ניו-יורק

דפים 3 מתוך 1 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: שמר

דחיפות: דחוף

תאריך וזמן רישום: 18/5

מס. מברק: 915

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר

אל: משה יגר

נביר לך תודה אם תעביר את ברכת ראה"מ ליעדה.

בועז אפלבוים  
רל"ש ראש-חממשלה

ר ה"ג 3  
ג א"ט 1  
ג צ"א 1

השולח: לשכת ראה"מ אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל:

(לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

27.5.86

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

2  
3

915

5

Jerusalem July 4, 1986

Ref.: 1-GR-562-1

GREETINGS FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, SHIMON PERES,  
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

Dear Friends,

On the occasion of the 210th Independence Day of the United States of America — I am pleased to convey to you, from Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, our greetings and best wishes.

In all the world, there are no two nations, like ours, so similar and kindred in spirit — despite differences in size, in history, and in character. There are no two states, like ours, which are such staunch partners in our moral creed, in our desire for world peace, and in our concern for the rights and welfare of the individual human being created in the image of God.

It was Thomas Jefferson, that revered son of the United States of America, who raised aloft the democratic torch of man's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. "These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety." (First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801)

Thus, fervently, did your third President express his beliefs — kindling the fire of his torch with sparks from the Bible, in the spirit of the ancient Jewish ethical prophets: ". . . I am the Lord who exercises lovingkindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth: for in these things I delight. . . ." (Jeremich 9:24)

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You — Americans, the disciples of the author of the Declaration of Independence; and we — the people of the Book — are charged to continue to maintain this constructive partnership: for the sake of the peoples of the United States and Israel; for the sake of the peoples of the Middle East; and for the sake of mankind.

On June 30, 1922, both houses of Congress adopted a resolution, signed by President Warren Harding on September 21 of that same year -- "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

President Ronald Reagan, the members of his Cabinet, and both houses of Congress, today continue to consistently support us in our struggle to achieve a life of security and peace. The human warmth which pulses within you, the sense of responsibility which guides you, and your sound ability to dismiss what is of secondary importance in international policy in favor of the essence, in favor of true values and faith — these continue to uphold us in our economic development, our political efforts, and our hopes for the future.

Please accept, then, on this your holiday, our thanks and our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
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		מאת : עהנוח, ניו יורק

News Summary July 4-6, 1986

Columns

NYT-Elie Wiesel "What It Means to Be Stateless" Wiesel writes about his feelings of statelessness when they took away his citizenship papers in Hungary in 1944. He wondered how a people could disown its own citizens just because they were Jewish. When Wiesel became a citizen of the US he says he felt vindicated and proud. He is grateful to the American people and its traditions.

Press Reports

Pollard-Shin Beth Affairs

NYT-Freidman 7/6 Both the Pollard and the Shin Beth affairs reflect some very basic Israeli attitudes towards decision making, the conflict between maintaining security and the law and how the establishment takes care of its own. Both cases began under Shamir's watch and they were exposed after Peres took over. Critics charge that Peres did not deal decisively with either affair when it arose and as a result they festered and became more complicated. Another similarity is how the men responsible for the scandals were punished. Eitan was made chairman of Israel's largest state-owned concerns, Shalom was given a presidential pardon. The excuse was that both men had served the state-security for so long that they could hardly be punished. The manner in which these men were treated also reflected the fact that Israel is in many ways still a very informal, young frontier democracy where there is a tendency to cut corners in the rush to get things done. The expression "al tigad, yehiyeh beseder" has tended to become an all-purpose justification for bending all types of rules. Officials say this has encouraged sloppiness and accumulations of power without checks and balances.

Shamir Speaks Out

NYT-Freidman 7/5 Shamir has begun to publicly deny accusations by officials of Shin Beth that he was involved in the Shin Beth scandal. But sources close to Shalom were quoted by an Israeli newspaper as saying that Shamir was lying. Shamir said that Begin had given orders that the Shin Beth not "torture terrorists" who fell into Israeli hands, and added "I continued his instructions." He said he only knew about the Shin Beth affair after Peres told him. This explanation is at odds with

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שם השולח: 5747 פד

תאריך: 6.7.86

מחור:

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his previous declarations. Two weeks ago he said "I knew what a Prime Minister had to know." His remarks now suggest he did not know anything when the affair was happening under his gov't. (see NYT 7/3 Reuters)

#### Pollard Met Sella Through NY Investor

NYT-Engelberg 7/4 Steven E. Stern, an officer at a NY investment concern introduced convicted spy Jonathan Pollard to the man who became his first Israeli contact, according to sources familiar with the case. Stern's lawyer said that his client had no idea that the contact would lead to espionage. Gov't sources said the continuing investigation was not focusing on Stern. Stern has appeared before a grand jury as a designated "witness." (cabled)

#### Israel Tries Army Officer As Syrian Spy

NYP-Dan 7/4-An Israeli Army intelligence officer with the rank of major has been secretly arrested and tried for spying for the Syrian gov't. This latest spy scandal came as tensions with Syria were mounting swiftly. It also led to new fears that Syria had stolen top intelligence data it could use in planning an invasion to retake the Golan Heights. The officer was said to have extensive contacts with Israel's left-wing community. Israeli intelligence believes the Syrians are planning a surprise attack to take advantage of the political turmoil in Jerusalem.

#### Egypt's Economy

NYT-Kifner 7/6 Living is not easy for people in filthy, crowded Cairo. Egypt's \$35 billion foreign debt is one of the world's highest. The US announced it is releasing \$110 million in cash to the Cairo Gov't and Egyptian officials just returned from talks with the IMF, World Bank and the State Dept. The population is a demographic time bomb. Egypt is probably one of the Arab states worst hit by the falling oil prices. Workers abroad sending money back home was the mainstay of the economy. US aide to Egypt is partly a payoff for Egypt's separate peace with Israel. Under this backdrop, Mubarak is struggling to establish a modern democracy, over the opposition of increasingly popular Moslem fundamentalism. Mubarak speaks the truth, a relatively untried technique in this part of the world and its appeal remains uncertain.

#### Achille Lauro Case Stirs Dispute

NYT-Suro 7/6 A top Italian intelligence official has questioned the assertions by the prosecution that it uncovered the true authors of the terrorist action. The Italian Director of civilian intelligence says "it is indeed difficult to believe the hypothesis that the operation was managed only by those whose responsibility has been ascertained by the magistrates." He does not say who is responsible for being behind the operation, but the intelligence agency offers an analysis that points to the involvement of governments in "a sophisticated strategic plan" aimed at reducing US and Western European influence in the Mideast. It is believed that Abbas and his small group was unable to carry out such an elaborate plan unassisted. An intelligence report argues that Palestinian

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nationalism is not the principle aim of groups like the PLF and the Abu Nidal terrorist organization. Instead, these groups have become "instruments in a political struggle...aimed at enlarging the range of regional intervention by Libya and Syria...."

#### Syrian Troops Patrol West Beirut

NYT-special 7/6 Syrian troops, back in Beirut for the first time in 4 years, were on patrol in an expansion of their 10-year old military role in Lebanon. At least 200 soldiers armed with machine guns and RPG's patrolled the streets in an effort to support a week-old peace and security plan.

#### Moslems and Christians Join Strike in Lebanon

NYT-special 7/4 Moslems and Christians united in a general strike to show their concern over the country's continuing conflict and worsening economic plight. Banks, offices, shops, schools and newspapers were shut down.

#### France Begins Trial of Lebanese Gunman

NYT-special 7/4 The trial of Geroges Abdallah, a Lebanese suspected of being an international terrorist, began in Lyons. He is suspected of complicity in the slayings of an American military attache and an Israeli diplomat.

#### Kuwait Dissolves Its Parliament

NYT-Rifner 7/4 The Emir of Kuwait, under pressure from the Gulf war and falling oil prices, dissolved Parliament and suspended several articles of the Constitution. The Emir said, in a TV speech that Kuwait's "security has been exposed to a fierce foreign conspiracy which threatened lives and almost destroyed the wealth of the homeland."

#### US Outvoted in UN Through Most of 1985

NYT-Sciolino 7/4-The US Mission to the UN issued a report that it said showed most of the world voted against the US during the 1985 GA. On the average, member countries voted with the US only 22.5% of the time. A list shows the percent of votes each country cast in agreement with the US, by group. The list shows Israel not belonging to any group and labels it "No Affiliation" the only country to stand alone. Israel voted with the US 91.5% of the time, the highest of any member nation.

#### Terrorist Attacks in US-1985

ND AP 7/4-7 domestic terrorist attacks killed 2 people in 1985, but the number of incidents was about half the previous year. Jewish extremists were linked to the 2 deaths, committed 4 of the acts, and Puerto Rican terrorist were responsible for 2 incidents. Details of the incidents attributed to Jewish extremists are given.

#### Airport Security Stepped Up

NYT-Blumenthal 7/6 p.1-The nation's major airports are entering peak summer travel season with a range of stepped-up security measures designed to thwart terrorist attacks. Many travelers welcome the heightened vigilance.

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even if it causes delays. Pan Am said it was aiming to emulate the security program at El Al, long regarded as the best such program in the industry, and was seeking, with the Israeli Government's approval, to hire El Al consultants for advice.

Peres and Rosenne Comment on US Independence Day

NYP 7/4-Leaders of many countries comment on what the 4th of July means to them and their nation. Both PM Peres and Amb. Rosenne are included. Pictures of both men are shown.

Letters

NYT 7/6-Two letters agree with Anthony Lewis's idea that James Levine, the Metropolitan Opera's artistic director, should cancel his appearances at the Salzberg Festival this summer to protest Waldheim's Presidency.

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ממרה"מ ושה"ח. מנכ"ל. ממנכ"ל. ורד. מנהל מצפ"א.

מרכז המורמונים

1) לקראת גיבוש המלצתה של ועדת השרים בנדון, ועל רקע התשובה שנשלחה אישית לכ-150 חברי קונגרס ע"י שר הדתות, ניתן לצפות להתעוררות נמשכת סביב הנושא לא רק בקונ ובתקשורת אלא גם בקרב המורמונים ובני בריתם הדתיים והפוליטיים. כידוע, עד עתה שמרו המורמונים על פרופיל נמוך ולא יצאו בהתקפות חזיתיות בנושא רגיש זה.

2) יש לציין היבטים שליליים אפשריים שעשויים לגרום לפגיעה בתדמיתנו המדינית וההסברתית בדבר חופש הדת בארץ אם אמנם יתפתחו נסיבות שיביאו להפסקת בניית המרכז, מניעת כניסתם של המורמונים למרכז, או ביטול ההסכמים הקיימים אתם. הוא הדין לגבי הצהרות בדרג ממשלתי המתפרשות כאי-אמון בהתחייבות המורמונים שנמסרה בכתב שלא לעסוק בפעולות מיסיונריות. איננו נכבטים כמובן לשאלה אם מלכתחילה היה מקום לאישור הפרוייקט במקום שאושר; אנו מתייחסים למצב הנתון של בדיעבד.

3) לאור הנ"ל ממליצים מאד להביא כבר בשלב זה בפני חברי ועדת השרים לעניין המרכז המורמוני, אח התמונה המצטיירת כאן וההשלכות הפוליטיות האפשריות ממנה - בתקופה בה לצערנו התדמית המצטיירת בעתונות לגבינו איננה חיובית (בלשון המעטה).

מ. רוקן

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מ. רוקן  
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are participating.

American Held in Lebanon Is Freed

NYT-Hijazi-An American missing in Lebanon for 10 months and believed to have been held by drug traffickers has been freed unharmed. Steve Donahue's family reportedly paid a ransom of \$400,000 for his release. Diplomats say Donahue's abduction and reappearance was not in any way linked to the politically motivated kidnappings of 5 Americans by Moslem extremists. Last year, Donahue's wife said he was working for the US Drug Enforcement Agency. The agency denied he was a drug agent without being specific about whether he worked for it. His wife said that her husband had agreed to work as an informant after he was arrested on charges that he smuggled hashish out of Lebanon in 1982. Officials in Lebanon say that drug trafficking transcends all political and sectarian barriers. (see NYP-wire)

Iranian's Recapture Border Town

NYT-Kifner-Iran has turned back a 6-week-old Iraqi counteroffensive, retaking a strategic border town and driving Iraqi forces back to their own territory, according to both sides. Military analysts said the setback to Iraq might prove to be psychologically significant, since Baghdad had staged its counterattack largely to make up for the embarrassment of Iran's capture of Fao in Feb.

Letters

WSJ-Daniel Tropper, Director of the Geshar Foundation in Jerusalem writes that Israel is in a cultural and nationalistic bind. The current conflict alienates large segments of the population from involvement in potentially vital cultural interaction. This development may pose as much of a threat to Israel's survival as its political and economic problems.

WSJ-Rabbi Samuel Fraint writes that the problem in Israel, and throughout the Jewish world, is that Orthodox Jewry has organized itself into a single-issue constituency, whose sole task is to prevent Conservative and Reform Judaism from taking root. Only when Israel is opened to the reality of legitimate options within Judaism, that the land will reach its full potential as a modern nation.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל - : מצפ"א

תיקון הלמס - שגרירות ארה"ב בירושלים

(סלנו 732 ועוד)

א. מחמ"ד, המביעה דאגה בענין זה גם באוזנינו, פנתה לאנשים באיפא"ק וביקשה עזרתם שהחקיקה לא תעבור ולא תהפוך לנושא בעייתי כיוון שהממשל זקוק לבניה בגלל שיקולי בטחון הנציגויות, וממילא בכל מקרה יהיה להם צורך במבנה גדול בתי"א גם בעתיד (קונסוליה למשל). ביקשו שכנראה גם שיפנו אלינו.

ב. אמרנו לידיקינו שאין בדעתנו לנגוע בעניין מטוב ועד רע. התיקון לא היה ביזמתנו ואיננו מטפלים בו, אך אין לצפות מאתנו לשיגור איתותים השוללים אותן. אגב, דברי ג'ירג'יאן 'קגן דובר הבית הלבן שהוברקו (נר 75 עמ' 2) וכימתם הבוטה גם באשר לעתיד-שגרירותנו היא בתי"א, שגרירותנו תשאר בתי"א והקונסוליה תשאר בירושלים" (אם כי לא בהכרח היו נוסח שקול ומתואם) לא נראו לנו כפזמינים "יחס אוהל" ימצדנו  
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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

תדרוך דובר מח"ד ליום 3.7.86

Q Do you have anything on whether Ambassador Walters made a trip or several trips to -- previously unannounced -- to Syria this spring?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't. When you're dealing with Ambassador Walters, I'd hesitate to speculate.

Q Can you take the question?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q When he's traveling as (inaudible) -- all you have to do is check the hotel registers, right?

MR. REDMAN: That's right. I read somewhere he's visited more than a hundred countries --

Q Because he always travels under his own name. Never uses a -- never incognito. Which means you could announce it, if he did, couldn't you? Because he wouldn't (inaudible) --

Q Except that Walters isn't his name.

MR. REDMAN: But I'm not sure whether that one trip is what he's referring to. You can check the record. I don't -- my memory is not clear whether or not we confirmed his visits to any particular place. If we have, I don't deny that, of course. But if he's asking whether there are additional ones, I don't have anything.

Q I think he meant the trip before the U.S. put Syria on the list of countries to which the export of certain chemicals would be banned.

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including the words "במה" and "הוא".

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Q Any comment on a story in (inaudible) magazine, which appeared yesterday, I believe, on the next copy of Stern (?) magazine, about a reported conspiracy to sell \$81 million worth of arms to Iran, which would include some US weapons?

MR. REDMAN: If you'll check with the press office for the exact words, I had something prepared on that yesterday, the bottom line with which we didn't have any information on that particular report. But in a more general sense, we've been assured by the Israeli government that they're not doing such things; that they're not shipping arms to Iran.

Q -- prime minister?

MR. REDMAN: No other details.

Q Let's go into that a little more, if we can. The French defense minister, at a news conference last night, said that France is free to sell arms to Iran. Of course, they also sell arms to Iraq, but that wouldn't be unusual to arm both sides. But they haven't done it yet, but they have a right to. Does the United States -- number one, is the United States still anxious to prevent any weapon shipments to Iran? And secondly, because he's either seeing Shultz today or has already, does the United States intend to try to dissuade France from exercising what they say is a sovereign right to arm whoever they feel like?

MR. REDMAN: Our position on provision of arms is well known to all of you. We don't provide arms to either side in that war. Our position on the provision of arms to the belligerents is also well in the public record. And the press office can get the exact words which have been used over time. I think all of our allies are aware of our position.

Q Some of your best friends are arming Iraq, but I don't know that some of your best friends are arming Iran. And I do know that you made an extra special effort a few months ago to organize a boycott on arms shipments to Iran. I'm wondering if the State Department remains as spirited in that effort as it has been, or is it sort of like slipping back into some sense of neutrality?

MR. REDMAN: Without commenting on the specific stories, in particular the one to which you're making reference, let me reiterate that the State Department and the United States government continues to be as concerned as ever about that question, and we are aggressively pursuing it wherever it's warranted and necessary.

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Q Can you address the question, Chuck, that in all of these stories about smuggling or selling arms to Iran, including this one and the one before about \$1.5 billion worth of arms, the name of some Israelis (inaudible) all the time comes out in the stories. Will you comment on such thing, despite the fact that you said that the Israelis assure you that they aren't selling that?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help you on that.

Q Do you have any comment on a story that was in a London paper, I think, on Monday, that France is helping Libya rebuild some of its missile sites?

MR. REDMAN: Check with the press office.

Q Chuck, can you tell us the status of Judge Sofaer's mission to the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing more than that he's in Israel now. I believe he went yesterday from Cairo. How long he'll spend there I don't know at this point. And the ultimate duration of his mission likewise I can't predict.

Q Has the description of his activities there remained the same as it was on the day you announced he was going?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q So, the sum total of his diplomatic efforts are related to Taba?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

*[Handwritten signature]*



ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

2120 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 500  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

July 3, 1986

OFFICE OF  
THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of Israel  
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was very gracious of you to meet with  
Senator Abdnor and myself last week, particu-  
larly during such an active time for you.

I know the Senator's short visit provided  
valuable insights about Israel and the  
U.S.-Israel relationship which will be  
helpful in the Senate.

*It was as ever good to see you.*

Sincerely,

*Marshall Breger*  
Marshall Breger  
Chairman

MJB:dw

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News Summary July 2, 1986

Press Reports

Israeli Group Meets US Officials Over Espionage Case

NYT-p.1-Shenon-A high level Israeli delegation that included Meir Rosenne, Eli Rubinstein, and Hannan Baron, met with Justice Department officials to discuss prospects for criminal charges against Aviem Sella. Sources say that no agreement was reached on the legal status of Sella. A Reagan Administration official declined to say specifically what was discussed but indicated that Israel had not won substantial concessions from the prosecutors. Sella has been threatened with indictment in the Pollard case. Israel has expressed the concern that the case could damage US-Israeli relations and there have been several reports that the Israeli Gov't would try to block any charges against Sella. Administration officials have said they intended to indict Sella unless he cooperates fully with the Pollard investigation. The Justice Dept. had no comment on newspaper accounts indicating that a New Yorker who raised funds for Israel had been implicated in the case. A senior Israeli official said late last month that Israel was ready to allow the Justice Dept. to question Sella in exchange for immunity from prosecution. (Cabled)

Shin Beth Scandal

NYT-Friedman-The Israeli Supreme Court challenged the Gov't to explain why there was no police investigation of allegations that the head of the Shin Beth had ordered the killings of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers. The court did not rule the legality of the presidential grant of immunity. What it said was that even if the amnesty stands, the Gov't must show legal cause within 14 days why it did not carry out a police investigation. The court also gave Shalom and 3 aides 7 days to explain why they asked the President for amnesty. According to Labor Party sources, Peres has become convinced that the Shin Beth affair is not a good issue over which to break up the Gov't and force elections to be held. Both Peres and Shamir are said to be considering a face-saving compromise proposal. The Israeli press, judges, lawyers and intellectuals have expressed outrage but most Israelis seem to be losing interest in the case or are lost in its complexities. Most Israelis tend to accept Shamir's argument that this is a case where security and law clashed and that security should carry the day. Haaretz quoted Shalom

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as saying that Shamir had given him general authorization to kill any "terrorists" who took hostages. (see ND-AP; NYP)

### IDF Movie on Lebanon War

ND-Sedor-The Israeli soldiers in the film "Ricochets" are not portrayed as fearless Rambos. They cry, they dispute orders, they rough up and sometimes kill innocent civilians. The candor of this movie is due largely to the fact that it was not made to be a commercial film. It was intended to be an army training film, documenting the war and preparing soldiers to fight in a country so torn by battle that not even the law of the jungle seems to apply. The problem is that the film was too good.

### Achille Lauro Case

ND-wire-An attorney for Klinghoffer's daughters charged that an Arab hijacker murdered Klinghoffer because he was Jewish and an enemy of the PLO. Lisa and Ilsa Klinghoffer are seeking unspecified damages from the PLO.

### Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iran and Iraq reported that heavy fighting raged around Mehran, an Iranian border town seized by Iraqi forces 6 weeks ago.

### US Envoy Seems to Relect Official Unease on Waldheim

NYT-Freedman-A decision by the US Ambassador to Austria to skip Waldheim's inauguration illustrates the tender state of US-Austrian relations. The Austrian press has "villified me, saying it was an affront to Austria" said Amb. Lauder.

### Jews and the Liberty Celebration

NYT-A number of new immigrants were interviewed. Armand Amzallag, a Jew from Morocco says that during the Six Day War, he heard a Moslem friend praise the Arabs for killing so many Israelis. That's when the growing tensions between the Moslems and Jews or Morocco began to prompt tens of thousands of Jews to leave. What has impressed Amzallag most about America is the country's commitment to religious freedom. "When you come to the US you feel free, you really do,"

Village Voice-Cowan-A lengthy story on Emma Lazaus, the Jewish writer and Zionist whose lines on freedom are emblazoned on the Statue of Liberty.

### Magazine Articles

The New Republic (editorial) 7/14 "Knock on Wood" The most immediate fears of even the Reagan Administration of an increase in terrorism due to the US raids on Libya simply has not happened. Since the raid, the number of terrorist actions against Americans has decreased. In Europe, anti-American rhetoric has been superseded by a flurry of anti-terrorist activity. Khadafy is in trouble at home. The impact on Assad is more difficult to gauge. For the moment, Assad has more pressing concerns than terrorism. The collapse of his own economy and serious domestic disorder makes adventurism less attractive. The Soviet SA5 missiles, which Syria must rely on for its defense, performed poorly in Tripoli. Direct military confrontation against terrorism can have an immediate and sustained effect.

2-VII  
S-11ND

0048

3/3

The National Review-V.H. von Dreele writes a poem concerning the Pollard affair. Et Tu, Israel?

It could have been a time warp,  
With Reagan misconstrued  
As Pharaoh building pyramids  
And Jews in servitude.

However, all's forgiven;  
The rug edge has been raised,  
But while the servants sweep like mad,  
Some White House eyes look glazed.

Letters

NYT-Rabbi Alexander Schindler writes that the convert label on Israel ID's is ugly and humiliating and is the equivalent of the infamous yellow star.

ITONUT



ס 7 8  
 ד... 2... מחוץ... 2... דפים  
 סוג בטחוני  
 דחיסות  
 מאריך וז"ח  
 מס' חבר

$\frac{9}{2}$  65/82

- 5) הסנטור מודע מאד לנושא הסודיות, ולכן מבקש שיתודע מראש על סיווג הבטחוני של אנשי שיחות (במיוחד חברי כנסת ופקידים שאולי אינם בסוד העניינים בנושא השיחוף האסטרטגי).
- 6) להערכת ווקר, ייתכן שהטיפול בחוק ההקצבה לבינוי צבאי יושלם עד אמצע אוגוסט. יוצמד לו נושא הסיוע לקונטרס (כמובן אין קשר בין הדברים), שעשוי פרקטית להחיש את הטיפול וכן להבטיח חתימת הנשיא.
- 7) למצפ"א: בוודאי תטפלו בחלקים הרלבטים עם מאו"ר.

