

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

מסוד

לשכת ראש הממשלה - אר

8/1985

באגף בטיח משרד



לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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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-"All 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 company 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 incompetence 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

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חלקת הקשר - ג'ו-יורק

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571/119

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 Hussein 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

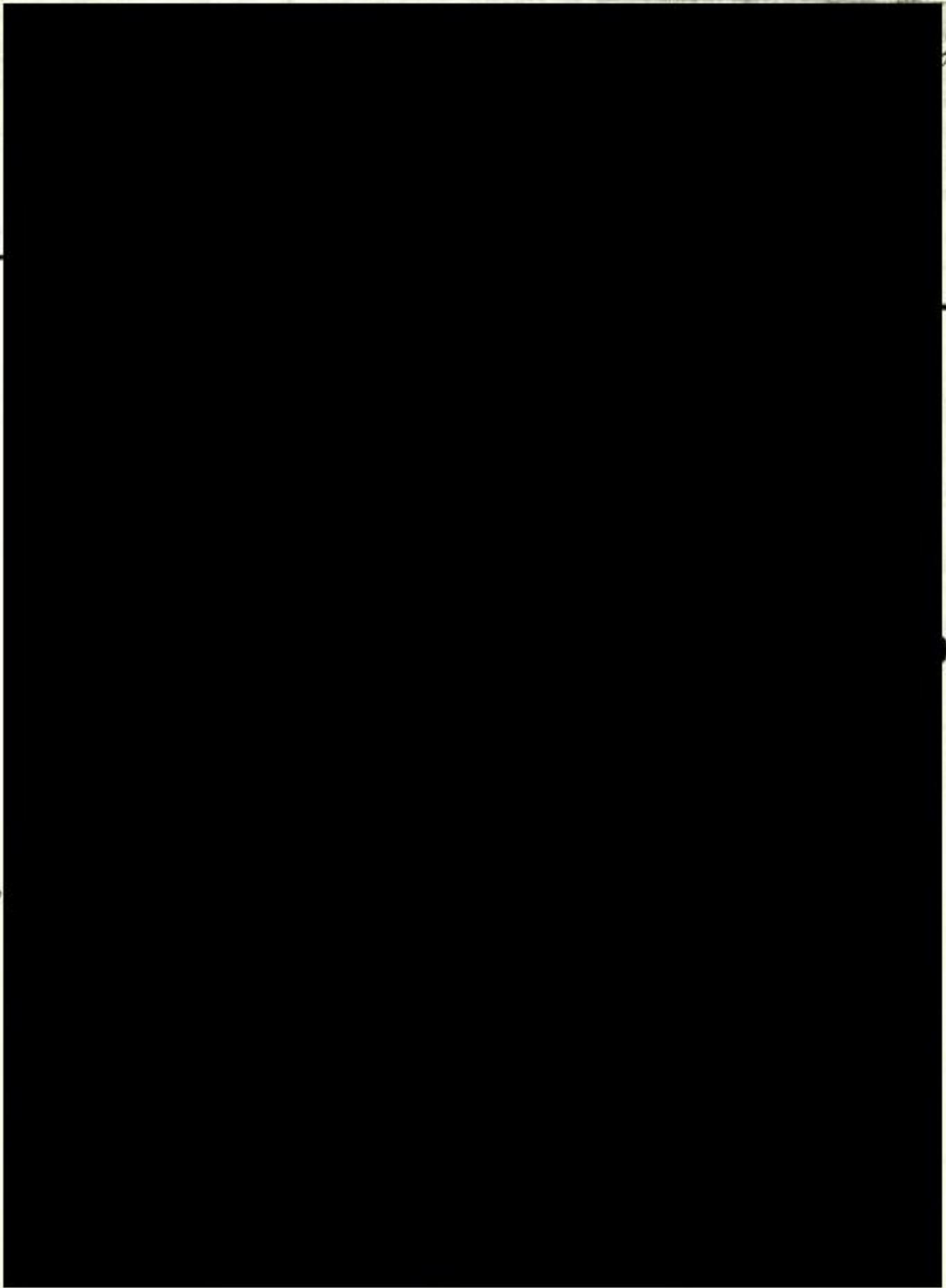
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ניו יורק

בסחון

המטרד

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רווחים, לע"ת, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קטי"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 tomorrow.

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 kick-backs 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 authorities and several land brokers, four of whom have been detained.

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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, which 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.

תלונות

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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עובר

דע: נ' /סנריר נאום, ווספינגסונו/סנריר, מנכל רה"מ', ממנכ"ל

ביקור רה"מ' מפגישה עדכון מהנוכח עם אנדשה תמיד.
1. אני מניח שאתה בלי בפרטי הביקור שכבר נכנסו ושהקונבליה
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2. בינתיים נוספה פניה מפרופ' נורמן לאס לערוך לרה"מ' עצרת
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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ממישראל וושינגטון.
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רון

דע: גורן

הריסת בתים.

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שטחים, מצפא, סייבל

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

הגות הישר - ניו-יורק

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71: הסברה. סק"ח. לש' סטנכ"ל. יוקץ רוח"ם להקשורת. סנכ"א.
 לש' יגר. לע"כ.

רוטינגטון
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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 lepping three zeros off its hyper-inflated 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 occurred. 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 approach by the new regime. Rebel forces have been moving steadily north. The guerrillas are well supplied by Ethiopia and Libya.

הגות הישר - ניו-יורק

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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

חאליד ח'י: 536/118 ספ. סמרי: תחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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

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דחיסות...ל?

תאריך וז"ח. 26 August 1985

ניו יורק

בטחון

המסד

אלו

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מס' פנקס

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דעו 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.

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Page 1 of 2 pages

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71: הסברה מע"ת. לש' סמנכ"ל. יועץ רוח"ם להקשרת. סנכ"א.
לש' יגד. לק"ס.

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מס. סג"מ:

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 separate 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 Israelis 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 approach. 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 chief 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 prompted 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...

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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. "Go 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 argument. (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.

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מסוד 97

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מאריך חידו: ד.ס. מברק: לימים 90 הקשר

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

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עגירות ישראל - רוטינגטון

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סוג בסחונני...גלני?
דחיסות...גלני?
תאריך וז"ח
מסי מברק

אלו המטרד, בסחון, ניו יורק
473 452 123

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, תמנכ"ל, יגר, לסי רוח"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח
דע: ניו-יורק.

SATURDAY AUGUST 24, 1985

EDITORIALS

PERES AND THE PROPAGATEURS

BOSTON GLOBE The firmness and resourcefulness of the Labor party leaders were used in defense of crucial principles. The most immediate of those demands that, in a democratic state founded on the rule of law, only the government will make policy decisions on matters as fundamental 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 Mubarak 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.

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אליו חמטוד בטחון ניו יורק
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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוח"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 Motivated 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.

CUNMAN 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 consensus 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.

ס. נ. ש. 2
ד. ד. ... } מתוך } ... ד. ד.
..... } סווג בסחונ'י }
..... } דחיסות }
..... } תאריך וז"ח }
..... } מס' מברק }

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נ. נ. ג. ג. א. א.
123 452 473

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.

23/8/85

תאריך:

אל: הלה

מאת: לשכת ראש הממשלה.

פילמוט או ראשון או א"ב ספר (היוג)

השם: השם במונח - השם בשם

ש/ו - Time) הוא ליוג.

הוא מפרט במונח שם האיש הפעיל

קורא - בלתי מקובל אלא או הפירוש

לפניו פורטל פשוטים וזרימים נכא

בזיו - האפלה. הוא עם שם היוג

על הדיק נכא באריק שמון (שלא

אמה או אהיו...)

סג"ר - אה ראשון קונק קסט. / אסימב

הזי זה מיצה אה/3.

אהרל

2/17/05

Wm

100th St. New York

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have your letter of the 12th

and am glad to hear

that you are well

and hope you will

continue to be so

and that you will

write again soon

Yours truly

[Signature]

Wm

100th St.



טל: 202-798-1100
מל: 202-798-1100

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

כ"ו באב תשמ"ה
13 באוגוסט 1985

- סודי ביותר -

אנ"ש
//

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

מאת: השגריר, ושינגטון

הנדון : היועץ המשפטי של מחמ"ד אברהם סופר

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

- (1) האיש יליד הודו, היה פרופ' למשפטים באוניברסיטת קולומביה בניו-יורק. למד גם בישיבה יוניברסיטי, דובר קצת עברית ומבקר בארץ כידוע לעיתים קרובות. להוריו דירה בירושלים. ילדיו קיבלו חינוך יהודי עד עכשיו וגם עם העברתו לווינגטון דאג לרשום אותם בבית-הספר היהודי כאן.
- (2) הרקע היהודי נלימודי 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 שהניירות שהוא הכין בנושא אי-חוקיות החזקת עצורי אנסאר לא היתה מוטלת אצלו בטפק. התרשמתי שמאחר ועמדת מחמ"ד היתה בעבר שמעצרים אלה הינם בלתי חוקיים, 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 הגירוש והמעצרים האדמינסטרטיביים, כשמישהו העיר על הסתירה שבין דברי פיקרינג שאמר (שישראל זכאית להחליט מה טוב לבטחונה) ודובר מחמ"ד שהודיע שלדעת ארה"ב המעצרים המינהליים והגירוש הם בלתי חוקיים, אמר היועץ המשפטי שאי החוקיות של מעשי ישראל מוחלטת ועל מחמ"ד לנקוט עמדה חד משמעית נגד.



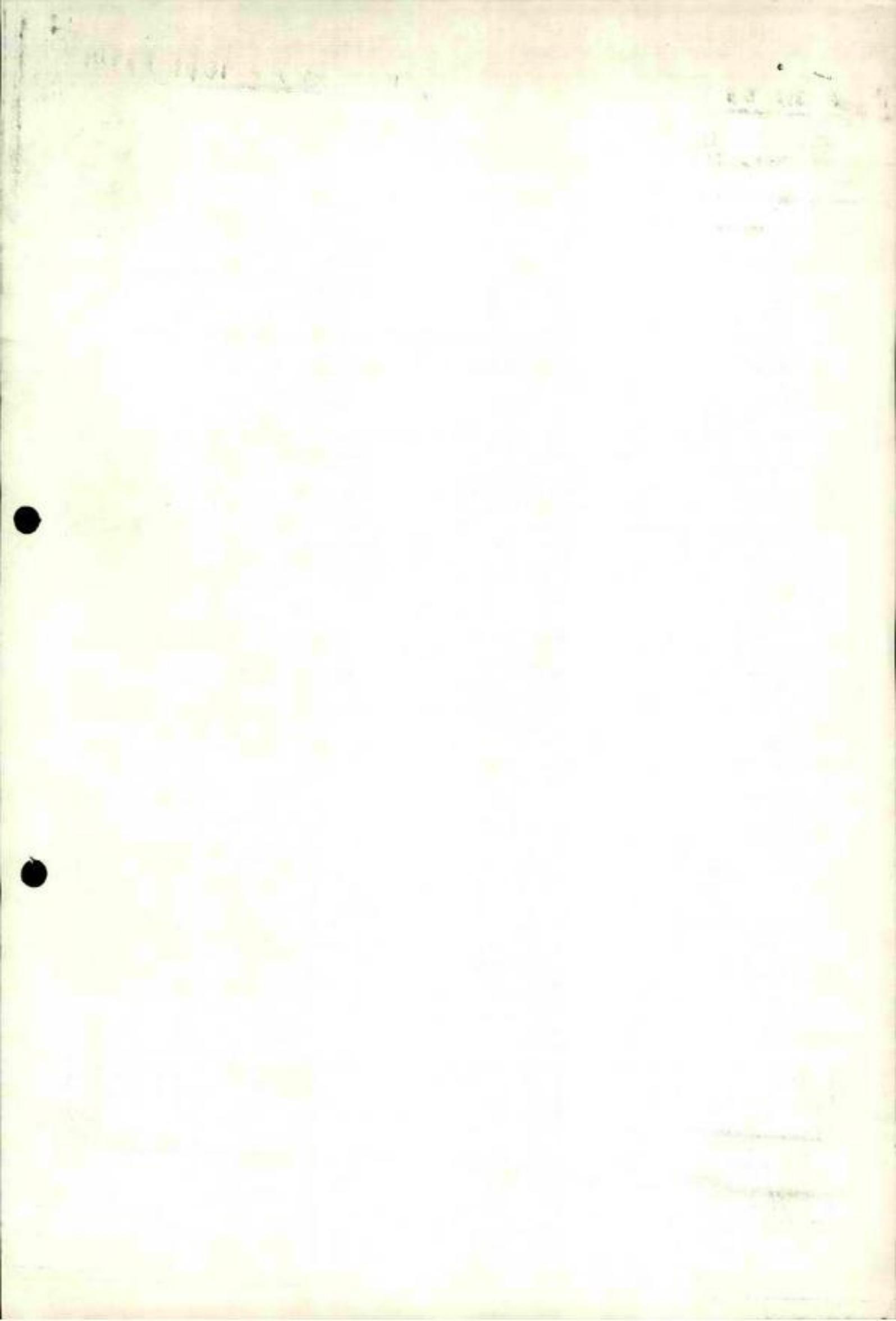
- (5) במהלך שיחתנו הדגיש סופר שהוא "פטריוט אמריקאי". לדעתו טועה ישראל בכך שהיא מונעת את חפש הביטוי מהפלסטינאים. הדבר סותר את התקון הראשון לקונסטטוציה של ארה"ב, יוצר תדמית גרועה לישראל כאן.
- (6) בתפקידו הנוכחי רואה סופר דבר זמני למספר שנים בלבד. הערכתי שהוא מקוה לקבל מינוי בבוא היום כשופט בית המשפט העליון 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'י) שאתם ניתן להגיע להבנה ועל ישראל להעביר את הסמכויות לפי האמור בהסכם ק"ד. כשהברתי 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 טביעות 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 הביני"ל וממעט הניירות שראיתי והדעות ששמעתי מפיו ברור לי בחלית 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 בענייני המז"ת. דובר מעט עברית קיבל חינוך יהודי מסוים דואג לכך שילדיו ימשיכו במסורת יחד עם זאת אמבציוזי מאוד. כדי להקדם הוא יזדהה באופן מוחלט עם כל אשר יוחלט במחמ"ד. ולעניות דעתי נכוננו לנו בעיות עמו בעיקר אם חס וחלילה נגיע לשלב בו תרצה ארה"ב למצוא פשרות על מנת לעקוף את החייבויותיה כלפינו בנושא אש"ף ותהליך השלום.

