מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד _____

לשכת ראש הממשלה - ארכיב

3/1985

הדלק בעיר מצ"ב

מחלקה _____

מס' תיק מקורי _____

4

טופס מברק נלוו

רת הקונסוליה – ניו-יורק

דף: 1 מתוך: 2

אל: הסכרה, מע"ח, לש' מסנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת, כצמ'א.
לש' יגר, לע"מ.

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיות: 0571

מס. מברק: 119 :611

מ: וושינגטון

נושא:

תחולת

News Summary August 27, 1985

Press Reports

US Affirms Support for Tunisia

NYT-Gwertzman-p.2-The US affirmed its support for Tunisia's security, amid a sharp rise in tension between that country and Libya. The S Dept. said that the US stands behind its pledge to Tunisia for US backing to protect Tunisia's security and territorial integrity. Tunisia believes that Libya is trying to subvert Tunisia. The US agrees that Qadaffi seems interested in causing turmoil there. France has expressed support f Tunisia and Morocco and Kuwait have offered to mediate. Algeria has remained quiet.

Arab Troupe Applauded by Israeli Theatergoers

NYT-special-"Ali the Gililean" is performed by an East Jerusalem theater company, El-Hakawati. Its plays deal directly or indirectly with Palestinian life in the occupied territories and in Israel. Israeli audiences applaud the troupe despite seeing themselves criticized. The Ford Foundation has given the comapny a $100,000 grant. The group plays to full houses in Tel Aviv, London and in West Bank villages. The present work is about a Palestinian who goes crazy due to the feeling that he is stanger in his own country and the pointlessness of his existence.

Editorial Brief-PLO Not Eager for Talks

The New Republic-9/9-Once again the media has cast Israel as the heavy, this time for being too particular about who it will talk to. But as soon as Peres agreed to come to the table with individuals from the Hussein-Arafat list, the PLO began to have second thoughts. What the PLO wants are not talks with Israel but talks with the US. Abu Jihad, the nom de guerre of Khaalil Wazzir, who is Arafat's deputy and military commander, confirmed this in an interview with the Boston Globe on August 17. We have been given another illustration of the political imcompetence of Palestinian nationalism.

Queen Noor

Cosmopolitan-Sept. 85-"Noor and Her Arabian Knight" Today, Jordanians are are a people in a perpetual state of grieving--for lost land and loved ones. Being the monarch of such a country is no easy task. The Queen lives with

דיר: | תחולת: | איש מנהל המחלקה: | תחיבה:

ב- 1 נגמר כל הקשרים שלהם לגבי שלום

טופס חברת גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 2 מתוך 2

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיוב: 571/119

לרשום אל הקשר

אל:

מ:

נא:

a man who is preoccupied 24 hours a day with political problems. They seem insurmountable. Israel shows no sign of lessening its grip on the West Bank, the Palestinians still have no homeland, and Hussien knows that there can be no peace in the Middle East until both those problems are solved. Queen Noor is involved in politics, some say too much so for an Arab woman. Opinion was divided on her last speaking tour of the US where she put forth a well reasoned plea for the Palestinians.

ITONUT

תאריך: 27 בנ 27 השולח: אילה מ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

דף	1
מתוך	1
דפים	
סוג בטחוני	קודם
דחיפות	דחוף
תאריך וזמן	27 אוגוסט 1800
מספר מברק	508

אל : מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

הערכה - לגבי הפגישה עם מרפי הבוקר (בהמשך למברק מתני)

1. שליחות מרפי נכשלה לחלוטין.
2. אין בשלב זה כל כוונה לחדש את הנסיון למו"מ.
(כדי לא להדגיש עוד יותר את הכשלון - מסרב מרפי להתראיין
- וגם לא ארגן תדרוכים כלשהם).
3. על אף כשלון השליחות לא נראה שהממשל ויתר על כוונותיו לסגק נשק לירדן ולסעודיה.
4. יש לתביה שאחרי הפגישות שתתקיימנה כאן עם המלך חוסיין ועם חנשיא מובארק בחודש הבא, יקבע הממשל עמדה לקראת בקורי רוה"מ וממרוה"מ כאן.

מ. רון

שרה הרצל הנשל הנמנשל בעבור הלבחים לעבר סיבל רק אינ
2 (+1+1) 3 1 1 1 4 1 (+3) 4

885

[redacted]

2	[illegible]	3	1	1	1	1	4	[illegible]	4

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

128 480 495

ס נ ס ס ב ר ק

דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי....

דחיפות.....רגיל....

תאריך וז"ח 85August27.1130

.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוח"מ, לע"ת, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - AUGUST 27, 1985

COLUMNS

WASH. POST-Murray Kempton-"Kahane's Simple Logic" Kahane was here to yield up his command of the JDL and return to Israel and the political career that has already made him the specter that haunts its right, center and left establishments alike. Kahane's logic is just that terrifyingly simple, and it flows directly from his first premise that "Western democracy is incompatible with Zionism" and its Jewish state. The status of Israel as a Western democracy has had its recent jeopardies, but the mainstream right and left have struggled to maintain it, and, oddly enough, when there have been deviations from ideal freedom, Kahane has been dealt with as severely as the average Arab on the West Bank. Kahane has rallied his troops from those who were either small children or lived in the Diaspora before the 1967 war. They did not endure Israel's desperate past, and are familiar only with its vaguely disappointing present, and thus, they are too unacquainted with history to know the peril of following their ideas to their logical conclusion.

Israel's Shekel Cut to 1/1,000 Of Current Value

THE SUN-Jefferson Price III-The shekel, Israel's currency, decimated only five years ago, will be millimated - reduced a thousand fold in face value next week. It will look exactly like the highest denomination currently available - a 10,000 shekel note bearing the likeness of Golda Meir. It will be worth the equivalent of about $6.50. But instead of 10,000 shekels, the note will be 10 new shekels. It will take about a year to phase in the new notes in a move approved by the govt. Sunday and to be presented to a parliamentary committee for approval in special session tommorrow.

Land Fraud In West Bank Probed

**CHICAGO TRIBUNE-Broder-Israeli police are investigating a massive West Bank land fraud scandal involving the alleged theft of thousands of acres of private Arab owned property, $100 million in losses by Jewish clients and the possible complicity of prominent Israeli officials of the previous Likud Party govt., senior Justice Ministry authorities say. The investigation, following more than 700 complaints by both Jews and Arabs over the last five years, is probing suspected forgery of signatures on land sale and registration documents, fraud, arson, coercion and kickbacks in connection with the largest land swindle in the West Bank since it was captured by Israel in 1967. More than 70 Jewish owned West Bank land offices are now under investigation, legal sources said. Among those questioned so far by police are former senior officials in the Agriculture Ministry involved in settlement activity, ex-officials in the West Bank military govt., police authoriteis and several land brokers, four of whom have been detained.

ב 1 נכנו פרק לצרים שלחים בחלק שלחים קטנים

Palestinian Accepts Exile

WASH. POST-(Wires)-A Palestinian whose appeal to the Supreme Court threw into doubt the Israeli government's renewed policy of deporting suspected to Arab subversives has agreed to a three year voluntary exile in exchange for the cancellation of his deportation order, Israeli officials said today. Khalil Abu Ziad, identified by security officials as commander of a West Bank unit of Fatah, signed an agreement by which he can return to the West Bank if he does not engage in hostile acts against Israel for the next three years.

West Bank Violence Radicalizes Israelis

***CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Greenberg-The shootings of two Israelis in the West Bank over the weekend are the latest signal that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is taking a new turn. Observers say the style of the attacks has personalized Palestinian violence against Israelis and heightened Jewish fears of Arabs. The violence has also radicalized Israel's leadership, particularly the right wing. Some observers say these developments indicate that the Arab-Jewish conflict is not longer just an armed struggle, but a struggle for existence in all aspects of life.

Ariel Sharon Signs Book Contract

WASH. POST-Remnick-Ariel Sharon, has signed a contract with Simon and Schuster to write his autobiography, and will cooperate in a second book dealing with his libel suit against Time magazine. The Time book, due in fall 1986, will be written by Sharon's former spokesman, Uri Dan. The autobiography will be written by Sharon himself. So far, Simon and Schuster has not set a date for publication.

Moslems Violate Cease-Fire

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Moslem gunners pounded the Christian heartland north of Beirut yesterday, defying a cease-fire arranged by Syria. The shelling was among half a dozen violations of the cease-fire, shich began at midnight last Thursday.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the plane crash and death of Samantha Smith, South African riots and Tutu's son being arrested.

עתונות

2355 יוצא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: נ' , וש , נר' חוום 1691, מ : המפרד
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 270885, ות: 1330

אין דיון

רג'יל/שמור

ענבר

דע: נ'/שגריר נאום, וושינגטון/שגריר,מנכל רה"מ, ממנכ"ל

ביקור רה"מ. מפגישת עדכון מהנוכח עם אברשה תמיר.
1. אני מניח שאתה בקי בפרטי הביקור שכבר נקבעו ושהקונבלית מגישה בכל הסיוע הדרוש בהסדרת העניינים. נעניהו מדבר הטיפול ותוכל לשמוע מפנו.

2. בינתיים נוסבה פניה מפרופ' נורמן כאס לערוך כרה"מ עצרת עם כל תלמידי ישיבה יוניברסיטי. הנטיה באן חיובית ומניחים לכם לקבוע. מניחים שבהודעות וו יושנק גם תואר ד"ר בבוד.
3. זה בנפרד מהרעיון לקיים עצרת מיוחדת לכ-1000 בני נוער יהודי. בענין זה אני ממליץ להתייעץ עם אברהם אבידר.

יגר

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,יגר

1915
** יוצא סודי
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**
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אל: וש , בטחון , נר: חוום 1623, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 260885, ח: 0800

סודי/מיידי

ממישראל וושינגטון.
לשבת מתאם הפעולות בשטחים/משהב"ט.
רונן

דע:גורן

הריסת בתים.

פלאטן אמר לפי הנחיות שהוא התבקש להבהיר התנגדותה של ארה"ב למדיניות הריסת הבתים בשטחים. מדיניות זו היא לדעת ארה"ב COUNTERPRODUCTIVE מעוררת מתיחויות בשטחים ומגבירה התנגדות האובלוסיה.
פלאטן הוסיף שהם מקווים מאד שלא יצטרכו להודיע על עמדתם זו באופן ציבורי, אך אם ידרשו כך הם גם יגנו את הפשעים שהביאו להריסת הבתים האחרונה.

פרשתי בפניו פעם נוספת את הטירור והצורך בפעולות מנע ואמרתי לו כי עדיף הריסת בית מאשר קורבנות שוא נוספים.

בר-און.

סג: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,רם,אמן,ממד,ורד.
שטחים,מצפא,סייבל

50

טופס מברק גלו

[illegible] הישיר - ניו-יורק

דף 1 מתוך 2

אל: הסברה. מע"ח. לש' סגנכ"ל. יועץ רוה"מ להעשרה. מצפ"א.
לש' יגר. לע"כ.

מ: רושינבסון

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיתה: 860330

מס. מברק: 0536

לשימוש של הקשר

נושא:

תחנות:

112-011

News Summary August 26, 1985

Columns

DN-Kilian-"Ayatollah You So..." A Colorado publishing company is bring out a book on some aphorisms of Khomeini. Following is a sarcastic look at what his next set of sayings could be. They include: "Sometimes I feel melancholy; then I hang someone and Allah restores my cheer," and "Every day, thousands of Iranian youths die in the war against Iraq. It will keep them out of trouble."

Press Reports

New Shekel

DN-Meisels-Israel is lopping three zeros off its hyperinflated currency to create a "new shekel" worth 1000 times as much as the old. The move will not help the economy but it may give Israelis a psychological lift by making the public feel their money is worth something.

Fighting in Beirut

NYT-AP-Moslem forces shelled Christian areas in a new violation of a Syrian-brokered truce. (see DN-AP)

Iran-Iraq

NYT-AP-Iraqi warplanes raided Kharg Island for the second time in 10 days, marine salvage execs say. Ships near the terminal radioed that substantial damage occured. Many shipping sources say Khargs loading capacity has been reduced by 15-40%.

Saudi Oil Production

NYT-Reuters-Saudi crude oil production fell again in the first 3 weeks of August, despite the kingdoms wish to increase output.

Fighting in Sudan

NYT-May-The conflict between Gov't forces and guerrillas in Sudan has widened and worsened despite the new approch by the new regime. Rebel forces have been moving steadily north. The guerrillas are well supplied by Ethiopia and Libya.

[illegible]: _____ הוגלה: _____ מישיר מנהל המחלקה: _____ מחיצה: _____

ב 1 בקשו פרט תפוצות לצרים שלחים לישראל שלחים

אל:

רצ:

נאת:

רפ: 9 מתוך 9

סיווג בסתוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך תיחי: 536/118

מס. מברק:

רשימה מס. הקשר

Book Reviews

NYT-8/25-Fouad Ajami reviews "The Mantle of the Prophet: Religion and Politics in Iran" by Roy Mottahedeh. Mottahedeh is a professor of Mideast history at Princeton. He writes of Iran with tenderness and affection. He does not say what the future holds for Iran but he leaves the reader with a vacuum, hoping for the possibility of an Iran beyond one of rage and bitterness.

NYT-8/25-Gordon A. Craig reviews "Hitler--Memoirs of a Confident" edited by Henry Ashby Turner. The book is a record of conversations between Hitler and Otto Wagener in the years from 1929-33.

Exhibition of Islamic Art Provokes Controversy

NYT-Lewis-(geneva) A major exhibition of Islamic art is causing controversy. Islamic fundamentalists are criticizing the organizers of the exhibition who say too many of the works are blasphemous or too sensual to be displayed.

ITONUT

יעדיר: [illegible] השולח: [illegible] אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ תחיפה: _____

August 26, 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The news of the murder of Mr. Atrakchi, your Attache in Cairo, and the wounding of Mrs. Atrakchi and another embassy employee has saddened us all. The American people share my outrage and sorrow at this deplorable and senseless act of violence. This latest attack on innocent victims can only reinforce our common determination to stamp out the scourge of international terrorism.

Please accept my condolences and convey my sympathy and best wishes to those injured and to the bereaved family.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

474 453 124

קבוץ שבר

דף...1...מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי.....

דחיפות.....רגיל.....

תאריך וז"ח. 1100 85August26

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - AUGUST 26, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Cabinet Debates Shootings

THE SUN-(AP)-Israel's Cabinet held an angry debate yesterday over calls for stiffer punishments, including the death penalty for terrorists, after two Israeli civilians were shot in the West Bank, Israel radio said. One man died of his wounds, becoming at least the 12th Israeli killed this year in what Israel's leaders say is a new style of terrorism by Palestinians in the territories captured in the 1967 Mideast war. Deputy Premier David Levy told the Cabinet, "This is a war that is taking on a new dimension, a war that requires stronger steps," the radio said.

Israel To Lop 3 Zeros Off Its Shekels

WASH. POST-Claiborne-The Israeli govt. decided to knock three zeros off its currency, the shekel, in the face of soaring inflation that has constantly necessitated the printing of money with higher denominations. The currency changeover, to take place Sept. 4, is the second in five years. It is described by govt. officials as purely a technical step involving no devaluation and not taken in conjunction with other economic changes.

Syria Mounting Effort To End Lebanon Strife

WASH. TIMES-Beeston-Syria appears to be making its first serious attempt at ending the Lebanese civil war this decade by imposing a peace on Moslem and Christian forces through military "observers" in Beirut. After the most violent week of sectarian fighting witnessed in the capital in two years, Syria's Moslem militia allies in Lebanon are demanding that Syrian military "observers" be stationed deep inside both Christian East and Moslem West Beirut.

Beirut Truce Violated

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Moslems shelled Christian areas in a new violation of a truce brokered Thursday by Syria to stop random bombardment of residential areas. Sniper fire kept all gates closed along the Green Line that splits Beirut into Christian and Moslem sectors.

עתונות

ב' 1 אבטו פרק צבאות אבנים שטרים לשלח שטרים

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3 מתוך 1 דף

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ להקשורת, מצפ"א, לש' יגר, לע"מ.

מיון בסתוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיתי: 25/8/85

מס. מברק: 0520

לישיבת של הנשיא

109 : 611

מ: וושינגטון

נמען:

תחנות

News Summary August 24-25, 1985

Press Reports

Violence in West Bank/Schools Try to Teach Coexistence

DN-UPI-Gunmen killed one Israeli and wounded another in seperate incidents in the West Bank. Authorities imposed curfews immediately. 17 Israelis have been killed in the last 15 months. 8/25

DN-Meisels-Hebron is like a microcosm of the conflicting claims of Arabs and Jews. Both sides say the city is historically theirs. Both sides are correct. Hebron was an all-Arab city when the Isarelis took it in 1967. The city was all Arab because the Arabs had driven all the Jews out in 1929. Until 1929, Jews had always lived in Hebron. They were also always a minority. There are now 100 Israelis in Hebron, 30 are about to join them. 50,000 Arabs live in the area. (full page story; photo of Sharon with Knesset squatters) 8/25

** NYT-London (Jerusalem) Israeli schools are trying to change the atmosphere of suspicion and intolerance between Israel's Jewish majority and its Arab minority. One-sixth of Israel's population is Arab and another 1.2 million Arabs live in the occupied territories. Jewish-Arab coexistence is now offered as a credit course in Israeli schools. New textbooks and a TV program are in the works. Interns for Peace have another approch-action. Joint Arab-Jewish activities are organized. Most Israeli Jewish students see Arabs as "dirty" and as "terrorists." Arabs believe that the "object of Zionism is to expel Arabs from Israel." Not all schools welcome the subject of coexistence. Israel's cheif rabbis said that meetings between Jewish and Arab youths could lead to intermarriage. In the religious schools, where 21% of Jewish students attend, academic activities are ok'd between the two groups but not social activities. 8/25

Violence Elsewhere in Mideast

NYT-Miller-The upturn in violence in the Mideast last week means that movement forward usually means movement backwards as well. Fighting in Lebanon between various groups was made more alarming by the lack of movement toward a political solution. Gemayel's unwillingness or inability to share power with other religious or political groups promted Berri to assert that "the military option is the only one left open." In Egypt, the murder of an Israeli attache came at a delicate time. Egypt's Revolution, the group that took responsibility for the killing urged Mubarak to cancel the Camp David accords. But for the moment, Egypt's...

דירוג: הדולת: אישור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

ב 1 בבקשה פרט פעולות בגין שלחים לשלוח שלחים

tourism Minister went ahead with a visit on Wednesday to Israel. Israel expressed satisfaction with Egypt's intensive efforts to find the killers. But the murder could turn out to have longterm consequences. It has shaken Egypt's confidence in its security apparatus. "To slow on peace with Israel," could be the long-term message. There was little progress to show for the latest US peace efforts. Frustration and despair over this lack of progress deepened in Amman. Jordanian diplomats warned that extremism and radicalization could grow if peace efforts fail. The news from Beirut and Cairo appeared to underscore the Jordanian augument. (see NYT-Miller 8/25)

NYT-8/24-Kifner-(Beirut) A Syrian-sponsored cease-fire went into effect bring a pause-however temporary-in one of the worst rounds of factional fighting in years. (see DN-combined)

Israel Honors Spies

NYT-Freidman 8/25-360 names of Israeli spies, most of who died in anonymity, are now honored on a memorial in Tel-Aviv. There are some surprises on the wall. One is Yacov-Bar Siman-Tov, who was gunned down in Paris in 1982. He had been stationed in the Israeli Embassy in Paris and had never been confirmed as an agent. The memorial is being hailed as the most tastefully appointed designs in Israel. (cabled)

Qaddafi Plans to Attend General Assembly

NYT-8/25-special-Qaddafi plans to visit the UN this fall. It will be his first visit to the US.

NYT-Reuters-Tunisia recalled its Ambassador to Libya and accused the Tripoli Gov't of threatening to use force in a growing dispute between the two countries.

Issac Bashevis Singer Recieves Death Threats

DN-AP-Issac Singer was placed under police protection after getting threatening letters, police said. Singer arrived Thursday in Sweden. The letters were anti-Semitic. 8/25

Exporter of Syrian-Bound Arms Could Get 21-Years

NYP-Esposito-Syrian-born Georgi Zaczac, was arrested and charged yesterday with attempting to sell three-infra-red spy scopes to Syria. He could be sentenced to 21 years in prison.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 3 מתוך 3

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיתוך: 5/20

מס. מברק: 109

לשימוש של הקשר

אל:

מאת:

New Israeli Medal

NYT-Reiter 8/25-Yaakov Agam has designed a new medal commissioned by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation. The center of the medal features a holographic disk. A viwer looking inside the disk see's a three-dimensional Jewish star. For the Israeli Gov't agency, this new issue is a departure. Aside from the pioneering use of holography, it is perhaps the first numismatic issue produced purely for art's sake.

Israeli Stamps

NYT-Judaica philately is a popular subject. A new set of four stamps on the Tabernacle has been issued in Israel in July.

Letters

NYT Magazine 8/25-Teddy Kollek writes that he enjoyed Freidman's recent article. But he says that his phone number was misquoted and that another Jerusalemite's phone has been ringing non-stop. "I guess I lost one vote for the next election...," Teddy states.

NYT Magzine-Four letters on the article about how Mengele could turn into such an evil being.

ITONUT

יריר: 25.8.85 השולח: יעקב אי מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

123 457 473

נושא סבר:
דף...1...מתוך...3...דפים
סווג בטחוני...גלוי....
דחיפות.....רגיל....
תאריך וז"ח.....
שיגור מס' מברק.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, מתנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קפ"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

SATURDAY AUGUST 24, 1985

EDITORIALS

PERES AND THE PROVOCATEURS

BOSTON GLOBE The firmness and resourcefulness of the Labor party leaders were used in defense of crucial principles. The most immidiate of those demands that, in a democratic state founded on the rule of law, only the government will make policy decisions on matters as fudamental as Jewish settlements in an Arab city.

THE PRESS REPORTS

WARRING FACTIONS OBSERVE UNEASY TRUCE IN BEIRUT

THE SUN (WR) An uneasy truce took hold in Beirut on Friday after days of heavy shelling, amid reports that Syrian peacekeeping troops may return to the city after three-year absence.

SYRIAN AID SOUGHT AS STRIFE RISES IN BEIRUT

BOSTON GLOBE (AP) Christians and Moslems blasted all sectors of the city with shells and rockets Friday, in violation of the cease-fire. The government asked Syria to help stop the carnage, which has taken more than 300 lives in 12 days.

LABOR LEGISLATOR ALLEGES LAND SCANDAL IN WEST BANK

BOSTON GLOBE (UPI) A member of parliament said Friday that a state comptroller's report shows much of the land bought by Israelis in the occupied West Bank was obtained by "forgery, deceit, pressures and threats".

COLUMNS

WAITING IN AMMAN

THE SUN J. PRICE In the last several weeks, the question whether the meeting, (of a delegation from the West Bank), first proposed by President Mubarack of Egypt, and later endorsed by King Hussein and the PLO - should take place, precisely under what conditions and to what end, acquired a significance far greater than a simple dialogue would seem to deserve.

ב ו נקבו פיל תשובה לבנין שטרים לתגן שטרים

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

173 452 473

מספר מברק

דף..3..מתוך..3..דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי?....

דחיפות.....רגיל....

תאריך וז"ח.....

מספר מברק.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

SUNDAY AUGUST 25, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

FAMILIES FIND WAYS TO COPE IN BEIRUT

WASH POST N. BOUSTANY A fatalistic attitude that is traditional in the Middle East, financial limitations and a high threshold for stress have kept many Lebanese civilians holding on to what seems like an intolerable way of life to the outside world. Those who stay have no choice but to adjust. But many complain that despite their acclimatization to the life of chaos and despair, they have reached their limit.

KAHANE GAINS A FOLLOWING IN ISRAEL

WASH POST W. CLAIRBORNE Motovated by growing fear of a new brand of spontaneous terrorism against Jews in Israel and the occupied territories by Palestinian Nationalists, and by self-doubts from the costly war in Lebanon, increasing numbers of Israelis who previously identified themselves with the rightist Likud policies of former Prime Minister Begin and former Defense Minister Sharon , are now openly allying themselves with the extreme anti-Arab views of Kahane, according to leading public opinion analysts.

GUNMAN KILLS ISRAELI IN WEST BANK; 2ND HURT

WASH POST (RT) Palestinian gunmen were reported to have killed one Israeli and wounded another in separate attacks in Arab marketplaces in the occupied West Bank.

SPLIT BELIEVED LIKELY FOR ISRAEL'S 'UNITY GOVERNMENT'

THE SUN J. PRICE Since it took power under the Labor party's leader Peres, the uncomfortable partnership with the right wing Likud bloc has accomplished as much as expected on the two subjects where a concensus existed - coming into grips with the state's devastated economy, and withdrawing the Israeli army from Lebanon.
But now that these two issues have been dealt with and the government problems in which the ideological divide is deep and uncompromising, the leaders of the two sides are increasingly at each other's throats.

WILD WEST BANK ARMED AND VERY DANGEROUS

CHIC TRIB J. BRODER Afew years ago, only Jewish settlers, security personel and macho Israeli civilians thought it was necessary to go armed into the West Bank. All that has changed as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict appears to be entering a phase that is more violent, more uncertain, more despairing than at any time since before the state of Israel was established in 1948.

מדינת ישראל

תאריך: 23/5/[illegible]

אל: רוה"מ

מאת: לשכת ראש־הממשלה.

פינחס גל רוצה את א"ב סופר (הידוע
המשפט התקשר במתנ"ד – הוא בשפט
שרון – אריאל) רוצה לדון.
הוא מבקש במיוחד שבין הדברים
בירור בלתי מבוטל אשר לו הבריטה
לבקיר פתרונות פשוטים וצדדיים לכל
בעיות הדגלה. הוא יבא עם שבע רעיונות
על הדרך לטבל בעריק שרון (שהוא
נתן את מדיניו...).
סה"כ – אם רוצה לדבק בפסל ולפיכך
הוא צה מיצר מאוד.

נתן

טלפון: מר נ. נוביק
גאולת: ח. בר-אלון

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

- סודי ביותר -

כו' באב תשמ"ה
13 באוגוסט 1985

אל : שה"ח
מנכ"ל
ממנכ"ל
יועץ המשפטי
מנהל מצפ"א

מאת: השגריר, וושינגטון

הנדון : היועץ המשפטי של מחמ"ד אברהם סופר

נפגשתי אתו ביחידות לא"צ בביתי ב-8 באוגוסט, הפגישה ארכה למעלה משעתיים.

1) האיש יליד הודו, היה פרופ' למשפטים באוניברסיטת קולומביה בנ"י. למד גם בישיבה יוניברסיטי, דובר קצת עברית ומבקר בארץ כידוע לעיתים קרובות. להוריו דירה בירושלים. ילדיו קיבלו חינוך יהודי עד עכשיו וגם עם העברתו לוושינגטון דאג לרשום אותם בביה"ס היהודי כאן.

2) הרקע היהודי ולימודי היהדות בהם עסק וכן מאמרים שפירסם על נושאים יהודים אינם בהכרח ערובה לכך שדעותיו עולות בד בבד עם עמדותינו.

3) בהמלך המשבר של חטיפת מטוס TWA הייתי עמו בקשר תכוף והסתבר שהגיירות שהוא הכין בנושא אי-חוקיות החזקת עצורי אנסאר לא היתה מוטלת אצלו בספק. התרשמתי שמאחר ועמדת מחמ"ד היתה בעבר שמעצרים אלה הינם בלתי חוקים, לא טרח יתר על המידה לבדוק את האמור בסעיף 49, על זכותה של מדינה שמחזיקה בשטחים לא לה, להעביר לשטחה בנסיבות מסוימות אזרחים זרים לצורך מעצר עד תום פעולות האיבה. דנו אז באפשרות למצוא פשרה אך כשהביא לידיעתי את אשר הכין הסתבר לי שעמדתו גרועה יותר מעמדת קודמו בנידון.

4) בישיבה עם המזכיר ב-7 באוגוסט כשבפני הסגל הבכיר של מחמ"ד הועלתה שאלה בענין הגירושים והמעצרים האדמינסטרטיבים, כשמישהוא העיר על הסתירה שבין דברי פיקרינג שאמר (שישראל זכאית להחליט מה טוב לבטחונה) ודובר מחמ"ד שהודיע שלדעת ארה"ב המעצרים המינהליים והגרושים הם בלתי חוקיים, אמר היועץ המשפטי שאי החוקיות של מעשי ישראל מוחלטת ועל מחמ"ד לנקוט עמדה חד משמעית נגד.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

5) במהלך שיחתנו הדגיש סופר שהוא "פטריוט אמריקאי". לדעתו טועה ישראל בכך שהיא מונעת את חפש הביטוי מהפלסטינאים. הדבר סותר את התקון הראשון לקונסטיטוציה של ארה"ב, יוצר תדמית גרועה לישראל כאן.

6) בתפקידו הנוכחי רואה סופר דבר זמני למספר שנים בלבד. הערכתי שהוא מקוה לקבל מינוי בבוא היום כשופט בית המשפט העליון ולהחזיר ליהדות ארה"ב את הכסא היהודי שבוטל מאז התפטרותו של אייב פורטס.

7) באשר למצב בשטחים לדעתו על ישראל ליישם את האוטונומיה באופן חד-צדדי כפי שדיין הציע, כי יש מספר מנהיגים ערבים (כמו פרג') שאתם ניתן להגיע להבנה ועל ישראל להעביר את הסמכויות לפי האמור בהסכם ק"ד. כשהבהרתי לו שהדבר מסוכן ועשוי להביא להגברת הטרור התייחס סופר לסכנה לאופי היהודי של המדינה.

בסיכום:

1) מדברים ששמעתי מאנשי מחמ"ד בכירים ביותר וממה שאמר לי אישית מזכיר המדינה, מסתבר שהיועץ המשפטי הנוכחי מקובל מאוד על מזכיר המדינה שנתף לדיונים שמתקיימים עם המזכיר (איש המחלקה המשפטית הביע שביעות רצון מכך שלראשונה משתפים בממשל הנוכחי את המערכת של הייעוץ המשפטי בדיונים המרכזיים ביותר).