סוף  
 למדן

# מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: כ"ה בסיוון התשמ"ו

2.7.1986

מספר: 189

שמור

אל : מר ב. אפלבוים, מנהל לשכת רה"מ

מאת : יעל ורד, יועצת לשר החוץ

הנדון: האב הלמיך

... רצ"ב מברק רושינגטון בנדון, בהמשך לשיחתנו הטלפונית.

לא נראה לי שרה"מ צריך לראות את האב הלמיך, הן משום שתפקידו אינו מצריך פגישה כזאת, והן בשל כוונתו לשמש מתווך בינינו לבין אש"פ.

ב ב ר כ ה,

י. ורד

י. ורד

העתקים: מר י. יעקב, הקונכ"ל רושינגטון.  
מצפא.

1941  
1942

1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948  
1949-1950, 1951-1952

1953-1954

1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960

1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968  
1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976

1977-1978

1979-1980

1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986  
1987-1988

9526

נכנס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר  
1071

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\*\*

אל: המשרד, נר: 270, מ: 111  
זח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 270686, זח: 1745

סודי/רגיל

אל: ורד (יועצת שה"ח)

דע: בוסטון, רומא (פלד -) העבר  
בזקור האב הלמיק C HELMICK  
1 כפי שדווח לא מכבר ע"י קונכיל בוסטון, משמש הלמיק יועץ  
לקרדינל ברנד לאו מבוסטון בנושאי המצ"ת.  
2. האיש דוגל בצורך ביידיאלוגי בין שראל ואש"ף, אך בד בבד  
עם זה גורס שיש להקים יחסים בין הוואטיקן וישראל, בהתאם  
לתנאים שהוואטיקן מתנה.

3. התקשר עם הקונסול בבוסטון להודיעו על מעין "שליחות" לצה"ת, וברור לנו שהוא נוסע בברכת הקרדינל.

4. ביקש להסדיר פגישות עם רובימי ועם שה"ח, נאמר לו שנעביר משאלותיו אך עליו להיות בקשר עם יעל ורד בהגיעו.

5. יגיע ב-20 ביולי וישהה בארץ כשבוע.

6. מצד אחד שעצם רצונו לקדם הקמה אפשרית של יחסים עם

רוואטיקן, מאידך אינו חורג אינו מוותר על חלומו "לגשר" בין

ביןנו לבין אש"ף וסביר להניח שינסה להוועד עם ערפאת בנסיעתו

זו. 7. לשיקולכם איפוא אם וכיצד לערוך שיחה עניינית אתו בנושא

היחסים, בו ברצון שנותנים לו להבין שלא בא בחשבון לנהל דרכו

כל זמן שיש עם אש"ף לדבר שכמו כן הוא שטע במפורש בשיתותיו עם

קונכיל-בוסטון C.

יעקב

מ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, ורד, בנסיוות,

טבריות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ו ס

דפוס... מספר... דפים

סוג בטחוני... סודי

דחיות... מיידי

מספר דפוס 861021600

מספר... מברק

נח ט  
11 48

אל: המשרד

059

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

דע: יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת  
יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת  
ניו יורק

פולארד

ה"ניו יורק טיימס" מתלבט כבר יומיים אם לצאת בספור היהודי  
הניו יורק שהציג את פולארד לסלע.

כתב הטיימס סטיב אנגלברג ספר כי קבל ממקור שלו את שמו של  
Steve Stern כנראה קונה בונדס שפגש את טלע כסזה דבר בביה"כ  
"קהילת ישורון" אם יאמתו את השט ממקור נוסף, יצאו מחר בספור.

יוסי גל

1 סכור  
1443 ים  
1 סג'ק גל  
2 גלפו  
1 גאנס  
3 גנס  
3 רה  
2 גל



שגרירות ישראל : נוסינגטון

ס ו ס ס ו ס

דפוס... 1... מתוך... 1... דפים

סווג בסחונני סודי

לחשוד... רחוק

מאריך נדיחה 2 1500 יולי 86

מס' פבר...

אל: 1... 1... 1... 1...

המשרד

מאריך נדיחה 2 1500 יולי 86

055

אל :- מצרים, לשכת יועץ משפטי  
דע :- מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

טאבה

מארוחת צהרים עם קירבי, הממונה על המונימ באגף מז"ח, אמר שסופר כבר בארץ  
ובודאי מסר שהמצרים רוצים לשנות את המפה שבנספח. בעוד שהוא מבין מה הגורמים  
שמביאים את המצרים לרצות לוודא שהפסיקה תהיה לטובתם הרי שהשינויים מונעים  
למעשה להגיע לכל החלטה. על דברים אלה הוסיף שהמזכיר מתחיל לגלות סימני קוצר  
רוח כלפי המצרים בעקבות התפתחות אחרונה זו.

מתכי

מתכי

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including names like 'לייב' and 'ג'ורג'.

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אלו: וושינגטון, קהיר, נדו: חוום 172, א, מ: המשרד  
דח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 020786, זח: 1800

סודי / ב ה ו ל

פגריד וושינגטון: קהיר אפק

טאבה

1. פיקרינג הודיע שהשופט סופר מגיע ארצה הערב וישנה כאן  
בנראה עד שבת. נקבעו לו פגישות בקהיר בשבת אחהצ'.

2. אנחנו נפגש אלו או עם קרצ'קו הכיכא או מחר בבוקר כדי  
לשמוע מה הוא קבל מהמצרים, בעיקר בנושא הנספה זה - PREAMBLE  
(לפי פיקרינג המצרים לא הבניסו שום שינוי בנוסח  
שהחודנו לקהיר עם סופר). אחרי פגישה זו ייפגש עם רהמ' גמ'  
רהמ' ועם שר הבטחון והצוות.

המנכ"ל, 105

מ/א

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנככל, ממנככל, קיודר, מצרים, סייובל, מצפא



אלו ווש, נד: 70, מ: המשרד  
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 020786, זח: 1630

שמו/מיד טפל

למדן, הרצל.

ביקור המורשה ED. ZSCHAU

1. במהלך ביקורו של המורשה נדון בהרחבה פרויקט הלביא הן בשיחה עם שהב"מ, רבין, ובן במהלך סיור בתעשייה האזרחית.
2. המורשה, אשר התנגד בזמנו לפרויקט, התרשם מאד מהצגת הדברים ושוקל אפשרות לפנות לפנטגון כדי לברר מדוע הוקפאו הכספים המיועדים ללביא. לשם כך מבקש לקבל ברחיפות ניירות על הלביא ובמיוחד שכלת החברות האמרי שחתמו חוזים עם התעשייה האזרחית והסכומים של החוזים הנ"ל. למיטב ידיעתי שכללה בזו מצויה במשרדו של קלימוב בוושינגטון.
3. המורשה מסיים הביקור בישראל ב-3.7.86 ובדרכו לקליפורניה יתעכב לבמה שעות במשרדו בוושינגטון. ביקש שהחומר הרלבנטי ימתיך לו במשרדו. אודה לכם אם תוכלו להעבירו בהקדם.

4. דיווח מלא בדיפ"י.

ממ"ד/בינ"ל 1.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנבל, ממנבל, ד/מרבז, רם, אמן, מצפא, ממד

NO. 114, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

SECTION 5

SECTION 6

SECTION 7

13  
משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים  
שיווג בטחוני: שמור

דחיפות: מילדי - טפל

לשימוש: תאריך וזמן רישום }  
מס' מס. מברק: 021730 }  
79 }  
הקשר

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 2 ביולי 1986  
לידיעת: למדן.

פרוייקט הלביא. המשלחת הקונגרסיונלית שלך 794

1. לאחר שיחה עם האחראי על ה - CODEL בשגארה'ב עולות מספר שאלות:-  
א. מהו מספר האנשים, כסה'כ העומד להגיע. לדברי השגרירות יגיעו מורשים ונשותיהם, אנשי צבא וצוות עוזרים, ובסה'כ כ-30 איש.  
האם כל המשלחת הנ'ל תקיים את הפגישות המדיניות ותשתתף בארוחות הערב או רק חלקה. ברור שעלינו לדעת מראש כדי לתכנן תכניות אלטרנטיביות.  
ב. מסמבר שיש צורך בהכנת תכנית נפרדת לנשים לגבי ימים א ו-ב'. אם כך הזא, כמה נשים תגענה ומהן בקשותיהן.  
ג. חוזרים ומבקשים רשימה מעודכנת של מורשים וסנטורים שיגיעו ארצה וכן מועד הגעתם. לידיעתכם שהטקס יתקיים ב-21.7 בערב בין השעות 2000-2130.

2. להלן התכנית המתגבשת:-

- יום ו' - 18.7: ארוחת ערב מטעם השר ארנס. (הנ'ל לפי בקשתך בשלך 719 סעיף 4. מתברר שהשגרירות האמריקנית קיבלה בקשה שהשגריר פיקרינג יארח את המשלחת ביום ששי בערב. אנא הודיעונו. מלשכתו של ארנס אישרו כבר הארוחה).
- יום שבת - 19.7: בשלך 659 סעיף 3, ביקשת שנארגן סיורים בירושלים. השגרירות התבקשה לארגן סיורים בצפון וברמה'ג. מציעים כי אנו נטפל בסיור המשלחת לצפון ולרמה'ג.
- ארוחת ערב - פנינו ללשכת רה"מ. ממתנינים לתשובה.
- יום א' - 20.7: לפנה'צ - תדרוכים וסיורים בתעשיה האווירית.
- א'צ - בבסיס חיה'א.

.. /2



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

14

אל: רושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

שיווג בשחוני: שמור

דחיפות: מידי

לשימוש מח' הקשר } תאריך וזמן רישום } 0216  
מס. מברק: 68

ביקור בוש.

להלן תכנית יום ג' 29/7 שימונא לב לשינויים בלוח הזמנים בעת הביקור בחצירים.  
לוח הזמנים לביקור בחצירים אושר סופית ע"י שהב"ט.

מאו"ר-מצפ"א

סחה 2  
סחה 3  
סחה 3  
סחה 1  
סחה 1  
סחה 1  
סחה 1  
סחה 1

השולח: יואב בהירי אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: (לציון תאריך וזמן העברת לקשר)

2/7/86

תאריך זמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

2/2 68

68

2/2

Tuesday, 29 July

08.00 Depart hotel for Knesset Heliport

08.10 Take-off for Sde Boker

08.55 Arrive Sde Boker

09.00 Proceed to Ben Gurion's Tomb

09.05 Wreath-laying ceremony at Ben Gurion's Tomb

09.30 Proceed to the Desert Research Institute

09.35 Visit the Desert Research Institute

10.00 Proceed to the Ben Gurion's Home

10.05-10.20 Visit the Ben Gurion's Home

10.25-10.55 Meet with Youngsters

11.00 Proceed to Heliport

11.15 Take-off for Hatzerim (Israeli Air Force Base)

11.30-11.40 Arrive Hatzerim - Inspection of the Guard of Honor

11.40-12.20 Meeting with Minister of Defence, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin

12.30-13.30 Lunch

13.40-15.15 - Exhibition and demonstrations

15.15 Proceed to Heliport

15.20 Depart for Jerusalem

15.35 Arrive Jerusalem - proceed to the King David Hotel

15.40 Arrive hotel

18.25 Proceed to U.S. Consulate (Rehov Agron)

18.30 Reception for Palestine Notables

19.25 Proceed to the Presidential Residence

19.30 Meeting with the President of Israel, Mr. Chaim Herzog

20.00 Dinner hosted by the President and Mrs. Chaim Herzog

Overnight at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

14

טופס מברק צפון

דף 1 מתוך 5 דפים

אל: וושינגטון

סיווג בטחוני: שמור

דחיפות: "N" 3

לשימוש מח' הקשר } תאריך וזמן רישום: 01/7/86  
מס. מברק: 23

1/7/86

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח)

לידיעת:

ביקור בוש

לאחר פגישתו של שגריר ארה"ב עם יו"ר הכנסת הוחלט להחזיר הביקור הטיקסי בכנסת ליום ד' ואת המפגש עם מנהיגים צעירים ליום כ'.  
רצ"ב הצעתנו החדשה נא להעבירה למשרדו של בוש.

מאו"ר-מצפ"א

מח' 2 מח' 3 מח' 3 מח' 1 מח' 2 מח' 1 מח' 1

השולח: יואב בהירי אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: [לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר]

50

דח"פנות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	ר"ל: 1
סוג כתיבה:	טופס מברק	מחור: 3
תז"ח:	א 5: לש"ממנכ"ל, סע"ת, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסכרה, מצט"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
011600		
0024 : נר 1 : ווש 2 : משהב"ט		ר ע : רושינגטון
		מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary July 1, 1986

Columns

NYT-Safire 6/30 "Stalker's Last Case" There is now a cover-up case concerning John Stalker, a policeman in Northern Ireland. The case is strikingly similar to the cover-up now going on in Israel. The public reaction in both Britain and Israel is much the same. If the cops get rough with animal, so what? If a little torture of a terrorist produces evidence that saves the lives of scores of schoolchildren, where is the sin? The probers are considered the villains. Only the media bleeding hearts and high-domed civil libertarians object to policy-makers being protected. Whenever official murder is tactically tolerated, a nation's values are corrupted and its security force has failed. All democracies have their Watergates; national strength is exhibited in the response to the suspicion of any abuse of power. Israel, in a crunch is falling short. In the Shin Beth killings and the hiring of American spies, some Israeli politicians resist the demands of discipline and undermine the nation's values. The Pollard Affair is not over, A New Yorker, prominent in Jewish affairs, is likely to be implicated in the spy scandal. (cabled)

Press Reports

Approval Cited in Shin Beth Case

NYT-Friedman (photo of Peres addressing Cabinet) - The former head of the Shin Beth confirmed for the first time that he had approval from his political superiors for his actions in the case of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers who were beaten to death. The superiors are believed to include Shamir. Meanwhile, Peres said he would welcome a full investigation of the conduct of ranking political officials in the case. Peres explained his actions in the scandal and, in effect, challenged Shamir to do the same. (see DN-Meisels)

Bomb on Tel Aviv Bus

NYT-AP-A bomb exploded on a city bus just before morning rush hour, slightly wounding 5 passengers. A guerrilla faction, Fatah Uprising, took responsibility for the bomb and for another attack on a bus north of Jerusalem in which a passenger was wounded. Fatah Uprising is based in Syria. In a separate attack, the army said guerrillas in south Lebanon fired rockets into northern Israel but no one was hurt.

א.א.א. : 1.7.86 : 1715 : א.א.א. : א.א.א.

7 / 1715 : א.א.א. : א.א.א. : א.א.א.

24/1/2

2/3

### Assad Vows to Help Free Hostages

NYT-AP-Assad promised Rep. Bob Dornan that Syria would continue its efforts to free American hostages in Lebanon, Syria's press agency reported. Assad was said to have told Dornan that Syria was trying to win the release of the hostages for humanitarian reasons, regardless of Syria's relations with the US.

### Body of US Airman Reported in Tunisia

NYT-AP-Libya's press agency said that the body of a US airman who took part in the US bombing raids on Libya had washed ashore on the beach in Tunisia. Authorities in Tunisia said they had no information on the new Libyan report.

### Rebellions in Libyan Armed Forces

NYT-AP-The Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram said that several rebellions had taken place in the Libyan armed forces since the US air raids 10 weeks ago. The paper said the latest mutiny occurred last week at Azziziya camp, the headquarters of Khadafy.

### Israel's Boat in Op Sail

NYT-Photo of the brigantine "Galaxy" sailing past the Statue of Liberty.

ND-Mulcahy-Norman Lear is sponsoring the Galaxy, an Israeli registered tall ship that will join ships sailing under the flags of 30 other nations in the Operation Sail extravaganza. The boat will fly the Israeli flag but Lear's flag waving sounds more like convenience than conviction: "He was basically looking for a boat for the weekend, and that one was available for the weekend," said an Op Sail spokeswoman.

### Early Jerusalem

NYT-Friedman (p.1 Science section) Many of the 1000 objects discovered in a tomb on a hillside west of the Old City of Jerusalem now go a long way toward proving that the physical size of the early city was as grand as its historical reputation, an issue that has long been in dispute. Contrary to tradition wisdom, these finds indicate that Jewish life may have continued in Jerusalem after the Babylonian destruction in 586 B.C. (see map and photo of jewelry discovered in a burial vault)

### OPEC

NYT-Tagliabue-OPEC ended a conference unable to agree on crucial production restraints to prop up oil prices. (see WSJ-Ibrahim)

s/o

24 | 1 | 2

3/3

WSJ-p.1-Petzinger & Sullivan-For most of this century, oil producers maintained unassailable control over oil prices. Today, oil pricing power belongs to big securities trading firms. Mass psychology rules today's oil markets as much as supply and demand. The volatile markets now influence oil prices far more strongly than OPEC.

US Effort on Libyan Oil Said to Gain

NYT-Hershey -Gov't officials said that diplomatic efforts by the US had succeeded in persuading some allies to sharply cut their purchases of Libyan crude oil. France has reduced such imports by 90%, West Germany by 30%. However, private oil specialists tended to minimize the significance of these moves, contending that strong financial incentives would prompt oil traders to find outlets for Libyan oil in almost any circumstances short of a naval blockade. Italy has increased its take of Libyan oil.

Winner of Austrian Medal Rejects Award Due to Waldheim

ND-Gottfried Reinhardt, a noted US film director whose father founded the Salzberg Film Festival in Austria, said he declined an Austrian medal of honor because of Waldheim's ties to Nazi war crimes.

Letters

NYT-Steven Cohen, a professor of sociology at Queens College writes that although most Jewish leaders in the US are opposed to the concept of a Palestinian state, in survey's conducted in 1983 and 1985, half of the American Jews sampled agreed with the statement "Palestinians have a right to a homeland on the West Bank and Gaza, as long as it does not threaten Israel. The Israeli Labor Party also endorses such a view. O'Connor's recent statements were unusually sensitive and welcome.

NYP-Writer states that for O'Connor to draw conclusions re the complex situation in Lebanon on his 3-day visit is sheer folly. The cardinal could make a genuine contribution to Mideast peace if he urged the Vatican to recognize Israel and encouraged 21 Arab states to dissolve the Palestinian "refugee camps" they have perpetuated for political reasons and absorb their inhabitants.

ITONUT  
NY



אל: המסוד

023  
023

1/2

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דפוס..... מס'.....  
שמו  
בטחוני  
רגיל  
דחופות.....  
יולי 1415  
מס' וז"ח.....  
מס' סג'.....

אל: פרימור. אוקיאניה. מצפ"א.

הסגיר / פכט/רה

ארה"ב - דרא"פ

הממשל עסוק בימים אלה ב"הערכה מחדש" של מדיניותו כלפי דרא"פ. בימים האחרונים מדווחת התקשורת והדווח החל בידיעות שמקורן בבית הלבן, כי צפוי שינוי במדיניות ארה"ב. אחד ממאמרי הפרשנות בנדון אף הוכתר בכותרת: "GOODBYE CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT". הידיעות מדברות על מגמה חדשה לפיה ארה"ב, בש"פ עם בריטניה ורפ"ג, תלחץ על דרא"פ לשבת למו"מ עם נציגי הרוב השחור כולל מנהיגי ה-ANC. ההערכה מחדש לא חביא לסנקציות מצד הממשל אלא למגעים רחבים וגלויים יותר עם נציגי השחורים כולל הגורמים ה"לא מרכזיסטיים" של ה-ANC. עפ"י הדווחים, בממשל הגיעו למסקנה כי שינוי עמוק יחול בדרא"פ ללא קשר למת ארה"ב תעשה ולכן כדאי להיות "ON SPEAKING TERMS" עם מנהיגות הרוב הלא לבן.

בשיחה במת' אפריקה הדרומית במחמ"ד אישרו בפנינו כי אכן מתקיימת הערכה מחדש וכי ההחלטות בהקשר זה מתקבלנה בדרג הגבוה ביותר. הסיבות לעיון במדיניות ארה"ב הן שלוש: ההתפתחויות בדרא"פ, החגובות באירופה ויזמת חברות ה-COMMONWEALTH וההיבט הפנימי דהיינו השתקפות הנושא בתוך ארה"ב - דעת הקהל, ההצבעה בבית-הנבחרים וכו'. תאריך היעד לסיום הדיון למדיניות הוא סביב ה-22 ביולי, עת יתקיים בוועדת החוץ בסנט דיון בנושא, בו עומד להשתתף מזכיר המדינה סולץ.

המקור ציין כי מוקדם להתייחס לתוצאות העיון במדיניות שכן הדיונים בעיצומם, אך העריך שחלק מדווחי התקשורת מוגזמים. להערכתו לא ישתנו הפרמטרים הבסיסיים במדיניות ארה"ב - לא יהיה "DISENGAGEMENT" "מדרא"פ, לא יהיו "PUNITIVE SANCTIONS" אך מאידך ייתכן וינקטו "צעדים" חדשים ובהקשר זה נראה שלסמנטיקה תפקיד חשוב. כאשר למגעים עם ה-ANC, לדבריו עד כה הקפידה ארה"ב שהם יהיו רק בדרג זוטר (לא בדרג סגיר או עוזר מזכיר) וזת ישתנה. לארה"ב אין עניין להציג את ה-ANC כגורם המייצג היחיד של השחורים, מאידך הצהירו כבר בעבר שמדובר בארגון שיש להמחשב בו והצריך לקחת חלק במו"מ. קיימים גורמים בארה"ב המתנגדים למגעים עם ה-ANC לנוכח תמיכתו המוצהרת באלימות ובמיוחד קשריו עם בריה"מ והתפלגה הקומוניסטית הדרום-אפריקאית.

מבחינת הקורה בדרא"פ ההערכה במחמ"ד היא כי כוחם של תומכי הרפורמות בממשל הדרום-אפריקאי ירד. מגמת הממשלה היא לנסות ולהוריד את רמת האלימות בכח וע"י אמצעי אכיפה במסגרת מצב החרום.

שם מוס' ג'ונס ג'ונס  
למס' ג'ונס ג'ונס  
למס' ג'ונס ג'ונס  
למס' ג'ונס ג'ונס

אל:

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023

023

ס י ש ס

דפוס.....מחוק.....דפים

.....111 בטחוני

.....דחופות

.....מאריך וז"ח

.....שם מברק

קו מחשבה זה גורס שלאחר או תוך כדי הורדת האלימות, ניתן יהיה להמשיך בהחלת הרפורמות מעמדת שליטה ובטוח מאוחר יותר ועל בסיס ההישגים הצפויים במישורים הנ"ל, לשפר את היחסים עם העולם החיצון. נראה ש"מצב החרוטי" יימשך זמן רב ולפחות עד סוף השנה.

- אלמנט נוסף המוזכר בבלי התקשורת הוא לחצם של יו"ר ועדת החוץ בטנט, לוגאר ויו"ר תח הועדה לאפריקה קאטבאום. על הממשל לגיבוש עמדה, קרוב לודאי לנוכח העובדה שהטנט צריך ל"התייחס" ליזמות המרחיקות לכת של משיכת השקעות מלאה מדרא"פ, שהתקבלו בביה"נ. קשה להשתחרר מהרושם שהממשל נגרר אחר האירועים ובמיוחד הביטוי להם בארה"ב גופא וגם אם "ההערכה מחדש" לא תביא לשינוי כולל במדיניות ה-CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT " הרי שתביא קרוב לודאי לנגיטה נוספת בה.

