

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

שרק ראש הממשלה

משרד

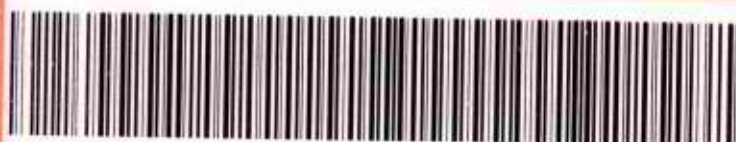
המשק חקיקה 4

אשר ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

2/1986

המשק חקיקה 6



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 5 / 4382

מזהה פיוז: 43.4/3 - 211
מזהה לוגי: מס פריט: 1739209
כתובת: 02-111-01-07-10
24/08/2010

מחלקה

מס. חקיקה מקורי



ארכיון המדינה

משרד ראש הממשלה

טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות*

חטיבה מס': 43.4
מיכל מס': 4382-1c
תאריך התעודה: _____
שם מחבר התעודה: _____
שם הנמען: _____
סוג התעודה (סמן ✓ במקום המתאים):

8/2/1986
10/2/1986

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

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1670

*** יצא

שמו

אל: ווע, נר: 551, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 170286, וח: 1830

שמו, רגיל

למדן

חוק ג'ר, שלך 429

ההנחה בסעיף 2 בשלך נכונה

מובן שרווקא הן המצב הכלכלי של מצרים והן מצבה הפנימי מגביר
את הודקקותה לסיוע האמריקאי ומכאן, לפחות תיאורטית, הצורך
של מצרים להקפיד על שמירת חוזה השלום ולהלכה גם של הסכמי
ק.ד.

בר-און - 17.2.86 - (2)257

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מונבל, ממנבל, מצפא, קידוד, מצרים, ד/ארבז, ממד, רס,
אמן

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דף... 2... דף... 2...

אלו

סוג בטחוני גלגל

דחיסות גלגל

מגיד וזיה

מגיד וזיה

1/2

המסר, בטחון, ניו-יורק

129 240 438

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

NEWS SUMMARY

MON. FEB. 17, 1986

דע:ניו-יורק

PRESS RELEASES

IRAN SAYS IT IS CRUSHING RESISTANCE IN GULF WAR/IRAQ ADMITS LOSING FAW BUT AVERS OPTIMISM

Wash. Post, Randal: Iran's armed forces today claimed fresh advances in their now week-old invasion of southeastern Iraq despite a three-pronged Iraqi counteroffensive to dislodge them from their Faw Peninsula bridgehead. Although sources with access to satellite photographs reported no change on the ground in three successive days, Iranian spokesmen said their forces seized nearly 20 more square miles in fierce overnight fighting against Iraqi reinforcements. The spokesmen claimed that 2,700 Iraqis were killed or wounded in a "lightning" Iranian attack at an unspecified location between Faw on the Shatt al Arab estuary and the Umm Qasr naval base 35 miles to the west. Tehran radio reported more reinforcements moving into a 30-mile front inside the Faw bridgehead, which so far has been the most successful Iranian operation inside Iraq since the Persian Gulf war began in Sept. 1980.

SHCHARANSKY DISCOUNTS SOVIET SHIFT/DISSIDENT SAYS HIS RELEASE IS NOT ADEQUATE SIGNAL

Wash. Post, Claiborne: Released Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky said tonight that he was skeptical about signs, including his release, that have been interpreted as suggesting the Soviet Union might change its policy on Jewish emigration. While the Kremlin attempts to reap public relations benefits from such signs, its inner policy toward Jews and other dissidents has remained unchanged, Shcharansky said in an interview on NBC's "Meet the Press," broadcast from Tel Aviv. When asked why Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev approved his release, Shcharansky said, "Well, I think that Mr. Gorbachev does try to demonstrate to the western world that he is ready to make some changes in his policy and wants to encourage the West to meet his aims in other branches-economic, military and political. But, unfortunately, there is a set tradition that almost always when the Soviet Union makes such signs it immediately takes some steps in its inner policy in order to discourage those who could be encouraged by those signs," Shcharansky added. During the past 34 years, Shcharansky said, the situation for Jews in Soviet prison camps constantly became worse. "The more Mr. Gorbachev was speaking about the civilized methods of behavior, the more I was surprised by how uncivilized their policy in the camps is," he added.