2) מומחיותו של סופר היא בנושא סמכויות המשטר הפדרלי בניהול מדיניות חוץ. אין לו כל ידע במשפט הבינ"ל וממעט הניירות שראיתי והדעות ששמעתי מפיו ברור לי בתכלית שהוא מסוג היועצים המשפטיים שלפני שהוא בודק נושא הוא שואל את הממונים עליו: מה אתה רוצה שאכתוב בתור חוות דעת משפטית?

3) אברהם סופר אמר לי שהוא רוצה מאוד לעסוק בעניני המז"ת.
דובר מעט עברית קיבל חינוך יהודי מסוים דואג לכך שילדיו ימשיכו במסורת יחד עם זאת אמבציוזי מאוד. כדי להתקדם הוא יזדהה באופן מוחלט עם כל אשר יוחלט במחמ"ד. ולעניות דעתי נכונו לנו בעיות עמו בעיקר אם חס וחלילה נגיע לשלב בו תרצה ארה"ב למצוא פשרות על מנת לעקוף את התחייבויותיה כלפינו בנושא אש"ף ותהליך השלום.

בברכה,

מאיר רוזן

50

אוגוסט 1985

News Summary August 23, 1985

Editorials

DN "Blood in the Sands" An Israeli attache was murdered in Cairo Tuesday by the same brand of religious and political fanatics who murdered Sadat. Tuesday's shooting was directed against Egypt and its policies. In defending the traeaty with Israel, and in hunting down the killers, Mubarak defends his own regime. There are now attempts to improve relations between Israel and Egypt. Egypt has been readmitted into the Arab camp. Israel has withdrawn from Lebanon and a hotel is not a serious obstacle to good relations. Now is a good time for Egypt to send back its ambassador back to Israel. It would be a good gesture after the Cairo murder.

WSJ "Killers on the Loose" Tuesday was a field day for violent activity across the world. Lebanon saw some of the bloodiest terrorism we have seen, and Israeli envoy was killed in Egypt by yet another group with an exotic name and in India a Sihk leader was gunned down. Terrorists are superbly schooled in disruption but they are strikingly inept at the tasks of government. Nations do have choices. It is not enough to make deals with disaffected moderates at the exclusion of radicals. Terrorism must be dealt with as criminal acts are.

Press Reports

Lebanon Makes Plea to Syria

NYT-AP-As 21 more poeple were slain in fighting, the Lebanese Cabinet appeale to Syria to help stop the killing. The plea came as another Syria-sponsored cease-fire went unheeded. Syria is regarded as the real source of power in Lebanon but some Arab commentators believe that their influence on the combatants may not be as great as widely believed. Karami said, "We demand the deployment of Syrian observers in all of Beirut..." Gov't officials said 3,000 Syrian intelligence agents had been deployed in Beirut to help restore government authority.

Bomb Scare at La Guardia Airport

NYT-A bomb scare shut down the central terminal at La Guardia airport last night for 50 minutes. A man stating "We are Lebanese," called the Port Authority police. No bomb was found.

ה' אלכסו סיכ צלמי נבחים שלחים נשלח שלחים

מחלקת הקשר - ירושלים

שומר מברק אל:

דף 2 מתוך 2

קיבל בטלפון:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיתי: 23/8/85

מס. מברק: 433/100

לשימוש של הקשר

מאת:

אל:

Tunisia on Military Alert

NYT-Reuters-Tunisia put its military on alert in response to what diplomats said was a Libyan threat to use military force in a wideing dispute between the two countries. Qaddafi said threatened to use military force if Tunisia did not stop its anti-Libyan press campaign.

ITONUT

הועבר: 23.8.85 השעה: לבקר אישור מנהל המחלקה: תרגמה:

backgrounder

DATE: 08X23/85

USIA Chronology:

THE UNITED STATES AND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION (2,950)

Since the birth of the atomic age 40 years ago, the United States has led the world in efforts to prevent the spread of weapons capable of nuclear destruction.

America has also sought to ensure that the industrial, agricultural, scientific and medical benefits of nuclear energy are made widely available. At the same time, it has supported strict controls over the peaceful atom to avoid its misuse.

The United States played a major role in setting up the current "nuclear nonproliferation regime," the primary purpose of which is to strengthen the security of all states by forestalling the diversion of nuclear energy and technology from civilian to military use. This regime consists of a loose collection of treaties, bilateral and multilateral agreements, voluntary guidelines and understandings, and international institutions.

The cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime is the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). America was one of the principal drafters of this treaty, which has more signatories than any other arms control agreement in history. It has now been ratified by 129 countries.

The third review conference of NPT states will open in Geneva August 27. It will assess the performance of a Treaty which has three fundamental objectives: to avoid the further spread of nuclear weapons; to foster peaceful nuclear cooperation under international safeguards; and to encourage both an end to the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament.

Following is a chronology of major U.S. initiatives and policy statements concerning nuclear nonproliferation:

NOVEMBER 15, 1945: ELIMINATION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, propose the establishment of a United Nations (U.N.) Atomic Energy Commission to "eliminate the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes."

JUNE 14, 1946: BARUCH PLAN

Bernard Baruch, U.S. delegate to the newly established U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, presents a comprehensive plan to:

-- Prevent the spread of nuclear weapons by placing all atomic energy and facilities under international ownership and control; and then

-- Dispose of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

1946: U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

The U.S. Congress, believing denial of nuclear technology to be the best way of avoiding nuclear proliferation, passes the Atomic Energy Act, which prohibits the export of almost all nuclear equipment, materials and technology.

DECEMBER 8, 1953: 'ATOMS FOR PEACE'

President Dwight Eisenhower presents his "Atoms for Peace" plan to the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA). The United States:

-- Offers to share peaceful nuclear technology with other nations on the condition that they pledge to use U.S. equipment and material exclusively for peaceful purposes, and accept inspections to verify compliance;

USIS
United States Information Service
Tel Aviv, 71 Hayarkon Street, 63903 Tel. 654338 ext. 204
Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376

-- Calls for the creation of an international atomic energy agency to provide technical assistance, and to conduct inspections.

AUGUST 30, 1954: U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

President Eisenhower signs a new Atomic Energy Act, which:

-- Encourages the development of commercial nuclear power; and

-- Authorizes cooperation with other countries for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

JANUARY 14, 1957: LODGE MEMORANDUM

Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, presents a memorandum to the First Committee of the UNGA, calling for:

-- The restriction of future nuclear production to peaceful purposes under adequate inspection;

-- Action at a later date to reduce existing nuclear stockpiles, and convert them to peaceful purposes.

-- The limitation and eventual elimination of nuclear tests once effective control has been established over future production of nuclear materials.

AUGUST 28, 1957: IAEA PARTICIPATION ACT

The U.S. Congress passes the International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act to provide for the appointment of U.S. representatives to the newly established, U.N.-sponsored International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The United States was instrumental in setting up the IAEA, which has the dual role of promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and implementing a system of audits, inventories, and inspections of civilian nuclear facilities to verify they are being used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

AUGUST 29, 1957: NUCLEAR TESTING

The United States and the West present a working paper, "Proposals for Partial Measures of Disarmament," to the U.N. Subcommittee on Disarmament. Ratification of the plan would stop all testing of nuclear bombs, and production of nuclear bomb materials, and start a reduction in nuclear bomb stockpiles.

AUGUST 16, 1960: NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL USES

At the U.N. Disarmament Commission, Ambassador Lodge announces U.S. willingness, on a reciprocal basis with the Soviet Union, to:

-- Transfer 30,000 kilograms of weapons-grade uranium to peaceful uses;

-- Close down, under international inspection, major plants producing the enriched uranium and plutonium needed for nuclear explosions.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1961: NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

In an address to the United Nations, President John Kennedy calls for:

-- An end to the production of nuclear weapons;

-- The gradual destruction of existing nuclear weapons;

-- The transfer of nuclear material to peaceful uses;

-- A prohibition on the transfer of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear states.

AUGUST 5, 1963: LIMITED TEST BAN TREATY

The United States signs a treaty:

-- Outlawing nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater;

-- Banning underground nuclear tests which would result in spreading radioactive debris beyond the territorial limits of the state in which the explosion is conducted.

Following U.S. ratification, the treaty enters into force October 10, 1963.

AUGUST 17, 1965: DRAFT NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

The United States presents a draft nuclear nonproliferation treaty at the U.N. Disarmament Committee. The treaty would:

-- Prohibit the transfer of nuclear weapons to the national control of non-nuclear weapons states;

-- Apply International Atomic Agency safeguards to the peaceful nuclear activities of non-nuclear states.

DECEMBER 2, 1967: U.S. OFFERS TO ACCEPT IAEA SAFEGUARDS

President Lyndon Johnson offers to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to apply its safeguards under a nuclear nonproliferation treaty to all U.S. nuclear facilities except those with "direct national security significance."

APRIL 1, 1968: LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE
The United States signs Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which was concluded 1967 at Tlatelolco in Mexico City.
America pledges:
-- Not to use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against Latin American contracting parties to the Treaty;
-- Not to store, install, or deploy nuclear weapons in the territories of such states.
The Protocol is ratified May 8, 1971.

JULY 1, 1968: U.S. SIGNS NPT TREATY
The United States and 61 other countries sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Its major provisions are:
-- The nuclear weapon states party to the treaty undertake not to transfer nuclear explosives to any other state, and not to assist in any way non-nuclear weapon states to manufacture or acquire such devices;
-- The non-nuclear weapon states undertake not to seek to acquire or manufacture nuclear explosives;
-- The non-nuclear weapon states undertake to accept international safeguards on their peaceful nuclear activities, including on-site inspection by the International Atomic energy Agency;
-- All parties undertake to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of nuclear equipment, materials, and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes.
-- All parties undertake to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures leading to the end of the nuclear arms race at an early date, to nuclear disarmament, and to complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

MARCH 5, 1970: NPT TAKES EFFECT
Following U.S. ratifcation in November 1969, the NPT Treaty enters into force.

FEBRUARY 11, 1971: U.S. SIGNS SEABED TREATY
The United States signs the Seabed Treaty, which prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed beyond a 12-mile zone. The treaty enters into force May 18, 1972.

MAY 26, 1972: U.S. SIGNS SALT I AGREEMENT
The United States signs:
-- The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM), limiting U.S. and Soviet deployment of defenses against nuclear ballistic missiles;
-- An Interim Agreement concerning the limitation of U.S.-Soviet offensive strategic nuclear arms.

JULY 3, 1974: THRESHOLD TEST BAN TREATY
The United States signs a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests with a yield of more than 150 kilotons.

MAY 28, 1976: TREATY ON PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS
The United States signs a treaty with the Soviet Union setting a ceiling of 150 kilotons on the yield of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

APRIL 1975: NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GUIDELINES
At the initiative of the United States, the first of a series of meetings of major nuclear suppliers convenes in London to draw up more stringent guidelines to govern nuclear exports.

OCTOBER 28, 1976: U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY
President Ford, in a statement on nuclear policy, announces that the United States has adopted the new nuclear suppliers guidelines, which have improved safeguards and controls to prevent diversion of nuclear materials, guard against the misuse of nuclear technology, and protect against theft and sabotage.
Ford also announces several steps aimed at "strengthening the commitment of the nations of the world to the goal of nonproliferation, and building an effective system of international controls to prevent proliferation."

APRIL 7, 1977:
President Carter, in an effort to reduce the risks of a further spread of nuclear weapons without depriving any nation of the means to satisfy its energy needs, ends U.S. government support for the commercial reprocessing of spent fuel, and use of plutonium in nuclear power.

MAY 26, 1977: TREATY OF TLATELOLCO
President Carter signs Additional Protocol I of the 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. The United States pledges not to store or deploy nuclear weapons in those

territories within the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone for which it is internationally responsible. President Reagan ratifies the protocol November 19, 1981.

MARCH 10, 1978: U.S. NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION ACT

President Carter signs the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, which sets strict new conditions on U.S. nuclear exports and cooperation.

This Act amends the U.S. Atomic Energy Act, which now limits U.S. exports of fissionable materials, reactors, and major reactor components to those non-nuclear weapon states which have accepted IAEA safeguards over all their peaceful nuclear activities.

JUNE 18, 1979: SALT II

The United States signs the second treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms with the Soviet Union.

Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, the treaty is not ratified.

Both President Carter and President Reagan announced that the United States would not undercut the treaty as long as the Soviet Union exercises equal restraint.

DECEMBER 9, 1980: VOLUNTARY SAFEGUARDS

The voluntary safeguards agreement signed by the United States with the International Atomic Energy Agency November 18, 1977, enters into force. Under this agreement, the United States accepts IAEA safeguards on all private and government-owned nuclear facilities, except those with direct national security significance.

JULY 16, 1981: NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION AND COOPERATION

President Reagan reaffirms that prevention of nuclear proliferation is a fundamental national security and foreign policy objective of the United States.

Reagan announces the basic guidelines of U.S. policy on nuclear nonproliferation, and nuclear cooperation:

-- To reduce the motivation for acquiring nuclear explosives by working to improve regional and global stability;

-- To continue to urge all countries to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

-- To view a material violation of those treaties or an international safeguards agreement as having profound consequences for international order, and U.S. bilateral relations;

-- To view with grave concern any nuclear explosion by a non-nuclear-weapon state;

-- To reinforce the U.S. commitment to maintain and strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency's international safeguards regime;

-- To seek agreements with other countries on anti-proliferation measures;

-- To continue to inhibit the transfer of sensitive nuclear material, equipment, and technology, particularly where the danger of proliferation demands;

-- To persuade all major suppliers of nuclear material to follow the United States in requiring acceptance of comprehensive safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear weapon states as a condition of new commitments to supply significant amounts of nuclear material.

-- To advance the U.S. goal of nonproliferation by reestablishing the United States as a predictable and reliable partner for peaceful nuclear cooperation under effective safeguards.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1981: PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

The United States ratifies the March 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which:

-- Provides certain levels of protection during international shipments;

-- Establishes a general framework for cooperation among states in the recovery and return of stolen nuclear material;

-- Defines certain serious offenses involving nuclear material, and punitive actions for such offenses.

NOVEMBER 30, 1981-NOVEMBER 23, 1983: INF TALKS

The United States tables several proposals and a draft treaty before the Soviet Union unilaterally suspends the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (INF) talks in Geneva. President Reagan offered an agreement

that would eliminate longer-range INF missiles on both sides.

JUNE 29, 1982-DECEMBER 8, 1983: S.T.A.R.T. NEGOTIATIONS

The United States tables several major proposals and a draft treaty before the Soviet Union suspends the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

OCTOBER 18, 1982: PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

The U.S. Congress passes an act to implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

MARCH 23, 1983: STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

President Reagan announces a research program in advanced technologies to determine whether effective defenses are possible against nuclear ballistic missiles. The ultimate aim of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is to rid the world of nuclear arms, offensive and defensive.

MARCH 31, 1983: NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

President Reagan urges U.S. allies to join the United States in requiring comprehensive safeguards before concluding new agreements to supply significant amounts of nuclear material to non-nuclear weapons states.

OCTOBER 27, 1983: UNILATERAL REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARSENAL

The United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies agree in Montebello, Canada, to withdraw 1,400 U.S. nuclear warheads from Europe over a period of several years. These warheads are in addition to the 1,000 withdrawn in 1980.

Since the late 1960's, the total megatonnage of U.S. nuclear weapons has been reduced by nearly 80 percent, and the number of U.S. warheads by one fourth.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1984: REAGAN U.N. SPEECH

In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, President Reagan:

-- Reaffirms the U.S. commitment to strengthening international institutions and practices aimed at halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

-- Proposes an exchange of U.S. and Soviet experts at nuclear test sites to measure directly the yield of nuclear tests, in order to establish the "basis for verification of effective limits on underground nuclear testing."

NOVEMBER 1, 1984: SHULTZ ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

In a speech to the United Nations Association of the United States, Secretary of State George Shultz outlines the U.S. approach to nuclear nonproliferation:

-- The U.S. remains firmly committed to strengthening international safeguards against the spread of nuclear weapons;

-- The U.S. has improved export controls on nuclear material, equipment, and technology.

-- The U.S. supports peaceful nuclear energy for economic development and energy security, and will not ignore the legitimate needs of the Developing World;

-- The U.S. makes "rational distinctions between close friends and allies who pose no great proliferation risk, and those areas of the world where we have real concerns about the spread of nuclear weapons;"

-- The U.S. recognizes a clear need to "restrict sensitive nuclear activities in regions of instability and proliferation concern," such as the Middle East and South Asia;

-- The U.S. strives to reduce the motivation of some states to acquire nuclear explosives by working with them to improve regional and global stability;

-- The U.S. seeks consultation and cooperation with other nations to advance its non-proliferation policy, and to give its closest nuclear trading partners a "firmer and more predictable basis on which to plan their vital energy programs;"

-- The U.S. believes nuclear cooperation with China will advance global nonproliferation objectives;

-- The U.S. and the Soviet Union have "broad common interests" in non-proliferation, and hold bilateral discussions on the subject;

-- The U.S. seeks to expand the non-proliferation dialogue, and has resumed talks with rapidly industrializing countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa.

NOVEMBER 28-30, 1984: NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

The United States and the Soviet Union agree to "regularize" bilateral consultations on nuclear non-proliferation issues by meeting twice a year.

MARCH 12, 1985: GENEVA ARMS CONTROL TALKS OPEN

The United States and the Soviet Union begin new negotiations on space and nuclear arms, aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

The United States seeks:

-- Radical reductions in the number and destructive power of strategic offensive arms;

-- The elimination of, or radical reductions in intermediate-range nuclear forces to the lowest possible equal global limits.

JULY 29, 1985: VERIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

President Reagan issues an unconditional invitation to the Soviet Union to send its experts to the Nevada nuclear test site to measure the yield of a nuclear explosion. He says this would be a first step in beginning to improve confidence in monitoring capabilities, and compliance with testing limitations.

AUGUST 6, 1985: COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

The State Department says:

-- A comprehensive test ban (CTB) treaty continues to be a long-term objective of U.S. arms control policy, in the context of broad, deep, and verifiable arms reductions, expanded confidence-building measures, maintenance of a credible nuclear deterrent, and improved verification capabilities;

-- The first U.S. priority is to achieve equitable and verifiable arms reductions in the current Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space arms.

15

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפו·ן

אל: ממישראל וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 4 דפים
שמור

סיווג בטחוני: מיידי

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום 2315-
לשימוש מח' הקשר
מס. מברק: 650

רוזן - הלפרין.

רצ"ב שתי איגרות של ג'ון וייטהד לממרה"מ ושה"ח שנמסרו על ידי פלאטן . האחת כוללת צערו על הרצח בקהיר. השניה חשובתו לפניית ממרה"מ ושה"ח בנושא הטקסטילים.

לשכת בר-און

שתי גנל גונל גבנו ברורי בטיחה משפל קבר
גבריים רהב
1 1+1+1

השולח: רמ"ס 1, הרבול אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: ע.מנור
(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 23.8.85 15 שע

2/4

650))

August 20, 1985

His Excellency
Yitzhak Shamir
Foreign Minister of the
State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Minister:

I greatly appreciated the opportunity to meet with you in Jerusalem during my recent visit. Our discussion of important issues that concern both our Governments was extremely useful. The determination of your Government to continue to move forward with the necessary economic actions is impressive, indeed. We are particularly pleased to learn now that Israel will act to ratify the Free Trade Area Agreement soon. I firmly believe that this will provide a solid basis for expansion over the longer term of mutually beneficial trade between our two nations.

I would like to respond to the message you gave me concerning the issue of Israeli textile exports to the United States, and to your letter on this subject to Secretary Shultz, who is out of town. I want to assure you that we fully appreciate and understand Israel's concerns. As in Israel, trade in textiles is an extremely sensitive issue in the United States. Our industry faces intense competition from imports, which have increased by almost 200 percent since 1982. Imports have contributed to plant closings and increased unemployment in a number of areas of the country. As a result, many in Congress are seeking to legislate more stringent import restrictions than are now permitted under the regime of the Multifiber Arrangement. The Administration has stood firm in opposition to unilateral restrictions, but in so doing, we believe we are obliged to continue to exercise our rights under existing international agreements. For this reason, we required in our negotiation of the Free Trade Area Agreement that these rights be preserved.

3/4

(50) The sharp rise in Israeli exports to the United States in certain categories, even before the entry into force of the Free Trade Area Agreement, has greatly concerned United States textile producers. As you point out, however, Israel's total exports to the United States are not large relative to our overall market. I am confident that with a determined effort on the part of both of our Governments, a practical and mutually acceptable agreement can be achieved which will meet the basic needs of both sides by permitting the orderly expansion of Israeli exports to the United States while avoiding injury to United States producers. As soon as we hear from your representatives here we are ready to sit down with them to see whether an agreement can be reached. We suggest these discussions be held in Washington in the near future.

Sincerely,

/s/

John C. Whitehead
Acting Secretary of State

4/4

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August 22, 1985

His Excellency
Yitzhak Shamir
Foreign Minister of the
State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Minister:

I was shocked and saddened to learn of the assassination of the Israeli Embassy Administrative Attache, Albert Atrakchi, in Cairo and the wounding of his wife and an Israeli secretary. We deplore in the strongest possible terms this vicious and cowardly act, and share your anger and grief. Those responsible for such crimes must know that they can neither shake our resolution to confront terrorism nor our mutual commitment to a just and lasting peace in the area.

Please extend my deepest sympathy to the family of Mr. Atrakchi as well as best wishes for the speedy recovery of the injured.

Sincerely,

/s/

John C. Whitehead
Acting Secretary of State

27

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון

448 468

סוג סדר

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....גלוי

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך וזמן 23.5.00 אל' 25

מס' מברק.....

מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ד' 23.5.85

Q Do you have any concern on the growing tension between Libya and Egypt and Tunisia because of the expulsion of more 100,000 workers there?

MR. REDMAN: Very limited remarks in effect. Only to say that I can't offer you any explanation for what may have motivated Qaddafi in taking these actions, that particularly in the case of Tunisia, Tunisia's economic burdens will be increased as a result of these actions that is thus a cause of concern for the Tunisian government. This action by the Qaddafi regime is yet another indication of Libya's unreliability as a responsable player in regional economic and political affairs.

Q Do you have comment on the spate of stories appearing that the Murphy trip turned out to be a flop?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) The question was, if I could paraphrase it, was the Murphy mission a failure? (Laughter.)

Q Close enough.

MR. REDMAN: No, as I've said, I think, a number of times, we certainly don't regard it as a failure. As we've said many times before, we're engaged in a process and a process is, by its very nature, going to be incremental and it's unlikely that there will be dramatic breakthroughs. The process, however, continues and we are considering next steps and I'm not going to speculate on what those steps may be.

Q Will he brief President Reagan, I mean Murphy? Will he go to the West Coast to brief --

MR. REDMAN: Ambassador Murphy is engaging in consultations with key administration officials?

Q Here or on the West Coast?

MR. REDMAN: He's on the West Coast. I'm referring to your question of whether or not he's seen the President. He will be talking with the Secretary.

עתונות

שים מס' שרטוט נושא בלתי בטחוני לפי סיכל הלדיסק לחבר מן ג'ג

4 3+1+1 4 1 1 1 1 3 1 1+1+1 2

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

+ נ"י

משרד 465

120

סוג מברק

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחוני .....

דחיפות... בהקדם.....

תאריך וז"ח 23.2.1965 אוגוסט 85

מספר מברק.....

אל: ליבנת, תמ"ס, דרורי, משרד, דברת, אוצר

דע: כלכלית נ', נויבך, לשכת רוה"מ, רוזנטל/נ"י

אס"ח

נפגשתי היום בירושלים עם ייטר לשיחה פרטית ושקטה. (נכח עוזר אחד שתיה מסיבי). הדגשתי באוזניו כי אשרורנו את ההסכם למדינת חששותינו בנושא הטקסטיל וזאת בין היתר בעקבות המלצתו והערבדה שהבטיח כי ניתן לחפש מוצא מרגטטי לבעיית הטקסטיל. ייטר אמר כי הוא שמח בידתר על כך שאשררנו ההסכם וכי הנחיותיו לקרליל-הן לקיים דיון איתנו בהקדם תוך מטרה לחפש פתרון שאפשר לחיות איתו.

אמרתי לייטר כי נראה בו כתובת לבעיות אם תהיינה במיוחד מאחר ודורל קופר עוזבת והראורגניזציה שהוא החליט עליה ב-U.S.T.R תביא אותנו לעבוד עם אנשים חדשים שלא היו כה קשורים בהסטוריה של אס"ח. הבטיח כי יעמוד לרשותי בשעת הצורך וכי הוא ער לייחודיות של אס"ח ולמשמעויותיו הפוליטיות. הציע שאיפגש גם עם סגנו החדש (שטרס אושר בסנט) וודס, שאחראי ביו היתר לענייני הקונגרס כי בוודאי נוכל לסייע אחד לשני.

לפני כן נפגשתי עם עוזר שר המסחר גולדפילד שהטקסטיל בתחום אחריותו. הבטיח שלא יפתיענו אותנו בעניין הסדינים וכי משרדו מוכן לשתף פעולה עם קרליל לחפש פתרון כללי לבעיית הטקסטיל שיהיה צמוד לאס"ח. לדבריו הפתרון חייב להיות תקרה כמותית שתאפשר לנו גידול נאות אך תיתן להם היכולת להרגיע התעשייה.

משתי השיחות התרשמתי, כמו גם משיחתי עם שר המסחר סמארט, כי כדאי שנשוחח איתם בהקדם במטרת להגיע להסכם על תקרה כמותית. לפי מיטב הבנתי זו גם כוונת תשובתו של וכיטהד (ס"מ מזכיר המדינה) לשה"ח באגרת שבוודאי נמסרה בראשית השבוע בירושלים ואשר העתקה בידינו.

הלפרין

תפוצה: שגריר, כלכלית,
חקלאית.

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שתה רקדה גשל גלגשל בגפיו ברחוי עלמיה גשפל אולה בבית
תלס גשל נשפטים
ח - תלס לבנת

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד בטחון

447

462

סוג מברק

דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים

סווג בטחוני סודי

דחיפות מקיבל

תאריך וז"ח 23:00 אוג 85

מספר מברק

ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א, מנהל מע"ת, דע: סביר, לשי רוח"מ, שי - לשי שחב"ס

המשכתי השבוע בפגישות ההיכרות ובין היתר נפגשתי עם מערכת ה"ניו יורקר" לפגישת תדרוך מקפת (נכחו מל אלפין - עורך בכיר, מורטון קונדרקי - ראש המשרד הוושינגטוני, ג'ון וולקוט - הכתב המדיני ואחרים), עם ביל קריצברג - (ישראלי) סגן עורך חדשות החוץ של ה"וושינגטון טיימס" והגבי פגי רובינסון כתבת מדינית ועורכת בתכנית מקביל-להרר של PBS.

קול הדממה הדקה שליווה את חזרתו של מרפי לוושינגטון, העדרם של מזכיר המדינה ותגשיא ממעיר(השנים עושים בחופשה בחוף המערבי) ומשומת הלב שרכזה כאן ההודעה הדרמטית של מחמ"ד על השמוש הסובייטי באבקה הצהובה - כל אלה הסיטו את תשומת הלב בשבוע החולף מהנעשה באזורנו. גם המשך העסוק הכמעט אובסיבי בסוגיה הדרום אפריקאית וההודעות על פגישותיו הצפויות של שברדנדזה עם רייגן ועם שולץ תרמו להתעלמות כמעט מוחלטת מנושאינו. משיחותינו עם הכתבים הדיפלומטיים אנו מקבלים את הרושם הברור שמחלקת המדינה לא עסקה השבוע בתדרוכי רקע או בחיפושי נפש בענייננו.

מקובלת בחוגים נרחבים בתקשורת התערכה שבקורו של מרפי באזורנו לא הניב כל תוצאות וכי תרומתו היחידה היתה להביא את הדרג הפקידותי בממשל להכרה שהעניינים מסובכים עוד יותר ממה שהם נראים. מקובלת, גם כן, התערכה שאבן הנגף העיקרות היא חוסר הבהירות לגבי השלב שלאחר פגישת משותפת ירדנית - פלסטינית - אמריקאית ושבנושא זה לא קבל מרפי מהמלך כל קצה של חוט.

הטעונים שאנו משמיעים על נושא הועידה הבינלאומית, סרוב ירדן למו"מ ישיר ועמידתה על שתוף אש"פ - מוצאים אוזן קשבת אצל בני שיחנו אך נזקפים יותר לחובתו של הממשל, שלא הכין את שעורי הבית שלו כראוי, מאשר לזכותה של ישראל. לשון אחרת: לא היינו זוכים לאותה מידה של הבנה לו היה מרפי חוזר מאזורנו עם תמונה ברורה לגבי המשך התהליך.

ומה באשר להמשך - כאן הדעות פחות נחרצות. מקובל אמנם שהמבוי הסתום אליו נקלעו מאמצי התווך של ארה"ב מחייב את מקבלי ההחלטות כאן לטול פסק זמן ולעיין בכל הסוגיה מחדש ובשקול דעת.

שתה רקע נשל גלגשל בצפון יפה עדת הסברה ולגיבן עלבן

סביר כל אלן סיבל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

G מ'
447 462

דף	דחוף
סווג בטחוני	
דחיפות	
תאריך וז"ח	
מספר מברק	

בני שיחנו אינם צופים צעדים דרמטיים ומסופקים אם מהר מאד יכניס הממשל את ראשו שוב לנושא, גם במסגרת של מדיניות שקולה וזהירה. התחושה הכללית היא שהממשל עסוק מעל לראשו בנושא היחסים בין שתי המעצמות ובמלחמה על דעת קהל כאן ובאירופה לקראת המפגשים הצפויים עם הסוביטים. גם שאלת דרום אפריקה, הסנקציות שמציע הקונגרס והתלבטות הממשל לגבי הוטו - שאלות אלה רק תחריפו בעקבות נאומו הבוטה של בותה. ובנוסף, חסרה תחושת הדחיפות לנקוט צעד כלשהו באזרנו מלבד הרצון להוציא את הכדור מחצי המגרש האמריקאי כל אימת שהערבים או ישראל בועטים אותו לשם.