בברכה,

מאיר רוזן





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;



-- 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. ratification 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 shipment;

- 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

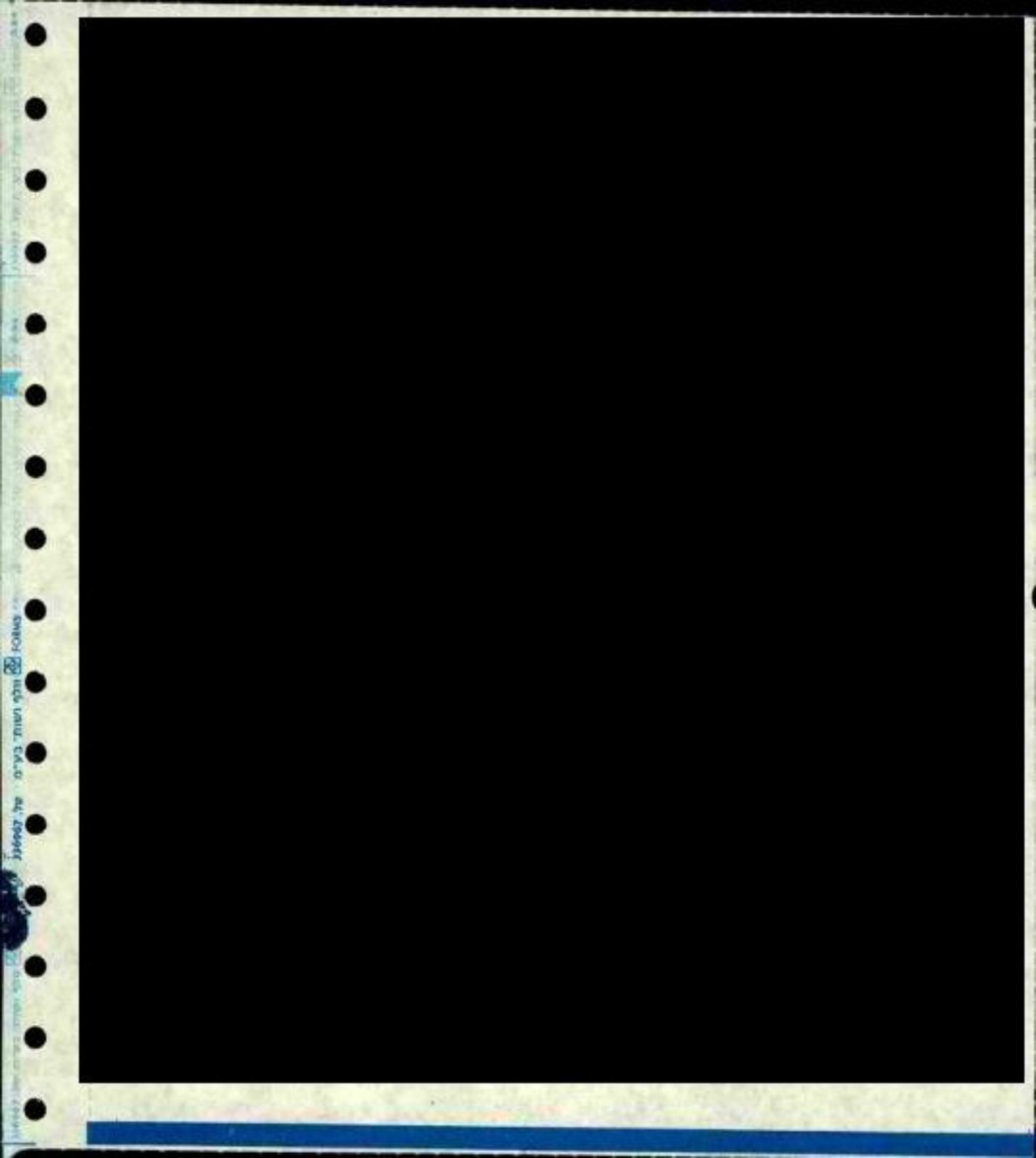
President Reagan issues an unconditional invitation to the Soviet Union to send its experts to the Nevada nuclear test site to measure the yield of a nuclear explosion. He says this would be a first step in beginning to improve confidence in monitoring capabilities, and compliance with testing limitations.

AUGUST 6, 1985: COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

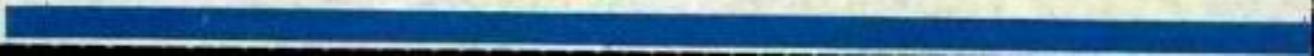
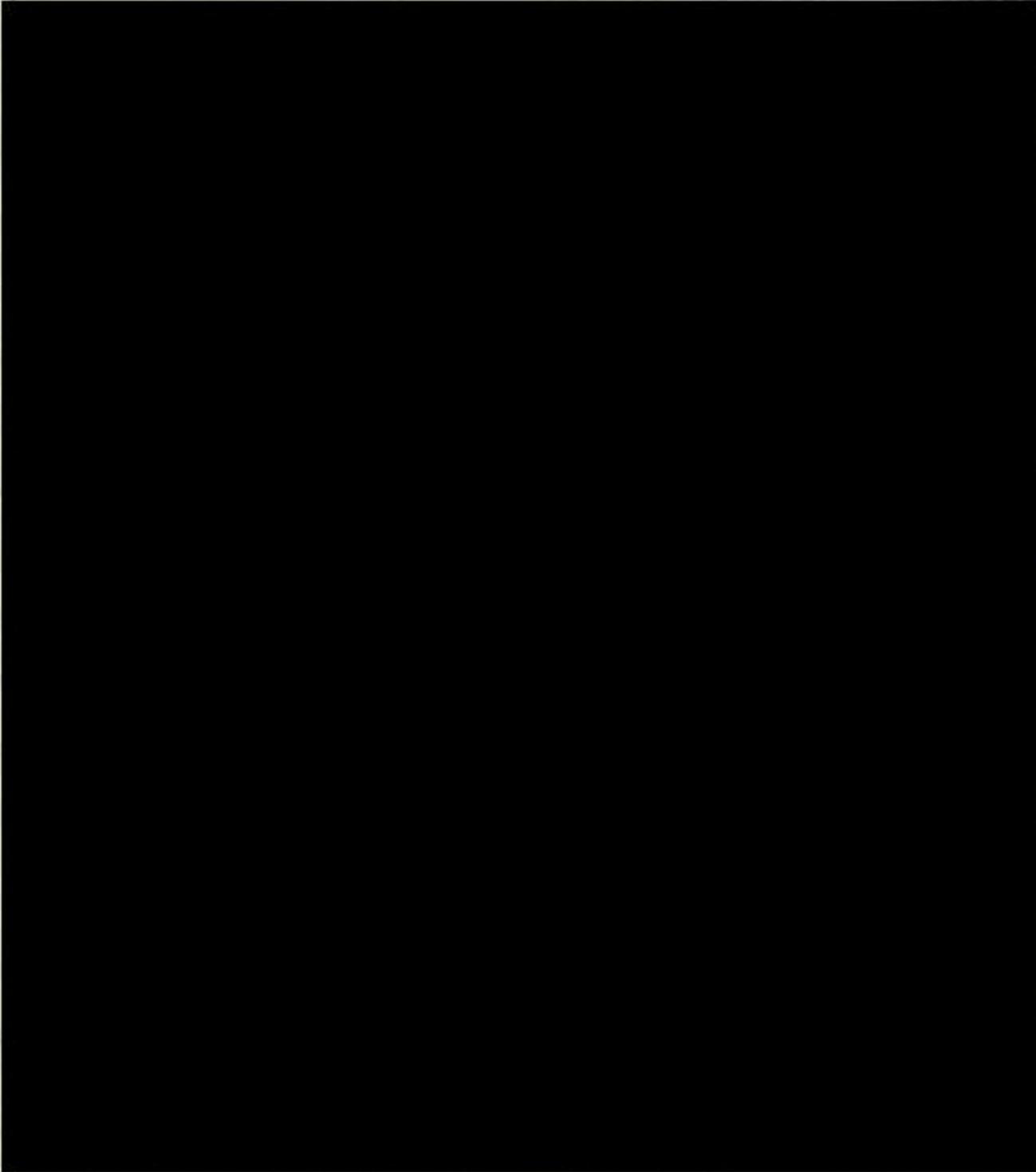
The State Department says:

-- 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.



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FORMS 360007, 04-01-01, 04-01-01, 04-01-01

04-01-01, 04-01-01, 04-01-01, 04-01-01

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפ-1

אל: ממישראל וושינגטון

דפים: 4
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סיווג בטחוני:
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תאריך וזמן רישום: 2315-

מס. מברק: 650
לייטוס
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רוזן - הלפרין.

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

לשכת בר-און

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תאריך חסן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 15 23.8.85

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650 77

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

65077

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

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מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרור דובר מחמ"ד לקום ג' 238.5

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 responsible 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.

ענתות

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24

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

משרד

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 דחיות...מגיד...
 תאריך וז"ח 23.1700.ארבוסט
 מסי מברק

אל: ליבנת, ת"ס, דרורי, משרד, דברת, אוצר
 דע: כלכלית ב', נויבר, לשכת רוה"ט, רוזנטל/נ"י

אס"ח

נפגשתי חיוט ביוזמתי עם יוטר לשיחה פרטית ושקטה. (נכח עוזר אחד שחיה מטיבי). הדגשתי באוזניו כי אשררנו את החסכט למרות חששותינו בנושא הטקסטיל וזאת בין היתר בעקבות המלצתו והעובדה שהבטיח כי ניתן לחפש מוצא מרגטו לבעית הטקסטיל. יוטר אמר כי הוא שמח ביותר על כך שאשררנו החסכט וכי הנחיותיו לקרלייל-הן לקיים דיון איתנו בהקדם תוך מטרה לחפש פתרון שאפשר לחיות איתו.

אמרתי ליוטר כי עזאה בו כתובת לבעיות אם תהיינה במיוחד פאחר ודורל קופר עוזבת והראורנניזציה שהוא החליט עליה ב-U.S.T.R. תכיא אותנו לעבוד עם אנשים חדשים שלא היו כה קשורים בהסטוריה של אס"ח. הבטיח כי יעטוד לרשותי בשעת הצורך וכי הוא ער לזיהודיות של אס"ח ולמשטעויותיו הפוליטיות. הציע שאיפגש גם עם סגנו החדש (שטרס אושר בטנט) וודס, שאחראי בין היתר לענייני הקונגרס כי בוודאי נוכל לסייע אחד לשני.

לפני כן נפגשתי עם עוזר שר המטחר גולדפילד שהטקסטיל בתחום אחריותו. הבטיח שלא דפתיעו אותנו בעניין הסדינים וכי טשרדו מוכן לשתף פעולה עם קרלייל לחפש פתרון כללי לבעית הטקסטיל שיהיה צמוד לאס"ח. לדבריו הפתרון חייב להיות תקרה כמותית שתאפשר לנו גידול נאות אך תיתן להם הזכות להרגיע התעשויה. משתי השיחות התרשמתי, כמו גם משוחתי עם תת שר המטחר סטארט, כי כדאי שנשוחח איתם בהקדם במטרה להגיע להסכט על תקרה כמותית. לפי מיטב הבנתו זו גם כוונת תשובתו של וכיטתד (ס"ט מזכיר הסדינים) לשה"ח באגרת שבוודאי נמטרה כראשית השבוע בירוסלים ואשר חתקה בידינו.

הלפריד

תמוצה: שגריר, כלכלית.
 חקלאית.

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סופס מברק 157

מסלול השדר 100 - 100

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לשיכוח כח' הקשר:

221530 תאריך הז'ח:

0472 סס' מברק:

אלו סמיר - אישי

1. לבקשה סידר לארי טיש דוקטוראט כבוד לרה"מ (באוניברסיטת נ"י) ב-21 באוקטובר. הטכס יתחיל ב-6:00 בערב.
2. לתשומת לבכם: טיש הוא יו"ר חבר הנאמנים של האוניברסיטה וראוי שיקבל מילת חן ורשמה סכם על שנרחם לענין בהחראה כה קצרה.

בתגובה

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תורת המעשה - ניו-יורק

טופס חברה גלוי

מס' 2 מתוך 1

71: הסכרה. סע"ח. לש' ספנס"ל. יוקצ רוח"ס לחקורת. סנס"א.
לש' יגד. לע"ס.

סיווג בטחוני:
דחיות:

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תאריך חידו:

רוכנינסון

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ס.פ. חברה:

לש' ספנס"ל
יוקצ רוח"ס

45-211

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 Christians 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 committee that 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. (see ND-AP)

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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.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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תאריך וזיה... 22.8.75

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בסחון

המסר

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סמנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

חזרון דובר סמנכ"ד ליום 7 22.8.75

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?

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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.

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מגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל: הטברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוה"ם, לע"ם, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

313

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - AUGUST 22, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Syria Sets Meeting Of Lebanese Combatants

WASH. POST-Bountary-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 cease-fire. At least 10 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.

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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.