אני מצא פה הרבה מידע

1110 2210
ד...2...מחור...2...ד
.....בסחונ'י
.....ח'סות
.....מאר'ך וד'ח
.....מב'ר

:78

2
2

129 240

438

BONNER VISA EXTENDED, SOVIET SAYS

Wash. Post, Lee: The Soviet Union has granted Yelena Bonner, wife of dissident Soviet physicist Andri Sakharov, permission to remain in the West for an additional three months, an authoritative Soviet source said here today. Bonner, who left the Soviet Union in early December for the West, is recuperating after heart surgery last month in a Boston hospital. She is staying with her mother, son and daughter in Newton, Mass. Bonner's visa to travel to the West for eye treatment and heart surgery, granted last Nov. for three months, has been extended for three months, according to Victor Louis, a well-connected Soviet journalist who has been an occasional source of information about Sakharov and Bonner.

GEMAYEL SURVIVAL IN HANDS OF ARMY

Wash. Times, AP: The Lebanese Army is the key to whether President Amin Gemayel can survive a Syrian-backed campaign to throw him out of office and, in the process, stave off large-scale civil war. Several commanders in the 35,000 strong force have urged the troops to stay neutral as Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic, appears headed for a show down with the heavily armed pro-Syrian Moslem and leftist militias. But Lebanon has an army that accurately reflects its country, better divided along religious and politically factional lines. Four predominantly Christian brigades with a total of about 10,000 men, including the helicopter-borne Rapid Deployment Brigade, apparently have sided with Mr. Gemayel. These brigades, armed with U.S.-supplied M-48 tanks and 155mm artillery, now form the president's main defense. Moslem brigades either have allied with Mr. Gemayel's foes or up to now are staying on the sidelines. The loyalist units deployed around the perimeter of the Christian heartland east of Beirut, skirmish daily with leftist, Moslem and dissident Christian militias encircling the heartland, called Marounistan.

GEMAYEL LEAVES SUDDENLY TO SEEK SUPPORT IN FRANCE

Wash. Times, Combined dispatches: Lebanon's embattled Christian president, Amin Gemayel, left suddenly for France yesterday in an apparent bid to win international support to counter growing pressure for his resignation. Sources close to Mr. Gemayel said the Lebanese leader, repeatedly urged by his opponents to resign, would discuss his country's deepening political crisis with French President Francois Mitterrand. "This is the main reason for the visit," one Lebanese official said, adding that Mr. Gemayel would attend a summit of French leaders beginning in Paris tomorrow.

ITONUT

טופס מברק צפון

"שרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר"

דפים 5 נחוץ 1 דף
סיווג בטחוני: סודי
דחיפות: _____

ממשרד אל וושינגטון

10

תאריך וזמן רישום: 172030
546 מס מברק: _____

לשירות
מח
הקשר

הטגריד.
בהמשך למכתב דח"מ למזכיר להלן הנייר הכלכלי שנמסר למרפי.
(קשר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און - 17.3.86

סדרה 2 רחג 3 גש 3 ג/א/ס 1 ג/א/ס 1

השולח: א. א. 27 אישור מנהל המחלקה: בדיאן אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: ל
(לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (יכולא עיי השולח)

546 $\frac{2}{5}$

- SECRET -
- 1 -

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE-EAST
(ON THE BASIS OF A TEN YEAR PLAN)

1. GENERAL

- A. THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES WILL ESTABLISH A SYSTEM FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES.
- B. THE SYSTEM WILL BE PURELY ECONOMIC.
- C. THE SYSTEM WILL BE OPEN TO ALL COUNTRIES IN THE REGION.
- D. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SYSTEM AND ITS NAME WILL BE DECIDED UPON AFTER A SERIES OF EARLY CONTACTS BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION.

2. OBJECTIVES

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE SYSTEM ARE:-

- A. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE WHICH WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH, WELFARE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION AND PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM.
- B. THE STABILIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE STATES WHICH ARE IN DISTRESS.
- C. TO EASE THE BURDEN OF PAST DEBTS BY RECYCLING THEM AS LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT LOANS.

3. THE SPHERES OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - ON THE BASIS OF A TEN- YEAR PLAN (86-96)

- A. AN ADVANCED ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE.
- B. AN ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.
- C. WATER PROJECTS AND AQUEDUCTS.
- D. ENERGY PLANTS.
- E. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS.
- F. FREE TRADE ZONES.

- SECRET -

- G. DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED SERVICE SYSTEMS.
- H. JOINT PROJECTS FOR THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED SPHERES.
- I. THE SYSTEM WILL SERVE TO ENABLE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC BODIES TO DEVELOP THE INFRASTRUCTURE, AND WILL GRANT INCENTIVES AND INSURANCE FOR POLITICAL RISKS FOR INVESTORS IN PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT SPHERES ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA IN SECTION 3 ABOVE.