עם כל זאת קשה מאד להניח שארה"ב תרשה יצירתו של חלל ריק ותפגין חוסר פעילות מוחלט, גם אם חזר מרפי בידים ריקות ממסעו האחרון. וללא ספק יוקדש השבוע הקרוב להתחבטויות (בעקר בחוף המערבי), לסכומים ולגבוש דרך.

ובנושא אחר - עם התקרב "חג העבודה" מועד חזרת הקונגרס לוושינגטון אנו שומעים יותר ויותר שאלות על עסקת הנשק העתידה עם ירדן וסעודיה. דוברי הממשל ממשיכים לדבר על "התיעצויות עם הקונגרס" אך בקרב בני שיחנו מתייחסים בודאות לאפשרות שהענין יוגש לקונגרס. השאלות הן רק מה תהא הטקטיקה של הממשל. שמענו מספר רב של השערות ובין היתר: א. קודם תוגש העסקה הסעודית הפחות פרובלמטית. ב. תוגש רשימה מנופחת לגבי ירדן ועליה יהיה הממשל מוכן להתפשר עם ידידינו בגבעה ולהוריד פריטים מסוימים. ג. העסקה תוגש טיפין טיפין, וכו' וכו'. אנו ממשיכים לנקוט בקו המקובל שישראל לא תוכל להסכים לאספקת נשק למדינות הנמצאות עמנו במצב מלחמה.

נושאים מזתיים אחרים - המאמצים המצריים בכל החזיתות האפשריות לגנות את הרצח בקהיר ולהבטיח שמבצעיו יובאו לדין וההצהרות השקולות מהארץ על בטחוננו שאכן כך יעשה וכי אנו בקשר הדוק עם השלטונות בקהיר. הצהרות אלה פעלו את פעולתן וצמצמו את ההתיחסות לרצח כאל מעשה טרור נפשע ששתי המדינות - מתוך אינטרס משותף - לא תרשינה לו לפגוע ביחסים בינהן.

יוסי גל

10/1

27

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

סוג	מברק
דף	1
מתוך	1
דחיפות	מיידי
סווג בטחוני	סודי
תאריך וז"ח	23 אוג' 85 1610
מס' מברק	460

אל :- מצפ"א

ווילקוקס הזמינני לסור בהיותי במחמ"ד :
אין להם מידע על פרשת הרצח בקהיר , מעבר למה שידוע לנו כאן. המצרים רמזו שמעדיפים להשלים החקירה לפני שימסרו פרטים. וויליקוקס מנית, לשאלתי, שהעיתוי קשור בתזוזה שקיבלו היחסים הבילטרליים וברצון המבצעים לחבל בתהליך ולהביע התנגדותם. מחזק ההנחה, הבלתי מאומתת, שהמבצעים באו ממצרים הגם שלא שוללים מעורבות זרה.
קבענו שיחה בנושא הגדמ"ע (מברקכם 512 מה-19.8).

אלי אבידן

אא

2 שהה המז נטל גלנטל בקבו ריחה בקשים סיכל הלגיסל
לדבר הם אין
ל ואל3 ל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

120 - 433

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דף...1...מתוך.....1דפים
סווג בטחוני...גלוי.....
דחיפות.....רגיל.....
תאריך וזמן 85August231230
מספר מברק.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FRIDAY - AUGUST 23, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Mideast Trip Produced Scant Progress

*** WASH. POST-Goshko-Murphy's latest trip to the Middle East made so little progress that the Reagan administration has started to reassess its hopes of reviving the Mideast peace process. Murphy was unable to win assurances that if the US agrees to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, direct talks between Jordan and Israel would follow. He is understood to have found Israel and Jordan unwilling to compromise on positions that the US regards as incompatible with the objective of launching new Arab-Israeli talks by the end of the year. The sources stressed that the administration is not ready to abandon the goal of expanded peace talks to which the US has devoted considerable effort since Hussein met Reagan at the White House last May. (This article was cabled in full this morning.)

US Boosts Aid For Jordan

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)- A newly approved $250 million increase in US aid to Jordan will help the country return to oil boom level growth rates, the director of the US Agency for International Development in Jordan said yesterday. The $250 million grant to the Jordanian govt. will be made through AID over a three year period following approval by Wash. of fund allocation proposed by the agency and Jordanian govt. departments.

Lebanese Factions Accept Syrian-Arranged Cease-Fire

WASH. POST-Boustany-A wobbly truce went into effect in the Beirut area today after Syria stepped in to halt the heaviest round of sectarian fighting in more than a year, and a special security committee agreed on the deployment of Syrian observers to monitor confrontation lines.

Tunisia On Alert Following Threats

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Tunisia put its armed forces on alert yesterday in response to a threat from Libya, according to Western sources. Libya, saying it is not afraid of US intervention, has threatened to use force against Tunisia unless anti-Libyan editorials in the state-controlled press are ended.

עתונות

ב 1 בבקשה תבדקו כמה עמודים שלמים לפני שלחתם

בחלקן הקשר בין: נורקין

סופס מברק צפון

אל: משרד רה"מ

רצ:

מאת: השגריר, נאו"מ

רץ מתוך רפים

סיווג בסחרני: שפור

דחיפות: מ"ק

לטיפול מח' הקשר:

תאריך תז"ח: 221530

מס' מברק: 0472

אל: סמיר - אישי

1. לבקשתי סידר לארי סיש דוקטוראט כבוד לרה"מ (באוניברסיטת נ"י) ב-21 באוקטובר.
הטכס יתחיל ב-6:00 בערב.

2. להשומת לבכם: סיש הוא יו"ר חבר הנאמנים של האוניברסיטה וראוי שיקבל מילת תודה
רשמית מכם על שנרתם לענין בהתראה כה קצרה.

בנימין

רקל
1+1+1

התאריך: 22.8.85 השעה: ב. בחצות אישור מברק הנמען: ..... חתימה:

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News Summary August 22, 1985

Press Reports

Search for Oil in Israel

WSJ-p.1-Getschow-Hundreds of evangelical Christians from the US are investing millions of dollars hoping to find oil in Israel, as the Bible states there should be. So far, no oil has been found by the Christians but they are waiting for a miracle. Israel hopes that these Christains are right and the state invests 44 cents for each dollar invested by the Christians or other outsiders and sells drilling licences cheaply in return for 12% of royalties. Some US state regulators believe that too many get-rich schemes are popping up and they have taken steps to stop Bible-based drilling ventures from floating securities in their states. Many believe that when oil is found in Israel, Jesus will return and the Jews will turn back to him.

Mormons in Israel

ND-combined-The Knesset Internal Affairs Committee recommended by a 7-4 vote to block construction of a controversial Mormon academic center. The resolution now goes before the full Knesset. The majority opinion expressed skepticism that the Mormons would not use the center to try to convert Jews.

Military Opposed Use of Marines in Beirut

NYT-Keller-The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told a House committeethat the military chiefs had unanimously advised Reagan against deploying Marines in Beirut. They thought that it was impossible to defend the airport against terrorism. (see ND-Gutman)

Fighting in Beirut

NYT-AP-At least 42 more people were reported killed over the last 24 hours as Christian and MOslem gunners bombarded residential neighborhoods. Most of those killed were civilians. A dozen cease-fire proposals were ignored. The fighting has thwarted a Syrian-sponsored peace proposal. Berri stated that there is still a military option available for ridding Lebanon of "Israel's agents," a reference to the Christians. (seeND-AP)

ב 1 בעמוד פרק עמודים - עמודים מעמוד עמודים.

עופס מברק גלוי

חלקת הקשר - ניויורק

אל:

רע:

נאת:

רף _____ מתוך _____ ל"ר

סיווג בטחוני: _____

דחיפות: _____

תאריך חיתוך: 0462 | 86

מס. מברק:

לפרטים של הקשר

Lebanon's English Newspaper Becomes Weekly

DN-AP-The Daily Star, Lebanon's only English language newspaper, will become a weekly because its publishers say they can't afford to publish daily with a civil war raging in its circulation area.

Tunisia Expels More Libyans

NYT-Reuters-Tunisia expelled 30 more Libyan diplomats, raising the number ordered out in the last two days to 283.

Letters

NYP-Reader reminds us not to forget the 7 remaining hostages in Beirut.

ITONUT

יריד: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

8.2

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון

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מנשר מעלה

מנגב"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ה' 22.7.85

Q Do you have any doubt of the Soviet Union's attitude toward the recent US efforts on the peace process in the Middle East, like Ambassador Murphy's mission, especially many, few Palestinian leaders and Lebanese leaders have been meeting in Moscow recently who are opposed to the peace process.

MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing. In fact, I suppose you should ask the press briefing at the Soviet (inaudible). I don't have --

Q No, I mean are they putting obstacles on your efforts, or are they operating like they are in the agricultural field?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing for you on that.

Q Do you have any comment on Prime Minister Shimon Peres saying that failure to promote the peace process may lead to a new Arab-Israeli war?

MR. REDMAN: No I don't.

Q Do you share his pessimism on that?

MR. REDMAN: I wouldn't want to characterize our position. As you know, Ambassador Murphy has just come back. He is consulting and we'll see what comes of those consultations as to what our evaluation is.

Q Is the United States government contributing any more money to the settlement program of the Ethiopian Jews in Israel? Can you look into it?

MR. REDMAN: Okay.

Q Can you shed any light on reports that Syria may have been behind the shooting of an Israeli diplomat in Cairo?

MR. REDMAN: Only to say that to the best of our knowledge, we have no information that would substantiate that assertion.

Q So that's not necessarily a view shared by officials in this building?

MR. REDMAN: I'm simply saying exactly what I said. We have no information that would substantiate that assertion.

Q Do you have any comment on Syria's role now in Lebanon in getting these parties together and telling them to knock off the violence?

MR. REDMAN: Very simply, that we welcome any steps that would bring a return of law and order and an end to the dreadful violence that's occurring in Lebanon.

Q Do you think that Syria can bring an end to the war in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: It's starting to sound repetitive. Don't I answer this question every two days for you? (Laughs.) Syria has, of course, considerable influence in Lebanon. It's a major actor there. We welcome Syria's efforts to use its influence constructively.

Q (Inaudible), they can achieve that, can they achieve that?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not willing to speculate on what they can and can't do. It's only on hope that someone can achieve that, and if the Syrians can do it then we hope they'll do so.

Q There are reports from Tel Aviv that Mr. Shultz has promised Mr. Peres that he will not meet personally with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and that he assured Mr. Peres personally, also, through the new ambassador, Mr. Pickering, the US ambassador. Any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment on alleged diplomatic exchanges.

Q The Syrian defense minister in an interview has said that President Assad will have good news in the next few days on our remaining seven hostages. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: No I don't. Obviously, good news would be welcome. And if it can be produced by President Assad and the Syrians, we welcome it.

Q (Inaudible) for the signing of a defense pact between the United States and Israel. Does the United States government have any thoughts about his call for signing a pact, a political pact?

MR. REDMAN: No we don't.

אמנון

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קובץ	מברק
דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים	
סווג בטחוני...גלוי....	
דחיפות.....רגיל....	
תאריך וז"ש.85August221100	
מספר מברק.....114	

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המטרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

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NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - AUGUST 22, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Syria Sets Meeting Of Lebanese Combatants

WASH. POST-Bountany-Widespread shelling of Beirut's residential areas and the nearby mountains by rival Lebanese factions continued, as Syria indicated a readiness to take at least provisional steps toward getting the combatants to accept a ceaso-fire. At least 18 persons were reported killed in the capital yesterday, and a barrage of shells hit Beirut International Airport, knocking it out of activity and setting ablaze a jetliner that passengers had been about to board. Khaddam called Gemayel and said a special security committee made up of representatives of Amal, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, the Christian militias and the Lebanese Army would meet in the Syrian-controlled town of Shtawrah Thursday to work out a cease-fire.

Cairo Police Link Car To Killers

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Police said they found a stolen car believed to be the one used by gunmen who killed an Israel diplomat and wounded his wife and secretary. The secretary Mazal Menashe, after surgery, gave Egyptian police a detailed description of the man who fired on the car and said she would be able to identify him, the embassy said.

Halt To Mormon Center Urged

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Parliament's Interior Affairs Committee has recommended halting construction of a Mormon academic center on the Mount of Olives, Chairman Div Shilansky said yesterday. The committee said in a majority opinion that it was skeptical of promises of Brigham Young Univ. not to use the extension as a center for efforts to convert Jews. The opinion will be submitted to the Knesset.

Tunisia Ousts 30 Libyan Diplomats

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-The govt. of Tunisia yesterday announced it has determined that 30 Libyan diplomats serving in Tunisia had acted in a manner "contrary to their diplomatic status," and had been declared "personae non grata." It was not announced when the diplomats would have to leave Tunisia.

ב 1 בעמוד פיגן תפוצות לצרים שלחים בתאריך שלחים

Marine Commander In Beirut Believed Barracks Vulnerable, Report Shows

WASH. POST-(AP)-Lt. Col. Timothy J. Geraghty, commander of the Marine barracks in Beirut where 241 US servicemen died in a suicide car-bombing attack in Oct. 1983, believed his base was virtually impossible to protect from terrorist attack, it was disclosed yesterday. Geraghty said deployment of Marines at the Beirut airport post left them open to "considerable vulnerabilities" from terrorists, according to newly released testimony.The comments were part of a 654-page report prepared by the House Armed Services investigations subcommittee, which probed the bombing during eight days of hearings in November and December 1983.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their major stories on the US assertion that the Soviet Union is using a chemical (yellow powdery substance) in tracking the movements of Americans and possibly other foreigners in Moscow. The other main story was on the $41 million lotto in New York.

עדכונים

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

מצס"א.

רוי אטרטון עומד להגיע לארץ ב-10/10 עם קבוצה של ה- North California World Affairs Council לביקור של 7 ימים. ב-17/10 הם עוברים לירדן. הקבוצה כוללת אישים מרכזיים מאיזור סן-פרנסיסקו. מבקשים להיפגש עם רבה"מ, ממרוה"מ, השרים רבין, מודעי, ויצמן, בורג, עם יו"ר ועדת החוץ והבטחון של הכנסת ח"כ אבן, עם ראש עירית ירושלים. בנוסף על כך רוצה אטרטון המגיע ארצה עם רעיתו להיפגש עם ח"כ בן-אליעזר עמו שרת יחד בקהיר ועם רחל דיין. בפגישתי עמו הסברתי לרוי שבגלל הביקורים הצפויים כאן של רוה"מ ושל שה"ח, אינני בטוח שניתן יהיה להסדיר את הפגישות עמם, אך נעשה כמיטב יכולתנו. רוי פעיל עתה במספר מוסדות העוסקים במדיניות חוץ וגם מפרסם מאמרים בנושאים אלה. בימים אלה עומד להתפרסם מאמר שלו על הפרצפיה האמריקנית של מדיניות החוץ הסובייטית במז"ת. מאחר וזוהי הפעם הראשונה שרוי מלווה קבוצה מסוג זה מאז סיים תפקידו במתמ"ד, הבינותי שהוא כמובן מאד מעונין בהצלחת הביקור. במידה ויש לכם הצעות לפגישות נוספות כלשהן או פגישות חליפיות אנא הודיעוני. הקבוצה תעסוק בתיירות אך עיקר עניינה הוא בפגישות עם מדינאים.

רוזן

שרה רמה גוטל גלגנל בקפו יפה אלרחים שיחבט
2 ורוזן 3 1 1 1 1 1

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** יוצא שמור
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אל: וש, נר: 548, מ : המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 210885, וח: 0800
נד: 354 אבירות

שמור/רגיל

אל: דני בכוך שגרירות ישראל וושינגטון
דע: שר התחבורה, לשכת רהט' נד. משהח), דרורי, בלכלית משרד
החוץ, הר כב מנכל' אל על, יחיאלי , אל על ניו יורק
מאת: עמרם בכום

מברקך חמוה ביותר ומצביע על אי ידיעת העובדות ומאשר לצערי בי
בעבר בן גם עתה הינך ניוון ממקור מידע אחד בלבד הוא ה-
אי.איי.אס. במפגש האחרון מ-16-10 ביולי ואף במפגשים קודמים
הבעתי נכונות לשאת ולתת יומם וליילה כדי להגיע להסכם אך נציגי
המכונאים לא הסכימו לכך. סוכם על דעת המתווך הפדרלי ונציגי
המכונאים כי רק לאחר קבלת הצעות הנגד של המכונאים יתואם מועד
לסיבוב שיחות נוסף והוובדה אפשרות בי מועד זה יהיה ב-8
באוג'. לא היתה שום סיבה לאיחור בשיגור הצעות המכונאים ובפרט
שבהצעותיהם, לפי מברקך, "לא היו חידושים מרעישים". למשומת
לבך צעות הנגד שנועדו לקדם את המו"מ יש בהן נסיגה לעומת
סיכומים קודמים.
הוצע על ידי והתקבל על דעת המתווך שצוותים של שני הצדדים
ינצלו את הומן שבין מפגש למפגש לפגישות עבודה בהן יכונו
וינוסחו נושאי הבוררות ונושאים אחרים וע"י בך ניתן יהיה כורו
את סיום המו"מ. נציגי המכונאים דחו, לצערי, את כל ההצעות
בנושא זה. אף שסוכם על דעת דוהמ' ושר התחבורה ונמסר על כך
לנציגי המכונאים גם מפיו של עמוס עדן, כי כל נושא שלא יוסכם
עליו יועבר להכרעת בור, הרי נציגי המכונאים עדיין מסרבים
למסור נושאים מסויימים להכרעת הבורר. מי איפוא נוקם בסחבת ?

התארגנות העובדים המקומיים להקמת איגוד עצמאי איננה "איגוד מעמ". עובדתי עובדתית ההתארגנות התחילה ומן קצר לאחר שנענתי לפניית רוהמ' והסכמתי להחורת השובתים. כל מי שמצוי ביחסי עבודה יאמר כך כי צעד מעין זה היה צריך להיות צפוי וחבל שכפני שגדת מברקיך בדבר הצורך להחזיר את כל השובתים, לא נתת דעתך להתפתחות מסוג זה. העובדים המקומיים שחורו לעבודה ואשר איגוד המכונאים איים שיעשה איתם חשבון לאחר שייחתם הסכם ובינתיים הטיל עליהם קנסות כבדים, והעובדים החדשים שידעו כי עם שובם של השובתים יפוטרו למלתר- החליטו על הצעד של התארגנות לאיגוד עצמאי אך ורק בתגובה ע הבטחתי להחורת השובתים. עובדה היא שעד למועד זה, אף שהשביתה נמשכה חודשים רבים, לא נקטו בצעד זה. בידוע לך, המידע שהונח בו את משרד רוהמ' וגורמים אחרים, שלפיו החורת כל השובתים היא עקרון מקודש לא היה ואיננו נכון ביוון שאיגוד המכונאים חתם בתקופת השביתה באל על על הסכמים עם חברות תעופה אמריקאיות שלפיהם, בסיום השביתות, לא הוחורו השובתים ולא פוטרו עובדים שנקלטו במהלך השביתות. אשר לטענתך כי אל על ניו יורק לא הסתירה עמדתה שההתחייבות להחורת השובתים לא תקום ולא תתמש, הרי אילו היית מורח לעיין בהצעות בכתב שהגשנו למכונאים ולרשות המיוון, היית למד שהתחייבותי בכפי רוהמ' קיבלה את הביטוי ההולם בנוסח ההצעות. זאת ועוד, אל על ניו יורק לא היתה מוסמכת לנקוט עמדה אחרת ואם הדבר נעשה כטענתך נא הודיעני שמות האחראים לכך.

המתווך הציע מועד לחידוש השיחות בתחילת ספט'. ביקשתי להקדים המועד ואני מצפה לתיאום סופי של המועד.

מצדנו ייעשה מאמץ נוסף להגיע להסכם.

אם המכונאים לא ישנו את עמדתם כפי שמתבטאת בהצעות, שלדבריך אין בהן חידוש מרעיש, אוי לא ברור ביצד ניתן יהיה להגיע להסכם.

עמרם נלום.

שרהתחבורה,מנכלתחבורה,שוהמי/תחבורה,מצפא
תח' מטעבודה בלוך

9365

נכנס

בלמ"ס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: המשרד, נר: 99, מ: שונות
דח: ר, סג: ב, מא: 210885, מח: 1100

בלמס/רג'יל

MR. DRORO
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

SCHERI INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MACHINISTS AND AEROSPACE WORKERS WASHINGTON D.C. COPY BROWN NMB SCHNEIDER HARLEV EL AL CORFU BEILIN DRORI

HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY NMB NEGOTIATION MEETING SCHEDULED FOR SEP 4 STOP HAVE ADVIZED MY AVAILABILITY PRIOR SEP 4 AS WELL AS SEP 5 STOP IN VIEW RELATIVELY SHORT TIME FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND IN ORDER TO ENABLE REACH FINALLY AN AGREEMENT I SUGGEST ANEW THAT MEETINGS BETWEEN IUM AND EL AL U.S. MANAGEMENT BE SCHEDULED AUG 26 TO 30 TO ELABORATE AND DRAFT ARBITRATION AGREEMENT AND LAST POSITIONS AND ANY OTHER SUBJECT STOP IF ACCEPTABLE TO YOU PLEASE ADZ MR. SCHNEIDER WITH COPY TO ME RGDS
BLUM

תפ: רהמ,שהח,מנכל,ממנכל,דרורי,בלבליתא',סיריבל,משפט,
שרהתחבורה,מנכלתחבורה,שוהמי/תחבורה,מצפא

50

עופס מברק גלוי

הנהלת הקישור - ניו-יורק

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

אל: המברה. מע"ח. לש' מסנכ"ל. יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת. מצפ"א.
לש' יגר. לע"מ.

סיווג בשתוני:

רחיפות:

מאת: וושינגטון

תאריך ח"ח: 211400
מס. מברק: 0437
לשימוש של הקשר

נמען:

עתונות

89-611

News Summary August 21, 1985

Columns

WSJ-Micha Morrison (writer for New Republic, American Spectator, etc...) "Israel's Other Government" Many Westerners can not understand why a national unity government can't impliment sensible economic reforms. Part of the reason is because Israel has a second government, the Histadrut. Peres underestimated the opposition Histadrut would have for his economic recovery plan. Yisrael Kessar is able to bring the country to a halt, and has done so. Kessar has been able to embarrass Peres, especially since they are both from the Labor Party. Histadrut is growing richer but the days of idealism and sacrifice are gone. Most Israelis view the organization as a lumbering elephant, useful at times but inefficient and out of touch. Kessar may be using his role now to place himself in a position to one day be Prime Minister. Many in Labor say he is the most attractive future candidate. Histadrut is a block in Israel's path to becoming a democratic capitalist nation. Only someone not tied to Histadrut can cut Israel's other government down to size.

Press Reports

Israeli Envoy Killed in Cairo

NYT-Miller-A previously unknown group calling itself Egypt's Revolution, took responsibility for the attack on an Israeli diplomat, his wife and secretary in Cairo yesterday. Atrakchi was the first Israeli diplomat killed in Egypt since the two countries established ties in 1979. The attack comes at a delicate stage in Egyptian-Israeli relations. Peres called the slaying "a criminal terrorist act" but refrained from placing any blame on Egypt. Spokesmen in Peres's office said they were determined not to let the attack sour relations. The incident was the forth known attack on Israel's embassy or its personnel in Cairo since 1979. (see DN-AP; ND-AP)

Hebron Squatters Evicted by Army

NYT-Freidman-The Israeli Army evicted a group of Knesset members from an apartment they had occupied since Thursday. The legislators said they were there to establish the right of Jews to settle wherever they wanted in the West Bank. They left peacefully but vowed to appeal the legality of their evacuation order to the Supreme Court. The evacuation was seen as a victory for Peres and Rabin, who oppose expansion.

דרג: הגולה: אישור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

ב' ! לבקשו פרל לצרים יבלות שלחים לשולחים.

of Jewish settlements in Hebron.

King Hassan

ND-Slavin-At a time when most governments operate at only half-speed, Hassan has turned Morocco into a "Summer Spectacular." Hassan has retained power for 14 years, partly becuase of his flair for the dramtic. But not all appreciate the King. They look to his war with the Polisario Front and point to the fact that they have not yet won peace. The economic costs of the Sahara are staggering. Morocco has an unemployment rate of almost 40% according to trade unionists and its foreign debt is $14 billion. Yet the King remains popular.

Fighting and Bombs in Lebanon

NYT-p.1-AP-Another car bomb went off in Lebanon, this time in Tripoli, killing 44 and wounding 90. In Beirut, 40 were killed in fighting. A previously unknown group, Revolutionary Christians of the Cedars, took responsibility for the bomb, stating that "no Moslem fundamentalists will continue to live on Lebanese soil." Soldiers of God, a group backed by the PLO have been fighting in Tripoli against the Arabian Knights, a Syrian-backed group, for control of the port city. (see DN-AP; NYP-wire; ND-AP)

NYT-Reuters-Gen. Sec. Cuellar appealed for a halt to the car bombings in Lebanon.

Tunisia Expels 153 Libyans for Spying

NYT-Reuters-Tunisia has expelled 253 Libyans, including diplomats, for spying. The move appeared to be in retaliation for Libya's explusion of more than 20,000 Tunisan workers in recent weeks. The official press agency in Tunisia also said that Libyan military planes violated Tunisian airspace on Sunday.

Man Said to be Ex-Nazi Gives Up in Costa Rica

NYT-AP-Bohdan Koziy, 62, an accused Nazi, gave himself up in Costa Rica. Koziy had his citizenship revoked by the US in 1982.

Fashion In Egypt

טופס מברק גלוי

חלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 3 מתוך 3

קיבוץ בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיתוך: 89

מס. מברק: 0437

לשימוש של הקשר

אל:

מאת:

WSJ-p.1-Seib-Chic Islamic fashion is hot in Egypt today. Islamic fundamentalism is on the rise and women believe they should dress accordingly. But they are not dressing in Iranian fashion. Dresses in Egypt are long but made in bright colors. The Koran is vauge on what women should wear. Cairo's big govt owned department stores have little Islamic fashion, reflecting perhaps a coolness by Mubarak toward fundamentalists.

Qum-City of Rage-Magazine Article

Life-Sept 85-Haupt & Whipple-At the end of Sept. devout Shiites will throng to Qum in Iran. Qums gospel of Holy War through martyrodom has inspired many groups in the Mideast, including those who hijacked TWA Flight 847. The photos, taken by Abbas, have been unpublished for 5 years and are the last extensive series of photos taken inside Qum since it was made inaccessible to all Western infidels.

Letters

WSJ-Sam Bamieh, Chairman of the Industrial Development Group Inc. writes that he doubts Assad believes that the Soviets will give him the Golan Heights or any other territories he claims. The best hope for peace is an international approch that includes Syria and the Palestinians.

ITONUT

תאריך: 21.8.85 השולח: [illegible] אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

407

סודי

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וזמן.211700.אוג

מספר מברק.....

מנכ"ל. ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א

מארוחת צהרים עם אטרטון.

לדעתו במהלך שליחות מרפי התעלמו מהדבר המרכזי והקובע והוא שגם אם היה מתקיים מפגש ירדני-פלסטינאי-אמריקאי המו"מ היה צריך להתקיים במסגרת ועידה בינלאומית כפי שנקבע בהסכם בין חוסיין לערפאת מה-11.2.85.כך שגם אם מפרשים את החלטת קזבלנקה כתמיכה בהסכם של ה-11/2 - הכל חייב להיעשות במסגרת ועידה בינלאומי. זהו תנאי מהותי ולא face saving device

רוזן

שרה רחל גנס גלגנט גלבוא מיכל רוגיסקי גאה רקאים
9 1+1+1 3 1 1 1 1 4 3+1+1 4

28

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון

3 92 / 404

סוגים · דבר ק

דף.1....מתוך.2..דפים

סווג בטחוני.....גלוי

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך ודש.....

מס' מברק.....

מתכנ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ד 25.8.92

Q Yesterday you took a question about aid to Lebanon.

MR. REDMAN: That answer was posted shortly after the briefing yesterday afternoon. (Responding to prompting from another staff member.) It has not been posted yet? Okay. It has been drafted but it has not been posted. But it's imminent.

Q Do you have anything today on the situation in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) Once again, a general comment about the situation in Lebanon. The civil war in Lebanon is rooted in unresolved domestic, constitutional, and communal differences. The violence is deplorable, the more so since it is possible that some of those responsible for the recent violence see their actions as affecting the peace process. They're mistaken. We believe the peace process will continue, notwithstanding the violence in Lebanon, the assassinations of diplomats, and other senseless and despicable acts.

Q Now you call it a "civil war". You never called it, before, "civil war". You called it communal strife and other things. That's your assessment now, that it's a grave situation that leads to civil war?

MR. REDMAN: I would not want you to put any great, great stress on the apparent change of words.

Q Well, besides offering these concerns from this podium, what the United States government is trying to do, or hoping to do, to try to put an end to this strife, or civil war?

MR. REDMAN: As always, we've been in contact, as we routinely are, with the parties, in Lebanon, and in the region, and as always, we're urging moderation. I believe my statement yesterday very clearly defined what we see as the most potentially useful outcome of such moderation.

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שיהיה הסכם שיהפוך לשלום בלבנון לעבור לעניין סיפול בלוחמים לעבר רמ

אולם קיומה בעיה

Q Do you see President Assad as playing a positive or negative role in the peace in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I have no characterization of the role of any particular leader or country in the region.

Q Would you like to see him do more?

MR. REDMAN: We would certainly be happy for any contribution that President Assad or any other leader, either factional or regional, could bring to this solution. That clearly is in the interest of everyone.

Q Did you have any talks with the Syrians or Israelis about the situation in Lebanon, or do you consider it a local problem?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, we have, routinely, consultations on this sort of issue, with the parties in Lebanon and with people in the region. But beyond that, in terms of specific diplomatic exchanges, I have no further comment.

