

7

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד

מס' תיק

חטיבה: משרד ראש הממשלה - לשכת ראש הממשלה
 תת חטיבה: משרד ראש הממשלה
 שם תיק: רה"מ פרס - ביקור רה"מ בארה"ב ובקנדה 14-23.9.1986
 סימול מקורי: 9 תקופת החומר: 9/1986-9/1986
 מזהה פיזי: 4405 / 14 - א
 03/11/2010

המשק מתיק למס' 13

שם: רה"מ פרס - ביקור רה"מ בארה"ב ו
4405 / 14 - א
 מזהה פיזי: 1766606 מס פריט: 43.4/3 - 361
 מזהה לוני: 03/11/2010 כתובת: 02-111-01-08-04

מחלקה

מס' תיק מקורי

9

ירושלים, 14.9.86
סימוכין: 1-226-דש-2

ביקור רה"מ ב-ארה"ב וקנדה
1986 21-14 לספטמבר

ישראל - יום א' - 14 ספטמבר

מס' סד'	עיתוי	פירוט האירוע	הערות
א'	ב'	ג'	
1	12:00	הגעה ל-ש"ת בן-גוריון	הפמליה תתכנס ב-V.I.P. בשעה 12:00, אחרי הפקדת המזוודות בדלפק
2	12:15	המראה מ-ש"ת בן גוריון	מטוס חיל האויר
3	20:00	נחיתה ב-ש"ת אנדרוס	(מרפי ממתיון; טקס קצר)
4	21:00	הגעה למלון	(שולץ ממתיון)

ושינגטון - יום ב' 15 ספטמבר

מס' :	:	:	:
סד' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
:	:	:	:
:	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 :	09:30-08:00 :	ארוחת בוקר עם מזכיר המדינה :	בביתו :
2 :	11:30-10:00 :	פגישה עם מזכיר המדינה :	ב-מחמ"ד (מליאה) :
3 :	13:00-12:15 :	פגישה פרטית :	במלון :
4 :	14:15-13:00 :	א"צ ומנוחה :	במלון :
5 :	15:30-14:30 :	פגישה עם הנשיא :	:
6 :	15:40-15:30 :	הודעה משותפת לעיתונות :	:
7 :	16:15-15:50 :	תדרוך לתקשורת הישראלית :	במלון :
8 :	17:15-16:30 :	פגישה עבודה מצומצמת עם סגן :	במשרד סגן הנשיא :
:	:	הנשיא :	:
9 :	18:15-17:25 :	ביקור במוזיאון החלל כאורח :	:
:	:	סגן הנשיא :	:
10 :	19:00-18:30 :	פגישה עם הסנטור קסטן :	במלון :
11 :	19:45-19:00 :	מנוחה :	במלון :
14 :	-20:00 :	ארוחת ערב חגיגית מטעם סגן :	ב-מחמ"ד :
:	:	הנשיא :	BLACK TIE :

יושינגטון - יום ג' 16 ספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 : 06:50-	ראיון ל-TODAY SHOW (NBC) :		
2 : 08:30-07:30	ארוחת בוקר עם פרשנים בכירים :	במלון	
3 : 10:15-09:00	פגישה עם ויינברגר :	בפנטגון (אפשרות של טקס) :	
4 : 11:00-10:30	פגישה עם סנטור אינווה :	בגבעה	
5 : 12:00-11:00	פגישה עם ועדות החוץ של שני הבתים :	בגבעה	
6 : 13:15-12:30	הקלטת טלוויזיה NIGHTLINE/ABC :		
7 : 14:00-13:30	ראיון לטלוויזיה הישראלית :	במלון	
8 : 14:45-14:00	ארוחת צהריים/מנוחה :	במלון	
9 : 15:00-14:45	תדרוך לתקשורת הישראלית :	במלון	
10 : 16:00-15:00	הופעה בפני המכון של אינדיק :	במלון	
11 : 16:30-16:00	מנוחה :		
12 : 16:30 -	יציאה לשדה תעופה אנדרוס :		
13 : 17:00 -	המראה לקנדה-אוטבה :		

קנדה/אוטאבה - יום ג' 16 לספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 :	18:15 :	נחיתה ב-ש"ת אוטאבה :	
2 :	18:45 :	הגעה למלון :	
3 :	19:00-19:30 :	ראיון טלביזיה :	במלון (הקלטה)
4 :	19:30 :	קבלת פנים לפני הארוחה עם מנהיגי יהדות קנדה :	
5 :	20:00 :	ארוחת ערב עם מנהיגי יהדות קנדה :	
6 :	22:15 :	חזרה למלון :	

קנדה אוטבה/מונטריאול - יום ד' 17 לספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 :	08:40-08:50 :	סנסור נרגיץ :	
2 :	09:00-10:15 :	ארוחת בוקר עם עורכי עיתונים :	
3 :	10:15-10:30 :	איפ"ק הקנדי :	
4 :	11:00-12:00 :	פגישה עם רה"מ קנדה :	ב-4 עיניים :
5 :	12:00-12:15 :	הופעה משותפת בפני התקשורת :	
6 :	12:15-13:45 :	ארוחת עבודה עם רה"מ קנדה :	
7 :	14:15-14:45 :	ג'ון טרנר :	במלון :
8 :	14:45-15:15 :	תדרוך תקשורת ישראלית :	במלון :
9 :	15:30-16:00 :	פגישה עם אד ברודבנד :	במלון :
10 :	16:15-17:00 :	מסיבת עיתונאים כללית :	במועדון העיתונות הלאומי :
11 :	17:00-17:10 :	ראיון טלוויזיה CTV :	במועדון העתונות הלאומית :
12 :	17:30- :	יציאה לשדה התעופה :	
13 :	18:00- :	המראה למונטריאול :	
14 :	18:35 :	נחיתה במונטריאול :	
15 :	18:45-19:45 :	מנוחה :	

קנדה אוטבה/מונטריאול - יום ד' 17 לספטמבר (המשך)

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
16 :	21:30-20:00 :	עצרת עם בבית הכנסת שער השמיים :	רה"מ ישא נאום כ-45 דקות :
:	:	:	מזה 10 דקות בצרפתית :
:	:	:	כ-2,000-3,000 איש :
17 :	23:15-21:45 :	קבלת פנים מטעם הפדרציה הספרדית :	כ-150 איש :
18 :	23:30 :	פגישה פרטית :	במלון :

קנדה/מונטריאול - יום ה' - 18 ספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 :	09:30-08:30 :	ארזות בוקר פרטית :	נמרוד מתאם :
2 :	10:40-09:30 :	ראיונות - תקשורת :	במלון. CBC; גלוב אנד מייל :
3 :	10:30-10:15 :	תדרוך לתקשורת הישראלית :	במלון :
4 :	14:00-12:30 :	ארזות צהריים עם אנשי עסקים :	מארח סנטור קולבר - במלון מאונט רויאל :
6 :	15:00-14:30 :	פגישה עם רה"מ קויבק :	במשרדו :
7 :	15:00 - :	יציאה ל-ש"ת :	:
8 :	15:30 - :	המראה לניו-יורק :	:

ניו יורק - יום ה' - 18 לספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 :	16:30 :	נחיתה בניו-יורק :	
2 :	17:30 :	הגעה למלון :	
3 :	18:15 :	עצרת למען יהודי ברית-המועצות : בנין הפדרציה, רח' 59 :	
4 :	19:15-20:15 :	ארוחת ערב מטעם ISEF :	במלון, כ-150 איש (מזנון) :
5 :	20:15 :	נסיעה לברוקלין :	ברכב :
6 :	21:00-21:45 :	הופעה בפני הקהילה :	בבית הכנסת :
		(יהדות סוריה) :	
7 :	21:45-22:15 :	פגישה פרטית :	נמרוד מתאם :
8 :	23:00- :	חזרה למלון :	

ניו-יורק - יום ו' 19 ספטמבר

מס'	עיתוי	פירוט האירוע	הערות
סד'			
א'	ב'	ג'	
1	06:50 -	ראיון לבוקר טוב אמריקה (ABC)	
2	09:15-08:00	עם בכירי תקשורת	במלון
3	10:00-09:30	פגישה עם הקרדינל אוקונר	אצלו
4	11:00-10:15	פגישה עם עורכי הניוז וויק	במלון
5	12:30-11:30	פגישה עם מועדון הנשיאים	בפארק אווניו *515
6	14:00-12:30	ארוחת צהריים עם אנשי עסקים	במלון
7	14:45-14:15	פגישה עם המושל קומו	במלון
8	16:00-15:00	פגישה עם מערכת הניו-יורק טיימס	
9	18:00-16:00	ביקור במטרופוליטן	
10	19:00-18:00	פגישה פרטית	נמרוד מתאם
11	20:00	ארוחת ערב בבית שלום	

* מתוכנן טקס חתימה על הצהרה "לשנה זו בירושלים" בחסות הארגונים ושלושה זרמי יהדות כמצע לדרשות רבנים בראש השנה.

ניו יורק - יום שבת - 20 ספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :			
א' :	ב' :	ג' :	
1 :	10:30-09:30 :	ארוחת בוקר פרטית :	נמרוד מתאם :
2 :	11:00-10:30 :	הליגה לידידות ישראל-ארה"ב :	במלון :
3 :	11:30-11:00 :	רוזנבס, זילברשטיין ורעיותיהם :	שיקום שכונות/חיים אילוז :
4 :	14:00-12:30 :	ארוחת צהריים עם מזכ"ל ה-או"ם :	במלון :
5 :	21:30 :	נוער ציוני :	כ-1000 איש :
6 :	22:30 :	מנהיגות צעירה :	כ-300 איש :

ניו יורק - יום א' - 21 ספטמבר

מס' :	עיתוי :	פירוט האירוע :	הערות :
סד' :	א' :	ב' :	ג' :
1 :	10:30-09:30 :	ארוחת בוקר עם...	
2 :	11:30-10:30 :	שידור טלוויזיה חי	
3 :	13:30-12:30 :	ארוחת צהריים עם...	
4 :	-19:00 :	המראה לארץ	

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18.9.86 - 21.9.86

ת ו כ ו ע נ י י נ י ס :

תכנית הביקור.	1 - 5	עמודים
מספרי טלפון חיוניים.	6	עמוד
פרוט חדרים במלון.	7	עמוד
עצות ממשטרת ניו-יורק למבקרים בענייני בטחון.	8	עמוד

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

- 4:30pm ARRIVAL JFK
- 5:50pm REGENCY HOTEL - SUITE 1131-2
- 6:15pm RALLY FOR SOVIET JEWRY
U.J.A. BUILDING
130 EAST 59TH STREET
- 7:15pm DINNER (ISEF)
INTERNATIONAL SEPHARDIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION
- 8:30pm MEETING
MEMBERS OF SHAAREY TEFILA CONGREGATION
PIERRE HOTEL
- 9:15pm PRIVATE MEETING

** ALL MEETINGS IN THE REGENCY HOTEL UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

6:50am GOOD MORNING AMERICA (ABC)

8:00am BREAKFAST - SENIOR MEDIA

9:30am MEETING
H.E. JOHN CARDINAL O'CONNOR
RESIDENCE

10:15am NEWSWEEK EDITORS

11:00am MEETING
NATIONAL BEN-GURION CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

11:30am MEETING
PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE
U.J.A. BUILDING

12:30pm LUNCH
BUSINESSMEN

2:15pm MEETING
GOVERNOR MARIO CUOMO

3:15pm MEETING
EDITORIAL STAFF OF NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES BUILDING

4:30pm METROPOLITAN MUSEUM
ISRAELI ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT

6:00pm PRIVATE MEETING

8:00pm DINNER
HOSTED BY CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS. YEGAR
211 EAST 70TH STREET #21A

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

8:30am MEETING
MAYOR EDWARD I. KOCH

9:30am BREAKFAST - PRIVATE

10:30am PRIVATE MEETING

11:30am MEETING
AMERICA ISRAEL FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE

12:00pm MEETING
PROJECT RENEWAL

12:30pm LUNCH
H.E., U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

2:30pm PRIVATE MEETING

3:30pm MEETING
CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN SOLARZ

4:45pm PRIVATE MEETING

6:30pm PRIVATE DINNER

9:30pm YOUNG LEADERSHIP RALLY
KEHILAT JESHURUN SYNAGOGUE
125 EAST 85TH STREET

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

12:00pm LUNCH
ISRAEL BONDS AND UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

2:00pm YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

3:00pm THEATRE

7:00pm DEPARTURE FOR JFK

PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES' ENTOURAGE

MR. AVRAHAM TAMIR, DIRECTOR GENERAL, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

DR. NIMROD NOVIK, POLICY ADVISOR TO THE PRIME MINISTER

BRIGADIER GENERAL AZRIEL NEVO, MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER

MR. AMNON NEUBACH, ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO THE PRIME MINISTER

MR. URI SAVIR, MEDIA ADVISOR TO THE PRIME MINISTER

MR. AL SCHWIMMER, ADVISOR TO THE PRIME MINISTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. ODED ERAN, DIRECTOR, NORTH AMERICA DIVISION OF MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS

MR. YAACOV HEICHAL, ADVISOR, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MR. YAACOV SAAR, OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

מ ס פ ר י ט ל פ ו ן ח י ו נ ל י ם :

(212) 697 - 5500	-	הקונסוליה בזמן העבודה
(212) 697 - 5505	-	לאחר העבודה
(212) 988 - 2622	-	ד"ר משה יגר - קונכ"ל - כביתו.
(212) 794 - 2040	-	מר בנימין נתניהו - שגריר - כביתו.
(212) 601 - 4593	-	מר רמי מתן - קב"ט - כביתו.
(212) 755 - 1800	-	מר פנחס לביא - ק. מנהלה - חדר מס' 804.

רופא אמון של הקונסוליה

מר חיים רייך - (212) 340 - 7235

ב ק ו ר ר ו ה " מ ב נ י ו - י ו ר ק

18.9.86 - 21.9.86

רשימת חדרים במלון ריג'נסקי:

1131 -	1132	ראש הממשלה
	1115	דר' נמרוד נוביק
	1134	מר אורי סביר
	1122	דר' מאיר רוזן ורעייתו
	1113	תא"ל עזריאל נבו
	1117	מר אמנון נויבך ורעייתו
	1111	מר יעקב היכל
	1110	מר חיים אילוז
	1109	מר יעקב סער
	1114	מר עודד עירן
	1127	חדר תדריכים
	1128	חפ"ק
	1130	משרד
	1012	חדר עתונאים
	1112	חדר נהגים
	1104	מר גרינשפן ורעייתו
	1033	בטחון
	1126	בטחון
	1129	בטחון
	1133	בטחון
	1205	בטחון
	1231	בטחון
	1105	בטחון

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ב י ק ו ר ר ו ה י י מ ב ו ו ש י נ ג ט ו ן

1986 ס פ ט מ ב ר 14 - 16

י י - י י ב א ל ו ל ה ת ש מ י י ו

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ב י ק ו ר ר ו ה י י מ ב ו ו ש י נ ג ט ו ן

1986 ס פ ט מ ב ר 14 - 16

17 - 18 י י ב א ל ו ל ה ת ש מ י י ו

THE WILLARD INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL
1401 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

TEL: 628-9100

שעת	אירוע	מקום האירוע	משתתפים
20.45	נחיתה בווישינגטון	ש.ח. אנדרוס	צוות הסגרי"מ ; לפי פירוט נפרד, יש להגיע לשה עד שעה 20.00
20.55	יציאה למלון	Willard Hotel	
21.15	הגעה למלון.	רוה"מ יתקבל ע"י מזכיר המדינה במלון	
22.00	פגישה במלון		

שעת	אירוע	מקום האירוע	משתתפים
08.00-09.30	אי"ב עם המזכיר	בית המזכיר	רוה"מ בלבד
10.00-10.20	פגישה עם עם המזכיר	מחמ"ד	רוה"מ, סגרייר, נוביק בר און C. מק
10.25-11.30	פגישה עבודה (במתכונת ישיבת מליאה) עם המזכיר	מחמ"ד	רוה"מ, סגרייר, טמיר בר-און, ציר, נוביק שוימר, היכל, ערן סניר, נוייבך, נבו מתנאי, גל, אבידן, ירון, בן-יוסף, סער הלפרין, נחן
12.15-13.00	פגישה פרטית	מלון	רוה"מ, סגרייר, נבו
13.00-13.15	פגישה עם ארמנד האמר	מלון	רוה"מ
13.15-14.15	אי"צ ומנוחה במלון		
14.30-14.45	פגישה עם הנשיא רייגן	בית לבן	רוה"מ
14.45-15.30	פגישה עם הנשיא רייגן	בית לבן	רוה"מ, סגרייר, טמיר בר-און, נוביק הלפרין, נבו, סניר
15.30-15.40	הודעה לעהונות בחום הפגישה	בית לבן	
15.50-16.15	חדרון לתקורת הישראלית במלון	מלון	
16.30-17.15	פגישה עבודה מצומצמת עם סגן הנשיא	משרד סגן הנשיא	רוה"מ, סגרייר, בר-און נוביק, C. מק
17.25-18.15	יציאה לביקור במוזיאון החלל בלוויית סגן הנשיא		טמיר שוימר, היכל, אל, בן-יוסף, נחי, ירון, שני, נבו

שעה	אירוע	מקום האירוע	משתתפים
18.20	חזרה למלון ממוזיאון החלל		
18.30-19.00	פגישה עם סנטור קסטאן במלון		
19.00-19.45	מנוחה במלון	מלון	כנהא, שולצ, ארצן, גונץ
20.00-	א"ע חגיגית, רבח משתתפים מטעם סגן הנשיא	מחמ"ד קיפה 8 Business suit	חברי המפלגה הרשמית והזמנות שנחננו בנספד.
22.45	סיום מסוער של ארוחת הערב וחזרה למלון		

על המשתתפים בפגישה העבודה השונות להיות 45 דקות במלון טרם מועד היציאה הנקוב ו

שעה	אירוע	מקום האירוע	משתתפים
06.50-07:20	Today Show	N.B.C.	רוה"ם, סגיר, סביר גל
07.30-08.30	א"ב עם פרטנים בכירים	מלון Taylor Room	רוה"ם, סגיר, סביר גל, ערן
08.45-10.00	פגישה עם מזכיר ההגנה	פנטגון כנול 6 9:00-9:45	רוה"ם, סגיר, ציר נספח צה"ל, בר-און, נבו, טמיר, בן-יוסף נוביק, סביר, גל, סער
10.30-10.50	פגישה עם סנטור איגוה	מלון	רוה"ם, סגיר, למדן
11.00-12.00	ועדות החוץ של סני הבתים	גבעה	רוה"ם, סגיר, טמיר בר-און, נוביק, סביר ציר, למדן, גל, הרצל היכל, סער
12.15-13.15	הקלטת נייטליין	A.B.C.	רוה"ם, סגיר, סביר גל
13.30-13.45	ראיון לסלווייה הישראלית	מלון	
13.45-14.30	א"צ במלון		
15.00-16.00	הופעה בפני המכון של מרטין אינדק אנכר: "ע" א.ס. ב"ר טז ה"א.נ.ר טקס פרידה	מלון Ball Room Washington Monument Grounds	נוה"ם, סגיר, טמיר, הרצל נבו, יובן
16:00-16:00	הגעה לטקס הפרידה (רוה"ם)	Washington Monument Grounds	צוות השגרירות לפי פירוט, חייב להיות עד שעה זו במקום.
16.45	המראה לט.ה. אנדרוס		

על המשתתפים בפגישות העבודה השונות להיות 45 דקות במלון טרם מועד היציאה הנקוב וזו



מקום האירוע

אירוע

שעה

הגעה לש.ח. אנדרוס 16.55

המראה לקנדה. 17.00

שיירת רוהיים מש.ת. אנדרוס למלון

14.9 שעה 20.55

רוהיים שגריר מרפי	מכונית רוהיים
גבי רוזן א. עמיר ש. דיניץ ראש הטקס	מכונית מס. 2
בר-און נוביק נבו פיקרינג וילקוקס	מכונית מס. 3
נוייבך סביר שוימר נחן	מכונית מס. 4
ערן היכל סער ל. שמרון	מכונית מס. 5
בן-יוסף אילוז ירון גל	מכונית מס. 6

נסיעת רוהיימ לא. בוקר עם מזכיר המדינה

15.9 שעה 07.40

רוהיימ

מכונת רוהיימ

סער
ברנייר

מכונת 6 (שלנו)

אותו הרכב ממשיך עם מזכיר המדינה למחמ"ד

נסיעת הפמליה לפגישת עבודה במחמ"ד

09.20 שעה 15.9

שגריר	מכונת מס. 2
מזכיר C ז'ר	
נוביק	
פיקרינג	
סער	
מזכיר ז'אן	מכונת מס. 3
נבו	
נוייבך	
נחן	
הל	
ערן	מכונת מס. 4
סביר	
רובינשטיין	
ירון	
הלפרין	
שוימר	מכונת מס. 5
היכל	
אבידן	
מתנאי	
בן-יוסף	

שירת רוהיים ממחמיד למלון

15.9 שעה 11.30

רוהיים	מכונית רוהיים
שגריר	
שוימר	מכונית מס. 2
בר-און	
נוביק	
טמיר	
ברנייר	
נבו	מכונית מס. 3
נוייבן	
ערן	
סביר	
נתן	
רובינשטיין	מכונית מס. 4
ירון	
הלפרין	
היכל	
סער	
בן-יוסף	מכונית מס. 5
אבידן	
מתנאי	
גל	

שירת רוהי"מ לפגישה עם נשיא ארה"ב

15.9 שעה 14.26

רוה"מ	מכונית רוה"מ
שגריר	
טואל	
טמיר	מכונית מס. 2
בר-און	
נוביק	
ברנייר	
הלפרין	מכונית מס. 3
נבו	
סביר	

בחום הפגישה השירה שבה באותו סדר למלון

שיירת רוהיים לפגישה עם סגן הנשיא

16.28 שעה 15.9

רוהיים

מכונית רוהיים

שגריר

טואל

בר-און

מכונית מס. 2

נוביק

פיקרינג

ברנייר

שירת מכוניות לפגישה במוזיאון החלל לסיור עם סגן הנשיא ורה"מ

15.9 שעה 17.00

מכונית מס. 3

נבו

סביר

שוימר

היכל

נחו

מכונית מס. 4

ירון

שני

בן-יוסף

עמיר

שיירת מכוניות מס' 17.15 סגן הנשיא למוזיאון החלל

17.15 שעה 15.9

רוה"מ
סגן הנשיא

מכונית רוה"מ

שגריר
בר-און
נוביק
פיקרינג
ברנייר

מכונית מס. 2

שיירת רוהיים חזרה ממוזיאון החלל

18.20 שעה 15.9

רוהיים

מכונית רוהיים

שגריר

~~מכונית~~

מ"ר

מכונית מס. 2

נוביק

~~מכונית~~

בראון

פיקרינג

ברנייר

סביר

מכונית מס. 3

שוימר

נבו

ירון

נתן

שני

מכונית מס. 4

בן-יוסף

גל

סער

היכל

שיירת מכוניות לארוחת ערב במחמי"ד

15.9 שעה 19.30

טמיר	מכונית מס. 3
בר-און	
דיניץ	
נוביק	מכונית מס. 4
נבו	
נוייבך	
סביר	
סער	
שוימר	מכונית מס. 5
ערן	
היכל	
נתן	

(1) החזרה באותו הסדר

שיירת רוה"מ-ארוחת הערב הנערכת לכבודו במחמי"ד ע"י סגן הנשיא

15.9 שעה 19.55

רוה"מ	מכונית רוה"מ
השגריר פיקרינג ואישתו	
השגריר וגב' רוזן	מכונית מס 2
ברנייר	

(2) החזרה באותו הסדר

שיירת רוה"מ לאולפני
N.B.C.