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דף מסודר... דפים

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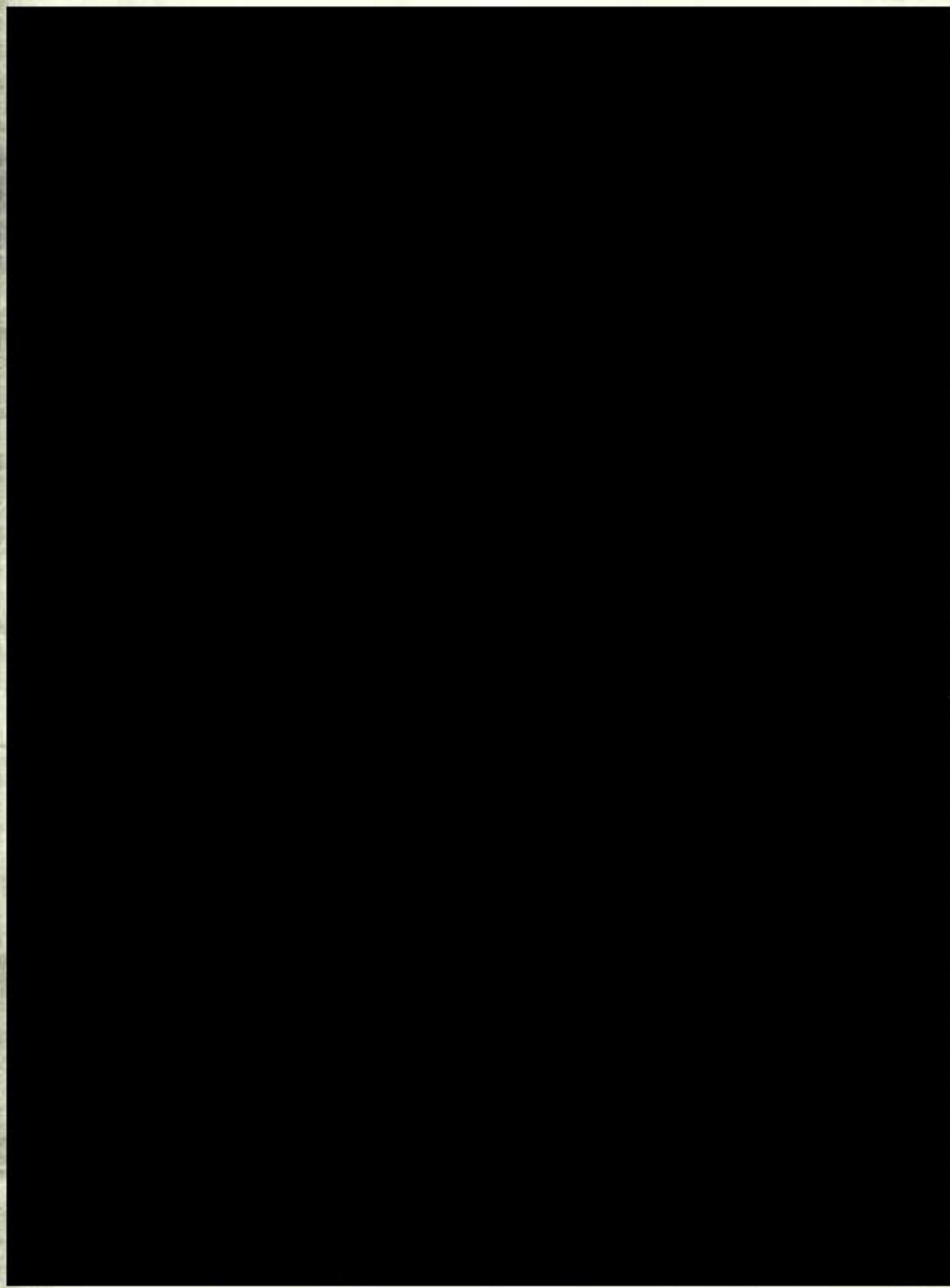
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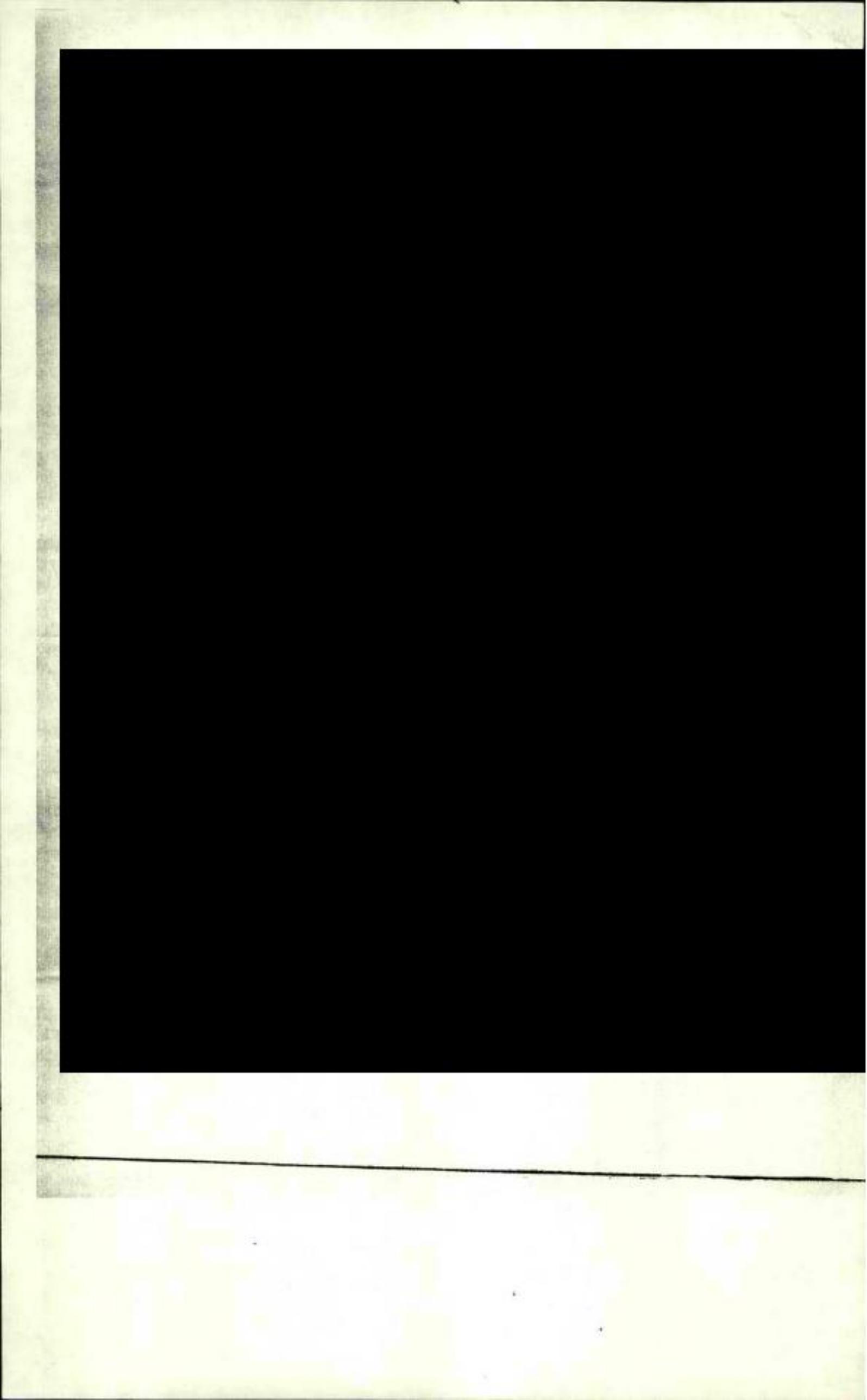
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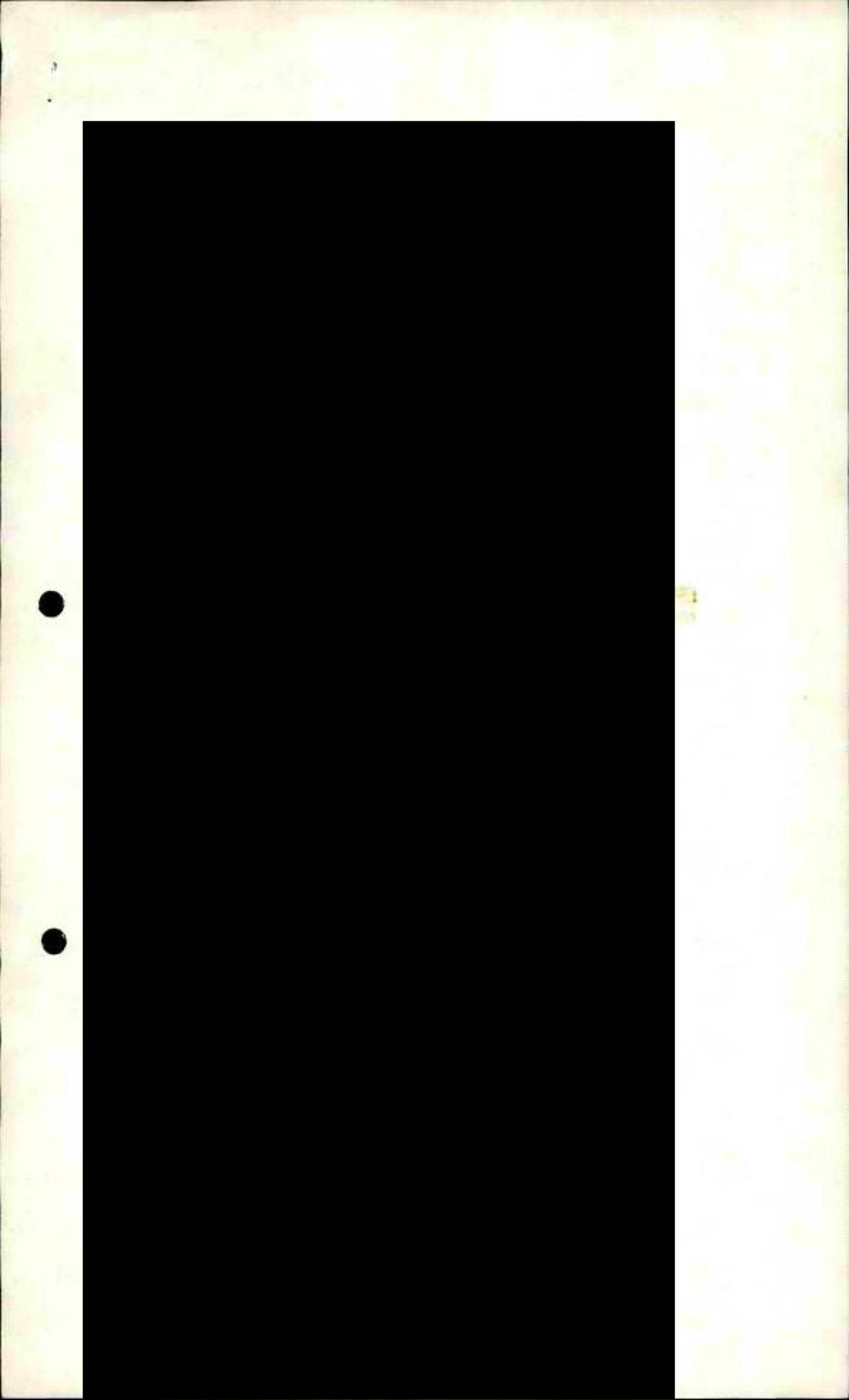
רוי אטרטון עומד להגיע לארץ ב-10/10 עם קבוצה של
 North California World Affairs Council לביקור של
 7 ימים. ב-10/17 הם עוברים לירדן. הקבוצה כוללת אישים מרכזיים
 מאיזור סן-פרנסיסקו. מבקשים להיפגש עם רבה"מ, ממרוה"מ, השרים
 רבין, מודעי, ויצמן, בורג, עם יו"ר ועדת החוץ והבטחון של הכנסת
 ח"כ אבן, עם ראש עיריית ירושלים. בנוסף על כך רוצה אטרטון להגיע
 ארצה עם רעייתו להיפגש עם ח"כ בן-אלישר עמו שרת יחד בקהיר ועם
 רחל דיין. בפגישה עמו הסברתי לרוי שבגלל הביקורים הצפויים כאן
 של רוה"מ ושל שה"ח, אינני בטוח שניתן יהיה להסדיר את הפגישות עם,
 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 הטובייתית במז"ח. מאחר
 וזוהי הפעם הראשונה שרוי מלווה קבוצה מסוג זה מאז סיים תפקידו
 במחמ"ד, הבינתי שהוא כמובן מאד מעוניין בהצלחת הביקור. במידה ויש
 לכם הצעות לפגישות נוספות כלשהן או פגישות חליפיות אנא הודיעונו.
 הקבוצה תעסוק במיירות אך עיקר ענינה הוא בפגישות עם מדינאים.

רוי

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מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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יציא

שטר

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דחור, סג' ש, מאו 210885, וח: 0800
נדו 354 אבירות

שטר/רגיל

מלו דני בלוח שגרירות ישראל ווסינגטון
דעו שר המחבורה, לשכת דהט' (ד. משהח), דרורי, כלכלית שטר
החוץ, הר לב מנכל' אל על, יחיאלי, אל על ניו יורק
מאת: עמדם בכום

מברקך תמוה ביותר ומצביע על אי ידיעת המובדות ומאשר לצערי כי
בנובר כן גם עתה הינך ניוון ממקור מידע אחד בלבד הוא ה-
א.י.א.ס. במפגש האחרון מ-10-16 ביולי ואף במפגשים קודמים
הבעתי נכונות לשאת ולתת יומם ולינה 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 והזוכרה אפשרות כי מועד זה יהיה ב-8
באוג'. לא הייתה שום סיבה לאיחוד בשיגור הצעות המכונאים ובפרט
שבהצעותיהם, לפי מברקך, 'לא היו חידושים מרעישים'. לתשומת
לבך צעות הנגד שנועדו לקדם את המומ' יש בהן נסיגה לעומת
סיכומים קודמים.

הוצע על ידי והתקבל על דעת המתווך שצוותים של שני הצדדים
ינצלו את הזמן שבין מפגש למפגש לפגישות עבודה בהן יכוננו
וינוסחו נושאי הבוררות ונושאים אחרים ועי' כך ניתן יהיה כורו
את סיום המומ'. נציגי המכונאים דחו, לצערי, את כל ההצעות
בנושאי זה. אף שסוכם על דעת דהט' ושר המחבורה ונמסר על כך
לנציגי המכונאים גם מפיו של עמוס ערן, כי כל נושא שלא יוסכם
עליו יועבר להכרעת בור, הרי נציגי המכונאים עדיין מסרבים
למסוד נושאים מסויימים להכרעת הבורר. מי איפוא נוקט בסחבת ?