קוריאל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון  
דפוס..... מסוק..... דפים  
סוג כסחוני סודי  
מיידי  
דמיפום.....  
מארין דזימ, 1445 1 ביולי 86  
מס' פני

אל:

המשרד

022

022

מצפ"א

התקשר אחי הסנטור מצנבאום וביקש לבדוק אם יש ממש בפרסומים הקשורים  
בעמדתם של גרי-הצדק בארץ. הבהרתי לו שחוקי ישראל כנדון לא השתנו ושהנושא  
נמצא בעיון.  
מסר לי שאם ינהיגו השינוי שהוצע הוא מטוכנע שמאה חברי הסנט של ארה"ב ימתו בצורה  
הנמרצת ביותר נגד צעד מטוג זה.  
הבטחתי להעביר פנייתו.

מ. רוזן

2 גלפא  
1 גלפא  
2 קהא 3  
2 קהא 3

מגרידה ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ר ט ס ר ט  
דפ...מגור...דפים  
גליל  
סוג בטחוני  
דחיסות  
מאריך וז"ח  
0.14

אל: המשרד  
014  
+ בטחון - 9

אל: מצפ"א

דע: לשכת רה"מ. לשכת הנכ"ל בטחון.

אואקס: לשלנו 732 לירושלים ו-511 לבטחון.

לפי התקשורת, מטוס האואקס הראשון נמסר אתמול (30) לידי הסעודים.  
הקטק קויים במפעל בואינג בסיאטל, בנוכחות שגסעודיה הנסיך בנדר, שאמר שביצוע  
העיסקה " PEAKS WELL OF " מערכת היחסים ארוכת הימים עם ארה"ב.

ולוס אנג'לס  
קונגרס - עתונות

1-2 ק 4 א א 1 א א 2 א א 13 א א 1 א א 3 א א 1-1-1 א א 2 א א

מא ה ס כ ה

97...  
 116...  
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 1/57  
 1/18

אל: המשרד  
 בטחון  
 אי-אנ-יורק

אל: מצפ"א. מנכ"ל בטחון  
 דע: נספח צה"ל. נספח אור"י. רמט"ן.

פרויקט הלביא: שיחת קסטן-איקלה-זקהיים  
 לשלנו 772 למשרד, 535 בטחון, 171 לניו-יורק

להלן המכתב שהמנטור קסטן שלח לאיקלה ביום ו' (27) עם העתקים לסנטור אינווייה ולמורשים קמפ' ו-ווילסון.

Dear Fred:

Dear Fred:

I appreciated the briefing you provided for me yesterday on the Lavi.

As I told you in our conversation yesterday, I certainly do not have any objections to alternatives to the Lavi program being examined, should that be the wish of the Israeli government. I feel, however, that I should reiterate two of the points that I made with respect to this matter. First, such a decision by the Israeli government must be freely taken without pressure from the Pentagon or elsewhere. Second, any look at alternatives at this point is not being made because cost estimates prepared by the Defense Department are in fact accepted, because as you know there is a great deal of dispute on those cost estimates. Rather, we will see what an independent and non-prejudiced source has to say about those estimates when the GAO completes its investigation.

As I also mentioned yesterday, I think it is important that none of the contracts be withheld as surely the state of Israel will assume that such withholding is being done to pressure them to look at alternatives. I would appreciate knowing when you let those contracts go.

Finally, I believe it is important that you and the Pentagon do a better job in keeping this subcommittee informed on this matter, and also I think it would be a good idea if you provide briefings to at least Senator Inouye, Congressman Kemp, and Congressman Charles Wilson of Texas, who all have been very involved in this matter from the beginning. Also, I am making a copy of this letter available to the government of Israel.

157  
 למדן

157

1031 61/1 611 101 111  
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תא: המשרד, נד: 292, מ: 111  
 דח: ר, סג: ט, תא: 300686, זח: 1430

שמו/רגיל

תא: מצפא. מצרים

דע: קהיר (ים העבירונא)

קונגדס: סיוע למצרים

1) בשיחה עמי ביום ו', אישר גייס בונד (עוזר ראשי ליו"ר  
 וועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות בסנט) שהמצרים פועלים במרץ בשני  
 ביוונים:  
 א. הגזלת נחם הסיוע שהם מקבלים במזומנים נראו נא מברקנו  
 291, מה-23 במאי.

ב. שינוי בסיסי בהרכב ההלוואות שלהם, כך שחלק ההון יוגזל  
 בעוד ששיעור הריבית יופחת. (מברק הציר בנדון מה-18.6)  
 בונד העיר שמתמיד עובדת ברצינות על אפשרות ב'. לאור מצבה  
 הכלכלי של מצרים (שהוא בבי רע), ושכמוכן כל סידור שיוגש עבור  
 מצרים ייושם לגבי ישראל גם כן. צדיקים, מלאכתם נעשית בידי  
 אחרים.  
 למדן

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, מסנכל, ר/מרכז, דס, אמן, גמד, קיזר,  
 מצרים, מצפא, סייבל



משרד החוץ

30.6

17<sup>30</sup>

יב' בסיוון תשמ"ו  
19 ביוני 1986

אריה אגרון

אל: לשכת רוה"מ  
מאת: מצפ"א

הולמו

2

הנדון: ביקור הסנטור JAMES ABDNOR

הסנטור ג'יימס אבדנור (ר' מדרום דקוטה) מגיע לביקור בארץ ביזמת "הקואליציה היהודית הלאומית" מ-29 יוני ועד 2-יולי. יתלוו אליו מנהל השרדו, טום מייסון (שעד לפני שנה עבד עם הסנטור רודי בושב"ץ), מרשל בריגר וסטן אדלשטיין (יהודי מדרום דקוטה המממן את הביקור).

אבדנור נולד ב-1923, רווק, בוגר אוניברסיטת נברסקה, שרת בצבא ארה"ב במלחה'ע II והיה גם בעל חווה. שרת בסניו של מדינת דרום-דקוטה 1956-1967, היה סגן מושל ד.דקוטה 1968-1970 ובבית הנבחרים (פדרלי) 1972-1980, נבחר לסנט ב-1980 ומשרת בוועדות ההקצבות, הועדה לעניני הסביבה וועדות ציבוריות והועדה הכלכלית המשותפת.

הסנטור הוא בנו של מהגר לבנוני, אינו מדבר ערבית ומעולם לא ביקר במזה"ת או התעניין באופן יסודי באזור. הוא סנטור "מקומי" מובהק, חקלאי שמרני הדואג בעיקר לעניני מדינתו, לאור זאת גם פעיל בעיקר בוועדות וועדות משנה העוסקות בעניני חקלאות, מים וצמיחה כלכלית.

בנושאים הקשורים לענינגו, הרקורד שלו טוב משניתן לצפות, הוא אינו נוהג כסנטור "ערבי" ואי תמיכתו בסיוע החוץ נראה יותר כנובע מהיותו נציג מדינה חקלאית הנתונה בקשיים כלכליים. בשנה האחרונה הצביע נגד מכירת נשק לירדן וסעודיה, שונא את אש"פ ועדיין אסיר תודה לצה"ל שבקיץ 1982 הוציא את דודתו הזקנה מכפר בבקעה בלבנון ואיפשר לה לבוא לארה"ב (מאז נפטרה).

במסגרת ביקורו מבקש להפגש עם רוה"מ ואנו ממליצים לאשר הפגישה. אם ובאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם הפרטים עם מר אריה אגרון שהוא עורך התכנית.

להלן חומר נוסף על המבקר.

ב ב ב ב  
ברוך

העתק: מאו"ר - מר אריה אגרון

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
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נר: 0742 יוש: 169 משהב"ט: 65	ר.ע: וושינגטון מאת: עזנוח, ניו יורק

News Summary June 30, 1986

Columns

**DN-Richard Cohen "Buckley on the Firing Line Over Sobran"** A few thoughts on William Buckley, founding editor of the nation's most influential conservative journal and his friend and senior editor, Joseph Sobran. Sobran is said by many to be an anti-Semite. Buckley has disassociated himself from his friend's written work but has kept him on as an editor. But one cannot separate a man from what he writes. Sobran refers to the Holocaust as the "Holofoax" (one gigantic hebe soap opera). As Buckley notes, American conservatism has come a long way since it was polluted by anti-Semitism. But the continued presence of Sobran on the masterhead of the National Review is a step backward.

Press Reports

Charges of Cover-Up Bring Calls for Shamir to Resign

**NYT-Friedman**-A leading Labor Party minister, Mordechai Gur, called on Shamir to resign because of his reported participation in covering up the killing of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers by Israeli agents. It was the first time since the gov't was formed that a Labor minister has asked for Shamir's resignation, and it was indicative of how serious the Labor-Likud dispute has become. The Cabinet debate was inconclusive and Peres decided not to call for a vote on the inquiry at this time. Such an investigation would focus almost exclusively on Shamir, who was PM at the time of the incident. Likud and religious party ministers oppose an investigation. Peres apparently hopes that by deferring the inquiry vote for several days or more, he can give time for public pressure to build in support of the Labor position and thereby influence the religious parties--which hold the balance between Labor and Likud supporters in the Cabinet. Likud believes that Labor "is ready to sacrifice the security of the state in order to satisfy its narrow political interests and escape from the rotation agreement." Avraham Shalom has been quoted by two Cabinet ministers as saying that everything he did in the affair was done with the knowledge of the political echelon, meaning Shamir. (see ND-AP; DN-Meisels) (see photo of Shamir and Arens-NYT)

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#### Israel Set For War

NYP-Israel might have responded with force against Syria had last week's attempt to blow up an El Al jet succeeded, Rabin said. Although Rabin did not mention Syria by name, Rabin warned states that help terrorists by providing weapons, safehouses, use of diplomatic mail pouches or passports.

#### Israel Not Acting Against Spy Suspects

ND-Phelps The four Israelis cited with Pollard for spying on the US are back home, working in secure gov't jobs with no indication that any new action will be taken against them. The Israeli gov't maintains that Pollard was part of an unauthorized rouge operation. But prosecutors in the US have said they are investigating whether Pollard was part of a larger spy network. In Israel, where scandals usually are seized upon by the press and public, the Pollard affair has provoked little more than yawns. "As far as we are concerned the Pollard affair is over," said one gov't official.

#### O'Connor Said to Carry Demands for Hostages

NYT-special-Kidnappers holding 5 American hostages in Lebanon are reported to have issued new demands for freeing their captives. Al Shiraa said the conditions were passed on to O'Connor when he visited Lebanon recently. The magazine said the release of the hostages was made contingent on Israeli withdrawal from an enclave in southern Lebanon and the dismantling of an Israeli sponsored Christian militia there. Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Calif) arrived in Damascus on Friday and is scheduled to meet with the Syrian Foreign Minister. Reports in the Lebanese press say he is carrying a letter signed by 247 members of Congress calling on Assad to use his influence to win release of the captives.

#### OPEC

WSJ-Ibrahim-After 5 days of talks, OPEC is failing once again to come up with a plan to stabilize the world oil markets. As a result, some industry observers expect another sharp drop in oil prices later this year. (see NYT-Tagliabue)

NYT-special-For all the headaches, the organizations 13 ministers proved that they still know how to have a good time.

#### US-Libya

NYT-Hershey-The 5 remaining American oil companies with interests in Libya will halt activity on Monday to comply with the Administration's program of economic sanctions against Libya. There were signs that one or more of the companies had reached tentative agreement for the purchase of their assets by the Libyans.

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Farrakhan on Libya

NYT-Shipp-Farrakhan spoke to a crowd of about 3000 upon his return to the US after a trip abroad. He spoke about the fact that he might face Federal prosecution for defying an executive order not to travel to Libya. He issued a challenge to the Government's right to ban travel to Libya, which he has challenged in a suit against the Reagan Administration. He says he plans to be arrested.

Mengele's Son Talks of Father

NYP-Rosenthal-Joseph Mengele talked with the Post. He seems unburdened by guilt and doesn't understand why the Jews won't assimilate.

Letters

NYT 6/29-4 letters relating to Freidman's article in the Magazine section, "America in the Mind of Israel. 1 of the letters is from an Othodox Jew who state that Freidman wrote about them with hostility and that it is the Othodox community from the US who has sent Israel its best and brightest professionals. R. Ben-Cahim of Kach berates the Labor governments education and writes that the only way to end the migration is to infuse the educational system with a hearty dose of traditional Judaism. Another writer states that it is ironic that many Reform and Conservative Jews support religious institutions in Israel that would deligitimitize their brand of Judaism. Another Jewish writer states that no Zionist in modern times ever dreamed that all the Jews would immigrate to Israel and that American-Jews should not be ashamed of dual loyalty.

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6. אשר לכלכלת מצרים אמר טרבים טועים ושוקלים המצב במצרים לפי קנה מדה מערבי  
 לאין זו הדרך. ולכן המצב הממשי הוא פחות קטסטרופלי מבהינה זו שאין בו, להערכתו,  
 להביא להתקוממות. גם הפונדמנטליזם במצרי הוא שונה מפונדמנטליזם אחר, סוני או שיעי,  
 והוא מצרי בראש וראשונה. ולכן אי אפשר למדוד את השפעתו לפי קנה מדה של איראן  
 ואתרים.  
 אשר לבקשותיה של מצרים לטיוע, לא היה לו טיידע מדויק וציין שהקטיים העומדים בפני  
 ארה"ב ידועים אך יש רצון ללכת לקראת מצרים. המדובר הוא כנראה בהחרת הסיוע לסיוע  
 במזומן, דבר שיזרז עחזרת יחובות מצרים. ממילא, לדבריו, יש פיגור במימוש הפרוייקטים  
 ובדרך זו תיווצר אפשרות להמיר למזומנים חלק גדול יותר מהסיוע.

  
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תמוכ"ל, מצפ"א, פעי"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח. נ"ו יורק

30.6.86 חדרון דובר מתמיד ליום

Q Anything on the Murphy talks in Stockholm?

MR. REDMAN: There was a communique released at the end of those meetings -- which said they came, they met, and they left. (laughter) And so I'd be happy to read that communique to you.

Q Do you stand --

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything, except to say that the meeting lived up to its expectations as I described them to you earlier on, that they did discuss the full range of issues concerning the Middle East.

Q And that there were no agreements.

MR. REDMAN: (Inaudible) he was not to arrive at agreements, and no, there were none. (Inaudible) They had a beneficial exchange of views.

Q (Inaudible)--any comment that the Egyptian delegation left for to Egypt about the request for economic aid to Egypt and what has come from the State Department or from the government here too? And is (inaudible)--?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing beyond what I had on Friday. You saw there was a statement posted during the afternoon on Friday. You didn't see that.

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gation as unpatriotic, insulting to the President and designed solely to upset the national unity coalition agreement, which stipulates that Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres switch jobs in October.

Even if the Labor ministers demand an inquiry on Sunday, it is most unlikely that they will win the support of the Cabinet. Not only are all 10 Likud ministers opposed, but so too are those from the religious parties, and together with the Likud they make up a majority. This raises the question of whether Labor might choose to break up the Government over the inquiry.

#### Immunity Granted to 4

With the approval of Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir, President Herzog granted immunity Wednesday to Avraham Shalom, the chief of Shin Beth, and to three of his deputies, in exchange for

Mr. Shalom's resignation. Investigators have accused the Shin Beth chief of ordering the killings of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers in April 1984 and of covering up the affair with the help of his deputies, in a way that made it appear that a senior army officer, Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, was responsible for the killings. The Palestinians who died were cousins, Majdi and Subhi Abu-Jumas.

In light of the presidential action, Attorney General Yosef Harish called off all investigations into the case, even though Israeli press reports have suggested that Mr. Shamir, who was Prime Minister when the hijacking and killings took place, gave some kind of approval for a cover-up. The extent of Mr. Shamir's involvement remains unclarified by either himself or the courts.

In an interview with the daily Yedioth Aharonot on Friday, Minister Without Portfolio Ezer Weizman said, "I accuse Shamir of abandoning his subordinates in the Shin Beth by refusing to be investigated."

Mr. Shamir said: "Ezer Weizman wants my head and I am not planning to let him have it. Beyond my legitimate right to protect my head, I am not planning to let Ezer, who has a big mouth, get what he wants. What he says is nonsense. Weizman is not interested in the truth, but in crucifying me. His talk about the need for an inquiry is aimed only at preventing rotation and the Likud coming into power."

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# Ex-Aide to Arafat, Now a Foe, Says P.L.O. Has

By IHSAN A. HIJAZI

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 28 — A former aide who now opposes Yasir Arafat, responding to reports abroad that the Palestine Liberation Organization is going bankrupt, was quoted this week as saying the P.L.O. has amassed a fortune in bank accounts in Lebanon, Jordan and Switzerland.

The former aide is Col. Saed Musa, who since 1983 has headed a dissident faction based in Damascus that opposes Mr. Arafat's leadership of Al Fatah, the mainstream movement that is considered the most important guerrilla group in the P.L.O.

Colonel Musa told the Beirut magazine Al Shirra that the P.L.O. had \$500 million in a bank in Amman, Jordan, alone. He played down reports in the Western press that the P.L.O. is going bankrupt. "I know," he said, "because once I was a member of the Arafat entourage."

Colonel Musa, who is better known as Abu Musa, was one of Mr. Arafat's closest military advisers until, three years ago, he led a revolt within Al Fatah, accusing the P.L.O. chairman and some of his senior assistants of corruption.

### African Tour Cited

In May, the American magazine Forbes said that the P.L.O., saddled with extensive health and welfare programs, diplomatic missions and a huge military budget, was going bankrupt. The magazine said it had reached that conclusion after interviews with dozens of diplomatic, intelligence and investment sources in the Middle East.

According to Abu Musa, however, Mr. Arafat, during a recent tour of several African nations, gave the Government of each country he visited \$5 million in grants.

Reports by Arab news organizations said earlier that the P.L.O. chairman had gone to the African nations to persuade them not to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Mr. Arafat made his trip soon after high-ranking Israeli Government leaders visited the area. Most African governments severed ties with Israel after the Arab-Israeli war of 1973.

## a Fortune in Banks:

Despite a sharp drop in their revenues, the Governments of oil-producing Arab lands continue to pay generous subsidies to the P.L.O., Abu Musa said. Abu Musa, 57 years old, now commands a faction of Al Fatah in eastern and northern Lebanon and in Syria.

### Battles for Refugee Districts

Al Shirra, in its edition this week, quoted Abu Musa as saying that Mr. Arafat and his followers had been spending large amounts of money to recruit supporters in Palestinian dis-

tricts of Lebanon and among the Lebanese themselves.

He said the recent siege of three Palestinian districts on the southern outskirts of Beirut by militiamen of the Shiite Moslem movement Amal had played into the hands of the P.L.O. chairman by prompting more Palestinians to rally to his ranks.

Bitter clashes between fighters from Amal and Palestinian defenders have been going on for the last month around the three refugee districts, Sabra, Shatila and Burj al Brajneh.

Saleh Khalef, the second in command to Mr. Arafat, told the Beirut magazine Al Usbu al-Arabi this week that the P.L.O. had sent huge quantities of weapons to the Palestinian districts in Beirut. Mr. Khalef, who also uses the name Abu Iyad, accused Amal of trying to destroy the refugee districts with a view to forcing the Palestinians to leave Lebanon.

New York Times  
6/29/86

**'A Financial Emperor'**

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Abu Musa, who referred to Mr. Arafat as "a financial emperor," said the P.L.O. had as much as \$1 billion in Lebanese banks when its guerrillas were evacuated from Beirut during the Israeli invasion four years ago. The dissident leader said President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, seeking to avert a financial crisis, pleaded with Mr. Arafat not to withdraw the funds from Lebanon.

A Sunni Moslem activist whose armed group was defeated in street battles in West Beirut last month was on Mr. Arafat's payroll, according to Abu Musa. He said the activist, Snaker Berjawi, who headed a group known as the February 6 Movement, had contacted anti-Arafat Palestinian leaders and had told them he would desert the P.L.O. chairman if they would pay him more.

Mr. Berjawi went into hiding after Amal suppressed his organization in

two days of house-to-house fighting. The Shiite movement charged that the Sunni Moslem leader wanted to help the Palestinians expand their positions outside the camps.

Abu Musa said another dissident Fatah leader found \$200 million in Mr. Arafat's office in Amman when he took it over. He did not say whether the money was in cash.

**Takeover of Office**

Abu Musa was referring to Brig. Gen. Atallah Atallah, who also uses the name Abu Zaim. Last month, Abu Zaim shot his way into the P.L.O.'s main office in the Jordanian capital, drove off Mr. Arafat's men and declared himself commander of the Fatah guerrillas in place of Mr. Arafat.

The Jordanian authorities showed support for Abu Zaim when they deported seven officers loyal to the P.L.O. chairman who had tried to check the rebellion.

Relations between Amman and the P.L.O. have been on the decline since February, when King Hussein ended a yearlong effort to bring the P.L.O. into the Middle East peace process. The relationship flowered two years ago, when the P.L.O. chairman and his senior aides were allowed to reopen offices in Amman that were closed in 1970.

Abu Musa said Mr. Arafat deposited \$500 million in the Arab Bank in Amman when he returned there. The P.L.O. chairman also maintains several accounts in Switzerland, Abu Musa asserted.



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the question of whether Labor might chose to break up the Gov't over the inquiry.

#### Spain Says Palestinian Admits Bombing

NYT-Schumacher 6/29-A Palestinian has confessed to planting a bomb in a suitcase that exploded at an El Al counter in Madrid's airport. Nasser Hassan el-Ali said the bomb was timed to explode while the plane was in the air. The suitcase belonged to Isaias Jalafe, a small time thief who said he thought he was carrying illegal drugs for Hassan. Jalafe was paid \$1000 for the mission. Hassan holds the rank of lieutenant in the Fatah Uprising, a group headed by Saed Musa and based in Damascus. (see NYT-6/28; DN-AP)

#### Ex-Aide to Arafat Says PLO Has Fortune in Banks

\* NYT-Hijazi 6/29-Saed Musa, a former aide who now opposes Arafat, responding to reports that the PLO was going broke, has said that the PLO amassed a fortune in bank accounts in Lebanon, Jordan and Switzerland. Musa told a Beirut magazine that the PLO had \$500 million in a bank in Amman alone. He also said that Arafat gave each country he recently visited in Africa \$5 million in grants. Arafat was said to be urging the African nations not to re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel.

#### Hussein's Effort to Heal Syrian-Iraqi Rift Fails

NYT-Kifner (Amman) 6/28-Arab and Western diplomats said that an effort by Hussein to bring about an easing of tensions between Iraq and Syria had fallen apart. The sources said the highly publicized effort failed because of deep personal anomsity between Assad and Hussein. But Assad has used the situation to get needed oil and and financial benefits for his hard pressed gov't.

#### Iran-Iraq

DN-6/29 Iranian Phantom jets reportedly hit two oil tankers with missiles, injuring 7 seamen off Dubai.

#### Lebanon

NYT-6/29-Lebanese army and paramilitary police fanned out in the streets of West Beirut to try to enforce a Syrian-sponsored peace plan aimed at stopping clashes between rival Moslem militias. The head of military intelligence in Lebanon, personally inspected the deployment. He told Lebanese troops to strike hard at violators, and that Syria stood firmly behind them. He warned that if the plan failed, Syria would intervene directly to restore order.

NYP-6/28-At least 7 people were killed and more than 36 wounded as heavy fighting erupted at a Palestinian refugee camp, shattering a Syrian-backed truce.

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Achille Lauro Trial

NYT-Reuters 6/29-The presiding judge in the Achille Lauro hijacking trial said he had accepted the resignation of a juror whose impartiality was questioned by a prosecutor. The juror is a Communist Party politician. (see NYT-6/28)

OPEC

DN-wire 6/29-A majority of OPEC's 13 oil ministers agreed to limit production in a bid to cut the global oil glut and boost the price of oil by about \$5. But Iran, Libya and Algeria dissented, and it remains to be seen whether all OPEC members could agree on setting production ceilings for each country.