16.9 שעה 06.35

רוה"מ
שגריר

מכונת רוה"מ

סביר
גל
ברנייר

מכונת מס. 2

שירת רוהיימ לפגישה בפנטגון

16.9 שעה 08.30

רוהיימ	מכונית רוהיימ
שגריר	
טואל	
טמיר	מכונית מס. 2
בר-און	
נוביק	
פיקרינג	
ברנייר	
נבו	מכונית מס. 3
סביר	
בן-יוסף	
ירון	
רובינשטיין	
גל	מכונית נוספת (שלנו)
סער	
נחן	

(*) חזרה למלון באותו הסדר

16.9 - בקשה לק סט מווצר.
כיצד
16.9

שיירת רוהיים לפגישה בקפיטול

15.9 שעה 10.40

רוהיים	מכונית רוהיים
שגריר	
סנטור אינוה	
טואל	
טמיר	מכונית מס. 2
בר-און	
נוביק	
סער	
ברנייר	
סביר	מכונית מס. 3
למדן	
גל	
פיקרינג	
רובינשטיין	מכונית מס. 4
הרצל	
ערן	
היכל	

שירת רוהיים לאולפני A.B.C

16.9 שעה 12.00

רוהיים

מכונת רוהיים

שגריר

סביר

מכונת מס. 4

גל

סער

ברנייר

שיירת מכוניות מהקפיטול למלון

16.9 שעה 12.05

מכונית מס. 2 טמיר
בר-און
נוביק
פיקרינג

מכונית מס. 3 ערו
למדן
היכל
רובינשטיין
הרצל

קבלת פנים בש.ת. אנדרוס - רשימת מוזמנים

השגריר ורעייתו

א. רובינשטיין

ע. ירון

פ. דרוור-אלון

א. נעים

א. בן-יוסף

ד. מתנאי

א. אבידן

י. למדן

י. גל

ג. נחן

ד. בלוך

ר. קוריאל

ג. זוהר

ל. שמרון

י. שני

מ. צור

ט. הרצל

WASHINGTON

MONUMENT GROUNDS

(*) אותם המוזמנים, מוזמנים גם לטקס הפרידה ב-

מספרי טלפון

(202) 737-0105 מזכירות המלון
 (202) 737-0115
 (202) 737-0116 משרד עחונות
 (202) 737-0117 חדר 716

(202) 364-5500 שגרירות וושינגטון
 (202) 364-5515 שגרירות (בטחון)

עובדי השגרירות

(202) 362-2085 רוזן מאיר
 (301) 649-2367 רונישטיין אלי
 (301) 654-8720 עמוס ירון
 (301) 365-0995 דרור-אלון פנחס
 (301) 654-1720 מתנאי דויד
 (301) 983-3327 למדן יוסף
 (301) 881-6900 1125 גד נחן
 (301) 365-1138 גל יוסי
 (301) 299-8375 עינבר שי

301 | 652-6016

זיאני ט. מילין
קונסוליות בארה"ב

(213) 651-5700 לוס אנג'לס
 (415) 775-5535 סן פרנסיסקו
 (215) 546-5556 פילדלפיה
 (312) 565-3300 שיקאגו
 (212) 697-5500 ניו יורק

(404) 578-7851 אטלנטה
 (617) 542-0041 בוסטון
 (713) 627-3780 יוסטון
 (305) 358-8111 מיאמי

קנדה

(613) 237-6450
 (613) 749-0283

שגרירות (אוטבה)
 שגריר, אליטיב בן-חורין

רשימת חדרי המשלחת במלון

ע. נבו	601
נ. נוביק	620
שגריר	622
א. בן-יוסף	623
א. שוימר	624
א. סביר	625
א. נויבן	626
519c א. סביר	627
ש. דיניץ	628
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ע. ערן	631
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אבטחה מידע

1. אין להשאיר תכתובת מסווגת בחדרים.
2. במשרדנו במלון, קומה 6 חדר 610, עומדת לרשותך כספת הנתונה לשמירתנו. אנא השאר מסמכים בתוך כספת זו.
3. שיגור או קבלה של מברקים מסווגים יעשה גם הוא במשרד (חדר 610) אנא העבר המברקים באמצעות הפקידה לצורך רישום ופיקוח.
4. אנא הקפד בשיחותיך הטלפוניות. זכור-נא כי כל המעוניין יאזין.





● 753

ס ו י ט

ד... 3... 2... 1... 4... דעים

טווג בטחוני

דחיות

מאריך וז"ח

מס' פנקס

410

2/4

ה. הסובייטים במו"ת. אם שואלים את רה"מ דעתו על המדיניות הסובייטית חרי שמטרתה, להחזיק בהישגיה הקיימים ולהרחיבם. אמנם סגני שה"ח/הולכים ובאים במזה"ת אך היו להם כשלוונות ואין בידם האפשרויות הכלכליות. בניגוד לאחרים, אינו סבור שהסובייטים מושלמים.

רה"מ המשיך ואמר : אני מאמין שיש אווירה חדשה במז"ת ועלינו לנצל זאת לאסטרטגיה חדשה במז"ת לא רק לצורך ישראל אלא יש להתחשב גם בשאיפות הערבים וחששותיהם. רה"מ אמר שלא אהב הזכרים שאחר שהפיסגה היתה אחד אפס לטובתנו. אין אחד אפס אלא שוויון לכל צד.

אשר למלחמת עיראק - איראן מעט מאד ניתן להיעשות מצדנו אך ניתן בענין הכלכלה. בנוגע לאזור, היה מקובל עד כה שארה"ב היא הנותנת ואירופה היא המצהירת אך האירופאים צריכים לעשות יותר מכך. הם מעורבים ברווחים מהאיזור. יש אומרים שגרמניה הרוויחה מהפרשי מרירי הנפט 15 בליון דולר וכפאן - 20. בתכנית הכלכלית של האיזור צריכים האירופאים והיפאנים להיות שותפים הן לגבי האיזור הן לגבי ירדן והן לגבי יש"ע, וזאת למעט סייג אחד - לא אש"ף.

אשר לטרור. שה"פ בין שחי המדינות משביע רצון אך הבעיה אינה פתורה.

תהליך השלום, צריך לקיימו. השינוי העיקרי עבר מ-No war to No war - ל- maybe peace וזה כמובן טוב מאשר קודם לכן. המטרה שלנו היא מו"מ ישיר, לא למהר לכך, לא להיות אדיש להישג קטן ולהתקדם בהתמדה ובצעד בטוח. יש שלוש מדינות שתומכות במו"מ ישיר : מצרים, ירדן ומרוקו. אלה נתמכות ע"י סעודיה ומדינות המפרץ. הטכס מטולש באיזור שלא ניתן לבצעו בלעדי ארה"ב, צריך להיות המטרה שאליה שואפים. יש להוציא את אש"ף מהתהליך. אש"ף הוא אסון לעם העלפטיני וסיכון לירדן. כלומר, אן מו"מ בלי ערפאת או ערפאת ללא מו"מ. האלטרנטיבה לכך היא תמיכה ברורה לירדנים והנוסחה היא פדרציה ירדן - פלסטיניסאו אולי פדרציה ישראל - ירדן פלסטיניס ובן לערב את מצרים לצידו של חוסיין.

רה"מ מברך על השיתוף בין חוסיין-ומבאר. והלאו היחיד הוא לגבי אש"ף ורה"מ מבין את חוסיין שאינו נותן אמון באיש.

אשר לוועידה בינלאומית - אנו איבנו זקוקים לה. לחתונה זקוקים לחתן וכלה ולא לחנש חותם במקום כלה אך עלינו להיענות לצורך ירדני (לא מצרי ולא ישראלי). הירדנים עומדים על כך, בהתחלה חשבו שע"י כך יביאו את טוריה ועתה כדי לנטרל את ברה"מ. אך לא נלך אלא אם ברה"מ תמלא מינימום הדרישות מבחינתנו : יחסים דיפלומטיים ושינוי היחס ליהדות ברה"מ. לוועידה כזו לא צריך רק למלא את הדרישות ירון אלא יש למלא את דרישות ישראל. רה"מ עומד על הצורך העיקרי והוא להביא את כולם תחת גג אחד. הדבר לדעת רה"מ אפשרי.

✕

0 1 0 0 0 0 0
 2.9ד... מחור... 4... זפים
 1001 בסחוני
 דחיות
 מאריך וז"ח
 410 $\frac{3}{4}$

אשר לטרור הבינלאומי. הפעולה האמריקאית בלוב הביאה הדילמה אל פתחן של מדינות הטרור ואפילו סוריה מאבדת השוליים הקיצוניים של הטרור כי סוריה לא נותנת להם חופש פעולה. בסכום, אמר רה"מ, מדיניות ואוירת שלום צריכים כוון ברור ותמיד מחוגי השעון הם: יבנים דוחקים. בנושא הכלכלה צריך ספגש דעות ומקומות ושה"ס האמריקאי - ישראלי יעזור לגלור הבלוף הרוסי דהיינו שאין בידם רעיון לשלום, אמצעים להשקיע ונשק כדי להכריע את ישראל. להערכת רה"מ ניתן להשיג חלק מהמטרות תוך זמן קצר. רה"מ סיים בהבעת תודה לכל אלה שוטלו חלק בשיפור מצבה הכלכלי של ישראל והבאתו לנקודת ההתחלת לקראת השלב הבא : צמיחה.

מזכיר המדינה השיב אחר שהביע תודה לרה"מ על הסקירה התמציתית והמקיפה. הערותי : המצב במז"ח כדאי להדגיש שוב את הידוע חשלוס והתהליך תוך קשר חזק והרוק בין ישראל ולא ארה"ב, קטר שאין בו רבב וכדאי להדגיש זאת כדי למנוע אי הבנות.

אשר למלחמת איראן - עיראק, יש מה לפעול, איראן היא הטורבנית למרות שעיראק היא ההתחילה בה. יש למנוע אספקת נשק מאיראן. יש גם התפתחות מדאיגה : הכנסת מימד הלוחמה הכימית - זו התפתחות בלתי רצויה ויש כאן פוטנציאל להפצתה (ברו"מ באספגניסטאן) וזו בעיה שיש לשים אליה לב.

אשר לכלכלת ישראל. אכן חיוני שהדברים יתקדמו ולא ייסוגו. היו מצד ארה"ב ומקס ויטר רעיונות אך ההחלטה היא של ממשאל ודברי רה"מ שיש לצעוד קדימה מהווה הצהרת חשובה : אבן יסוד לגבי כוחס היא שתהיה לכם כלכלה חזקה.

אשר לתהליך השלום. ארה"ב שוחפה לדעה שצריך תהליך. יש לכך הבטים רבים לא רק מו"מ אלא גם פרורים (BITS & PIECES) של יום-יום מצטברים, הרבה נקודות מחוות קו בס.פו של דבר. מוסדות פיננסיים, פרויקטים רבים ותוכניות כלכליות שעושים את החיים לטובים יותר תורמים בסופו של דבר משהו. והמזכיר בעד פיתוח פרויקטים שיכולים לתרום לשיפור איכות החיים באיזור.

אשר להערת רה"מ על אוירה טובה יותר במז"ח הרי שהמזכיר שותף לדעה זו ושם המשחק הוא PLUS SUM ולא ZERO SUM GAME. כלומר כאשר לכל הצדדים יש PLUS מסויים.

המזכיר מטכיים שהמפתח הוא שיחות ישירות ואין תחליף לכך אך הפלסטינים חייבים להיות מיוצגים. יש לארה"ב הסתייגות לגבי ועידה בינלאומית והם מבינים רגישות הירדנים והצורך במטריה אך החשוב אינו המטריה אלא המו"מ הישיר. אשר לסובייטים אין הדבר יכול להיות נושא כאן בעקבות פרשת דנילוף. יש לומר להם : אתם רוצים להיות בוועידה אתם צריכים להיות שווים.

ס 1 2 3 4
 4... 4... 4... 4...
 סוג בסחונני
 דחיות
 מאריך וז"ח
 סעיף מס' מבר

410 $\frac{4}{4}$

דיפלומטית עם כל הצדדים, חופש לצדדים ולהיות קונסטרוקטיביים.

אשר לטרור המזכיר גם הוא מברך החלטת הנשיא לגבי לוב ועמידתו האיתנה בדעתו. היהח
 הצהרת טוקיו שציינה את לוב בשמה (המזכיר חלק שבחים לחלקה של מאצ'ר). המזכיר ציין עוד
 שהמדינות הערביות המתונות פגיעות מהטרור גם בדרך עקיפה - העולם מזהה טרור עם הערכים
 ואין זה מדויק לדעתו. תדמית זו פוגעת במחונות ולכן על המדינות הערביות המחונות לעבוד
 מול הנושא באופן ברור ואולי הם אף בתחילת התהליך. המזכיר התייחס לדברי רה"מ על העמיד
 ואמר שהישגים שהושגו ע"י עקשותם של רבים שסרכו להרים ידיים ובזכותם הושגו ההישגים
 (מהצד האמריקני ומהצד הישראלי).

רה"מ בסיום ביקש להודות לוואליט בענין חחרם היפאני והזכיר שבתחילה תצא משלחת
 פרלמנטרית בראשות א. אבן ליפאן ואולי אח"כ משלחת מסחרית. וואליט ביקש שהאמריקנים
 יעודכנו על כל התפתחות כדי שיוכלו להמשיך לפעול אצל ה'סאני'. המזכיר סיים בצחוק
 שאחרי סיום המו"מ על טאבה כדי לדעת טעמו של מו"מ קשת יש לנסות מו"מ עם היפאנים ועל כך
 רה"מ הוסיף בבדיחות הדעת שאין לקחת "כך" כחשובה אצל היפאנים.

הסקירה והתשובה נמשכו כ-45 דקות באוירה נינוחה ביותר ואח"כ יצאו רה"מ והמזכיר
 לתקשורת.


 מתכ

מצפ"א

קונגרס: רה"מ

ס 2 2 2
 דפוס..... מחור..... דפים
 סוג בשחוני... שכלור
 דחיסות..... מניגד?
 מאריך וזייה... 16.50 16 ספט' 6
 ספי' פבר'

ב-16 התארח רה"מ בפגישה משותפת של שתי ועדות החוץ.

השתתפו הסנטורים לוגאר, הארט, פל, מצנבאום, קנדי, קרי. המורשים: המילטון, רייט
 (מנהיג הרוב), פידלר, אדוארדס, ווקסמן, פפר, לויין, לוין, גילמן, לארי סמית',
 קריס סמית', ביילינסון, יטרון, סולרז, לנטוס, וייס, ביל להמן, לוט, גייג'נסון,
 ליץ', גליקמן, דיקינסון, פיט, יודאל, המרשמידט, אנוציו, קונטי, דאנקו,
 עוזרים רבים, חברי הפמליה והסגירות. בשל אזכרה שהתקיימה לאברל הרימן נעדרו
 (והתנצלו) מספר חברי קונגרס.

בתחילת הישיבה הודה רה"מ על חמיכת הקונגרס בישראל לרבות בסיוע המיוחד שאפשר
 נקיטה צעדים כלכליים שתוצאותיהן עלו על המצופה. הדרך ^{הנכונה} נוקחה ממכשולים להתקדמות:
 כעז מדובר על צעדים לשלום ולא על קואליציות למלחמה. כשעוסקים בשלום שוכחים
 את המלחמה ואולי עצם העיסוק הוא תחילת השלום. ישראל בטוחה ביכולתה להתקדם
 לשלום ולהגן על עצמה במקרה של מלחמה. הרצון לשלום מקורו בערכים המשותפים
 עם ארה"ב ולכן הוא גאה להיות נוכח בחדר עם חברי הקונגרס.

בסיום דברי הפתיחה ועם תחילת פרק השאלות והתשובות נחבקשו העתונאים לעזוב.

גילמן שאל על יחסי ישראל-ברה"מ והשתתפות ברה"מ בתהליך. רה"מ השיב שכדי לשחף את ברה"מ
 בתהליך אנו עומדים על יחסים דיפלומטיים ושינוי היחס ליהודים. איננו זקוקים לברה"מ
 בכינוס הבינ"ל אלא מסכימים לכך כדי לשחף את ירדן. איננו רואה שינוי אמיתי, אלא
 סגנוני בלבד, בגישת ברה"מ.

לארי סמית שאל על פיסגת אלכסנדריה וועידה בינ"ל. רה"מ השיב שחוטגו הסכמים טנטטיביים
 על כינוס בינ"ל יחסיים עם ירדן. הוסכם שועידה בינ"ל לא תהווה תחליף לשיחות ישירות.
 לא יהיה לה כח לכפות הסכמים ^{לכנס הסדרים} שיוטגו בין הצדדים. הוסכם שעם פתיחת הכינוס הוא יתפרק
 מיד לקבוצות אזוריות מצומצמות. לא נסכים לקבל את ברה"מ אלא אם תסכים ליחסים עם ישראל:
 איננו זקוקים לחותנות אלא לכלה. לבקשה מצרים הסכמנו לא לתת לנ"ל פומבי אלא שיתבטא
 בפגישה המקדימה. אשר לבעיה הפלשתינאית, הוסכמה נוסחה עד שאחד מעוזרי מבראכ ביקש
 להחליף מילה. בהעדר זמן, לא נפתרה הבעיה הזו. רה"מ מתאר בעיותיה הקשות של מצרים, הצופה
 לארה"ב לפתרון בעיותיה. סיוע חוץ הינו כלי חשוב בניצוץ מדיניות חוץ ולארה"ב מענה

2 3 1 3 1 2 1 4 4

עדיף על זה של ברה"מ. אם יסיקו באזור שדלכות ארה"ב סגורות עלולים משטרים מתונים להתערער.

לנטוס (ואחרים סנדר לוי) שאל על הרוטציה והצפוי בעקבותיה. רה"מ השיב שיש שתי מטרות לזמן הקרוב : להביא הכלכלה לידי צמיחה, (שיחייב החלטות קשות) ולהגיע למו"מ רציני עם שכנו. הוא יעשה ככל יכולתו לתמוך ביורשו בהשגת המטרות הללו.

לוי שאל על אד"ל ויוניפי"ל. רה"מ הסביר שאין ישות לבנונית מרכזית היכולה לנהל - הענינים. המליציה שבהקמתה תמכנו מתפקדת היטב והראיה : יש הגירה מצפון לבנון לדרומה. הבעיה היא לא רק החלוקה לקבוצות אתניות אלא שהן מפורדות פנימית. המעורבות הסורית לא הצילה את לבנון מעצמה. לנוכחות חיילינו ; 400-500 מטרה פונקציונלית בלבד, ולא גיאוגרפית, ומבחינה צבאית זוהי הצלחה. אשר ליוניפי"ל, הצוף שצריך להזמין הוא ממלכתי ולא אנחנו. בתפקודם הנוכחי הם המאזן חיובי. הויכוח הוא שרוצים להתפרס עד הגבול עם ישראל. לדעתנו, יוניפי"ל בכוחות עצמו אינו מספיק להבטיח בטחון ישראל. לו היה בנמצא כח לבנוני משלים - מתאים היה המצב אחר אולם אין כזה בנמצא.

גיידנסון התעניין ב**צרכי** ישראל לעתיד וכן בשאלת הסיוע למצרים. רה"מ השיב שצורכנו בסיוע אינו נובע מקשיים כלכליים אלא מהחובה הבטחונית להחזיק צבא שיבטיח קיום המדינה. בעוד הכלכלה מתקדמת לאט (במדרגות) מחיר הנשק עולה מהר (במעלית). אספקת הנשק הסובייטי משפיעה אף היא. לא נראה לו שנטל הסיוע באיזור צריך ליפול רק על ארה"ב. הגיע הזמן שאירופה ויפן יתרמו יותר מעצות אלא גם כסף. נוכח ירידת מחירי הנפט חסכו ביליונים, ומכאן נובע הרעיון של "תכנית מרשל". משיחותיו עם מנהיגים באירופה נראה לו שאולי יסכימו להשתתף. אשר למצרים, מוטב לא להראות כמי שמטיף לה : לעתים קשה יותר להתגבר על עוני מאשר על כבוד עצמי. מצרים צריכה להגיע לנקודה בה תוכל להאכיל את עצמה. מאז הקמת המדינה התוצרת החקלאית של ישראל גדלה פי 12 בעוד תוצרת המים צומצמה ב-70% למצרים. גרוע והים, אנו מוכנים להציע להם הידע שלנו חינם. מצרים זקוקה גם לשיפור תשתית עירונית. כ"כ רצוי לראות תכנון איזורי בנושאי תיירות, אנרגיה, התפלת מים : השתתפות יפן ואירופה תאפשר גיוס כספים ממסלתיים, מתעשיינים, מבנקים, מבחינת ישראל, רק מצרים יציבה כלכלית והיא יציבה פוליטית.

טרנט לוט שאל על הכלכלה רה"מ סקר ההישגים אך אמר שאין להיתפס לשאנונות : יש לשנות מבנה התעסוקה, להתגבר על הבירוקרטיה, לשנות שיטת המיסוי בכיוון האמריקני, לשנות את מבנה שוק ההון ולהביא ליתר *privatization*.

טד וייס התעניין במאזן באיזור. רה"מ הסביר שלטווח הארוך סוריה הינה המסוכנת ביותר : אסאד קיצוני באסטרטגיה, שקול בדיקטיקה. הכפיל צבאו ב-5 השנים האחרונות תוך סיכון כלכלהו.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

מטרתו : עמדת בכורה בעולם הערבי. ממתין לתוצאות מלחמת המפרץ, ותקוותו - שאיראן
 תנצח. נע קצרים לטרור הנמשך.
 מל לויין רצה לדעת על הלבאי, החוזים המוקפאים מצב היחסים עם הפנטגון. רה"מ הגדירם
 כ"שביחח נשק". במצב העניינים הנוכחי אנחנו נחוששים להמשיך עם הלבאי, אלא אם הפנטגון
 יציע אלטרנטיבות שיענו על הדרישות הטכנולוגיות תוך מענה על צרכי ישראל-בנדשאים
 כגון תעסוקת מהנדסים ; עבורנו, פיתוח הלבאי הינו כמו ההגעה לירח עבור ארה"ב, כאשר
 העטיה עצמה היא האתגר. אשר לחוזים: הם הופשרו.

טובה הרצל
 טובה הרצל

סגרירות ישראל - וויסינגטון

דף.....מחור.....דפים

פונג בשחוני...שכור

דחיסום...מגיד

מאריך ודיח... 16.50 16 ספט' 6

מס' פבר...

מל: המטרד

444

מצפ"א

קונגרס: רה"מ

ב-16 התארח רה"מ בפגישה משותפת של שתי ועדות החוץ. השתתפו הסנטורים לוגאר, הארט, פל, מצנבאום, קנדי, קרי. המורשים: המילטון, רייט (מנהיג הרוב), פידלר, אדוארדס, ווקסמן, פפר, לויין, לוין, גילמן, לארי סמית', קריס סמית', ביילינסון, יטרון, סולרז, לנטוס, וייס, ביל להמן, לוט, גייגינסון, ליץ', גליקמן, זיקינסון, פייט, יודאל, המרשמידט, אנוציו, קונטי, דאנקו, עוזרים רבים, חברי הפמליה והסגרירות. בשל אזכרה שהתקיימה לאברל הרימן נעדרו (והתנצלו) מספר חברי קונגרס.

בחילה הישיבה הודה רה"מ על תמיכת הקונגרס בישראל לרבות בסיוע המיוחד שאפשר נקיטת צעדים כלכליים שתוצאותיהן עלו על המצופה. הדרך נוקטה ממכשולים להתקדמות: כעז מדובר על צעדים לשלום ולא על קואליציות למלחמה. כשעוסקים בשלום שוכחים את המלחמה ואולי עצם העיסוק הוא תחילת השלום. ישראל בטוחה ביכולתה להתקדם לשלום ולהגן על עצמה במקרה של מלחמה. הרצון לשלום מקורו בערכים המשותפים עם ארה"ב ולכן הוא גאה להיות בוכח בחדר עם חברי הקונגרס.