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

התארגנות העובדים המקומיים להקמת איגוד עצמאי איננה 'איגוד מטעמי'. עובדי עובדית ההתארגנות התחילה זמן קצר לאחר שנענית לפניית רוג'י והסכמתי להחזרת השובתים, כל מי שמצוי ביחסי עבודה יאמר לך כי צעד מעין זה היה צריך להיות צפוי וחבל שלפני ששגרת מברקיך בדבר הצורך להחזיר את כל השובתים, לא נתת דעתך להתפתחות מסוג זה. העובדים המקומיים שחזרו 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 לאלתר- החליטו על הצעד של התארגנות לאיגוד עצמאי אך ורק בתגובה ע הבטחת להחזרת השובתים. עובדה היא שעד למועד זה, אף שהשביתה נמשכה חודשים רבים, לא נקטו בצעד זה. בידוע לך, המידע שהונח בו את משרד רוג'י וגורמים אחרים, שלפיו החזרת כל השובתים היא עקרון מקודש לא היה ואיננו נכון כיוון שאיגוד המכונאים חתם בתקופת השביתה באל על על הסכמים עם חברות תעופה אמריקאיות שלפיהם, בסיום השביתות, לא הוחזרו השובתים ולא פוטרו עובדים שנקלטו במהלך השביתות. אשר למענתך בי אל על על ניו יורק לא הסתירה עמדתה שההתחייבות להחזרת השובתים לא תקום ולא תתממש, הרי אילו היית מורח לעיין בהצעות בכתב שהגשנו למכונאים ולרשות התיווך, היית למד שהתחייבותי כלפי רוג'י כיבלה את הביטוח ההולם בנוסח ההצעות. זאת ועוד, אל על על ניו יורק לא הייתה מוסמכת לנקוט עמדה אחרת ואם הדבר נעשה כמענתך נא הודיעני שמו האחראים לך.

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, שלדבריי אין בהן חידוש מרטיש, אוי לא ברור כיצד ניתן יהיה להגיע להסכם.

עמרם גלום.

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שרהתחבורה, מנכלתחבורה, שוהמי/תחבורה, מצפא
חחי מטעבודה בלוך

משרד החוץ-נחלקת הקשר

אל: המשרד, וד: 99, מ: מונות
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בלמס/רגיל

MR. DROR
 MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 JERUSALEM

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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שרהחבורה, מנכלתחבורה, שוהמי/תחבורה, מצפא

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89-011

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.

הגות הקיסר - ניו-יורק
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הגות הקיסר - ניו-יורק

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89/0437 :מאריך חיילי :מס. מברק

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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 because of his flair for the dramatic. 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 expulsion of more than 20,000 Tunisian 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

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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 vague 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 martyrdom 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 Bawieh, 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 approach that includes Syria and the Palestinians.

ITONUT

חתימה

אישור מנהל החלקת

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אלו המסוד

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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
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המסרד, / בסחוב
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מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 21.8.75

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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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.

תגובה

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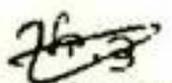
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(ב) לאחר החזרת כל העובדים הרוצים לחזור, אם יהיה צורך בקיצוץ נוסף ככה-אדם,
 הדבר ייעשה על פי הוותק והכללים המקובלים בארה"ב.
 (ג) כל הנושאים האחרים שלא יושג עליהם הסכם-יימסויו לבוררות.

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 הכטחת ראש
 הממשלה המושתתת על העקרונות של החזרת כל העובדים ששבתו, ללא סייג ויוצא מן
 הכלל, ומסירת שאר הנושאים לבוררות.

אח שמות עובדי "אל-על" שדברו עמי אשמח למסור לך בשיחה אישית.


 דני בלור

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

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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-Roustanty-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 wounding 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 with 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."

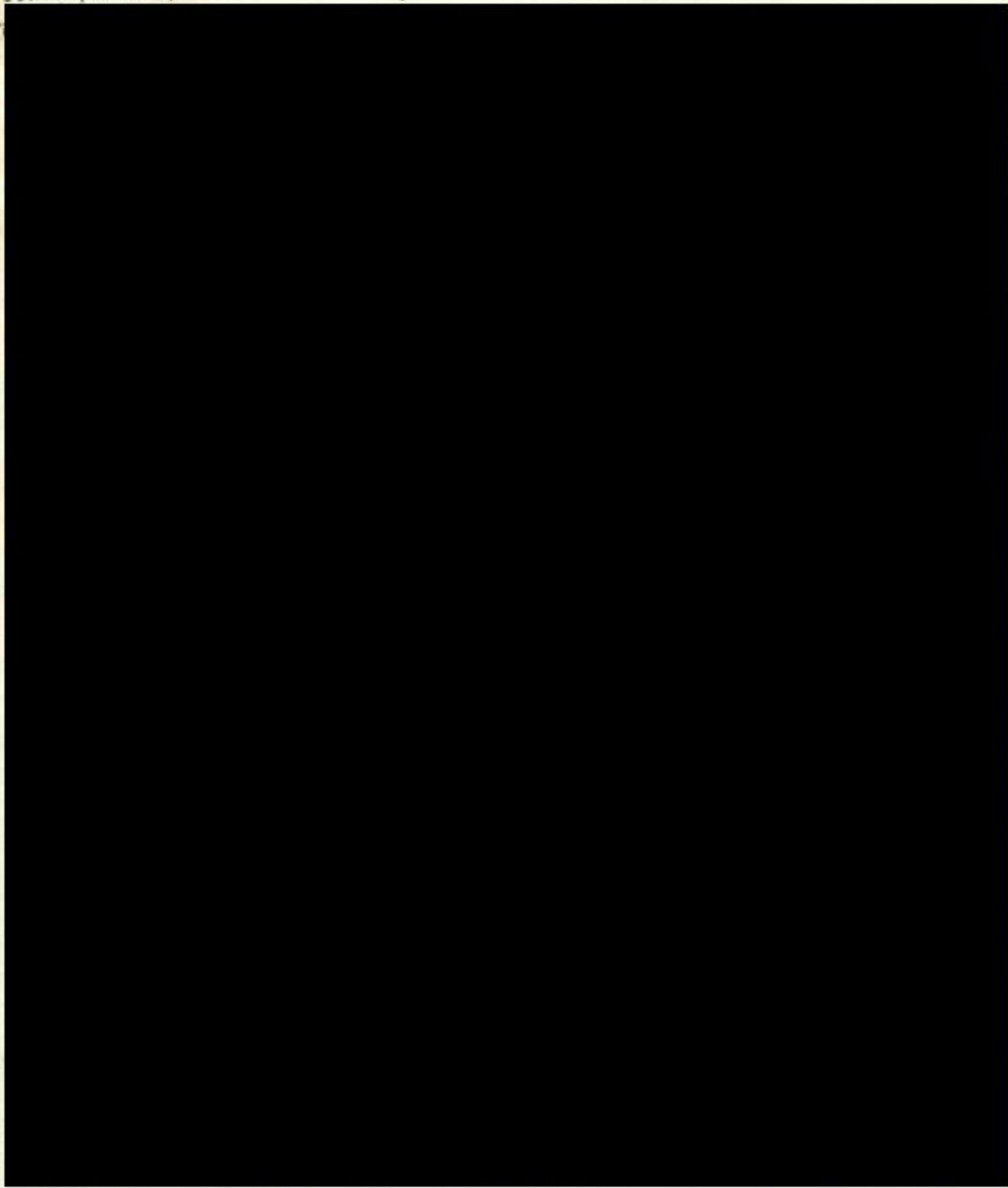
TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

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.

91511



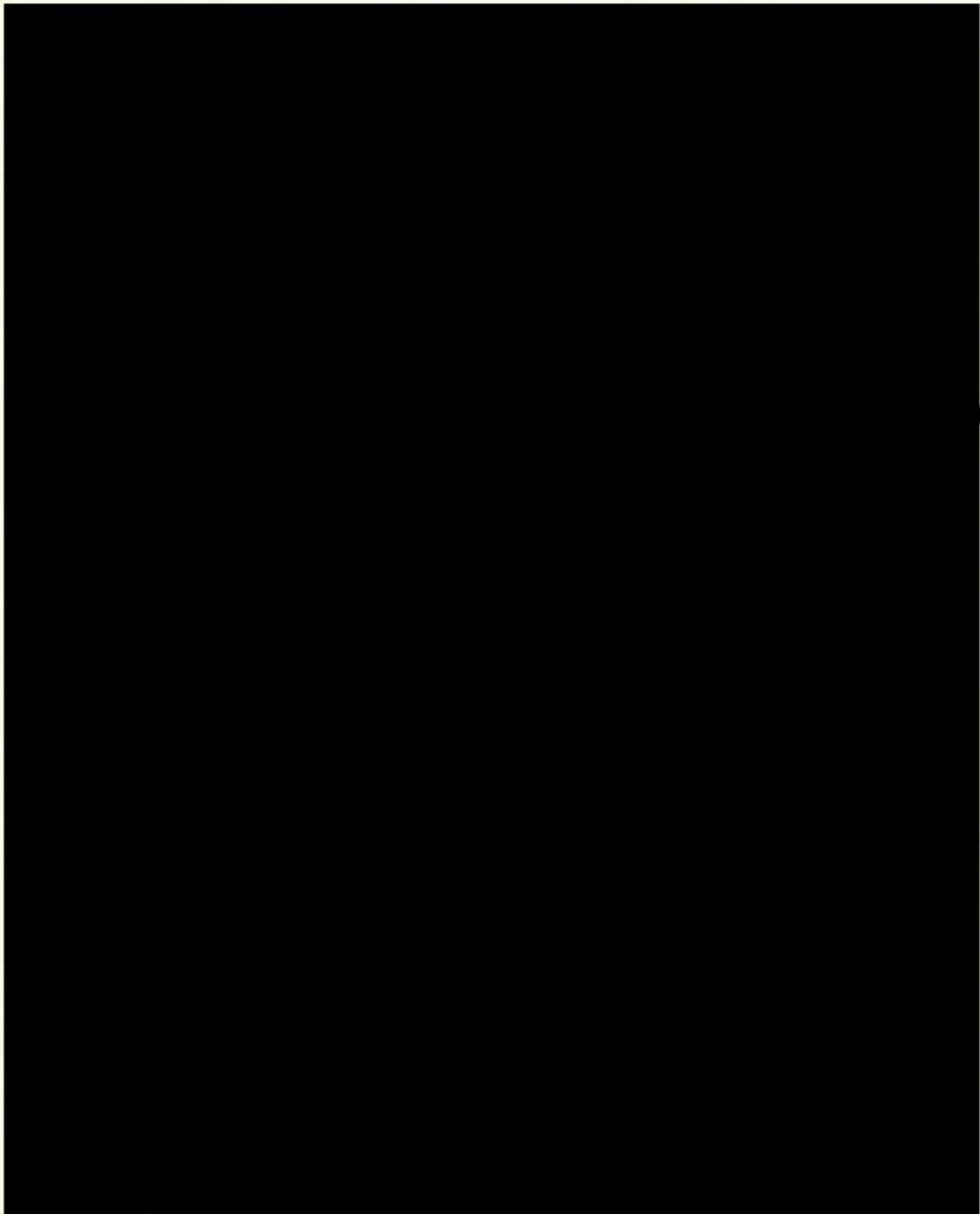
רף 2 מתוך 4 רעים
עומק 1 מתוך 6 עומקים

סודי ביותר

רף 3 מתוך 4 דפים
עוהט 1 מתוך 6 עוהקים

סודי ביותר

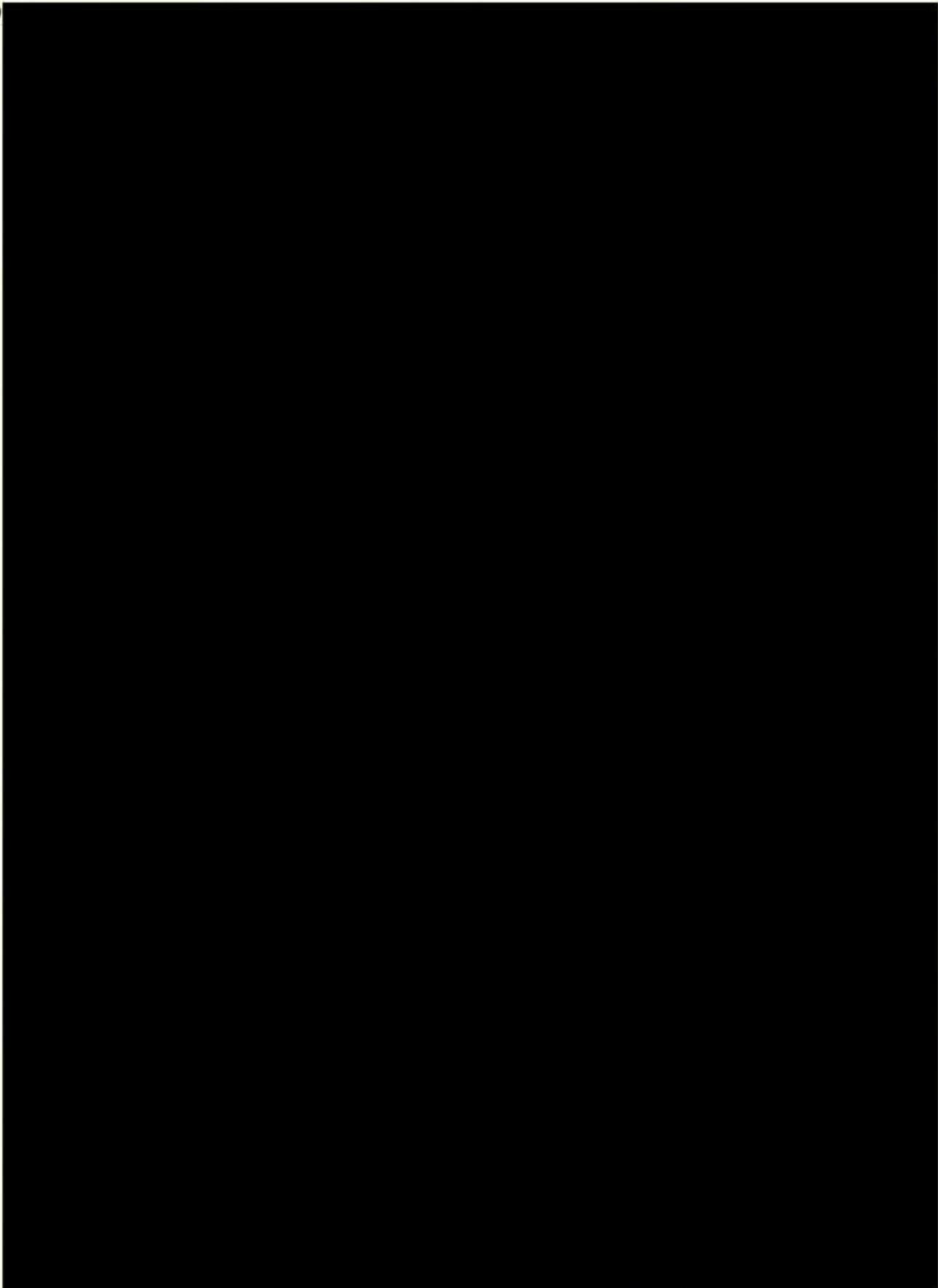
ימ/179



דפים $\frac{4}{4}$ מתוך $\frac{4}{4}$ רף
עוהק"ב $\frac{6}{1}$ מתוך $\frac{1}{1}$ עוהק"ב

סודי ביותר

179



-- 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 1205

-- 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.