4. THE COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

THE SYSTEM WILL BE COMPOSED OF:-

A. THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

THE COMMISSION WILL INCLUDE ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM EACH COUNTRY WHICH WILL BE OF THE RANK OF AN ECONOMIC MINISTER. THE COMMISSION WILL ALSO INCLUDE AS AN OBSERVER A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PALESTINIAN INHABITANTS OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA. THE COMMISSION WILL ELECT A CHAIRMAN FROM AMONG THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND FOUR DEPUTY CHAIRMEN FROM THE OTHER STATES, ALL OF WHOM WILL ROTATE ONCE A YEAR.

B. THE MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT FUND

- 1) AT THE HEAD OF THE DEVELOPMENT FUND WILL BE A BOARD OF DIRECTORS WHICH WILL INCLUDE A REPRESENTATIVE AND AN ALTERNATE FROM EACH COUNTRY AND FROM THE WEST BANK AND GAZA.
- 2) THE BOARD WILL HAVE AT ITS DISPOSAL A MECHANISM FOR PLANNING, PROJECT EVALUATION, FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION AND FOR FOLLOW-UP ON THE EXECUTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

3) THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

- A) TO OPERATE THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST.
- B) TO ENLIST THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES.
- C) TO DETERMINE THE PROJECTS IN LIGHT OF THE POLICY AND PRIORITIES WHICH WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSION.
- D) TO ALLOCATE THE RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS.

- E) TO SUPERVISE THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECTS.
- F) TO MAINTAIN A FRAMEWORK OF INSURANCE AGAINST POLITICAL RISKS FOR PRIVATE INVESTORS IN THE REGION.
- G) TO ENSURE THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY REQUIRED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.
- H) THE COMMISSION WILL ELECT A CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND FOUR DEPUTY CHAIRMEN WHO WILL ROTATE ONCE A YEAR.
- I) THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE BEARERS WILL BE APPOINTED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR THE PERIOD OF A NUMBER OF YEARS.
- J) THE COMMISSION WILL ESTABLISH A SET OF RULES IN ORDER TO ELECT THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPUTIES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE BEARERS OF THE BOARD.
- K) WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN WILL BE ENCOURAGED INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT FIRMS - TO INVEST PRIVATELY IN THE REGION; SUCH FIRMS WILL ENJOY THE FACILITIES OF THE FUND SUCH AS FINANCING AND RISK INSURANCE.

5. NEEDS AND RESOURCES

A. THE FUND WILL BE BASED ON THE COMMITMENT OF 25-30 BILLION DOLLARS OVER 10 YEARS (2.5-3 BILLION DOLLARS PER ANNUM).

B. TWO FUNDING POSSIBILITIES ARE SUGGESTED .

1) IN THE FIRST POSSIBILITY THE DOMINANT COMPONENT WILL BE THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM. IN IT:-

- A) 10% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT (250-300 MILLION DOLLAR PER ANNUM) WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE STATES. (THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES MAY MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND BY RECYCLING THE DEBTS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION).
- B) AN ADDITIONAL 10% (250-300 MILLION DOLLARS) A CONTRIBUTION BY THE STATES FOR THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL RESERVE FOR RISK INSURANCE.
- C) THE REMAINING 80% (2-2.4 BILLION DOLLARS PER ANNUM) WILL BE OBTAINED BY:-

- (-) BOND ISSUES TO BE SOLD ON THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKETS.
- (-) SYNDICATED LOANS FROM COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE FORM OF CO-FINANCING PROJECTS.
- (-) CO-FINANCING WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

2) THE SECOND POSSIBILITY

IN THE SECOND POSSIBILITY A BALANCED COMMITMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM AND THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES WHICH WILL BE:-

- A) APPROXIMATELY HALF THE SUM WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.
- B) APPROXIMATELY HALF THE SUM WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE INDUSTRIALIZED STATES AND THE STATES OF THE REGION ON THE BASIS OF A SYSTEM TO BE AGREED UPON, IN WHICH THE PART OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES CAN BE THROUGH GRANTS, LOANS AT MODERATE RATES AND RECYCLING OF DEBTS.

6. THE SYSTEM WILL ALSO BE CHARGED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE WELFARE AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY OF THE INHABITANTS UNTIL A FINAL POLITICAL SOLUTION FOR THOSE AREAS WILL BE REACHED.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION OF THE PLAN

SHOULD THE PLAN BE DEEMED ACCEPTABLE TO A NUMBER OF KEY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES (SUCH AS U.S.A., G.B., FRANCE, WEST GERMANY AND CANADA) IT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THESE COUNTRIES TO ENSURE THAT THE PLAN WILL BE DISCUSSED AND APPROVED BY THE MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, AFTER INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS WITH THE REGIONAL COUNTRIES.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ממלכת ישראל ורשינגטון

אל:

טופס מברק צפון

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: שגור

דחיפות: מיידי

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר
תאריך וזמן רישום: 16/700
מס. מברק: 506

תאריך חמן היכור (ימולא עיי השולח)
לידיעת:

השגריר הציר.