בסיום דברי הפתיחה ועם תחילת פרק השאלות והתשובות נתבקשו העתונאים לעזוב. גילמן שאל על יחסי ישראל-ברה"מ והשתתפות ברה"מ בתהליך. רה"מ השיב שכדי לשחף את ברה"מ בתהליך אנו עומדים על יחסים דיפלומטיים ושינוי היחס ליהודים. איננו זקוקים לברה"מ בכינוס הבינ"ל אלא מסכימים לכך כדי לשחף את ירדן. איננו רואה שינוי אמיתי, אלא סגנוני בלבד, בגישת ברה"מ. לארי סמית שאל על פיסגת אלכסנדריה וועידה בינ"ל. רה"מ השיב שחושגו הסכמים טנטטיביים על כינוס בינ"ל ויחסים עם ירדן. הוסכם שועידה בינ"ל לא תהווה תחליף לשיחות ישירות. לא יהיה לה כח לכפות הסכמים ^{הסדרים} שיושגו בין הצדדים. הוסכם שעם פתיחת הכינוס הוא יתפרק מיד לקבוצות אזוריות מצומצמות. לא נסכים לקבל את ברה"מ אלא אם תסכים ליחסים עם ישראל: איננו זקוקים לחותנות אלא לכלה. לבקשה מצרים הסכמנו לא לתת לנ"ל פומבי אלא שיתבטא בפגישה המקדימה. אשר לבעיה הפלשתינאית, הוסכמה נוסחה עד שאחד מעוזרי מבראכ ביקש להחליף מילה. בהעדר זמן, לא נפתרה הבעיה הזו. רה"מ מתאר בעיותיה הקשות של מצרים, הצופה לארה"ב לפתרון בעיותיה. סיוע חוץ הינו כלי חשוב בניצוץ מדיניות חוץ ולא לה"ב מעט

3 1 2 1 3 1 3 2 4

עדיף על זה של ברה"מ. אם יסיקו באזור שדלקות ארה"ב סגורות עלולים משטרים מתונים להתערער.

לנטוס (ואחרים לנין) שאל על הרוטציה והצפוי בעקבותיה. רה"מ השיב שיש שתי מטרות לזמן הקרוב : להביא הכלכלה לידי צמיחה, (שיחייב החלטות קשות) ולהגיע למו"מ רציני עם שכנו. הוא יעשה ככל יכולתו לתמוך ביורשו בהשגת המטרות הללו.

לנין שאל על אדייל ויוניפייל. רה"מ הסביר שאין ישות לבנונית-מרכזית-היכולה לנהל - הענינים. המיליציה שבהקמתה תמכנו מתפקדת היטב והראיה : יש הגירה מצפון לבנון לדרומה. הבעיה היא לא רק החלוקה לקבוצות אתניות אלא שהן מפורדזת פנימית. המעורבות הסורית לא הצילה את לבנון מעצמה. לנוכחות חיילינו ; 400-500 מטרה פונקציונלית בלבד, ולא גיאוגרפית, ומבחינה צבאית זוהי הצלחה. אשר ליוניפייל, הגוף שצריך להזמין הוא ממלכתי ולא אנחנו. בתפקודם הנוכחי הם המאזן חיובי. הויכוח הוא שרוצים להתפרס עד הגבול עם ישראל. לדעתנו, יוניפייל בכוחות עצמו אינו מספיק להבטיח בטחון ישראל. לו היה בנמצא כח לבנוני משלים - מתאים היה המצב אחר אולם אין כזה בנמצא.

גיידינסון התעניין ב**צרכי ישראל** לעתיד וכן בשאלת הסיוע למצרים. רה"מ השיב שצורכנו בסיוע אינו נובע מקשיים כלכליים אלא מהחובה הבטחונית להחזיק צבא שיבטיח קיום המדינה. בעוד הכלכלה מתקדמת לאט (במדרגות) מחיר הנשק עולה מהר (במעלית). אספקת הנשק הסובייטי מספיקה אף היא. לא נראה לו שנטל הסיוע באיזור צריך ליפול רק על ארה"ב. הגיע הזמן שאירופה יפן יתרמו יותר מעצות אלא גם כסף. נוכח ירידת מחירי הנפט חסכו ביליונים, ומכאן נובע הרעיון של "תכנית מרשל". משיחותיו עם מנהיגים באירופה נראה לו שאולי יסכימו להשתתף. אשר למצרים, מוטב לא להראות כמי שמטיף לה : לעתים קשה יותר להחגבר על עוני מאשר על כבוד עצמי. מצרים צריכה להגיע לנקודה בה תוכל להאכיל את עצמה. מאז הקמת המדינה התוצרת החקלאית של ישראל גדלה פי 12 בעוד תוצרת המים צומצמה ב-70% למצרים. ברקע זה, אנו מוכנים להציע להם הידע שלנו חינם. מצרים זקוקה גם לשיפור תשתית עירונית. כ"כ רצוי לראות תכנון איזורי בנושאי תיירות, אנרגיה, התפלת מים : השתתפות יפן ואירופה תאפשר גיוס כספים ממשלתיים, מתעשיינים, ומבנקים, מבחינת ישראל, רק מצרים יציבה כלכלית חיה יציבה פוליטית.

טרנע לוט שאל על הכלכלה רה"מ סקר ההישגים אך אמר שאין להיתפס לשאננות : יש לשנות מבנה החקיקה, להתגבר על הבירוקרטיה, לשנות שיטת המיסוי בכוון האמריקני, לשנות את מבנה שוק ההון ולהביא ליתר *privatization*.

עד וייס התעניין במאזן באיזור. רה"מ הסביר שלטווח הארוך סוריה הינה המסוכנת ביותר : אסאד קיצוני באסטרטגיה, שקול בתיקיה. הכפיל צבאו ב-5 השנים האחרונות תוך סיכון כלכלה.

ס 1 2
 97...3...מלון...זרים
 סוג בסחונני
 דחיות
 מאריך וזיה
 שמי מסי מבר

מטרתו : עמדת בכורה בעולם הערבי. ממתיך לתוצאות מלחמת המפרץ, ותקוותו - שאיראן
 תנצח. עני קצרות עטרור הנמשך.
מל לויין רצה לדעת על הלבאי, החוזים המוקפאים מצב היחסים עם הפנטגון. רה"מ הגדירם
 כ"שביחת נשק". במצב העניינים הנוכחי אנחנו נחושים להמשיך עם הלבאי, אלא אם הפנטגון
 יציע אלטרנטיבות שיענו על הדרישות הטכנולוגיות תוך מענה על צרכי ישראל-בנדשאים
 כגון תעסוקת מהנדסים ; עבורנו, פיתוח הלבאי הינו כמו ההגעה לירח עבור ארה"ב, כאשר
 העטיה עצמה היא האתגר. אשר לחוזים: הם הופשרו.

טובה הרצל
 טובה הרצל

מס' תיק: 146/461

דפוס: 2... מחור: 4... דפי

סוג מסמך: 10...

חשיבות: 10...

מס' תיק: 146/461

מס' תיק: 146/461

2
4

146/461

והמדינה היחידה שיש בו כדי להבטיח המשך השלום. פתרון בעיה זו טוב למצרים ואף
חינוכי למובארק "סאין לו לאן לפנות מלבד לארה"ב". הסיוע למצרים הציל את תהליך
השלום, מה שגם שהיתה תועלת באיתותים מהסנט למובארק לפיהם לא יעזרו למצרים אם
הוא (מובארק) לא ינוע קדימה. קסטן קיבל הערכה זו, בהוסיפו שאם כי היו איותות
שונים באמצעות כלי התקשורת, "המלאכה האמיתית" נעשתה במגעיו הוא עם שר הבטחון
המצרי, אבו גזאלה.

2. תקציב ססו"ח

2.1. כאן ביקש קסטן לדעת את עמדתנו לגבי תקציב ססו"ח. הסביר שב- MARK 11
של ועדת המשנה ביום ה' שעבר, ניסה הסנטור דניס דה-קונסיני (דמי מאריזונה) להעביר
7 מליון דולר מתקציב ססו"ח לתקציב "סגל השלום" (PEACE CORPS). הנסיון
נכשל כי תוצאת ההצבעה היתה תיקון (4:4). לו התאפשר מבחינת הזמן, סביר להניח -
אמר קסטן - שהממשל היה פונה לישראל בנדון לבקש התערבותנו לטובת ססו"ח ואמנם
עשה כך - ראו נא דיווח בנפרד) רה"מ השיב שאילו ניתן היה לארגן פני הדברים
אחרת, הוא היה מציע מתן הסיוע לפליטים ישר לידי המלך חוסיין, אך בנסיבות
הקיימות כעת - הדבר בלתי אפשרי. כיום מבצע ססו"ח משימות חיוניות - בתחומי
החינוך, הבריאות וחלוקה מנות (אם כי אין כל מקבלי המנות זקוקים להן). הסוכנות
מהווה חלק אינטגרלי של מערך האו"ם, ועם זאת תואם, במילוי תפקידה, השקפה
אנושית בסיסית שארה"ב דוגלת בה. לפיכך, טען רה"מ, יש להזהר מאד בטרם יקצו
תקציב זה.

2.2. קסטן גילה הבנה, אם כי קשה להחלים מ"מעשי זוועה", כדבריו, שקרו במחנות
ססו"ח. הוסיף שאילו הפיסגה באלכסנדריה ואי-רצונו לשדר סיגנל לא נכון, היה
מבצע בעד החיקון שהציע דה-קונסיני. רה"מ שב והדגיש הצורך בזהירות הואיל
ומדובר בבני אדם שיש לספק את צרכיהם, מנהל-מצפ"א העיר שמדובר בציבור שלם שלא
יעזוב אותנו, ויהא מה שיהא, יצטרך מישהו לדאוג להם. אם הקהיליה הבינלאומית
לא תעשה זאת, לישראל לא יהיה מנוס אלא לטפל בפליטים ולשאת את ההוצאות, על כל
המשתמע מכך מהבחינה הכספית והמדינית.

3. הסיוע

3.1. רה"מ שאל על עתיד חוק הסיוע. בחשובה, אמר קסטן שהחוק הוא הבלתי פופולרי

97 ב. ב. מתוך... דפי
 סוג בשחוני...
 דחיות...
 מאריך וזיח...
 מתי...

146/461
 מל:

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 4

146/461

ביותר בין כל חוקי ההקצבה, ולכן ה שנה הוקצו לתכנית 2.5 בליון דולר פחות מאשר בשנה הקודמת. הסיוע לישראל בש"ח 1987 מובטח ונהנה מייעוד (EARMARKING) אך בקרוב יתכן אימפקט שלילי עקיף על ישראל. לא יחסרו האומרים שאין זה הוגן שישראל ומצרים מוגנות שעה שמדינות אחרות סופגות קיצוצים בסדר גודל של 50-60 אחוזים, ובמקרים מסויימים סיוען חוסל כליל. כעת הלחץ מכוון נגד הכנית הסיוע בכללותה ולא נמתח ביקורת על ישראל ומצרים. ב-MARK OF של וועדת המטנה ביום ה' שעבר הוחלט להפוך למענק את הסיוע הצבאי לכל המדינות המקבלות. שינוי זה דומטי ובאופן פרדוקטלי מאפשר הקטנת ההקצאה לסיוע צבאי מחד גיסא (מפני שאין צורך להקציב כספים כדי לממן מראש את הריבית על ההלוואה - י.ל.) ומאידך גיסא מאפשר שחרור כספים לייעדים אחרים בתכנית הסיוע. עוד אמר קסטן כי יתכן שיש בשינוי זה להקחות את הביקורת על מבנה הכנית הסיוע וכן "אם יתמזל מזלנו" כדי לדחות את הלחץ על ישראל במשך כשנתיים.

3.2 הלפרין ציין שלחעשה הסיוע לישראל קוצץ במישור האדמיניסטרטיבי (משמע אי-חוספח ה-90 מליון דולר לסיוע הצבאי) מה גם שעקב חוק ג"ר סבלנו קיצוץ של כ-130 מליון דולר בסיוע לש"ח הנוכחית. מעבר לזאת נודע לנו על אפשרות של קיצוץ של 1.25 אחוזים בש"ח 1987 (ראו נא שלנו ו-11.9 מה-11.9 אך כנראה חלפה הסכנה ראו נא שלנו ו-16.9 מה-16.9). לכל הקיצוצים האלה השפעה מצטברת, וכפי שעלה בשיחת הסנטור עם שהביט ביום ו' שעבר, נר רבין מודאג קמעה. מתבקש איפוא מאמץ להגן על מלוא הסיוע לישראל.

3.3 קסטן הסכים: ברצונו לעזור, וינסה לעזור. אולם המטרה הראשית היא הפחתת שיעורי הריבית על החוב שמהווה רפורמה יסודית בנטל המוטל עלינו ואינה נגדר צעד חד פעמי. הוא חותר להשגת מטרה זו מזה שנתיים ואינו רוצה לא להגישה הון איפוס על מטרות משניות.

4. הלבאי

כאן עבר קסטן לנושא הלבאי, והזכיר את החוספח ל"תיקון הלבאי" (ראו נא שלנו ו-12.9 מה-12.9) לאחר שהסביר את הטיבות לחוספח (כבשלנו 338 מה-14.9 סעיף 2, א) ביקש הסנטור לדעת שהחלטת ממישראל לבנות הלבאי היא חד-משמעית. רה"מ אישר זאת. באומרו שאין המדובר במצרך חדש אלא במימד חדש. בניית הלבאי מבחינתנו כשיגור

סניגור
דפי... 7... מתוך...
סוג בשחוני...
דחיות...
מרוך וז"ח...
מס' פנ"ט

אל:

4
4 146 / 461

אדם לירח מבחינת ארה"ב. בלביא גלומה הטכנולוגיה המתקדמת שדור שלם בישראל ירויח ממנה, ועלינו להבטיח לדור הבא את יכולתו לגדול ולפרוח. תהיינה תוצאות לוואי (SPIN-OFFS) מפיתוח הלבאי, ונשתף ארה"ב בכל, חוץ התייחסות לעלויות המרקיעות של מטוסי הפנטום, העיר רה"מ שהכל יודעים שמשלמים מחיר עצום לשיפורים באיכות ולמרות מחיר זה בכוונהנו להמשיך בפרוייקט הלבאי שמסמל אתגר העתיד בו בזמן שמקופלות בו הזדמנויות ואפשרויות חדשות לכולנו.

5. SDI

רה"מ ציין שבנוסף ללבאי אנו עובדים על מערכות נוספות ובמיוחד אנו מתעניינים בטיל נגד טיל קצר-טווח. רה"מ העלה נושא זה בפני הנשיא, וכן בשיחתו עם שר ההגנה (כפי שעשה זאת השר רבין בשבוע שעבר). הגשנו לארה"ב הצעה למערכת בעלת ארבע שכבות, שהיא מתוחכמת ומתקדמת. יש לנו צורך במערכת כזו מכיון שאנו מאויימים ע"י טילים קצרי טווח, אך היא נוגעת גם לתכנית ה-SP וחלקית לפחות היא פועל יוצא מעינין ה-SDI

6. החכרת ציוד

קסטן פנה לנושא החכרת ציוד אמריקאי, והזכיר את נכונותו להכניס תיקון בנדון לתוך ה-CR אם תושג נוסחה מוסכמת עם הממשל. רה"מ שאל אם יוכל לומר זאת לווינברגר וקסטן השיב בחיוב.

7. כללי

בתום השיחה שוחחו רה"מ וקסטן על היחס החיובי של הממשל, ובייחוד של הנשיא ושל המזכיר שולץ, לישראל, וכן דברו על המירוץ של קסטן לסנט בבחירות בנובמבר.

ב) השיחה עם הסנטור אינווייט

השיחה התקיימה היום (16) בארבע עיניים, לבקשת הסנטור. אינווייט מסר מראש שבכוונתו לדווח לרוה"מ על שיחתו ביום ו' עם שולץ בנושא הפחתת הריבית, וכן לשוחח בשאלת ישראל-דרא"פ.

למדן

3077

נכנס

סודי

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14764 339043 תל אביב 1976

אל: המשרד, נר: 575, מ: ני
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 220986, רח: 1200

סודי/מידי

אל: מנכ"ל, מדון

דע: שגריר מוקיו, למדן וושינגטון

מאת: עודד ערן, נ"י

שיחת דאהמי-קונגרסמן סולארז

דאהמי נפגש ב-20/9 עם קונגרסמן סולארז. במהלך השיחה העלה דאהמי את נושא החרם היפני ואת חשיבותה של פריצת השוק הזה עבור ישראל. לדעת דאהמי רצוי לפנות בצורה נמדצת ליפאנים בנדון. סולארז אמר שבינואר הוכיח את הבעיה לנקסונה שמען שאין זה ענין ממשלתי. דאהמי אמר שלמיטב ידיעתנו אין זה המצב. סולארז ביקש לקבל נייר מפורט בענין עמי שיובל לפעול בצורה שלא תאפשר ליפנים לתת תשובות מתחמקות. השגריר רוצן אמר שנבין נייר כזה ונעבירו בהקדם. דאהמי הוסיף שהעביר לנקסונה מכתב באמצעות יורי ועדת חוץ ובמחון אבא אבן שיצא ליפן בראשות משלחת פרלמנטרית. כמו כן ציין שבשיחות עם הממשל בשנוע שובר הבטיח אלן ווליס עורך המזכיר לענייני כלכלה לפעול בנדון. בשיחה עם נוביק והחמי אחרי הפגישה אמר סולארז כי יזמן את שגריר יפן בושינגטון ויגיש לו מכתב לנקסונה.

==ערן==

9: שהח, דהמ, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, פרימור, אסיה, ורורי, כלכליתא, מצפא, ר/מרכו, ממד



הקונסוליה הכללית של
ישראל בניו יורק

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

OXFORD 7-5500

יח' באלול תשמ"ו
22 בספטמבר 1986

אל : מנהל כנסיות

מאת : הקונסול הכללי

פגישת רה"מ עם קרדינל ג'והן או'קונר

התקלות שהיו אשתקד ושכגללן לא נפגשו השנים, למרות ענינו של רה"מ בפגישה זו, ידועות לך מן ההתכתבות הקודמת בענין זה. כסופו של דבר הצלחנו לסדר פגישה כיום שישי, 19 בספטמבר, במסגרת ביקורו הנוכחי של רה"מ בניו-יורק.

לפגישה קדמה חליפת מכתבים בין השנים, שגם היא מוכרת לך. מכתב רה"מ לקרדינל, שנחתם עוד ב-19 באוגוסט, התעכב בארץ יותר משבועיים והגיעני רק ב-15 בספטמבר ובו ביום נמסר לקרדינל. הקרדינל שלח לרה"מ תשובה באמצעותי. העתק מכתב זה מצ"ב. רה"מ קרא אותו לפני שנסענו למעונו של או'קונר.

הקרדינל המתין לרה"מ בכניסה למעונו וליווה אותו לחדר שבו נערכה השיחה. עתונאים וצלמים הורשו להיכנס ואחר שסיימו מלאכתם התבקשו לצאת. השגריר מאיר רוזן, מנהל מצפ"א עודד ערן ואנוכי נשארנו עם רה"מ. למרבה המכוכה נכנס איש בטחון שלנו ואמר שעוזרי הקרדינל, שלא נכנסו לשיחה, ביקשו שנצא כי הפגישה הוגדרה כ"פרטית". יצאנו... ה"אב" מק-קרת, ראש לשכת הקרדינל, אמר לנו שהשיחה הוגדרה באופן זה לפי בקשת הקונסוליה הכללית! מובן שלא היתה זו אמת, אך היה חשוב שלא להגיב כדי שלא לקלקל את האירוע החשוב באמת - פגישת שני האישים, שכה הרבה טרחנו כדי להביא לקיומה. אגב, היו מקרים קודמים בעבר בהם לא שמענו דברי אמת מאותו מק-קרת. פעילים יהודים בעיר, המקיימים קשרים עם הקרדינל, טוענים על סמך היכרות אישית שהוא, וכמה עוזרים אחרים במשרד הקרדינלות, הם אנטישמים מובהקים. אינני יכול לאשר זאת או

להכחיש וגם אינני יודע אם דברים אלה נעשו על דעת הקרדינל עצמו.

מכל מקום השיחה בין השנים נמשכה (יחד עם הצילומים) כ-45 דקות. יותר ממחצית השעה המקורית שתוכננה לפגישה זו. בסיומה ליווה או'קונר את רה"מ למכונת ושמ, על המדרכה, נערכה מסיבת עתונאים מאולתרת של השנים. הרשימה שפורסמה ב"ניו יורק טיימס" מצ"ב.

רה"מ מסר לנו את עיקרי השיחה. הוא אמר לרה"מ שהוא, אישית, תומך בכינון יחסים דיפלומטיים בין הותיקן לבין ישראל; ששתי סיבות עקריות מהוות מכשול לכינון יחסים אלה: בעית הפליטים הערביים והחשש לגורל הקהילות הנוצריות בארצות ערב. רה"מ לא נכנס עמו לדיון מפורט, אך הזמינו לבקר בארץ כדי ללמוד מקרוב את הסוגיות השונות. או'קונר קיבל את ההזמנה באורח עקרוני. הקרדינל הירבה גם לשבח את רה"מ על פעולותיו למען השלום במזה"ת. רה"מ אמר לנו שהתרשם מאד מאישיותו של קרדינל או'קונר.

למחרת בבוקר, 20 בספטמבר, בא ראש עיריית ניו-יורק, אד קוץ' לבקר את רה"מ במלוננו וסיפר לו שבערב הקודם פגש את הקרדינל שמסר לו עד כמה התרשם מאישיותו של רה"מ ומן השיחה אתו. בהזדמנות זו הסביר לרה"מ איזה נזק גרם אדגר ברונפמן בהתקפתו הגלויה והפומבית על הקרדינל כארוחה חגיגית שנערכה כאן לפני שנה בקירוב. גם דבר זה ידוע לך בודאי מן ההתכתבות הקודמת.

אינני יודע בשלב זה אם ומתי ייענה קרדינל או'קונר להזמנה לבקר בארץ. כשאשמע על כך - אדווח. אם אמנם יבוא לבקר, צריך יהיה לטפל בביקור כזה בזהירות ובקפדנות. או'קונר הוא אישיות מיוחדת במינה, הוא גם הקרדינל האמריקאי החשוב ביותר.

בברכה,
משה יגר

העתק: השגריר, וושינגטון
ממנכ"ל

יעל ורד, סמנכ"ל

עודד ערו, מנהל מצפ"א

ד"ר נמרוד נוביק, יועץ מדיני לרה"מ



The New York Times/Neal Boenzi

John Cardinal O'Connor during his meeting yesterday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel at the Archbishop's residence on Madison Avenue.

O'Connor Accepts Invitation From Israeli Leader for Visit

By ARI L. GOLDMAN

John Cardinal O'Connor, the Archbishop of New York, accepted an invitation yesterday to visit Israel from Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Israeli diplomats and Jewish leaders have been trying to get the Cardinal to visit Israel ever since he returned from a trip to Lebanon in June. After that trip, the Cardinal said he favored the creation of a Palestinian homeland, which Israel opposes as a threat to its security.

"I'm thrilled with the possibility" of going to Israel, Cardinal O'Connor said after a half-hour meeting with Mr. Peres at the Cardinal's residence, 452 Madison Avenue. "As soon as it can be worked into the schedule — and I cannot predict at the moment when — I will be happy to take the Prime Minister up on his very generous invitation."

Mr. Peres, who stood beside the Cardinal during an impromptu news conference in front of the residence, said it was an open invitation. "I told him any-

time of his convenience he will be more than welcome to our country as a guest of our Government," he said.

The two men declined to comment about any other topics they discussed. In the past, Israeli diplomats have urged Roman Catholic Church officials to pressure the Vatican to grant diplomatic recognition to Israel. When asked about the details of their conversation, Mr. Peres said, "Let's confine ourselves to the religious side."

Cardinal O'Connor added with a smile, "We spent most of the time praying."

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of international relations for the American Jewish Committee, said a trip by Cardinal O'Connor to Israel could help "put things back on the track of positive Catholic-Jewish relations."

"It would be seen as an effort at fairness to address the imbalance of his going only to Lebanon," said Rabbi Tanenbaum.

Jewish and Catholic sources familiar with the planning of a possible O'Connor trip have said the Cardinal would need the Vatican's permission.