11 1200

-- 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

2402 RAYBURN HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5471

DISTRICT OFFICES:
137-08 NORTHERN BLVD.
FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11354
TELEPHONE: (718) 445-9770

BRONX: (212) 823-6512
(212) 892-6833
NASSAU: (516) 486-3939

August 20, 1985

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

Dear Prime Minister Perez:

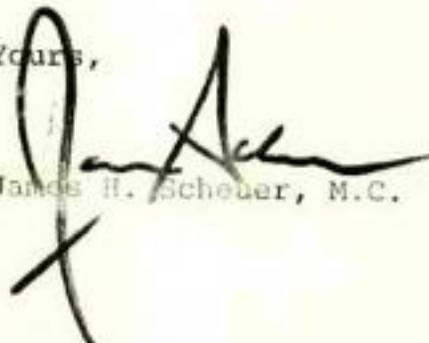
I have the distinct pleasure of informing you that distinguished Heads of State of Government from twenty-seven countries have affixed their signatures to the Statement on Population Stabilization by World Leaders (copy attached), as of June 30, 1985. The Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Philippines 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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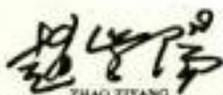
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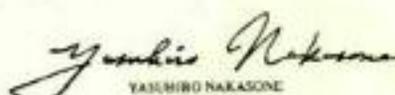
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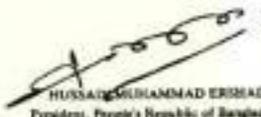
ZHAO ZIYANG
Premier of the State Council, People's Republic of China



RAJIV GANDHI
Prime Minister, India



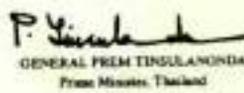
YASUHIRO NAKASONE
Prime Minister, Japan



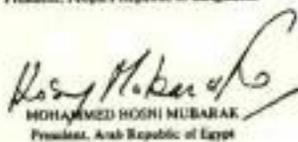
HUSSAIN MUHAMMAD ERSHAD
President, People's Republic of Bangladesh



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



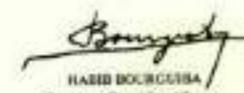
BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV
King, Kingdom of Nepal



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



ROBERT MUGABE
Prime Minister, Republic of Zimbabwe



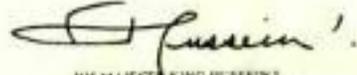
HABIB BOURGUIBA
President, Republic of Tunisia



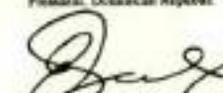
SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO
President, Dominican Republic



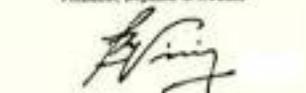
JUVENAL HABYARIMANA
President, Republic of Rwanda



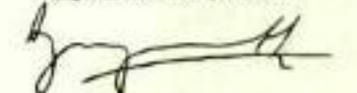
HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN I
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



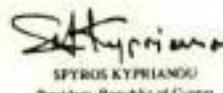
EDWARD PHILIP GEORGE SEAGA
Prime Minister, Jamaica



RODOLFO BERNARDO VIEIRA
President, Republic of Guinea Bissau



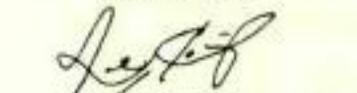
ANEROOD JUGNAUTH O.C.
Prime Minister, Mauritius



SPYROS KYPRIANOU
President, Republic of Cyprus



AGATHA BARBARA
President, Republic of Malta



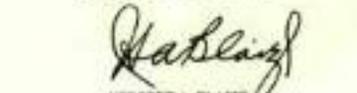
LIONEL S. CRAIG
Acting Prime Minister, Barbados



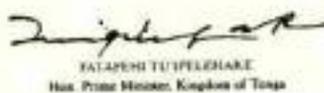
STEINGRÍMUR HERMANNSSON
Prime Minister, Republic of Iceland



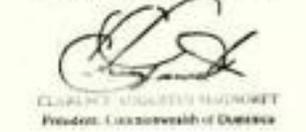
SIR ALLEN M. LEWIS
Governor General, St. Lucia, West Indies



HERBERT A. BLAIZE
Prime Minister, Grenada



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



CLÉMENTINE AMÉGRO
President, Commonwealth of Dominica



FRANCE ALBERT RENÉ
President, Republic of Seychelles

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,

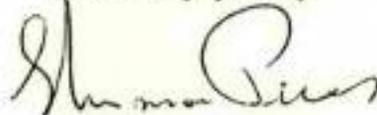
The task which you have taken upon yourself is both welcome and vital. In many places in the world, there is an urgent need to stabilize the population. However, a solution that is right and proper in one country, does not always meet the needs of another.

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

בְּרֵית יִשְׂרָאֵל

משרד החוץ
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 שחראו 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 דם

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

יצוב הילודה בעולם

המלימה 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 שליט מבני עמנו, עלינו לעשות הכל כדי לשחזר את האבדן.

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

דהיפוח; מינרי	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס מברק	ר"ה: _____
סוג הסוכני: שטר		סמור: _____

חז"ח: 271500	אל : מסרד רה"ם
נר : 0638	ר ע : ווסינגטון
138-011	מאת : השגריר, נאר"ם

מקרא 702

אל: לשכת רה"ם

דע: למדן/ווסינגטון. מצפ"א, ארנ"ל 1 + 2

הודעה מאת מנהיגי העולם בדבר ייצוב הילודה. למברק למדן/ווסינגטון 536/154.

ישראל כסובן אינה מתנגדת לייצוב הילודה בעולם, אך סתכחנה הישראלית והיהודית
גישתנו כסובן שונה, מסיבה זו כדאי לשקול שניה, בסרם יצרף רה"ם החיטחו למסכן זה.

בחנייהו

*מחמ 2
ממ 3
ממ 3
ממ 1
ממ 1
ממ 1
ממ 1
ממ 1*

[Handwritten signature]

אישור:	סט השולח:	27.9.85 תאריך:
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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ש ו ר ג

דף.....מחור.....דפים

.....סוג בטחוני.....ספר

.....מיידי.....דמימות

.....מאריך וזים, אוק' 3 1700

.....מפי מברק.....

אלו ה מ ש ר ד 109

43 - ניו-יורק +

מצפ"א.

דע בורג, לשכת רוהיים.

השגריר, נאויים.

ייצוב האוכלוסיה בעולם

למכתב רם מה-9.18 שהגיענו אהמול.

פניות דומות נשלחו לראשי כל המדינות החברות באויים. מאז הפניה לרוהיים צרפו החימותיהם ראשי מרוקו, פנמה, סינגפור, ליבריה, בוטסוונה, בוטו, סט. וינסנט, קוריאה הדרומית, שהייב לז מדינות. לא התקבלו תשובות שליליות.

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

טובה הרצל

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12

313
אלו הסדר - ארבע
המלך להכין את
המלך להכין את

סגרירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

אלו הסדר - 536

+ ניו-יורק - 154

ס ו ס ס
ד...ל...מחור...דסים
סמור
סודג בטחוני
מיידי-ספל
דחיסות
סמט' 23 1630
מאריך וזייה
מסי

J
20/1

אל: לשכת רוהיים

דע: נאויים (הסגריר)

מצפ"א. ארבייל 1. ארבייל 2.

בית הנבחרים: הודעה מאת מנהיגי העולם בדבר ייצוב האוכלוסיה

רצ"ב צילום מכתב שהמורשה גיים שוייר שיגר לרוחיים ב-20/8. המכתב מדבר בעד עצמו. שוייר (זמי מניו-יורק - יהודי ידידותי) מעוניין מאד בהצטרפות רוהיים לרשימת מנהיגי העולם החתומים על ההודעה, ומבקש תשובה (בתברק) עד ה-30 (לקראת חגיגות שנת ה-40 של האויים כפי שמוסכר במכתב). מצידנו לא רואים מניעה מחתימה על ההודעה, ומניחים שסגנאויים לא יתנגד.

ק/למדו
אירב

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JAMES H. SCHEUER
8th DISTRICT, NEW YORK

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
COMMITTEE

EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NATURE AND SCIENCE ACQUISITION
RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND
COMMERCE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

2/4

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

2402 RAYBURN HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TELEPHONE (202) 225-5471

DISTRICT OFFICES
137-GR NORTHERN BLVD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11354
TELEPHONE (718) 445-8770

BRONX (212) 823-6512
(212) 892-6633
NASSAU (516) 466-3938

August 20, 1985

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

Dear Prime Minister Perez:

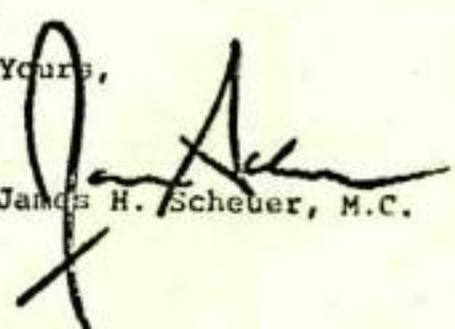
I have the distinct pleasure of informing you that distinguished Heads of State of Government from twenty-seven countries have affixed their signatures to the Statement on Population Stabilization by World Leaders (copy attached), as of June 30, 1985. The Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Philippines 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.

154 - 91 536 - p 4

13/14

At present there are 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 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.

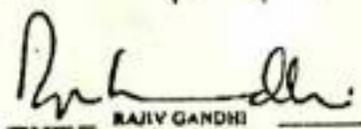
We urge national leaders to take an active personal role in promoting effective policies and programs. Attention should be given to setting realistic goals and timetables; encouraging active participation of communities in design and implementing their own programs; and developing appropriate economic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



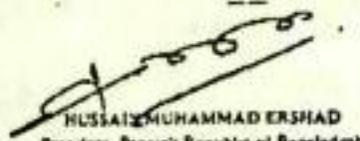
ZHAO ZIYANG
Premier of the Council, People's Republic of China



RAJIV GANDHI
Prime Minister, India



YASUHIRO NAKASONE
Prime Minister, Japan



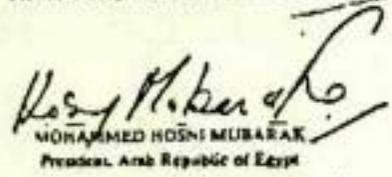
HUSSAIN MUHAMMAD ERSHAD
President, People's Republic of Bangladesh



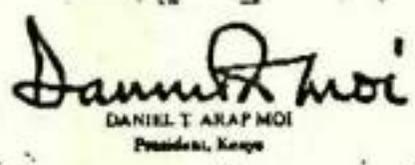
MUHAMMADU BUHARI
Head of State, Federal Republic of Nigeria



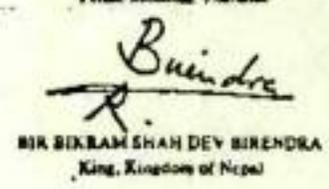
PREM TINSULANONDA
Prime Minister, Thailand



MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK
President, Arab Republic of Egypt



DANIEL T. ARAP MOI
President, Kenya



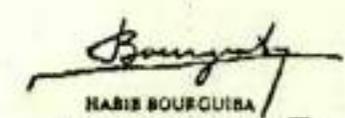
BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV BIRENDRA
King, Kingdom of Nepal



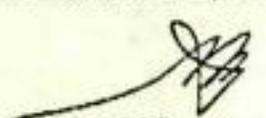
J.R. JAYWARDENE
President, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka



ROBERT MUGABE
Prime Minister, Republic of Zimbabwe



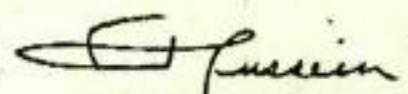
HABIB BOURGUIBA
President, Republic of Tunisia



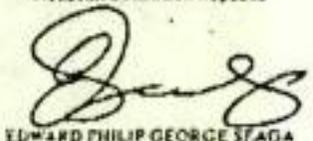
SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO
President, Dominican Republic



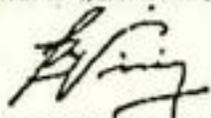
JUVENAL HABYARIMANA
President, Republic of Rwanda



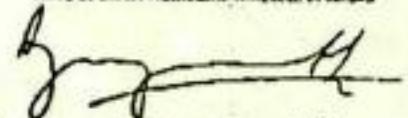
HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN I
Head of State, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



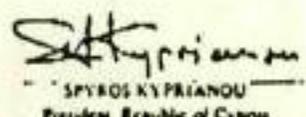
EDWARD PHILIP GEORGE STAGA
Prime Minister, Jamaica



JOAO BERNARDO VIEIRA
President, Republic of Guinea-Bissau



ANEROOD JUGNAUTH
Prime Minister, Mauritius



SPYROS KYPRIANOU
President, Republic of Cyprus



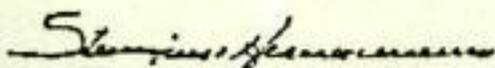
AGATHA BARBARA
President, Republic of Malta



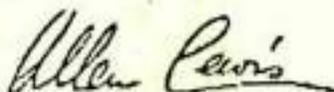
LIONEL S. CRAIG
Acting Prime Minister, Barbados

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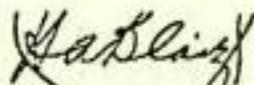
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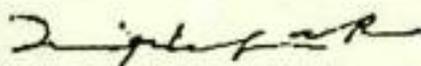
STEINGRÍMUR HERMANSSON
Prime Minister, Republic of Iceland



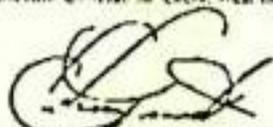
SIR ALLEN M. LEWIS
Governor General, St. Lucia, West Indies



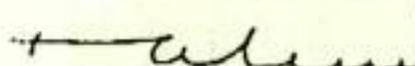
HERBERT A. BLAISE
Prime Minister, Grenada



PATATITI TU'ITULI IFAKE
Prime Minister, Kingdom of Tonga



CLARENCE AUGUSTUS SEIGNORÉ
President, Commonwealth of Dominica



FRANCE ALBERT RENÉ
President, Republic of Senegal

Signatures collected as of 30 June 1965

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תורת הדין - ניו יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

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מס' מסודר

ל: המברה. ספ"ח. לש' מסוכ"ל. יוקץ רוח"ם לתקשורת. ספ"א. לש' יג"ר. לע"מ.