תודות

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

400

דף.....מתוך...2...דפים
סווג בטחוני..שמור.....
דחיפות..רגיל.....
תאריך וזמן..21.1200..אוגוסט 1985
מספר מברק.....

עמרם בלום, משרד המשפטים

רע: שר התחבורה, לשכת ראש הממשלה. ממנכ"ל. דרורי.

מברקך תמוה ביותר ומצביע על התעלמות מהעובדות ומאשר לצערי כי כבעבר כן גם עתה הינך נהנה ממקור מידע אחד בלבד והוא הנהלת אל-על בניו יורק ועורך דינה האנטי יוניוניסטי. המידע שלי בא מהממונים עלי בארץ, חברים ב"אל-על", עמוס ערן, וה- AFL- CIO שאיתם אני בקשר בתוקף תפקידי.

כל מי שמעיין בלוח התאריכים לא יכול שלא להתרשם מסחבת מתמשכת כדי להגיע קודם כל לשנה מקבלת העובדים החדשים כדי שתהא להם זכות הצבעה, ואחר-כך סחבת עד להוצאות ההצבעה. מספטמבר עד פברואר מנעתם את קיום הבטחת ראש הממשלה לשילובו של עמוס ערן במו"מ. כשנתמנה עמוס ערן ויצא מטעם רוה"מ עשיתם כל שאפשר כדי לחבל בשליחותו, כולל תודעה רשמית לממונה על התיווך הפרלי וכו'. רק אדם תמים ונאיבי יחשוב שאין ל"אל-על" כל קשר להקמת האיגוד העצמאי.

אינני יודע מאין האינפורמציה שלך על הסכמים עם חברות תעופה אחרות שבהם לא הוחזרו השובתים, אך יש אינפורמציה אחת ברורה: שופט פדראלי בשיקגו פסק לאחר השביתת הגדולה ב - United כי יש להחזיר את כל השובתים לעבודה, כולל חברי איגודים אחרים שסירבו לשבור שביתה ולחצות את משמרות השובתים. כלל זה חל גם על מתלמדים, שסרבו למלא מקומם של שובתים. כמו-כן קבע השופט כי אין להעניק עדיפות בוותק לאלה שלא שבתו בשל עבודתם בתקופת השביתה.

אני חוזר ומדגיש הבעיה היא פשוטה: נוחיות של הנהלת "אל-על" תוך פגיעה בערכים של זכות המאבק המקצועי כפי שאף גורם בישראל לא היה נוקט בתוך המדינה, מול נזק לישראל - כספי, כלכלי, פוליטי, יוקרתי ומוסרי, כשרק הנזק הכספי שכבר נגרם עולה פי כמה על הרווח ל"אל-על".

ואחזור שוב, אף שאני מסתכן כי כבעבר תצטט מתוך הערכות חסויות שלי במהלך המו"מ עם המכונאים: אף אחד מאתנו איננו קבלן להשגת הסכם עם האיגוד, אולם אנו נהיה על קרקע מוצקה כלפי ה - AFL - CIO אם העמדה של ישראל במשא ומתן היתה פשוטה וברורה;

כתחילה ומקשה אחת:

א) נכונות לקבל בחזרה תוך זמן קצר וסביר את כל העובדים ששבתו והרוצים לחזור, ללא כל סייג, וללא יוצא מן הכלל, וללא הודעות מראש מה יקרה בעתיד אם יצטרכו לקצץ בכוח אדם.

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שהם חדש גנק גנגל בקבוצ' ברוחי כטיי אל כלל ב
ס"כל שרחיקבוחה גנק תחבורה עגרק בלום גשרד המשפטים

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

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2720 9217

דף 2 מתוך 2 דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך ודשה.....

סימוכין שלי מברק.....

ב) לאחר החזרת כל העובדים הרוצים לחזור, אם יהיה צורך בקיצוץ נוסף בכח-אדם, הדבר ייעשה על פי הוותק והכללים המקובלים בארה"ב.

ג) כל הנושאים האחרים שלא יושג עליהם הסכם-יימסו לבוררות.

אם זאת תהיה העמדה, ועמדה זאת תדחה ע"י המכונאים - תהיינה ידינו נקיות. ידוע גם למכונאים מפי עמוס ערן ומפי כי שום לחץ פוליטי לא יוכל לשנות את הבטחת ראש הממשלה המושתתת על העקרונות של החזרת כל העובדים ששבתו, ללא סייג ויוצא מן הכלל, ומסירת שאר הנושאים לבוררות.

את שמות עובדי "אל-על" שדברו עמי אשמח למסור לך בשיחת אישית.

דני בלוך

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - AUGUST 21, 1985

EDITORIALS

THE SUN-21/8-"A House In Israel"Israeli troops have forcibly removed a group of right-wing members of the Knesset from an apt. in Hebron, but the struggle is just beginning.The occupation split the country's unity govt. of Labor party moderates and the right-wing Likud party, and jeopardized their uneasy coalition. Labor members of the cabinet maintained that the purchase of the apartment from its Arab owner two years ago was illegal because it did not have the required approval of the Defense Ministry. The squatters insisted that the property had indeed been acquired legally and dared the army to throw them out.Rabin ordered the army to carry out the evacuation.Unfazed by this setback, the parliamentary squatters and their supporters say they have acquired "millions of dollars of property" in the Hebron area with money collected in the US and new occupations are planned. This could be a recipe for violence. The Arabs, convinced the aim of the settlers is to drive them from the land, are likely to fight for their homes.

COLUMNS

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Official Slain in Cairo

*** WASH. POST-Bartholet-Gunmen firing submachine guns from a passing car shot and killed an Israeli diplomat and wounded his wife and secretary as they drove to work. There was no immediate indication of who the gunmen were, but a statement delivered to Reuter news agency, said the attack was carried out by a previously unknown group called Egypt's Revolution "and will be repeated until the Israeli enemy leaves the country." The assassination was the first in Egypt of such a sensitive foreign political figure since the slaying 14 years ago of Jordanian prime minister Wasfi Tell by Palestinian militants.State Dept. spokesman Charles Redman said that he would not speculate on who was behind the attack but that "in terms of targets and timing" it "appears to be an effort at slowing down or interrupting the peace process" between the Israelis and the Arabs.Israeli officials in Jerusalem called the attack "worrisome" but said they did not believe it would affect attempts by Israel and Egypt to normalize relations, strained by the war in Lebanon.

Extremism Poses Threat To Arab-Israeli Relations

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Greenberg-The threat of extremism to Arab-Israeli relations was dramatized by two events yesterday: the killing of an Israeli diplomat in Cairo

ב' ו' בכסלו תשלום בדיקת שלחים לשלח שלחים

and eviction of Israeli parliament members from an apt. in the West Bank. Analysts say these events are unlikely to have immediate consequences for Israel's policy toward Egypt and the West Bank. The two incidents, however, could have a long-term effect on future decisionmaking in Israel, some observers say. The shooting of the Israeli Embassy's administrative attache, "Should not have a real effect on the political level," says Prof. Shimon Shamir, a former director of Cairo's Israeli Academic Center. "Terror is part of daily life here and its unlikely that one act can change the course of diplomacy in the area."

Heavy Shelling Batters Beirut Area

WASH. POST-Boustany-Christian, Moslem and Druze gunners unleashed one of the heaviest sustained barrages of shelling in Lebanon's 10-year old civil war last night and today, killing more than 40 persons and wounding 150 in the capital, residential areas outside it and remote mountain villages beyond. To the north in Tripoli, a car bomb rocked a crowded neighborhood, killing 45 persons and sounding 85. An anonymous caller told a news service in Beirut that the Tripoli bomb had been intended to ensure that "no Moslem fundamentalists will continue to live on Lebanese soil" the AP reported.

Head of Us-Arab Group Urges Probe Of Jewish Defense League

***WASH. TIMES-(UPI)-The head of an American Arab organization, speaking just days after a bomb was found near the group's Boston office, yesterday called for Congress and the FBI to conduct a formal investigation of the JDL. FBI spokesman Bill Carter said the agency has investigated the League in the past in connection withs specific incidents, but he said it is the bureau's policy neither to confirm nor deny the existence of any ongoing investigation. Omar Kader, executive director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, charged "there is a good deal of neglect" by law enforcement officials and the news media in investigation "just who the JDL is." "I don't think enough attention has been focused on this group. We want a full blown investigation" by the FBI and Congress, Mr. Kader said. "We feel the Jewish Defense League is the primary organization operating and taking credit for actions, against American Arabs."

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS
The major networks focused their main stories on the test of an antisatellite weapon against a target in space, the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo and South Africa.
NIGHTLINE
The program focused on the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in Egypt and the reasons for it.The Egyptian Ambassador to the US was one of the guests.

עותק

[redacted]

סודי ביותר

[redacted]

סודי ביותר

[redacted]

סודי ביותר

179

[redacted]

-- I RAISED WITH MUBARAK YOUR IDEA OF INFORMAL TALKS ON THE ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE COMPROMIS, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO CONCILIATION OR ARBITRATION. REGRET MUBARAK WAS UNABLE TO GO ALONG.

I מסמך

-- I ARGUED AT LENGTH THE UTILITY OF SUCH DISCUSSIONS TO PERES' CONTINUING EFFORTS TO MOVE THE ISRAELI CABINET TOWARD AGREEMENT ON ARBITRATION. I ALSO STRESSED THE US' OWN INTEREST IN HELPING THIS DIFFICULT PROCESS ALONG, SINCE IT IS CLEAR THAT AN IMPROVEMENT OF ISRAEL'S RELATIONS TO THE WEST WILL HELP PREPARE ITS PUBLIC TO DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGE ON THE EAST.

-- MUBARAK ASKED ME TO TELL PERES THAT HE WAS KEEN TO FIND WAYS TO HELP PERES--BOTH IN ADDRESSING ISSUES IN THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONSHIP AND IN ANY OTHER WAY THAT MIGHT BE FEASIBLE. BUT HE FEELS MOST STRONGLY THAT THE ISSUE OF TABA HAS ACQUIRED SUCH SIGNIFICANCE, THAT THE PUBLIC QUESTIONING OF HIS POSITION IS BEING PROBED SO SHARPLY, THAT IT WOULD BE A SERIOUS MISTAKE FOR HIM TO AGREE TO TALKS ABOUT A COMPROMIS WITHOUT ALSO BEING ABLE TO SAY UNDER WHAT UMBRELLA (ARBITRATION) THOSE TALKS WOULD BE CONDUCTED.

-- HE PLAINLY WISHES IT WERE OTHERWISE, BUT IS EMPHATIC THAT IT SERVES NO ONE'S REAL INTERESTS TO MAKE GESTURES THAT ARE SURE TO BE MISCONSTRUED AND USED TO UNDERMINE his position in Egypt.

-- I BRIEFED KING HUSSEIN AT LENGTH ON MY TALKS IN ISRAEL, MAKING A SPECIAL POINT OF THE CONCERNS YOU AND OTHERS RAISED ABOUT THE EFFECT OF THE PLO PRESENCE IN JORDAN ON THE STABILITY OF THE AREA. THE KING'S ANALYSIS IS DIFFERENT, OF COURSE, BUT HE DID NOT BELITTLE THE ISRAELI CONCERNS.

II מסמך

-- WHERE THE QUESTION OF PROGRESS WAS CONCERNED, THE KING IS WELL AWARE OF AND APPRECIATES YOUR OWN EFFORTS TO AVOID "SLAMMING DOORS." I BELIEVE THAT IS HELPING HIM TO DEAL WITH HIS OWN IMPATIENCE OVER WHAT HE VIEWS AS DANGEROUS DELAYS IN THE PEACE PROCESS.

-- I PRESENTED THE IDEA OF A TWO-TRACK APPROACH, WITH THE PRESENT US/JORDAN DISCUSSIONS PARALLED BY DISCUSSIONS AMONG ISRAELI AND OUTSTANDING RESIDENTS OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA. HE HEARD IT OUT ATTENTIVELY BUT DID NOT RESPOND.

-- HE CONTINUES TO PRESS FOR A DECISION ON A U.S. MEETING WITH A JOINT JORDANIAN/PALESTINIAN GROUP. HE DOES NOW REPEAT NOW APPRECIATE THE NEED TO DEMONSTRATE CONVINCINGLY THAT ANY SUCH MEETING WOULD ADVANCE THE PROCESS TOWARD DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BUT HE PRESENTED NO CONCRETE IDEAS ABOUT HOW TO DO THIS. ANY FURTHER THOUGHTS YOU MIGHT HAVE ON THIS QUESTION WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

JAMES H. SCHEUER
8TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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

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FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11354
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BRONX: (212) 823-6512
(212) 892-6833
NASSAU: (516) 466-3939

August 20, 1985

Prime Minister Perez
Prime Minister's Office
3 Kaplan Street
Hakirya, Jerusalem 91919
Israel

Dear Prime Minister Perez:

I have the distinct pleasure of informing you that distinguished Heads of State of Government from twenty-seven countries have affixed their signatures to the Statement on Population Stabilization by World Leaders (copy attached), as of June 30, 1985. The Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Philippines have been added to the list since then. The Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, a non-profit foundation, closely affiliated with the United Nations and of which I am Chairman of the Board of Directors, is taking the initiative to secure signatures from all other United Nations member countries. We now have the base of support from world leaders representing half of the world's population. To have you among the country-signatories, as expressing the sentiments of your country, will add to the significance of this endeavour.

We are planning to ask Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to present the Statement to the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar. The presentation will take place in October during the celebrations of the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. This is an historical occasion which will signify a reconfirmation by world leaders of the importance and significance of the population issue.

I would therefore very much appreciate it if you could manifest your support by signing the Statement. We sincerely hope to receive the response from your country by September 30 so that we may be able to include the signature in the printing of the formal document for the United Nations Ceremony.

With every warm best wish,

Yours,

James H. Scheuer, M.C.

STATEMENT ON POPULATION STABILIZATION BY WORLD LEADERS

Mankind has many challenges: to obtain a lasting peace between nations; to preserve the quality of the environment; to conserve natural resources at a sustainable level; to advance the economic and social progress of the less developed nations; and to stabilize population growth.

At present there are 76 million more births than deaths on our planet each year. If present birth rates continue, by the year 2000, there will be 100 million more births than deaths. A billion people have been added in the last 13 years and the next billion will be added in 12 years.

Degradation of the world's environment, income inequality, and the potential for conflict exist today because of over-consumption and over-population. If this unprecedented population growth continues, future generations of children will not have adequate food, housing, medical care, education, earth resources, and employment opportunities.

We believe that the time has come now to recognize the world-wide necessity to stop population growth within the near future and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programs to do so, consistent with its own culture and aspirations.

To enhance the integrity of the individual and the quality of life for all, we believe that all nations should participate in setting goals and programs for population stabilization. Measures for this purpose should be voluntary and should maintain individual human rights and beliefs.

We urge national leaders to take an active personal role in promoting effective policies and programs. Attention should be given to setting realistic goals and timetables; encouraging active participation of communities in designing and implementing their own programs; and developing appropriate economic and social policies.

We call upon donor nations and institutions to be more generous in their support of population programs in those developing nations requesting such assistance.

Recognizing that early population stabilization is in the interest of all nations, we earnestly hope that leaders around the world will share our views and join with us in this great undertaking for the well-being and happiness of people everywhere.

_____

SIGNATURE

_____

TITLE

STATEMENT ON POPULATION STABILIZATION BY WORLD LEADERS

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ZHAO ZIYANG
Premier of the State Council, People's Republic of China

RAJIV GANDHI
Prime Minister, India

YASUHIRO NAKASONE
Prime Minister, Japan

HUSSAIN MUHAMMAD ERSHAD
President, People's Republic of Bangladesh

MUHAMMADU BUHARI
Head of State, Federal Republic of Nigeria

GENERAL PREM TINSULANONDA
Prime Minister, Thailand

MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK
President, Arab Republic of Egypt

DANIEL T. ARAP MOI
President, Republic of Kenya

BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV
King, Kingdom of Nepal

J.R. JAYEWARDENE
President, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

ROBERT MUGABE
Prime Minister, Republic of Zimbabwe

HABIB BOURGUIBA
President, Republic of Tunisia

SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO
President, Dominican Republic

JUVENAL HABYARIMANA
President, Republic of Rwanda

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN I
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

EDWARD PHILIP GEORGE SEAGA
Prime Minister, Jamaica

JOAO BERNARDO VIEIRA
President, Republic of Guinea Bissau

ANEROOD JUGNAUTH Q.C.
Prime Minister, Mauritius

SPYROS KYPRIANOU
President, Republic of Cyprus

AGATHA BARBARA
President, Republic of Malta

LIONEL S. CRAIG
Acting Prime Minister, Barbados

STEINGRIMUR HERMANNSSON
Prime Minister, Republic of Iceland

SIR ALLEN M. LEWIS
Governor General, St. Lucia, West Indies

HERBERT A. BLAIZE
Prime Minister, Grenada

FATAFEHI TU'IPELEHAKE
Hon. Prime Minister, Kingdom of Tonga

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS SEIGNORET
President, Commonwealth of Dominica

FRANCE ALBERT RENE
President, Republic of Seychelles

[Signatures collected as of 30 June 1985]
Listed according to population size.

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem October 10, 1985

James H. Scheuer, M.C.
House of Representatives
Congress of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20515
U.S.A.

Dear Congressman Scheuer,

The task which you have taken upon yourself is both welcome and vital. In many places in the world, there is an urgent need to stabilize the population. However, a solution that is right and proper in one country, does not always meet the needs of another.

The State of Israel is still in the first stages of its social development. We are still working to increase immigration, in accordance with our desire to restore the Jewish people to its homeland. We are still encouraging births in order to increase the Jewish population in the only national home we have.

Moreover, in the post-Holocaust generation, so soon after the annihilation of a third of our people, we must do everything we can to retrieve this loss.

For these reasons, I am sure that you will understand why I must refrain from adding my signature to your initiative.

Sincerely yours,

Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres

מדינת ישראל

משרד חוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: טז' בתשרי תשמ"ו
1 באוקטובר 1985

מספר:

אל : מר אברהם בורג, משרד רה"מ
מאת : מצפ"א

הנדון : מכתב המורשה ג'ימס שויר

בהמשך לשיחתנו הטלפונית הריני מעביר אליך מכתב המורשה שויר המבקש את רה"מ להצטרף ליזמה ליצוב האוכלוסיה בעולם.

נראה לנו שיש קושי בחתימה על מסמך כזה עקב ההקשרים הדתיים הכרוכים בנושא.

בנוסף לכך כפי שתראו הרי שרשימת המדינות שכבר חתמו על המסמך אינן מ"השורה הראשונה".

עם זאת איננו מעונינים להרע היחסים עם מורשה חיובי כג'ימס שויר ואנו מקוים כי נוכל להסביר לו הקושי להצטרף ליזמה בלי לפגוע בו.

נודה אם תוציאו תשובה ברוח שיחתנו.

ב ב ר כ ה,

ברוך רם

העתק : לשכת המנכ"ל
לשכת ממנכ"ל
מנהל מצפ"א

הקריה, רוממה ירושלים 91 950 טל' 235111 (02)

יצוב הילודה בעולם

המציאה אשר נטלת על עצמך הינה ברוכה וחיונית. במקומות רבים בעולם ישנו צורך דוחק לפעול למען יצוב האוכלוסיה. אלא שפתרון שהוא חיוני וראוי למדינה אחת, לא עונה תמיד על צרכיה של האחרת.

מדינת ישראל נמצאת עדיין רק בראשית דרכה החברתית. עדיין אנו פועלים למען עליה גדולה, שיבת כל היהודים למולדתם. עדיין אנחנו מעודדים ילודה למען הגדלת האוכלוסיה היהודית של הבית הלאומי היחיד שיש לנו.

יתר על כן, בדור שאחרי השואה, סמוך כל כך לאבדן שליש מבני עמנו, עלינו לעשות הכל כדי לשחזר את האבדן.

על כן, אני סמוך ובטוח כי תבין את המנעותי מלצרף את חתימתי ליוזמתך.

דחיפות: מיידי	מהלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	רח:
סוג הסחונה: שמור	טופס מברק	מתור:
תז"ח: 27500	אל: משרד רה"מ	
נר: 0638	רע: וושינגטון	
138-011	מאת: השגריר, נאו"מ	

אל: לשכת רה"מ

דע: למדן/וושינגטון, מצפ"א, ארב"ל 1 + 2

הודקה מאת מנהיגי הקולם בדבר ייצוב הילודה. למברק למדן/וושינגטון 536/154.

ישראל כמובן אינה מתנגדת לייצוב הילודה בעולם, אך מהבחינה הישראלית והיהודית בישתנו כמובן שונה, מסיבה זו כדאי לשקול שניה, בטרם יצרף רה"מ התיחסו למסמך זה.

נתניהו

שמה חדג מעל גלגל בקשר אלעזר אבטלו אבטלב
1 1 1 1 3 3 9

תאריך: 27.9.85	שם השולח: ב. נתניהו	אישור:

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

138

המשרד

מספר

דף מתוך דפים

סוג בטחוני: שגרה

דחיפות: רגילה

תאריך ודשה: 4.10.85

שעה: 12:30

אל: מצפ"א

ע: לש. רח"מ

לידיעה

מרדכי גור

ייצוב האוכלוסיה בעולם. יזמת שויר.

למען הסדר הטוב אנא רשמו לפניכם: הנימוק המרכזי כנגד התמיכה בהצעה (שנמסר ללשרה"ם) הוא כי מדינת ישראל מעוניינת מאוד בהגדלת האוכלוסיה היהודית הן בעליה והן בילודה וכך יהיה תמיד, ולכן תמיכה שלה בהצעות מסוג הי"ייצוב", קרי הגבלת הילודה, עלולה להיראות כצביעות וכהכאת "על חטא" על חזם של אחרים.

רובינשטיין

שמה רחל גנשל גלגנשל גדמו אליאה

2 3 3 1 1 1

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד 109

+ ניו-יורק - 43

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....שמור

דחיפות.....מיידי

תאריך וזמן: אוק' 3 1700

מספר שידור.....

מצפ"א.

דע: בורג, לשכת רוה"מ. השגריר, נאו"מ.

ייצוב האוכלוסיה בעולם

למכתב רם מה-18.9 שהגיענו אתמול.

פניות דומות נשלחו לראשי כל המדינות החברות באו"ם. מאז הפנית לרוה"מ צרפו החימותיהם ראשי מרוקו, פנמה, סינגפור, ליבריה, בוטסוונה, בוטו, סט. וינסנט, קוריאה הדרומית, סה"כ 37 מדינות. לא התקבלו תשובות שליליות.

הרקע ליוזמה: המורשה שווייר יסיים בעוד חצי שנה כהונה בת שנתיים כיו"ר ה- Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development בה הוא משמש נציג הקונגרס. מקור היוזמה בעיקר מנציגי פרלמנטים בדמוקרטיות מערביות ובהם אישים כגון הלמוט שמידט.

טובה הרצל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2055
** יוצא שגור
**
**
**

אל: וול , נ' , נר: הוום 271, מ : המשרד
דח: מ: 30: ש. מא: 031985, חח: 1700

שגור/מידי

אל: לסדן.
דע:לשכת רוה"מ'-אברהם בורג
נוביק
שג' נאו"ים.

יצוב האובלוסיה בעולם.

הנושא בכלותו בולל ההסתייגויות לחתימה על המסמך ומצאים בטעולו של מר' אברהם בורג בלשכת רוה"מ'. מר' בורג הבטיח כי תוצא תשובה מטעם לשכת רוה"מ' בנושא.

מצפ"א.

תפ: שהח.מנכל.מטנכל.מצפא
תח: בורג, נוביק לשכת רהמ

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל: המשרד — 536

• ניו-יורק — 154

סוג מברק

דף...1...מתוך...4...דפים

סווג בטחוני.....שמור

דחיפות.....מיידי-טפל

תאריך וז"ח.....טמט' 23 1630

מספר מברק.....

אל: לשכת רוה"מ

דע: נאו"ם (השגריר)

מצפ"א. ארב"ל 1. ארב"ל 2.

בית הנבחרים: הודעה מאת מנהיגי העולם בדבר ייצוב האוכלוסיה

רצ"ב צילום מכתב שהמורשה גיים שוייר שיגר לרוה"מ ב-20/8. המכתב מדבר בעד עצמו. שוייר (דמי מניו-יורק - יהודי ידידותי) מעוניין מאד בהצטרפות רוה"מ לרשימת מנהיגי העולם החתומים על ההודעה, ומבקש תשובה (בחברק) עד ה-30 (לקראת חגיגות שנת ה-40 של האו"ם כפי שמוסבר במכתב).

מצידנו לא רואים מניעה מחתימה על ההודעה, ומניחים ששגנאו"ם לא יתנגד.

בברכה

למדן

מירב

שרה חדא גשל גרגשל גדפו אליעזר אהרל ל"ן

2 3 2 1 1 1 1+1

JAMES H SCHEUER
8TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

2/4 154.7 536 -P

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

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NASSAU (516) 466-3939

August 20, 1985

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3 Kaplan Street
Hakirya, Jerusalem 91919
Israel

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With every warm best wish,

Yours,

James H. Scheuer, M.C.

3/4

154-91 536-P2

[illegible] POPULATION STABILIZATION BY WORLD LEADERS

[illegible] has many challenges: to obtain a lasting peace between nations: to preserve the quality of the environment: to [illegible] natural resources at a sustainable level: to advance the economic and social progress of the less developed nations, and to stabilize population growth.

At present there are 76 million more births than deaths on our planet each year. If present rates continue, by the year 2000, there will be 100 million more births than deaths. A billion people have been added in the last 13 years and the next billion will be added in 12 years.

Degradation of the world's environment, income inequality, and the potential for conflict exist today because of over-consumption and over-population. If this unprecedented population growth continues, future generations of children will not have adequate food, housing, medical care, education, earth resources, and employment opportunities.

We believe that the time has come now to recognize the world-wide necessity to stop population growth within the near future and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programs to do so, consistent with its own culture and aspirations.

To enhance the integrity of the individual and the quality of life for all, we believe that all nations should participate in setting goals and programs for population stabilization. Measures for this purpose should be voluntary and should maintain individual human rights and beliefs.

We urge national leaders to take an active personal role in promoting effective policies and programs. Attention should be given to setting realistic goals and timetables; encouraging active participation of communities in designing and implementing their own programs; and developing appropriate economic and social policies.

We call upon donor nations and institutions to be more generous in their support of population programs in those developing nations requesting such assistance.

Recognizing that early population stabilization is in the interest of all nations, we earnestly hope that leaders around the world will share our views and join with us in this great undertaking for the well-being and happiness of people everywhere.

ZHAO ZIYANG
Premier of the Council, People's Republic of China

RAJIV GANDHI
Prime Minister, India

YASUHIRO NAKASONE
Prime Minister, Japan

HUSSAIN MUHAMMAD ERSHAD
President, People's Republic of Bangladesh

MUHAMMADU BUHARI
Head of State, Federal Republic of Nigeria

PREM TINSULANONDA
Prime Minister, Thailand

MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK
President, Arab Republic of Egypt

DANIEL T. ARAP MOI
President, Kenya

BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV BIRENDRA
King, Kingdom of Nepal

J.R. JAYEWARDENE
President, Democratic, Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

ROBERT MUGABE
Prime Minister, Republic of Zimbabwe

HABIB BOURGUIBA
President, Republic of Tunisia

SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO
President, Dominican Republic

JUVENAL HABYARIMANA
President, Republic of Rwanda

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN I
Head of State, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

EDWARD PHILIP GEORGE SEAGA
Prime Minister, Jamaica

JOAO BERNARDO VIEIRA
President, Republic of Guinea-Bissau

ANEROOD JUGNAUTH O.C.
Prime Minister, Mauritius

SPYROS KYPRIANOU
President, Republic of Cyprus

AGATHA BARBARA
President, Republic of Malta

LIONEL S. CRAIG
Acting Prime Minister, Barbados

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STEINGRIMUR HERMANNSSON
Prime Minister, Republic of Iceland

SIR ALLEN M. LEWIS
Governor General, St. Lucia, West Indies

HERBERT A. BLAISE
Prime Minister, Grenada

MATATHI TUPULI HAKE
Prime Minister, Kingdom of Tonga

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS SEIGNORET
President, Commonwealth of Dominica

FRANCE ALBERT RENE
President, Republic of Seychelles

[Signatures collected as of 30 June 1985]

News Summary August 20, 1985

Press Reports

The Pope on Jerusalem

NYT-Dionne (photo of Pope with Hassan) Before landing in Casablanca, on his first trip to an Arab Moslem country, the Pope said he favored a review of the status of Jerusalem. "The Moslems are convinced that Jerusalem should have a special status as a central point, the capital of three monotheistic religions. That is also the view of the Holy See," he stated. This position is strongly opposed by Israel, which claims all of Jerusalem as its capital. The Pope left no doubt that he favored Israel's right to exist. "Of course we cannot deny to Israel the right to be a state," he said. The Pope's comment took on special significance because Hassan is the head of the Islamic Conference's committee on the status of Jerusalem. (see ND-combined)
** ACB World News Tonight stated that "The Pope's statement on his way to an Arab Moslem country should please Hassan but alarm Israel."

Hebron Furor Rocks Coalition

NYT-Freidman(Hebron, Israeli Occupied West Bank) Israel's coalition gov't is facing a crisis over a dispute between Labor and Likud ministers over who can live in a rotting three-room apartment in Hebron. Three Knesset members from the right-winged Tehiya Party used their immunity to pass army blockades occupied the apartment last week- to establish the principle that Jews should be allowed to settle where-ever they want in Arab dominated Hebron, 20 miles south of Jerusalem. Two Likud Cabinet members, Sharon and Arens, went to the apartment to demonstrate their solidarity with the squatters. Rabin told them to get out fast, before he is left with no choice but to order in the army to throw them out. The Israeli public is sitting on the sidelines waiting to see who blinks first. The Defense Ministry has restricted Jewish settlement in Hebron so as not to upset the status quo and undermine the little peace that exists there between Arabs and Jews. Despite army restrictions, the Jews are said to have aquired millions of dollars worth of property in Hebron.