שיחת ממרה"מ עם פיקרינג.
בהמשך לשל מנהל מצפ"א ובהתאם לאמור בו רצ"ב הנייר על המטוס הלובי והנייר על
יוניפי"ל.

לשכת בר-און - 16.2.86 - 254

השוגר: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: ✓
[לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר]

SECRET

We need to discuss the implications of Israel's interception of the Libyan aircraft last week and the harm it has caused for both Israel and the United States and try to reach a better understanding on how to avoid such damage in the future.

-- The tension and hostility Israel's action caused in the region against both Israel and the United States, the action in the Security Council that required our veto and harsh criticism of the United States that accompanied these events damaged our interests -- and Israel's.

-- The action in the Security Council was especially unfortunate, coming on the heels of two previous sessions in which the United States was forced to veto excessive resolutions and following Israel's raid on Tunis, which hurt our relations with Tunisia and other moderate states in the region.

-- We would like to avoid such damaging confrontations in the future, which diminish our influence in the region, devalue our veto, weaken our position in the Security Council and harm our ability to support Israel effectively.

-- We vetoed the resolution in the Security Council on Israel's interception because of its extreme character. Nevertheless, we criticized Israel because we did not believe the circumstances or demonstrated evidence in this case justified taking this exceptional action. We are concerned that this issue will continue to plague us in other international organizations, for example, in ICAO.

-- We fully respect Israel's need and right to defend itself against terrorism, and your need to act according to your perception of Israel's interests. Because of our close relationship, United States and Israeli interests, while not always identical, are intertwined in many ways. The United States asks, therefore, that as the GOI considers counter terrorist efforts in the future, it weigh more carefully the adverse effects such actions may have on United States interests.

February 12, 1986

SECRET

3/3

SECRET

The Secretary has asked me to raise with you his concerns over the future of UNIFIL.

-- As you know, the decision by Congress to cut 21.6 million dollars from our FY-86 assessed contribution to UN Peace Keeping activities has raised grave doubts about the future of UNIFIL. Unless we are able to persuade the Congress to restore these funds, which are necessary to support UNIFIL, the force will almost certainly be disbanded this year.

-- We recognize that Israel has reservations concerning the utility of UNIFIL and that you see no alternative to the security zone in South Lebanon at the present. We agree that the time is not right for expanding UNIFIL's role.

-- At the same time, it is our judgment that if UNIFIL is withdrawn, the resulting vacuum is likely to lead to a serious conflict as contending militias seek control over the UNIFIL zone. In turn, this could threaten the security of Israel's northern border and create pressures for an expanded IDF involvement in Lebanon. This would not be in Israel's interests, nor ours.

-- In this area of budget restraint, it will not be possible for the United States to provide further financial backing for UNIFIL unless the Government of Israel, as a party directly concerned, is willing to support UNIFIL publicly and with Congress. We ask that you make clear your position on UNIFIL, bearing in mind that the absence of Israeli public support will effectively mean the end of UNIFIL.

-- It is our view that UNIFIL has been a significant contribution to the relative stability in South Lebanon and we believe that, at a minimum, it is insurance against a new situation that could pose far higher risks.

February 13, 1986

SECRET

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפוי

אל:

דף 2 סתוד דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום
מס. מברק

לישומי
סח'
הקשר

קלבריוס סיכס באומרו כי זו תמונת המצב. ערפאת לא שיחק אפילו בתנאי המלך, לא כל שכן לפי כללי המשחק של אחרים.

פיקרינג אמר שמנגנון העיתונות של ערפאת ניסה ליצור רושם בעמאן ובגדמ'ע שהוא הלך לקראת ארה'ב וזו גילתה נוקשות. הוסיף שהמלך עומד לתת בקרוב הצהרה בו יערוך אבחנה בינו לבין ערפאת ויטען שהסכם פברואר הוא בינו לבין הפלשתינאים, לתחושת פיקרינג יצהיר זאת המלך בתגובה למעשי ערפאת, אך אין הוא יכול להעריך השלכות ההצהרה.

פיקרינג הוסיף שבשל מסע הדיסאינפורמציה של אשף החליטה ארה'ב לחזור ולשטן עמדתה המסוכמת בקשר לאשף. סיכום צירוף סה"כ עמדות ארה'ב בנושא הפלשתינאי זכה ל"סידע"

מיותר מצד דובר הבית הלבן ופיקרינג ביקש להבהיר כי היתה זו טעות דובר ולא שנוי מהותי או פוטנציאלי בעמדת ארה'ב כלפי אשף. אותו דובר הזכיר 242 כמכסה את כל תנאי ארה'ב להידברות עם אש'ף ונפל בכך לתוך מלכודת שמתוכה צריך היה לחלצו ע"י הודעת תיקון.