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News Summary August 20, 1935

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 wherever 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 acquired 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.

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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-FLO 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 29 and wounding 82. An anonymous phone caller said that a Christian group set off the bombs in revenge. (see NYT; DN-AP)

US Reveals Refusal to Meet with Joint Team

D'-Rehn-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 37 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 37 people were reported wounded.

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אלו המסרד

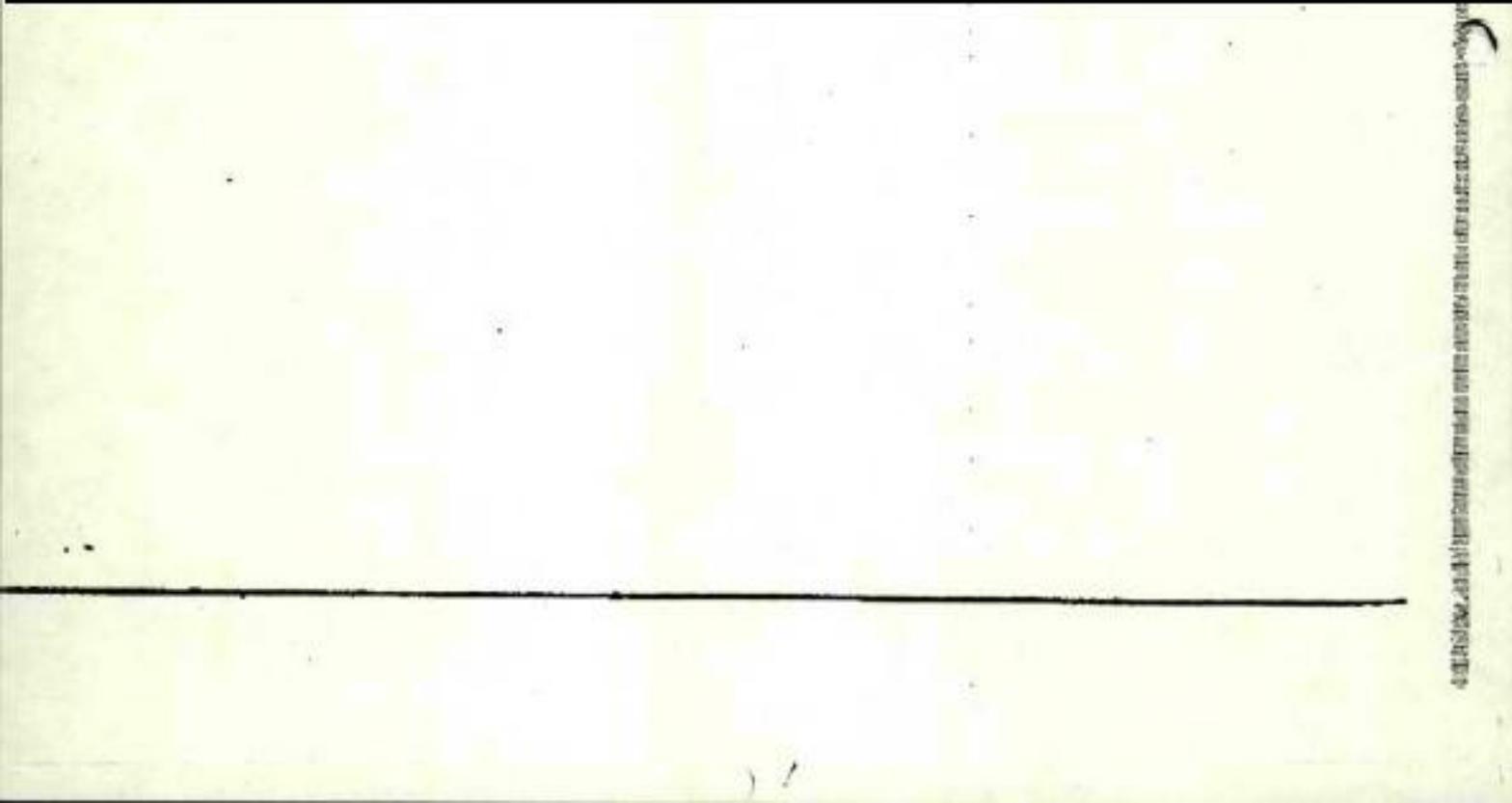
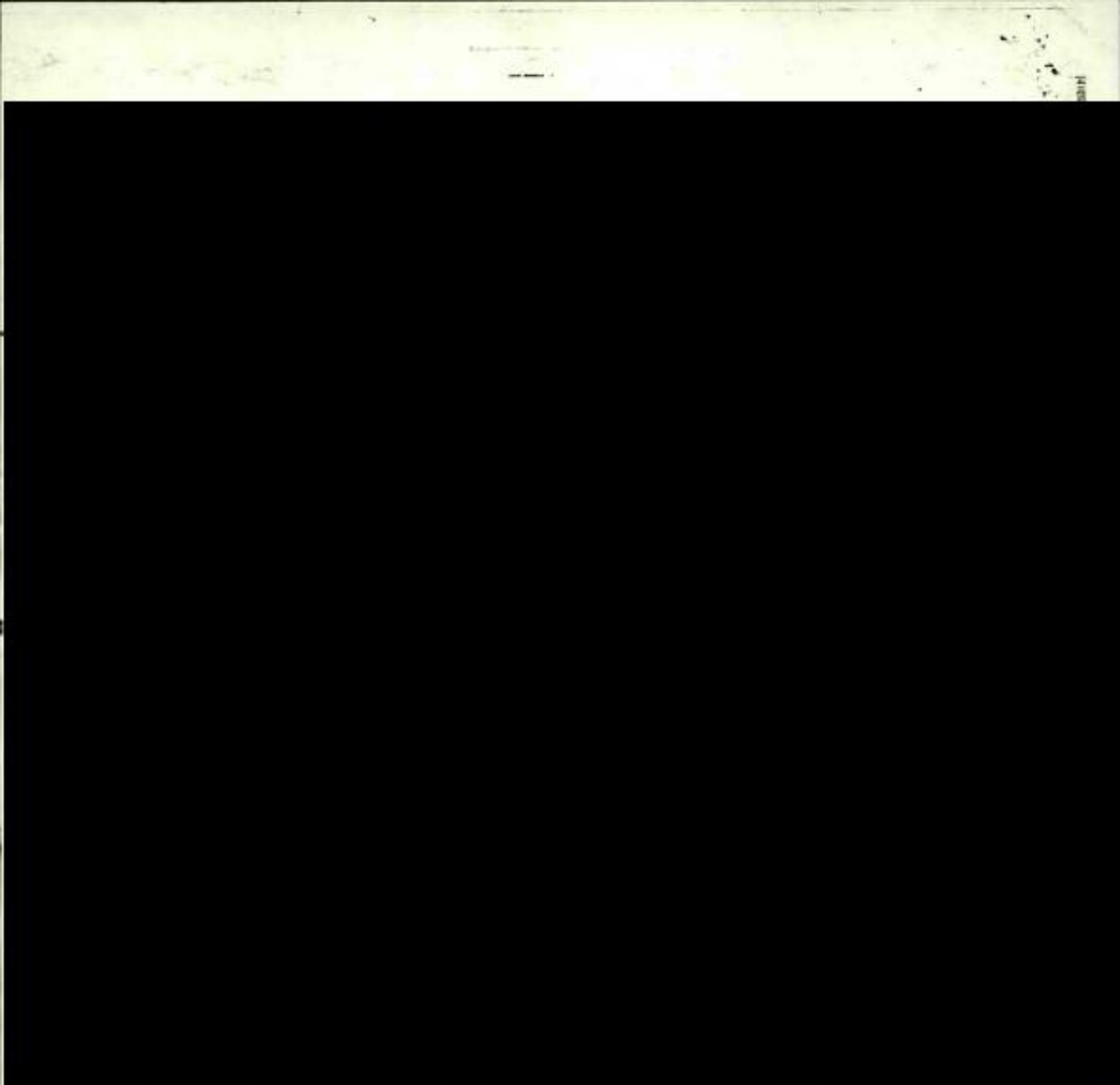
ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

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 (סיפורתי לו על התקשרות אנשי השגרירות) הן בבחינת
עדות לכך. טרם קיבלו דו"ח מהשגרירות בקהיר וההשערות רצות לכל הכיוונים.
 הסכים שהחגיגה 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
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עגירות ישראל - ורשינגטון

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ד.פ.ו. מחור. דפים

סלוג בטחוני גלוי

דחיסות רגיל

תאריך וז"ח. 20.8.85

מס' מברק

אלו

המסרד, בטחון

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מתכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמד ליום ה' 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?

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a list of numbers and names: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, (1) P3, (1) P2.

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דחיות...
תאריך וז"ח...
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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.

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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 authorities, 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.

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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.

עגירות

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

דף...1...מחזור...2...דפים

סוג בטחוני...גלגל...?

דחיות...גלגל...?

תאריך וזימ. 2001200 August 85

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ניו יורק

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המשרד

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, מתנכ"ל, יגר, לטי רוח"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

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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 question 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-Boustrany-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 suppress 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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לנו נראה שאסור ולא רצוי שבנק הסברה נבליט את הבדלי הגישות
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אלמנטים אלא הם כפי שמניתם אותם דהיינו הועידה הבינלאומית
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כדאי אולי להוסיף לכך שהצרה גם מעונה ברצונו של חוסיין
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בר-און.

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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 Khamenci 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 extremely 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 acquitted 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 clear 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 Shapir, headed the plant and owned interests in Isorad, an Israeli company 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 Drusu. 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

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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 to the 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 ambiguity 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.

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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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חדון דובר ממ"ד ליום 19.8.85

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?

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "MR. REDMAN" and "MARVIN KALB".

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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.

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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 --

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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.

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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.

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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 PMS 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 PMS recipients, including U.S. treaty allies.

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מצפ"א

דע: נספח צה"ל, כאן
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מציב תשובות הפנטגון לשאלות נוספות של תח ועדת מזה"ח בוועדת החוץ של הבית.
התשובות מתייחסות לשימוש ב-FMS, קיצוצים בתקציב הבטחון, לביא, מרגמות, צוללות,
ביקורי אניות בחיפה ושאלת ה-OFFSET.

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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 \$65 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: 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 GDI. 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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CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION: UNCLASSIFIED - DATE 08-14-2001 BY 60322/UCB/STP

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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 States 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 team's 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, 1,000 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	Maritime 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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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 remains willing to hold a meeting with a joint 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 this 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 whole 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. Kuwait confirmed three weeks ago that it had expelled several hundred Shiites, most of them Lebanese, but gave no indication this affected all Lebanese Shiites.

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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; ריפאע; בן-שקאר; אבו-עודה וטרואן קאסם.

מרפי סקר את שיחותיו בארץ. מסר על בטחוננו 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 וטעורבות 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 הטרור כפי שמצטיירת לישראל. אמר כי בישראל משוכנעים ביכולתו 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 העניין 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 להביץ האם אש"פ שואף ליותר מאשר דיאלוג עם ארה"ב. האתגר, לכך, 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" וכך - "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 העבאית אלא משום שמבטא את שאיפות תושבי הגדה. מכאן שחשוב שישראל עמנו כשותף מלא".

"אל לנו להפריז ביכולת 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".

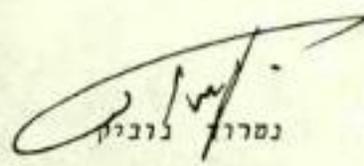
מרפי שאל על הראיון שנתן חנה סניורה יום קודם לכן. ריפאעי התייחס בזלזול מופגז לראיון ולסניורה עצמו. לדבריו, סניורה לא דיבר עם ערפאת. "ניפנף" אותו כחסר חשיבות לחלוטין.

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

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 הדיווח פלאטן מוסיף כי גם בווינגטון 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 נוביך

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: י"ז באב תשמ"ה
4 באוג' 1985

מספר:

אל: לשכת רוה"מ ✓

טאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: ביקור מושל ויסקונסין - ANTHONY EARL

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

ארל, דמוקרט ליברלי, מקובל כדמות פרופולרית ואהוד. בויסקונסין, מוכר כמו שמדגיש ומקפיד על התחייבויות המדינה לאזרחיה, מאידך שוקד על צמיחה כלכלית שבוקרת 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 הפגשה ביום זה, אם תאושר.

רצ'ב העתק תולדות חייב של המושל, לידיעתכם.

ב נ ד כ ה

ברוך

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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—

Anthony S. Earl Biography
Page Two

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.