Kahane Quits JDL

NYT-Bird-Kahane said he quit the JDL because he couldn't devote enough time to it. He named Irv Rubin, of Los Angeles as his successor.

ב 1 נגבו ע"ק ישלחו לצרים שלחים לשלם שלחים

Kahane also said that he felt his resignation would make it easier for him to return to the States from time to time if he is required to give up his citizenship. Rubin says there are 13,000 JDL members, mostly in LA.

Nicaragua-PLO Link

NYP-Flick-The State Dept. will soon release a report detailing the close and violent ties between the Sandinistas and the PLO. The report is said to be the most comprehensive ever issued by the administration on the connection between the Mideast terrorists and the Sandinistas. The report details aid, military training and diplomatic support the PLO has given the Sandinista's since the late 70's.

Bombing in Lebanon

NYT-p.1 (photo of Moslem father seeking help for his injured son) AP-Car bombs exploded outside a cafe and mosque in the Moslem section of Beirut, killing 20 and wounding 82. An anonymous phone caller said that a Christian group set off the bombs in revenge. (see NYP; DN-AP)

US Reveals Refusal to Meet with Joint Team

DN-Rehm-The administration says that it refuses to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team because the session will not lead to direct talks between Israel and the Arabs. The administration moved to bolster its standing in the Arab community by deciding to go ahead with weapons sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Ex-Hostages Sue TWA

NYT-AP-Four men held hostage in Lebanon filed lawsuits charging that the airline failed to provide adequate security. TWA had offered to pay the hostages $15,000 for those who were freed early and $35,000 to the 39 American men released June 30, if they agreed not to press any further claims against the airline. (see NYT-Howard)

Iran Rebels Deny Bombing

NYT-A spokesman for a group that supports the People's Mujahedeen, said they were not responsible for the bombings in Tehran on Sunday. The rebels condemned the bombing in which 30 people were reported wounded.

Naphtali Lavie Talks About Stay in NY

DN-Poster-Consul General Lavie praised NY but says that it is time for he and his wife went home to spend more time with his children and grandchildren. Lavie will be the UJA's number 1 man in Israel when he returns. Lavie praised Koch and discussed the reasons for Israel's economic problems, mainly due to the military budget and debt. He said that NY was a wonderful place to live, "If you can find an apartment."

Book Review-Jerusalem

NYT-Gross- "Jerusalem: Rebirth of a City" by Martin Gilbert is reviewed. The book discusses the years 1838 to 1899. The book has wonderful photographs. During these years, Jews were the majority of the city's dwellers.

Former Chairman of Greater NY Conference on Soviet Jewry, Dies

NYT-Mervin Riseman, 68, died after a long illness. Riseman was active in Jewish communal activities, especially those concerned with Soviet Jewry.

ON TV

World News Tonight (ABC) last night did a feature story on the proliferation of sub-machine guns in the US. The Uzi was focused on due to "its mystic."

This morning on Good Morning America (ABC) Adnan Khashugi, the Saudi millionaie, was interviewed. He stated that he beleived that the Western economic system would soon collapse due to the extensive bank loans that the US gives to the Third World. He suggested that those with a good number of holdings, go liquid.

ITONUT

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שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני.....סודי
דחיפות.....מיידי
תאריך וז"ח..20190085 אוג 85
מספר מברק..386.....

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

בפגישת אקראי עם ארני רפאל במחמ"ד אמר הלה שמרפי ח זר בידיים ריקות והמצב הוא FROZEN. מרפי וצוותו יפגשו להערכת מצב ואח"כ יתקיים דיון אצל המזכיר לטכוס עצה.

בפרשת קהיר אמר שהם מתרשמים שהמצרים לוקחים המצב בחומרה רבה וההודעות המצריות בקהיר וכאן (סיפרתי לו על התקשרות אנשי השגרירות) הם בבחינת עדות לכך. טרם קיבלו דו"ח מהשגרירות בקהיר וההשערות רצות לכל הכיוונים. הסכים שהתגובה המצרית שזוהי "עבודה מבחוץ" נחפזת מדי ושקיימת בקהיר תשתית פונדמנטליסטית מ"תוצרת עצמית". אין להוציא מכלל אפשרות שהפגוע נועד גם ואולי בעקר לפגוע ולהביך את המשטר המצרי על הרקע הפנימי של מערכת היחסים בין המשטר והחוגים הפונדמנטליסטיים.

אלי אבידן

א.א.

שם הם רוצים לשים בלגנים בלבבי ראה בלגנים סיבה
ולהביכ לגמר רק אולם
ל יודע ל

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון	מ ר ע ם מ ב ר ק
	דף.1....מתוך.....דפים
אל:	סווג בטחוני.....גלוי
	דחיפות.....רגיל
	תאריך וזמן.20.14 אוג' 85
המשרד, בטחון	מס' מברק.....
371 376	

מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ג' 20.8.85

Second announcement, the United States deeply regrets the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo, and the wounding of two of his companions. We offer our condolences to the families of the victims and to the government of Israel. We strongly deplore this further demonstration of violence against members of the diplomatic community. We are confident that the Egyptian authorities are doing everything possible to apprehend and punish those responsible for this despicable act.

In Lebanon, the United States is deeply concerned by the recent escalation of violence in Lebanon. We extend our sympathy to the families of those killed and injured in these senseless attacks. We urge all parties to exercise restraint, to end the cycle of attack and counter-attack. Those responsible for these tragic bombings play into the hands of those opposed to the restoration of the rule of law in Lebanon. The longer this cycle of violence continues, the longer anarchy reigns, the more difficult it will become to reconstruct the economic and political life of the country. We believe that all parties should work to restore Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity under its duly constituted government. Security for all Lebanese can best be achieved by restoration of central government authority.

Q On the killing in Cairo, does the State Department see any ulterior, wider motive? Do you think that there is any connection with trying to halt the peace process?

MR. REDMAN: We have no firm evidence to that effect. The circumstances are such, however, in view of the targets and the timing that it clearly would appear to be an effort aimed at slowing down or interrupting the peace process.

Q Do you have any idea who might be interested in doing that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q Have you seen any such connection in what's happening in Lebanon?

שמה מהו שמבקש לשמל מלמשל גבקא סיגל לעבר הלדמים לת.ר רמ"ח אלמן
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ק"ב ר"ו) ל"ב רמ"ח (1)

MR. REDMAN: In what context? In slowing down the peace process, in connection with the peace process?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q In your statement regarding Lebanon you mentioned the difficulties with the economic reconstruction of the country. What is the status of the United States aid programs to Lebanon, both the economic and the military aid that was previously being given? Are those going ahead? Are they in advance? Where does it stand?

MR. REDMAN: To get an exact answer to that question, I'll have to take it and we'll post something.

Q -- as to why you suspended your aid program to Lebanon also? Part of it, you suspended it.

MR. REDMAN: The question is the status of the United States aid program to Lebanon. I think it includes both of those.

Q Does the United States have any notion as to exactly who is behind the current spate of car bombings and violence?

MR. REDMAN: No, not really.

Q Getting back to Cairo and the shooting there, what can you tell us about the United States' efforts in the Middle East to work out peace?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing beyond what I said yesterday, which is that Ambassador Murphy is now back in Washington. He'll be having consultations beginning today with the Secretary, with the President, with other senior officials and that based on those consultations, he'll be evaluating the results of this meeting and what the next steps might be in the peace process.

Q Is there any possibility of returning back again?

MR. REDMAN: I have no speculation on that.

Q Is there any likelihood of someone briefing us on his trip?

MR. REDMAN: As I said yesterday, I have inquired into that possibility, but I still do not have a firm response. As I just told you, he's simply back in the building for the first time today.

Q Is he going to go to the West Coast, do you know, or are the consultations going to be by phone?

MR. REDMAN: I know of no plans for him to go to the West Coast.

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on Rabbi Mihail Kehan's (?) request to keep his US passport due to the fact that Israeli Knesset or the Israeli government is going to be taking a law to bar dual citizens from becoming a member of the Knesset? And he also delegated his leadership of the JDL, the Jewish Defense League, to someone from California. This developing regard Kehan's (?) status, do you have any comment on it?

MR. REDMAN: My only comment would be that Mr. Kehan's status is still under review, although accepting public office in another country may signify intent to relinquish US citizen. All relevant factors in each case much be considered. Mr. Kehan is protected by the Privacy Act and I, therefore, can't provide any further information on the possible loss of his citizenship.

Q On that again, he's said in the past that he's been informed that he would not get a visa or not be allowed to enter the United States if he gave up his citizenship. Now he's giving it up or he feels he's going to be obliged to give it up and he said that he is giving up the leadership of the JDL in the hope that this will make it possible for him to get a visa. Would he be any more acceptable by giving the de jure leadership of the JDL than he is at the moment?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment on what is really a truly hypothetical question at this point.

Q Well, it isn't hypothetical really because he's announced that he is accepting that the Knesset law would oblige him to give it up and he's said many times in the past --

MR. REDMAN: It is still a hypothetical question in that he has not done that, he has not requested a visa, he is still a US citizen with a US passport at this point.

Q Well, I'm asking you if the very fact of giving up the leadership of the movement would make him more acceptable.

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to speculate on that question.

Q Well, he's in the United States now.

MR. REDMAN: My understanding is he's here on a speaking tour of some sort, but I really have no detailed information on that.

Q Is the review of his US citizenship status because he's an official or was elected to a position in a foreign country, not because of his activities in the JDL?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, accepting public office in another country may signify intent. The question of intent to relinquish US citizenship is a complex one. It's fraught with extremely weighty consequences for the individual and therefore the department is obliged to take great care in evaluating all available evidence that might bear on the case.

Q Are there precedents that can be cited for cases in which people accepted in other countries and it was not an intention of giving up American citizenship?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know the answer to that question.

Q Can we get a copy of what you just read?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Do you have happen to have off-hand what exactly were you citing about Kahane? What legal grounds were you citing when you said that his acceptance of public position overseas in a foreign country is a signalling grounds for him relinquishing his citizenship? What were you citing there? Can you refer us to something?

MR. REDMAN: I can look into that. I don't know what the legal citation would be for that, but we can find out for you.

Q Does the United States government have any position to assure the citizens of this country, of Islamic heritage and background, that cases of anti-Arab, anti-Islamic violence should be investigated thoroughly and so the perpetrators will be apprehended and brought to law?

MR. REDMAN: That kind of violence is deplored, regardless of whom it is directed against. The United States law enforcement agencies, appropriate authorites, pursue those kinds of people, those kind of people who commit those kind of acts regardless of their race, their nationality, their particular target. As a consequence, that's a position that stands for all of those who would suffer the kinds of attacks that you're referring to.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: מ' כ

371 376

דף 5 מתוך ? דפים

סווג בטחוני .....

דחיפות .....

תאריך וז"ח .....

מס' מברק .....

Q In many cases, you were calling on people, even in the Middle East, to restrain themselves -- you know, violence in Lebanon, violence in other areas. Will you call on the US media and other people concerned to restrain themselves from coverage because the cases have erupted after the TWA hijacking in Lebanon and since then we haven't seen the end of the day. Yesterday a mosque was bombed and last Friday two police officers were injured seriously in Massachusetts. Would you please say something to this effect?

MR. REDMAN: I would simply, you know, for the details on these kind of things, I'd have to refer you to the Department of Justice. This is not within the domain of the Department of State.

עתון —

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המפרד

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ס ד ר ס	**מ ב ר ק**
דף	מתוך דפים
סווג בטחוני	שמור
דחיפות	מידי
תאריך וז"ח	201500 אוג
מס' מברק	

בר-און, מנהל מצפ"א, מצרים

(2)

התקשר אלי מיופה הכח המצרי כדי להביע רגשי תנחומים ומסר כמו-כן שהשלטונות המצרים בוקטים בכל האמצעים כדי למצוא האחראים. כן התייחס למכתב שה"ח המצרי למרוח"מ.

מ. רוזן

שהי הרגע נשמע בלגשל בצפון ריפה בעקים סיבה רלוונטי אם

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

103 365 369

סוג מברק

דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי...

דחיפות.....רגיל...

תאריך וזמן 85August201200

מספר מברק.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - AUGUST 20, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Rightists Refuse to End Hebron Sit-In

WASH. POST-Claiborne-Rabin failed to persuade right-wing members of parliament to end an illegal sit in at a house in the Arab section of Hebron on the West Bank. The rundown, four-room house in Hebron's old Arab quarter has become the focus of a campaign by the right wing in the Knesset to revive Jewish settlement in the heart of Arab cities, and at the same time, express opposition to peace negotiations between the govt. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that includes supporters of the PLO.

Rabbi Kahane Resigns Post As JDL Leader

WASH. POST-(AP)-Kahane, founder of the JDL, said he has resigned as its leader to facilitate a return to this country if he has to give up his US citizenship under a law pending in Israel. "There are two reasons for my resigning," he said. "No. 1, it's not fair. I just don't have the time. And No. 2, there is a law which is being passed in Israel that says no Knesset member can be a dual citizen." He has refused to give up his US passport because he said authorities would not allow him to enter this country without it.

Pope Calls For Review Of Jerusalem's Status

***WASH. POST-(AP)-Pope John Paul II said today that the status of Jerusalem, now under Israeli control, should be reviewed. Chatting with reporters during the eight hour flight from Nairobi, Kenya, to Casablanca, John Paul called Jerusalem "the central point, spiritual capital" of three monotheistic religions - Christianity, Islam and Judaism. Asked how the question of Jerusalem can be resolved, he said: "It's a difficult question..Of course, we cannot deny to Israel the right to be a state. But the problem of Jerusalem should be reviewed." The Vatican has repeatedly suggested placing the holy sites of Jerusalem under an international authority equally acceptable to Christians, Moslems and Jews.(This report was carried on all major networks of the nightly news.)

Still Hoping For Talks With Arabs, State Says

WASH. TIMES-Doubrava-Despite the failure of Murphy to arrange a meeting with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, such a meeting "is still a possibility," administration officials said yesterday.State Dept. deputy spokesman, Charles Redman

ב ו יגברו כיון דבלבו לבטל שלום לשלם שלום.

said Murphy was unable to meet with a delegation because US and Arab officials had "not assembled the necessary set of conditions for a meeting." Redman said "It's really less of a wuestion of the modalities, such as the list of Palestinians, than it is a question of how this would advance us toward our ultimate goal of direct negotiations."

Israel and Egypt To Begin Meetings Over Next Months

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(Reuters)-Egypt and Israel, whose relations have been strained since Israel's invasion of Lebanon, are to hold a series of consultations in the next three months, Israeli officials said yesterday. The meetings will include contacts between the countries' tourism ministers this week in Jerusalem and foreign ministers in New York in October, and a visit to Cairo next month by former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Car Bomb Kill 29 In West Beirut

WASH. POST-Boustany-Two car bombs hit Moslem neighborhoods in west Beirut today, apparently in retaliation for car-bomb attacks against two Christian areas last week. Police said 29 persons were killed and at least 70 injured in explosions.

Lebanese Wonder About Syria's Ability And Will To Stem Violence

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Muir-The wave of violence engulfing Beirut raises questions about the future of Syria's efforts to preside over a settlement in Lebanon. Many Lebanese wonder whether Syria's failure to supporess the violence stems from inability to do so - or lack of will.Recent car bombings and fighting between Beirut's Muslims and Christians have dramatically worsened the political climate at a time when the Syrians were apparently trying to foster a spirit of reconciliation. Gemayel appears to share the belief of outside involvement. "The aim of these criminal acts is to foil the Syrian role and plunge Lebanon back into violence and bloodshed," he said. The state-controlled media in Syria also blames Israel, linking the violence to the recent visit of Murphy to the region and his efforts to revive what Damascus terms "the conspiracy to bring about more separate peace deals with Israel."

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their major stories on South Africa, the remnants of the JAL crash, the Pope's visit to Morocco (including his statement on Jerusalem which was mentioned above in the news summary), and the car bombs in Lebanon.
---On ABC news, there was a report on the 'Uzi.' This report focused on the growing use of the Uzi in the US and how it can be easily purchased at various gun shops, etc. and that the import of the Uzi has risen substantially in the last few years. The report also focused on how semi-automatic rifles are being converted to automatic rifles.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

365

סוג	מברק
דף	1 מתוך 1 דפים
סווג בשחוניות	
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וזמן	20.12.00 אוגוסט 5
מס' מברק	

אל: מח' מצרים, מצפ"א

(3)

התקשרו, בנפרד, הציר גונאיים לציר רובינשטיין (אף שידע שנעדר) ופהמי היועצת המצרית ובקשו להביע תנחומיהם ושל השגרירות לרצח המתועב ולפציעה בקהיר. פהמי אמרה שכוונ לא רק נגד ישראל אלא נגד מצרים והשלום ושהמעשה דווקא יגביר נחישות מצרים להמשיך בדרך השלום. השלטונות יעשו עתה הכל בדי להשוף מבצעי הפשע, אשר ע"פ דבריה "באו מבחוץ". הודינו.

א. אבידן

א.א.

שרה מגל גשל גלגשל גבסיו ריפר גבקים סיבל
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** יצא
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: 011, נד: 491, מ : המשרד
דת: מ, סג: ס, תא: 190885

סודי/מידי

אל:רוון, גל.
לשל גל 307.

תודה על ההערכה המועילה.

אנו מקבלים את קו המחשבה שבא לידי ביטוי בסיפא של המברק. גם לנו נראה שאסור ולא רצוי שבקן הסברתי נבלים את הבדלי הגישות עם האמריקאים אלא רצוי להבליט את אותם אלמנטים המסיכים את עיקר האחריות של אש"ף.

אלמנטים אלא הם כפי שמניתם אותם דהיינו הועידה הבינלאומית ועמדותיה של אש"ף/ערפאת.

בדאי אולי להוסיף לכך שהצרה גם טעונה ברצונו של חוסיין לובות בגיבוי ערבי רחב יותר עובדה שהוא מתנה את מהלכיו בגורם (אש"ף) שהוא אינו שולט בו.

בר-און.

תפ: שהח,דהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,יגר,מעת,הסברה,סביר,
ר/מרכז,ממד

טופס מברק גלוי — לשכת הקישור - ניו-יורק

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76-ווש

News Summary August 19, 1985

Columns

NYP-Evans & Novak "Signal From Damascus" Assad has told Rep. George O'Brian (Ill.) of his efforts to gain the release of Western hostages believed to be held by extremists in Lebanon. It appears as though Assad wants to do business with the US but not with an openly hostile administration. O'Brien said that VP Khaddam implied that Israel had reneged on the unwritten, secret deal to release the Shiites from Alit. "Brien believes that the US must give Syria direct attention.

NYT-8/18-Safire "The Curse of Mercutio" The Iran-Iraq conflict is the bloodiest battle of all time and it is off the scope of our attention because dicators on both sides permit no coverage. Thanks to Begin's non-proliferation enforcement, it is not a nuclear war with millions of civilian deaths. The war effects Americans because of the price of gas. If the escalation continues, the price of gas will stop falling, adding to inflation. But most Americasn curse both sides. But if Khomeini dies or anti-war sentiment grows, the Soviet Union cannot be ignored. The port of Chahbar is desirable to the Russians. The US should be ready for a Soviet invasion of Iran.

NYT-Feighan-"After the Hostage Crisis, TV Focuses on Itself" Free Press and its first ammendment rights must be preserved. TV coverage of terrorist attacks is breaking news. News critics should not underestimate that the newsmakers are unsophisticated about making judgements between propoganda and real news. TV coverage of the hostage crisis in Iran and Beirut did not interfere with national interests. TV is not as powerful as people may think. TV should not be made into a mediator. The debate now raging between journalists is a healthy sign.

Press Reports

Murphy Fails to Meet Joint Delegation

NYT-Miller (Amman) Palestinains and Jordanians disagreed about whether the failure of Murphy to meet a joint delegation meant the latest efforts to make progress towards Arab-Israeli peace talks were deadlocked. The Jordanian PM said progress had been made but Palestinians were not so optimistic. Hanna Seniora said he thought the process was now deadlocked. He ascribed the deadlock to Israeli pressure on the US. "We see now that American policy is made in Tel Aviv and not in Washington," he said. But Seniora said that Muprhy and Zaid did leave the door open a bit.

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Hostage Took Photos in Beirut

NYT-Weaver-Peter Hill, one of the TWA hostages, took photos of the surroundings of the building he was held hostage in, his fellow hostages and other photos that are in possession of the Gov't.

Kahane Quits JDL

NYP-Meir Kahane resigned as the JDL's chief in order to devote more time to Israel. The JDL claims 13,000 members nationwide.

Iran-Iraq

DN-AP-Iranian jets set a Belgian oil tanker afire in the Persian Gulf in retaliation for Iraq's air raid on Kharg.

DN-UPI-Two explosions shook Tehran hours after President Khamenei won a landslide election. (see ND-wire)

City in LA will Work on Christmas and Yom Kippur

ND-8/18-LA Times-West Hollywood, will have its city offices open on Christmas. The order to close the offices was said to violate the seperation of church and state principle. The City Council was to ask to have offices closed on Yom Kippur but drooped the proposal.

Bill Moyers Returns to CBS News

NYT-8/14-Moyers is exteremly critical of the reporting of serious issues on network News shows. He was absent for 7 months from CBS and although he refuses to discuss his reasons for leaving, other CBS staff members say he left because of the treatment given a commentary he had prepared on the willingness of only one NYC radio station to run a commercial by the National Association of Arab-Americans that was critical of Israel. The producers of the news did not like the commentary but instead of saying so, told him it would run eventually.

Travel

NYT-8/18-Rabinovich-A guide to seeing the City of David Archeological Park.

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WSJ-Rosewicz-The chief concern for the US no longer is the Palestinians chosen to be in the delegation, instead, the US wants to know where such talks will lead before they begin. The US wants direct talks between Israel and Jordan to be the outcome. Jordan and the Palestinians are insisting on an international conference. Jordan has become more outspoken on this demand in recent days. Jordan and the PLO do not want Sadat-style peace because it would arouse the wrath of Syria and might cost them financial support of other Arabs. (see ND-Ross)

Israeli General Cleared in Arab Deaths

NYT-Freidman-Brig. Gen. Yizhak Mordechai was aquitted of any wrongdoing in the beating deaths of two Arab terrorists. The hearing left many unanswered questions. The hijackers had so many bruises on them that the fatal blows could not be determined. It is not clera how the men could be interrogated while they were being beaten by 11 soldiers and security men. (see DN-Meisels)

Israel-Missing Uranium

NYT-UPI-Newly declassified documents state that large amounts of uranium missing from the US may have landed in Israel. The FBI spent 15 years tracking down the uranium without luck but recently reopened the case. An eyewitness told the NRC and FBI that he saw several employees loading a truck at night. Zalman Shapior, headed the plant and owned interests in Isorad, an Israeli comapny that made nuclear equipment, denies that he diverted the material.

US-Israel Trade Pact

DN-special-The Israeli Gov't ratified a free trade agreement with the US.

Lebanon

NYT-AP (Photo p.1 of supermarket where blast took place) Christian militiamen vowed revenge for the most recent car bombing that killed 55. Battles raged east of Beirut. Maronite Christians loyal to Gemayel battled Druse. Gemayel blamed the bombing on "foreign hands." Berri said Israel was responsible because they want to keep turmoil in Lebanon.in order to divert skirmishes on the border. (see DN-NYP)

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Book Review

NYT-Hertzberg-"The Synagogues of Europe" by Carol Herselle Krinsky, is reviewed. The book is the most important account in any language on the topic.

Letters

NYT-A religious lecturer writes that the struggle between Islamic fundamentalists and nonfundamentalists is a major confrontation. Washington must gain a deeper understanding of the conflict and its possible outcomes.

NYP-Writer states that the attacks by the Zulu tribesmen in South African Indians give a preview of what will happen to Afrikaaners, Jews, Asians and other minorities if the US Congress makes South Africa ungovernable.

Paid Ad-Iraq

NYT-8/18-Op-ed page ad on human rights violations in Iraq due to the "terrorist Baath Party." The Islamic Committee for Human Rights in Iraq placed the ad.

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Middle East Arms Transfer Study
Congressional Briefing

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am pleased to appear before this committee to discuss the Administration's policy review of our security relationships with countries in the Middle East. I will present an overview of the study's purpose, goals and general conclusions. General Gast will discuss the study primarily in terms of the effects of security assistance on our strategic interests.

The Administration undertook this study to define a coherent, comprehensive approach to security assistance and arms sales to Middle Eastern countries. To accomplish this, we examined the threat to the countries involved and to U.S. regional interests over the next ten years. We then considered the relationship between arms transfers and the attainment of our political goals and military objectives in the region. Our purpose was to place arms transfers into the context of overall U.S. policy toward the Middle East region. The area under review extends from Egypt to Iran, including Sudan but excluding Lebanon and Turkey.

This review is a policy study. It was not undertaken in order to make recommendations on specific arms transfers.

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Rather, the study defines the context within which further security assistance will be considered, and it provides a basis for future decision-making on arms sales to the region.

I will now outline our key judgments and conclusions.

The Threat

First, we considered the threat. The threats to friendly governments and U.S. interests in the area are numerous, varied and tangible.

-- Israel remains in a technical state of war with several Arab states, from which it does not face an immediate threat. It faces a continuing threat from an implacably hostile Syria bent on "strategic parity" and from various radical groups. Despite its qualitative military edge, Israel's geographic vulnerability and relatively small population severely limit its ability to fight a protracted war.

-- Egypt, the largest and most influential Arab state and a supporter of peace with Israel, will continue to face the danger of direct confrontation with Libya, as well as the threat of terrorist operations such as last year's Red Sea mining.

-- Jordan, which recently has taken bold steps forward in the peace process, is increasingly vulnerable to intimidation or attack from its powerful and menacing neighbor, Syria.

-- In the Gulf, Saudi Arabia is faced with possible escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, including efforts to close the Gulf. Over the longer run, after the war ends, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states could encounter increased pressure from the belligerents, as each renews its quest for a dominant role in the region.

In addition to external threats, friendly states remain vulnerable to terrorism and subversion inspired by religious and political radicalism.

Further, the efforts of the Soviets to expand their influence in the region threaten both friendly governments and U.S. strategic interests. The high priority the Soviets place on the Middle East is indicated by the build-up of Soviet naval and strategic lift capability; continuing efforts to obtain basing rights; the quantity and increasing sophistication of weapons supplied to client states, Soviet willingness to deploy combat units to the area, and their support of radical and terrorist groups.

The Soviets can also be expected to seek to expand their influence by exploiting opportunities to provide Arab moderates with weapons systems denied through a restrictive U.S. arms export policy -- as long as these targets of opportunity do not damage existing Soviet relationships.

U.S. Political Interests

Secondly, we considered U.S. political interests. Our interests are served by a Middle East free of Soviet influence, by an absence of intra-regional conflict and by governments that are sympathetic and stable. Soviet influence in the region continues to disturb regional stability and security and directly affects our interests and those of our allies; Soviet domination would affect the global strategic balance. Radical domination from within the region would also directly affect those interests. Armed conflict not only threatens general regional stability, but also provides an opening for Soviet penetration and increases the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Our political objectives are:

-- To promote the stability and security of friendly states;

-- To foster the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts and the development of normal inter-state relations, especially between Israel and its Arab neighbors;

-- To enhance the strategic position of the U.S. vis-a-vis the Soviet Union; and

-- To assure unimpeded Free World access to the region's energy resources.

Regional stability is the bedrock for attaining all of our political objectives. Strengthening the security and stability of our friends in the region is the most effective means we have of preventing the crises and chaos which invite interference from without and encourage radical forces from within.

Security assistance has proved to be an invaluable tool in carrying out our political strategy. Security assistance -- especially that provided in times of regional crisis -- is a tangible expression of our political support and therefore a vital element in our bilateral relations. Over time, it serves to build and strengthen long-term relationships.

Strengthening our friends' ability to defend themselves also supports purely U.S. needs. It creates military capabilities and support infrastructure, and it can help bring about operational arrangements allowing friendly states to make important military contributions if the U.S. were to become involved in a conflict, either with a regional power or with the Soviet Union.

In addition, our arms transfers and security assistance programs position us to foster the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts and the development of normal inter-state relations; in particular, to continue our role as the principal mediator in the peace process between Israel and the Arab states.

The achievement of a peaceful settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors is one of our most important regional foreign policy goals. Our effectiveness as an intermediary depends to a large degree on our giving tangible evidence to our interest in the security and other needs of the states most concerned, that is: Israel, Egypt and Jordan. While Syria is an important player, our present relationship is of a different character.

We considered the relationship between U.S. security assistance and the peace process. We found that this relationship is central in the case of these three states but less significant for others. In effect, it varies directly with the degree of influence over the process.

Military Strategy

The third area we considered was that of the relationship of U.S. arms transfers to the attainment of our strategic interests in the Middle East.

Our overall military objectives are to deter Soviet aggression and reduce Soviet influence in the region; to defend against aggression toward friendly states; to minimize the likelihood of U.S. forces becoming involved in hostilities, and to reinforce political and economic ties in the region.

The primary element of our Southwest Asia strategy is deterrence. We have found that security assistance and arms transfers help keep the peace. The very act of transfer implies U.S. interest and support that may deter opponents. More directly, the capability bestowed by the arms sale adds to deterrence by increasing the cost of aggression. In the event

of hostilities, U.S. arms sales increase the chances that the friendly government will prevail.

Further, our security links can provide a useful restraining influence in times of crisis. When radical forces do take power, as in Iran, they enable us to affect the recipient's capabilities by withholding support.

Security assistance can also reduce the need for direct U.S. military involvement. Unlike other areas where our vital interests are at stake, the history of the region has produced political sensitivities which do not permit a permanent, large-scale U.S. military infrastructure, formal military alliances, or even the full range of desirable combined exercises and planning. Our security assistance programs, therefore, take on an importance beyond that found in other regions.