פיקרינג חזר והזכיר כי לא היתה כל כוונה לשנות עמדה אלא להצהיר מחדש עמדות ארה'ב הידועות וזאת כדי לא לתת תוקף או לשוות אמינות לגירסאות השווא של אש'ף.

פיקרינג אמר כי הם מתנצלים אם בגרמה לישראל אי נוחות וסיכס כי לא היתה כל כוונה מצדם לשנות עמדתם לגבי אש'ף; והראיה הדובר חזר אח'כ על 3 הסייגים הידועים לגבי ההידברות עם אש'ף.

שה'ח הודה על ההסברים לגבי מה שהתרחש ומה שבעצם לא קורה. שה'ח ביקש להבהיר כי מטבע הדברים אנו עוקבים בצמידות אחרי כל ניסוח וניסוחה שכן בלע להיות פורמליסטן מצופה ממנו שיעקוב בשימת לב אחרי נושאים הקשורים בעתידנו. שה'ח הוסיף כי שם לב שבתאורי קלבריוס לגבי תנאי המלך שהוצגו לערפאת נעדר התנאי של הכרה בישראל.

גם מורטוריוס לגבי שימוש באלימות הוא ניסוח שונה מהמוסכם בין ישראל לארה'ב. זה לא הנוסח שאומץ ע"י הקונגרס שהרי למונח מורטוריוס נופך של זמניות ומובן שאנו רגילים לטינוניים אלה. קלבריוס אמר כי הציג עמדות המלך ושה'ח אמר כי אין אלו זהות לעמדות שהוצגו ע"י ארה'ב, בהוסיפו שמורטוריוס טומן מימד של זמניות.

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השווא: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת הכנכיל: [לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר]

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 3 מתוך דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק:

לשירות
מח'
הקשר

פיקרינג אמר כי מורטוריום על אלימות הוזכר כתנאי להתחלת המו'מ והצלחתו שכן אם המו'מ לא יצליח ממילא ספק אם אש'ף יקבל תנאי איזשהו. בקשר להכרה בישראל אין פיקרינג סבור שיש הבדל משמעותי. הזכיר כי חקיקת הקונגרס מדברת על 242 ו-338 והכרה ולא על טרור שהוסף עי' המימשל.

קלבריוס אמר שהמלך רוצה להפוך ההסכם עם ערפאת מפרוואר על ניסוחיו לאופרטיבי. שה'ח אמר כי חשוב להקפיד על דיקנות שבעמדות המעוגנות במדיניות ובחקיקה.

לשאלת שה'ח אמרו פיקרינג וקלבריוס כי ידוע להם מעט ורק מהתקשורת על פגישת מוברק - ערפאת אין ארה'ב שותפה למיפגש. בתקשורת יש הד חיובי. לדעתם ספק אם חוסיין יצטרף. המלך חושש מאפוטרופסות מצרית על מגעיו עם ערפאת.

שה'ח שאל על עמדת חוסיין בקשר לוועידה בינ'ל. פיקרינג העיר כי בסוגיה זו היתה הסכמה נרחבת באשר להשתתפות פלשתינאית וליווי הוועידה את המו'מ. יתכן ויש גישה קונצפטואלית המקובלת על שני הצדדים אולם התנהגות ערפאת הסיטה את מה שנראה עד עתה כעמדות קרובות.

פיקרינג הוסיף שיש להניח שהמלך לא שינה עמדתו הבסיסית שעליו לבוא למו'מ עם שותף, בר המו'מ כרוך בפשרה עליו יהיו חיבים להחליט הסלשתיאם איז המלך יכול להחליט קרי, הפלשתינאים לשאלת שה'ח האם הפלשתינאים היחידים הבאים בחשבון זה אש'ף, השיב עבור הפלשתינאים.

פיקרינג בלאו אך הוסיף שלדעתו הפלשתינאים האחרים לא יבואו בלי ברכת אש'ף או זיקה אליו מטעמים הקשורים "בבריאותם" כלומר בשלומם. שה'ח אמר כי תחושתו היא שיש יותר מדי התרוצצות אחרי אש'ף וסביבתו ושזו מקשיחה עמדותיו. לדעת שה'ח לא יעזור דבר כי אש'ף מעדיף "בריתו" עם הסובייטים. אין זו רק טקטיקה, זה יותר עמוק ואש'ף מבכר התמיכה הסובייטית. פיקרינג אמר שלסובייטים יש בהחלט חלק בעמדת אש'ף. המלך אמר שגם לוא הביא אש'ף לקבל תנאיך היו אש'ף (והסובייטים) מייצרים בעיות חדשות. קלבריוס סיפר כי ידוע שערפאת נפגש משך שהותו בעמאן פעמיים - שלוש עם השגריר הסובייטי שהשפיע עליו שלא לקשור גורלו ב-242.