In recent months, other Cardinals have visited Israel, including Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Bishop of Cracow, Poland. Pope John Paul II has never visited Israel. The last papal visit was by Pope Paul VI in 1964.

Cardinal O'Connor visited Jerusalem and Bethlehem on a private visit in 1980 when he was an auxiliary bishop to Terence Cardinal Cooke. Cardinal Cooke visited Israel in 1971.

In June, Cardinal O'Connor spent three days in Beirut in his role as president of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association. In an interview in Rome on his way back to New York, the Cardinal said:

"Somehow, a homeland has to be provided for the Palestinian peoples. It's not for me to talk about statehood or protocol or official recognition or whatever. All that is for the people in public office."

At the same time, the Cardinal made strongly sympathetic remarks about Israel.

ס ו פ ס ו ר ר

ד... מתוך... דפים

סווג בסחונתי ש מ ר

דחייפות

22.9.86 - 17:00 תאריך וזיחה

מס' פנימי

מנהל הסברה, מנהל מצפ"א
ליגת הידידות ישראל-אמריקה

1. בפגישה עם רוה"ם השתתפו בוב לופ, מורטון קורנרייך, מוריס אברם, קרול קארש ואילנה ארטמן ומצדנו השגריר, נוביק צירן והח"ם.
2. מצד כל המשתתפים הובעה חשיבות הפעילות של אגודת הידידות, הצורך להופכה לתנועה תוך גיוס מאגר הרצון הטוב אצל אמריקנים מכל שכבות הציבור שביקר בישראל והסיכוי לצרף פעילות הליגה למען הליגה הידידות בין שני העמים.
3. רוה"ם פנה כפי שטוב מראש אתו בצורה זו או אחרת לבוב לופ לקבל על עצמו תפקיד המנהיגות של הארגון. בוב לופ התנהג כמי ששומע על כוונה זו בפעם הראשונה והתחמק מלחת תשובה חיובית. תשובה מתחמקת זו מנוגדת לשלשה דוחות ששמעתי מאילנה ארטמן, פאול ברגר ואיתן בנצור שדברו אישית עם בוב לופ ושלושתם דווחו שלופ נוטה לקבל התפקיד אך הוא מבקש לקבל פניה מרוה"ם כדי להשתכנע בחשיבות התפקיד לישראל.
4. לאחר הפגישה קיים השגריר והח"ם פגישה ממושכת עם בוב לופ ובה השגריר דיבר על ליבו של לופ לקבל תפקיד מנהיגות הליגה, החשיבות הרבה שאנו מייחסים לפעילות זו והבטחנו גיבוינו וסיוענו. רק כאן, בשיחה אינטימית הסביר לופ הסיבות שאינן מאפשרות לו כעת לחת תשובה חיובית:

(א) יש לו בעיות אישיות משפחתיות (גירושין).

(ב) יש לו בעיות כלכליות בדנבר שמחייבים טיפולו ומסירותו במקום.

(ג) הוא חבר במספר רב של הנהלות ולא יוכל לקבל על עצמו תפקיד נוסף עכשיו.

הוא ישתחרר מ-2 מהתפקידים בנובמבר. לאור הפניה וחשיבות הנושא הוא ישקול הדבר שנית ויתן תשובתו הסופית בעוד 2-3 שבועות.

הצעתי לאילנה ארטמן שבלי קשר עם חשבתו של בוב לופ לכנס המנהלים הבא של הליגה ולהזמין אליה רשימת האישים כמפורט במברקי 347 שיצרפנו כחברים במועצה. המועצה אחר-כך תבחר בתפקידי המנהיגות.

מועצה
אשר נעים

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אל: המשרד, נר: 156, מ: לונדון
דח: מ, סג: מ, , תא: 150986, רח: 1800
נד: רהמי-רנטון

סודי ביותר/מידוי

אל: אירופה בי
העתק: נמרוד נוביק - יועץ לרהים - וושינגטון
מאת: השגריר, לונדון
פגישת רהים - רנטון.

רנטון אמר שנתבקש עיי הגבי תאציר ושהיח האו להפגש עם רהים כדי לשמוע ממנו דווח על הפסגה באלכסנדריה. בנוסף לכך גבי תאציר תפגש עם חוסיין בסוף השבוע והוא רנטון עומד לצאת למצרים, ירדן וסודאן בקרוב.
רהים הסביר את שלושת הקטגוריות של דיוני הפסגה נושאים עליהם הושגה הסכמה כתובה כגון ההודעה המשותפת. נושאים עליהם היתה הסכמה בעיף ושהנשיא מובארק הודיע עליהם ונושאים שהזמן לא הספיק ללבן אותם עד תום. רהים דיבר על הצד הביילמרי של היחסים עם המצרים ועל אפשרויות להתקדמות בנושא הפלשתינאי בשמסתמנת הסכמה יותר גדולה בין מצרים ירדן וישראל.

כן נדון המצב הפנימי במצרים וקטיו של מובארק.
רנטון אמר שלוטפי היה בלונדון ערב הפסגה בעיקר לבעיות עם קרן המטבע.
אבנר.

אף

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, ענוג, אירב, קידר, ר/מרכז

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מסמך 100000
תאריך יציאת: 10/7/76

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שירותי ייעוץ - ווענינגטון

אלו המשרד

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סוג בטחוני 777
דמי...
מס' 17.9.86
מס' וד"ח

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

דע: לשכת ראש הממשלה

להלן ההודעות לעתונות (+ שו"ח) של מוכיר המדינה ורה"מ
בחום פגישתם (15.9.86)

עתונות

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JOINT PRESS STATEMENT AND
QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION BY
THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
SECRETARY OF STATE

AND
SHIMON PERES
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL
Diplomatic Lobby
September 15, 1986

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Prime Minister Peres and I have had a very good morning. It started with my wife's blueberry pancakes, and we spent a long time over pancakes, just the two of us. But we have also had a broader meeting and many worthwhile thoughts expressed.

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Until such time as direct negotiations can be initiated, we will continue to make every effort to enhance the quality of life of the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. This is an enterprise to which both Israel and the United States are committed, and the participation and assistance of other nations would be welcome. These efforts, however, are no substitute for a negotiated resolution to the Palestinian problem.

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PRIME MINISTER PERES: Thank you very much.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, could you clarify your attitude toward the international umbrella for the Middle East?

Thank you.

To summarize, I would say that the strategy that we are now beginning to work out is a strategy of peace, of direct negotiation, of economic involvement, of a complete, almost complete, coordination between the United States and Israel; and hopefully, when we shall meet again, we shall be able to see tangible and intangible achievements which lead all of us in a promising direction.

I am always moved when I hear the President and the Secretary talking about the Russian Jewish community. You know how concerned we are, and while the United States is leading the defense for peace in the entire world, we have to bring freedom and peace to the Jewish people in Soviet Russia. And, for that reason, the Russians cannot try all the time to teach a lesson to other people, but people that want freedom and peace, they must start at home.

Then again, we have worked very closely on the economic situation; and, as the Secretary said, it has produced very encouraging results. I was here the first time a couple of years ago, when I took over the office, and President Reagan and Secretary Shultz and members of the Administration were kind enough to give us both credit for our policy and credit to support the policy with the security matters. It was called at the time, and today we can summarize it as a real success. Now we were talking, not only about the next phase for a peace strategy in the Middle East, but also how to proceed with our economic planning so we shall be able to step over from a policy of stabilization to a policy of goals.

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JOINT PRESS STATEMENT AND
QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION BY
THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
SECRETARY OF STATE

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AND
SHIMON PERES
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL
Diplomatic Lobby
September 15, 1986

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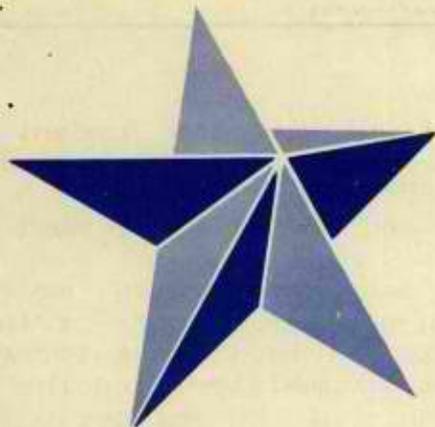
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official text

DATE: 09/15/86

TRANSCRIPT: **SHULTZ-PERES** PRESS CONFERENCE (1855)

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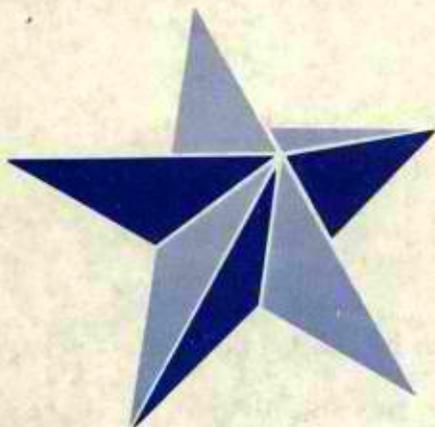
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(End text)



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DATE: 09/15/86

(TEXTS) DEPARTURE REMARKS BY REAGAN, PERES (1000)
(Begin Reagan text)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it has been a great pleasure for me to welcome again Shimon Peres to the White House. He's a valued friend; a statesman and a spokesman for peace; and a leader of the government of Israel, a country with whom the United States has deep and special ties.

Our meeting today reflected the close dialogue that Israel and the United States enjoy as friends and partners. We discussed our broad bilateral agenda as well as regional and international issues.

Item number one was our commitment to continuing the search for a negotiated peace between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors. We noted favorable trends in the Middle East, not just the longing for peace by the Israeli and Arab peoples, but constructive actions taken by leaders in the region to breathe new life into the peace process.

No one has done more than Prime Minister Peres to that end. His vision, his statesmanship, and his tenacity are greatly appreciated here.

In this connection, we have just witnessed an auspicious event: the meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak of Egypt, following successful negotiations on a formula for resolving the Taba dispute. Egypt and Israel have once again demonstrated that Arab-Israeli differences can best be resolved through direct negotiations.

We're also heartened by the continued efforts of King Hussein of Jordan, as well as the historic meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Prime Minister Peres. There is reason for optimism and hope.

Prime Minister Peres and I have agreed that a steady, determined effort is needed by all if the remaining obstacles to direct negotiations are to be surmounted. So our two governments today reiterate our pledge to keep pushing toward a lasting peace.

In our discussions, we also reviewed many aspects of the close and mutually beneficial relations between our countries, including the need to maintain a strong and secure Israel. To this end, not only is military strength essential, but also a vigorous, growing Israeli economy.

Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues in Israel's National Unity government have achieved remarkable success in stabilizing their economy. They are now turning their attention to growth, with our full encouragement and support.

I emphasized to Prime Minister Peres that the United States government remains deeply concerned about the plight of Soviet Jewry and that this subject will continue to be an important part of our dialogue with the Soviet Union.

We also discussed the scourge of terrorism and our revulsion over the recent murder of the innocent in Istanbul and Karachi. The lives of Jews, Moslems, Hindus, and Christians were taken in this attack on civilization. These were acts of horror and outrage.

Israelis and Americans can be proud of the relationship between our two countries. The common values and interests that bring us together sustain us both, and the many levels of cooperation between



us provide a rich substance to our ties.

We look forward to building on the good will and trust so evident between our governments and peoples.

And so, again, I say it's been a pleasure having Prime Minister Peres here.

(End Reagan text)

(Begin Peres text)

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Mr. President, it is with satisfaction that I join you at a conclusion of yet another most productive meeting where your dedication to peace in the Middle East and your long-recognized friendship to the people of Israel -- may I say, to the Jewish people and over the world -- found one small, concrete expression.

When we met two years ago, we laid out policies and strategies for peace, security and economic development. These were mostly accomplished, much, due to your friendship and determination. Today, we look at the future. I am certain that what we have planned will be implemented with equal imagination, dedication and result.

On the peace front, we have prepared the ground for a new drive -- the end of the war in Lebanon, the beginning of what President Mubarak termed a new area in the Israeli-Egyptian relations, a policy that keeps doors open for coexistence and peaceful relations on the West Bank and Gaza. The search for a Jordanian-Palestinian platform for progress all paved the ground for the next phase.

There is always a difference between uprooting a tree and making a forest grow. Confrontation is by definition a single event. Peacemaking is a process which requires constant patience, cultivation. I am certain that together we can sail to new shores of understanding in pacifying our region. The good offices of the United States has demonstrated its effectiveness by demonstrating restraint in appearance and dedication in content.

The next step should be directed toward negotiation between the parties concerned. The International Community can support such negotiations, not substitute it. We are for clearly direct negotiation on a bilateral ground between each of the parties concerned. An international support can provide the parties with an opportunity of an opening occasion, but negotiations should remain between the parties concerned.

For the international participation, we shall accept only parties that respect peace and human rights and we shall not compromise on it.

Small as we may be, we are not going to depart from conviction and principles that should be respected by all, small and large at the same time.

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I would like to thank you for a wind of hope and optimism that you have added to the life of the free world and to our own country and our own people. Thank you very much.

(End Peres text)

מגירתה שראל - ורסינגטון

אל: המשרד

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להלן ההודעות לעתונות של הנשיא ריגן ורה"מ פרס בחות פגישתם.

עתונות

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DEPARTURE REMARKS THE HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE WHITE HOUSE ROSE GARDEN

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1986

PRESIDENT REAGAN: Well, it has been a great pleasure for me to welcome again Shimon Peres to the White House. He's a valued friend,

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their economy. They're now turning their attention to growth with our full encouragement and support. I emphasized to Prime Minister Peres that the United States Government remains deeply concerned about the plight of Soviet Jewry, and that this subject will continue to be an important part of our dialogue with the Soviet Union. We also discussed the scourge of terrorism and our revulsion over the recent murder of the innocent in Istanbul and Karachi. The lives of Jews, Moslems, Hindus and Christians were taken in this attack on civilization. These were acts of horror and outrage. Israelis and Americans can be proud of the relationship between our two countries. The common values and interests that bring us together sustain us both and the many levels of cooperation between us provide a rich substance to our ties. We look forward to building on the goodwill and trust so evident between our governments and peoples. And so, again, I say it's been a pleasure having Prime Minister Peres here.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Mr. President, it is with satisfaction that I joined you at a conclusion of yet another most productive meeting where your dedication to peace in the Middle East and your long recognized friendship to the people of Israel, may I say to the Jewish people all around the world, found once more concrete expression. When we met two years ago, we laid out policies and strategies for Peace, security, and economic development. These were mostly accomplished, much due to your friendship and determination.

Today, we look at the future. I am certain that what we have planned will be implemented with equal imagination, dedication, and resolve. On the peace front, we have prepared the ground for renewed life. The end of the war in Lebanon. The beginning of what President Mubarak termed a new era in the Israeli-Egyptian relations. A policy that keeps doors open for co-existence and peaceful relations on the West Bank and Gaza. The search for a Jordanian-Palestinian platform for progress. All pave the ground for the next phase.

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REAGAN-9/15/86

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END OF REMARKS

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מגירות שראל - וויסניגסון

אל: המשרד

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ה

דע: לשכת רה"מ

להלן ההודעות לעתונות של הנשיא ריגן ורה"מ פרס בחום פגישתם.

עתונות

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END OF REMARKS

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FOR EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PROGRAM Nightline STATION WJLA-TV
ABC Network

DATE September 16, 1986 11:30 P.M. CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Prime Minister Shimon Peres Interviewed

TED KOPPEL: Istanbul. Karachi. Paris. In the wake of a new wave of terrorism, the Prime Minister of Israel has brought to the United States a new plan for an international anti-terrorist force. We'll hear about it tonight.

Good evening. I'm Ted Koppel. And this is Nightline.

PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES: Terror is becoming international. But the international community is not organized, in my judgment, to face the danger.

KOPPEL: Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel on summitry, on Middle East peace, and on the subject of terrorism.

* * *

KOPPEL: For months now, Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister of Israel, has been racing the calendar, trying to construct the foundation of a foreign policy that will survive assaults not only from the Arabs or the Russians or any of Israel's other external adversaries, but from his own coalition partner, Yitzhak Shamir, with whom Peres will shortly be changing places.

Only two short years ago, Peres and Shamir, each unable to win a sufficient parliamentary majority of his own, reluctantly agreed to share the power. And now Peres' time as Prime Minister is almost up. Indeed, this visit to Washington is, unless he regains power at some future date, his farewell visit in this post.

Here's our Tel Aviv bureau chief, Bob Zelnick, who's

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traveling with Peres.

BOB ZELNICK: July 24th. Headlines tell of an Israeli Premier off to Morocco for an unprecedented meeting with King Hassan, the Arab League President.

August 18th. Israeli and Soviet representatives meet in Helsinki to discuss resuming diplomatic ties broken by the Russians 19 years ago.

September 11th. President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres meet in Alexandria for the first bit of Israeli-Egyptian summitry in five years.

September 15th. Peres meets President Reagan at the White House. Their biggest task, keeping the Mideast peace process alive.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: Prime Minister Peres and I have agreed that a steady, determined effort is needed by all if the remaining obstacles to direct negotiations are to be surmounted. So our two governments today reiterate our pledge to keep pushing toward a lasting peace.

ZELNICK: The reason for this diplomatic tour de force occurred two years ago when Peres's left-of-center Labor Party formed a strange national unity agreement with Yitzhak Shamir's right-of-center Likud Party. Under the deal, Peres would serve as Prime Minister and Shamir as Foreign Minister for 25 months, then they'd swap jobs for another 25 months, the switch to occur this October.

And this is the big issue that divides the two parties, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, both conquered by Israel in 1967, and the 1 1/2 million Palestinians who live there. Shamir and the Likud want to settle more Jews on this land and eventually annex it as part of Israel. Peres and Labor want to return much of the land and most of the people to Arab rule.

Peres also wants to find Arab partners and set out on a course of negotiations he'll be able to pursue as Foreign Minister, even if the Likud resists.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I hereby proclaim the state of war between Israel and Jordan should be terminated immediately. Israel declares this readily, in the hope that King Hussein is willing to reciprocate this step.

ZELNICK: That invitation has thus far gone unanswered by King Hussein. The biggest reason: Because of public opinion, reflected in the coalition deal under which he operates, Peres

has felt he must oppose PLO participation in peace talks and avoid committing himself in advance to Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands. And because of the overwhelming political support enjoyed by the PLO in the occupied territories, Peres has rejected proposals to let the Palestinians vote for their own representatives.

JONATHAN KUTTAB: The fact remains that no Israeli Administration, so far, has been willing to deal with the real problem, with the Palestinians as a people. Yes, Peres said that he is willing to deal with us as a people; yet he denies us the basic right of self-determination and the basic right to choose our own leaders. He has refused to talk to us directly. He is willing to go as far as not only Cairo, but Morocco and Washington, in order to avoid dealing with us, the Palestinians, directly.

ZELNICK: Despite his own problems with Arafat, Hussein has not felt able to meet the Israelis without legitimate Palestinians at his side. At last week's summit with Mubarak, Peres tried to work around this problem by organizing preparatory talks with Egypt and Jordan, talks which would lead to a later, internationally supported peace conference. But that effort also founded on the rock of Palestinian representation. In private sessions, the Egyptians demanded either explicit reference to PLO participation or an endorsement of Palestinian self-determination, a stated PLO goal.

Peres was prepared to go further than any Israeli Prime Minister has ever gone. Two separate Israeli drafts offered support for a Palestinian confederation with Jordan, close to what Arafat and Hussein had themselves agreed upon. Had the Egyptians said yes, the Likud probably would have rebelled, thus breaking apart the Israeli coalition. But without the more explicit language, the Egyptians said no, and the summit ended with only a vague commitment to continue the search for peace.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: If we had a little bit more time, I think we could have made more progress.

ZELNICK: In talks here, Peres has urged a new American effort to breach the gap with Egypt and also bring Jordan to negotiations. But with the Peres term nearly over, Washington is reluctant.

WILLIAM QUANDT: I think today the judgment in Washington is very much that there is nothing that could bring King Hussein, in the near future, into direct negotiations in public with the Israelis. The King has very little confidence that once Shimon Peres steps down as Prime Minister that there will be an interlocutor on the Israeli side with whom he can have a productive dialogue.

ZELNICK: If Shimon Peres was unable to get peace talks started as Prime Minister, he probably won't be able to do so as Foreign Minister. His option will be what it's been all along: to leave the government, seek new elections, and hope he can convince Israeli public opinion that peace is worth the risk.

KOPPEL: When we come back, our interview with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

KOPPEL: We covered a wide range of topics when we talked with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres earlier today, but the biggest news was his disclosure, for the first time publicly, that he has come to Washington armed with a new proposal for dealing with international terrorism. He spelled out the details for us.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Terror is becoming international, but the international community is not organized, in my judgment, to face the danger. I believe the time has come to form an organization, an alliance against acts of terror of an international nature, that will compare notes, will exchange information, will train units, will prepare itself for dangers of tomorrow. Because we are not at the end of this story.

KOPPEL: Let me pull out one of those items that you just referred to. When you talk about training units, are you talking about the training and, indeed, the formation of an international anti-terrorist unit?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Yes. I would suggest that we shall have units of an international character. Though when it will come to a given country, the orders will probably be of a national nature.

KOPPEL: Now, how large an organization would this be? Because I can see this becoming terribly cumbersome. Would you limit this, for example, to the Western Europeans, the United States, Canada, maybe the ANZUS countries, Israel? I don't know. How large a group would you make it?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No. I think we have to split today the world community, clearly: the ones who are ready to fight terror. And whoever is ready to fight it can become a member in that organization.

KOPPEL: I hate to sound as though I'm trying to shoot down an idea that I'm sure has a great deal of merit. But on the surface, I can see a great many governments saying, "Sure. We'll join in." And those might indeed be -- you just mentioned Syria,

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for example -- some of the very governments that you believe and that some in the U.S. Government believe are sponsoring state terrorism, or state-sponsored terrorism.

Therefore, the question then would become: How much of an exchange of intelligence would you be prepared to have, as the Prime Minister of Israel, with the President of Syria, for example?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Yes. But I wouldn't believe that Syria either will join in or be accepted, because all of us know the story. And I think we have to bring the choice before the Syrians. Today Syria is a center of terrorism, and everybody knows it.

KOPPEL: But, I mean, you understand what I'm saying. Would you trust every government that was a party to this? because, I mean, this might be a very good way of penetrating the intelligence operations of all those who oppose terrorism. All you have to do is join the group.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No, sir. I wouldn't suggest to have an organization to cover terrorism, but to fight it. And nobody has to become a fool. For example, if Qaddafi will like to join, nobody will accept him, because we know the story.

KOPPEL: Prime Minister Peres, let's take a break. When I come back I want to raise with you a report that was issued in London today by Amnesty International on the subject of torture by Israelis, or torture supervised by Israelis. We'll do that when we come back in just a moment.

* * *

KOPPEL: Joining us once again here in our Washington studios, the Prime Minister of Israel, the Honorable Shimon Peres.

Prime Minister Peres, there is a report that was issued today by Amnesty International in London which says that it has urged Israel to carry out a full investigation of reports of torture of prisoners in Israeli-occupied territory and under Israeli supervision in South Lebanon. I won't read the whole thing to you, but the essence of it, as I'm sure you know, is that it has tried to get Israel to investigate these charges in the past and really has received no reaction.

You're the man at the top. Why no reaction?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I think it's an unfair attempt to accuse Israel, or to create an impression of accusation, on an

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issue where we are completely clear. The Israeli army does not torture any soldiers. It is clear. It doesn't require any sort of an investigation.

And you know, just by saying, "Let's investigate," you are already creating an unfair impression.

KOPPEL: Well, forgive me, Prime Minister. But by saying the Israeli army doesn't torture, you're not really responding to the charge that's been made. The charge is not that the Israeli army is torturing, but that Israeli security apparatus is torturing and in -- and they give a specific example of one man who was tortured by Israelis, and then they give other examples in which they say that Israelis supervised the torture, which was actually carried out, they say, by pro-Israeli Christian factions in Lebanon.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Well, to make it crystal clear, neither the army nor the security agencies of Israel are permitted to torture. And I am sure they do not torture. There is no room for any questioning on this principle. It is clear for all armed services or intelligence community in Israel that they are not going to torture. And they do not.