Army's Anti-Terrorist Squad to be in NYC

NYT-Halloran 6/29-Delta Force soldiers will be deployed in NYC during the 4th of July weekend, according to Administration officials. A spokesman for the Army declined to comment, noting the Defense Dept. does not officially acknowledge the existence of the force. Some Administration officials noted that the gathering of dignitaries and the presence of TV crews, might appeal to those who seek to publicize their grievances, including Libya.

Banking No Longer WASP Preserve

NYT-Bennett 6/29-Banks have begun to open key jobs to Jews, Italians and others. Most bankers would not comment to the reporter.

Itzhak Perlman

DN-Larkin 6/29-Full page story on native Israeli and violin virtuoso Itzhak Perlman.

Letters

NYT 6/29-A former Yugoslav says as the eyes and ears of the occupying force the interpreter held the power of life and death in a particular village or town. The truth about Waldheim must continue to come out.

DN 6/29-The Austrian elected a Jew, Kraisky, for two terms and there are only 6000 Jews in Austria. Could a Christian be elected to a top office in Israel?

ITONUT  
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כ' בסיון תשמ"ו  
27 ביוני 1986

א ל : ראש הממשלה

מאת : השגריר, וושינגטון

מכובדי,

רצ"ב ברכו של סגן נשיא ארה"ב  
אליו פניתי בקשר לעצרת לזכר אנטבה.

בברכה רבה,

מאיר רוגן



THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1986

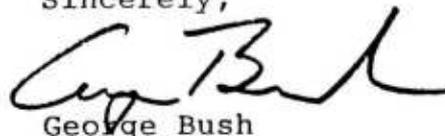
His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On behalf of the President and the American people, I want to extend my greetings, congratulations and thanks to those valiant soldiers who rescued hostages at Entebbe ten years ago.

The Entebbe rescue was a strike against terror and a victory for civilized peoples everywhere. The men on the Entebbe rescue mission went in harm's way to strike at the heart of terrorism. Israel sent a strong message to states that support terrorism: terrorism is unacceptable and will have consequences. Israel's determination to defeat terrorist intimidation is an example to all people who love freedom.

Sincerely,



George Bush

2 JULY 1986

#21 BUSH LETTER TO PERES ON ENTEBBE ANNIVERSARY

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(COMMUNICATED BY THE DEFENCE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN)

.86.07.02.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LETTER SENT TO PRIME MINISTER PERES BY AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH ON THE 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENTEBBE OPERATION.

"IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ENTIRE AMERICAN PEOPLE, I WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY MY BLESSINGS, CONGRATULATIONS AND GRATITUDE TO THOSE BRAVE SOLDIERS WHO RESCUED THE ENTEBBE HOSTAGES TEN YEARS AGO.

"THE ENTEBBE RESCUE OPERATION WAS A BLOW TO TERRORISM AND A VICTORY TO CIVILIZED NATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE MEN WHO WENT OUT ON THE RESCUE OPERATION IN ENTEBBE DID IT IN ORDER TO STRIKE AT THE HEART OF TERRORISM. ISRAEL SENT A FORCEFUL MESSAGE TO THE STATES SUPPORTING TERRORISM. TERRORISM IS UNACCEPTABLE, AND WILL BE FRUITLESS.

"ISRAEL'S DECISIVENESS AND ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRORISM SHOULD SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE FOR LOVERS OF FREEDOM."

HB/AM  
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22:10 HOURS

# ידיעות לעתונות

01#

01# (לע"מ עש"ת) אגרת בוש לפרס לרגל עשור למבצע אנטבה

(נמסר ע" דובר משרד הבטחון)

ירושלים, כה' בסיון תשמ"ו 2 ביולי 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 4)

להלן נוסח האגרת ששלח סגן נשיא ארה"ב, ג'ורג' בוש, לרה"מ, שמעון פרס, במליאת עשר שו"ח למבצע אנטבה:

"בשמו של הנשיא של ארה"ב העם האמריקאי כולו, הייתי רוצה להעביף את ברכתי, איחולי תודתי לחיילים האמיצים הללו אשר חלצו את בני הערובה מאנטבה לפני עשר שנים.

"מבצע החילוץ מאנטבה היה מכה נגד הטרור ונצחון לעמים התרבותיים בכל העולם, האנשים שיצאו למבצע וחילוץ באנטבה בצעו זאת כדי להכות בלב הטרור. ישראל שלחה הודעה נחרצת למדינות התומכות בטרור, חטרוך הוא בלתי מקובל ולא תריינה לו תוצאות.

"ההוולטיות של ישראל ומבאבאן; להכות בטרור צריכות להיות דוגמא לאנשים שאוהבים את החופש.

לע"מ-עש"ת (דף גטי 4)

א.נ. 30:21

יונתן

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נושד החוץ-כחלקת הקשר

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צמוד

אל: יוש, אנירום, נר: חוום 1846, מ: המשרד  
ד: ב, סג: ש, מא: 270686, ק: 1400

שמוד/בהוס

בלום, מתני

ד: הרלב. אל-על.

שארם בלום מודיע שבכל הנראה בית המשפט יאשר סופית את ההסדר  
ב- 6 ביולי ולא ב-7.

מציטים שבכורך יעמוד בקשר עם בלום בנדון בומן שהותו כאן.

כלכלית א'

מ: שהח, מנככ, ממנככ, דרורי, כלכליתא', סייבכ, מצפא,  
רהתחבורה, מנככאחבורה, רהמ, מצפא



9589

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר 742

סודי ביותר

W11

אל: המשרד, נר: 742, מ: 111  
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 270686, רח: 1300

סודי ביותר/מיד

אל: ממנבל

דט: ממנבל משהבטר, אגת, אלמ' בהרב/אגת' (בטחון נר 521)  
גמות - PREPOSITIONING

א. ויקור סטנדרט

1. הסטנדרט שהוא כמדומה בכיר המיעוט הדימוקטי בחת הועדה לבינוי צבאי של ועדת ההקצבות, תודרך ע"י מרונין פוירווורגר לקראת ויקורו  
בארץ פוירווורגר התקשר והדגיש כי חשוב שיהיה ויקור טוב, לרבות סיוור מוצלח במקום בניית המתקנים שבהם מדובר, הואיל וסטר תופס מקום  
מרכזי במשונה האחרונה לאישור תכנית ה- PREPOSITIONING בוועדת ההקצבות (יש מקום לדעתו גם לתדוך טוב של האדם כפי שהוצע)  
2. פוירווורגר ביקש להוסיף עוד, כי חשוב מאד שבתדוך לסטר יוצגו התכניות בנושא הרפואי כפי שהן בהכנית שהוגשה לסנט, ביוון שעלול  
להיווצר בלבול אם יוצגו התכניות במתכונת שעליה מדברים אנשי EUCOM, נרגע, כדורי פוירווורגר, המשימה היא להשיג את אישור התכנית כפי  
שהוגשה לסנט, אם יהיה בלבול בקשר לתוכנה, עלול הדבר לגרום דחיות ושינויים בטיעון שבפנטגון אינם יודעים בין ימינם ושאלם. שינויים  
להרחבת התכנית הרפואית, אם יהיה צורך, ניתן להשיג אחר כך. דצוי שיהיה לווי טוב ומקצועי לסיור סטר, המלצתנו היא להיענות למבוקש באשר  
לויקור.

1.1. בעיה נפרדת עם פלטרן אמר כי ההתקדמות באישור התכנית בקונגרס נראית לו טובה. ישנה עדיין כאמור-משובת ועדת ההקצבות, ונוסף כמובן  
הבעיה הכללית של בקרת התקציב כלמשל, באחת מועדות הבינוי הצבאי מחכו כליל את תכנית הבינוי הנלתי מסווג, המסווגות כמו שלנו, אושרו, ויש  
וכך מעין חוסר הגיון שהפנטגון צריך לנסות להתגבר עליו.  
2. בענין מפגש גאות הקרוב (ספטמבר), הואיל ויש עמוד בסימן חיכוכי גברי מסויימים הן בצד הישראלי (מובל משהבט במיוחד) ובצד האמריקני  
לכחלק מדרגי העבודה, כדאי יהיה לדעתו, וגם לדעתו, לפתוח את המפגשים בסקירות על מה שנעשה עד כה, על מנת להעמיד את כל המשתתפים על אותו  
בסיס, אגו, את פוירווורגר יחליף בפנטגון דון Zwart, שעסק עד כה בנושאי דרום אסיה ולאחרונה היה בהשחלמות, עוד ציין פלטרן, כי הסגנריו  
הקשור בים סוף הוא נושא הראוי להתכבד בו ושיעסיק אותנו.  
דובינשטיין

תפ: שהח, ממנבל, סייבל

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סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתור: ---
תז"ח:	לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, סמנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ	ל: ---
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Newsday  
June 27, 1986  
Editorial

# Monstrous Coverup

A huge blanket is spread

Israel's tradition as an open, democratic society suffered a serious blow this week. The country's intelligence chief was permitted to resign in exchange for immunity from prosecution in connection with the murders of two Arab terrorists.

Avraham Shalom, the head of Shin Beth — Israel's version of the FBI — was suspected of having ordered and covered up the killing of two Arabs captured at the scene of a bus hijacking on April 24, 1984. The two hijackers were taken alive when Israeli troops stormed the bus, but were subsequently beaten to death.

Three of Shalom's top deputies, who allegedly participated in the coverup, were also granted immunity from prosecution — and they were allowed to retain their jobs.

Granting Shalom and his aides immunity — before they had even been indicted or tried — raises grave and troubling issues, as Israeli jurists were among the first to note. Said a former justice minister: "The message of all this to men in the security services is: 'You can commit serious offenses. You are immune from justice. You will not be punished. You will receive amnesty, and in the worst case you will have to resign.' The message to the politicians is, 'You can do whatever you want and you will not bear responsibility.'"

An investigation into the murders of the two hijackers was well under way when Israel's president granted immunity to Shalom and his aides. The blanket pardon made any further probe "pointless," as one Israeli official noted.

The Israeli government's conduct in this affair is both regrettable and alarming. No concerns about "national security" — nor any fears about the damaging effects of an investigation on Israel's security services — can justify a coverup of this magnitude. As the lone bastion of democracy and the rule of law in the Middle East, Israel deserves far, far better than it got in this episode.

אישור: עזר שם השולח: 27.6.86 תאריך:

כ! אצלו תכונת פיר תפוצה שמה לטוב שמה



701/161/61

counter, which is what happened in Madrid yesterday. (cabled) (see DN-AP; NYP; AP; ND-UPI)

### Israelis Criticized on Immunity Grant

\*NYT-Friedman-Israel's President and Cabinet came under a barrage of criticism today from lawyers, politicians and citizens groups for their move to allow the head of Israel's domestic intelligence service to escape investigation in the slayings of two captured Palestinian hijackers. The Israeli press, from the far right to the far left denounced Peres, Herzog and Shamir for their handling of the incident, describing their behavior as if they were part of a junta and engaging in a Watergate-style coverup and conspiracy. The language was of the sort that rarely is seen in Israeli newspapers. There were signs that the affair could turn into a political crisis and threaten the coalition. Many members of the Labor Party are in an uproar about Peres's participation in the decision. Since the decision was announced, the mood of the Israeli public has undergone something of a shift--which apparently caught the Cabinet off guard. Sholmo Avineri, an Israeli political analyst likens the incident to Watergate, "the public is much more upset about the cover-up and the idea that the rule of law is being subverted, than they are about the original crime." (cabled) (see DN-McIsels; NYP)

### Achille Lauro Suspect Attempts Suicide

ND-combined-One of the Palestinians accused of hijacking the Achille Lauro tried to hang himself in his jail cell but was stopped by his guards. "I would rather die than be humiliated," said Mowfaqq Gandur.

### OPEC

NYT-Tagliabue-A majority of OPEC ministers appear to favor a production limit of 18 million barrels a day for the fourth quarter of this year in an effort to lift crude oil prices to about \$18 a barrel by year's end, sources close to the meeting said. But Iran, Libya and Algeria continue to oppose the move. The minority group is seeking a deeper cut in production.

### Book Review

WSJ-Pipes reviews "Semites and Anti-Semites: An Inquiry Into Conflict and Prejudice" by Bernard Lewis. Lewis argues that Islamic and Christian anti-semitism is very different. It was the Arab armies' frequent defeats at the hands of the Israel that created the real need for anti-Semitism. Seeking a way to explain the Jews' unexpected success, many Arabs turned to the great body of anti-semitic literature developed in Europe for such purposes. The results have been spectacular: Israelis and Jews everywhere have become satanic figures in the Arabic media. Lewis raises uncomfortable issues that most Mideast analysts prefer to dodge.

ITONUT

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על 100

# Israelis Criticized on Immunity Grant

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 26 — Israel's President and Cabinet came under a barrage of criticism today from lawyers, politicians and citizens' groups for their move to allow the head of Israel's domestic intelligence service to escape investigation in the slayings of two captured Palestinian hijackers.

The Cabinet announced Wednesday that the head of the agency, which is roughly equivalent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had been allowed to resign in exchange for immunity in the case. Three aides were also granted immunity, but were allowed to keep their jobs.

Today, the Israeli press, from the far right to far left, denounced Prime Minister Shimon Peres, President Chaim Herzog and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for their handling of the incident, variously describing them as behaving like a "junta" and engaging in a Watergate-style cover-up and conspiracy. The language was of a sort rarely seen in Israeli newspapers.

Among the other reactions, two Tel Aviv lawyers filed a petition with the Israeli High Court of Justice today, asking the judges to nullify the amnesty granted Wednesday by President Herzog to Avraham Shalom, the chief of Shin Beth, the domestic intelligence service, and the three deputies, in exchange for Mr. Shalom's resignation.

ק 1 / מילוי פני תכנית - לטובת מאקסמה

אישור:	שם השולח: 27.6.83	תאריך:
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### Accused of a Cover-Up

Investigators had said the Shin Beth chief ordered the killings of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers in April 1984, then covered up the affair with the help of his three deputies. In light of the presidential pardon, the Attorney General, Yosef Harish, called off all investigations into the case — even though Israeli press reports have suggested that Mr. Shamir, who was Prime Minister when the hijacking and killings took place, gave some kind of approval for the cover-up. His involvement remains unclarified by either himself or the courts.

There were signs today that the affair could turn into a political crisis that could threaten the coalition. Many members of the Labor Party are in an uproar over Mr. Peres's participation in the decision. They are demanding

that an investigation be carried out and that, at least, the charges that Mr. Shamir was involved in the cover-up be examined.

Mr. Peres indicated today that while he believed the Shin Beth men had to be dealt with the way they were — to preserve the nation's security and the intelligence services — he would not object to an "examination of the responsibility and decisions of the political echelon." Government sources said this was a clear hint that Mr. Peres was ready to have his and Mr. Shamir's roles in the affair examined.

### Planning Inquiry Demand

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, of the Labor Party, announced that he would bring a demand for such an inquiry before the Cabinet on Sunday. The move has the support of the entire Labor Party. Labor officials say the matter must be resolved before Mr. Shamir assumes the prime ministership, as he is scheduled to do in October according to his power-sharing agreement with Mr. Peres.

The Likud bloc published a statement accusing Labor members who want an inquiry of "harming the President, the Government and the rule of law."

Mr. Shamir himself told reporters: "I hope this criticism will disappear in the next few days. I oppose the establishment of an inquiry committee."

The matter is expected to reach a crisis point at the Cabinet session Sunday. The liberal Shinui Party, which is represented in the Cabinet by Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, announced that unless the Cabinet agrees to a commission of inquiry at its meeting Sunday, Shinui will pull out of the coalition. This alone would not bring the Government down, but it would upset its delicate balance between pro-Labor and pro-Likud elements.

The two Tel Aviv lawyers — David Yiftah and Moshe Maroz — who appealed to the High Court of Justice today, against the President and Minister of Police Chaim Bar-Lev, argued that the amnesty was made without legal authority.

While the President has the right to give amnesty to criminals, the lawyers argued, this can only be done after the courts have completed their work and

convicted someone — a process that was ignored in this case. The amnesty appears to have been given on the basis of political considerations, the lawyers contended. The court will announce shortly whether it will consider the lawyers' appeal.

In another protest, Dedi Tzucker, a leader of the Citizens Rights Movement, announced that he was going to the President to request a "blanket amnesty, just in case I ever get involved in criminal charges."

### Public Opinion Shifts

Since the decision was announced, the mood of the Israeli public has undergone something of a shift — which apparently caught the Cabinet off guard. Since the revelations about the two Palestinians' deaths came to light last month, the Israeli public has not seemed to be particularly exercised about the case.

But there has been a general discomfort about the charges that members of the security services lied and made it seem that a distinguished senior army officer, Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, had been responsible for the deaths. General Mordechai interrogated the two bus hijackers before turning them over alive to Shin Beth.

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"Much like Watergate," said an Israeli political theorist, Shlomo Avineri, "the public is more upset about the cover-up and the idea that the rule of law is being subverted, than they are about the original crime."

The normally right-of-center daily Hadashot said in an editorial that Cabinet ministers behaved like "a worried junta in a remote South American country, looking for a way to remove the rope from its neck."

"There was Shamir," Hadashot added, "who fought for his right like a lion not to be questioned or investigated. And there was Peres, who looked out on how his Government is sinking into a dung heap of miserable decisions and inadequacies. And the Attorney General was also there. That nice man who will do anything to please and was finally exposed as an empty vessel. How unfortunate that even the President joined in and turned his right of amnesty into a tool of politicians. This bunch does not represent the rule of law. They represent the use of law only in order to preserve themselves."

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0699/60

# Suitcase Bomb at El Al Counter in Madrid Hurts 12

By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, June 26 — A suitcase being inspected by El Al security personnel exploded today at the Israeli airline's check-in counter here, wounding 12 people, the police said.

An airport official said the suitcase had already passed an X-ray examination by Spanish security officials and was to have been loaded in the baggage hold of an El Al flight to Tel Aviv.

It was not known what kind of explosive was in the suitcase, or whether it had been designed to detonate aboard

the Boeing 767 airliner and had exploded prematurely.

The man who checked in the luggage was arrested at the scene and was being questioned tonight, according to one of the airport's directors, José Ignacio García de la Rasilla. The man's name was not released, but the airport director said the man was traveling on a Spanish passport. He said the suspect had offered no resistance.

By tonight, no group had claimed responsibility for planting the bomb. But Spanish officials and Western diplomats said they had had intelligence

over the last several weeks telling them to expect an airport or embassy attack by Arab groups.

The Spanish aviation authorities said the suitcase was open and checked by El Al employees at a table at Barajas International Airport where smoke began curling from inside.

As an El Al security man shouted a warning, another ran for a fire extinguisher. The suitcase exploded before he could return. The cause of the smoke was unclear.

Two of the wounded — the El Al security manager and a Spanish bystander — were listed in serious condi-

SPCL: 3DAY GREETINGS FROM THE W. SIDE  
Here's to a wonderful 39. We know ... Cote Marie.—  
ADVT.

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Continued on Page A2, Column 3

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**Continued From Page A1**

tion at a hospital tonight. The others suffered less serious injuries, the police said.

There were no Americans among the wounded.

Witnesses said the injuries would have been much worse if the El Al security man had not shouted out as he saw the smoke. The warning caused bystanders to scatter.

El Al officials said most of the nearly 100 passengers on the flight had already checked in. The owner of the suitcase with the bomb had arrived late and was rushing to check in, the Spanish authorities said.

Israel's Ambassador to Spain, Samuel Hadas, said after meeting in the hospital with the wounded security chief, Nir Ran, that the man with the suitcase had appeared suspicious and that extra precautions were being taken in the search of his luggage.

The blast badly damaged the El Al counter and nearby counters.

The police cordoned off that section of the terminal and, with small bombs, blew up some suitcases still standing in the area as a precaution against larger bombs being inside.

Ambassador Hadas said he had arrived from Tel Aviv on the same plane that was returning there and had left the airport five minutes before the explosion.

Spain established formal diplomatic relations with Israel in January. Many radical Arab groups and some Arab nations protested the move.

Last year, several Arab radical groups claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Madrid offices of British Airways and Royal Jordanian Airlines. The Spanish police have blamed the Palestine Liberation Front for the bombing last year of a barbecue restaurant frequented by United States Air Force personnel near the airport, but the front never claimed responsibility.

The Spanish authorities have prided themselves on the tight security and the absence of attacks at Barajas Airport. Security has been even tighter since the attacks in December in airports in Rome and Vienna in which 20 people were killed and more than 110 wounded. Civil Guards with automatic weapons tour the terminal here, and X-raying of passengers and hand luggage is generally rigorous.

El Al has maintained separate security procedures. Suitcases are physically checked at makeshift tables in the terminal before they even get to the check-in counter, which is what happened today.

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אל: מצפ"א, טנכ"ל, בטחון  
דע: נספח צה"ל, נספח אורזר, דמש"ז.

פרוזיקט הלביא : לשלנו 652 (456 לבטחון, 145 לנ"ר)

להלן מתוך שיחה עם ג'ים בונד (27)

1. איקלה וזקהיים נפגשו עם קסטן אתמול (26) כמתוכנן, להערכת בונד, מטרת השיחה הייתה לשכנע את הסנטור שישראל חוכנה לבחון טוטים חליפיים ללביא (F-16 או F-20) וכן לזכות בתמיכת הסנטור ברעיון זה כך שאלו לפנות לסנטורים אחרים ולקונגרסנים ולטעון שיו"ר וועדה המשנה לפעולות זרות בטנט מחייב את הרעיון אף הוא. בונד הגדיר את גישתם כחלקלקה (SLIPPERY).
2. איקלה ניסה להציג את ה"עובדות" בצורה עניינית. טען שעתה מתברר שהטספרים של זקהיים ושל ה"פסטיביטים" צנחו ו"הכל" מכירים בכך שעלות הלביא תהיה PROHIBITIVE. שפר הבטחון וגורמים אחרים בישראל (מדיניים וצבאיים כאחד) מוכנים לשקול תחליפים ללביא בונד הגיע סקפטיות לכך (בעקבות שיחת טלפון מהלפריז בארץ שעה קלה לפני-כן).
3. קסטן הקשיב לטיעונים בשקט, ולדברי בונד השמיע את "הדברים הנכונים" ב-Low Key. הסנטור ובונד, שאינם מקבלים את מטפרי זקהיים על פניהם, ידוע שהישראלים חולקים על מספרים אלה, מה גם נודע להם שחברת "גרונומן" בדקה את המספרים מאין ענין מסחרי והגיעו למסקנה שהעדק עם המספרים הישראלים, בדרך כלל, לא נכנס זקהיים לוויכוח והסתפק בקביעה פסקנית שמטפריו הם הנכונים. היה במגננה כשנמסר לו על חישובי חברת גרונומן (נציג החברה דיבר עם בונד לפני השיחה, להצעת מרווין קליטוב).
4. קסטן העיר שאינו מתנגד לבדיקת תחליפים ללביא - בתנאי שזה יצונוח של מטישראל, ובתנאי שבנתיים משרד ההגנה אינו מונע העברת כספים ואישור חוזים הקשורים לפרוזיקט הלביא. בכוונתו לשלוח מכתב ברוח זה לאיקלה ע"מ למנוע אי הבנות בלשחן.
5. כ"כ אמר שאינו מתנגד לכך שאיקלה וזקהיים ידברו עם אחרים בקונגרס ובנציא הלביא - והצביע על הסנטור דניאל אינווייה ובמורשים ג'ק קמפ' וצ'רלז ווילסון, שהיו ביין ראשוני התומכים בפרוזיקט.

Handwritten signature and text: מוסר למדן

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המשרד

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד, ט"י

משיחה עם פלטרו ס/ עוזר המזכיר / פנטגון . נכח עוזרו טילור .