The role of security assistance in furthering our military strategy varies from country to country. It derives from the specific threat environment, limitations imposed by regional rivalries among friendly states, the country's location and potential strategic role, and the individual nation's political sensitivity to security cooperation with the U.S.

Individual Countries

Turning to some of the individual countries, our enduring commitment to Israel's security is central to U.S. policy in the Middle East. We believe that our willingness to provide Israel some of our most advanced weapons systems is vital to this objective. It contributes to Israel's security by providing it a qualitative edge; that is, the technical capability to defeat any combination of potential Arab adversaries --thus serving as a strong deterrent to overt attack. We found that Israel's qualitative edge is secure and likely to grow stronger, under present policy, at least through the rest of this decade.

The relationship between U.S. support for Israel and progress toward peace is crucial. To continue to move toward a negotiated settlement, Israel needs confidence in both its ability to withstand threats to its security and in the constancy of U.S. support and assistance.

Our military relationship with Israel has a dual purpose: to ensure that Israel can defend itself against any probable combination of enemies and to improve the U.S. strategic position in the area through combined planning with the most modern and powerful military force in the region. Although

Israel's strategic value in dealing with intra-regional crises is limited by political alignments and geography, Israeli cooperation would be helpful in the event of U.S. intervention in the Eastern Mediterranean to counter a Soviet threat. Israel also serves as a counter to Syrian aspirations in the area and to Soviet efforts to use Syria as a surrogate.

Egypt's location on the boundary of Southwest Asia and its peace treaty with Israel make it key to our regional security strategy. U.S. assistance has been of enormous importance in strengthening the government against strains within the region following the Camp David Accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In particular, the commitment of the Egyptian armed forces to continued peace with Israel is strongly dependent on our commitment to help Egypt sustain a credible and effective deterrent to its opponents.

Egypt's defense of the Suez Canal is a major contribution to regional and even global security. Egyptian arms sales and technical assistance to Iraq and others have helped counter radical forces and maintain regional stability. Although the Egyptians continue to be wary of a large U.S. presence, U.S.-Egyptian combined exercises, cooperation on a range of U.S. military operations, and informal guarantees on facilities access in certain contingencies have added considerably to the

U.S. strategic capability. Egypt is also the prime guarantor of the security of Sudan, which is too weak to play a regional military role but does permit U.S. prepositioning for Southwest Asia contingencies.

By virtue of its strategic location and political orientation, Jordan's stability is very important to U.S. interests in the Middle East. Sharing the longest frontier with Israel of any Arab state, Jordan's continued ability and commitment to maintaining the security of that frontier is critical to the security of Israel. The continuation of Jordan's political orientation as a traditionally pro-Western, and firmly anti-communist nation is essential to our goal of denying the Soviets further entree to the region. Most immediately, Jordan's role as a moderate state which is taking risks to achieve a negotiated peace with Israel on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242 is at the heart of our efforts to help achieve peace between Israel and its neighbors.

Clear and tangible U.S. support for Jordan's security maintains its essential confidence in our political backing as Jordan grapples with entering into negotiations with Israel. Jordan is more vulnerable to external and internal pressures than either Israel or Egypt, due to the overt opposition of a much more powerful Syria. Jordan will face increased threats to its security as it proceeds further in the peace process.

While security assistance can bolster Jordan's confidence and sustain its willingness to participate in the peace process, it cannot guarantee that participation or determine its mode or timing. Conversely, we know that previous efforts to withhold arms to Jordan or link their sale to its participation in the peace process have weakened our leverage and resulted in Jordan turning to other suppliers, including the Soviet Union. Our arms transfers can, however, help preserve the survival of this moderate regime on Israel's border, thereby enhancing Israel's security.

Jordan plays a pivotal role in containing Soviet power and influence, in providing U.S. strategic and political access tothe region, and in its growing support for U.S. military initiatives such as exercises and prepositioning. In addition, Jordan's recognized military professionalism and its credibility among Gulf states may permit it to play a constructive supporting role in the Gulf in the event of a crisis there.

The fact that Saudi Arabia possesses one-quarter of the Free World's oil reserves makes it critical to the long-term outlook for world petroleum supplies. Also, responsible Saudi participation in the international financial system is

important to its functioning smoothly. Saudi Arabia is the only country in the Gulf region which is both friendly to U.S. interests and capable of playing an important regional role. Its location and strategic depth make it the linchpin of all Gulf Cooperation Council security planning.

From our standpoint, Saudi Arabia's ability to defend itself directly supports our interests in regional stability, continuing access to regional energy resources and the development of regional self-defense. For Saudi Arabia, our willingness to meet their defense equipment requirements is recurring proof that we mean what we say about our vital interest in Saudi Arabia and Gulf security. The Saudi defense capability and its clear linkage to the U.S. act as a deterrent against attacks directed at the Kingdom and even, to some degree, its friendly neighbors.

The relationship between arms sales to Saudi Arabia and its involvement in the peace process is secondary to our other interests, but any amibiguity in the Saudi position toward the peace process tends to constrain the U.S. response to Saudi defense needs. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia will support our efforts to promote peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors in relationship to our credibility as an even-handed intermediary, its assessment of our chances for success, and,

most importantly, the degree of Arab consensus about our efforts.

Our willingness to meet Saudi or other Arab requests for arms strengthens the perception of balance in our approach to the peace process and our standing as a reliable friend. At the same time, Saudi confidence in their ability to protect themselves from external threats or pressure is essential to greater flexibility and support for the peace process.

The Saudi-U.S. "special relationship" rests on a trade-off between our interest in secure access to the oil reserves of the Arabian Peninsula and the Saudi need for an external guarantor of their security, given the threats that surround them as a rich but militarily inferior state.

The petroleum dimension of the relationship has been downplayed with the decline, since 1981, of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States' role as oil suppliers. But with the resumption of a slow but steady increase in global oil demand, peaking of major production areas outside the Gulf, and because of the magnitude of their reserves, the de-emphasis is transitory.

On the security side of the relationship, any sizable U.S. military operation in the Gulf and South West Asia will likely depend on Saudi cooperation and support. Although the Saudis have steadfastly resisted formal access agreements, they have stated that access will be forthcoming for U.S. forces as necessary to counter Soviet aggression or in regional crises they cannot manage on their own. Saudi Arabia also contributes to regional stability by funding security assistance programs for other friendly states.

Oman's stability is of importance to U.S. interests in the Middle East. It is a linchpin in our Southwest Asia strategy. Our security cooperation with Oman is growing and plays a major role in gaining Omani support for U.S. strategic objectives, and there is broad agreement with Oman concerning regional issues. Oman has long accepted the necessity of peace with Israel and security cooperation with Western powers, and it was one of only two Arab League members that did not break relations with Egypt over the peace treaty with Israel.

Oman, second only to Saudi Arabia in strategic importance in the Gulf, is essential to regular U.S. access to the Strait of Hormuz and the Northern Arabian Sea. Under a formal access agreement unique to the area, Oman also provides more cooperation and combined activities for U.S. forces than any other state in the region.

Conclusion

Arms transfers and security assistance help create favorable conditions for pursuit of our objectives in the region. However, the relationship of security assistance to non-security objectives is not uniform. For example, the relationship between security assistance and progress on the peace process becomes more general and indirect in proportion to the distance of the state from the disputed territory.

In general, security assistance is a central component of our military, and to a lesser degree, political strategy in the Middle East. It assumes a different shape and role in each country, depending on factors such as the specific threat, regional rivalries, strategic location and political sensitivity to a U.S. presence.

It can enhance the U.S. strategic position while reducing the need for direct U.S. military intervention. It helps maintain regional stability by improving the deterrent capability of friendly states while at the same time improving the chances that our allies will prevail if deterrence fails.

Finally, the overall stability and confidence provided by security assistance in all its forms can encourage regional states to take risks in search of an overall Middle East peace while preserving our role in mediating that process.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון	סדר יום מבר ב
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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ג' 19.9.85

MR. ANDERSON: When does Assistant Secretary Murphy get back?

MR. REDMAN: He's on his way back. He should be in the Department tomorrow.

MR. ANDERSON: Does he have any plans, hopes, expectations, of going back to the Middle East this summer?

MR. REDMAN: I think it would really be premature to speculate on his future plans. When he comes back he'll be consulting with the Secretary and with the President, and determining where we go from here.

MR. ANDERSON: The possibility of an American meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is still a possibility?

MR. REDMAN: It still is. Under the same conditions and groundrules that we've outlined many times.

MR. ANDERSON: Do you have any feeling yet whether his trip advanced that cause?

MR. REDMAN: I really can't comment on that. I said I think it would be premature to speculate until he's gotten back and had consultations here, in Washington.

Q Do you think he or someone from the Near East Bureau will be able to brief us a little more about his trip when he comes back?

MR. REDMAN: I have inquired but, as yet, I have no response, and so until he is, in fact, back in the Department, I won't be able to get you a definitive answer to that.

Q Will you take the point of that request and your inquiry?

MR. REDMAN: I will take the point that has been reinforced.

MARVIN KALB (NBC): Could you refresh our memory, please, on what that "same basis" is?

2 עמודים שיש רמז שיפוט גלוי בלבד ס"כל אין הלוחמים בעד רק אין

MR. REDMAN: Concerning a meeting with the joint delegation? That, obviously, the primary condition is that the meeting lead to direct negotiations. The preliminary condition was that mutually acceptable conditions could be arrived at. But the main point which we have stressed continually is that in meeting with this group, that that should be a step in the process which leads toward our ultimate goal, which is that of direct negotiations between the parties.

MR. M. KALB: So the fact that it hasn't taken place means that you don't believe that at this particular point a meeting between the US and the joint delegation would lead, directly, to talks between the Israelis and them. Is that what you're saying?

MR. REDMAN: When the conditions are satisfied, then, we have said, we are prepared to meet with that group. I think it's implicit, therefore, that we have not assembled the necessary set of conditions which would allow us to go forward.

Q Does that include not being able to assemble the group of Palestinians who will be part of the joint delegation?

MR. REDMAN: There has been no final decision on the list, to answer the question directly. But as we have emphasized several times, it's really less a question of the modalities, such as the list, than it is a question of how this would advance us toward our ultimate objective of direct negotiations.

Q Chuck, how -- I mean, is a statement required from any of the parties, in order to assure the United States that such a meeting would -- or what is required, in fact? I mean, how are you to decide that the conditions are set for direct negotiations?

MR. REDMAN: Well, those conditions would be satisfied in our conversations with the parties involved. In terms of the specific modalities of how that might be done, I'm not prepared to lay those out for you. Indeed, I think those could be many and varied. But suffice it to say that the conditions have been established and that we look to the satisfaction of those conditions in order to move the process on.

Q Chuck, they said this morning, I just heard, that the list of Palestinians seems to be the problem, that there are some other dimensions of the problems that should be looked at. How do you comment on this?

MR. REDMAN: With the words that I just used, in fact, that it is less a problem of the list and those kind of modalities than it is how this meeting would advance us toward our objective of direct negotiations.

Q Then what's the main obstacle?

MR. REDMAN: Beyond that, I really am not going to characterize any further the state of play.

Q Do you consider his trip as a failure or a success?

MR. REDMAN: (Laughs.) Once again, Ambassador Murphy went to the region with the intent of consulting with the actors, the key actors, in the region, concerning the future of the peace process, how it might be best moved forward. I think he, clearly, accomplished that. He did meet with all of the regional actors that he went to see, and now he'll come back, evaluate what he's heard, and see where we go from there.

SAMIR KARAM: The Prime Minister of Jordan said that your position, from the outside, has been a non-starter, because the Jordanians insist on having an international conference, while you are insisting on having negotiations. Do you have any comment on that? And the media has been saying this morning that there has been a stalemate in the peace negotiations. Will you comment on both these statements?

MR. REDMAN: Our view of the process, that process that we were trying to move forward, we continue to try to move forward, the role of a meeting with a joint Palestinian delegation, within the context of that process, have been on the record now for a number of months, and to the extent that we have gone to the region to talk with parties on the basis of that concept, which is the process we are trying to advance, then I believe that it's obvious that that process, in fact, is not dead, and that we are continuing to pursue it.

MR. KARAM: Can you tell us if the arms request by Jordan was one of the topics raised during the talks with Jordanian officials?

MR. REDMAN: I would not go into specifics on any of the details of the conversations.

Q It was reported a couple of days ago that Ambassador Murphy was going to Syria, and he hasn't gone there. Does he have any intention of possibly going there in the near future, if he goes back? Is Syria being brought into the equation, to seek the non-opposition from Syria to what we're discussing?

MR. REDMAN: As you are aware from the briefings that preceded Ambassador Murphy's departure, Syria was not one of the countries that he went to the region to visit.

Q I was away at the time but I saw it reported in the papers the other day, and in the press generally, that he was --

MR. REDMAN: Well, I can't speculate on were those reports come from. But, obviously, Syria is an important actor in the region and we do not --

Q What I'm saying is are any efforts being made to try to tone down or do away with Syrian opposition to the peace talks that we're discussing? Is anything being done to cultivate Syria diplomatically?

MR. REDMAN: I really can give you nothing on that except to say that any positive role that the Syrians can play in this effort would certainly be welcome.

since you are -- assure us if we will have a background briefing for Monday of the Middle East Bureau. Could you say, from your observation, that the Arabs were more forthcoming, the Palestinians and the Jordanians -- and Israel at this juncture exercised its veto power over the next stage in the process?

MR. REDMAN: No, I would not like the characterize the the position of any particular party in this process.

Q Do you have any comment on the story written by Evans and Novak this morning in the Washington Post?

MR. REDMAN: I don't.

Q You don't have your own information about the Syrian attitude towards the seven hostages still in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing other than to say that the Syrians have an important influential role to play in the region and we're hopeful that they will exercise that influence on behalf of the hostages.

Q Do you have anything on the Gulf War developments? Any updates, anything?

MR. REDMAN: If you have a specific question, I'd be happy to try to answer it.

Q Any damage report on Kharg Island?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no further damage assessment on Kharg Island.

Q Any comment on the deterioration of the security situation in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: No, other than to, of course, deplore the senseless violence that has taken place in both East and West Beirut.

Q There was a report this morning that the administration would push the sale of arms with the Congress, to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Can you confirm such reports, or are there such plans?

MR. REDMAN: I would only say that deliberations on those questions are continuing within the administration and that, of course, we recognize fully our commitment and we intend to comply with it, to consult with the Congress concerning those decisions, when they are made.

Q But no decisions has yet been made?

MR. REDMAN: Deliberations are still in progress.

Q And, therefore, the Congress hasn't yet been advised of such a --

MR. REDMAN: Congress was, of course, and is still being, briefed on the study, the Middle East Arms Transfer Study. But you are talking about the specific sales to Middle Eastern countries.

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: And, in that case, I would say that deliberations are still continuing. That doesn't mean that one can't consult, I suppose. But if you're asking whether or not a final decision has been made, the answer is deliberations are continuing on that subject.

Q Actually, to be honest, I'm not even asking if a final decision was made. I'm just trying to find out if the administration has informed or is in the process of informing Congress of the sale, and my understanding is that the administration has to inform Congress of proposed sales. Have you informed Congress of your intention to sell arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia?

MR. REDMAN: To the best of my knowledge, that process of consultation has not yet started.

Q Do you have any assessment or update on what's happening in Lebanon, on the security level?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't. We have no information as to who was behind the bombings over the weekend, for example.

Q Does this deteriorating have anything to do with the mission of Ambassador Murphy to the area?

MR. REDMAN: I would see no connection.

Q Do you have any comment on a press report from Israel that Israel had already started participating in the SDI program?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q Would you take the question?

MR. REDMAN: I believe I can answer this to the extent that, like a number of other allies, the Israelis have been in consultation with the United States government concerning an eventual participation, but I would emphasize that I think the operative word is still "eventual."

Q -- four members of the Israeli Parliament that will be joined today by 28 others who are in a sit-in in the city of Hebron, the predominantly Arab city of Hebron, in violation of the Israeli government orders or rules and regulations?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing.

Q Can you look into this?

MR. REDMAN: I don't think I can get anything on that.

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APPENDIX 6

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RESPONSES THERETO: (JORDAN, LEBANON, OMAN, YEMEN, AND MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAMS)

JORDAN

1. Since Jordan has been unable to buy the air-defense equipment and aircraft it seeks from the United States, where is it looking to purchase these items?

--From Great Britain? From France?

--Is it correct that Jordan is seeking to purchase the French Mirage 2000 aircraft and the British Javelin missile, a system comparable to the American Stinger?

--Do we support or not oppose arms sales to Jordan by our allies?

--Are our allies able to offer the same financing terms as the United States or the Soviet Union?

A: It is true that, following the withdrawal of notification to Congress on Stinger missiles, Jordan stated its intention to seek defense equipment from other sources, including Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Jordan has initiated discussions with Great Britain and France but has not stated what precisely it seeks from these governments. The U.S. supports the provision of equipment to meet Jordan's legitimate defense needs by Western European allies since this would lessen the likelihood that Jordan would turn to the Soviet Union. However, the only countries which provide long-term credit arrangements for arms purchases are the United States and the Soviet Union.

2. General bin Shaker, Chief of Staff of Jordan, announced in January that Jordan would purchase Soviet air-defense equipment and that deliveries would begin this year.

--Has this equipment been delivered?

--What were the financing terms? Were they easy repayment terms?

--What other weapons does Jordan seek to purchase from the Soviets?

--What are the implications of Soviet arms sales to Jordan for the peace process and the U.S. military relationship with Jordan?

--Will Soviet advisors come to Jordan to provide training or maintenance on this air defense system?

A: Jordanian Commander-in-Chief, General bin Shaker, did announce at the beginning of this year a purchase of Soviet equipment. While Jordan has not specified the precise nature of its purchase, we understand it to be largely air-defense equipment. We do not know the express financial terms of the purchase, but they are rumored to be long-term credit, perhaps in excess of ten years, with interest charges significantly below market rates. The number of Soviet advisors is expected to be below fifty.

We consider that Soviet arms sales to Jordan are not in the U.S. national interest, either in terms of prospects for the peace process, which the Soviets oppose except on their terms, or for the U.S. security relationship with Jordan. We do not consider, however, that this limited purchase has resulted in any basic change in Jordan's moderate orientation. Jordan has been clear that its preference is for U.S. equipment and training, and that it has sought to diversify its sources of defense material only after having been unsuccessful in its approaches to the United States.

3. What is Jordan's record on providing security for U.S. technology and equipment?

--Have any U.S. weapons provided to Jordan ended up in the hands of third parties?

--Have any ended up in the hands of the PLO?

--Has Jordan been able to protect U.S. intelligence provided to it?

--How would you compare Jordan's record in this respect with other FMS recipients or U.S. treaty allies?

A: Jordan's record on providing security for U.S. technology and equipment has been excellent. U.S. equipment provided to Jordan has not been transferred to third parties, except with prior U.S. consultation and approval. For example, a limited quantity of tanks were provided to Lebanon in 1983 as a show of support. The Jordanian Army has also issued M-16 rifles to the Jordanian Badr brigade, a unit of the Palestine Liberation Army, which is made up of Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin and which is under the command of the Jordanian Armed Forces. This equipment, like all military equipment, is under strict control of the Jordanian military command. Jordan has been able to protect U.S. intelligence and we are satisfied that intelligence sharing with Jordan remains in our mutual interest with full integrity. We consider that Jordan's record in this respect is better than that of many other FMS recipients, including U.S. treaty allies.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל: המשרד

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מצפ"א

דע: נקפח צה"ל, כאן

רמש"ן, ניו-יורק

לשכת שתב"ט

סיוע צבאי

שלכם 473.

מצ"ב תשובות הפנטגון לשאלות נוספות של תת ועדת מזה"ת בוועדת החוץ של הבית. התשובות מתייחסות לשמוש ב-FMS , קיצוצים בתקציב הבטחון, לביא, מרגמות, צוללות, ביקורי אניות בחיפה ושאלת ה- OFFSET .

קני-טל

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APPENDIX 13

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND RESPONSES THERETO: (ISRAEL)

Military Assistance.

QUESTION: How will Israel use this $1.8 billion in FMS financing?

- What portion of this $1.8 billion will be spent on progress payments for past purchases?
- How much will be applied to new purchases?
- How much will be spent in Israel?

ANSWER: Approximately $1.2 billion will be used for progress payments for past purchases, e.g., F-16, F-15, F-4 radar, Lavi, etc. An additional $475 million will be applied towards new purchases. Of this total amount, approximately $360 million will be spent in Israel.

QUESTION: Your Congressional Presentation Document indicates that Israel had nearly $1.5 billion in unexpended FMS financing entering FY 1985.

- Why was there this large carryover?
- Was this an increase in the carryover from FY 1983?
- Was the carryover in both credits and forgiveness in roughly equal amounts?
- Given the large carryover, why do you need a nearly 30 percent increase in FY 1986 funding?

ANSWER: Although this is a large carryover, these funds are obligated for payments on contracts during FY 1985 through FY 1988, e.g., payments related to Israel's buy of F-16 aircraft. To date, payments related to the F-16 program are approximately $128 million, out of a $2.2 billion program. Substantial payments will be required during the FY 1986 through FY 1988 timeframe and there should be a minimum carryover of unexpended FMS funds beginning in FY 1987. The $1.5 billion carryover in FY 1985 is larger than the 1984 carryover which was $1.1 billion. This carryover was in both credit and forgiven funds in roughly equal amounts. Despite the $1.5 billion carryover, a 30 percent increase is needed so that Israel can continue to purchase new items and follow-on support and thus maintain its quantitative defense superiority. As stated above, the $1.5 billion will be primarily spent on progress payments for weapons systems already in the pipeline.

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QUESTION: Do you anticipate that Israel will expend this year the full $1.4 billion in FMS grants voted by Congress for FY 1985, or do you project an increase this fiscal year in the carryover of unused FMS?

- Do you project that Israel will use all of its FMS financing for FY 1986 in FY 1986?

ANSWER: Israel will have some carryover of FY 1985 FMS financing. However, this carryover should be less than the FY 1984 figure. We project that Israel will use almost all of the FY 1986 financing during FY 1986.

QUESTION: What size budget cuts has the Israeli Defense Ministry announced?

- What budget cuts have actually been enacted to date?
- How do these budget cuts affect Israeli military preparedness?

ANSWER: During a variety of meetings over the last six months, Israeli defense officials have stated that Israeli defense budget cuts will be in the area of approximately 30 percent. While we are sure a figure in this neighborhood is the goal used as the ideal to work for during interagency discussions within the GOI, we have been unable to confirm at this time any actual cuts in the Israeli defense posture. Budget cuts being discussed relate to reducing the amount of reserve time served by military personnel and to some degree the amount of foreign travel and training time being allowed by Israeli military personnel. No actual defense items have been cut during this 30 percent reduction that we are aware of at this time, we see very little effect of this budget reduction in Israel's military preparedness.

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341 - GD
99 - J

QUESTION: Over the last few years, Israel has increasingly used FMS money to make commercial purchases.

- What percentage of FMS funds are now used for commercial purchases?
- What is the level of offsets (contracts for Israeli firms) permitted to Israel through FMS financing for commercial purchases (has been 15 percent)?
- Does Israel seek to have this level of offsets increased?
- Are we talking with the Israelis about this?
- What are the implications for the United States of increased offsets?
- What would be the employment consequences for American defense industry workers of an increase in offsets?

ANSWER: It is true that Israel has increasingly used FMS monies to make commercial purchases. During FY 1986, approximately 70 percent of FMS credits will be used for commercial purposes. On the subject of offsets, during FY 1985, Israel will be permitted to use up to $200 million of FMS credit for offsets. In FY 1984, Israel was authorized to direct offsets in connection with subcontracts in Israel for up to 15% of the aggregate value of commercial defense contracts. In FY 1984, the value of such offsets was approximately $225 million. Israel did seek to raise the level of offsets to 20% in FY 1985. The Israelis were advised that we would limit offsets to a dollar ceiling of $200 million during FY 1985. We are continuing to have discussions with Israel on the offset program. The implication for the United States of increased offsets are broad. Other countries which receive FMS credit funds would also like to utilize these funds for direct offsets. FMS credits used for offsets directly subsidize foreign industry and a country's economy while taking away from U.S. industries. Other countries are faced with serious economic problems similar to Israel and would like to use FMS credit funds in the same manner that we are presently committing to the GOI. It will become increasingly difficult for us to not permit such use by other FMS credit recipients as they endeavor to build up their industries and better their economies. The consequences of increasing offsets would be to direct U.S. dollars overseas. Thus there inevitably will be some loss of employment in the U.S. and specific defense industries as American dollars are directed to support specific Israeli industries. There also would be a loss of tax revenues and a negative impact on our balance of trade and GNP.

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QUESTION: Is it correct that the Israeli request for Phase III technology for the wing and tail of the Lavi was approved during Secretary Weinberger's visit to Israel last October?

- Have the United States and Israel basically resolved their differences over technology transfer requests for the Lavi aircraft?

- It is correct that certain export controls on U.S. technology in the Lavi would restrict Israel's ability to sell the aircraft?

- Granted that Israel's own projected requirements will consume initial production of the Lavi, but is there a possibility that third-country sales could become competition for U.S. manufacturers?

ANSWER: The United State and Israel have resolved their differences over technology transfer requirements on the Lavi aircraft and there are presently no license requests being held by the U.S. related to the Lavi.

- There are no unique export controls on the possible export of the Lavi. Due to the high U.S. content in the Lavi (engine, flight controls, composite technology, etc.), Israel will be required to request U.S. permission prior to third country transfer. This is a normal procedure for all countries.

- There is some possibility that the Lavi could compete for third country sales in direct competition with the U.S. manufacturer at some time in the future. However, anticipated high costs and the unique design of the Lavi aircraft to fit Israel's defense requirements are likely to reduce the marketability of the airplane to third world sources.

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QUESTION: In the context of the budget debate in Israel, there is some controversy in Israel over the future of the Lavi aircraft.

- Do you believe this program will continue?

- Since the United States is providing the development costs for the Lavi aircraft, what are your views on the necessity of this program's continuation?

ANSWER: It was recently announced in Israeli press that the OOI is undertaking a review of the Lavi program. This review will take approximately two months to complete and will address all facets of the program. It is premature to speculate on the outcome of this review.

- The United States Government is concerned about the continued cost increases in the program. We also are considering a review of the program. If this review takes place, it will provide the USG a basis for future decisions on continuation of USG funding for the Lavi.

QUESTION: Israel is interested in using FMS funds to acquire three diesel submarines from the United States to replace diesel submarines scheduled to be retired in the 1990s.

- What is going on in the U.S.-Israeli Joint Committee formed to study this matter?

- Is it your belief that less expensive options such as life extension programs for diesel subs and/or the use of ASW helicopters may be more appropriate to Israel's defense needs?

ANSWER: In January of this year, USG sent a team to Israel to study with the Israeli MOD this issue. The report has been written and possible solutions are being studied. The report and possible solutions address numerous options to meeting legitimate Israeli naval defense requirements. It is premature to announce the results of this teams' efforts prior to final decisions being made.

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QUESTION: During his Fall 1984 visit to Israel, Defense Secretary Weinberger announced that the U.S. would entertain an Israeli bid on a prospective purchase of 120 millimeter mortars and ammunition. Two foreign firms, one in Israel and one in France, are believed to be in the running.

- Are any U.S. companies planning to submit bids?
- When will a decision be made on these contract awards?
- What is the likely value of this contract?

ANSWER: The U.S. Army remains committed to acquisition of the 120mm mortar. This will be a non-developmental acquisition which will procure an existing weapon and thereby save the cost of development by the U.S. Army. There is no U.S. design nor production of the 120mm mortar. The U.S. Army in the Fall of 1984 undertook a market survey of available mortars and is currently reexamining the specifics of their requirement and the acquisition process. There are more than two candidate mortars which have been identified. The U.S. Army expects to complete this examination and proceed toward source selection in the near future.

The U.S. Army program for the mortars and ammunition provide for FY 85 development, test and evaluation costing $13.3M, as reprogrammed from funds originally allocated for the 4.2 inch mortar. The Army has budgeted for procurement of 63 mortars in FY 86 at a cost of $5M; 83,000 high explosive rounds at a cost of $30.3M; 8,000 illumination rounds at a cost of $4M; and, 41,000 smoke rounds at a cost of $11.2M. The U.S. Army is currently developing a program for the outyears which will fulfill the full Army needs. Initial procurement of mortars and rounds is likely to be from foreign sources since no US companies presently manufacture 120mm mortars and ammunition. Whichever company wins the initial procurement, its contract will require the company to transfer technology to a U.S. source for production of the mortar and ammunition in the United States in the outyears.

QUESTION: In 1979 Israel and the United States concluded a reciprocal agreement in which firms from either country could bid on the other's military contracts. This 1979 agreement did preclude certain bids on U.S. contracts, such as bids on items manufactured by sole U.S. suppliers.

- What is the value to date of U.S. contracts signed by Israeli bidders under this agreement?
- What is the value to date of contracts won by U.S. firms from the Government of Israel under this agreement?
- Why have U.S. bidders done so poorly?

ANSWER: The value to date of U.S. contracts won by Israeli bidders under this agreement is $180,198,567. We do not have information as to the dollar value of contracts won by U.S. firms under this agreement. U.S. bidders have found it difficult to compete in the Israeli market place due to a number of factors which include Israeli defense industries being Government-owned, small production runs of items, and items highly modified to meet Israeli-unique military requirements.

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QUESTION: U.S. ships in the Eastern Mediterranean are now regularly going into Haifa for visits.

- How many U.S. ships visited Haifa in 1984?
- What was the cost of resupply and repair for ships calling in Haifa in 1984? Was this all contracted with Israeli firms?
- What do you see as the economic benefits to Haifa of ship visits, and can you estimate the total value of them?
- What are the economic costs? Are there any political costs?

ANSWER: The number of ship visits to Haifa in 1984 was 50, as well as 3 ship visits to Ashod.

- Cost of resupply and repair for ships in Haifa was:

	$559,000	USN ships
	$159,000	Meritime Sealift Command ships
TOTAL	$718,000	

All of this was contracted with Israeli firms.