KOPPEL: Prime Minister Peres, with all due respect, I am sure that when you say that you say it with absolutely the clearest conscience and the best of intentions. But how do you know if you have not permitted there to be some kind of an investigation, or indeed have not ordered some kind of an investigation, that these things are not going on without your knowledge?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: You know, I would investigate the accusers rather than the accused. Because I know from experience that there are people who are very quick to accuse without foundation.

KOPPEL: Amnesty International is not normally one of those, Prime Minister Peres.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No, but they are quoting somebody, or some people who tend to do so.

KOPPEL: Well, by definition, Amnesty International always has to get its information from others who make the charges. But they are, as you know, an extremely responsible organization that tries very, very hard, without any political bias, to try to investigate; and in many instances has accused Arab countries -- far more instances, indeed, than its accusations against Israel. It has accused Arab countries of performing torture, to the great benefit of some of those political prisoners.

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So, don't you think it warrants at least a more precise response than just a blanket answer that there is no torture?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Well, I don't take it that you have to compare some Arab countries with Israel. There are countries in the Middle East where torture is permitted and they have capital punishment.

Now, what I would remark to that report is, if Amnesty International feels that way, they should have approached us privately. But when they publicize it, I mean we feel like this is a political move, and not a call for investigation.

KOPPEL: Prime Minister, I'm at a bit of a disadvantage here. But let me read you the second paragraph of this story, because it says, "The London worldwide human rights organization said it was publicizing appeals it has already made to Israel," and this is a direct quote, "without success, so far, to set up independent investigations and make the results public."

So, they have tried to get in touch with you, according to them.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No. They have tried to establish independent investigation. And whoever is acquainted with the judicial experience in Israel know that this is a completely independent branch in our life. And we don't feel that we should be supervised by anybody else.

I'm sure, for example, that the American Supreme Court would never agree that one organization or another will demand the right to establish an independent investigation in the United States.

KOPPEL: All right. Let's take another break. We'll be back with more with Prime Minister Shimon Peres in just a moment.

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KOPPEL: The first official Soviet-Israeli contact in 19 years took place last month in Helsinki, but collapsed shortly after it began. Are the Israelis expecting a new day in their dealings with the Soviet Union?— It's one of the questions we put to Prime Minister Peres.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I do not believe that the Russians will reestablish their diplomatic relations with Israel and open the doors to the Jewish people in Russia to reach the shores of their homeland.

When I watch the Russian policy, it reminds me very much

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of a British bathroom, where you have cold water, you have hot water, but you can hardly wash your face because it never goes together.

So, occasionally they twinkle with their eyes toward Israel, they make a smile. But the Russians are heavy, and I don't see them changing, seriously, their policy.

KOPPEL: Since you don't believe that the Russians are going to change their policy, all this talk of an international conference is just so much froth.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No. Maybe the Jordanians and the Egyptians, once they will be convinced that the Russians are not available, you can have an international participation of a more limited nature.

KOPPEL: Prime Minister Peres, let me give you a personal perception of some things that you have been saying here this evening, and then ask for your reaction.

It almost looks to me as though your relationship with Egypt at the moment is one which, in formalistic terms, is coming along very well, and in substantive terms is going nowhere; while your relationship with Jordan, in formalistic terms, is going nowhere, but substantively is actually making some progress.

Would you care to react?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I would agree with your definition. So, with Egypt we have to work for substance, and with Jordan for formalities.

KOPPEL: All right.

Let me just ask you quickly, because you have spent a couple of days now here in the United States. How'd your talks with the U.S. Government go? What, in fact, was at the top of the list?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Two years ago we have coordinated a policy, both in the economic domain and in the peace process, with the United States Administration: the President, the Secretary, and other members of the organization, seriously supported by the Congress and public opinion. Over the last two years, we have achieved our goals.

This time, we came to plan the years ahead of us, both politically, militarily -- I mean militarily just as far as Israel is concerned -- and economically.

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I want to tell you that my stay here was extremely satisfying. I couldn't have hoped for a more friendly attitude, understanding, support, beginning with the President, the Secretary, the Congress. And I feel, really, as today the relations between the United States and Israel are close, meaningful, and serious as ever before.

KOPPEL: As you are now about to give you your Prime Ministership as part of this arrangement that was made before you even took it over, was it a good idea, this idea of two years for you, two years for your, really, your competitor competitor?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I don't think so. Would I have a choice, normally we would like to run it for the four years. And that would be true about Mr. Shamir, as well. We have made a coalition because we didn't have an alternative.

You know, when we formed the coalition, our chief rabbi came to console me, and he says, "The first coalition was one in the paradise. Once Eve has discovered there's no other man but Adam, and Adam has discovered there is no other lady but Eve, they had to make a coalition in paradise."

Neither the Likud Party nor our party had the real alternative.

KOPPEL: Well, I can only say, Prime Minister, I hope that the consequences of your coalition don't turn out quite as disastrously as that first one.

But I thank you very much for being with us again today.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Thank you very much.

KOPPEL: Very kind of you.

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, ממ"ד, הסברה

דע: לשכת רה"מ

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PRESS BRIEFING
OF

PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES

PRESENTED BY

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR EAST POLICY

Tuesday, September 16, 1986
The Willard Hotel
1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.
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PROCEEDINGS

1
2 MS. WEINBERG: Hello everyone. I'm Barbi Weinberg,
3 President of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, and
4 it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Institute, to welcome you
5 here today. A special welcome to The Honorable Meir Rosen
6 (phonetic), Ambassador from the State of Israel to the United
7 States, and to Ambassador El Redi (phonetic), Ambassador of
8 Egypt to the United States. I would like special welcome to
9 many representatives of other nations who are here with us
10 today, members of the press and friends.

11 The Prime Minister will make a brief statement, and then
12 will respond to questions. So if you will write your questions
13 -- there are cards on your seat, and pass them out to members
14 of the Institute staff at the end of the aisle.

15 We are greatly privileged to have as our honored guest a
16 man who in his nearly two years as Prime Minister of Israel has
17 faced many difficult problems, which he has viewed not as
18 insurmountable obstacles, but rather as challenges to be met,
19 opportunities to be brought to successful conclusions.
20 Bringing Israel's soldiers home from Lebanon, taking the
21 difficult steps needed to bring inflation down from over a
22 thousand percent a year to an annual rate of less than twenty

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1 percent; and July, the last month reported, was at zero
2 inflation. Quite an achievement.

3 But what he has engaged in, with the greatest zeal and
4 determination, of all the many challenges, has been his pursuit
5 of peace for Israel with its Arab neighbors: an illusive goal
6 but not, in his view, an impossible dream. A man of intellect
7 and integrity, he has many qualities: dignity and wisdom,
8 determination and perseverance, a man of vision, a man of
9 peace; the Prime Minister of the State of Israel, Shimon Peres.

10 (A standing ovation was given.)

11 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Thank you very much, Barbi. I don't
12 deny a word you have said about me, and I take it in good sense
13 of humor.

14 Ladies and gentlemen, long, difficult and complicated is
15 the road to peace. Short and clear is the road to war and
16 confrontation. We are in the business of the complicated side;
17 which, in my judgment, may lead to a peace in the Middle East.
18 There is an Arab saying which I like very much, and that is
19 about a camel who carries sugar to Mecca and he has to satisfy
20 himself all the way along with thorns. There is nothing else
21 to eat. I hope we shall reach Mecca with our sugar, yet on the
22 way we have to satisfy ourself with a lesser food so we shall

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1 be able to arrive at the point.

2 I believe that peace and negotiation is within reach,
3 though not in a matter of a day or a week or a month, rather
4 it's a long process. Over the last three years, we have
5 cleared the way to peace by removing obstacles on the road, and
6 by trying to arrive at a conceptual agreement how to handle the
7 peace issue, though we don't have an available solution
8 acceptable to all the parties.

9 Basically, the obstacles that were removed is the war in
10 Lebanon, which came to an end. I do not believe we could have
11 negotiated further the peace opportunities with the war going
12 today. I am very satisfied with the agreement we have reached
13 with Egypt on Taba, with the thorn on Taba, of Taba remaining
14 in our flesh, again I wonder if we could have proceeded on the
15 road to peace. Then again, some important changes which were
16 taken on the West Bank. A change in the settlement policies,
17 change in the economic approach, a readiness to enable the
18 people who reside there to run as much as they are ready their
19 own affairs, an air of liberalism that was introduced on the
20 place, a change in the style, less polemic, less sharpness, a
21 more acceptable style by all sides. All this, in my judgment,
22 cleared the way from tangible obstacles so that we shall

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1 be able to continue with the progress of peace.

2 Conceptually, I believe the most important changes that
3 while until now -- until, say, a couple of years ago, each side
4 suggested in vain a solution to the problems and it remained,
5 usually, a one-sided proposal because Israel could not accept
6 the proposals of the Arab side, and the Arabs could not accept
7 the proposals coming from Israel. The artists of the Middle
8 East are full with proposals, solutions, suggestions. Even
9 some gentleman got the Nobel prize for introducing rather
10 charming proposals. They got the prize, but we do not get the
11 peace.

12 Now we came to the conclusion that it is just one way to
13 arrive at a solution: not by announcing it, but by announcing
14 our readiness to negotiate a solution which, until now, neither
15 of the two sides has suggested.

16 I would say briefly the policy which I believe is the best
17 under the circumstances is to create all the prior conditions
18 necessary for a negotiation, so we shall be able to negotiate
19 without prior conditions. This is, in my judgment, the heart
20 of the policy.

21 At least four countries in the Middle East have announced

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1 themselves in favor of a dialogue, of direct negotiations
2 without prior conditions, and those are Egypt, Jordan, Morocco
3 and Israel.

4 We are now dealing with the second, of the conference
5 itself. While we have agreement on the basic procedure, we
6 don't have an agreement about a silver lining; which, in the
7 judgment of some of us, is necessary to go ahead. What we
8 agree is that negotiations should be done by bilateral
9 geographic committees, namely Jordanian-Palestinian Committee
10 on the one hand and Israel on the other, Syrian-Israeli if the
11 Syrians will agree. Lebanese-Israeli, if the Lebanese will
12 find it necessary, and occasionally with the participation of
13 Egypt in trying to solve the Palestinian problem.

14 We agree that those are going to be free diplomatic
15 negotiations without prior conditions, each side proposing its
16 solutions, and each side listening carefully to what the other
17 side has to propose.

18 Let's not forget that we have to overcome a great deal, not
19 only of political disagreements, but of psychological
20 misunderstandings. To a certain degree, the relations in the
21 Middle East is a confrontation between images, not between real
22 people, not between real countries, not between real policies.

1 One can be surprised time and again by discovering the
2 discrepancy between their adopted image and the real situation,
3 whether on the difficult part, or on the promising part.

4 At least one Arab country feels very strongly that in order
5 to open the negotiations, there is a need for an international
6 conference. I am referring to Jordan. Israel does not need an
7 international conference. We would rather like to have the
8 wedding between the bride and the groom without the
9 mothers-in-law attending it. We have so many of them, and I'm
10 not sure that they themselves are in complete agreement about
11 the need of such a wedding. Yet we would go to an
12 international forum, the necessary way so to facilitate the
13 Jordanians to partake in the negotiation. I think this is a
14 response to a Jordanian call. We would go the necessary way,
15 provided that the result will not be that the Russians will
16 come in too deeply in this story.

17 It is understood among all of us that if there will be an
18 international conference, the international parties will not
19 have any power to impose a solution or any power to break an
20 agreement reached between the parties themselves. The
21 geographic parties should negotiate independently and try to
22 reach an agreement of their own; and surely nobody expects the

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1 international powers to replace the real participants or to
2 substitute for the negotiation itself. It should be support,
3 not a substitute.

4 Israel has made clear that we shall attend such a
5 conference if the other parties to attend it will have
6 diplomatic relations with all the other participants.
7 clearly refer to Soviet Russia and China, and if the Russians
8 will change their behavior and attitude toward the Jewish
9 community in Soviet Russia itself.

10 Whether the Russians will accept it or not, nobody really
11 knows. You have a smile on the Russian face, you have a
12 warming of the Russian hand, you have an indication in the
13 Russian policies, you have a rejection coming from Moscow.
14 Generally I would say that the Russian policy reminds me so
15 much of a British bathroom, where you have cold water and hot
16 water, but you can't mix them together to wash your face.

17 (Laughter)

18 Occasionally it is too cold, and occasionally it is too
19 hot, but there is nothing to do about it. So with a little bit
20 of Helsinki, and then a little bit of regrets, and then again a
21 smile and then again a doubt. But, as I have said, we want to
22 create the conditions to achieve a direct negotiation.

1 I believe what happened, to the relief of many of us, is a
2 rapprochement between Egypt and Jordan. I have found the
3 relations between President Mubarak and King Hussein rather
4 comfortable, close. It is important to us not only because we
5 are looking for a concert of countries, but because in our
6 judgment the real choice today in the Middle East is between
7 Jordan and the PLO. It is either or. If you go with Jordan
8 you cannot go with the PLO. If you go with the PLO, forget
9 about Jordan.

10 It is not a suggestion introduced by me. The fact is that
11 the Jordanians and the Palestinians were negotiating for the
12 last year or so to arrive to a total disagreement. I do not
13 believe the disagreement resulted from the lack of wills, but
14 rather from the lack of confidence. There is a growing feeling
15 that the ambitions of the PLO exceeds just the solution of the
16 Palestinian problem. It has a hidden appetite which endangers
17 the existence of Jordan.

18 The king has announced himself clearly that he has reached
19 the end of the road, as far as Mr. Arafat is concerned; and the
20 PLO has announced they are going to freeze the agreement of
21 February the 11th, namely the agreement initialed, I believe,
22 by the two parties.

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1 As far as Israel is concerned, in that choice we clearly
2 prefer King Hussein. We found him a responsible leader. We
3 know his position on the East and West. He may buy Russian
4 arms, but I do not believe he will buy a Russian orientation.
5 Whereby, the PLO is a coalition of various forces, some
6 communist inclined, and none of us will take a danger to create
7 a situation that may permit in the future the Russians to reach
8 the shores of the Jordan River, either from the West or the
9 East.

10 The closeness of Egypt and Jordan brings further the real
11 option and the real solution in the future, which is by an
12 agreement between the Jordanians and the Palestinians. I think
13 it is there where the best hope resides to solve the
14 Palestinian problem. We shall support it.

15 Theoretically I would say that, from the Israeli point of
16 view, we would even go for a confederation that would comprise
17 Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians; and maybe a later wisdom
18 may bring this sort of a proposal in the promise of the future.
19 But right now the choice is clear, and we are still
20 negotiating the road that will lead to direct, unconditional,
21 unimposed negotiations.

22 What took place in Alexandria between President Mubarak and

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1 myself was to start with saving peace. I mean, if we wouldn't
2 reach an agreement, peace in real terms would be in jeopardy.
3 We have re-established our diplomatic relations. Egypt has
4 reappointed her ambassador to Israel, and we started a very
5 serious negotiation about how to go ahead so to introduce a
6 comprehensive peace in the Middle East and solve the
7 Palestinian problem.

8 We are for the solution of the Palestinian problem in
9 respect, in agreement, by diplomatic relations. We don't
10 believe there is any other solution to the Palestinian problem
11 but by diplomatic relations. It is not a matter of faults, and
12 it is not a matter of haste. We have to reach an understanding
13 and a solution.

14 In Alexandria I think what happened is that we have reached
15 an agreement on three different levels; one sufficient enough
16 to put it in writing, the other advanced enough to be announced
17 by the President of Egypt, and the third close enough to
18 continue to negotiate about it in the future.

19 What was in writing, you saw the communique, and the
20 communique is of value. Then the President has added about the
21 need for a preparatory committee that will lead to
22 international forum, and finally the understanding of all of us

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1 that the best bet for the solution of the Palestinian problem
2 is within a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

3 I do not claim complete success, but remember what Walter
4 Ansel (phonetic), one of his friends approached him, and he
5 said, "Life is very difficult." And then Botel (phonetic)
6 says, "Well, and what is your alternative?"

7 Remembering the alternatives, I believe we are on the right
8 track, and we shall continue with full speed and optimism to
9 bring peace to posterity and peace to the region for all the
10 people concerned.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. WEINBERG: Thank you, Mr. Peres. The first question:
14 Henry Kissinger once said, "The Arabs cannot make war without
15 Egypt, and cannot make peace without Syria." Do you agree? If
16 so, what would you propose to do about Syria?

17 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Well, I think what Kissinger said
18 was brilliant, but reality is somewhat stronger. The fact is
19 that Egypt has made peace without Syria.

20 I think what Kissinger said was brilliant, but not
21 necessarily standing the test of time, because the fact is that
22 Egypt made peace with Israel without Syria. Basically, I

1 believe that Syria is the most extreme country in the Middle
2 East. They have a leader who is strategically very militant,
3 though tactically very controlled; and I believe the priorities
4 of President Assad is, first of all, to gain the leadership of
5 the Arab world, and only then to turn to other opportunities.
6 So I do not see the Syrians coming in, in the near future, in
7 a peace process.

8 MS. WEINBERG: Did you agree in Alexandria that there will
9 be an international conference and a preparatory committee to
10 prepare for this conference? This question is from Hamdi Fuad,
11 Al Ahram.

12 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Yes, I already said so. The
13 preparatory committee should set the rules, the procedures, the
14 timing, the participants, and then we shall have an
15 international conference to open the negotiations, and
16 immediately afterwards, as I have said; and this, I believe,
17 agreed, we shall divide ourselves in geographic groups that
18 will negotiate separately and independently.

19 MS. WEINBERG: From S.H. Semaan, of BBC: Is it your belief
20 that the Likud will follow in your initiatives toward the peace
21 process, and Egypt in particular?

22 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Well, I hope the Likud will do

1 better than myself. At least, this is my wish. But it is not
2 a change of the government from the labor party to the Likud
3 party. The government, one must understand it very clearly, is
4 based on an agreed policy. It is not a government that
5 produces policies, but this is a policy that has produced a
6 very special government, I assure you. So if the common
7 grounds will disappear, then the very foundations of the
8 government will disappear as well.

9 MS. WEINBERG: How do you see the current condition of
10 Israeli public opinion regarding specific aspects of the peace
11 process? How much does this factor affect the prospects for
12 negotiation? David Pollock.

13 PRIME MINISTER PERES: I am a very poor person on public
14 policy. Usually I would say fifty-fifty, and I would say it is
15 dividing every person fifty-fifty. I am not so sure that every
16 person is a hundred-percent convinced in one way or another. I
17 mean, maybe it's necessary for the polls, but it is impossible
18 for the people.

19 I am afraid we are a little bit more sophisticated than the
20 polls are showing, but the polls wouldn't mean very much
21 anyway, because many of the people who are adopting a view are
22 considering the possibility of an option. For example,

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1 persons are skeptical who say no, there is nothing to do. That
2 was shown very clearly in the case of the negotiations with
3 Egypt.

4 I believe would we have a poll before President Sadat came
5 to Jerusalem, you would have one result. After he came, you
6 would have a different one. So polls are a little bit
7 fashionable, as all of us are, really, in life.

8 MS. WEINBERG: Prime Minister Peres, you were quoted in the
9 Washington Post as saying at Alexandria that the Palestinian
10 Arabs are people like any other. If the quote is correct, does
11 it imply acceptance of Palestinian self-determination and a
12 West Bank-Gaza state? Eric Roseman, Near East Report.

13 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Yes, I have said so and I feel so.
14 You know, according to Jewish tradition, the first man emerging
15 in our world was not necessarily Jewish. Adam was not a Jew,
16 he was a human being. We believe that all people, including
17 the Jewish ones, are coming from the human being, would it be
18 Adam, would it be Eve. So surely they are human beings like
19 all of us. They are people like all of us.

20 The problem with self-determination has nothing to do with
21 the people, but with the nation. Are we for a separated
22 Palestinian state or not: that is the issue. It so happened

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1 that self-determination is synonymous today with a separated
2 Palestinian state.

3 Now, I didn't find any Arab leader, short of Arafat, who
4 advocates a separated Palestinian state, neither the Egyptians,
5 nor the Jordanians, and I may say even not the Syrians.

6 Then may I add another remark, in addition to this
7 difference, self-determination in my judgment can take place
8 only under complete democratic surroundings. You can't say
9 that Poland has self-determination, but if there are Russians
10 tanks, you can call it self-determination. I would call it
11 Russian tanks.

12 The same goes for many other countries. If you have
13 terror, you don't have self-determination. You have fear, you
14 are frightened, your life is being threatened. I remember
15 always the story of Damon Runyon, who told about four gentlemen
16 playing with unmarked dice. One of them asked, "How are we
17 going to know who the winner is?" He pulled out a pistol, and
18 he says, "You will play. I shall announce who the winner is."

19 (Laughter.)

20 Now, if you have pistols, you don't have a free choice.

21 MS. WEINBERG: What about Israeli involvement in the
22 Iran-Iraq war. Why do you support Iran by arms? John Goshka

1 (phonetic), Washington Post.

2 PRIME MINISTER PERES: We don't support Iran by arms. We
3 don't sell arms to Iran. It would be highly imaginative to
4 believe that Israel is looking to Khomeini as the promise for
5 the future, or the promise for Jewish destiny. Let's not
6 exaggerate, so I mean, it is completely unfounded.

7 MS. WEINBERG: Do you expect to see Shevardnadze this week
8 or next week or not at all?

9 PRIME MINISTER PERES: I think I must ask your
10 administration first, before I should answer myself. I don't
11 know. I mean, we didn't ask formally for any meeting, and I
12 would attach to such a meeting a very limited significance.

13 MS. WEINBERG: The LaVi (phonetic) fighter development
14 costs appear to be leading Israel into conflict with the
15 department of defense and the Congress. Are you considering
16 cancellation of this project? Can you afford to continue it?
17 Herb Coleman, Aviation Week.

18 PRIME MINISTER PERES: No, we are determined to continue
19 with the LaVi (phonetic) project for the following reasons.
20 The LaVi (phonetic) is not just a project. From our
21 standpoint, it is a dimension of high technology. I mean, as
22 the French are saying, (French phrase) with a sense of

1 proportion, I would say that what used to be for the United
2 States reaching the moon is for us building the LaVi
3 (phonetic). It was not necessarily the moon that led the
4 American effort, but all the technology that resulted from it.

5 The LaVi (phonetic) is a special effort by the Israeli
6 technological level to build a plane answering the many of our
7 own calls, using, by agreement, much of the American
8 technology. When it comes to the price, ladies and gentlemen,
9 you have a real problem, because in technology, the first
10 ninety percent are rather cheap. The other five percent are
11 then costly. The last five percent are terrible in price, yet
12 all of us are fighting for an extra percentage in quality. If
13 we are out there replacing the Phantom planes that we bought in
14 the United States with the F-16, which we are buying today, a
15 Phantom plane cost five million dollars at the time. An F-16
16 cost twenty-five million dollars. Can one say that an F-16 is
17 five times better than the Phantom? I would not say so.

18 You pay maybe ten or fifteen million dollars for an extra
19 advantage. If you want to be on the advance side, you must
20 take risks and pay for it. Then, hopefully, we believe that we
21 shall be able to return to a policy of gold and if Israel will
22 be successful, as I hope she will be, in increasing her GNP,

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1 she will be able to meet the price of the production of the
2 Lavi (phonetic).

3 Anyway, it is a challenge, and I wouldn't describe it as a
4 war with the Pentagon, but as a consideration of different
5 alternatives. Some of them, hopefully, will be suggested by
6 the Pentagon itself. Anyway, at the present time, we are at a
7 armistice with the Pentagon so each of us will have enough time
8 to contemplate the best way to continue the project in the
9 future.

10 MS. WEINBERG: Would you respond to recently-published
11 results of survey in West Bank which reported that the
12 overwhelming majority of the younger citizens there consider
13 the PLO to be their representatives?