א. עיסקת האיווקס. חזרתי מפורטות, למען הרקורד, על הסתייגויותינו מהצגת עמדות סעודיה ע"י הממשל לסנט כמסייעות לתהליך השלום.

ב. מצרים. 1. בעקבות אבו גזאלה היה כאן גנז'ר'השר המצרי ביקש, כפי שפורסם, 500 מיליון דולאר מתוך הסיוע במזומנים ובלי "ייעוד" לפרוייקטים, והאמריקנים הסכימו לדון בכך והפגישוהו עם מקפירסון מנהל AID. יש להניח שמהו ייצא מזה, אם כי הסכום יהיה אולי קטן יותר (300 מיליון?). המצרים אינם רוצים להיכנס ל"מועדון פאריס" של בעלות החוב הגדולות. השאלה היא כמובן כיצד יפתרו את הבעיות. הם כנראה רואים עצמם ככשירים לתכנית שיקום נוסח ישראל (אף שלא היו רוצים להיות מצוטטים כד), אולם קשה להאמין שיוכלו להגיע לחיקונים כג. דרסטיים. בידם לקצץ טובסידיות חלקית, אך השאלה אם יוכלו להרחיק לכת.

2. באשר לשיפויים בריבית, הקושי הוא בין השאר בכך שהכספים ניתנו ע"י ה-Federal Finance Bank הנותן גם את המלווה הפנימיים בארה"ב, ופוליטיקה קשה להסביר בפנים מדוע לשנות הסדר הריבית של מדינות חוץ, ולא של החקלאים הלווים בתוך ארה"ב. חשבו על מוסדות פרטיים, אך הללו ירצו ערבות המדינה. מכאן הקושי שמציג משרד האוצר. הוסיף ואמר כי לדעתו הצעות אינדיה בצורה שבה דובר הן מתות.

3. שאלתי אם נכון מה שאנו שומעים לגבי שיפוי מתהדק עם מצרים. בתחומי הבטחון. אמר שאין חידושים מיוחדים, אך יש שיפור מסוים בדברים שבעבר היו קשים ביותר, כמו השירותים הלוגיסטיים.

ג. מרוקו. בביקור המלך חסן יוצג ההסכם עם לוב על -ידיו כ"קנין מתוכנן" וכצורך בין-ערבי, הסכה זה מהוה, מכל מקום, מכשול לשיתוף פעולה טוב יותר וגם לסיוע, כמובן.

רובינשטיין

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אל: מצפ"א.

דע: לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר. לשכת דה"מ.

קונגרס: חוק התקציב וסיוע חוץ

- 1) אתמול (26) התקבל בשני בתי הקונגרס חוק תקציב לשנת הכספים 1987, ובו 14 בליון דולר להוצאות בפועל לשם סיוע חוץ.
- 2) החוק גורח רועידת התייעצות ( CONFERENCE ) שנמשכה כחודש, במהלכה נראה לעתים שהועידה תסתיים בלא תוצאות, לאו דווקא בשל חילוקי דעות בין נציגי הסנט וביה"נ אלא בשל התנגדות הממשל (והנשיא בפרט) לנטיות משתתפי הועידה לקצץ עמוקות בתקציב הבטחון ולקרוא בו זמנית להגדלת ההכנסות הפדרליות (לשון אחרת, להסיל מסים חדשים).
- 3) הנשיא ביקש 320 בליון לתקציב הבטחון, ואילו החוק המוסכם מקצה 292.1 בליון דולר - קיצוץ שאינו מפצה את תקציב הבטחון על שיעור האינפלציה של השנה האחרונה. מאידך, מקימים קרן חירום בסך של כ-5 בליון ל"צרכים חיוניים" שיהיה מקור למימון <sup>אם</sup> הנשיא יבקש והקונגרס יאשר מסים, היטלים, מכירת נכסים ו/או קיצוצים נוספים. ניתן להקדיש כשני שלישי מקרן זו לצורכי בטחון. פשרה זו מתקבלת כנצחון חלקי לכל צד - הקונגרס מאותת ברורות שאם הנשיא רוצה להגדיל תקציב הבטחון עליו להסכים למסים חדשים, אך עושה זאת מבלי לקצוץ תגר ישירות על הנשיא.
- 4) הסכום של 14 בליון לסיוע חוץ מהווה פשרה בין מספרי הסנט (14.2 בהוצאות בפועל) ובנית (13.8).
- בנסיבות הקיימות, ייתכן שזה היה הסכום הגדול ביותר שניתן היה להשיג, אך הוא נופל בהרבה מבקשת הנשיא - 16.5 בליון דולר, ויקשה על ביצוע כלל תכנית הסיוע (תוך הנחה שישראל תמשיך לקבל סיוע בסך של 3 בליון דולר).
- 5) בבית, אומץ החוק ב-333 קולות מול 43 מתנגדים, ובסנט התקבל בהצבעה קוליה בעת שנכחו באולם רק ארבעה (1) סנטורים.
- 6) עפ"י לוי"ז שקבע חוק ג"ר היחה העבודה על חוק התקציב אמורה להיות מושלמת עד 15 באפריל. האחור בעטרה שבועות גרע זמן זה מהתקופה המיועדת להשלמת התהליך התקציבי, לרבות העברת חוקי הרשאה והקצבה. המסקנה המשתמעת היא שבשל אילוצי זמן גדלו הסיכויים שבסופו של דבר לא יהיה מנוס מקבלת החלטת המשך ( CR ) (קצ"א-76 קו"א).
- 7) רצ"ב טבלא המפרטת החקצאות לפי הפונקציות הראשיות בחקציב.

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### THE FISCAL '87 BUDGET: WHERE WILL THE MONEY GO? (Outlays in Billions of Dollars)

Function	Houss	Sevats	Reagan's Budget (Estimated)*	Conference Agreement
International Affairs	\$13.80	\$14.20	\$16.50	\$14.00
General Science, Space and Technology	8.75	9.10	9.05	8.90
Energy	4.85	4.60	4.35	3.50
Natural Resources and Environment	12.25	12.60	12.05	12.60
Agriculture	23.55	23.50	22.40	23.50
Commerce and Housing Credit	2.20	3.55	3.00	2.05
Transportation	25.50	27.80	25.60	25.85
Community and Regional Development	7.00	7.20	6.25	7.00
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services	30.60	30.55	27.45	30.55
Health	38.35	38.30	35.05	38.30
Medicare	73.40	72.80	70.60	73.25
Income Security	121.40	121.45	119.45	121.75
Social Security	209.35	209.40	211.65	209.35
Veterans Benefits and Services	26.70	26.45	26.45	26.55
Administration of Justice	7.15	7.15	7.05	7.15
General Government	5.65	5.40	6.15	5.45
General Purpose Fiscal Assistance	2.65	2.80	1.75	2.75
Net Interest	143.50	143.95	144.80	143.65
Allowances	.60	.55	.75	-0.05
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-39.20	-42.10	-36.85	-40.25

\*By the Congressional Budget Office Feb. 27.

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המסרד

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אל : מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ה, ממ"ד

להלן תדרוך לכתבים זרים של דובר הבית הלבן (26.6)

תחנות

Q: You began your statement about the Soviet Union and the response -- and I have a question related to this, what concessions did Mr. Murphy request in Sweden from his Russian counterpart regarding the Middle East? There is talk about having a truce between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding the Middle East -- sort of unwritten or something similar.

MR. DJEREJIAN: There is always a great deal of speculation any time the United States and the Soviet Union get together to speak about the Middle East. I think there is a lot of unwarranted speculation. I am not aware of any agenda item for truce between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East. These are the established consultations between the United States and the Soviet Union on regional issues -- this one, one of the most important ones, on the Middle East. Because of the risk of miscalculations in the Middle East, it is one of the key areas in which U.S.-Soviet consultations are a necessity.

Mr. Murphy and his counterpart, Mr. (Palyakov), will be discussing a broad range of Middle East issues, involving the Near East and the Middle East and the Gulf, and I think that these discussions will afford an opportunity for each side to explore the position of the other side, and to see if there is any room or scope for agreements between the two superpowers on some of the very sensitive issues that plague the area.

But I'm not aware of any approach to establish a truce. I think that's speculation.

Q Then I have another question.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Truce also implies a war between the United States and the Soviet Union, and that is not the case.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including the name "Mr. Palyakov" and other illegible text.

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Q Well, this is not -- we are not talking about peace and war. We are talking about the truce that something has developed or evolved that was let the elections in the United States in November of 1986 go, and after that, after the elections in the Congress and the Senate, we will talk about it further. This was the truce that we are talking about.

MR. DJEREJIAN: No.

Q The second question -- today it was announced that the Senate has a committee, or it was in a senatorial committee or in the Senate, about moving the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. What will be the United States' government scenario -- and this is not a hypothetical question -- what will be the United States government scenario if the United States Senate and House both will decide to move the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem against the United States government avowed insistence that this will not happen?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well the position of the executive branch on this issue is a long-standing one that it is not only the position of this administration, but of many administrations that preceded it. In the absence of peace between the Arabs and the Israelis, our position on Jerusalem is well known. Our embassy is in Tel Aviv, our embassy will remain in Tel Aviv. And we will maintain the consulate general in Jerusalem. And I think, quite frankly, it is the prerogative of the President of the United States, where he establishes his embassies. That's his decision. It's a decision of the executive. So basically, what I'm telling you is our position on Jerusalem has not changed and our position on the location of our embassy in Israel has not changed.

Q Ed, if you don't -- oh, thanks. One question relates to the Janes Defense Weekly reporting that Syria is planning a limited war with Israel after this year to regain the Golan Heights, and it's consulting with Arab nations about this. This is an AP report out of London. And the other question deals with the Senate resolution that the Waldheim should be denied his annual pension of \$81,000 and the President is asked to do something about this resolution in those terms, about denial. So there are two questions.

MR. DJEREJIAN: On the Waldheim pension --

Q Oh, my name is Joe Polikof(?), Canadian Jewish News.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Okay. Not related to the Soviet negotiator in Stockholm?

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Q I could give you a little background on the name if you like -- (laughter)

MR. POPE: We don't have time.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Okay. I have nothing on the pension issue. That's just recently come up, and quite frankly, we haven't had a chance to take a look at that in any depth at this point. The -- your first question was --?

Q The Janes Defense Weekly --

MR. DJEREJIAN: There's been such speculation on an impending conflict or confrontation between Syria and Israel on the Golan Heights. And as you've seen, those stories have gone up and down. We have said rather consistently that we do not see any imminent conflict between those two countries. We have urged restraint on both Israel and Syria, and would obviously continue to do so because such a scenario is replete with danger and could lead again to very serious miscalculation in a very explosive part of the world. So I don't know exactly what Janes is basing its assessment on. But again, I think it's part of the continuing reports we've had for over a month now, of some sort of impending conflict. As of the present time, we just don't see that on the ground.

MR. POPE: The chap next to Joe.

Q I am Mario (Inaudible) with the Athnos in Athens, Greece. I would like to stay with the Waldheim name. It was reported today in the newspaper, I guess it was the New York Times, that the American ambassador in Vienna will stay away from his inauguration ceremonies. Does it mean that the U.S. government will stay cool for the rest of the tenure of Waldheim as president of Austria?

MR. DJEREJIAN: The -- let me make the following points on that. To the best of our knowledge, no invitation to attend the inauguration of President-elect Waldheim has been received. We understand that in the past, foreign representation at the Austrian presidential inaugurations has been limited to resident chiefs of missions or their designees. And the Austrian government has not invited foreign delegations from capitals to the inauguration. Now -- why our ambassador has not received an invitation, we understand that the inauguration will be on July 8th, and the ambassador will -- has had long-standing plans to be out of Austria for personal reasons during that period of time. And these plans do predate the Austrian presidential election. And so that's basically our position.

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Q: Ed, can you brief us on the visit of the Egyptian official last week. There was a chief of staff -- their defense minister (inaudible), and this week, three ministers. They are demanding two positions, if you can clarify this to us -- the rate on the debt to the United States, and the cash -- they are demanding \$500 million as cash aid. Can you give us anything on that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We had the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Kamal Ganzouri, and the Finance Minister Salah Hamid, and the Cabinet Affairs Minister, in Washington. I think their visit ends tomorrow. They have had useful and productive meetings as you know with a range of officials. All we can say on that is that we're reviewing the composition of our economic assistance program with the Egyptians, and we do have a continuing dialogue on this issue with the Egyptians, given the close state of our relationship. And we are looking for ways to ease the burden of high interest rate foreign military sales loans for Egypt and other countries. And now we have to understand that any change in our policy on F.M.S. loans would be in a global context -- it has to be in a global context because of our obligations internationally. We think that, you know, Egypt, like many other oil producing countries now, and exporting countries, is suffering from sharply reduced foreign exchange earnings, resulting from the drop in world oil prices. And we are confident that the Egyptian government will be able to deal with these problems. And the United States remains committed to support the Egyptian government's efforts to promote sustained economic growth.

Q: What about the five hundred?

MR. DJEREJIAN: That issue, I'm not free to really discuss exactly what the state of our negotiations are with the Egyptians on that. That is being worked out. That issue is being addressed now.

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Q Samir Nader, the Voice of Lebanon. Newsweek Magazine in its current issue reported that -- quoting senior State Department official, that Ambassador Vernon Walters made a secret visit last month to Syria. And that the U.S. is offering to sell Damascus hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat at cut-rate prices. And that the talks that Ambassador Walters held promised to have some kind of improvement in the atmosphere with Syria. Can you tell us -- do you see any change in the atmosphere with Damascus? Another question --

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well on that question, General Walters is a very close and good friend of mine, and I'd be the last person to know where he has been. (laughter) And I couldn't comment on any alleged or reported missions that he may or may not have undertaken. Our relationship with Syria remains along the well known parameters it has. We maintain our dialogue with the Syrian government. We have a very effective ambassador in Damascus, and we have very effective channels of communication there, but I can't go beyond that.

Q There is nothing new --

MR. DJEREJIAN: There is nothing new going on there.

Q One more thing -- when do you expect the White House to announce the appointment of Mr. John Kelly as ambassador to Lebanon?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I am not in a position to prematurely announce a presidential appointment before the President has. So you --

Q -- But the New York Times referred to that --

MR. DJEREJIAN: Ah, but you know as prominent as the New York Times is, it is not the United States government.

MR. POPE: Does Mr. Salzburger know that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Yes.

~ JIA

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המנכ"ל, מנצ"מ, מע"מ, דמ"ח קט"ח, ג"ר יזרע

27.6.86. תדרוך דובר מחטי"ד ליו"ם

Q On Egypt still, what are Judge Sofaer's plans? Is he going back?

MR. REDMAN: To reiterate in a slightly different form, perhaps, what I said several times, we have engaged in trying to move ahead with the Taba -- resolution of the Taba problem. He's been deeply engaged in that. It's my expectation that he will very shortly go back to the region in order to make another effort in the area, to continue to nudge the process along. But as of right now, I am not in a position to give you travel plans.

Q He came back here because there was a deadlock in those negotiations.

MR. REDMAN: Right.

Q Does his return imply that there is a possibility now of a compromise that did not exist when he came back in May?

MR. REDMAN: I don't think I would characterize it exactly that way. I would characterize it as another attempt to resolve the outstanding problems, this time by talking to people on the ground. But I wouldn't want to leave you to the belief that that he's going back simply to dot the final "i" on what is a compromise agreement.

Q Chuck, can you define the word "shortly" for us?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, right now I can't give you an exact itinerary, but we'll try to let you know when we can.

Q Will this be a dual-purpose trip? Will he also take the occasion to look into the Pollard business?

MR. REDMAN: The purpose of this trip, as far as he would concerned, would be Taba. Whether or not other people might choose to raise aspects of other issues which are within his competence, that would be their prerogative. And he would certainly be prepared, I would think, to discuss that. But that is not the purpose of a trip in this timeframe.

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Q There was a discussion that we had just the other day about this. Would that issue be within his competence, or would it be within the competence of the Justice Department to discuss the Pollard case?

MR. REDMAN: There are certainly certain aspects of it which are within his competence -- no question.

Q Can you confirm that Taba listed is only reaching about a couple of words, the whole problem -- two or three words?

MR. REDMAN: No, I'm not in a position to give you any status report as to the exact nature of where things stand. I think -- let me reemphasize what I just said -- that this trip would be another effort to work with the parties to see if one can resolve the remaining issues.

Q Chuck, by saying that he will not bring up the Pollard case, but would be prepared to discuss it, if it's raised by others, can we safely conclude that he will not -- on behalf of the United States -- request either extradition by Israel of any Israeli officials for questioning in the U.S., or making available those officials in Israel for further questioning?

MR. REDMAN: This trip is focussing on Taba. That's his agenda.

Q In resolving the remaining issues, what are the remaining issues? I mean, there is only one issue -- it's Taba. You return it or not. Are there any other issues attached to it?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know what your question is implying.

Q Well, on the Taba, you said he is going to resolve many issues. What many issues are there? There is only one issue.

MR. REDMAN: If the issue is Taba, then that's the issue he is going to resolve, Simon. But in a negotiation of this kind, I think it's a bit more complicated than that, and there are ways to resolve it and questions that have to be addressed.

Q (inaudible) Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv is one condition by Israel to examine this issue of Taba, since he already talked about issues dealing with this problem, to solve it?

MR. REDMAN: As before, I am not going to go into any of the specifics of the negotiation. We never have, and we're not going to start now.

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Q Chuck, going back to the issue of moving the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, you addressed it a little bit briefly yesterday. But I want to ask, what will be the response of the United States government, is a resolution like the one that was passed in the Senate will be passed by the Congress in the House of Representatives and it will be both houses that are in favor of moving the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and tying in all the expenditures for whatever you want to do there in Israel -- is going to create what situation?

MR. REDMAN: That's a highly hypothetical situation. Our position on the status of Jerusalem has been well established over eight administrations. You can check with the press office, if you'd like to have that reiterated again.

Q Can you tell us anything about Mr. Armacost's talks with the Chinese vice foreign minister, especially regarding the U.S. position on Taiwan's defensive fight plane?

MR. REDMAN: No.

*JMY*

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אלו המשרד

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אל: מצפ"א.  
 דע: לשכת רה"מ. לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון

קונגרס: אוואקס

- 1) אחמול (26) התפזר הקונגרס לקראת פגרת הרביעי ביולי - מבלי לפעול בעקבות ה"סרטיפיקציה" מטעם הנשיא שהוגשה ב- 18 ביוני. איש בסנס ובביה"נ לא ביקש: ה"סרטיפיקציה" HEARINGS או פעולה אחרת בנדון. כתוצאה מכך מסירת האוואקס התבצע בזמן (המטוס הראשון יועבר בסוף החודש הזה ולאחר מכן יימסרו ארבעת הנוספים, אחד מדי חודשים).
- 2) אי-התגובה וחוסר המעט מצד הקונגרס משקפים הלאות המוחלטה בקונגרס ממאבקים בדרך חכירות נשק למדינות ערב (ירדן וסעודיה) והכרה בכך שעיכוב או ביטול עיסקת האוואקס יעלה טכומי, עתק למשלם המסים האמריקאי, דבר שאינו בא בחשבון באקלים הכלכלי הנוכחי.
- 3) איפא"ק כמעט ולא פעל בהקשר זה וקשה לומר שאיש בגבעה התעניין בעמדתנו.

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אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לסי רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קסי"ח  
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - FEB. 27, 1986

THE PRESS REPORTS

U.S. Readies Missile Sale To Saudis

WASH. POST - Babcock - In an effort to get an Arab arms sale through Congress, the Reagan administration is preparing to seek approval to sell Saudi Arabia a package of missiles worth more than \$300 million, according to administration officials. The package, said to include Sidewinder, Stinger and Harpoon missiles, may be sent to the Capitol within the week. But others suggested that the White House may not give final approval to the proposed package at this time because of concerns that it would repeat the political fight that forces the administration last month to postpone a \$1.5 billion arms sale to Jordan indefinitely. The proposed Saudi missile package is being split off from a larger \$1 billion Saudi request in the hopes that it will be less controversial to congressional supporters of Israel.

Police Conscript Riot In Egypt

WASH. POST - Bartholet - Security police conscripts went on a rampage on the outskirts of Cairo and several other cities last night and early today, and at least 15 persons were killed, scores wounded and two luxury hotels near the Pyramids burned down before Army troops restored order. The govt. declared a curfew effective at 4 p.m. The crisis is the most serious since Mubarak took office after the assassination of Sadat.

Israel To Protect Suspect Facing Trial In Death Camp Killings

WASH. TIMES - (Reuters) - Israeli police said yesterday they will protect alleged Nazi war criminal Demjanjuk from any harm after he arrives this week to face trial for the murder of thousands of Jews in World War II. Police said they will put him in Ramle prison near Tel Aviv where Eichmann was. Mr. DEMjanjuk was taken from a prison hospital yesterday in Springfield, Missouri, to the New York Metropolitan Correctional Center to await a flight to Israel.

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Car Bomb In Lebanon

WASH. POST - (Wires) - A car packed with explosives blew up in front of Ein Hilweh, Lebanon's largest Palestinian refugee camp, just before a scheduled rally, killing the driver and wounding 10 people. None of Lebanon's armed factions claimed responsibility for the car bombing.

African Group Backs Libya In Confrontation With U.S.

PHIL. INQUIRER - (UPI) - The Organization of African Unity declared support for Libya yesterday in what it called a "dangerous conflict" with the US, and urged both sides to use restraint. OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou of Niger told ministers from 50 African countries at the OAU summit that it was the duty of all African states to support any African country threatened by an outside force. "We have clearly declared our support for Libya in this conflict," he said.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the arrival of Marcos to Honolulu and an update on the situation in the Phillipines with Aquino and her new Cabinet, the continued investigation and hearings into the explosion of the Space Shuttle Challenger, there were special reports on the Soviet Union and the situation of the American farmers, and the riots in Egypt.

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News Summary June 26, 1986

Columns

**NYT-Flora Lewis "The Void in Austria"** Waldheim is to be inaugurated President on July 8. Fortunately, Austrian custom dictates a quiet inauguration. The question of dealing with the Waldheim presidency is going to be difficult and will not, should not go away. The responsibility for understanding what the widespread revulsion is all about rests with Austrians, their press, their intellectuals. There is also a responsibility on those who criticized from the outside to show that it wasn't a mere campaign issue, a brief and crude attempt to influence local politics, or some kind of foreign media or Jewish plot, as many in Vienna would like to charge. There are few in Austria who are willing to examine their past. They should be reminded that others remember and expect them to care.

Press Reports

Israeli Intelligence Chief Given Immunity

**NYT-Friedman**-The head of Israel's domestic intelligence service, accused of having ordered and then covered up the slayings of two captured Palestinian hijackers in April 1984, resigned in exchange for immunity from prosecution. Three top deputies of Shalom were also granted immunity but were allowed to keep their jobs. The arrangement was immediately denounced as a whitewash and a cover-up by some Israeli lawyers, Justice Ministry officials, newspaper editors, members of Parliament and even some Labor Cabinet ministers. The new Attorney General said that some kind of investigation would take place. But since the President pardoned Shalom, Harish said an investigation now "seems pointless." Political commentators in Israel said today that Harish's contention that no deals were struck "strains believability." Herzog justified the move by saying it was necessary to preserve Shin Beth. P.1 (Cabled) (see ND-Phelps; DN-Meisels; NYP)

Jane's Reports Syria Plans War With Israel

**NYT-AP-Jane's Defense Weekly** says Syria is planning a limited war with Israel later this year to regain the Golan Heights and is seeking military support from its Arab neighbors. This week's issue quoted unidentified "moderate Arab sources" as saying Syrian Gov't and military officials have

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visited several Arab countries, including Libya and Jordan, in recent weeks to discuss the reported war plan. (see ND-combined)

Mrs. Klinghoffer's Statement Read in Trial

DN-wire-According to Mrs. Klinghoffer's sworn statement read in court, one of the Palestinian hijackers cried and kissed her when she asked for news about her husband. She said that other hostages told her that the same man was the one who killed Leon. (see excerpts from statement-AP)

US Ambassador to Miss Ceremony in Austria

NYT-AP-The US Ambassador to Vienna, Ronald Lauder, has a prior commitment and will not attend Waldheim's inauguration. The embassy's second-in-command, Felix Bloch, will represent the US.