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השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: _____

[לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר]

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא עי' השולח)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

ז

דפים 4 מתוך 4

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום:

מס. מברק:

לשימוש
מח
הקשר

שה'ח שאל מה מצפה המלך - גם אם אש'ף יקבל תנאים. הרי ישראל לא תשב עם אש'ף בוועידה כזו? מה יקרה אח'כ. שה'ח אמר כי שמע שהמזכ'ל יזמין משתתפי הוועידה הבינ'ל ואש'ף - אך זה הרי לא ישנה המצב. פיקרינגר אמר כי ארה'ב דיברה על תפיסה קונצפטואלית, היינו השתתפות ירדנית - פלשתינאית במגמה לעקוף השאלה בה נגע שה'ח - שה'ח אמר שהסובייטים מדברים על משלחת אש'ף ופיקרינגר השיב שארה'ב איננה מעוניינת בהשתתפות סובייטית בודאי לא במעמד שיאפשר לה להכתיב תנאי הוועידה. ברור שהסובייטים יעלו בעיות אך הרעיון היה להעמידם בפני ברירה של ועידה בינ'ל כמוסכם על ירדן וישראל ולא בתנאים אחרים. שה'ח שאל האם לדעתו הסובייטים יקבלו זאת. פיקרינגר השיב כי איננו יודע. הדבר תלוי אם סוריה תשתתף או לא. יש לזכור כי הסובייטים באו בתנאים דומים לוועידת ג'נבה. שה'ח אמר שאז ^{התנאים} היו שונים. פיקרינגר העיר כי אין ארה'ב "מתה" לצרף הסובייטים לוועידה.

לשאלת שה'ח מה הלאה אמר פיקרינגר כי הדבר תלוי במצב בעולם הערבי, בהחלטת חוסיין בעקבות מגעיו עם צרפאת, במירקם הקשרים בין המלך לאסאד. המלך הודיע שהוא רוצה להמשיך בתהליך. הדבר החשוב ביותר זה למצוא שותף ובכוונת ארה'ב להיוועץ ולדון עם המלך לגבי ההמשך. מעבר לזה ייתכנו שלוש אפשרויות:

- א. שערפאת ישנה עמדותיו - "דבר שיגרום לבעיות כאן".
- ב. שינוי במנהיגות אש'ף.
- ג. לאתר ולמצוא פלשתינאים עצמאיים - דבר שאיננו כל כך בנמצא, שיתורו אחר אור ירוק או צהוב מאש'ף.

האפשרות הרביעית, שחוסיין יתייצב למו'מ לבדו לא נראית לארה'ב כאפשרות סבירה. חוסיין יכול לבוא לבדו רק בתנאים שישראל לא תוכל לקבלם. שה'ח אמר שאין סיבה לאבד הסבלנות. על חוסיין להחליט מה יהיה צעדו הבא. יתכן ויחליט לא לעשות דבר. פיקרינגר אמר שחוסיין לא ישב באפס מעשה, אלא יגלה פעילות כלשהי.

כאן עברה השיחה לעידכון הדדי על מהלך השיחות עם המשלחת המצרית על טאבה.

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השוח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל:

(לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפ-1

אל:

דפים 5 מתוך 9

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק:

לישומים
מח'
הקשר

שה'ח גילה דאגתו מכך שהמצרים העלו כביכול במישור הביטחוני את שאלת ציר אל סולטן בטון
אולטימטבי. נהירה הכוונה הטקטית המצרית לאזן תביעותיה של ישראל אך לדעתה'ח דרישות
נוספות מסוג זה יסבכו המו'מ עוד יותר. שה'ח סיפר לפיקרינג על שיחתו עם שה'ח אתיופיה
שהפציר בנו בסוגיה זו ומכאן שזו בעיה סבוכה ומורכבת. גם התביעה בהתאם לסעיף
8, לפיצויים קשה ומסבכת. לדעת שה'ח על המצרים להתרכז בשיפור היחסים, באיכותם ואווירתם.
פיקרינג אמר שהוא צאמד לפגוש ראש המשלחת המצרית ויעשה להנחיל לו - שלא מטעם שה'ח -
הכרה זו.