14 PRIME MINISTER PERES: My lady, I don't believe in any vote
15 or in any poll that gives ninety percent to a single side.
16 There must be something wrong with the polling or something
17 wrong with the votes. Anyway, we as a democratic country have
18 never enjoyed a majority of ninety percent; and I'm afraid that
19 in the United States you have never enjoyed the majority of
20 ninety percent. So we have to look where did the poll fail:
21 either by the attitude of the people, or by the conducting of
22 the poll itself.

1 MS. WEINBERG: Would you have liked to see greater American
2 activism in the peace process?

3 PRIME MINISTER PERES: To be fair, I believe that the
4 United States was deeply involved and act with determination on
5 most of the last occasions in the Middle East, including the
6 Taba story. I believe the policy of the United States, as I
7 can call it, is to keep a low profile in appearance, and a deep
8 involvement in content; to be determined on the issue, but not
9 to become too obvious in the eyes of the other parties.
10 Because would the United States appear too strongly with a high
11 profile, finally she would become the target of the accusations
12 of all the sides. Let's not forget it.

13 Occasionally it looks like a playground where you have a
14 judge and you have two teams, and if the judge misbehaves,
15 finally the teams are not playing one against the other, but
16 both of them are trying to get rid of the judge, or the good
17 office. So I feel that the American involvement, for example,
18 on Taba was effective and in proportion, and I don't criticize
19 it.

20 MS. WEINBERG: Sir, what is your opinion of King Hassan II,
21 your relations with him, and his role in the peace process?
22 Thank you.

1 PRIME MINISTER PERES: I was deeply impressed by the
2 personality of King Hassan II, a man of great sophistication, a
3 man that possesses courage, obviously, and what is more
4 important, a man who is sincerely in search of a peace for the
5 Middle East. I believe the king was aware, when he invited me
6 to visit his country, of the limitations hanging in there, yet
7 the meaning of our meeting was again a challenge to a
8 perception that there is something in the resolutions of the
9 Arab League or the Moslem League that does not permit direct
10 negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries and Arab
11 leaders.

12 The king said and demonstrated that we may disagree, but we
13 shouldn't disagree to negotiate. By doing so, he changed very
14 much the political map in the Middle East concerning the
15 Arab-Israeli conflict.

16 MS. WEINBERG: Is the Gaza First Plan a viable option?

17 PRIME MINISTER PERES: In my judgment, yes. It looks
18 easier, considering the many problems that exist on the West
19 Bank that maybe we can apply self government, autonomy to Gaza
20 first. We shall not impose this sort of a solution. I really
21 think it depends very much upon the people in Gaza and upon the
22 participation of one or two of the other countries.

1 One may be Egypt. Two is Egypt and Jordan.

2 I can't understand the worries concerning -- and by the way
3 we don't call it any more Gaza First, but we call it First
4 Gaza. One can understand the difference. Namely we don't want
5 to stop at the Gaza door.

6 For the time being, there is no available party to try this
7 concept, yet it's not the end of the day, and I believe there
8 will be attempts time and again to try this option.

9 MS. WEINBERG: If Syria can prevent Lebanon from becoming
10 unified as a state, what will prevent Syria from imposing its
11 will upon the solution to the Palestinian problem? Art Copaken
12 (phonetic), Department of Energy.

13 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Well, there are limits to the Syrian
14 power of imposition. I mean, how can the Syrians stop from
15 reaching an agreement on the Palestinian problem. Today, as
16 things stand, the Arab world is so supportive of the PLO that
17 each country wants to have a PLO of its own, so the Syrians
18 have a Syrian PLO, Jordan is trying to make a Jordanian PLO,
19 and the original PLO is, for the time being, unmarried. So the
20 Syrians tried their hands to have the PLO becoming a Syrian
21 instrument, unsuccessfully.

22 I do believe the people who reside on the West Bank, no

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1 matter what the polls are showing, are becoming a little bit
2 short tempered about the different solutions suggested even by
3 the PLO, because, I mean, there are lot of talks. Things are
4 being postponed time and again, and I do believe the people,
5 who are an intelligent people, would like to have a solution.
6 If they will see a realistic option, I think they will speak
7 for themselves realistically.

8 MS. WEINBERG: You have indicated a requirement of a
9 resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and
10 Israel prior to Soviet participation in an international
11 conference. Are there any Israeli requirements to a resumption
12 of diplomatic relations with the Soviets, such as an increase
13 in Jewish immigration? Nancy Soderburg (phonetic) U.S.
14 Senate, Senator Kennedy.

15 PRIME MINISTER PERES: The answer is yes, we are asking for
16 both a resumption of the diplomatic relations and for the
17 opening of the gates for the Jewish people to go back to their
18 homes, clearly, to regain their basic permission to pray to
19 their lords, to teach their children the history of their
20 people, to keep in touch with the rest of the Jewish people,
21 and finally really go to their destination they have chosen.
22 So we shall surely insist on that point.

1 MS. WEINBERG: Are United States and European governments
2 doing enough to combat international terrorism? Joseph Plate
3 (phonetic) with U.S. Senator Alan Dixon.

4 PRIME MINISTER PERES: In my judgment, no. I would
5 distinguish between the United States and Europe. I think that
6 what the United States did concerning Libya in retrospect, the
7 way we look at it today, can come to the conclusion that this
8 was a very serious attempt to arrest terrorism or to reduce it.

9 Europe, unfortunately, is very much divided, and they are
10 occasionally reluctant. I am afraid that some of the European
11 countries are beginning to bear the consequences of hesitation
12 and reluctance. I think that a full-fledged war is not the
13 immediate agenda of our time, yet international terror is
14 becoming a growing danger for all people and all countries,
15 beginning from the economic end, like tourism, and winding up
16 with human lives.

17 I do not believe that we are incapable of making a more
18 organized effort, even maybe to create an alliance that will
19 face the danger of terrorism, try to reduce it, and even stop
20 it. So I believe that there is still much to be desired to
21 arrive to a responsible concert to stop this ugly danger.

22 MS. WEINBERG: Often the United States Congress and the

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1 administration look to Israel for leadership on the question of
2 Soviet Jews. Does Israel support the Soviet Union's
3 participation in an international forum prior to substantial
4 movement on the part of resolving the problem of Soviet Jews?

5 PRIME MINISTER PERES: I answered that already.

6 MS. WEINBERG: Can you tell us yet who was responsible for
7 the atrocious terrorist attack on the synagogue in Ankara?

8 PRIME MINISTER PERES: We don't have yet a final answer,
9 but from all the information that we have collected until now,
10 it is apparently the group of Abu Nidal.

11 MS. WEINBERG: Do you believe that King Hussein will be
12 able to win the support of West Bank Palestinians for
13 confederation with Jordan, and is there support within Jordan
14 for such a confederation? It's my understanding that there's
15 concern within Jordan that the Jordanian minority would be
16 swamped by the overwhelming number of Palestinians. Would King
17 Hussein have a problem selling that to his own people?

18 PRIME MINISTER PERES: I do believe that both the
19 Jordanians and Palestinians will agree on a confederation.
20 What will be difficult for them to agree is about the nature of
21 the confederation. Is that really going to be say, one entity
22 with one army, or is it going to be, for example, just a frame

1 which will contain two different armies and two different
2 flags and two different passports.

3 So when you are speaking about confederation, we are still
4 on very vague grounds. I told on a different occasion, and I
5 shall repeat it, I heard once from Dr. Addenower (phonetic)
6 that he has asked President de Gaulle what is his vision about
7 the future of Europe. De Gaulle answered immediately, "A
8 united Europe from the LaManche up to the Ural mountains."
9 England usually excluded from the picture.

10 Then Addenower told him that he has asked the very same
11 question of Mr. Khrushchev, and he got exactly the same answer:
12 "A united Europe, but not from the LaManche to the Ural, but
13 from the Ural to the LaManche."

14 Here we have a similar question: who will control whom?
15 Jordan, the confederation of the Jordanians and the
16 Palestinians; or the Palestinians, the confederation of the
17 Palestinians and the Jordanians.

18 MS. WEINBERG: There are many other questions, but I
19 understand that you have to leave.

20 We are very, very grateful to you for sharing your thoughts
21 and your hopes with us, and we wish you success in your search
22 for peace.

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- 1 PRIME MINISTER PERES: Thank you.
- 2 (Applause.)
- 3 (Whereupon, at 4:00 o'clock p.m., the foregoing proceeding
- 4 was adjourned.)

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NBC TODAY SHOW
INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1986

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MR. GUMBEL: On Close-Up this morning, a look at the peace prospects in the Middle East. Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, is in Washington for talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz. The main topic on the agenda: last week's meetings between Mr. Peres and Egypt's President, Hosni Mubarak. Prime Minister Peres joins us this morning from our newsroom in Washington. Mr. Prime Minister, thank you for being with us. Good morning.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Good morning.

MR. GUMBEL: Is there such a thing as a Mideast peace process? And if so, what is it?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Very much. It means basically two things: One, to form a coalition with a strategy for peace; and then to make step-by-step the way, which is a long way, toward a comprehensive peace. You know, it's like small dots, that when you add them together you can see a line.

MR. GUMBEL: As you see it, what was the practical effect, the practical worth, of your meeting in Alexandria with President Mubarak?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Well, wouldn't it take place, the only peace which exists in the Middle East -- a formal peace -- would be in real danger. It could have disappeared. So that was first of all saving the peace. Then again, the Taba issue was one of the obstacles on the road to peace. This obstacle disappeared. And then again, by meeting, we could start talking about how to proceed, how to go ahead with a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and how to solve the Palestinian problem.

MR. GUMBEL: When you left President Mubarak, there was talk of an international conference. There was even talk of some room in that international conference for the Soviets. Now you've come to the States; you met with the President; you met with Secretary Shultz. And the word is no room for the Soviets. What happened in the interim?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No, our Arab neighbors are aware of our conditions. We told them that we can live with an international conference, provided that all the participants in it will have diplomatic relations with the other countries. We shall not go to a peace conference where the Russians wouldn't like to talk with us. Who needs them? What for? What would be their position? So the Arabs are aware about it. You know, the international conference is like a gathering of mothers-in-law. But if they're against the wedding, why should they come at all?

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MR. GUMBEL: So as long as Israel demands direct negotiations and Arab leaders demand an international conference, where does that leave the process?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No, permit me to correct.

MR. GUMBEL: Please.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: The Arab leaders -- at least leaders of three Arab countries -- Egypt, Jordan and Morocco -- have announced themselves in favor of direct negotiations. There is no doubt about it at all. The international conference, and it is completely agreed, is not a substitute for direct negotiations, but a support to. And the Jordanians were (inaudible) to say that (inaudible), which had the opening session, or the opening sessions, then we should divide ourselves in small groups on a geographic line and have bilateral negotiations separately, without one negotiation being conditioned by another one.

MR. GUMBEL: In each instance where you have met with an Arab leader, they have met with being alienated from the Arab community. From their point of view, why should they approach Shimon Peres? Why should they make any drives towards new initiatives when there's going to be a change-over within the next month to Yitzhak Shamir, a man known for his conservatism on peace issues?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I believe they are convinced, like all of us, that these are not negotiations between (inaudible) or leaders; these are negotiations between peoples and countries. And even if Mr. Shamir will replace me, I still represent half of the government and half of the nation. And I represent an agreed policy of the present government.

MR. GUMBEL: So you believe that any progress made with you comes with it a certain amount of assurance that that progress will proceed after the change-over?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Undoubtedly. You see, this is a government that does not produce policy, but based upon a policy, upon a common, agreed policy. If the policy will stop to exist, then the government will be unable to exist. It is a very clear situation.

MR. GUMBEL: What are the chances, Mr. Peres, that you will be meeting with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze during your visit here?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I really don't know. I didn't ask formally. And I'm not so sure that even if a meeting will take place that Soviet Russia is going to change or we are going to change. Yet I think it's worthwhile talking, because the alternative is even worse. But I do not foresee, seriously speaking, a real change in the Russian policy and other levels as well. The Russians are rather heavy in their movement.

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MR. GUMBEL: Let me turn our attention, if I could, to another matter. Amnesty International today is issuing a statement calling for an investigation of reports of torture of prisoners in Israeli occupied territories of southern Lebanon. They say they've had no response as yet to confidential appeals. Why not?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: I hear it for the first time. I can tell you clearly that our army is not engaged, nor is it allowed, to have any sort of torture. We are against it. We don't practice it. You know, occasionally they accuse us on a completely unfounded basis. We're used to it, but I can tell you with our responsibility that this is out of the question.

MR. GUMBEL: I repeat, this is not an accusation. This is calling for an investigation of reports. Will you allow that investigation?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: No, it's even worse, because, you know, this is an attempt to accuse us without foundation. It is an attempt to create an impression. They know, those organizations, perfectly well that our army does not torture, period.

MR. GUMBEL: This will be, I believe, your last visit to the States before leaving office. Do you leave with good memories of what you've accomplished?

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Yes, I feel that things that we have said a couple of years ago, things that we have agreed with the American administration and Congress, and I want to tell you it's a real pleasure to work with American administration. They are friends; they are responsible. I believe both on the political arena and on the economic issues, we've fulfilled everything we've had in mind. And I came not just to say hello, but to prepare the next chapter, both politically and economically, in coordination with the United States.

MR. GUMBEL: Prime Minister Shimon Peres, you've been a welcome visitor here on Today. We thank you very much for sharing your time with us.

PRIME MINISTER PERES: Thank you.

MR. GUMBEL: Safe travels.

END OF INTERVIEW

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אל: המשרד

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

דע: לשכת רה"מ

להלן תדרוך מחמ"ד על בקור רה"מ.

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BACKGROUND BRIEFING FOR FOREIGN JOURNALISTS
REGARDING THE VISIT OF ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1986

MODERATOR: Good morning. We're fortunate to have with us today *****. The briefing for us today is concerning the visit of Prime Minister Peres. This will be on background. And, I think we might as well begin. Do you have any opening statements? You do?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Thanks. It's nice to see you all so early in the morning. I think you heard the backgrounder by the senior official yesterday over at the White House that was piped in here, and the statements of President Reagan and the Israeli Prime Minister. I'm here today to follow-up on that. I don't have a prepared statement. I think there was a very complete readout. I'm here to be responsive to your question. So--we can begin.

Q Diane Folds(?), German Press Agency, DPA. There was an article in the New York Times today that said that Peres is trying to put in place some sort of mechanism for peace that Shamir won't be able to turn over when he takes over next month. Is there any truth to that? Can you tell us about that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We believe that they are operating, Peres is operating within guidelines, approved guidelines in the National Unity Government, and that these guidelines are constant and will be continuing. You will have a switch of places in October between Peres and Shamir. Both will continue to be on the same. Rabin will remain, we understand, as defense minister. So, I think that's not a correct assessment. There is an agreed guidelines that they are operating under, which are under cabinet approval.

Q So, the State Department, from what I understand, is expressing no fear at all that anything would change under Shamir. But, you know, almost everyone else is saying there are going to be radical changes. If not radical, at least it's understood that Shamir does not want to return the occupied territories in exchange for peace. So, I don't quite understand why, you know, the State Department is refusing to acknowledge that there's going to be any change in substance of policy when Shamir takes over.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: There is an Israeli agreement to the concept of negotiations, and the thought of negotiating peace with the Arabs. And this is something that has been following from the Camp David process right on through the very intensive discussions and negotiations during the King Hussein initiatives. So, again, we're dealing with the National Unity Government that takes decisions on a cabinet basis. And there's been a lot of Israeli activity on the peace process and we anticipate that that will continue.

Q If I may ask one last thing--evidently the same day that Peres left Israel,

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Shamir spoke out against the concept of an international conference, and evidently is against any sort of negotiations that would risk the loss of the occupied territories. So evidently the State Department is not concerned about that.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the question of the international conference is one, I think, where there is no gap. The international conference -- and I think this was all clarified yesterday with Secretary Shultz's remarks and Prime Minister Peres's remarks in the diplomatic lobby of the State Department -- basically what we are interested in is in direct negotiations, and that is the objective. And we recognize that King Hussein and the Jordanians particularly feel the need for an international context to support the direct negotiations. But I think we should not lose sight of the fact that what we are looking for is direct negotiations. And we're willing to listen and to look at ways of getting there. But it's ways that support rather than hinder the process of direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis.

Q Sir, can you tell us what he told you -- Shimon Peres -- what he discussed about his summit with King Hassan, especially the impact of this meeting is more negative now in the Arab world than it's positive?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, we view it as a very positive development, and positive in the sense that people can get together and discuss matters, even when there are differences. And the fact that yet another Arab leader is willing to do that, although he was doing it within the parameters, as we understand it, of the Fez declaration, we think is a very healthy sign. We continue to believe that it is better to negotiate and to talk directly with people that you have policy differences with, rather than to close that off. And I have not seen a great reaction to this. Obviously the parties that are opposed to progress in the peace process had adverse reactions, but we think that this was a positive thing and that it's recognized by many people around the world as such.

Q My question was what he told you. Did you brief you? And what's his future look about any other meeting, you know, with King Hassan or anything like that? Did he talk about that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Certainly the meeting was mentioned in the discussions, and we mentioned it also in our statement as being a very positive thing. But we did not go into great detail on that.

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Cairo. Are you ready to participate in any kind of preparatory talks which can be preparing the ground for an international conference if the question of the conference is a serious problem in which you have to participate? And the other part of my question -- what is the change in the Israeli or the American attitude in general, vis-a-vis the international conference -- whether it's an umbrella or an international conference or forum or international society or international community? What is the difference now? What is the change since Camp David till now on the conference?

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STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the change -- again, I can go back to Camp David; I'm not sure how that relates to the concept of an international conference -- there's really no change. Our attitude has been, I think, consistent over the past several months. To reiterate, we are interested in direct negotiations. We recognize that the Jordanians would like to have an international context supporting them in the negotiations. And we're willing to look at it, but we have some skepticism about particularly the role of the Soviets. The Secretary mentioned yesterday that the problems caused by the fact that they do not have diplomatic relations with Israel, that the problems over the plight of Soviet Jewry and Soviet attitudes toward that issue, plus the general problem about whether or not the Soviets have a constructive attitude toward the peace process itself. And we think that the burden of proof is on them.

So our attitude is one of trying to look at ways of getting direct negotiations started. We're willing to look at proposals, but we -- there is a long way to go on that. And I think we would add the preparatory conference in that; that we're willing to look and examine modalities of whatever nature, but that there are the issues that I enumerated that relate to any of this.

Q (Inaudible), Israeli Newspaper. There was a feeling that Prime Minister Peres came over here a little bit more enthusiastic about the idea of an international conference with Soviet participation, and that in some way American reluctance to see the Soviets at this stage in the peace process has also made him more cautious -- I mean, if you read his recent statements. I would just like your comment on that.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I think if you take a look at the press conference that Prime Minister Peres and Secretary Shultz had yesterday at 11:30 or so in the diplomatic lobby of the State Department, you will find that there was a real identity of views there. So I think we are very close on the attitude toward the Soviets.

Q I would like to ask you to kind of elaborate on two statements, one by Secretary Shultz, saying yesterday that Israel's involvement in the war in Lebanon ended, and the statement by a senior American official at the White House last Friday, saying that Israel withdrew (?) totally from Lebanon. Is this the understanding of the United States government, that Israel is out of Lebanon totally, and Israeli involvement in Lebanon is finished?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, as you know, the Israelis withdrew over the course -- a year or so ago or more -- the vast majority, the bulk of their forces from Lebanon. There are, as we understand it, some units that are there, go back and forth -- personnel and what-not -- that are deployed to protect Israel's northern border. Our position again is that we look for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. We have stated that consistently. We also wish to support the protection of Israel's northern border, as well as the stability and tranquility of southern Lebanon itself, since it's the inhabitants in that area who are also suffering.

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Q (Inaudible), Arab Week, Lebanon. Sir, Mr. Peres, on leaving Cairo, said he accepted the international conference on principle. And when he came to the United States, he kind of backed off. Some people are arguing that the United States pressured him. Could you please have a comment on that? And then do you expect the peace process to be a topic in the upcoming meeting between Mr. Schevardnadze and Mr. Shultz?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, there was certainly no pressure from the United States on that. I think I've pretty well addressed that question. I would refer you, for the most authoritative comment on this, to Mr. Shultz's and Prime Minister Peres's press conference on it yesterday. The Secretary said that perhaps there is a role -- there might be a role for an international forum of some sort to -- if that could advance our objective of moving very quickly to direct negotiations. And again, I think we are all alive to the prospect, and indeed the need to keep looking at ways of getting direct negotiations started. But I do not see any gap between our position and Prime Minister Peres on that.

On the other question -- the other question was the Shultz-Schevardnadze talks --

Q (Off-mike.)

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I -- we're still not -- I can't comment on that. We're still in the stage of working out what our position is going to be on that. I have nothing to add on that.

Q The Senatorial candidate from Maryland, Ms. Chavez, said over the weekend that she was delighted to say that the President's peace proposal of September '81 was dead (?), and she thought it was ill-conceived in the first place. Does the Department agree that the President's proposal is dead?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: You're talking about the Reagan initiative of September 1982?

Q Right.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, by no means. This continues to be the bedrock of the US position on the substance of the Arab-Israeli issue, and we have continued to reiterate that.

Q And in light of Ms. Chavez's close affinity with the White House, one wonders whether there are divergent views within the administration on this subject.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, that continues to be our position. And it's a position that we would put forward, put on the table in any peace negotiations that came forward. We continue to say that obviously other parties will perhaps have other views. But this is our concerned view of the best way to work toward a lasting peace in the Middle East.

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Q What was clear (inaudible) the Jordanians, they are now -- they should start, you know, direct talks with the Israelis. Some American officials the last few weeks said that King Hussein may be changing his opinion in the next three or four weeks. What's your opinion about that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Change his opinion on what?

Q To start direct talks with the Israelis.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, we are continuing to talk with all the parties. And I think I would just refer you back to what the senior official said, and that is that we don't see any magic solutions or easy solutions to the problems. There are no breakthroughs that have occurred in this, and we continue to have close and very cordial relations with Jordan, and we are buoyed and encouraged by the very positive attitude that Jordan has, King Hussein has for the -- trying to keep something alive in the peace process.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3-1

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

King Hussein's initiative was an extraordinary effort, and one that unfortunately came acropper because of the inability of Arafat to meet the conditions that King Hussein posed to him. But, we still believe the Jordanians are interested in pushing forward on the peace process. But we don't see any breakthroughs in the immediate future.

Q Sir, there was talk about a NATO-like formula of military cooperation between Israel and the United States. Has it been discussed during the visit? And what progress has been made on that point?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, in general, again, the Prime Minister Peres is meeting now Defense Secretary Weinberger, so I don't know the results of that. But I think in general we favor looking at ways to provide some means of relief and assistance to Israel in fulfilling its--discharging its defense burden, but that are not involved with additional appropriated funds because of the budget constraints that we are under. Obviously, Israel is a very different situation from NATO where we have defense treaties and against the foes of Europe there. We do not have defense treaties or commitments to that, like that, with Israel, nor does Israel desire any. But this has not been, again, I can't say what went on at the Weinberger meetin, so I don't have a complete readout on that.

Q Samir Nadir(?), Radio Voice of Lebanon. Was there any mentioning with the Prime Minister of Israel about the moves by the Lebanese government to achieve reconciliation? Did you ask the Prime Minister to support these moves in Lebanon?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, we didn't. That was not an element.

Q Yes, I was wondering if you could clarify something regarding US policy. You said a few moments ago that the US is calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. I assume the PLO which has been rebuilding its infrastructure since the war. Where does the United States feel that the PLO should withdraw to?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, withdrawal of all foreign forces means precisely that--all foreign forces--and that does include the PLO. And, again, it's not--I'm not in a position to tell you where they should withdraw, but that's out position and it's been our consistent position.

Q So, what -- do we have a position though, as to where we think they should go? Or, do we not know?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, our position, again, our position is that foreign forces should withdraw. PLO withdrew at one time before, so--all I can do is state for you a general description.

Q A senior administration official said yesterday that the issue of the Gulf war came up during the discussion between President Reagan and Mr. Peres, but he didn't elaborate too much about this. Can you elaborate on this, how?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, I can't elaborate other than to say that our position remains of the need for a negotiated solution to this tragic and very costly war.