50,000 to Welcome Farrakhan

Amsterdam News-"The Honorable" Minister Louis Farrakhan will be welcomed home after his world tour with a celebration at the Hilton Hotel in Chicago. Despite the negative press circulated worldwide by the US press, "Minister Farrakhan was received overwhelmingly in Africa, the Middle East, Pakistan and even China, where news of the Minister's work had reached the Chinese Muslim community as well as the larger Chinese society," said Farrakhan's spokesman Abdul Akbur Muhammad. Due to an Executive Order banning travel to Libya, the Justice Dept. is investigating the possible prosecution of Farrakhan.

OPEC

NYP-Photo of Saudi oil Minister Yamani fingering worry beads. The caption reads, "What Me Worry?"

Letters

DN-Jewish reader writes that she will never forget the Holocaust.

DN-Writer wonders why if Jordan spends billions for arms from Russia and France then why continue to grant the Jordanians \$20 million a year. Hussein balks at all US peace initiatives and opposes us in US voting.

Paid Ad

NYT-6/25-UJA-Federation placed a full page ad with large photo of family. Caption reads, "Stuck in a cramped two-room apartment, in the run-down neighborhood of Hatikva was very hard for us. Especially after Yaacov was born last year. We thought we'd never have it better. But, thanks to Project Renewal, we are building our own home and making our neighborhood nicer. Somebody cared." The caption goes on to explain what Project Renewal is all about and asks for donations.

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## Israeli Intelligence Chief Is Given Immunity Over 2 Slain Hijackers

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 25 — The head of Israel's domestic intelligence service, accused of having ordered and then covered up the slayings of two captured Palestinian hijackers in April 1984, resigned today in exchange for immunity from prosecution.

Three top deputies of the official, Avraham Shalom, were also granted immunity, but were allowed to keep their jobs, Government officials said.

The three deputies, who were implicated in covering up the episode, were identified as two lawyers who work for the domestic intelligence service, Shin Beth, and a senior aide to Mr. Shalom. Shin Beth is roughly equivalent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The arrangement was immediately denounced as a "whitewash" and "a cover-up" by some Israeli lawyers, Justice Ministry officials, newspaper editors, Members of Parliament and even some Labor Cabinet ministers.

Whether the Labor-Likud coalition Government will be allowed to close the case in this unusual manner is not clear. Four no-confidence motions were put forward in Parliament by left-wing opposition parties, and legal challenges are expected to be presented to the Supreme Court by citizens groups.

Attorney General Yosef Harish had said for the last two weeks that some kind of investigation into the killings and cover-up was necessary, and he had promised to announce publicly today what form it would take.

### A Meeting Until 1 A.M.

But late Tuesday night, Mr. Harish held a lengthy meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Mr. Shalom and Justice Minister Yitzhak Modai, along with a battery of lawyers for all the parties.

It was during this meeting, lasting until 1 A.M., that the deal was struck enabling Mr. Shalom to resign in return for a grant of immunity from President Chaim Herzog. The deal was formally announced this morning by the Cabinet Secretary, Yossi Beilin.

After the announcement, Attorney General Harish said he had not been a party to any deals. He told the Israel radio that in the meeting Tuesday night he had informed the Cabinet ministers and Mr. Shalom that there was no alternative to a police investigation or a state commission of inquiry.

Mr. Harish said his tough line was

Continued on Page A18, Column 1

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what prompted Mr. Shalom to resign and seek presidential immunity for himself and the three assistants. Mr. Harish said he was not aware that after he gave his opinion on Tuesday night, the Justice Minister, acting for the Cabinet, went to the President and recommended a pardon for the Shin Beth officials.

**"No Harm Done"**

"I only learned of this after the fact," said Mr. Harish, adding, "There was no harm done to the rule of law if the President saw fit to advance the pardon before there were charges."

Since the President pardoned the Shin Beth chief before a police investigation could be started, Mr. Harish said, an investigation now "seems pointless."

As a result, he indicated that he would not order any further inquiry into the affair.

Political commentators in Israel said today that Mr. Harish's contention that no deals were struck "strains believability."

After the resignation-for-amnesty arrangement was worked out Tuesday night, Mr. Peres summoned the inner cabinet of key Likud and Labor ministers at 6 this morning to endorse it. The vote was 8 to 1 in favor, with only Ezer Weizman, Minister Without Portfolio, voting against the arrangement.

**2 Other Issues Blocked**

The deal not only gets Mr. Shalom out of a difficult situation but also prevents two other potentially explosive issues from coming to light.

First, according to Government sources, both Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir were worried that if Mr. Shalom were investigated and tried in connection with the accusations that he ordered and then covered up the murder of the two Palestinian hijackers, the Shin Beth chief would cite as precedents in his defense previous "unorthodox" and potentially illegal Shin Beth actions that may have been approved by the political leadership.

Second, Israeli press reports have repeatedly suggested that Mr. Shamir, who was Prime Minister when the bus hijacking took place, approved in some way Mr. Shalom's actions. Mr. Shamir, who is due to take over again as Prime Minister in October, according to his power-sharing agreement with Mr. Peres, has never categorically denied the reports.

Mr. Harish assumed the post of Attorney General on June 1 after his predecessor, Yitzhak Zamir, had amassed a large amount of evidence against the head of Shin Beth and his three aides. Mr. Zamir turned the evidence over to the police two months ago and refused to heed the demands of Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir that he avoid an inquiry. As result, the Cabinet replaced Mr. Zamir with Mr. Harish.

Jurists in the Justice Ministry were quoted by the Israel radio as express-



Attorney General Yosef Harish of Israel after meeting with President Chaim Herzog in Jerusalem.

ing "shock and outrage" at the immunity arrangement. They described the arrangement as without precedent or any basis in law.

They pointed to the time last year when Mr. Zamir, then the Attorney General, was asked by right-wing politicians whether it would be possible for the President to grant an amnesty to Jewish terrorist suspects while their trials were still in progress. Mr. Zamir ruled such a move illegal. The trials, he said, would first have to be completed.

Mr. Zamir based his decision on the pardon law, which reads, "The President has the authority to pardon criminals and lighten their punishment by reducing their sentences or canceling

them." A pardon, Mr. Zamir ruled, could not be granted before someone was convicted as a criminal.

But it is the same law that the President used to pardon Mr. Shalom. This time, however, the Attorney General was not consulted. The President justified the move in a nationwide television address by saying it was necessary to "preserve" Shin Beth.

**Pardon Without a Conviction**

In effect, Israeli legal scholars said today, Mr. Shalom and his aides were granted pardons for crimes for which they were never formally investigated, charged with or convicted. The state has made them free of prosecution without knowing the full extent of their possible guilt.

A former Justice Minister Haim Zadok, summed up the attitude of many legal authorities when he said in an interview with the Israel radio that the Justice Minister had no legal right to ask the President to grant amnesty and the President had no authority to pardon the Shin Beth chief before a conviction.

"The essence of amnesty is mercy," Mr. Zadok said. "In this case, the amnesty was not out of mercy, but with one object: to prevent an investigation and an exposure of the truth. This is a black day for the rule of law. The allegations of serious offenses will not be investigated, the truth will never come to light, those guilty will never be tried."

At the same time, Mr. Zadok said, "there will be no investigation of the political level."

"If anyone there is guilty," Mr. Zadok said, "he has received full cover. The message of all this to men in the security services is: You can commit serious offenses. You are immune from justice. You will not be punished. You will receive amnesty, and in the worst case, you will have to resign."

The message to the politicians is: You can do whatever you want, and you will not bear responsibility."

A left-wing Member of Parliament, Yossi Sarid, said: "I am surprised that the head of the Shin Beth is willing to carry the mark of a criminal for his whole life, if he does not deserve it. If he does deserve it, he should be investigated. This decision is a sham."

But a Likud Member of Parliament, Ehud Olmert, like all members of his party, defended the decision as "correct, smart and elegant."

"It is a formula that takes into account the apparent offense and the national security implications in a balanced and responsible way," he said.

**Hijacking in April 1984**

The hijacking began on April 12, 1984, when four Palestinians took over a bus filled with Israeli civilians near Ashkelon. After a nightlong vigil, Israeli troops stormed the bus and freed the passengers.

A young army woman and two of the Palestinian hijackers were killed during the action. But two other hijackers — two cousins, Majdi and Subhi Abu-Jumas — were taken off the bus alive. They were first questioned by the Israeli commanding officer on the scene, Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, and then turned over to Shin Beth for further questioning.

Officials have said that the Shin Beth chief, Mr. Shalom, who was present at the time, ordered that the two captured hijackers be clubbed to death. After the Government ordered several commissions of inquiry to investigate how the hijackers died, Mr. Shalom was said to have tampered with evidence and coordinated all the testimony of Shin Beth officials to make it appear that he and his men had nothing to do with the deaths of the two cousins and that General Mordechai was responsible.

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26.6.86. חדרון דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Do you have any comment on the Congressional action on moving the embassy in Jerusalem to within five miles of the Knesset? In the Senate approval of the bill yesterday.

MR. REDMAN: As you

know, the Administration believes that relocating our embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem while the status of Jerusalem remains unresolved would undermine the role of the U.S. as the principal intermediary in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This reflects the policies of eight American administrations, that the issue must be resolved through negotiations with the concerned parties. The construction of new, secure facilities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem would not foreclose any options concerning the site of our embassy, when the status of Jerusalem is resolved through negotiation.

That's a position I think you have heard any number of times.

Q Do you intend some actions toward this movement? It's going to go to the House next week, I guess.

MR. REDMAN: As I understand it, you say, it is not yet passed. And secondly, it doesn't mandate that something be done. It says that when something is done, it should be done in such-and such a way.

Q Do you have comment on the Egyptian visiting the -- the Egyptian delegation visiting Washington, that they are demanding \$500 million in cash aid?

MR. REDMAN: On those kinds of specifics, I would leave the answer as we are reviewing the composition of our economic assistance program in the context of our continuing dialogue with the Egyptians. This meeting to which you refer is part of that dialogue. There are three ministers here in Washington for a seven day visit which ends tomorrow. I can tell you as of now, they've had a useful and productive series of meetings with Acting Secretary Whitehead, Treasury Secretary Baker, AID Administrator McPherson, and Undersecretary Schneider. During these discussions the ministers reviewed their plans to promote economic growth and development.

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Q (Off-mike)--Egyptians, that they are refusing to implement certain economic reforms that the United States are demanding. Can you tell us about these demands Americans demand?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have any comment on that specific question. In a more general way I could say that we're confident that the Egyptian government will be able to deal with these problems. These are problems which Egypt, like many oil-exporting countries suffering from sharply reduced foreign exchange earnings resulting from the drop in world oil prices. The United States is committed to supporting the Egyptian government's efforts to promote sustained economic growth.

Q Chuck, could you (inaudible) of the deduction of the rate of the interest on the Egyptian debt?

MR. REDMAN: To repeat something which has been said by Administration officials, including Secretary Shultz in testimony, we are looking for ways to ease the burden of high interest rate FMS loans for Egypt and other countries. Any change in our policy on FMS loans would be in a global context.

Q (Inaudible)--\$6 billion as the right number, the debt, Egypt?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment on your specific question.

Q (Inaudible) through multinational organization like IMF, World Bank, or the like?

MR. REDMAN: No. It means that in looking at this question it would be not a policy addressed at one specific country, but rather at all those countries who have this similar problem.

Q (Off-mike)--before they leave on specific assistance for Egypt?

MR. REDMAN: At this moment, I'm not in a position to give you anything further in terms of specifics, but the mission does end tomorrow. So, feel free to ask the question again. I may have more to say.

Q Do you have comment on the Murphy talks at this point? Starting? Ending? In progress?

MR. REDMAN: They're in progress.

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ב-24 ביוני נפגשתי עם אלן סאליבן, קצין מבצעים ראשי של Urban Development Corporation של מדינת ניו יורק. הוא מציע שנגיש רעיונות ואפילו הצעות קונקרטיות בנושאי מחקר יישומי, חוזר יישומי ולא בסיסי, מצד מוסדות מחקר בארץ. לדעתו רצוי שתוגש רשימת הצעות מרוכזת של כל המוסדות הישראליים הנוגעים בדבר. הקרנות שברשותם אינן מאפשרות העברת כספים לארץ אחת ויש להשתמש בהם בגבולות מדינת ניו יורק. עם זאת אפשר לבצע מחקרים משותפים בניו יורק עם מדענים זרים. למרות מגבלה משפטית זו הוא סבור שאפשר יהיה להתקשר לקרנות אחרות, ביחוד פרטיות ואולי ימצאו דרכים להעביר כספים גם ארצה. זאת ביחוד אם המוסל מריו קואומו יתן הוראה אישית לעשות זאת.

עד מועד פגישתי הנ"ל לא הגיע שום חומר מן הארץ ולפיכך סיכמתי עם סאליבן שהוא יברוק אצלם מה ניתן להציע לנו ואיזו מידת גמישות בענייני כספים והעברתם אפשר יהיה לגלות. אני הודעתי לו שאדווח על השיחה אתו ואבקש לקבל בהקדם את רשימת הצעות המחקר המעניינות אותנו. הנני ממליץ שעבודה זו תוטל על המדען הראשי. חשוב שאקבל את החומר בהקדם. יש לזכור שבנוכחם תיערכנה כאן בחירות למשרת מוסל ניו יורק. לא סביר להניח שקואומו לא ינצח, עם זאת החדשים הקרובים הם שעת רצון מיוחדת במינה ואני ממליץ להחיש את הטיפול

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אישור:

שם השולח: מ. יג

תאריך: 25.6.86

רתיבות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
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תז"ח: 2513-	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
כר : 0642 יוש : 150 משהב"ט : 53		ד ע : וושינגטון
		מאת : עהונות, ניו יורק

News Summary June 25, 1986

Columns

WSJ-Melvyn Krauss (Prof. eco., NYU) 6/24 "Stop Rewarding the Soviets for Human-Rights Improvements" The Soviets are on a campaign to improve their human-rights image in the West. The Soviets are signaling that they might be interested in relaxing their severe curbs on emigration because of the dramatic drop in the price of oil. Gorbachev knows that unless he can obtain increased loans and trade concessions from the West, his days as leader of the Soviet Union may be numbered. The Soviet Union has a large shortfall in foreign currency exchange due to the low oil prices. Very substantial changes in Soviet emigration practices imply substantial US trade concessions. This should give pause to all Americans, Jews and non-Jews. Trade gains would replace oil revenues as the fuel for both the Soviet military machine and Moscow's imperialistic adventures abroad. The reason many Jews are not allowed to leave the Soviet Union is because US interest in the issue makes the Jews a valuable bargaining chip. They know that at some point they will be able to trade the detained Jews to the West for a handsome profit. Benign neglect, not bribery, may be the best way US leaders can help Soviet Jews.

Press Reports

Uproar in Israel Over Converts' ID's

NYT-Friedman-Israel's Interior Minister has ordered that the word "converted" be stamped on the identity card of anyone who immigrates to Israel after being converted to Judaism. The step has touched off a major controversy. Peres promised that the ruling would be debated in the Knesset and discussed by the full Cabinet on Sunday. It is an extremely sensitive issue because it touches on the unresolved question of "Who is a Jew?" The Ministers of the Jewish Agency and Absortion both demanded that the order be nullified. Identifying someone as a convert is unheard of in the Jewish tradition. Israel's rabbinical authority does not recognize anyone converted to Judaism by a Reform or Conservative rabbi as a Jew. The laws of the State of Israel are different, however.

איטור:	שם השולח: 25-6-86	תאריך:
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הוסיף את המידע שהיה באתר

648/150/53

8/2

### Syria Terror Link Cited by Italians

NYT-Dionne-Italy's Interior Minister said that Italian judges had obtained "concrete evidence" that Syria was one of the sources of international terrorism. The Minister made the comment after signing an agreement with Attorney General Messe providing cooperation between Italy and the US in the fight against terrorism. Minister Scalfaro declined to offer detailed evidence, and Messe declined to discuss the matter at all. The issue of Syria's role in terrorism has been a matter of extensive discussion in both Italy and the US. Italian officials have said since February that they believed the terrorists who took part in the attack at the Rome airport had come from Syria. Italian magistrates have come up with new evidence pointing to Syria but they say their evidence is inconclusive. At the Achille Lauro hijacking trial in Genoa, a top aide to Craxi said that Syria offered to mediate in the hijacking. He said that Italy turned down the Syrian offer because it said Syria had intended to negotiate on the basis of the hijackers' demands for the release of 50 Palestinians from Israeli jails. He defended Italy's decision to release Abbas, saying that the Palestinian had been sent by Arafat "to persuade the hijackers to surrender." The US believes that Abbas was the mastermind of the hijacking. (see DN-AP; NYP-AP; ND-AP)

### Study Abroad Seen as Falling Victim to Terrorism

NYT-Berg-Study abroad, an important part of the American college experience, appears to be suffering at the hands of international terrorists. Officials of programs of study abroad say they first noted a decline after the Libya threatened retaliation for US attacks, and they say participation in summer study programs has also dropped.

### Terrorism Special on TV Loses in Ratings

NYT-UPI-An NBC News special on the hijacking of the Achille Lauro was soundly beaten in the ratings by a repeat action show. The NBC show featured an interview with Abbas. In the evening news battle, CBS with Dan Rather finished on top, followed by NBC Nightly News with Tom Brokaw and ABC's World News Tonight with Peter Jennings finished third.

### Waldheim Charge

ND-combined-The WJC charged that Waldheim initiated a secret plan to topple the Gov't of Greece and replace it with direct military rule. The WJC released another captured Nazi war document which was dated in 1943.

### Clashes in Beirut

NYT-special-Lebanese soldiers were deployed around Palestinian neighborhoods in an attempt to end 5 weeks of clashes between Palestinians and Shiites. Several cease-fires have failed and this deployment is seen as the most serious effort yet to stem the violence in which 130 people have been killed and 700 wounded.



ס 1 ק 1  
ד 2... מחור... דפים  
סוג בסחוני  
דחיסות  
מאריך וז"ח  
מס' סני

אל:

68° 2/3

יוצא ממדיניות בורגיבה במשחק הכוחות הפנימי המותרה את שאלת הירוסה פתוחה מבחינת מזאלי וצרופים אחרים אפשריים.

זווית ההתייחסות האמריקאית היא לתמוך בצורה שקטה במשטר ובמידת הצורך אף בפומבי, כגון במקרה של לוב אך ההתפתחויות בחודשים האחרונים לימדו את האמריקאים שחשיפה גדולה מדי דהיינו התייצבות פומבית לצד המשטר עשויה להביא לתוצאות הפוכות לנוכח האוירה השלילית כלפיה מאז תקיפת מפקדת אשי"פ בפרט ומדיניות ארה"ב במזה"ת בכלל. כאמור ארה"ב לא תהסס להתייצב לצידה של תוניסיה במקרה של איום חיצוני <sup>21/3/34</sup> לדסקי חזר והדגיש שבעיה זו פחות חמורה ומסוכנת מאשר ההפתחויות פנימיות סביב בורגיבה שעליהן לארה"ב אין שליטה. האמריקאים דואגים להבטיח ערוצים פתוחים לצמרת הפוליטית אך בעיקר לשירותי הבטחון - באמצעות עלי החיובי מבחינתם - וראשי הצבא.

4. ברה"מ מנהלת לדעתו מדיניות חוץ אקטיבית ביותר ולמתבונן מקרוב מתגלית תמונה של פעילות *ACROSS THE BOARD* בעיקר כלפי העולם השלישי - משלוחי נשק גוברים לאנגולה, מטרים טוביטיים מנוגדים בנושא האפגני, תיאום אסטרטגי עם סוריה (לשאלתי על אפשרות ביקור אסד במוסקבה, <sup>21/3</sup> שלא ראה אישור לכך אך לדעתו קיימים סימנים ונתונים טובים לכך) וכמובן אירופה, בעיקר בנושא פרוק נשק.

5. בהקשר זה הוא מתרשם מריבוי ההצעות הסובייטיות שחלקן רציני יותר וחלקן פחות. הפילוסופיה המנחה את ברה"מ היא ארוכת טווח כאשר היעד הסופי הוא לנשות להגיע לפירוק נשק קונבנציונלי באירופה בשלבים, לסובייטים ברור שיצטרפו לעבור קודם תחנות ביניים בנושא הנשק האסטרטגי ואפשר שיהיו אף מוכנים לויתורים ואפילו משמעותיים יחסית באם יובטח להם *סג אגז* אכן מוביל ליעד הסופי. ראשיתו של מסע החתחתים זה יקבע במידה שתושג איזו שהיא הבנה עם רייגן בנוגע לתהליך ולשם כך גורבצ'וב נזקק לסיוע מצד האירופאים שהגיבור בעקרון בחיוב. הדעה שגורבצ'וב ויתר על הרעיון שניתן להגיע להבנה עם רייגן ושלמעשה הוא כבר מביט מעבר לתקופת כהונתו אינה מקובלת על לדסקי. ראשית יש לזכור שלנשיא נותרו כשנתיים וחצי מזה שנתיים נטו לאחר בחירות המשנה ושאיפתו תהייה לסיימן בחישג בתחום קידום היחסים עם ברה"מ גם בהחשפ בביקורת המוטחת בפניו בקונגרס על מדיניותו כלפי מוסקבה, לחץ זה כמובן יגבר באם יחברר שהדמוקראטים ישלטו על הסנט. אין כמובן גם להתעלם מהסתבכותו בסוגית הסיוע ל"קונטרס" בניקרגואה ועמדו כלפי דרום אפריקה - שני פצעים פתוחים בתחום מדיניות החוץ האמריקאית. בסה"כ ישנה הצטלבות אינטרסים (מנוגדים) בין שני המנהיגים. לדסקי מאחר את עיקר הבעיה דווקא בזירה הסובייטית. נכון שגורבצ'וב מביט כמה צעדים קדימה לתקופת רייגן אך מטתבה שבנתיים הוא נאלץ להתמודד בחזית הפנימית במצב הלא פשוט של הכלכלה הסובייטית - מחירי הנפט

שגרירות ישראל - רוסינגטון

ס ז ט ס ב ר י

דף 2. מחון.....דפים

סוג בסחוני

דחיסות

תאריך וז"ח

סטי מבר

מל:

69°  $\frac{2}{3}$

ירידה בהכנסות מטי"ח מיצוא ועוד, בין שאר חליים פנימיים, המכבידים על תכניתו לביצוע רפורמות כלכליות שלא לדבר על פרשת צ'רנוביל, לכך ישנה כמובן השפעה על מישור החוץ ובעיקר היחסים עם ארה"ב (טרם ראת דיווח על פגישת רייגן - דוב ינין) אף שכאמור הוא ממשיך לגלות נכונות לקיום פיסגה נוספת עם רייגן.

*[Handwritten mark]*

אלי אבידן

א.א.

משרד החוץ, תל אביב, ישראל

12

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס נ ק ס

דפוס... 1. מחור... J. דפים

סווג בסחונני בלתי... ק

דחיסות... לתוף

מארץ ודיח 1645.25.20ני 86

מס' פנק

אל:

474

המשרד

671

אל - : תפוצות

דע - : מצפ"א

לשי מנכ"ל, לשי רה"ם, לשי שהב"ט

מנהל הבונדס צבלטימור (NAT BUCHSBAUM)

האיש פורש לאחר 20 שנות עבודה ומעלה, מטעמי בריאות. מבקש מכתבי הערכה אישיים ("DEAR NAT") מרה"ם ומשהב"ט המכירים אותו. נודת על היענות בהקדם.