- Haifa, as well as all of Israel, benefit from the direct resupply and repair costs plus the presence of over 20,000 naval personnel on liberty. We estimate that the sailors and Marines spent between $1-2 million while on liberty.
- There are no economic costs. Due to the limited number of ship visits scheduled, vessels that visit Israeli ports are unavailable for ship visits to other friendly Mediterranean countries.

QUESTION: Can you provide a complete list of Israeli arms transfer to third countries, whether in open or classified form, to this subcommittee?

- More specifically, could you comment on the kinds of Israeli arms transfer to groups or governments in Central America?

ANSWER: We are unable to provide a complete listing of Israeli arms transfers to third countries. Many of these arms sales consist of Government-to-Government agreements between the GOI and third countries to which the United States does not have access. For the same reason, we have little information on the specific Governments or groups in Central America that the GOI sells arms to. Weapons involved in arms sales to Central America involve a variety of small arms, ammunition, artillery weapons, and air delivered munitions. Israeli defense firms also supply a number of different types of tactical radios, communications gear, radars and light-transport aircraft.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון				
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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - AUGUST 19, 1985

COLUMNS

WASH. POST-Evans & Novak-"Signal From Syria" Assad has informed Wash. through a visiting American congressman of his efforts to release Western hostages believed held by Lebanese extremists - a signal to Reagan of deep significance in the Middle East. Assad told Rep. George O'Brien last week that he had personally asked a top Iranian official to "exert pressure" on Shiite fundamentalist groups in Lebanon for the release of 7 American and 4 French hostages. This act showed that Assad wants to do business with the US but not with an administration that he views as hostile to Syria. O'Brien sees a desperate need for far more direct administration attention to Syria and disputes the idea that it would hurt the US with Israel. It is now up to Shultz whether the US also rejects the conventional wisdom and reacts to the signal from Damascus.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Knesset Rightists Stage Sit-In

WASH. POST-Claiborne-Members of Israel's parliament who are illegally occupying a house in Hebron said that their demonstration goes beyond an expression of the right of Jews to settle here, and is also meant to underscore their opposition to peace negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The sit in by four members of the Knesset, which began Thursday night and is to be joined Monday by up to 28 more right-wing legislators, is growing into a confrontation between the Labor and Likud factions over West Bank settlement and the future of the Middle East peace process. The Knesset members, immune from arrest, moved into the house after a group of Jewish settlers were evicted by the Army last week.

Israeli General Acquitted In Bus Hijackers' Deaths

WASH. POST-Claiborne-A military disciplinary board acquitted the Israeli Army's chief infantry and paratroop officer today of charges of "violent behavior" and conduct unbecoming an officer in the pistol-whipping of two Arab hijackers who died last year after they were led handcuffed from a bus in the Gaza Strip to be interrogated. The board's chairman, Maj. Gen. Haim Nadel, ruled that the interrogation was carried out "in order to obtain vital and immediate information" in time to prevent injuries from a suspected bomb left on the hijacked bus.

Israeli Cabinet Oks US Free-Trade Pact

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(Wires)-Israel's Cabinet Sunday approved an agreement with the US gradually lifting all trade restrictions between the 2 countries over the next 10 years. It is expected to boost Israeli exports to the US by $200 in the next 2 years.

ב ולבסוף סרטן: תפילות לעניים שטחים גשמים שלחי

Murphy Ends Visit Without Seeing Joint Delegation

***WASH. POST-(AP)-Murphy, ending a six-day Middle East tour today, said the US remained conditionally willing to meet a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to help launch Arab-Israeli peace talks. Officials had predicted that Murphy might meet with such a delegation during his trip, but he did not. Statements by Us and Jordanian officials indicated that there were still obstacles to the meeting, sought by Hussein as a first step toward peace. "The objective remains to chart a feasible and expeditious course for the entire process, not just one meeting," Murphy said in a departure statement. The US reamins willing to hold a meeting with a joing Jordanian-Palestinian group if it contributes to launching us on such a course." Foreign Minister Taher Masri of Jordan said, "Things were not going as fast as we thought they would, but there is still a chance."

US Envoy Ends Mideast Trip Amid Criticism From Israeli Leaders

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Greenberg- The stiff Israeli opposition to a meeting between Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team has complicated efforts to achieve a breakthrough in the Mideast peace process. "It's a non-starter, futile, and counterproductive," says one Israeli official of the proposed meeting, and Israeli leaders did their best during Murphy's visit to convince him that he was on the wrong track. The stiff opposition Murphy encountered in Jerusalem and the grim Israeli assessments after his departure dramatized the gap which still separates the leaders with whom Murphy met. Despair at thie deadlock was perhaps why Peres told Murphy in their last meeting that most efforts should now be concentrated on Israeli-Egyptian relations.

US Envoy's Mideast Visit Disappoints Jordan and PLO

***CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Macleod- Jordanian officials and Palestinian guerrilla leaders are blaming the US and Israel for the deadlock in efforts to revive the Mideast peace process. Jordanian and PLO officials seemed somewhat quick to point the finger at Israel's increasing opposition to the proposed US-Arab talks. "From what we hear, it seems Israel is against the whold process," said Rifai. "If they are against the whole process, then it means they are against peace. It means all they are interested in is continued occupation and annexation of the West Bank, of Gaza, and perhaps even of southern Lebanon. We (Jordan and the PLO) are talking about a process we hope would lead to a negotiated settlement."

Kuwait Expelling Shiites

WASH. TIMES-(German Press Agency)-Amid Kuwaiti fears of fresh terror to force the release of 17 jailed members of a Lebanese radical group, all Lebanese Shiites Moslems in Kuwait are to be expelled. Kuwaät confirmed three weeks ago that it had expelled several hundred Shiites, most of them Lebanese, but gave no indication this affected all Lebanese Shiites.

עתונות

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השלמות לשיחת מרפי - חוסיין
מיום 18 באוג' 1985

בפגישה במוצ"ש (25/8) מסר לי בוב פלאטן סקירה על השיחה הנ"ל כלהלן:

השיחה ארכה שעה וחצי. נכחו, בצד הירדני, המלך; הנסיך חסן; ריפאעי; בן-שקאר; אבו-עודה ומרוואן קאסם.

מרפי סקר את שיחותיו בארץ. מסר על בטחונו של פרס לגבי כוונות המלך אך דאגתו לגבי נוכחות אש"פ בירדן.
דיווח על התגובות בארץ לדברי ח'אלד אל-חסן בפרט בנושא הקונפדרציה וכן על חשש בישראל כי מאמצי ירדן יניבו דיאלוג בין ארה"ב לאש"פ ומעורבות סובייטית אך לא מגע ישיר עם ישראל.
במקביל לכל זאת, מרפי הדגיש את חשיבות העובדה שפרס זהיר לא לסגור דלתות.
הבהיר כי ארה"ב רואה בגישה זו נכס רב חשיבות. מרפי הציע את רעיון פרס ל"מסלול כפול" כשהכיסוי לדיאלוג עם פלסטינים מהשטחים יהיה שיחות על בעיות מקומיות.

מרפי דיבר בהרחבה על בעית הערוך כפי שמצטיירת לישראל. אמר כי בישראל משוכנעים ביכלתו של המלך למנוע חצית גבול ע"י גורמי פח"ע ברם מודאגים מיכלתו למנוע העברת הנחיות לפיגועים.

מרפי הבהיר כי בישראל מאמינים שמטרת אש"פ מוגבלת להבטחת בסיס אסטרטגי בקרבת ישראל ודיאלוג עם ארה"ב לצורך לגיטימציה; כי בישראל אין מאמינים שאש"פ מחפש דיאלוג עמם.
מרפי דיווח כי הבהיר לישראל את הצורך הירדני בתמיכת אש"פ לאורך מסלול השלום.

הירדנים לא זילזלו בדאגת ישראל באשר לכוונת אש"פ להתבסס מערבה לירדן.

מרפי הבהיר כי חזר לירדן כדי להאזין - לא להשמיע, שכן ההצעות שהעלה בסיבוב הראשון (ועדה מכינה) הן הטובות ביותר לדעת ארה"ב.

מרפי אמר כי מבין שחוסיין שוקל הצהרה אשר תעלה תרומה לתהליך. לדבריו, ארה"ב אכן חשה כי כל הבהרה מצד ירדן לגבי כוונותיה תסייע לקידום הענין ברם אינם בטוחים במידת השפעתה של הצהרה על המהלך הכולל.

סודי ביותר

מרפי חזר על כך שכל המופיעים ברשימה -- להוציא השניים מהשטחים -- מזוהים עם אש"פ ומפגש עמם יעמיד את הנשיא רייגן בביקורת על ש"בגד" במחויבות לישראל בהקשר זה. כ"כ הבהיר כי פרס יצטרך להתנגד למפגש כזה.
מרפי קבע כי וושינגטון חייבת להבין האם אש"פ שואף ליותר מאשר דיאלוג עם ארה"ב. האתגר, לכן, הוא להוכיח כי אכן אש"פ מעוניין ביותר מכך.

חוסיין הביע שביעות רצון על שמרפי חזר. טען כי הימים האחרונים היו קשים עבורו. חש "defeated" וכן - "let down". לדבריו, עתה הזמן להתקדם. "פעולותינו עתה יכולות להביא להתקדמות או לאסון לשנים".
אשר לאש"פ, לדבריו, הוא השתנה מאד. "הוא נותר גורם שיש להתחשב בו לא בגלל עצמתו הצבאית אלא משום שמבטא את שאיפות תושבי הגדה. מכאן שחשוב שישאר עמנו כשותף מלא".
"אל לנו להפריז ביכלת אש"פ לפעול, אך אם לא יפעלו כפי שהתחייבו אומר לפלסטינים כי הנהגתם איכזבה אותם (let them down). עד כה, אש"פ עמד בכל שהתחייב עמי בהקשרי הסכם פברואר".
"אנו לא זקוקים לאש"פ מוחלש. הם חשים כי מאבדים את ה - constituency משום שהם let down ע"י ארה"ב."

מרפי שאל על הראיון שנתן חנה סניורה יום קודם לכן. ריפאעי התיחס בזלזול מופגן לראיון ולסניורה עצמו. לדבריו, סניורה לא דיבר עם ערפאת. "ניפנף" אותו כחסר חשיבות לחלוטין.

למרפי נאמר כי חוסיין יופיע בעצרת ב - 27/10. בכוונתו לשאת נאום מרכזי בעניני תהליך השלום. עפ"י ריפאעי, הנאום עצמו יתרום לטומנטום.

מרפי לחץ על ריפאעי כי המתנה עד אז היא ארוכה מדי ומן הדין שיעשו משהו עוד קודם לכן.

המלך סיכם השיחה כלהלן: מעריך שובו של מרפי, אך urge שארה"ב תקבל החלטה מהר ככל האפשר למפגש בין מרפי לבין המשלחת הירדנית-פלסטינית.

בשולי הדיונות פלאטן מוסיף כי גם בוושינגטון מתגבשת ההערכה שרעיון "מפגש מרפי" לבש חיות משלו וע"כ המפגש חייב להתקיים. בימים האחרונים מרפי ותום פיקרינג נמצאים עם שולץ בקליפורניה ומשקיעים מחשבות בקידום המהלך.

נמרוד נוביק

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: יז' באב תשמ"ם
4 באוג' 1985

מספר:

אל: לשכת רוה"מ

מאת: מצפ"א

תודה -

הנדון: ביקור מושל ויסקונסין - ANTHONY EARL

מושל ויסקונסין מגיע לארץ בראשות משלחת כלכלית מסחרית ויישהה כאן בין התאריכים 18-25 אוג'.

ארל, דמוקרט ליברלי, מקובל כדמות פופולרית ואהוד. בויסקונסין, מוכר כמי שמדגיש ומקפיד על התחיבויות המדינה לאזרחיה, מאידך שוקד על צמיחת כלכלית מבוקרת במדינה הקלאית בעיקרה.

ההערכות הן כי סיכוייו רבים לזכות במקום בסנאט במקום המתפנה של הסנטור פרוקסמייר.

במסגרת ביקורו בקש להפגש לפגישה קצרה עם רוה"מ (בלוויית פמליה מצומצמת 2-3 נוספים) ואנו ממליצים לאשר פגישה זו.

המושל נמצא בטיפול המשרד ביום ד' 21 אוג' 85 ולאור זאת נבקש הפגשיה ביום זה, אם תאושר.

רצ"ב העתק תולדות חייו של המושל, לידיעתכם.

ב ב ר כ ה,

ברוך לם

הקריה, רומת ירושלים, 91950 טל' 235111 (02)

State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor

Anthony S. Earl

BIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL

Anthony Scully Earl, 49, Wisconsin's 40th Governor, was born April 12, 1936 in Michigan and grew up in St. Ignace in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Earl received his bachelor's degree in political science from Michigan State University at East Lansing in 1958. He received the Juris Doctor degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1961. While at law school, Earl worked full time for the American Bar Association. He later passed the State Bar examinations in Wisconsin and Minnesota and remains eligible to practice law in those states.

From January, 1962 to the summer of 1965 he served with the United States Navy. During his active duty years he was admitted to practice before the United States Court of Military Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

Earl was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Marathon County, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1965. A year later, he was selected to be the first full-time City Attorney for the City of Wausau, Wisconsin.

In October, 1969, he ran successfully for the state Assembly seat vacated by David Obey, who had won a special election to the United States House of Representatives.

Earl was re-elected to a full Assembly term in 1970 and was named to the Joint Committee on Finance. In November, 1971, he was selected by his colleagues in the Democratic Caucus to serve as Majority Leader. He held that position until he left the legislature in January, 1975.

From 1969 through 1974, Earl also was affiliated with Crooks, Low and Earl, a six-member firm engaged in general practice in Wausau.

In 1974, Earl ran unsuccessfully for state Attorney General. In November of that year he was appointed to the cabinet of Gov. Patrick Lucey and served as Secretary of the Department of Administration for a year. In 1975, the state Natural Resources Board appointed Earl secretary of the Department of Natural Resources.

He served as Wisconsin's chief environmental officer from December, 1975 until 1980, when he returned to private law practice as a partner in the firm of Foley and Lardner. In 1982 he ran for Governor and on November 2, 1982 defeated Republican Terry Kohler by a margin of 57 percent to 42 percent. He was inaugurated on January 3, 1983.

—more—

State Capitol
P.O. Box 7863
Madison, WI 53707-7863
608-266-1212

Earl's national posts include the chairmanship of the National Governors Association's Standing Committee on Energy and the Environment, and memberships on the Democratic National Committee's Fairness Commission and Policy Commission. From 1983-1985 he was chair of the newly formed Council of Great Lakes Governors, and is still a member governor.

Earl married Sheila Coyle of Chicago in August 1962. Mrs. Earl is on the staff of the Robert M. La Follette Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The Earls have four daughters: Julia, Anne, Mary and Catherine. The family resides at the Executive Residence, 99 Cambridge Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53704.

# # #

rm/revised 7/24/85

21.8

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות סניפית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל: לאה גולדין

מאת: אלי גולדשטיין

תאריך:

היק מס:

לאה יקרה,

= אהבו בשלום?

תשמרי

הילדים בוודאי

בדרך

נדבר לי אחרי הרבה זמן

עדיין תקבלי מן כאן...

אלי גולדשטיין

מדף 1010

יז' באב תשמ"ה
4 באוג' 1985

אל: לשכת רוה"מ

מאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: ביקור מושל ויסקונסין - ANTHONY EARL

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ב ב ר כ ה, ת

ברוך רם

State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor

Anthony S. Earl

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# # #

rm/revised 7/24/85

מ ז כ ר (להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל: הלה'ם

מאת: מרדכי

התאריך: 15/8/85

תיק מס':

הנדון: אבינו מרפי

בדיקת זה פירהינו:
הדימה הראשונה שלנו מרפי עדיין
לפנינו פוטנציאל מהרגיזה אינך נכון.

תכניתו להלן: פגיעה נקודה זה
המלין, פגיעה זה ריפוטי ושם
יקבל בטיסה לנקודה והדיפה.

זה בעיה יתרון לה פירהינו
בעדיפות - ופירהינו יעלות לנו.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

ס ו ד י

כ"ו באב תשמ"ה

אל :- מצפ"א
לשכת רה"מ
מאת :- דוד מתני - וושינגטון

תנדון :- ביקור רה"מ

בסיום פגישת השגריר עם שולץ (12.8) אמר מזכיר המדינה לשגריר שמצפים לביקורו של רה"מ וכי הנשיא, למרות שהחליט לא לקבל מנהיגים וראשי מדינות, יקבל את רה"מ פרס עם בואו כשם שקבל את חוסין אם יבקר כאן.

לידיעתכם.

ב ב ר כ ה

דוד מתני

העתק :-
השגריר
הציר

(50)

טופס מברק גלוי

לשכת השגרירות – ניו-יורק

דף 1 מתוך 4 דפים

אל: הסברה. סע"ח. לש' מסנכ"ל. יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת. סגס'א.
לש' יגר. לע"מ.

סיווג בסתוני:

רחיפות:

מ: וושינגטון

נושא:

תאריך חיוב: 181200

מס. מברק: 0366

אחוגות

75-811

News Summary August 17-18, 1985

Editorials

DN 8/17 "No Tolerance for Terror" Tscherim Soobzokov, the former member of the SS, was seriously injured when a bomb went off near his house. The JDL doesn't claim responsibility but "applaud the action 100%." It doesn't matter if Soobzokov is or isn't guilty. Terror is terror and this bombing is terrorism.

News Reports

The PLO In Exile

*** NYT Sunday Magazine-Miller-The Hussein-Arafat accord was a milestone. For the first time, the PLO endorsed all UN Resolutions, although Arafat did not say this outloud. Arafat has become the living symbol of the desire of 4 million Palestinians for a homeland. Arafat, after being driven out of Lebanon by Israel and then contending with a split within his own ranks, has no alternative but diplomacy. Syria has vowed to prevent any such accord from ever taking shape. The stakes are high for Israel as well. The country is deeply divided over the question of the Palestinians and the fundamental issue of land for peace. Hussein needs an accord so that he regime survives. The US stands in the middle of Israel and Jordan. In Tunis, the PLO is not satisfied. But many PLO civil servants are reluctant to move to Jordan for they distrust Hussein and the accord signed with their leader. They see the alliance as a threat to their dream of liberating all of Palestine. This view is especially prevailant among the young Palsetinians. But few Palestinians can offer a viable alternative to Arafat, whom even friends call a "human chameleon." The history of the PLO proves that it has missed many chances for political acceptance, due mostly to its need to perpetuate the organization rather than have a homeland. Hussein dislikes Arafat but has decided that "If anyone signs away territory, it's going to be him (Arafat)." Arafat has lost the unity of the PLO as well as PLO's military options. He had no choice but to deal with Hussein. But it may well be too late. Even if Arafat muttered the magic words "242," Israel, under any leadership, will not deal with him. A debate is now raging in Washington. Some say that Arafat should be rewarded for his pursuit with Hussein and that the US needs to cultivate the moderation of the PLO. Others however, believe that talking with Arafat will backfire and damage relations with Israel. The result is a stalemate. The Palestinians are likely to remain homeless. (cabled) :: WASH 00441

הרשלה: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ תחימה: _____

קדו דמדפו פרק תפוקות מצתום טטחום מתאם טטחום

Peres' Popularity Rises, But His Party's Does Not

NYT-Freidman 8/18-Peres has established himself as the dominant figure in Israeli politics. But Peres has not been successful in tanslating his popularity to his party. The Sephardim have not been moved, many analysts say. Peres has been soft spoken and although he is dealing well with the economy, the only really clear voices in Israel, are coming from the far right. Their popularity is also on the rise. Peres has transformed his image from a backroom deal maker to a self-confident national statesman. The victim of all this is the Likud, who is now feeling the effects of having no Begin. Both Shamir and Peres promise that they will go ahead with the rotation. But Peres hopes to plow ahead with the peace process, and force Shamir to walk out of the Gov't, therefore creating new elections, which polls say, Peres would win for his party. Pollsters are not so sure, for Sephardim view Likud as their party, despite how they feel about Peres. Two other problems that Peres has stem from the decision to release 1,150 Palestinian prisoners in exchange for 3 Israelis and that Peres has not used his position in the lead to educate the populus on key political questions.

Murphy Meets Mubarak on Peace Effort

NYT-8/18-Murphy spoke with Mubarak about the US efforts to spur Arab-Israeli peace talks. Murphy refused to discuss the substance of the talks, as he always does. He did say that US-Egyptian relations were in "very sturdy shape." Officials close to the discussions on the peace process say there is little to be optimistic about. Miller

Car Bomb in Beirut

NYT-p.1-8/18-AP-A car packed with dynamite exploded in Christian East Beirut, killing at least 50 people and wounding 100. Most of the victims were women as the bomb exploded outside a supermarket. No one took repsonsibility but the Christians blame the Moslems and vowed revenge. (see DN-combined) (Photo p.1-NYT of rescuers)

NYT-8/17-AP-Christian and Moslem forces exchanged artillary and mortar fire in barrages that engulfed most of the city. Each side has accused the other if trying to bolster its position before peace talks sponsored by Syria begin. (see NYP)

טופס מברק גלוי

חלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 4 מתוך 3

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיוב:

מס. מברק: 75 0366

לשימוש של הקשר

אל:

רע:

נאת:

Kin of Hostages Seek UN Help

DN-8/18-Carroll-The father of one of the hostages still in Lebanon said he was "very bitter" at Washington for what he saw was a lack of effort to obtain the release of the hostages. Other family members of the hostages sent a plea to the UN Sec. Gen. for his help.

NYT-8/17-Cuellar appealed for the immediate relaese of the hostages in Lebanon.

Bomb at American Arab Anti-Discrimination League Office

NYP-8/17-wire-Two bomb squad officers were wounded when a bomb at an Arab advocacy group's office blew up. A man who said he was from the JDL called and took responsibility but the JDL spokeswoman denied the group placed the explosives.

NYP-8/17-The JDL requested permission to picket the NJ home of Tscherin Soobzokov, the ex-Nazi.

Iran-Iraq

DN-wire 8/17-Marine salvage executives said that Iraqi jets inflicted heavy damage on Kharg Island but that 2 of its 3 terminals may still be operating. (see NYP)

Fundamentalism in Malaysia

NYT-Crossette-Week in Review-8/18-Political leaders in Malaysia deplore what they see as the growing influence of Moslem fundamentalism on public life. The Gov't has served notice that it will not tolerate the trend.

Israeli High-Tech Companies

*** NYT-8/18-Business-Coland-Richard Lilly, an investment analyst recently returned from Israel with a large dose of enthusiasm for a number of Israeli high-tech comapnies that he thinks will turn the Israeli economy around and be good investments. His favorite is Elron Electronics.

Professor Denied Tenure-Has Disputed Stand on Zionism

NYT-8/18-Bird-A professor at SUNY Stony Brook has been denied tenure.

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

אל:

רע:

מאת:

דף 4 מתוך 4

סיווג בטחוני:

רמיעות:

תאריך חיתי:

לרשומות של הקשר

75 0366 מס. מברק:

Ernest Dube taught in his course that Zionis equals racism. The University believed that Dube did not over step the bounds of academic freedom but many Jewish groups cpmplained. He believes he was denied tenure due to the pressure of these groups. The University insists that his academic credentials stopped him from gaining tenure.

Letters

NYT-8/17-A Professor of Pol. Sci, CUNY, states that Israel's attitude toward the Soviet Union is based on the Soviet's attitude. The Soviet Union arm Israel's enemies, voted that Zionism was racism and does not allow Jews to emigrate.

ITONUT

תאריך: 16.8.85 השולח: [illegible] איתור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

96 335 336

ענף ענר

דף...1...מתוך...9...דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי....

דחיפות.....רגיל....

תאריך וז"ח 85August181400

מס' מברק.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - SATURDAY - AUGUST 17, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Egypt Opening Up Some Links With Israel

WASH. POST-Bartholet-For the first time since 1982, Egyptian tour groups are visiting Israel and Egyptian businessmen are being granted import licenses for Israeli goods, representing a small break in the "cold peace" that has prevailed since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. While Egyptian officials deny any special significance to the moves, an Israeli Embassy spokesman this week described them as a hopeful sign that relations between the two countries will improve further. "Both parties are trying to improve relations and this is one of the sore points the Egyptians had to mend," said Isaac Bar-Moshe, press counselor of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

PLO Aide Accuses Israel Of 'Blackmail' Over Talks

***THE SUN-Jefferson Price III-A senior Palestinian official predicted last night that Murphy will not meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian délegation during his current mission to the Mideast and accused Israel of "blackmailing" the US over the conditions for such a meeting. Khalil al Wazir also incidated that the PLO had offered no concessions to Murphy through Hussein when the US envoy met the Jordanian monarch Wednesday. Mr. Wazir said, "We don't expect a meeting on this trip. Until now we have no hope that there will be a practical step from the Americans because they are taking sides. Israel is trying to prevent or delay any kind of meeting."

US Envoy Winds Up Israel Visit With No Talks In Sight

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(UPI)-Murphy met with Peres Friday but could not win Israeli agreement for a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace delegation. "I don't feel there's a breakthrough," said an Israeli official after Murphy's second meeting with Peres in two days. "There are very many problems. The American conditions are not being met."

Syrians Deny Knowing Details On 7 Hostages

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Rep. George M. O'Brien (R-Ill.), who spoke with top Syrian officials about 7 Americans kidnaped over the last 1½ years in Lebanon, said yesterday that the Syrians denied knowledge of the hostages' exact location and of those responsible for the abductions. O'Brien said the Syrians disclaimed any knowledge of the hostages' health or living conditions.

אתגבות

ב 1 נבנו בכל רשתות בנקים שלחים באמצעות

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק

336 335 96

סוג מברק

דף...מתוך...דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי

דחיפות...רגיל

תאריך וז"ח 85August181400

מס' מברק.....

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - SUNDAY - AUGUST 18, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Murphy Extends Mission, Returns To Jordan For Talks

WASH. POST-(UPI)-Murphy unexpectedly returned to Amman today as Jordan said it had made "some progress" with the US on a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Murphy met with Jordanian officials earlier in the week to discuss a US meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian peace delegation and then briefed Israel and Egypt. "Some progress was made," Jordanian Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said today. "But we have not yet reached a point of total agreement."

Mideast Leaders Resist Arab-US Talks

*** THE SUN-Jefferson Price III-Murphy returned to Amman after a mission during which the positions of Arab and Israeli leaders he met appeared to have hardened on conditions that would enable the US to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Mr. Rifai told reporters that he did not expect Murphy to meet with the joint Arab delegation before leaving and that Jordan and the PLO would make no changes in their position against a direct dialogue with Israel. "Our position is the same and it will not change." he added. "We don't believe this dialogue is related to direct negotiations or direct contact with Israel. This is a non-starter as far as we are concerned."

Car Bomb Kills 50 In Lebanon

WASH. POST-Boustany-A car bomb exploded outside a supermarket crammed with weekend shoppers in a Christian suburb north of Beirut today, killing at least 50 persons and wounding at least 100, many of them seriously. The explosion, was the second in four days against Christian civilians.The executive committee of the Lebanese Forces, threatened revenge warning those responsible that "we will retaliate, and our response will be of the same dimensions as their crime."

NOTE: There was an article in the New York Times magazine by Judith Miller which will be sent in the 21/8 dip. The article focused on the PLO in exile.

עתונות

[redacted]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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**  דף 1     מתוך 2                                         **
**  עותק 4    מתוך 14      סודי ביותר                      **
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**סודי ביותר/רגיל                                           **
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**השגריר                                                    **
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**בגישת מנבל- פיקרינג (14). קורצר מצידם ושוקת              **
**1.פיקרינג הביא (14)   NON PAPER  (רצ"ב) הסביל תגובות**
**לנושאים שהועלו על ידי המנבל בביקורו האחרון בארה"ב (תחילת **
**יוני).                                                    **
**                                                          **
**2.הפרק המדיני- המנבל הביע הערכה לרצון הטוב ולמאמץ שהושקע **
**מצידם בבדיקת הנושאים והמיפוי, בכלל זה תרומתם לקידום מספר**
**נושאים שהעלינו מהם במה המצויינים בדוח-  **
**הודו,יפאן,קוריאה,פיליפינים,יוגוסלביה וכו'.              **
**3.הפרק הטכני- בהמשך להצעות לשפ' המובאות בנייר, הכוללות **
**שפ' בתכנית המחקר לפתוח קואופרטיבי ( CORP ) ושלובנו     **
**בתכניות AID חוזר המנבל ( בעצת השגריר )- על ההומנה- שלא **
**נענתה עד כה- כביקור מקפרסון בארץ. המנבל קדם בברכה      **
**האוכור החיובי לשתופנו האפשרי בפסגר פרוייקטים ותכניות **
**הדרכה באפריקה (וראיר ליברייה, גינאה וסוואזילנד ). ציין **
**בצער כי לא היה המשך לדעיון MANAGED FARM ( MFDE  **
**DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE ) שהוצג על ידו באוקטובר 84 **
**בפני ה- PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON INTERNATIONAL **
**PRIVATE ENTERPRISE לפי הומנת הצוות. בנושא שיתוף מה"ל **
**בצ'אד התשובה כנראה שלילית                                **
**                                                          **
**4.בנושא כחימה נגד טרור- ראו בנפרד                         **
**5.השגריר הביע רצונו לעקוב אחרי יישום הנושאים בנייר תוך **
**בחירת סדר עדיפויות בהנחה שלא הכל ניתן יהיה לבצע. קורצר **
**יהיה אחראי לכך מטעם השגרירות.                            **
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**לשכת המנבל                                                **
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דף 2 מתוך 2

עותק 4 מתוך 14 סודי ביותר

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,דרורי,פרימור

PROPOSAL: That we expedite the Indian undertaking to issue visas to Israeli officials for the Consulate in Bombay and encourage Israel-India contacts in Washington.