Q And what is the position of the Israelis during the discussion?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm not in a position to get into that. Again, I'll just stick with what the senior official said.

Q Did they agree with your position on that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I think everybody recognized that this is a very costly and dangerous situation there.

Q Did any further detail come out in these talks from Israeli sources assessing that Abu Nidal's involvement in the Karachi terrorist attack, the Karachi and the Istanbul terrorist attack?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, this is not an exchange in that sense. I think the thing to say is that we both, I think, have a strong identity of views on the scourge of terrorism and the necessity for the world community to ban together to do something about it. But, I--

Q I was talking about practical details, because the Israelis said that they did have information on this, but they would have disclosed it later (inaudible)--

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, I'm not going to get into that.

Q What is the exact definition of the United States for the international forum? Do you have any kind of specifics how it can be done? Who is going to participate? What kind of work is going to do apart from concentrating on Soviet Union not to be present? And my second part of the question, how do you feel that Mubarak-Peres talks added something to the peace process apart from (inaudible) negotiations, and solving the Taba problem--in the whole concept of the peace process? Thank you.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I would refer you to the Vice President's statement at the end of his trip in Cairo, back in August, when we talked about the international forum as having properties that would not dictate to any of the parties and moving forward to the direct negotiations rather than toward blockage of direct negotiation. On the--we think that the Mubarak-Peres summit was a very positive development in terms of not only the fact of the meeting of the major Arab leader and the Israelis, but also, don't forget, it came at the end of the resolution of the Taba dispute, which was--removed something on the agenda in terms of the bilateral relations between those two countries, and also gave a lift to the overall peace process and to the atmosphere and the climate for peace in the area, and emphasized, I think, something that we should all take to heart.

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the desire of both of those leaders to move seriously on the peace process.

Q (Off-mike.) When you praised the Mubarak-Peres meeting, but even the whole discussion on Taba, it's a question of border. And it lasted for more than a year. So what's the merit in it? I mean, the whole question is a border conflict? The whole Israeli conflict is a border conflict, not a Palestinian problem?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the merit is that two countries that have a conflict were able, through negotiations, to come to an agreement. And we think that this strengthens confidence in the negotiating process in the Middle East itself. It was also a negotiation that occurred within the framework of an agreed treaty, a solemn treaty between two countries, and therefore it strengthened the treaty itself and the relationship of peace that we all support between Israel and Egypt.

Q Two questions. This senior administration official who addressed us yesterday has said in the past that the Taba issue was the thing that the United States had been focusing its energies on up till now. Now that that's just about settled, where is the United States going to focus its energies in the future? Secondly, Amnesty International released a report yesterday describing human rights violations within the occupied territory, specifically torture. Now I know that the United States has brought this up with the Israeli officials before, but I've never heard of any response the Israelis have given. Have you brought that up in the recent past? And if so, how have they responded?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm not aware of -- is this a recent report?

Q Yesterday.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: In the --

Q Amnesty International.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: In the West Bank?

Q Yes.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: The -- well, I would note that Prime Minister Peres said this morning on the Today Show that the Israeli army does not engage in torture.

Q That's his opinion.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: And we have human rights reports that we do on every country every year which are published and available for the public. I would refer you to them, where we go into all these issues. Your first question was -- ?

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Q Well, it was about the fact that up till now we've been concentrating -- the US has been concentrating --

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, it's true that Taba was a problem, a well-defined, immediate problem, that required a lot of energy on everybody's part. And that is behind us. But at the same time, we have been engaged in intense discussions over the last several months on the peace process. And the Vice President's area of commonalities discussions, Dick Murphy's three trips to the area quite recently, all attest to that. But the President and the Secretary again committed us yesterday to continue to work with the parties to try to make progress on the very important peace process issue.

Q But are you going to focus on one aspect in particular, or just sort of do everything?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, our immediate focus is on finding a way to get negotiations started. And we believe that is the immediate problem. We do not diminish the difficulties. There are difficulties involved in the Palestinian representation issue. But we intend to continue to work this problem.

MODERATOR: We have time for one last question. You be the last; you're second to last.

Q Mr. Peres said yesterday that he and President Reagan prepared for a new drive for the peace process in the Middle East. Did they discuss the Syrian role in the process for the Middle East -- next phase or step?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, again, I think the senior official mentioned that the Syrian role is one that we continue -- that we have discussions with the Syrians on this; that their position remains one of wishing to enter the process -- I forgot how he put it on there -- not wishing to enter, but discussing these issues on their own terms. At this point, we are trying to find formulas to get the negotiations started. There are issues that remain to be worked out. We have continued -- we have said that we welcome participation of all the parties who were willing to contribute to a constructive solution and to move into a process that will eventuate (?) in direct negotiations.

MODERATOR: This is the last question.

Q I would like first of all to just follow up on the questions that you already handled before. I think we all would agree with you that yesterday -- the subject of Soviet participation -- there was a remarkable similarity between the positions of Mr. Peres and Mr. Shultz. What was different was the position between what Mr. Peres was saying to what he was saying a day or two earlier, before he left the region, when he sounded much more enthusiastic. So our impression is that he has changed his mind slightly, or at least the terms, after coming here.

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The second question -- may I ask you again about his preparatory meeting, which seems to become the main issue now? Would you see that as a substitute for the international umbrella? And could you tell us who do you see specifically? Do you believe that the Jordanians, for example, would agree to come to such a preparatory meeting? And would it require Palestinian presence of any sort?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think I pretty much -- I don't have anything more to say on your first question. I think we pretty well talked about that one previously. On the other, again, on the preparatory committee, or conference, or whatever you'd call it, this is part of our general criteria, which is that we're willing to look and listen to anything that would move, enhance the prospects of moving speedily to direct negotiations. And I think that's about all I can say on that.

MODERATOR: Okay, I think that's our time. Thank you very much.

END OF BRIEFING

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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WHITE HOUSE BACKGROUND BRIEFING
ON PRIME MINISTER PERES MEETING WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1986

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Just a couple of introductory comments. The President and Prime Minister just concluded a very good meeting. They had about half of that one-on-one of the hour that was allotted, and they ran over some ten minutes for the formal session in the Cabinet Room. It goes without saying our relations with Israel are particularly warm, strong. Both the tone and the substance of the talks reflected this.

The primary topic was the peace process. The Prime Minister and the President reviewed the progress that's been made thus far, and ways of how to move ahead to our mutual goal of direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The President expressed our admiration and appreciation for the achievement of the Prime Minister with President Mubarak in bring about completion of the Taba arbitration compromise, and the Israeli-Egyptian summit. Both these events are further proof that the process of negotiation and compromise between Arabs and Israelis works and we hope will provide a further push to our efforts towards a broader peace.

Both recognized there were no easy answers, no magic formulas out there, but they agreed that recent concrete steps such as those with Egypt and Mr. Peres meeting with King Hassan of Morocco mark a positive trend in the peace process which we hope to build on.

We also discussed a mutual interest in improving the life of the Palestinians, the residents of the West Bank and Gaza; improvement of the economic condition in the territories and increased control by Palestinians over their day-to-day affairs is no substitute for movement on the peace process, but we both see it as an important complement fostering an improved climate for peace.

We've got a broad bilateral agenda with Israel reflecting the exceptional richness and depth of that relationship. Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the added dimension that the cooperative institutions established two and three years ago such as the Joint Political Military group and the Joint Economic Development group have given to this relationship.

Another important issue was the plight of Soviet Jewry. The President stressed the overriding importance we attach to this fundamental human rights problem in our determination to work for its resolution. It will remain a key element on our bilateral agenda with the Soviets, as the President just said in his statement bidding farewell to the Prime Minister.

Let me quote--the President's concluding remarks: "This was a fine meeting. There is a friendship with demonstrates that we are allies, and it will continue that way."

Let me take your questions please.

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Q Would you clarify the American position on the issue of the international peace conference, and do you see agreement right now between Israel and the U.S. in this issue?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yeah, I don't see any difference between Israel and the U.S. on the conference. I refer to the rather extended answer Secretary Shultz gave this morning in the lobby of the State Department that the main point, as we see it, is direct negotiations, not the international umbrella. And, he went on, if there's some way to construct that would somehow help the way to direct negotiations, we're willing to listen. As far as the Soviets are concerned, they ought to establish diplomatic relations with all the parties. They ought to treat Jews in the Soviet Union decently, and those who wish to leave ought to be allowed to leave. And, beyond that, we would expect of anybody who comes and talks about peace to take a constructive attitude to what's been going on, and unfortunately, we haven't seen that.

As I understood the Prime Minister in his departure statement, he said the international community can support, cannot substitute direct negotiations. International support can provide the parties with an opening occasion, but negotiations should remain between the parties concerned. There's no gap between us on this issue.

Q The Secretary haven't mentioned the Palestinian representation. You have been working more than six years on this. Have you discussed what the solution about that?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, you've been asking questions about it for at least that long, and I can't say that we've got a magic solution or formula for you today on it. We have maintained -- and again, I don't think there's any gap between us and the government of Israel on this -- that the Palestinians must be involved in every status in the peace process, at every stage ahead, and much of the past year, as you well know, was spent on the issue of Palestinian representation, how to work it into a process acceptable to all of the parties.

Q So what's the solution? Have you arrived at a solution?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, we have not arrived at a common solution on that. It obviously is one of the issues that continues to be out there, and we continue to chip away at it. Yeah?

Q Was the Marshall Plan brought up again, especially in view of the quality of life of the Palestinians?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yes, it did come up. It's recognized that for a really massive program, such as people have been talking about in terms -- even using the term Marshall Plan -- there has to be out there some

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political excitement -- some movement in the peace process. A Marshall Plan is not going to create that political movement. And a major regional development plan can support, can assist in the climate for peace. But you simply, in our opinion, are not going to attract the kind of extra resources to the Middle East from Europe, from Japan, from other countries, unless there is some significant new movement in the political arena to point to.

So it's recognized that the economies are deteriorating in the area. It is recognized that this is a danger to peace. But the basic reality is, there is going to be no way to stimulate that extra flow, short of some movement on peace. And it's a little bit circular, but I think that point is understood. We are talking to other countries, encouraging extra flow of assistance. But it's, as I say, with this realization that the prospects are limited in the immediate.

Q Is there a viable alternative, given the conditions?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, we -- I think we're putting our efforts on -- principally on trying to devise a greater movement in the peace process. As the Prime Minister commented to the President, the peace process is part of peace. If you can't distinguish between them, you shouldn't let one -- it's part and parcel of peace -- is having a process that is moving towards peace.

Q The Secretary attended a session on terrorism. Was there any sharing on information what Secretary Weinberger was going to do about the footprints of Abu Nidal in this incident? Any ---

~~SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The time did not permit any -- that they~~
go into great detail about this. But it was one of the issues that the Prime Minister did bring up, as he brought -- I think I recorded some four separate issues -- the Arab-Israeli conflict, the regional economic situation, terrorism -- international terrorism, and the Gulf War.

Q Was there any -- is there any view that's emerging about, for instance, the recent hostage takings in Beirut, and whether they are in any way tied -- whether they have more to do with factions there or to do with the overall peace process?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I don't think the returns are in on the kidnappings of the -- the most recent kidnappings. There is some question as to which group exactly was responsible. There is a heavy hint of ransom in the air in at least one of those cases.

Q Does that mean it's not political, in your view?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, less so, yes.

Q I think you said there's no gap between the Israeli and

the American view of the peace conference and the Soviet role, and that's evident from what they've been saying. The question is, did Mubarek and Peres agree to something that they both have identical opinions on? In other words, it strikes me that there may be a gap between what the Egyptians' concept of the peace conference and a Soviet role is from the U.S./Israeli position. Could you do that without directing me to the Egyptians for explanation?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I was racking my mind how to avoid directing you to the Egyptians for that answer. No, I can't.

Q Because, look, they either agree to have the Soviets participate, or they agree to have them at what terrorists call today an opening session, and setting conditions that the Russians are not about -- you know, would take a huge change in Soviet policy to do all the things that Peres and the U.S. say the Soviets must do. So, I mean, are they talking about two different peace conferences, or did they reach a meaningless agreement last week, or what?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: As I recall what was said after Alexandria, you had a relatively brief communique as to what could be agreed upon formally. And the language you had then, an oral statement by President Mubarek, I believe, that dealt with the peace conference. I don't have that text in front of me, but you've got that handy, I'm sure. And they expressed -- I think he said they had reached agreement on this. I don't think anyone is -- any party is asking that the Soviets come in cost-free, that they come in without demonstrating that they are ready to play a constructive role. Now you can define that constructive role in greater or lesser degree, depending on the occasion, perhaps depending on the interlocutors.

But there is a recognition, without diplomatic relations, without movement on Soviet-Jewish emigration, and, as the Secretary said this morning, without evidence of a desire to play -- an intent to play a constructive role, he -- whatever that exact quote was, we unfortunately haven't seen that desire. But I would not want to try to get into questions of whether there is a gap between Egyptian-Israeli versus Israel-American on this. They had a very satisfactory exchange, is our understanding, at the summit -- both sides very pleased with it. I think there is a lot that remains to be thrashed out. This was the first summit in some five years between the two, so just how it works out boils down to the conference.

Q -- initiative. It is clear to me there is

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recognition by the US and Israel. It isn't clear to me that there is that same recognition by the Egyptians. I don't know if you can help me out.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, I have every reason to believe without having been there that the Egyptians were told exactly what the Israelis would want to see happen before there was Soviet participation in an international conference.

Q There's been a good of thinking recently in the Prime Minister's office about possibly delaying the need to come to a crunch on issues like the role of the super powers in the international conference or Palestinian representation. Through a mechanism such as a preparatory conference or so-called "proximity talks" where in parties would be not meeting face-to-face, but close enough so that an intermediary could expedite their negotiations. Did the Prime Minister share his thinking on either of those subjects this morning or this afternoon? And if so, what is the attitude of the United States on them?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: He talked, as he sees the most stage, in most general terms, it's how to arrive at direct negotiations. He did stress more than once in his talks this morning with the Secretary and again with the President this afternoon Israel's desire that the United States stay involved in this process. It was a meeting that spent some time in the retrospective of what had been accomplished in the two years of his prime ministership, and looking ahead. And I think it was the President who said, you know, this has been a remarkable set of accomplishments on the economy, on Lebanon, the summitry that has taken place first with Morocco and then with Egypt, and that we want continuity in sustaining this relationship.

Now, I think there is an effort, yes, that you referred to in the prime ministry to think of ways of getting this process started, to stimulate it. But whether they've reached any decisions on proximity, this was mentioned, as a for instance, proximity talks. But it was not elaborated. We just had the very distinct impression that the leadership of Israel wants to find a way to move things ahead. It is excluding no possibilities from the theoretical analysis if you will.

Why are you here and not in Jerusalem? (Laughter)

Q (Off-mike)--

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I'm sorry?

Q Did the Pollard case come up?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Not to my knowledge, no.

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Q (Off-mike) staying involved in the process, it must mean that there is some question whether the United States is involved or how much it is involved. Did he actually ask the United States to increase its involvement--to make its profile more evident?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, I think there was satisfaction with the profile and level of involvement today.

Q (Off-mike)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: He made no such request.

Q There is more discussion, sir, of the Soviet involvement. What could the Soviets do which these people can't do without these Soviets? What would the Soviets add to it?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The question is, what could the Soviets add to the process? What could the Soviets add to the process? Is that a fair ---

Q Yes, it is.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: It's a question we haven't answered to our satisfaction. We haven't seen them, as I said earlier, give evidence of their readiness to move in a constructive way in the peace process. Some of these tests have been referred to -- the question of diplomatic relations, easing the conditions on Soviet Jewry and their emigration. So we just haven't seen it yet.

Q The Jordanians and the Palestinians made it clear they would not start the peace process without the involvement of all parties concerned in the process. What have you been doing, as far as Syria is concerned?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, we're staying in touch with Syria on this. We have discussed our views of our peace process with them, and heard their explanation in return. There's not a lack of communication between Washington and Damascus on this issue.

Q So did he express willingness to ---

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Syria has always made its position very clear. It will join on Syria's terms.

Q Has the Administration assessed the fact that the rotation of the Israeli government about three weeks ago, and the position expressed by the Prime Minister today is the position of the government as a whole of Israel, or whether there will be some change when the (Jakus) people take over?

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SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think the Prime Minister has made every effort to stay within, and succeeded in staying within the guidelines of the government of national unity. And we expect no change in the foreign policy of Israel, the conduct of foreign policy, with the transfer of -- or with the exchange of positions between himself and Mr. Shamir. He spoke with a full sense of responsibility that he was speaking for the government of national unity.

Q I just wanted to make sure that I understood what you were saying earlier. Did the President, then, Mr. Peres, discuss the possibility of the Soviets joining the peace process in this meeting today?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The subject was discussed both with the Secretary and with the President in the afternoon meeting, yes. It was discussed.

Q And what was decided between the two?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: That we would like -- each of us would like to see evidence of their willingness to play a constructive role, as measured by some of the specifics that I touched on. Okay?

END OF BRIEFING

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמור

** נכנס **

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חוזם: 9,5148

אל: המשד

מ-: אוטבה, נו: 99, תא: 220986, זח: 1530, דח: דר, טג: ש

נד: 8

שמור/רגיל

אל מצפ"א

ביקור רוהמ' - תקשורת

הביקור זכה לכיסוי רחב ואוהד.

ט לביזיה - רוהמ' רואיין, במתכונת חגיגית, ל-CBC
 - ג'ורנאל ל- CTV קנדה איי-אם', ול- CBC
 בצרפתית לה-פואן. אלה שלושת המגזינים היותר יוקרתיים
 כאן.

המראיינים ב-3 התוכניות הנ"ל היום "כוכבי" התקשורת
 הילקטרונית בקנדה: ברברה מרוס, נורמן פרי ופייר
 ד.

הפתיח לראיונות היה בזכ' אוהד והוגן.
 הביקור עצמו טוקר בחדשות הרשתות השונות.

עתונות - רוהמ' כמגש לארוחת בוקר עם 13 עורכים, מולי"ים
 ומרשנים בכירים (נורמן ובסטור- עורך הגלוב אנד מייל
 מאול גודפרי - מו"ל הטורונטו טאן, קיט ספיוסר
 עורך הסיטיזן ועוד).

ב"כ" - קיים מסיבת עיתונאים והעניק ראיון לגלוב אנד
 מייל. לכותרות שמור ראשון זכר זכריו של רוהמ' בדבר
 הצורך בהתארגנות בינ"ל למאבק בטרור. מטפר כתבות
 ומאמרי מערכת סקרו את הישגיו של מר פוס. העצרת
 במונטריאול והפגישה עם בוראסה דווחו אף הם.

СЛУЖБЕНИ ДОКУМЕНТ
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ОБЈАВЛЕНИЈА - ИЗДАВАЧ

ОБЈАВЛЕНИЈА ТИПОВАНИЈА ИЛИ ТИПОВА

ОБЈАВЛЕНИЈА - ТИПОВАНИЈА ИЛИ ТИПОВАНИЈА ИЛИ ТИПОВАНИЈА
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תמלול הראיונות, קטעי הוידאו והעתונות - בדיפ'.

גיל==

ת.פ: שחה, רהם, מככל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, מעת, הסברה, סביר

מספר הדיפ' 16764

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שמור

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חוזם: 9,5517

אל: המשרד

מ-: אוטובה, נר: 102, תא: 230986, זח: 1400, דח: מ, טג: ש

נד: 8

שמור/מיודי

אל מצפ"א

ביקור רוהמ'.

א. דיווחים מפורטים יגיעו בדינ' זה והבא.

ב. לטיכוס אומר שהביקור המאוד דחוס היה הצלחה בולטת בשלושת מרכיביו:

1. בתחום היהודי גם המנהיגות הארצית שנפגשה עם רוהמ' בטעודה באוטובה וגם ציבור של 2300 ששמעו אותו במונטריאול שאבו עידוד רב מסקירותיו.

בתחום ההסברתי תקשורתו היה כסוי מצויין לכל מגישה אידוע והומעה והוקרנו שלושה ראיונות טלביזיה רציניים ואהודים. מבחינת מאמרי מערכת וטורי פרשנים קידמה השתכנות הכתובה את פני רוהמ' בנימה מאוד יפה. נוכחות רבה במסיבת עיתונאים.

3. בתחום המדיני בלטה כימיה טובה עם מלרוני שהמליג בשבחים פנים אל פנים ובכומבי. ראשי המפלגות האחרות ביקרו רוהמ' בבית ההארה ועשו מאמצים רבים להשגת כסוי תקשורתו מלא למגישות. המשמעות ברורה. כנ"ל במגישה (שהיתה גם מעשית בתחום הכלכלי-טכנולוגי) עם ראש ממשלת קרובק בורטה.

4. א"צ', הרצאה ותשובות לשאלות עם ששים אנשי עסקים גדולים יהודים ולא יהודים ואישים פוליטיים בולטים.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

(ביוזמתנו ובארגון סנטור קולבר) היתה מוצלחת במיוחד
אמילו בין יתר ההופעות המצוינות.

ג. הפגישה עם מלרוני היתה מדינית בעיקרה. באי"צ שערך
מלרוני פתח בענינו ברעיון רוחמי להתארגנות בינ"ל
לוחמה בטרור. רוחמי הציג תכניתו לש"מ' במו"מ'
בשכונת החוזה כלומר לא בקרנות ממשלתיים כי אם על
ידי יזמים פרטיים משני הצדדים כשמטרות הממשלות היא
במתן הקלות מס. מלרוני עוד חייב ללמוד ההצעה אך
מאחר שבדוננמן והח"מ' התבססנו בהכנתה על מציאות
נוחה יחסית יש לדעתי סכוי להתקדמות.

ד. בניגוד לציפיות לא חוזר לא נגע מלרוני בדרום אמריקה.
במסיבת העתונאים הוצגה שאלה אחת בלבד בנושא .

בן-חורין==

ת: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, הסברה, ר/מרכז, ממד, סביר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
שמור

5148

נכנס **
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חוזם: 9,5148

אל: המשרד

מ-: אוטובה, נר: 99, תא: 220986, ח: 1530, דח: נר, טג: ש

נד: 8

שמור/רגיל

אל מצפ"א

ביקור רוהמ' - תקשורת

הביקור זכה לכיסוי רחב ואוהד.

טלביזיה - רוהמ' רואיין, במתכונת חגיגית, ל-CBC
- ג'ורנאל ל- CTV קנדה איי-אמ', ול- CBC
בפרמית לה-פואן. אלה שלושת המגזינים ביותר יוקרתיים
באן.

המראיינים ב-3 התוכניות הנ"ל היום ייכובדו ייתקשורת
האלקטרונית בקנדה: ברברה פרום, נורמן פרי ופייר
דו.

הפתח לראיונות היה בזכ' אוהד והוגן.
הביקור עצמו סוקר בחזרת הרשתות השונות.

שתוכות - רוהמ' נפגש לארוחת בוקר עם 13 עורכים, מול י"ם
ומדשנים בכירים (נורמן ובסטור- עורך הגלוב אנד מייל
פאול גודפרי - מנ"ל הטורונטו טאן, קיט ספויטר
עורך הטייטון ועוד).

כ"כ' - קיים מסיבת עיתונאים והעניק ראיון לגלוב אנד
מייל. לכותרות שמור ראשון זכו זכריו של רוהמ' בזכר
הצורך בהתארגנות בינ"ל למאבק בטרור. מספר כתבות
ומאמרי מערכת סקרו את הישגיו של מר פרום. העצרת
במונטריאול והפגישה עם בוראטה דווחו אף הם.

מחלקת הקשר
14764

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תמלילי הראיונות, קטעי הוידיאו והעתונות - בדיפ'.

גיל==

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מכנל, ממנבל, מצפא, שמורק, מעת, הסורה, טביר

SECRET

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**ISRAEL ASSOCIATION
OF PHYSICIANS FOR
THE PREVENTION OF
NUCLEAR WAR**



האגוד הישראלי
של רופאים למניעת
מלחמה גרעינית

P.O.B. 1171, Hod Hasharon, 45111 ISRAEL

ת.ד. 1171 הוד השרון 45111 ישראל

=====
AFFILIATED TO IPPNW
=====

International Physicians for the prevention of Nuclear War, Inc.