יעקב

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 בס"ל      המסרד

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח. ב"ר יורק

25.6.86      27077 1707 מח"ד ליום

Q Is the U.S. having any discussions with the Iranian government about the U.S. hostages in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have, again, any information that I could share with you on any operational aspects of the hostage question. So whether it involves Iran, Syria, or any other country -- I just have no comment.

Q Well, with a lot of the other countries, we have relations. And I was wondering if in the case of Iran, we are making an effort with that country, but obviously getting nowhere?

MR. REDMAN: I just can't help you on that.

Q Chuck, do you think your statement about the B'hai will ease their suffering or increase their suffering?

MR. REDMAN: Our hope is clearly that their suffering will end and that the Iranian authorities will respect the declaration that they themselves have signed.

Q Chuck, on the issue of the hostages, the French procured the release of two of their hostages last week, after releasing some Iranian funds and apparently expelling Amucho Hadine(?) representatives from France. Does this action on the part of the French government please the United States? Is it the sort of thing that the United States would encourage?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to comment on what the French government has done. I'm not sure that I know all of the details in any case to which you make reference, and I'd refer you to the French government if you want to know why they handled the situation and how they handled the situation. Our position concerning hostages has been made clear time and again, and there's certainly been no change in that position.

Q On the Italian statement linking Syria to the recent terrorism in Europe -- clear evidence -- do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: I did not see a statement to that effect as you described it.

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Q That was done by the Interior Minister of Italy.

MR. REDMAN: I know what you're referring to, but I did not see a statement that I would characterize --

Q The evidence that they have linking Syria to terrorism, has it been made available to the U.S.?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning what information is shared, I obviously can't go into the details. We do have mechanisms for the exchange of information on terrorism with a number of countries, among them Italy. The Attorney General has just been in Italy where he's concluded an agreement with the Italians concerning that very subject. But I'm not in a position to comment on specific pieces of intelligence information.

Q In this morning's Washington Post, yesterday in the Achille Lauro trial, a foreign policy advisor for Italy claimed that Italy released Abu Abbas when they had him in custody because (1) there was insufficient U.S. evidence, and (2) there was Egyptian pressure put by the community. How does the Egyptian pressure reflect the opinion that Defense Minister Ghazala leaked information on Mubarak's authority as to which plane would be leaving Egypt in order to help catch Abbas, and yet maintain appearances of complicity with the hijackers?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not sure I followed all the subtleties of that question. The one thing I did pick out of it was the role you attributed to Mr. Abu Ghazala. That is not true. There is absolutely no foundation to that story. And that I would say categorically -- as to his role as you described it in that affair.

Q Do you have any comment on the claim that there was insufficient U.S. evidence for holding Abbas?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't. The Italian authorities have spoken to that. For our part, we stated our case at that time and I can't go beyond that.

Q Does the U.S. know where he is?

MR. REDMAN: Same status report -- can't tell you where he is.

Q Do you know where he is?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe we know where he is either. We continue to look for him actively. Whether or not one has leads at any given moment, I really don't have an up-to-date report.

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Q Anything on the Murphy-Polikov(?) talks for tomorrow?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing, other than what I said earlier in previewing those talks. They do get underway at the end of this week, but I have no details on the content, no.

Q Chuck, the Janes(?) report that suggests that Syria's planning a lightning strike across the Golan to try and reclaim some portion of that territory. What's the U.S.' view of that sourced(?) report?

MR. REDMAN: Our view, having read that report, is the same as you've heard it expressed before, which is that our assessment remains as it has for some time. There are no indications that either side intends to undertake hostilities.

Q Along those lines, Chuck, it seems Syria is about to sign some major defense agreements with the Soviet Union, including purchase of -- or the acquisition of SS-23s. Do you feel that that is particularly threatening or is that pretty routine in terms of arms sales between the Soviets and the Syrians?

MR. REDMAN: First of all, I'm not in a position to confirm or deny various reports concerning particular pieces of equipment nor particular deals. And secondly, in light of that, there's really no way I can give you an evaluation of the potential-impact of what is really a hypothetical question.

Q If there is an attack on the Golan, does the U.S. believe that Syria has the capability of launching the kind of strike that Janes(?) is describing? Can you get into that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't think I could answer that question.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers and names]*

ש י ז ט

דף.....מחור.....דפים

טווח בסמוני שמור

דחיות רגיל

מספר דואר 1030 25 יוני

מל: המסרד

65f

מספר מפי' מברק

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. הפוצות

דע: לשכת ראש הממשלה - ד"ר נ.נוביק

מפלגה דמוקרטית - לה רוש.

יו"ר המפלגה הדמוקרטית פול קירק מימש את הרעיון שהועלה בשיחתו עם השגריר ועימי ונשא נאום חקיף נגד לה-רוש ותומכיו, ונגד מגמות קיצוניות במערכת הפוליטית. בפורום דמוקרטי באלבניי, בראשותו של המושל מריו קומו, שאף הוא יצא בדבריו נגד לה-רוש, כינה קירק את לה-רוש ותומכיו "פשיטטים, אנטי דמוקרטים ואנטישמיים" וקרא למפלגה הדמוקרטית בכל מקום לפעול נגד אנשי לה רוש. הוא גם יצא נגד מגמות אנטישמיות בזרמים שונים של המערכת הפוליטית (בהתכוונו לפארקן, בלי לנקוב בשמו) ונגד מגמות בלתי סובלניות של הימין האוונגליסטי במפלגה הרפובליקנית. קירק ציין כי פרט לאילינוי לא זכו אנשי לה רוש בשום מקום אחר, פרט לכמה מקרים בודדים בהם מועמדם הסתנן כמועמד יחיד במרוץ שבו הנצחון הרפובליקני כה בטוח מראש שאף דמוקרט רציני לא הציג את מועמדנותו.

דני בלון

דני בלון

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סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מארץ וז"ח 1030 25 יוני

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אל: המשרד

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(Cash)

כלכלית א' מצפ"א

דע: מזכיר הממשלה די"ר י. ביילין. הר-לב - אל-על.

סנסוך אל-על למברקס

1. אנא בקשו מבלום שיגיש כל מאמץ לקבוע את הישיבה בשבוע הבא, אנשי ה- AFL - CIO חוזרים ופונים אלינו בבקשה לקבל את החלטת בית המשפט, שכן אצל אחדים בהם מקנן החשד פן יש סיבוך לדחיה. אני מסביר להם שהסיבות הן טכניות בלבד, אך כדי להטיל נל חשד וכדי לאפשר לפתוח בפעולת הסברה מחודשת, וכן כדי לאפשר ל"יבונדסי" לתכנן את פעולותיהם בקרב האיגודים אנו זקוקים להודעה על האשור הסופי של בית המשפט. על כן, אנא, עשו כל מאמץ לסיים בהקדם את כל ההליכים הפורמליים.

2. בעת העדרי יטפל בנושא דוד מתני, בתאום עם נציג ההסתדרות בניו יורק אליעזר רפאלי.

דני בלור

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דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	1
סוג כספוני:	טופס מברק	2
תז"ח: 241300	לש'ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ר, יועץ רה"מ להקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס להקשורת, לע"מ	א ל :
נר : 0616 רוש : 147 משהב"ס : 51		ד ע : וושינגטון
		מאח : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary June 24, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Terrorism Wouldn't Diminish With the Creation of a Palestinian State"  
O'Connor made New Yorkers proud while he visited Lebanon. But he made some observations which might be subjected to misinterpretation--on the subject of terrorism. O'Connor suggested that if the conditions for the Palestinians do not change "it has to spawn terrorism." Certainly the Cardinal would agree that there's nothing that has to result in terrorism. The suggestion that this or that situation must be changed, lest terrorism continue or get worse, is troubling. International terrorists are the "hired guns" of anti-Western regimes. Without the sponsorship of Libya, Syria and, above all, the Soviet Union--terrorism could not survive. Even if an extreme solution, such as the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank or Gaza, were to come about, anti-Israel, anti-Western terrorism would continue. Even if Israel ceased to exist, terrorism would likely not be affected at all.

Press Reports

Israel Sends Messages to Officials in Austria

NYT-Reuters-PM Peres has sent a good-will message to the new Austrian Chancellor, a step described by diplomats as a sign that the two countries are moving to repair relations damaged by Waldheim's election. The Austrian foreign minister also recieved a message from Shamir. Diplomats said the messages, along with a visit to a kibbutz by Austria's Ambassador to Tel Aviv, indicated attempts to heal the rift over the former UN chief.

Public Access to UN War Crime Files Opposed

NYT-Sciolino-The 17 nations that made up the UN War Crimes Commission are unlikely to allow public access to its 36,000 files on war criminals, suspects and witnesses, according to diplomats and UN officials. Some diplomats have expressed the belief that Israelis and American Jewish groups that are calling for public access are manipulating the issue in an effort to discredit the UN, whose members often take positions against Israel. Israel will continue to press for public access to the files. "Until they, (the files) are open, there is no progress," said Rafi Gvir. The US is still studying the matter, according to the US mission counsel.

איטורי:

שם השולח: 241300

24.6.86

תאריך:

אם יש צורך להתייער עם מישהו - פנה למי שצוין

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Steward Testifies on How Klinghoffer Died

DN-UPI-An Achille Lauro steward testified that he brought Klinghoffer to a Palestinian gunman, heard the shots that killed him and helped drop his blood-soaked body overboard. There are no witnesses to the killing but the steward gave the most detailed circumstantial evidence against the alleged hijack leader and assassin Magid Al Molqi. The steward said that Molqi "not to tell anybody what happened or we would be killed."

Moroccan to Visit US

NYT-Reuters-King Hassan II will visit Washington next month, beginning July 22, at the invitation of Reagan, according to a palace statement. The visit will be the first by Hassan since Morocco, a traditional ally of the US, signed a treaty of cooperation with Khadafy.

Magazine Articles

The Nation-Dilip Hiro 6/28 "The Islamic Wave Hits Turkey" The gov't of Turkey has been keeping pace with a continuing drift toward an Islamic revival in a country that adopted a secular Constitution nearly 60 years ago. So far, the reverberations have been largely cultural, but Islam is playing a growing role in that nation's politics and influencing Turkey's foreign policy as well. As Turkey's ties to the Arab world have grown closer its relations with Israel have become increasingly cool. "In the early days there was much good will for Israel in Turkey," recalled Leyla Umar, a journalist. "But now we have seen how aggressive Israel is. At the time of the invasion of Lebanon, Ariel Sharon claimed that Eretz Israel includes parts of Turkey. Now our sympathies lie with the Palestinians." The PLO has an office in Ankra and Arafat was warmly welcomed when he visited Turkey in March. This was bad news for the Reagan Administration. But the Islamic revival itself cannot be causing the State Dept. much worry. After all, a little dose of religion goes a long way in combating "atheistic Marxism," as exemplified by the US' great ally Saudi Arabia. What would cause concern would be for Turkish Islam to turn revolutionary and anti-imperialist following the Khomeini model. But there is no immediate prospect of that happening.

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מגזר רווח ישראל - וועסינגטון

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המסרד, בטחון נ.י.

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תמנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח. בני יורק

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 24.6.86.

Q Do you have any comment on Christian Science Monitor on the front page story about Jordan's five year development plan for the West Bank, and how much input the United States be putting into this plan?

MR. REDMAN: We've seen that article, and understand that as reported the Jordanian government is looking at ways to improve the economic conditions of the Palestinians living on the West Bank. As the article points out, the plan is still in the drafting stage, and we therefore don't know the specifics of the plan. In general, we support efforts to assist the Palestinians and improving the economic situation in the occupied territories.

As you may recall, the U.S. administers through AID an assistance program to the Palestinians of the West Bank in Gaza. That's a program that amounted to some \$14 million in the current fiscal year.

Q They're talking about between 50 million dinars, \$150 million a year for the next five years, and the involvement of the International Monetary Fund, and this is coming to higher numbers than the \$14 million that you allocated to the West Bank. What will be your input into this -- (inaudible) input?

MR. REDMAN: I can't go beyond what I just said, which is that plan is still in the drafting stage. We don't have the specifics, and other than our general support for efforts to assist the Palestinians, I don't have any details.

Q Has there been discussion, during King Hussein's last visit to Washington, on this plan?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know.

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Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the story that King Hassan II will visit Washington, July the 22nd? This was announced by the White House yesterday, but the question is -- has been any

improvement in the relations between Morocco and the United States in light of the alliance between King Hassan and Qaddafi, in that treaty between the two countries?

MR. REDMAN: First of all, the working visit to Washington will provide an opportunity for discussion of the full range of bilateral and regional issues. Morocco is one of the United States' oldest friends, and there is close cooperation in a number of areas. I won't get into the specifics of what may be discussed during the visit. On the particular issue that you raised, the King is well aware of our concern over this particular issue.

Q Then why it was labeled a visit -- a working visit instead of an official visit, because last time -- I think it has been years since King Hassan was here on an official visit.

MR. REDMAN: I don't think that that's any meaningful distinction. There are many, many heads of state who come here on working visits. The number of official visits is of a limited number, and as a consequence, King Hassan was here last year on a working visit, for example. And that's simply standard practice.

Q There is a story, it was created by AP, that Judge Sofaer will be visiting Israel soon to discuss Tabah. Will he be discussing also the Pollard case with the Israel authorities, in light of him being involved in it from the beginning?

MR. REDMAN: On the question of Tabah, as I've said a number of times in the past week, we do remain actively involved in helping Egypt and Israel reach a mutually acceptable agreement. When it appears useful for Judge Sofaer to return to the area, he'll do so. But I don't have anything at this point on travel plans. The Pollard case is still under investigation by the Department of Justice. And as a consequence, questions on that case should be referred there.

END

*Jly*

דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדרה בטלפון:	טופס מברק	מחור: 2
תז"ח:	לש'מסנכ"ל, כע"ח, סמנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	א ל:
נר: 0577		ר ע: רושינגטון
דוש: 133		מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק
משהב"ט: 50		

News Summary June 23, 1986

Press Reports

Fundamental Dispute Splits Israelis

ND-Sedor 6/22 As prayer books were buried in Tel Aviv last week, Rabbi Meif Landau said: "This desecration is worse than the taking of lives in the Holocaust. In the Holocaust, it was not Jews who committed atrocities against Jews." The destruction by secular Jewish extremists of religious objects is the latest development in an increasingly violent confrontation between secular Israelis and religious fundamentalists, whose numbers appear to be growing.

Syria Holds Out Hope for End of Hostages' Ordeal

NYT-Hijazi-Syria said that the release of two French journalists who were held by Moslem militants was the beginning of the end of captivity for all Western hostages in Lebanon. Despite the Syrian statement on state-controlled Damascus radio, it was not known if there had been any concrete progress toward the release of the remaining hostages. The Syrian Foreign Minister said his country would spare no effort to achieve release of the rest of the hostages.

US May Have to Face Curbs on Aid to Egypt

WSJ-Kempe-The Egyptian Defense Minister came to Washington last week to tell Weinberger that if the US doesn't help Egypt with its economic problems, Washington would be undercutting the security and stability of a country that is vital to US influence in the Mideast. Weinberger and Shultz told Ghazala that finding a way to help is one of their highest priorities. But Washington's budget squeeze rules out conventional increases in aid, and bilateral debt relief or forgiveness is not a precedent the administration wants to set. US officials have devised several possibilities and will discuss them with Egypt's planning minister Kamal Ganzouri when he visits Washington this week.

OPEC

WSJ-Ibrahim-OPEC will start a new round of meetings Wednesday amid indications it will attempt to set a lower level of production to boost oil prices, but with little expectation of significant results. (see NYT)

איטור:

שם השולח: PT 23.6.86

תאריך: 23.6.86

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Washington Tightens Sanctions Against Libya

WSJ-special-The Reagan administration, tightening its sanctions against Libya, banned the export to third countries of goods and technology destined for eventual use in Libya's oil industry.

20 Weddings for Soviet Emigres

NYT-Goldman-A mass wedding for 20 Russian-Jewish couples took place in N.J. 17 of the couples had been married in civil ceremonies in the Soviet Union but had been denied a religious rite. The event was sponsored by the Lubavitcher movement, which helps Soviet Jews "recapture their heritage."

American Artist in Saudi Arabia

NYT-Freudenheim-Sheila Hicks, an internationally recognized weaver and artist spent two years, on and off, working in Saudi Arabia. She directed a team that selected, designed and commissioned 56 large artworks for an enormous new university. Among the 12,000 laborers, technicians and artists from 23 countries, Hicks was the only woman. Simply obtaining a visa meant that she had to explain why she was traveling without a husband. Special letters were required just to stay in a hotel and she wasn't allowed to drive.

Letters

ND-6/22-Austrian, who is not a Waldheim supporter, berates the press for making Austrians look as though they were Nazi lovers today.

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דפוס... מחזור... דפים  
סווג בסחונני  
דחיסות  
מאריך וז"ח  
מכרז

בצעד דרסטי כלשהו שיחשוף אותה ליריב. שנית, סוריה שכאמור הטמכות היחידה המסוגלת להחליט על צעד בנדון שרויה בבעיות מציקות יותר. גרין רואה לפניו שתי מערכות נפרדות לחיוב ולשלילה הקשורים באינטרס הסורי לפעול להרגעת המצב בדרום.

החיובי : (א) סוריה רואה בנוכחות צה"ל בדרום ספיחי הישגי ישראל במלחמת הלבנון ושאריות להסכם ה-5/17. גסדרת הנושא מבחינתה יהווה סיום הפרק הנ"ל (ב) אין לו ספק שסוריה שרויה במצב של חולשה יחסית גם אם אין להגזים במשמעותה למסטר דמשק, הישג בתחום מדיניות החוץ עשוי לסייע לאסד במישור הפנימי. (ג) מהלך כזה יחזק גם את מעמדו של אמ"ל במקביץ הכוחות בלבנון כשזוידנה תזקף לזכות סוריה שם. האספקט השלישי. (ג) הסורים יוכלו להגיד עצמם שבטה"כ מהלך כזה ישרת את ישראל בלבד והסורים יעמדו מול מצב של שותפים ל"מהלכי שלום" לא פורמלי עם ישראל. מצב כזה בדרום יתווסף לשקט ששורר ברמה"ג, לסטטוס של אי לוחמה דה פאקטו בגבול הירדני והשלום הפורמלי עם מצרים. אין ספק שאויביה של סוריה ישמחו להציג מאזן כזה ברבים. קשה לגרין להחליט מה עדיף לסוריה ומכל מקום מחכים לתשובתה.

2. טרור. האמריקאים ממשיכים לבדוק ההקשר הסור<sup>לכר</sup> והדרג המטפל בזה בדמשק בעקבות אל על בלונדון. הוא אישית נוטה לראות<sup>12</sup> מבצע סורי עם סימני שאלה לגבי מעורבות אסד בפרשה. שאלה רחבה יותר קשורה האם מבצע מסוג זה מבשר סטיה מהעיסוק הסורי ה"רגיל" בטרור עד כה (החנקשויות באירופה) לעבר חידוש הטרור באויר (שבוער כוון נגד ירדן). האמריקאים מעלים הנושא בצורה ישירה בדמשק ומנהלים מעקב צמוד כלפי ההתנהגות הסורית בעתיד. פנייה נוספת נעשת בצורה קבועה באמצעות האירופאים (לדוגמה גנשר לאסד בזגרב). תחושת האמריקאים היא שאסד קיבל מהם מסר נכון בנושא הטרור.

3. פנים. הפיצוצים בזירה הפנימית נמשכים והדבר הפך לתופעת קבע אחת לשבועיים שלושה כשהאחרון ארע בתחילת השבוע. הסורים ממשיכים לתאשים את עיראק וישראל וכדי<sup>13</sup> טרם הצליחו לעלות על הרשת והעומדים מאחורי<sup>14</sup>היא. גרין מניח ע"פ דיווחים מזמשק שאין<sup>15</sup> מבצע בלעדי של "האחים המוסלמים" שכן במקרה כזה הסורים מסוגלים היו לעלות עליה בקלות יחסית ונראה שיש כאן ש"פ בין מספר גורמים. החנחה הכללית היא שהמדובר ברשת סובית בין אם מקומית או מבחוץ (לבנון) ויתכן ש"פ בין שני המרכיבים הנ"ל.

4. רפעת אסד. הנ"ל שוהה בפאריס ומאז נוב' האחרון טרם ביקר בסוריה. אסד המקיים עמו קשר באמצעות שליחים הזמנו לאזור אך רפעת מתחמק בתרוצים שונים. לאחרונה הוא מוציא בפאריס כחה עח בשם "פורסחאן", זהו עפ"י דיווחי שגרירות ארה"ב שם כתב עת"קליל" מאד פרו מערבי המרשה לעצמו להגניב בין השיטין נימת ביקורת כלפי המתרחש בסוריה. (ראוי לבקש משגרירותנו להשיג גליון).

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. נ"ו יורק

23.6.86

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Chuck, to the Middle East, Arafat called on the UNIFIL (?) to redeploy its forces in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut in order to stop the bloodshed and the attacks on the refugees.. Does the United States government favor such a step, in light of your guarantees in 1982 for the safety of the Palestinians in the refugee camps when they left the PLO in Beirut?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything in reference to that specific request. I would only reiterate what we've said on a number of occasions about the need to end the violence in Lebanon. That applies to all Lebanese, and that we believe that these situations have to be brought under hand in a peaceful way through political consensus.

Q But since the UNIFIL (?) has the role of, you know, sort of observing the peace in Southern Lebanon, and it's now available for such humanitarian things, should the United States government look favorably to such a thing, or do you want to look through it and give us an answer?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything on that. You yourself have pointed out that the role of UNIFIL is in Southern Lebanon. That is, in fact, where it has been operative.

Q In another matter, there were reports over the weekend that Arafat involved personally in the freeing of two Cypriots out of captivity in Lebanon. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: Of course, we welcome the release of these hostages, but concerning any specific question about Mr. Arafat's role, I have no comment.

Q Arafat also interviewed (Rosayusif) in Egypt, the Egyptian magazine — said, and I quote here, "Mr. (Ginsher), on behalf of Secretary Shultz, discussed the meeting held between Hussein of Jordan and President al-Assad to control the Palestinians in Lebanon by sending the Jordanian forces to East Beirut and the Syrians to West Beirut." What do you know about this?

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

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תאריך וזייה..... 0930 23

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המשרד

אל:

אל: מצפ"א

המורשה קוניירט - פולארד - ישראל  
למברקנו 382 וקודמיו.

1. בניגוד למדווח בתקשורת המקומית והישראלית, אין כעת שום הכנות לקיים בוועדת המשנה למשפט פלילי בראשון ג'ון קוניירט הירינגס בנושא ריגול ישראלי בארה"ב, וראש צוות העוזרים אף סבור שהנושא חורג מתחום טיפולה.
2. עוזרו האישי של המורשה, ג'וליאן אפשטיין, אמר לעמית שיש כוונה לנהל דיון כללי על פעולות ריגול בארה"ב ובמידה ויהיה צורך לשים את הדגש על ישראל, כך יהיה, אולם אין תכניה מוגדרת לקיום הדיון. בנוסף אמר אפשטיין שכדאי לשקול החלת עונש מוות על ריגול (וזאת בעת שקוניירט הוא אחד המובילים בגבעה נגד עונש מוות).
3. לידיעתכם שאפשטיין אינו נחשב אמין במיוחד. ייתכן והידיעות על הירינגס צפויים מקורן בו בלבד, אם כי קוניירט ודאי לא הצטער על הכיסוי התקשורתי הרחב לו זכה.
4. אשר לסטיב בריין, קוניירט ביקש תדרוך אישי ממשרד המשפטים אולם נענה בהתחמקות. ייתכן וועדת המשנה תאלץ לפעול כלפי משרד המשפטים בנושא הנ"ל.
5. הירינג בנושא אפלייה נגד ערבים אמריקנים חתקים ב-16.7. יופיעו נציגי הארגונים הערבים-אמריקנים ואלמנתו של אלקס עודה.