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rm/revised 7/24/85



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להחזרת פנימית במשרד הממשלה

מזכר

התאריך

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המקום:

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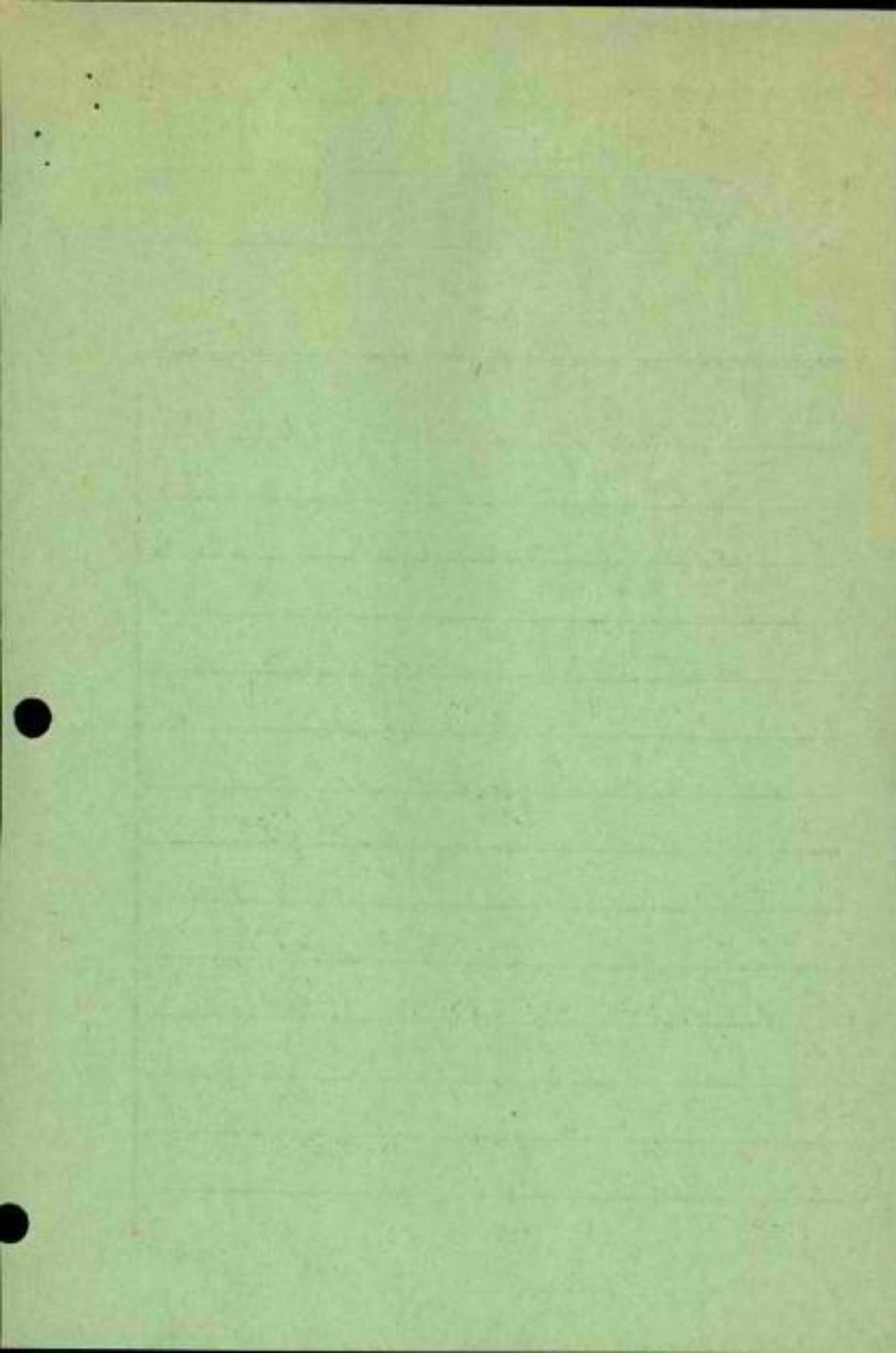
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1957

בשם ה' י' 1957
המנהל

100/1957



י"ז באב תשמ"ה
4 באוג' 1985

אל: לשכת רוה"מ

מאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: ביקור מושל ויסקונסין - ANTHONY EARL

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רצ"ב העתק תולדות חיים של המושל, לשיערתכם.

ב ב ר כ ה , ה

ברוך דט



Anthony S. Earl

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מל:	התאריך	התאריך
מאת:	היקף מס'	היקף מס'

תרגום:
 גבולות - מופי

בזמן זה פיתחנו:
 היילת העולה כולו מופי זולת
 אפילו פיתחנו להרמת אולף זולת.

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

סודי

כ"ו באב תשמ"ה

אל - מצפ"א

לשכת רה"מ ✓

מאח - דוד מתני - ווטינגטון

הנדון :- ביקור רה"מ

בסיום פגישת הסגריר עם שולץ (12.6) אמר מזכיר המדינה לסגריר שמצפים לביקורו של רה"מ וכי הנשיא, למרות שהחליט לא לקבל מנהיגים וראשי מדינות, יקבל את רה"מ פרט עם בואו כשם שיקבל את חוטין אם יבקר כאן. לידיעתכם.

בברכה

דוד מתני

העתק :-

הסגריר

הציר

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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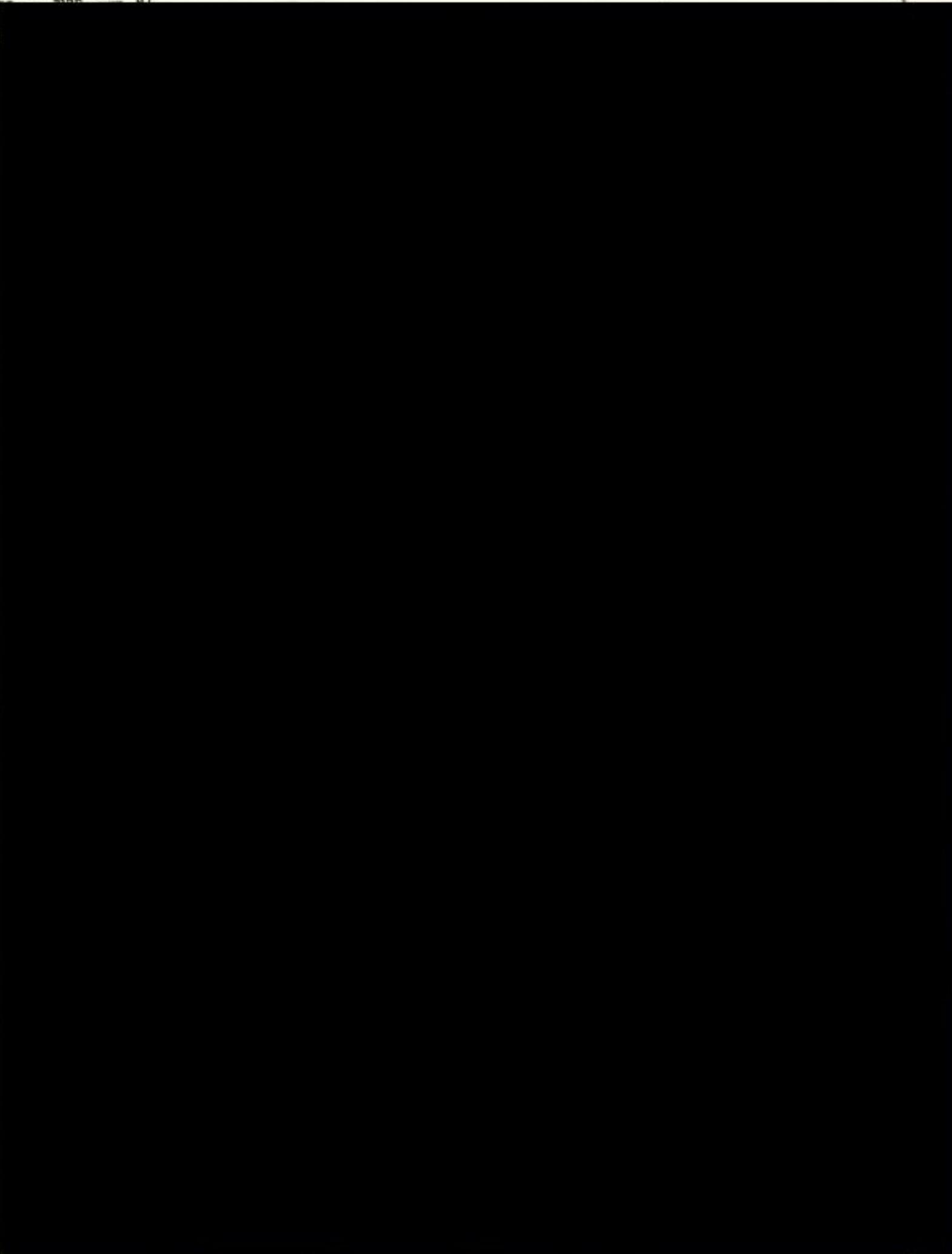
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Peres' Popularity Rises, But His Party's Does Not

NYT-Freidman 8/18-Peres has established himself as the dominant figure in Israeli politics. But Peres has not been successful in translating 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 responsibility but the Christians blame the Moslems and vowed revenge. (see DN-combined) (Photo p.1-YI of rescuers)

NYT-8/17-AP-Christian and Moslem forces exchanged artillery 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)

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ס.מ. סגור: _____

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 complained. 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.

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דחיות...נגיל
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תאריך וז"ח
מסי מברק

אלו המשרד, בטחון, ניו יורק
336 335 96

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קס"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 move, 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 delegation 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 indicated 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

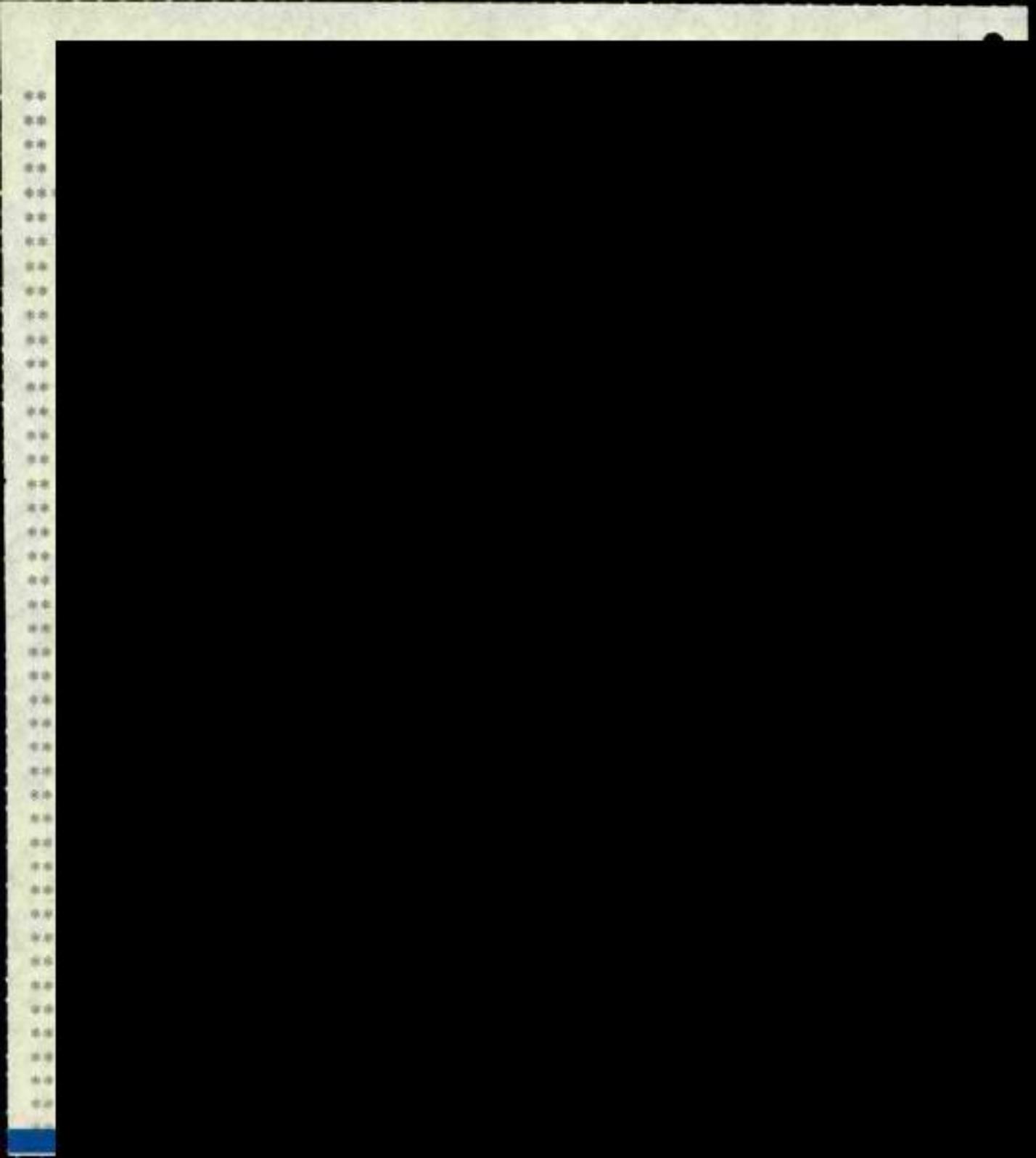
CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(UPI)-Murphy met with Peres Friday but could not win Israeli agreement for a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace delegation, "I don't feel there's a breakthrough," said an Israeli official after Murphy's second meeting with Peres in two days. "There are very many problems.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