פיקרינג ביקש להעלות שתי בעיות בתחום הביטחוני:

1. המטוס הלווי. פיקרינג העלה הנושא בהתאם לנייר המוברק בנפרד. שה'ח הבהיר כי אנו
לא נוקטים פעולה כזו מתוך תענוג אלא מתוך כורח. אנו מודים לארה'ב על עמדתה
בא'ר'ס. אולי היתה טעות מודיעינית אך הבעיות קשות ויש להתמודד עמן. הנה אתמול
היו 3 נסיונות חבלה. זה נראה מאורגן ודומה שהפקודות מגיעות מעמאן (לא משלטונות
ירדן) גם אם אין בידינו הוכחות. עלינו להגן על עצמנו והכל יודעים למה לרב מסוגלת.
2. דרום לבנון - יוניפי'ל. פיקרינג העלה הנושא בהתאם לנייר המוברק בנפרד. דיבר
על הסכנה הנשקפת עקב כניסת גורמים עוינים לשטח שיפן'נה ע'י יוניפי'ל. הוסיף
שהערכה זו נעשתה ע'י שוחרי טובתנו. שוחח על כך עם רוה'מ שמבין חשיבות הענין וביקשו
לשוחח על כך עם ממרוה'מ ושהב'ט. שה'ח אמר שעמדתו ידועה. יוניפי'ל איננו ממלא
תפקיד חיובי וספק אם בהסתלקותו יגרום לואקום שינוצל. ע'י גורמים עוינים. אין
להעלות על הדעת כניסת צה'ל לשטח שיפונה אך מכל מקום ישוחח על כך עם רוה'מ.
שה'ח הזכיר בהקשר זה קשיי סוריה בלבנון ואמר שהוא צופה כי מצבה בלבנון ילך ויסתבר.

לסיכום הדברים אמר שה'ח צאין הוא חושב שהאלטרנטיבה, למצב השורר היא מלחמה. פיקרינג
אומר שעדיין יש תהליך מדיני.

בנצור

השוחח: איתן בנצור אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 16 בפברואר 1986

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מבק צפון

אל : דרשינגטן

96 _____ מתוך _____ דפים

סיווג בטחוני: סודי ביותר

דחיפות: מדידי

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק :

לשימוש
פח
הקשר

שגריר, ציר.

שיחת ממורה'מ ושה'ח עם השגריר פיקדינג , ביום ו' בהשתתפות קלבריוס, האריסון, ממנכ'ל רהח"מ.

פיקרינג ביקש קלווריוס לסכם 10 ימי שהותו בעמאן וקהיר. קלווריוס אמר שפגישת ערפאת -- חוסיין הולדה למעשה את התוצאה הצפויה, היינו אי נכונות עראפת לקבל תנאי המלך. חוסיין לחץ על ערפאת ולא איפשר לו להתפתל בקשר לקבלת החלטות מועבי'ט 242 ו-338, מו'מ עם ישראל ומורטוריוס על אלימות. ערפאת גילה נוקשות. מצידו ניסה להקרין דימוי של גמישות כדי לסבר אזני המתונים שבמחנהו ונציגי הגדמ'ע ועזה. קלבריוס הוסיף שבמהלך השיחות בין המלך לערפאת היו הרבה תמרונים הלך ושוב אך לבסוף עמדת ערפאת שהוצגה למלך היתה לחלוטין בלתי קבילה. המומחים בעמאן העריכו מלכתחילה שערפאת לא יקבל תנאי המלך וכך הווה. במשך ימים מספר אשף. ניסה, ביעילות ליצור רושם של נוקט עמדות גמישות. אנשיו יצרו רושם שמשחו עומד להתרחש. אך היה זה במישור יחסי הציבור בלבד עד לרגע שערפאת יצא למסעו מגורגיליס כולל מצרים, כדי להציג עמדתו "הגמישה" אל מול נוקשותה של ארה'ב. קלבריוס ציין כי ההערכה שרווחה בעמאן אחרי עזיבת ערפאת, היתה שהלה לא זז סנטימטר מעמדותיו הקודמות הידועות, בעוד שהירדנים לא נתנו לו לתמרנס. מאידך ערפאת מעוניין בהמשך הדיאלוג עם המלך ובשימור הסכם פברואר, ולכן הוא רוצה להטיל האחריות למבוי הסתום על ארה'ב. קלבריוס סיפר כי נסע למצרים כדי להציג עמדת ארה'ב בטרם ישמעו את גירסת ערפאת. במצרים גילה תמיכה בעמדות הבסיסיות של המלך ויתכן שישכנעו ערפאת במהלך ביקורו להתקרב לעמדות המלך. מכל מקום חשוב היה לארה'ב להקנות למצרים הפרספקטיבה שלה לגבי שיחות חוסיין-ערפאת. עתה שוקל המלך צעדיו. תקוותיו של חוסיין מערפאת פחתו גם אם לא היו גבוהות. בתי'ן זמן קצר. ברבה קלבריוס שהפך ויחליט על מילכו הבא. כן נפדו שימצרים יבועו ועתה לגבי התהליך אחרי ביקור ערפאת במצרים. גם "המשחק" הסורי מצפה למערכה שנייה. אין מועד לביקור אסאד בעמאן אך הביקור ייערך כנראה בתוך מספר שבועות.