"We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive"

Albert Einstein

September 10, 1986



Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

**SPONSOR
COMMITTEE:**

Stoupel E.
Kahan E.
Assael M.
Masarwah A.
Stendig Lindberg G.
Najenson T.
Carel R.
Algom M.
Eisler Kahan M.
Stoupel S.

We, Jewish and Arabs doctors, remembering the unparalleled holocaust that happened during the 2nd World War to the Jewish people and we do not want to share a new and final holocaust to all mankind - Nuclear War.

We are aware of the importance of the Middle East, geographically and strategically, and that therefore, this is the place where such a holocaust might start.

As practical scientists, we physicians prefer deeds to words and action over procrastination.

**ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE:**

President:
Stoupel Ely MD
Chairman:
Kahan Ernesto MD
Secretary:
Algom Moshe MD

In a few days you will meet our Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, who told us: "We, here in Israel^{as} prepared to walk alongside you, shoulder to shoulder - for the benefit of all mankind".

We asked him to include in his agenda the subject of a moratorium of nuclear test explosions which, as you well know, is vital to drastically reduce the threat of Nuclear War. We also asked Prime Minister Peres to exert his influence in order to include in your next meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev the issue denuclearization of the Middle East through the creation of a Nuclear Weapon - Free Zone.

Today we have sent a letter to our Soviet colleagues related to the new extension of the Soviet moratorium of nuclear testing.

We request you, also, Mr. President, to perform the same deed for the sake of all humanity and declare also a moratorium on nuclear testing, to remain in effect until the successful negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty. Such a moratorium will be a step in the right direction. This treaty is vitally necessary to the whole of humanity, for the sake of maintaining life on our planet and removing the nuclear threat from mankind.

**ISRAEL ASSOCIATION
OF PHYSICIANS FOR
THE PREVENTION OF
NUCLEAR WAR**



**האגוד הישראלי
של רופאים למניעת
מלחמה גרעינית**

P.O.B. 1171, Hod Hasharon, 45111 ISRAEL

ת.ד. 1171 הוד השרון 45111 ישראל

===== AFFILIATED TO IPPNW =====

International Physicians for the prevention of Nuclear War, Inc.

"We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive"

Albert Einstein

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Our colleague, Dr. M.I. Kuzin, director of the Vishnevsky Surgical Institute in Moscow said : "We have many points of contiguity with you Americans. Together we consider it important to achieve a verifiable freeze of the development, testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. The freeze must be followed by a reduction and, finally, the complete removal of nuclear armaments. We together consider the conceptions of nuclear superiority, of gaining victory in a nuclear war, and of "limited" nuclear war to be dangerous illusions. We, as well as you, believe that all nuclear states must renounce the use of nuclear weapons in any conflict, which would be equivalent to genocide and national suicide. As well as you, we are sure, that a total exchange of nuclear strikes would surpass all ecological cataclysms of the past and would mean the end of human civilization".

**SPONSOR
COMMITTEE:**

Stoupel E.
Kahan E.
Assael M.
Masarwah A.
Stendig Lindberg G.
Najenson T.
Carel R.
Algom M.
Eisler Kahan M.
Stoupel S.

We know that you have confidence in your fellow human beings, without prejudice. As you stated in the U.S. Congress on November 21, 1985 : "Americans should know the people of the Soviet Union - their hopes and fears and the facts of their lives... people - to - people initiatives...will help break down stereotypes, build friendships, and, frankly, provide alternatives to propaganda".

**ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE:**

President:
Stoupel Ely MD
Chairman:
Kahan Ernesto MD
Secretary:
Algom Moshe MD

Please believe that people's desire to live is above regional or political conflicts. But even without an agreement on mutual inspections, modern seismic techniques can make a nuclear explosion test ban verifiable. Therefore desirable trust is no longer an issue.

A moratorium and ban on nuclear test explosions is vital. The question is indeed one - to be or not to be - for the whole of humanity.

Respectfully yours,

Ernesto Kahan, M.D.

Chairman of the Israel Association of Physicians
for the Prevention of Nuclear War

CC: Mr. Shimon Peres, Prime Minister - Israel
International Council IPPNW - Boston

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, ג' באלול התשמ"ו
7 בספטמבר 1986

לכבוד
ד"ר נמרוד נוביק
יועץ מדיני לראש הממשלה

הנדון: אדמונד ספרה

Republican Bank of N.Y.

אדמונד ספרה בעליו של

משפחה מהעשירות בעולם (בעיקר ברזיל וארה"ב)
אישתו ממשלחת רוטשילד (אין להם ילדים) גר; בז'נבה - ברזיל - N.Y.

BANK OF SAFERA

פתח לאחרונה רשת של בנקים בערב הסעודית ובארצות
לכך כל התרומות שלו לארץ נעשות בעילום שם.

בכל מקרה נאלץ לא לפרסם את שמו.

בקרב הקהילה החלבית ב מ.א. הוא המנהיג החכיר
ביותר הוא הקים את המרכז הקהילתי ותרם רבות למען הקהילות
הספרדיות מחוץ לישראל.

ראוי לציון שדעות רב עשירי הקהילה החלבית הן
ימניות (אריק שרון "מתלבש" עליהם כל הזמן) אולם מאחר שזו
קהילה שמחפשת בעיקר כבוד, התמיכה ניתנת לשד"ג לדעת אנשים
המכירים את המערכת החלבית (ולדעתי) כדאי מאד לקבץ בין
שמעון פרס למר אדמונד ספרה.

יש אפשרות להזמנה לארוחת בוקר או צהריים ביום
שבת - (מחכה לתשובה) (3-4 זוגות) בכל מקרה אם תהיה אפשרות
לארוחת ערב במקום קבלת הפנים ביום ה' (הם ישבו ביחד) הרי
כדאי לפעול למען זה ולערוך את המיפגש עם כלל הקהילה בזמן
סביר יותר.

ב ב ר כ ה,

חיים אילון

יועץ רה"מ לעניני רווחה

אילוז
למך הקטן

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, ג' באלול התשמ"ו
7 בספטמבר 1986

לכבוד
ד"ר נמרוד נוביק
יועץ מדיני לראש הממשלה

הנדון: פגישה עם מנהיגים הקשורים לפרוייקט שיקום
השכונות בישראל

מוצע (גם ע"י נפתלי לביא) להזמין ביום שבת
לחצי שעה את: 1. ארוין וחני רוזנבס (יו"ר המגבית
של N.Y.C.) 2. לרי וקלרה זלברשטיין (יו"ר מגבית
מאוחדת של שיקום שכונות N.Y.) שהתחייבו לאסוף
5 מיליון דולר (מחוץ להתחייבות הרגילה) עבור פרוייקטים
מיוחדים בשכונות מצוקה וערי פיתוח בארץ. (לעודד אותם
להצליח במטרה) מלבדם מוצע להזמין את: ברטון רזניק,
לרי טוש, סול שטייברג (הבעלים של עולם הדיסני).

לעיוןך והחלטתך.

ב ב ר כ ה,

חיים אילוז
יועץ רה"מ לענייני רווחה

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INTERNATIONAL SEPHARDIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION



1345 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 45TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10105 (212) 841-6073

August 28, 1986

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21-01
FAN

Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Jerusalem
Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

In the name of our Board of Trustees, our Women's Executive Committee and each one of the thousands of Israeli students and youngsters who the International Sephardic Education Foundation has reached, I would like to extend to you our heartfelt and deep appreciation for your accepting to be our guest of honor at a very exclusive reception in New York City where our major donors will be invited to meet with you.

I also wish to express to you our profound gratitude for your timely and warm letter which will appear in our latest Journal, the first publication celebrating our Tenth Anniversary. Your endorsing our goals and your appreciation of the work we do will give us additional strength and inspiration to continue to grow and reach out to a greater number of gifted young Israelis.

We strive to give our students a chance of a lifetime -- through higher education -- to change their lives and the lives of their community to the better and, above all, for our students to be positive and active role models to help youngsters further their education and help create a stronger and better integrated Israeli society.

I would like to reiterate our deep gratitude for your involvement.

With warmest regards,

Nina A. Weiner
President

NAW:jw

*INFORMATION

LEGAL COUNSEL: Kronish, Lieb, Weiner & Hellman, New York
Goldfarb, Levy, Giniger, Tel Aviv, Israel



משרד החוץ

כו' באב תשמ"ו

31 באוגוסט 1986

אל: נמרוד נוביק - יועץ מדיני לרוה"מ

מאת: עודד ערן, מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון: ישראל - דרא"פ - ארה"ב

אחד הנושאים שיעלה בודאי בעת ביקור רה"מ בארה"ב וקנדה יהיה שאלת דרא"פ בכלל ויחסי ישראל-דרא"פ בפרט. אני מציע לשיקול יוזמה מצד רה"מ שאותה יוכל להעלות בשיחה עם הנשיא, על פיה יציע רה"מ משלחת משותפת של מספר ראשי מדינות המערב, כולל ישראל, לדרא"פ ע"מ לשכנע את בותה והממשל בדרא"פ לנקוט ברפורמות מרחיקות לכת. (יצויין שקאונדה נשיא זמביה, קרא לרייגן לבקר בדרא"פ). הרפורמות תתחסנה לתחומי החינוך, התעסוקה, האכלוס ובעקר לנושא של Power Sharing.

ליזמה כזו ופרסומה בעת המסע לארה"ב יש כמובן כמה יתרונות אך השאלה המיידית היא תגובת הנשיא להצעה כזו והצורך בבדיקה מוקדמת לפני שהיא מועלת בצורה רשמית.

המצב הפרלמנטרי בקונגרס בנושא זה אינו נוח לא לנשיא ולא לישראל. (בעיקר בסעיף בנוסח של הסנט הקורא לסנקציות נגד מדינות המספקות נשק לדרא"פ והנהנות מסיועה של ארה"ב). הממשל שוקל בשלב זה סנקציות אדמינסטרטיביות נגד דרא"פ ויזמות שונות של הנשיא עשויות לדחות את אמוץ הסנקציות השונות בקונגרס.

כאמור - לשיקול. במידה וההצעה קבילה, היא תקפה גם לגבי רה"מ מלרוני המגלה פעילות בנושא.

ב ב ר כ ה,

מ. 8311
עודד ערן

העתק: מנכ"ל משה"ח

ז"כ



משרד העבודה והרווחה

המנהל הכללי

ירושלים

כז' באב תשמ"ו
1.9.1986

אל:

מר דוד לסלר
לשכת ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

הנדון: הכושים העבריים בדימונה

פנייתך מיום 28.8.86

מזה למעלה מחודש אנו מספקים 2 ארוחות ביום לכ-450 ילדי הכושים העבריים בדימונה, וזאת לאור בדיקות שערכו נציגינו בשטח, ונוכחו לדעת שיש אמנם תופעות של תת תזונה בין הילדים.

אנו נמשיך באספקת המזון לילדים ולו גם תוך ידיעה שבעצם פעולה זו אנו מאפשרים לקהילה עצמה להסיר מעצמם האחריות להזנת הילדים.

לגבי המבוגרים, נערכו ביקורים ובדיקות ע"י אנשי המחוז של המשרד והעיריה ולא נתקלנו בתופעות של תת-תזונה, הגם שביקור זה נערך עם מנהיג הכת.

אנשי הרווחה גם מאפשרים לנשים בהריון ומניקות להנות מארוחות אלה.

הודעתי לנציגי השגרירות שכל עוד לא יוכח (לאחר בדיקות רפואיות) שאמנם קיימות תופעות של תת-תזונה, לא נוכל להרחיב פעולותינו בנושא.

לידיעתך.

בברכה

אינג' צפי צילקר
המנהל הכללי

העתק:

מר מ. קצב, שר העבודה והרווחה.

23/P
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קונסוליה כללית של ישראל

יד' באב תשמ"ו
19 אוגוסט 1986
351.1.(1) - 299



אל: מר א. בן חורין, השגריר, אוטבה
מאת: רות ירון, הקונסוליה, מונטריאול

הנדון: ביקור רוה"מ

בהמשך למברק חוזם 973 מיום 15.8.86

ברשותך, מספר נקודות אודות הקהילה הספרדית במונטריאול הנראות לי חשובות כרקע והכנה לקראת בקורו הצפוי של רוה"מ במונטריאול. הקהילה היהודית - מרוקנית מפוצלת ביותר, אין מנהיגות אחידה המוסכמת ומקובלת על כלל הקהילה ולמעשה, קשה לדבר על קהילה אחת.

בהכללה (גסה, כדרכן של הכללות) ניתן לומר כי לקהילה היהודית מרוקנית כאן פחות קשרים עם הארץ: הן מבחינת נסיעות וביקורים בישראל והן מבחינת תרומות ופעולות למען ישראל. רבים רואים בישראל מקום בו הקיפוח העדתי חזק מאד והוא מצטייר בעיניהם עדיין במושגים של שנות החמישים. גידולה המהיר של קהילת ה"יורדים" הישראליים ממוצא מרוקני במונטריאול מגביר תחושה זו, ומשפטים כמו "עזבתי את ישראל בגלל הקיפוח והפער העדתי" נפוצים כאן במיוחד. יחד עם זאת, זוהי קהילה חמה הרואה בציונות אידיולוגיה חשובה, גם אם משיחית משהו.

בקהילה הספרדית שלושה ארגונים מקבילים-מתחרים שכל אחד מהם מייצג חלק

אחר של הקהילה, ואינו מכיר בארגונים האחרים:-
(Communauté Sépharade du Québec) CSQ (1)
בראש הארגון עומד Lucien Ben Harash. זהו הארגון האמור לייצג את הקהילה והקשור ארגוני ל- (Allied Jewish Community Services) AJCS יש ניכור רב בין מרבית הקהילה לאנשי ה-CSQ ורבים מסרבים לראות בהם מנהיגים ודוברים אמיתיים של הקהילה. הדעה הרווחת היא כי בקרב ה-CSQ פעילים רבים הינם "אנשי המלך" כלומר, הם בעלי עסקים עשירים הסוחרים ו/או קשורים ישירות בעסקיו האישיים של מלך מרוקו. הם חשודים בקבלת טובות-הנאה אישיות מהמלך ומשום כך הם פסולים, בעיני חלק מהקהילה, מלייצגם. ביניהם אנשים (כמו המזכ"ל, הדובר, הנשיא לשעבר) הרואים עצמם כהגדרתם כ"נתינים מרוקניים גאים" לפני הכל, ורק אח"כ כיהודים. זיקתם לישראל חלשה, קשריהם האישיים-עסקיים עם המלך חסן חזקים במיוחד והם יעדיפו בקלות יתרה לתלות תמונות של מלך מרוקו



קונסוליה כללית של ישראל

- 2 -

ולא של נשיא או ראש ממשלה ישראלי כפי שאכן קרה בכינוס העולמי של יהדות מרוקו שנערך במונטריאול באוקטובר 1985).
הנשיא הנוכחי של ה- CSQ הינו שונה מתאור זה ובפועל קשריו עם הארץ חזקים משל האחרים. במסגרת תפקידו הוא האחראי גם על "המגבית הספרדית" ובמשך כהונתו שמר על קשרים סבירים עם הקונסוליה והממסד הישראלי. יחד עם זאת, אין הוא נחשב ל"איש חזק" ומעמדו בארגון חלש.
הנשיא לשעבר (וככל הנראה, הנשיא הבא של CSQ החל מנובמבר הקרוב) הוא Elias Malca - סוחר עשיר ודמות שנוייה ביותר במחלוקת בקהילה בשל קשריו ההדוקים עם מלך מרוקו ועם השגריר והקונכ"ל המרוקנים בקנדה, שהם כבני בית אצלו.

Rabbinat Sépharade du Québec²
- יראשו עומד הרב דוד סבח. לגוף זה מספר ניכר של תומכים ביהילה, בעיקר בקרב הציבור הדתי מסורתי. לרב סבח מעמד מיוחד בקהילה כולה והוא אוטוריטה לרבים. בעקבות ביקורו של הרב הראשון לציון ולמרות המחלוקת והמריבות, התחזק עוד מעמדו של הרב סבח.

(3 הפדרציה הספרדית- בראשה עומד ליאון עוזיאל מטורונטו. מסונפת לפדרציית הקהילות הספרדיות שבסוכנות היהודית. גוף קטן יחסית שאבד מכוחו המסורתי בקהילה. לארגון זה קשרים עם הארץ הן משום אופיו ותקציבו והן בפרוייקטים השונים שתחת חסותו (דוגמת PASI). בשנים האחרונות נעו משרדי הפדרציה לטורונטו עם הבחרו של ליאון עוזיאל לנשיא, והדבר מבטא את העובדה כי לפדרציה משקל רב בטורונטו ופחות במונטריאול. לליאון עוזיאל קשרים פוליטיים רבים עם הארץ.
מחוץ לארגונים הנ"ל מצויים אנשים רבים, ביניהם אנשי אקדמיה דוגמת פרופ. אנדריי אלבז, המסרבים להמנות על פעילות הארגונים האלה מסיבות שונות. בינהן, בגלל הטענה שקיומם של ארגונים "ספרדיים" יוצר ומעמיק מתח ופער בין האשכנזים לספרדים. מתח כזה אכן קיים, בעיקר לדברי היהודים המרוקנים הטוענים להתנשאות ופטרנליזם מצד הקהילה האשכנזית.

לסיכום, חשוב שביקור של אישיות בכירה כרוה"מ ישראל בקרב הקהילה היהודית-מרוקנית יהיה מופנה ומכוון אל כלל הקהילה ולא יתפרש כתמיכה בארגון זה או אחר. כלומר, בעוד שברור כי אירוח רוה"מ יעשה ע"י הגוף המייצג הקהילה, קרי CSQ, חשוב למצוא חסות רחבה יותר לארועים (כמו זו של הקונסוליה או השגרירות) שתאפשר הזמנתם ובואם של מרבית אנשי הקהילה, גם אלה שאינם מכירים בארגון שתבטיח בואם של הרב סבח ושל נשיא הפדרציה, לדוגמא.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL D'ISRAËL
2085 AV. UNION
SUITE 1675
MONTRÉAL, QUÉBEC, CANADA
H3A 2C3



CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL
2085 UNION AVENUE
SUITE 1675
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA
H3A 2C3

קונסוליה כללית של ישראל

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במאמר מוסגר: השתתפותה של משלחת החכי"ם מהארץ בכנוס העולמי של יהדות מרוקו, שאורגן בלעדית ע"י ה- CSQ, עורר כעס רב בקהילה והתפרש כתמיכת ממשלת ישראל בארגון זה ולא באחרים.

כמו כן, חשוב שיתקיים אירוע^אליו יוזמנו כל נציגי הקהילה היהודית במונטריאול, אשכנזים וספרדיים יחדיו, כדי למנוע האשמות משני הצדדים על פוליטיזציה ונצול הקהילה המרוקנית לצורכי בחירות (כפי שקרה בעקבות הכנוס).

ב ב ר כ ה,

י ר ו /
ר ו ת / י ר ו ו



STEPHEN SHALOM

September 17, 1986

Dear Rabbi Hecht:

I would appreciate very much if you would read the enclosed remarks at the Prime Minister's reception.

We truly wish we could be there, I know you will do us proud.

Regards,

Stephen

SEPTEMBER 18, 1986

MR. PRIME MINISTER:

LILIANE AND I TRULY REGRET THAT A LONG PLANNED VISIT TO MEET THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF ARGENTINA, URUGUAY AND BRAZIL PREVENT US FROM BEING PRESENT THIS EVENING. WE RELY ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND FORGIVENESS, BUT REJOICE AT THE PROSPECT OF YOUR MEETING AN EXCEPTIONAL SEGMENT OF THE WORLD JEWISH COMMUNITY.

PERMIT US MR. PRIME MINISTER, IN OUR ABSENCE, TO INTRODUCE TO YOU A COMMUNITY 4 GENERATIONS REMOVED FROM ITS SYRIAN ORIGIN STILL TREASURING ITS TRADITIONS AND HERITAGE BUT AT THE SAME TIME FORGING EVER STRONGER LINKS TO JUDAISM AND ISRAEL.

"IT IS A KEHILA";

APPROXIMATELY 30,000 STRONG

WITH 5,000 CHILDREN IN JEWISH ^{DAY} ~~BASED~~ SCHOOLS

WHERE ATTENDANCE ON AN AVERAGE SATURDAY AT OVER 10 SYNAGOGUES IS 5,000 TO 6,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WHERE EVERY FAMILY WITHOUT EXCEPTION KEEPS A KOSHER HOME

AND WHERE IN THE LAST 5 YEARS IN OVER 400 MARRIAGES THERE HAS NOT BEEN ONE INSTANCE OF INTERMARRIAGE -- INTRAMARRIAGE IS WHEN WE MARRY AN ASHKENAZI.

HAVING VISITED JEWISH COMMUNITIES WORLDWIDE, WE BELIEVE THE SYRIAN-SEPHARDIC COMMUNITY OF BROOKLYN IS ONE OF THE MOST VIABLE COMMUNITIES IN THE WORLD.

OUR ABSENCE THIS EVENING IS OUR OWN PUNISHMENT.

REGARDS,

LILIANE AND STEPHEN SHALOM

STEPHEN SHALOM

September 18, 1986

~~Handwritten scribble~~
Nim:

~~Handwritten scribble~~
Please show to the

Prime Minister before the

Syrian Sephardic Reception.

Regards.

Shalom

היינו הנה עמך
הרב היה אלוהיך
של האלוהים עמך
Handwritten signature

SEPTEMBER 18, 1986

MR. PRIME MINISTER:

LILIANE AND I TRULY REGRET THAT A LONG PLANNED VISIT TO MEET THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF ARGENTINA, URUGUAY AND BRAZIL PREVENT US FROM BEING PRESENT THIS EVENING. WE RELY ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND FORGIVENESS, BUT REJOICE AT THE PROSPECT OF YOUR MEETING AN EXCEPTIONAL SEGMENT OF THE WORLD JEWISH COMMUNITY.

PERMIT US MR. PRIME MINISTER, IN OUR ABSENCE, TO INTRODUCE TO YOU A COMMUNITY 4 GENERATIONS REMOVED FROM ITS SYRIAN ORIGIN STILL TREASURING ITS TRADITIONS AND HERITAGE BUT AT THE SAME TIME FORGING EVER STRONGER LINKS TO JUDAISM AND ISRAEL.

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OUR ABSENCE THIS EVENING IS OUR OWN PUNISHMENT.

REGARDS,

LILIANE AND STEPHEN SHALOM



מכתב - תל אביב

את מצבם 2 יומיו
with

the Compliments of the
Embassy of Israel
at Washington

מכתבם לביתם אל יום
הפתיחה (קני) של אלה אלה

ראש לשון חן חושביעין, אל יום
(מדינת ישראל) של אלה אלה

הבית יום והאחרים

א. י. י. י.

אשר אלה אלה

א. י. י.

22/9

צבא י. י. י.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

September 22, 1986

Dear Becky,

It gives us great pleasure to thank you most sincerely for your wonderful cooperation and unrelenting hard work in connection with the visit to Washington of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

The long working hours, your wise guidance and charming personality all contributed to the success of the visit, and we are indeed grateful for your kind efforts on our behalf. We hope to have the privilege of working with you again in the future.

Sincerely,

Gad Nathan

Louise Shimron

Ms. Rebecca B. Boyd
Office of Protocol
Room 1238
Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

September 22, 1986

Dear Erin,

As the representative of the Blair House at the Willard Hotel in connection with the visit to Washington of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, we wish to thank you most sincerely for your kind assistance in all matters of the smooth and "tasty" running of the office of the Blair House during the visit.

We know you were subjected to too many requests and last minute changes, and we greatly appreciate the charming and efficient way you handled them all.

With best wishes and repeated thanks.

Sincerely,

Gad Nathan

Louise Shimron

Ms. Erin Walsh
Office of Protocol
Room 1238
Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

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