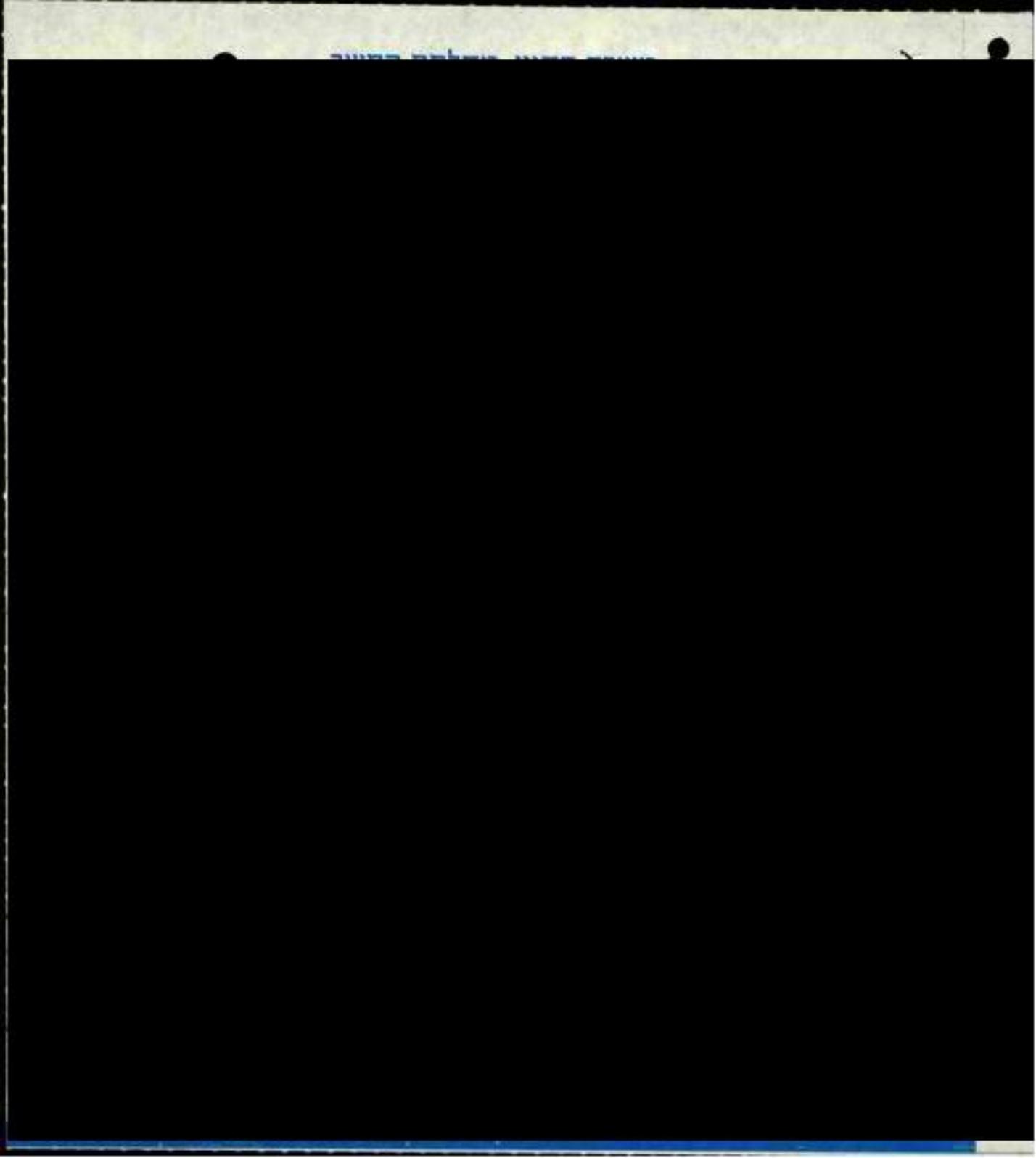
Syrians Deny Knowing Details On 7 Hostages

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Rep. George M. O'Brien (R-Ill.), who spoke with top Syrian officials about 7 Americans kidnaped over the last 1 1/2 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.

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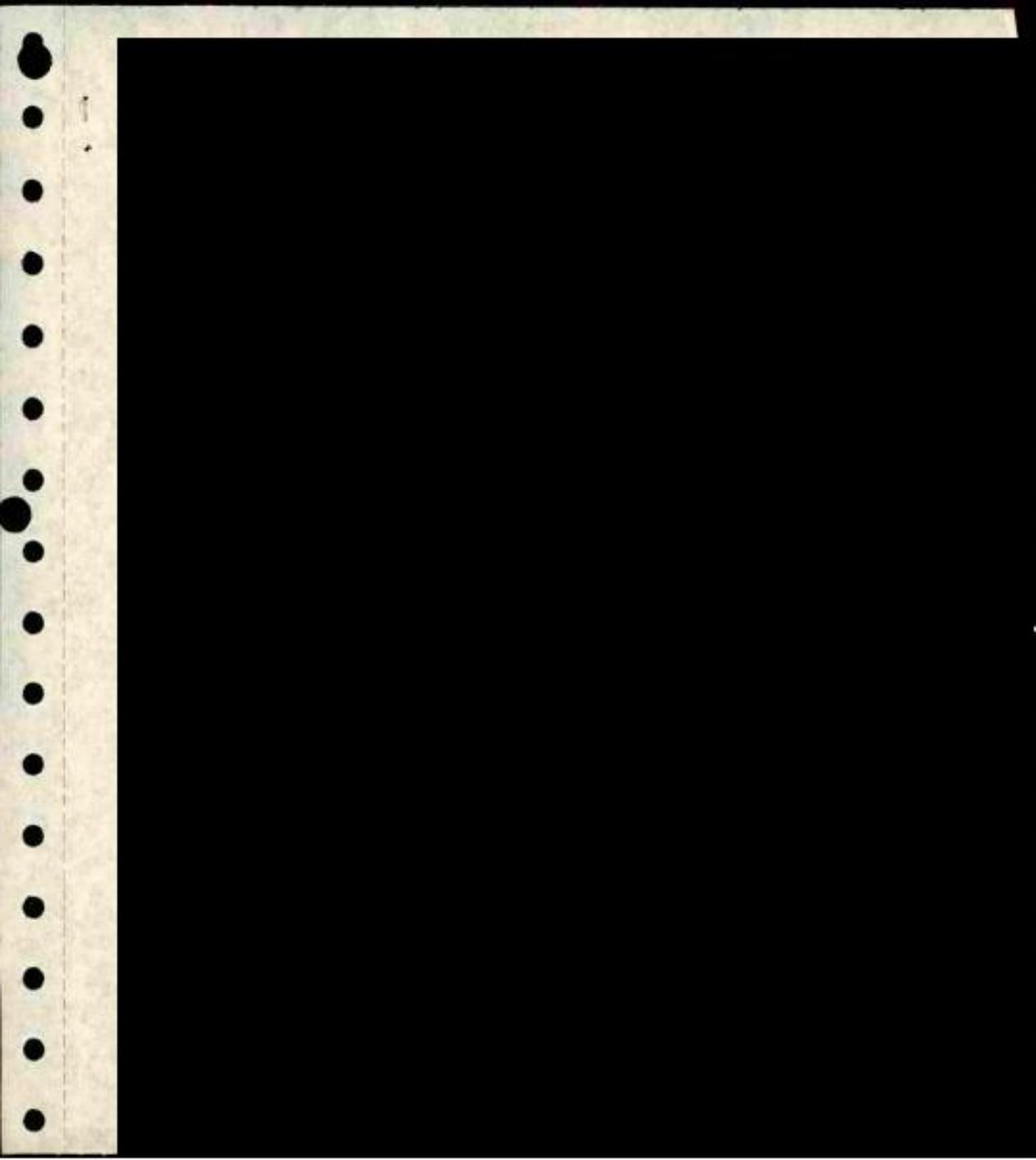


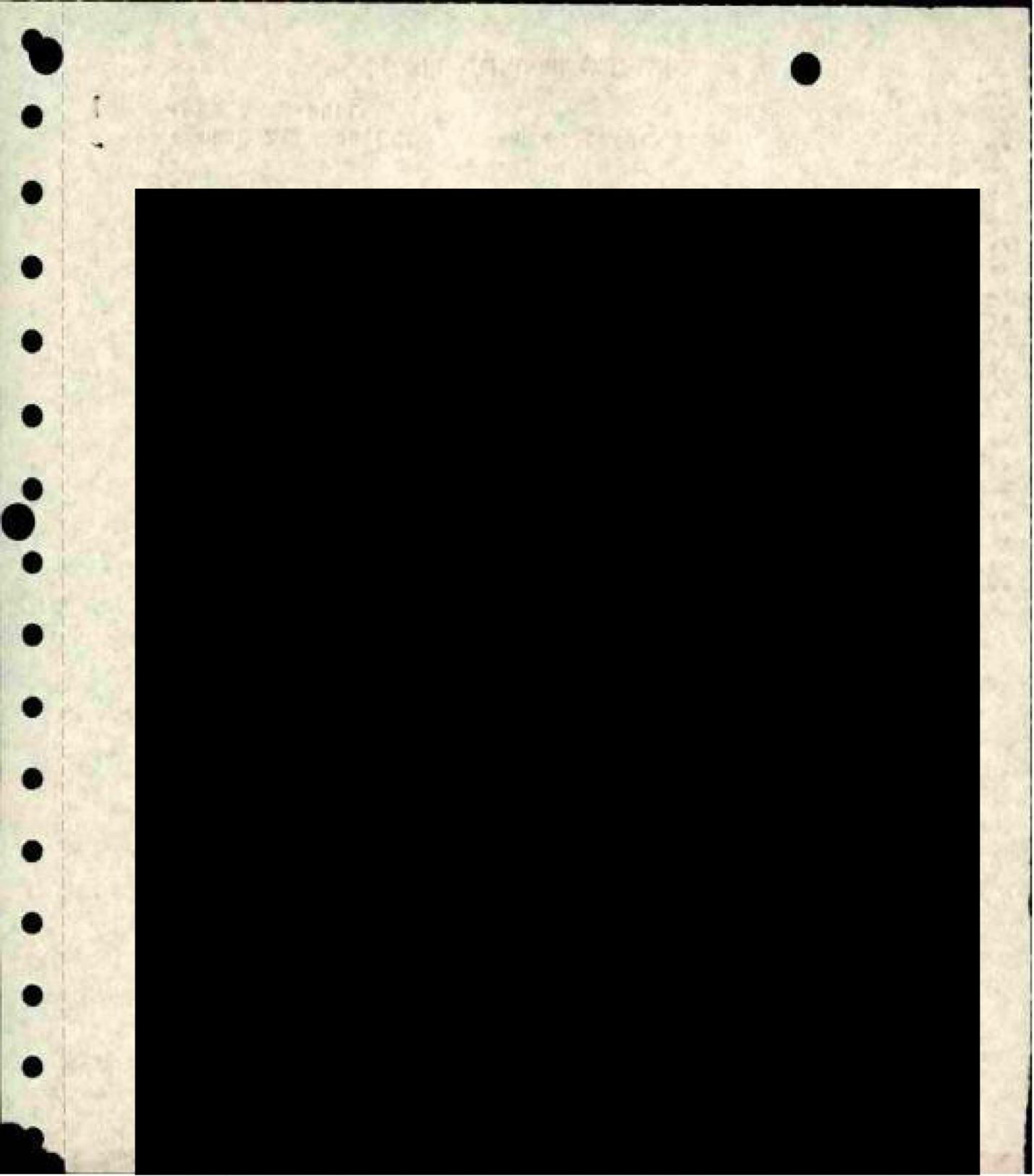












משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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 ** סודי ביותר/רגיל **
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 ** הסגיר **
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 ** פגישת מנכ"ל- פיקרינג (14). קודצ מציגם ושוקם **
 ** 1. פיקרינג הביא (14) NON PAPER (לצי"ב) המכיל תגובות **
 ** לנושאים שהועלו על ידי המנכ"ל בביקורו האחרון בארה"ב (תחילת **
 ** יולי). **
 **
 ** 2. הפרק המדיני- המנכ"ל הביע הערכה לרצון הטוב ולמאמץ שהושקע **
 ** מציגם בנדיקת הנושאים והטיפוח, בכלל זה תרומתם לקידום מספר **
 ** נושאים שהעלינו מהם כמה המצויינים בדוח- **
 ** הודו, יפאן, קוריאה, פיליפינים, יוגוסלביה וכו'. **
 ** 3. הפרק המסני- בהמשך להצעות לשפ" המובאות בנייר, הכוללות **
 ** 50' בתכנית המחקר לפתוח קואופרטיבי (CORP) ושלושנו **
 ** בתכניות סיוע חור המנכ"ל (בפצת הסגיר) על ההומנה- שלא **
 ** נענתה עד כה- לביקור מקפרטון בארץ. המנכ"ל קדם בבדיקה **
 ** האובדור החיובי לשמורנו האפשרי במספר פרוייקטים ותכניות **
 ** הדרכה באפריקה (ואיר ליבריה, ג'ניאה וסוואנילנד). ציין **
 ** בצעד 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 הזמנת הצוות. בנושא שיתוף מה"ל **
 ** בצי"אד התשובה כנראה שלילית **
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 ** 4. בנושא לחימה נגד טרור- דאו בניפרד **
 ** 5. הסגיר הביע רצונו לעקוב אחרי יישום הנושאים בנייר חוץ **
 ** בבחירת סדר עדיפויות בהנחה שלא הכל ניתן יהיה לבצע. קודצו **
 ** היה אחראי לכך מטעם הסגיריות. **
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 ** לשבת המנכ"ל **

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

הגות הקצרה - ניו-יורק

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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 333. (see DN-AP)

Suicide Bomb in Lebanon

NYT-UPI-A suicide bomber blew up a car killing himself and 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 JD-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

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מתכנ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מתמ"ד ליום 7. 16.8.85

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.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers and names like 'm', 'me', 'mc', '14', '3714'.

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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 confirm 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

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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.

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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 Murphy 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 --

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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החוק הכללי לאוטטפות סיוע

הנשיא ריגאן התם תיום על החוק הנ"ל (שכולל, כזכור, 1.5 בליון דולר לישראל משך שנתיים -
השנה התקציבית השוטפת והשנה התקציבית הבאה, המתחילה ב-1.10.85).

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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 attained 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.

מגירות ישראל - ווינגטון

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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-Gcn. 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.

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בהקשר זה מאלפת החבטאותו של ארני רפאל בתדרוכו בתחילת השבוע. תגובתו חריפה של
השר והפעולה המהירה לתקון ההחבטאות 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 היוזמה הסחת הדעת ממו"מ ישיר
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וחזק המעמד של אש"פ. הנושא האחר הוא כמובן המטמוס שבהתנגדות העקבית של ארה"ב
לכל דו-שיח עם אש"פ.

נדמה לי שנשכיל אם בעקבות חזרתו של מרפי לווינגטון בידיים ריקות לא נחדד את הבדלי
ההשקפות שלנו עם ארה"ב ונקחמק בהצבעה על כך שלא חל כל שנוי בתפיסת הצד שכנגד
הן מבחינת שתופו של אש"פ והן מבחינת הודיעדה הבין לאומית. בשני נושאים אלו נמצא
נמצא לנו כאן לא מעט בעלי ברית והאשט, אם יוטל על מישור, לא יונח לפתחנו. רצוי,
כתמיד, לחזור על נכונותנו למו"מ ישיר עם ירדן בכל זמן נתון אך בלי הנאים מוקדמים.
חשוב פעם נוספת לציין שעם כל העניין שחופשת שליחות מרפי בעתונות בארץ, בתדרוכי
דובר מחמ"ד ואצל הכתבים המדיניים, רחוק עדיין הנושא מלחפוט כותרות או אפילו
ידיעות של עמוד ראשון.

יוסי גל