RESPONSE: After the Kimche visit we again raised the visa issue with Foreign Secretary Bhandari, who assured us that the Prime Minister had approved issuance of the visas. No action has been taken, however, and we raised the matter again with Bhandari on August 6, at which time we transmitted an advance copy of a letter to Bhandari from Kimche on this subject. Bhandari expressed surprise that the visas had not already been issued; Embassy New Delhi is following up with the appropriate Foreign Ministry officials. We continue to encourage the Indian Embassy here to broaden its contacts with their Israeli counterparts.

PROPOSAL: Exchange views with Israel on the feasibility of active efforts to weaken OPEC, taking into account economic and political implications.

RESPONSE: Department officials plan to invite appropriate officials from the Israeli Embassy to meet in Washington to explain U.S. policy towards OPEC and exchange views.

PROPOSAL: Encourage Yugoslavia to reopen contacts with Israel and consider restoring diplomatic relations.

RESPONSE: During Kimche's visit European Deputy Assistant Secretary Palmer told him of our Ambassador's previous discussions on this issue and of the follow-up here during the visit of the Yugoslav Prime Minister in early June. We do not believe it would be useful to make another demarche to Yugoslavia on this issue at this time. However, we will be alert in both Belgrade and Washington to occasions on which we can refer to this issue in our regular discussions with Yugoslav officials. Embassy Belgrade also recommends that the Israelis pursue contacts with their Yugoslav counterparts during the upcoming UNGA session.

PROPOSAL: Ask the Secretary to urge Japanese Foreign Minister Abe to improve relations with Israel.

RESPONSE: We will ask that the Secretary raise this at an appropriate future meeting with Foreign Minister Abe.

PROPOSAL: Encourage the Japanese to consider joint development assistance projects with Israel in third world countries such as Mozambique. If Manila is interested, we might later urge the same for the Philippines.

RESPONSE: We understand that Israel (which does not have diplomatic relations with Mozambique), plans to broach this idea with Japan before we express to Tokyo U.S. support for joint Japan-Israel aid programming. We understand that Israel is also to raise this idea with the Government of the Philippines, and, if the reaction from Manila is positive, we will express to the Japanese U.S. support for a joint Japan-Israel program in the Philippines. We support in principle and would be willing to consider recommending such joint development assistance programs in countries of mutual interest.

PROPOSAL: Continue to urge South Korea to upgrade relations incrementally for ultimate reopening of an Israeli Embassy in Seoul.

RESPONSE: We will ask the Secretary to raise this issue in his next meeting with Foreign Minister Lee in New York. If time does not permit, the issue will be raised during other meetings with South Korea in New York at that time.

PROPOSAL: Consider passing a non-paper to the Japanese detailing American experience in combatting the Arab boycott.

RESPONSE: The Department of Commerce's Office of Anti-Boycott Compliance will provide us with a non-paper for transmittal to the Japanese.

PROPOSAL: Permit the use of Dollars 3 Million, out of a total of Dollars 5 Million, earmarked for joint development projects under the Cooperative Development Research Program (CDRP), to be spent on training third world nationals in Israel.

RESPONSE: While the competitive grants for research supported by the Dollars 5 Million CDRP will have some training components (approximately 20 per cent of the budget), the primary focus of this program will remain research being planned and implemented by scientists in Israel and in developing countries. In view of the excellent response to the program on the part of both Israeli and developing country institutions, this is entirely appropriate. Specific requests to support training programs in Israel will be referred to AID's Participant Training Review Committee. This Committee will play an important role in our efforts to use Israeli trainers and facilities to support U.S. development goals. The Committee will also meet with members of the team to be sent to Israel to develop a priority listing of training activities that could be carried out in Israel. Although a relatively small percentage of CDRP funds will be used for training in Israel, training is a major component of our programs worldwide. To the extent that Israeli facilities can be used to help achieve our training objectives we are prepared to use them.

PROPOSAL: Examine the possibility of Israeli Parastatal Tahal bidding on a USAID construction project in Chad.

RESPONSE: Requests for waivers of the parastatal prohibition are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The Administrator is currently reviewing this request, and the Israelis will be notified as soon as a decision is made.

PROPOSAL: Consider a joint-Israel-USAID rural integrated development project in Zaire.

RESPONSE: USAID previously informed Ambassador Ofri at the Israeli UN Mission that we have decided not to pursue this as an area of potential cooperation. Administrator McPherson personally reaffirmed this in the meeting with Kimche.

PROPOSAL: Consider developing the same type of U.S.-Israeli joint cooperation scheme in Africa as we have established in the Caribbean.

RESPONSE: USAID has reviewed its FY 1985 project portfolio and had identified activities in Zaire, Liberia, and Guinea in which Israeli participation is possible. Total cost of the three projects identified is approximately Dollars 250,000. The AFR Bureau is currently reviewing its FY 1986 proposed portfolio for projects in which a role for Israeli expertise is possible. Uncertainties about the budget, however, prevent final identification of possible projects at this time. The Israelis are currently providing training of Malawians in Israel and in Malawi. There may be opportunities for Israelis to carry out training in Swaziland and Zaire.

PROPOSAL: Urge USAID Directors worldwide to cooperate with local Israeli counterparts.

RESPONSE: Where contacts have been made by local Israeli representatives, USAID Mission Directors have been instructed to cooperate within the bounds of U.S. development objectives for the country.

August 14, 1985

News Summary August 16, 1985

Press Reports

Murphy Meets With Israelis

NYT-Freidman-Murphy briefed Israeli leaders on his discussions with Hussein. Israeli officials said he indicated that efforts to get Middle East peace talks going remained deadlocked. Murphy told Peres and Shamir that Hussein insists that any negotiations with Israel be part of an international conference and have PLO involvement. Hussein also insists that the PLO be included in any US talks with a joint delegation. Murphy made it clear to Israeli officials that the US believes Jordan should talk directly to Israel, without an international conference and that there should be no dialogue between the PLO and the US until the PLO accepts 242 and 338. (see DN-AP)

Suicide Bomb in Lebanon

NYT-UPI-A suicide bomber blew up a car killing himself an a militia member of the Israeli backed SLA. Fighting continues in Beirut. (see DN-AP)

Accused Nazi Injured in Bombing in N.J.

NYT-Blumenthal-Tscherim Soobzokov, an accused Nazi SS member, was injured when a pipe bomb exploded at his home in Paterson, N.J. No group took responsibility but the Jewish Defense Organization, an offshoot of the JDL has been organizing demonstrations outside his house and praised the action. Rabbi Kahane, who arrived in the US yesterday said "I can only cheerfully applaud such action." (see AD-Hevasi; NYT; DN-Diamond & Marques)

Jewish Soviet Activist Gets 3-Years

NYT-special-Vladimir Brodsky, a Jewish activist who is a member of an unofficial peace group was sentenced to three years hard labor on charges of "malicious hooliganism," his wife said. Brodsky has issued calls for US and Soviet disarmament.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Mohr-The Iraqi Gov't said its fighter-bombers had "demolished" Iran's

oil shipping terminal on Kharg Island. The US said they had no independent confirmation. The world oil supply will not be affected although if the report is true, prices may rise somewhat, said industry analylsts. (see WSJ- Ibrahim; DN-combined)

Judge OK's Deal on Hebrew Books

ND-AP-A state judge approved an agreement which gives $900,000 to a scholor who smuggled a collection of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts out of Nazi Germany and which restores the books to the public domain.

Letters

NYT-E.F. Dube, an assistant professor at SUNY @ Stony Brook that the present rulers of South Africa were not only Nazi sympathizers but fashioned apartheid on Nazism. The Afrikaner Nationalists did not welcome the Jews who came after and during the war, it was the United Party who approved of the actions.

DN-8/15-Writer wonders why the DN entertainment section calls a movie about Stalin's gulag's a "labor camp." Would Auschwitz or Dachau been labled so, he asks.

דוגמה

בדו"ח מלמעלה שמדבר מאיר שמיר הפולני פרנ
מנהל מעצמ

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון

331 331

מדור

דף 1 מתוך 6 דפים

סווג בטחוני גלוי

דחיפות רגיל

תאריך וז"ח 16.9.85

מס' מברק

מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

תדרוך דובר מתמ"ד ליום ו' 16.9.85

Q The International League for Human Rights held a news conference in New York today to announce it has petitioned the UN to intervene on behalf of the hostages being held in Lebanon. There were relatives of three of the American hostages there. And people were quite critical there, saying that the US government was not doing enough to free the hostages. Is there anything you can tell us about -- or anything you can tell them -- about what the government is doing now, that might be new, that might be more productive toward gaining the release of the hostages?

MR. REDMAN: As always, I can't go into any of the specific initiatives that may be under way. Only to say that, once again, this issue is of the highest priority and that all means are being explored, examined, and pursued in order to achieve the goal which the US government seeks as much as the families, which is the release of those hostages. But, beyond that, no, I can't give you any further details.

Q Can I follow? Do you think it will do any good to petition the UN, in this matter, which is what they have done?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not really familiar with what they have asked the UN to do, and I'd have to wait and see what it is that the UN might propose to do.

Q What does the State Department think of the restiveness of the family members? Does it object to their activities? Is it understanding of them? Does it share their frustration?

MR. REDMAN: I think it's certainly 100 percent understanding of their feeling, understanding of their frustration at not being able to resolve this issue. It's an issue that the United States government would like to resolve as quickly as possible, which we're making every effort, and understandably, the families are concerned about their loved ones and we'll pursue it.

Q And can you tell us where those seven are today?

MR. REDMAN: I have no information on that.

Q What is your latest word on whether the seven are alive or not?

MR. REDMAN: All of our operations are still based on the premise that they're alive.

Q I think at the same news conference they said that the US has never contacted the Secretary-General on this issue. Can you confeirm that and say why not?

MR. REDMAN: The Secretary-General of the United Nations?

Q Yes. To help on the release of the seven.

MR. REDMAN: I can't confirm that, in fact.

Q New subject. Are you still in touch with Syria, or Mr. Assad, regarding these seven hostages?

MR. REDMAN: These answers are starting to sound a bit repetitive. I am not going to go into any details of our particular overtures or diplomatic exchanges. Only to say that we are pursuing all avenues. That includes all actors in the region who might have a role to play, and clearly Syria has an important role to play.

Q Do you expect the hostage subject to be raised with different Middle East countries during Mr. Murphy's visit?

MR. REDMAN: Well, I assume that since Ambassador Murphy was out to discuss a full range of bilateral issues, it's fair to assume that it may have been raised. But I don't have any specific information on that.

Q I mean from his side. Is Mr. Murphy expected to raise the problem with different Middle East governments?

MR. REDMAN: You are aware of the governments that he is visiting with?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: Well, in that sense if the hostage issue comes up — frankly, I am not sure that that is on his first agenda. He went out to pursue the peace process, first and foremost. If there is information and if there is useful work to be done by the countries that he is visiting, on the hostage issue, he will pursue it.

Q There are reports in Israel that there was no breakthrough and Murphy is leaving to go to Egypt, and he's returning this weekend to Washington. Do you have any comment on these reports?

MR. REDMAN: No change in our position on the Murphy mission, that he's out there to see what he can do to move the peace process forward, that the three countries he visited are key actors in that process, and that he intends to have his consultations to see what develops, and we'll see where we go from there.

Q There's a report quoting an unnamed official, saying that there's no breakthrough and he's going back on the weekend, to Washington. Can you confirm that?

MR. REDMAN: I think it's really premature to speculate on the results of his mission.

Q Chuck, do you know if Damascus has been added to the list of countries he's visiting?

MR. REDMAN: As always, his itinerary remains unreleasable, simply for security reasons. As a briefer told you, there was always a possibility that other countries could be added. But I have, at this point, no information to indicate that there are, in fact, other stops -- not to eliminate them, but I have no information to that.

Q Chuck, I think the term "exploratory" is somehow missed this time, during the talk about Mr. Murphy's mission. Is it still exploratory, for his mission to be characterized?

MR. REDMAN: "Exploratory" in what sense? What do you mean by "exploratory"?

Q Since you always used to characterize the mission, whenever Mr. Murphy went to the Middle East, it was always characterized by this particular term. Is it still in this very preliminary phase?

MR. REDMAN: I haven't been at this long enough to know what particular nuances you are trying to associate with the word "exploratory". I will stick with what I have said, that he has gone to the region to consult on the peace process, with the objective of trying to move it forward.

Now, if I could turn to Kharg Island -- (refers to guidance book) -- the question concerned could I confirm whether or not Kharg Island had been destroyed.

Q Destroyed, damaged, or otherwise altered.

MR. REDMAN: Reports from shipping and oil industry sources lead us to conclude that one or more ships were attacked and damaged while at Kharg Island. To what extent the oil facilities at Kharg may also have been damaged in the attack is unclear.

Q But you do confirm there has been some damage of the oil facilities, is that right?

MR. REDMAN: It's unclear what -- to what extent the --

Q To what extent.

Q There's a BBC report quoting some information about a US intelligence satellite. Do you have any -- you just quoted shipping

sources. Do you have anything from that, what the satellites picked up?

MR. REDMAN: You know the answer to that, which is that we simply do not comment on intelligence matters.

Q Could we go back to the guidance again?

MR. REDMAN: Right. Reports from shipping and oil industry sources lead us to conclude that one or more ships were attacked and damaged while at Kharg Island. To what extent oil facilities at Kharg may also have been damaged in the attack is unclear. So that there are indications that there may have been damage, but that, at the present time, remains uncertain.

Q Do you think that the attack on Kharg Island will help in bringing Iran to negotiations?

MR. REDMAN: I really won't comment on that particular aspect, other than to say that, as we've said many times, that we don't believe a military solution to the Iran-Iraq War is possible for either side, that we great regret the continuing suffering and destruction on both sides caused by the war. We would again call on the parties to cease fire and negotiate a solution to their problems. Iran, so far, has refused to join Iraq in accepting a general cease-fire. We, of course, continue to be concerned about any threat to security in the Gulf, which remains a sensible area vital to meeting world energy needs.

Q You are mentioning Iran's refusal to negotiate. Do you have any comment on the Iraqi attack? Do you disapprove of the attack on an oil facility? Or are you just giving us a report from newspapers?

Do you have a judgment as to whether the US government thinks it's nice of Iraq to attack ships at Kharg Island?

MR. REDMAN: I think that judgment is reflected in the fact that I said we don't believe that a military solution is possible for either side, and we regret the suffering and destruction.

Q Do you have any indication of how many planes took part in the --

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q No assessment of the scale of the attack?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q The attack came on the even of the elections in Iran. Any comment on the elections?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q You know, more than 90 ships have been destroyed or attacked, and giving that -- I mean, you always say that you will guarantee the safety of navigation in the Persian Gulf. So, will you do anything to guarantee the safety -- or not?

MR. REDMAN: Our policy on that has not changed whatsoever. Obviously, security of shipping in the Gulf is of vital concern to us. And we maintain that.

Q Ninety tankers does not indicate that there is no security there?

MR. REDMAN: I have no further comment.

Q Can I take you back to the Murphy story just for a minute? The original hope -- I know it was never stated as a plan -- was to have talks begin by late summer. Even though you can't tell us specifically when his plane lands or even what other countries he's going to, these ideas, you say he went there to see if he could move the peace process. Presumably, he's come to some conclusions at least in his head. Can you give us some idea of who he will communicate these to, when and what the timetable or theoretic timetable might be? Obviously, you're not going to get going by late summer -- summer's running out -- and the Secretary's on vacation. So when Murphy comes back, I don't know if he tells these things to his secretary or if there is some sort of a review that will be begun or if it was just a hand-holding operation. I guess he just tells himself. I don't know. Give us some idea of what lies ahead.

MR. REDMAN: Well, I wouldn't want to put any timetable out before you as to when particular actions might occur. When Ambassador Murphy comes back, it's a routine process. He will obviously consult with those people who are here in the department and in Washington who are interested in this matter. There are means to communicate with those people who are not here in Washington. So that on an issue of this importance, you can be assured that those people who are not here will be aware and probably will have a chance to talk to Ambassador Murhpy either directly or indirectly.

Q What about -- you want to talk about early fall instead of late summer or early winter? What is the -- by the way, you have another, and it really isn't theoretic; you had everybody saying, because that was the line you wanted them all to say that the talks, you hoped, would begin by the end of the year. Do you see any live possibility of face-to-face peace talks because Israel and its Arab neighbors by the end of the year?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I would say that I'm not going to lay out any timetable for you, only that --

Q Not a timetable, I'm just asking you for one, you know --

MR. REDMAN: -- clearly the sooner the better we could get this underway is to everyone's benefit, but it would really be still premature to speculate on what the results of Ambassador Murphy's mission are and what impact it will have on advancing that process.

Q Does the State Department still believe that pre-negotiations negotiations are necessary or are helpful to reach that point you would like to reach the sooner the better?

MR. REDMAN: There --

Q Or can you skip over that stage?

MR. REDMAN: There's been no change in our approach to the issue. We've given you the criteria under which we would agree to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group and that would be a step in a process leading to direct negotiations between the parties. That is and remains our policy.

Q Do you have any information that Mr. Murphy, while he is in the region, will be meeting with regular Palestinians who are not members of the joint delegation -- Jordanian-Palestinian delegation -- as a matter of consultation because you just said he will continue to consult with people in the area to advance the peace process? Will he be meeting at this stage with people outside the joint delegation?

MR. REDMAN: I have no information other than what I told you yesterday, which, as of yet, he had not met with any Palestinians, in addition to our previous statement that he, of course, often meets with Palestinians when he is in the area and none of that has changed.

Q The question was, it is very important to know if he will be meeting with those people --

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to predict, in fact, what he's going to do or not do in the future. I simply have to limit my self to what I told you.

Q -- because a few weeks ago Mr. Peres met with other people, other Palestinians, who are not members of the joint delegation or the proposed Palestinian names. When this meeting -- and he in the past, when he was in the region, met with these people -- will he be meeting with these people again to consult with them about the peace process?

MR. REDMAN: I have no information on that.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

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המשרד

מ ר ק ס

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחוני.....מסגר..

דחיפות.....מיידי

תאריך וזמן.....161700 אוג 85

מספר מברק.....

מנכ"ל, מצפ"ש מע"ת.

בפגישה היום עם מייקל אוסטריאן, דובר NEA במחמ"ד, אמר כי התדרוכים וההדלפות בארץ על כשלון מוחלט של שליחות מרפי מוקדמים מדי. מרפי, עמו דבר אוסטריאן הבוקר בטלפון, נח בקהיר לקראת פגישתו עם מובארק מחר ורק לאחר מכן יחליט על צעדיו הבאים.

כמו"כ ספר כי מובארק וחוסיין יגיעו לוושינגטון באותה תקופה שמגיע רה"מ. גם פאהד מתכוון כנראה להגיע אם כי אין בינתיים בטחון שאכן כך יקרה.

יוסי גל

יוסי גל

שיחה חוזרת אל גלבוע בקשו יותר מאת הסברה ולגרסה בדבר סיכ
2 1+1+1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 4

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: ת מ ש ר ד

326

ע ו ש ס מ ב ר ק

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....גלוי

דחיפות.....מיידי

תאריך וז"ח.....אוג' 16 1630

מס' מברק.....

אל: המנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א

דע: לשכת השר.

לשכת רוה"מ

לשכת שר האוצר

<u>החוק הכללי לתוספות סיוע</u>

הנשיא ריגאן חתם היום על החוק הנ"ל (שכולל, כזכור, 1.5 בליון דולר לישראל משך שנתיים - השנה התקציבית השוטפת והשנה התקציבית הבאה, המתחילה ב-1.10.85).

יוסי למדן

למדן

שיר רהט ינשל אומנשל אלכיו איר כלטיאי
אוזלר

16

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

309

דף 1 מתוך 1 דפים
סוג בשחוני סודי
דחיפות רגיל
תאריך וזמן 16 אוגוסט 1985 1200
מספר מברק

ממנכ"ל. לשכת ראש הממשלה. לשכת שר התחבורה

אל - על

נושא אל - על נדון בישיבת מועצת ה AFL - CIO אך לבקשתו של ליין קירקלנד לא נתקבלה כל החלטה בשלב זה. נשיא המכונאים וינפיסינגר מסר דו"ח קודר ופסימי על המו"מ. הוא הביע הערכה רבה למאמציו של עמוס ערן אך להערכתו "אל-על" נשלטת ע"י הנהלה אנטי-יוניוניסטית שמתעלמת מהבטחותיו של ראש הממשלה. כמה מן המשתתפים דרשו צעדים דראסטיים אך קירקלנד ציין כי אף שגם הוא פסימי, הוא מקווה לפנות שוב אל ראש הממשלה בבקשה שיתערב נמרצות להסדר מיידי של הסכסוך.

דני כלור

[illegible]

50

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בעתון, ניו יורק

88 315 308

ס ו ג ס ס ג ר ק

דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים

סווג בטחוני...גלוי.....

דחיפות.....רגיל.....

תאריך וז"ח 85August16 12:10

מספר מברק.....

אל: הסברת, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FRIDAY - AUGUST 16, 1985

EDITORIALS

PHIL. INQUIRER-16/8-"Tensions In Jerusalem" An Israeli brigadier general has been ordered to stand trial on charges that he pistol-whipped two Palestinians during interrogation after Israeli troops stormed a bus that the Palestinians had hijacked. The decision to try the officer has caused a public outcry in Israel that crosses party lines.The rule of law was held, even in the emotional case of punishing an Israeli soldier battling terrorists. That deserves respect. The rule of law that protects civil rights and the institutions of democracy has distinguished Israel over the years from the regimes of most of its Arab neighbors. Democracy is still sorely strained by forceful rule over occupied land inhabited by a restive, disenfranchised Arab population. Some negotiated solution must be found. Despite official Israeli criticism of Murphy's approach, farsighted Israelis wish desperately that he could succeed.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-16/8-"A Spectacle Of Arab Disunity" The Arab League summit did not endorse the Mideast peace initiative but neither did its disunity destroy the Arab League itself. Things are pretty much the way they were.For the purposes of Mideast peace, most Arab states can be ignored. But the cooperation of some, including Syria and Saudi Arabia, is badly needed to put backbone into the Jordanian-PLO plan. Saudi Arabia's aloofness and Syria's hostility, combined with US and Israeli doubts, indicate that a great deal more groundwork is necessary before this particular plan will fly.

THE PRESS REPORTS

US Envoy Meets With Israelis

***WASH. POST-Claiborne-Efforts by Murphy to stir the dormant joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative during two days of talks in Amman have produced no change in the deadlock preventing direct negotiations with Israel. Following meetings with Peres and Shamir that lasted three hours, Murphy made no comment to reporters, saying only that he was "pursuing the most intimate and intense discussions" with Israeli leaders. Following Murphy's talks with Peres and Shamir, Israeli officials said there was still "no readiness by Jordan to have direct talks with us. The only way to proceed is if King Hussein talks to us directly and without prior conditions." Israeli officials said that to strengthen Arafat's hand now would be a "futile gesture" and would set back the chances for direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון	ענין סגרר
אל:	דף...2...מתוך...2...דפים
	סווג בטחוני.....
	דחיפות.....
	תאריך וז"ח.....
	מספר מברק.....

Arab Delegate To Peace Talks Admits PLO Role

THE SUN-Jefferson Price III-Hanna Siniora acknowledged yesterday that any gesture that he and his colleagues make concerning the peace process would have to be approved beforehand by the PLO. He arrived in Amman Tuesday. Mr. Siniora said that "all the members" of the Palestinian delegation hoping to meet with Murphy "will sit down with advisers and work out our approach." Mr. Siniora said that "if Israel wants direct negotiations, they can have them tomorrow. All they have to do is recognize their adversary and sit down directly with the PLO."

Nonaligned Sudan Proposed Balancing US, Moscow Visits

WASH. POST-Chase-Gen. Abdel Rahman Swar Dahab, who has said he would reduce his nation's dependence on the US, is sending a high-level delegation to the Soviet Union next month. He would visit the US at the same time to balance the Soviet visit were disputed yesterday in Washington. Quoting the Khartoum newspaper, the AP said the delegation to Moscow would discuss "the normalization of bilateral relations and the promotion of mutual cooperation in all fields, centering on military cooperation."

Former Nazi Injured In Bombing

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Tscherin Soobzokov, an admitted former member of the Nazi SS who had been the target of demonstrations by militant Jewish groups, was critically injured by a pipe bomb explosion when he opened his front door.

Mengele Team Seeks Verification

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-The head of the American team that identified a skelton exhumed from a cemetery in Brazil as that of Mengele said yesterday he hopes the man's diaries will bear out details of the finding. Dr. Ali Hameli, Delaware's chief medical examiner, said the team found a shoulder and a hip had been fractured and found evidence of arthritis in the spine, hands and feet - none of which appears in the known Mengele medical records. "We hope that an investigation of Mengele's diaries will find him complaining of these," Dr. Hameli said.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their stories on South Africa (Botha's speech), Hurricane Danny, the Spy Trial (Walker), and the Iraq-Iran war.

עתונות

בדיו + אלפי הפגנה שמאל מיעוט שמאיים סין מרתיע

38

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

307

שיגר סגרק

דף...2...מתוך...2...דפים

סווג בטחוני...סודי....

דחיפות...מיידי.....

תאריך וז"ה 161000 אוג 85

שם ומס' מברק.....

ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א, מנהל מע"ת. דע: סביר - לש' רוה"מ, שי - לש' שהב"ט.

במשך השבוע החולף נפגשנו עם דון אוברדורפר, ג'ון גושקו וג'ואן אומנג מה"וושפוסט", בארי שבייד מ - AP , ג'ותן וולאק מרשת HEARST. כן נפגשנו עם דובר מחמ"ד. ברנרד קאלב, עם דובר ה NEA- במחמ"ד מיקל אוסטריאן ועם דיוויד מרטין, כתב הפנטגון של רשת CBS.

השבוע שעמד בסימן חדוש הפעילות המדינית באזורנו חשף פעם נוספת את סימני השאלה הרבים האופפים את כוונותיה ומהלכיה של ארה"ב. בתחילת השבוע, עם ההודעה על מסעו של מרפי, תודרכו הכתבים הדיפלומטיים ע"י מחמ"ד בנימת מה של אופטימיות והסכויים למפגש עם משלחת משותפת הוגדרו כ - 50:50. התגובות החריפות מהארץ ופגישת השגריר עם מזכיר המדינה להבהיר בפעם המי-יודע כמה עמדתנו לגבי פגישה כזאת תרמו ללא ספק להורדת הנימה בוושינגטון וככל שחלפו ימות השבוע עברו המתדרכים מ - 50:50 ל - UNLIKELY ולבסוף ל - HIGHLY UNLIKELY , בהתייחסות לפגישת מרפי.

באמצע השבוע חזר דובר מחמ"ד על דברי ההרגעה שהושמעו בארץ בפגישותיו של פיקרינג והגדיר מחדש את עיקרי הקו האמריקאי:

1. ארה"ב לא תשא ותתן אם אש"פ לפני שיכיר בזכותה של ישראל להתקיים ויכיר בהחלטות אום 242 ; 338.
2. ארה"ב תפגוש משלחת משותפת רק אם זאת תוביל למו"מ ישיר.
3. ארה"ב לא תטול חלק במו"מ מוקדם או מו"מ עקיף.
4. ההתיעצויות הקרובות בין ארה"ב וישראל תמשכנה.

כמו שמקובל במקרים כאלה התרוצצו אצל הכתבים המדיניים שמועות משמועות שונות לגבי תכניותיו של מרפי להפגש עם 2 ה"מקובלים" על ישראל , עם ארבעה מתוך השבעה שברשימה וכו'.

פעם נוספת נחשפנו כאן לנזק הנגרם לענינו בגלל "חוסר הבהירות" לגבי עמדתה של ירושלים. אפילו בנושא הפגישה עם המשלחת שעליו מקובל להניח שאין הבדלים בין עמדות המנהיגים השונים בארץ, אנו זכוים לא פעם למנוד ראש ולתנועת בטול כאשר אנו מתאמצים להסביר החומרה שבפגישה אמריקאית עם אש"פ והפרת ההתחייבות והחוק האמריקאי הכרוכה בה.

2 1+1+1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4

[illegible]

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: 307 - לא
314 - לב

דף	מתוך 2 דפים
סווג בטחוני	
דחיפות	
תאריך וז"מ	
מס' מברק	

בהקשר זה מאלפת התבטאותו של ארני רפאל בתדרוכו בתחילת השבוע. תגובתו החריפה של השר והפעולה המהירה לתקון ההתבטאות העמידו אמנם את הנושא באור הנכון והביאו להתנצלות בירושלים ולתקון ההודעה, אך בפליטת פה זאת של פקיד בכיר ומנוסה מתגלמת תפיסת העולם של הרבה ממעצבי המדיניות כאן.

בשיחותינו במהלך השבוע אנו מתרכזים בשני נושאים עיקריים. האחד - הנזק שיכולה פגישה עם משלחת משותפת לגרום לתהליך השלום מבחינת היותה הסחת הדעת ממו"מ ישיר המהווה אבן יסוד במדיניות האמריקאית מזה זמן רב ומבחינת הענקת הלגיטימיזציה וחזוק המעמד של אש"פ. הנושא האחר הוא כמובן המסמוס שבהתנגדות העקבית של ארה"ב לכל דו-שיח עם אש"פ.

נדמה לי שנשכיל אם בעקבות חזרתו של מרפי לוושינגטון בידים ריקות לא נחדד את הבדלי ההשקפות שלנו עם ארה"ב ונקתפק בהצבעה על כך שלא חל כל שנוי בתפיסת הצד שכנגד הן מבחינת שתופו של אש"פ והן מבחינת הודעידה הבין לאומית. בשני נושאים אלו נמצא נמצא לנו כאן לא מעט בעלי ברית והאשם, אם יוטל על מישהו, לא יונח לפתחנו. רצוי, כתמיד, לחזור על נכונותנו למו"מ ישיר עם ירדן בכל זמן נתון אך בלי תנאים מוקדמים.

חשוב פעם נוספת לציין שעם כל הענין שתופשת שליחות מרפי בעתונות בארץ, בתדרוכי דובר מחמ"ד ואצל הכתבים המדיניים,רחוק עדיין הנושא מלתפוס כותרות או אפילו ידיעות של עמוד ראשון.

יוסי גל

יוסי גל