אבה היץ  
טובה הרצל

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אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, אירופה 3, אמ"ד

משיחה עם דניס רוס (MSC) באירוע חברתי

מפגש שטוקהולם

1. רוס בדעה ששיחות מרפי - פוליאקוב בנושא המזה"ת יהיו יותר ברמה אקדמאית מאשר חזירה לעומקם של פרטים מעין "ברור מוקדם בין שני פרקליטים שלא בנוכחות הקליינטים המסתחרים מאחוריהם". ברור לו שלשני הצדדים ישנם נושאים עליהם אינם מוכנים לדון, בבחינת טרם זמנם, כגון שיתוף ברה"מ בתהליך השלום קרי ועידה בינ"ל טרם חידוש היחסים עם ישראל ומנגד הסובייטים דבקים בנוסחה של ועידה כדת וכדין.

**(FULL FLEDGE)** רוס מעדיף שלא לעסוק בתחזיות אך בדעה שחזקו יהיה בכיוון מניעת או תאגות ונטילת סיכונים במזה"ת העשויים להביא למצב בלתי רצוי לשני הצדדים. חושב יהיה להגיע עמם, באם ניוון למצב של מניעת מטברים (**CRISIS MANAGEMENT**) וזה יהיה הישג. עם זאת מהרהר שמה הסובייטים יהיו עתה פחות ריטוריים בנושא המכניזם לשלום במזה"ת ויעסקו יותר בהצגת השקפה פילוסופית - אסטרטגית. הוא מנסה לבסס זאת על סמך שני גורמים (א) גורבצ'וב בכינוס לא מכבר במשה"ח הסובייטי (עליה דיווחנו בשעתו) קרא למעורבים בנושא מדיניות החוץ הסובייטית לגלות מחשבה יוצרת יותר ובעלת מעוף ודמיון ויש עניין לראות כיצד זה יתבטא במפגש. (ב) חילופי המשמרות במערכת הסובייטית העוסקה בעיצוב וביצוע מדיניות החוץ הביאו ליצירת מוקדים של מומחים" ביחוד סביב הועד המרכזי בראשות דוברינין. פוליאקוב מוצא עצמו מול סוללה של בעלי נסיון כגון, צירנינקו פרימקוב וקארן ברוטנס וישנה סקרנות לראות כיצד יציג הטוגייה וכיצד יפרש קריאת גורבצ'וב לדמיון רב יותר במדיניות החוץ. על רקע זה צדה את עיניו במיוחד הסתייגותו של פרימקוב בנושא המרוץ הסורי אחרי שיוויון אסטרטגי עם ישראל. ונמ בדעה שהיחסים בין השתיים מורכבים מאד המאופיינים בהרבה מקרים במצב של חוסר יכולתו של כל צד לחזות את עמדת ומהלכי הצד השני בעיקר אלה של סוריה מול ברה"מ. הוא גם שם לב לכך שהסובייטים נזקקו לזמן רב יחסית לקבוע עמדה במחלוקת בין אש"פ לסוריה. הסובייטים חרדים לשלמות אש"פ לאו דווקא בשל מעמדו או גורלו של ערפאת האיש אלא ככלי באמצעותו, קרי הפלסטינאים יוכלו להבטיח מעמדם בהסדר המדיני בעוד שאסד נשלט לא במעט ע"י אמוציות אישיות כלפי ערפאת ומשחקו הבינערכי כלפי סוריה. באשר למישור הישראלי - סובייטי אינו מתרשם למשל שהסובייטים נוקטים בקו קשוח מדי כבעבר כולל לא לדוגמה האגרת המחאה בנושא הסכם **SDI**

הנה 614/2 614/3 614/4 614/5 614/6 614/7 614/8 614/9 614/10 614/11 614/12 614/13 614/14 614/15 614/16 614/17 614/18 614/19 614/20 614/21 614/22 614/23 614/24 614/25 614/26 614/27 614/28 614/29 614/30 614/31 614/32 614/33 614/34 614/35 614/36 614/37 614/38 614/39 614/40 614/41 614/42 614/43 614/44 614/45 614/46 614/47 614/48 614/49 614/50 614/51 614/52 614/53 614/54 614/55 614/56 614/57 614/58 614/59 614/60 614/61 614/62 614/63 614/64 614/65 614/66 614/67 614/68 614/69 614/70 614/71 614/72 614/73 614/74 614/75 614/76 614/77 614/78 614/79 614/80 614/81 614/82 614/83 614/84 614/85 614/86 614/87 614/88 614/89 614/90 614/91 614/92 614/93 614/94 614/95 614/96 614/97 614/98 614/99 614/100

אל:

ט ו ט ס  
ד.....2. מחור.....זפים  
סוג בסחוני  
דחיות  
תאריך וזיה  
מס' סוכן

2/2

583

(א) היא לא הוגשה מיד ולקח להם כשבועיים בין החתומה לשיגורה, מת גם שידוע היה לא  
מכבר שישראל עומדת לעשות כן ושהמו"מ בינה ובין ארה"ב ארך מספר חדשים לא מועטים.  
(ב) הרמת "קול זעקה" כביכול נוגע לרגישות הסובייטית בנושא במישור יחסיה עם ארה"ב  
ובלתי הגיוני שמוסקבה תעבור על כך לסדה"י. אסור גם לשכוח את הקלינטורה הערבית  
והחדמית הסובייטית המצטיירת אצלם. זוהי הזדמנות **To RESTATE** עמדתם בסוגיה  
המזה"ת.

2. רוס מסר לציר (בנסרד) כי הקו יהיה שאין ארה"ב רואה מה שעושים הסובייטים

כאינדיקציה לנכונותם למלא חפקיד קונסטרוקטיבי, ועד שלא יעשו סדרת דברים אינדיקציה  
כזאת לא יהיה שינוי בעמדת ארה"ב. בתשובה לשאלה אמר כי בין הנושאים האפשריים הוא  
צמצום התמיכה במשטרי הטרור; מכירת נשק לאיראן; היחס לישראל לרבות בארגונים בינלאומיים.  
לשאלה בנושא יהדות ברה"מ אמר כי גם זה יהיה על הפרק. מתוך הנחת ארה"ב כי הסובייטים  
רואים זאת כחלק ממכלול יחסי מעצמות העל. לדעת רוס לא ישמיע גירוש הנספח הסובייטי  
מכאן בסוף השבוע בגלל ריגול על השיחות בשטוקהולם.

אלי אבידן

ל.ל

23 ביוני 1986

1-066-פרמ-5

רישום פגישה: ראה"מ - ג'ים ג'ורג'  
מיום 23 ביוני 1986

ג'ורג':

תכנית "זרשל" נתקלת בקשיים אך הכרזת מותה היא מוקדמת - אתה הבודאי לא ויתרת עליה - אנחנו בודאי לא.

קרן סאדאט לשלום מציעה שרותי קרן פרטית קטנה אך עם קשרים פוליטיים.

אנו מקוים לעידוד כלשהו מצידכם. ברורה לי רגישות העניין. המצרים היו מוכנים לראותני אך בעניין המהותי - לא היו מוכנים שהנשיא יראה אותי ולא רציתי ללחוץ עד שהוא יהיה מוכן לתת תשובה חיובית.

הם בודקים את מכלול יחסיהם עם ארה"ב ולא היו מוכנים לתת תשובה לחיוב או שלילה.

עבורי, זישית, מהות העניין היא שלום. המרכיב הכלכלי - כקטליסט. תחושת העיתוי - קריטית. עתה הזמן לאור מצבה הכלכלי של מצרים. הם עומדים מול גזרים מפתים - אם יאמינו להם.

הקרן שלנו יכולה לבחון את ההיפוטזה בצורה אמינה.

ההתעצמות הכלכליות שנקיים יתמקדו בנסיון לשכנע את בנות הברית כי התכנית היא ברת ביצוע, ולגייסם לבחון נכונות מצרים לשתף פעולה.

גישת BIRD בין ארה"ב לישראל היא מוצלחת מאד. נרצה לנסות BIRD תלת-צדדי. בקונגרס יש תמיכה בכך. אפשר להפוך זאת אפילו לנושא בקהלים מסויימים הרלבנטיים לבחירות הקרובות לקונגרס.

למטרה זו אולי תוכל לתת לי מכתב תמיכה.

ש מ ר

ראה"מ:

צדקת כש זבעת כי רעיון השלום קרוב לליבי מאד בגדול או בקטן. כל דבר המעודד שלום.  
כך ביחס לקרן סאדאת. אני בעד רעיונך. יש לנו בעיה עם כמה מידידינו הערבים --  
הם מסתתרים מאחרי וילון של בושה.

..

בעיקרון - אני בעד. אכין לכם מכתב ונעבוד כאן על תוכנו. אני ממליץ כי האלוף  
טמיר ידון עמך על סדרי העדיפות המתבקשים - התכנית הכוללת, מקומה של קרן סאדאת;  
שת"פ מדוי וטכנולוגי בסגנון BIRD.

ג'ורג':

מודה מא."

יש לי כרגע פגישות מתוכננות במחמ"ד. הם מקוים שאחזור עם המכתב ביד.

ראה"מ:

נעשה מא זי.

נמרוד נוביק

Jerusalem June 22, 1986

Ref.: 1-DSR-596-1

Senator Paula Hawkins  
The U.S. Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hawkins,

It is with great disappointment that I was forced to cancel my planned visit to Miami, due to the emergence of certain demanding issues. I was looking forward to meeting you and to a fruitful exchange of views on several issues of mutual concern.

I regret any inconvenience that may have resulted from this sudden development, and venture to hope that this is not a cancellation, but rather a postponement, and that in the not so distant future, circumstances will permit us to hold such a meeting.

Most sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Jerusalem June 22, 1986

Ref.: 1-DSR-595-1

The Hon. Mr. Robert Graham  
Governor of Florida

Dear Governor Graham,

It is with great disappointment that I was forced to cancel my planned visit to Miami, due to the emergence of certain demanding issues. I was looking forward to meeting you and to a fruitful exchange of views on several issues of mutual concern.

I regret any inconvenience that may have resulted from this sudden development, and venture to hope that this is not a cancellation, but rather a postponement, and that in the not so distant future, circumstances will permit us to hold such a meeting.

Most sincerely,

Shimon Peres

תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס : מברק	תאריך: 1
סוג כותרת:		מחור: 3
תז"ח: 2213-	לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0560		ד"ע: וושינגטון
רוש: 131		
משהב"ס: 49		מאת: עזרונת, ניו יורק

News Summary June 21-22, 1986

Columns

NYP-Don Feder 6/21 "Tragic Religious Wars: Now It's Israel's Turn"  
A synagogue burned in Israel last week in the latest wave of secular-religious violence that threatens the very foundations of the Jewish state. To those who take the biblical injunction against modesty seriously, the bus shelter ads matter, a great deal. Militant secular Israelis are retaliating. These Jews-in-name-only hate everything sacred. A decent society will be governed by divine principles.

Press Reports

Secular-Religious Tensions in Israel

NYT-Friedman 6/22 Many Israeli politicians called the recent vandalism the isolated acts of a few fanatics. But some Israeli experts on religious affairs are beginning to believe that the violence may be the opening skirmish in a cultural war resulting from a breakdown in the national compact setting the boundaries between "Knesset and Beit Haknesset." Aviezer Ravitzky, a prof. of Jewish philosophy says, "We have to define a new relationship--otherwise it will be done in the streets. The old deal was a political arrangement between the religious and nonreligious parties. The new deal will have to be a social and cultural understanding."

O'Connor Says He'd Go to Israel

NYP-Hurewitz 6/21 Cardinal O'Connor said he would gladly go to Israel if that would help bring peace to the Mideast. He said at a news conference at Kennedy airport "I have argued in favor of an Israel with secure borders, of a people who not only are a reality in the Middle East... but a people to whom the minimum that we owed was a homeland following the Holocaust." However, the cardinal said he hopes to lobby vigorously for the Palestinian homeless. "I will be presumptuous enough to make contact with the White House and the UN to plead for an intensification of concern." He also said his major disappointment was not making contact with the American hostages in Lebanon and the lack of response to his efforts to arrange a visit with Assad.

אישור:

שם השולח: אורבין

226-86

תאריך:

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### Israeli's Chance to Live Depends on Soviet Visa for Sister

NYT-special 6/22-A Soviet Jewish immigrant with leukemia is awaiting word from the Kremlin on whether his only sister can come to Israel from Moscow for the bone marrow transplant that holds the one hope for his survival. The sister and her husband applied for visas to visit Israel temporarily but was told that a visit to Israel temporarily was impossible. At that point the sister sought outside help from the International Red Cross but that was no help. Doctors in the US have gotten involved and there is now a chance the family will be granted visas.

### Achille Lauro Hijacking Trial Opens

NYT-Suro 6/22-Italy's new rhetoric translates into fence mending with Israel a rediscovered desire to improve relations with the US. The Italian FM recently delivered an encyclopedic review of Italy's foreign policy and the three words never uttered were the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The absence was notable. Italy is steadily finding new ways to express its displeasure with Mideast radicalism, a course reinforced last week as the Achille Lauro hijacking trial opened in Genoa.

NYT-Suro 6/21-One of the hijackers told an Italian court that a fellow hijacker had admitted killing Klinghoffer. He also testified that the operation had been directed by Abbas. This was the first direct testimony to emerge in public that Abbas was responsible. (see NYP; DN)

NYT-AP 6/22-A Greek accused in Italy of giving his passport to one of the Palestinians who later hijacked the Achille Lauro has denied any involvement in the seizure of the ship, an Athens newspaper reported. The 50 year old Greek truck driver said his passport was stolen from him on the subway and was never recovered. He is being charged in the trial in Genoa of being an accomplice.

### 2 Frenchmen Freed in Beirut

NYT-AP-6/21 p.1-Shiite Moslem kidnapers freed a French TV correspondent and a cameraman in West Beirut. Two other crew members are still missing. The two released men said they were treated well during the three months they were held. (see DN)

### 2 Cypriots Freed in Beirut

NYT-Hijazi 6/22-24 hours after 2 Frenchmen were released, kidnapers in Moslem West Beirut released two Cypriot students who had been missing since April 28. Circumstances of their release were not made public and it is unclear as to what group was responsible.

NYT-AP 6/22-The two freed Frenchmen arrived home to an emotional welcome. PM Chirac thanked Syria, Algeria and Iran for their release. In Damascus, the Syrian FM pledged to spare no effort to try to free the other foreigners held in Lebanon.

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Waldheim Called Bush to Deny Charges

NYT-Boyd 6/22-Waldheim privately called VP Bush 2 months ago seeking to assure the Reagan Administration at a high level that accusations that he took part in Nazi war crimes were not true, White House officials said. Bush was told by the National Security Council that the affair could grow and that he should steer clear from it. National security staff advisers also said that allegations by the WJC should not be dismissed.

Biblical Passage Deciphered

NYT-AP 6/21-Biblical inscriptions on two pieces of silver rolled into cylinders like scrolls and apparently worn as amulets have been dated to the 7th century B.C., the Israeli Museum has announced.

ITONUT  
NY

ראש הממשלה  
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

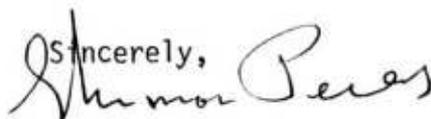
June 20, 1986.

Dr. Joyce R. Starr  
Director  
Near East Studies Program  
and Corporate Council  
Center for Strategic and  
International Studies  
1800 K Street NW  
Suite 400  
Washington DC 20006  
U S A

Dear Dr. Starr:

I wish to thank you for your efforts in organizing the recent SDI Corporate Delegation to our country. I believe Israel can play an important role in developing new technologies for the SDI program and I feel that this kind of activity may create the groundwork for such involvement.

The size of this delegation and the calibre of its participants also ensured a significant dialogue with our high technology firms. I commend you for your hard work, and hope you will be involved with similar projects in the months ahead.

Sincerely,  


Shimon Peres

רשימות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	1
סוג פטרוני:	טופס מברק	2
תז"ח:	לש"ממנכ"ל, מע"ת, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ	א ל :
201130	מפ"ד, יועץ רה"ט לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
0531		ד ע : וושינגטון
126		
46		ממח : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary June 20, 1986

Columns

WSJ-McGurn (ed. features ed., WSJ/Europe) "Terrorism Can Be Defined"  
 Author interviews Azriel Barak, a Tel Aviv attorney who's son and daughter in-law were murdered by Palestinian terrorists. The best definition of terrorism comes from the Jonathan Institute. "Terrorism is the deliberate and and systematic murder, maiming, and menacing of the innocent to inspire fear for political ends." The terrorist is an outlaw, whether his organization is classified as left or right-wing. Yet it is perfectly reasonable to argue that Ireland ought to be united or the Palestinians a homeland. If terrorists are criminals who reject all principles, on what basis can we expect them to honor any agreements, unless we put them in a position where they have no alternative.

Press Reports

Possible Deal in Spy Case

ND-combined- The Israeli Gov't may allow US officials to question Sella next week, as long as the questioning is done in Israel, an Israeli official said. The official said Washington had formally asked to question Sella. But the Justice Dept. told Newsday that "nothing is imminent" when asked if Sella would be questioned.

Achille Lauro Hijacker Recants Confession of Killing

NYT-Suro-In defiant but often contradictory court testimony, the Palestinian gunman who prosecutors say once confessed to killing Leon Klinghoffer denied that the crime had ever taken place. He said that Klinghoffer was never on the ship, "It was a scheme created by the US and Syria." (see DN-wire; ND-Wash. Post)

O'Connor on Palestinian Terror

NYT-special-O'Connor said that the plight of the Palestinian people, if left unresolved, "has to spawn terrorism." At a news conference after meeting with the Pope, the Archbishop of NY sought to make clear that his support for a "Palestinian homeland" did not in any way imply criticism of Israel, or a political proposal. But he used strong language to press his case for a solution to the Palestinian refugee problem. He also

אישור	שם השולח: פד	תאריך: 20.6.86
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→ 1 2032 סתם טיפוס מלך טיפוס תלבוש

531/126/46 2/2

conditioned his support for formal diplomatic recognition of Israel by the Vatican on a solution to the Palestinian problem and safety guarantees for Christians living in the Mideast. O'Connor's statements has created some "concern" among Jewish leaders. (see NYP-Stevens; O'Connor on Lebanon)

### Biblical Discovery in Israel

DN-Meisels-Israeli archeologists announced they had uncovered the earliest biblical text ever found--a 2600 year-old inscription of the priestly blessing from the Book of Numbers.

### Khadafy Speaks

NYT-UPI-Khadafy said that he was at home when US planes began bombing Tripoli and that he helped rescue his wife and children while "the house was coming down around us." Khadafy said reconciliation with the US is impossible while Reagan is in office. Khadafy looked tired but healthy and relaxed. He denied he is sick or deranged. (see DN-Colvin)

### Key Soviet Agent in Mideast Defects

NYP-Lathem-A high-ranking KGB officer in charge of major Soviet intelligence operations in the Mideast has defected to the US. US officials said the defectors had been secretly working as a double agent for at least three years. The KGB officer was based in Tunis under diplomatic cover and was in charge of liason with the PLO and other Palestinian terror groups. US officials say they will eventually share its information with Israel. It will probably allow the Mossad to interview the defector once the debriefings, now taking place in the US, are completed. This comes despite a lingering feud between the US and Israeli intelligence communities over the Pollard case.

### Nazi Deported to Soviet Union Sentenced to Death

NYT-Schmemann-Fyodor Fedorenko, a 78-year old suspected war criminal, deported by the US, was sentenced to death by a Soviet court. Tass said the Ukranian who served as a guard in a German death camp had pleaded guilty to charges of treason and taking part in the mass executions "of citizens from many countries." (see ND-combined; DN-AP)

### Gossip

NYP-Johnson-A perfume company has developed Eau de Kha-Daffy, in three fragrances, all of them vile. Peter Koehn calls the fragrances Mad Dog, Lingering Impression and Appropriate Response. Moshe Saffie, an Israeli architect is designing the two towers being built on Columbus Circle in NY. He is also creating a 20-story pyramid in N.J. "I can trace my family back to the days when they were building the pyramids for the Pharaohs. Can you imagine what I can do as a free man," boasts Moshe.

ITONUT  
NY

ס ז ט ס ט ז ר י

ד...א...מחור...א...דפיט

סוג בסחוני קוד?

דחיסות... מייד?

מאריך וזמן... 20 1800 יוני 6

מס' פני

566

המשרד

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

ביקור בוש - לשיחותיכם עם גרג (הערות קצרות)

א. ביקורו של בוש איננו מוגדר כמוכר כביקור של מדינה, אלא... לשם התרשמות ומגע עם... התדינות הידידותיות לארתי"ב באיזור, וכן הבעת תמיכה בהן. מבחינה זו נושאי השיחה בישראל הם הנושאים הכלליים שעל הפרק בכל עת, דהיינו נושאים אזרחיים ובילטרליים, וכן עניינים שבהם סייע או ניסה לסייע כמו יהודים בארצות מצוקה.

ב. בתחום הקונקרטי דובר עד כה בשני דברים:

1. הסכם תיירות. רצוי שיועצנו יהיו חיוביים כפי שהיה הוא עצמו, כך שהמטר להסכמה יהיה חזק יותר.

2. יחס אלינו כלמדינות נאט"ו - כזכור בוש דיבר בהרחבה בנואמו בעת קבלת די"ר כבוד

ביישיבה יוניברסיטי (עם השגריר) על הקשרים האסטרטגיים. חיובית למומנט של

ישראל כבעלת ברית הראויה להתקוות דומה לשל בעלות הברית הפורמליות, היא רעיון קונסטרנקטיבי,

הציר הכלכלי, יועץ הקישור לקונגרס ואחרים בשגרירות התייחסו לכך בהקשרים שונים. אולי כדאי

למצוא הודמנות להנחיל זאת ליועצי המבקרים בארץ

רובינשטיין

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ד... מתוך... דפים

סוג בסחונני... סודי

דחיות... מייד

מאריך וז"ח, 1800 20 יוני 86

563

המשרד

אל: ממנכ"ל, הורס, מצפ"א, מצרים, ממ"ד

תמצית פגישה עם מרפי היום בהשתתפות סודארת, קרוקר, פרט ואבידן.

1. מפגש שטוקהולם, לכך הוקדש עיקר השיחה. חדקוהו בנושאי יהודי בריה"מ והעניינים הבילטורליים. טען כללית שאין חידושים בעמדת ארה"ב ואינם צופים גם לחידושים בעמדה הסובייטית. ארה"ב תחזור על כך שה"ביצועים" הסובייטיים אינם מצדיקים חלק בתהליך השלום.

2. נושאים נוספים.

א. יהודי סוריה - 102 - ביקשנו המשך פעולתם.

ב. איוואקס. הסברנו עמדתנו החולקת על שלהם בדבר "תמיכת" סעודיה בתהליך.

ג. מצרים. העלינו נושא הפרסומים האנטישמיים.

ד. אירופה והתהליך. "יזמות" ואן דר ברוק - לדבריו אין פעילות אמריקנית, אין גם התלהבות שאר האירופים.

ה. סוריה - עיראק. למרפי לא חיו תקוות יבית מלכתחילה באשר ליוזמת חוסיין, אף כי הלה טען ש"קירוב לבבות" ביניהן יקדם פסגה ערבית-המשיך את פאז".

ו. יפן - חרם וסחר.

דיווח מלא בראשית השבוע.

רובינסטייך

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