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השולח :

אישור מנהל המחלקה :

אישור לשבת המגיל :

(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

2 תאריך וזמן חיבורו (ימולא³ ע"י העולה)

141456

1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דפים _____ מתוך 2

סיווג בטחוני: _____

דחיפות: _____

תאריך וזמן רישום _____
מס. מברק _____

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

קלבריוס סיכם באומרו כי זו תמונת המצב. ערפאת לא שיחק אפילו בתנאי המלך, לא כל שכן לפי כללי המשחק של אחרים.

פיקרינג אמר שמנגנון העיתונות של ערפאת ניסה ליצור רושם בעמאן ובגדמ'ע שהוא הלך לקראת ארה'ב וזו גילתה נוקשות. הוסיף שהמלך עומד לתת בקרוב הצהרה בו יערוך אבחנה בינו לבין ערפאת ויטען שהסכם פברואר הוא בינו לבין הפלשתינאים. לתחושת פיקרינג יצהיר זאת המלך בתגובה למעשי ערפאת, אך אין הוא יכול להעריך השלכות ההצהרה. פיקרינג הוסיף שבשל מסע הדיסאינפורמציה של אשף החליטה ארה'ב לחזור ולשטן עמדתה המסוכמת בקשר לאשף. סיכום צרף סה"כ עמדות ארה'ב בנושא הפלשתינאי זכה ל"סיוע" מיותר מצד דובר הבית הלבן ופיקרינג ביקש להבהיר כי היתה זו טעות דובר ולא שנוי מהותי או פוטנציאלי בעמדת ארה'ב כלפי אשף. אותו דובר הזכיר 242 כמכסה את כל תנאי ארה'ב להידברות עם אש'ף ונפל בכך לתוך מלכודת שמתוכה צריך היה לחלצו ע"י הודעת תיקון. פיקרינג חזר והזכיר כי לא היתה כל כוונה לשנות עמדה אלא להצהיר מחדש עמדות ארה'ב הידועות וזאת כדי לא לתת תוקף או לשוות אמינות לגירסאות השווא של אש'ף. פיקרינג אמר כי הם מתנצלים אם בגרמה לישראל אי נוחות וסיכם כי לא היתה כל כוונה מצדם לשנות עמדתם לגבי אש'ף; והראיה הדובר חזר אח"כ על 3 הסייגים הידועים לגבי ההידברות עם אש'ף.

שה'ח הודה על ההסברים לגבי מה שהתרחש ומה שבעצם לא קורה. שה'ח ביקש להבהיר כי מטבע הדברים אנו עוקבים בצמידות אחרי כל ניסוח נוסחה שכן בלג להיות פורמליסטן מצופה ממנו שיעקוב בסימט לב אחרי נושאים הקשורים בעתידנו. שה'ח הוסיף כי שם לב שבתאורי קלבריוס לגבי תנאי המלך שהוצגו לערפאת נעדר התנאי של הכרה בישראל. גם מורטוריוס לגבי שימוש באלימות הוא ניסוח שונה מהמוסכם בין ישראל לארה'ב. זה לא הנוסח שאומץ ע"י הקונגרס שהרי למונח מורטוריוס נופך של זמניות ומובן שאנו רגישים לשינויים אלה. קלבריוס אמר כי הציג עמדות המלך ושה'ח אמר כי אין אלו זהות לעמדות שהוצגו ע"י ארה'ב, בהוסיפו שמורטוריוס טומן מימד של זמניות. .. /3

השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: _____

(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) _____

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפוי

אל:

דף 3 מתוך דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום
מס. מברק

לשימוש
מח
הקשר

פיקירנג אמר כי מורטוריום על אלימות הוזכר כתנאי להתחלת המו'מ והצלחתו שכך אם המו'מ לא יצליח ממילא ספק אם אש'ף יקבל תנאי איזשהו. בקשר להכרה בישראל אין פיקירנג סבור שיש הבדל משמעותי. הזכיר כי חקיקת הקונגרס מדברת על 242 ו-338 והכרה ולא על טרור שהוסף עי' המימשל.

קלבריוס אמר שהמלך רוצה להפוך ההסכם עם ערפאת מפברואר על ניסוחיו לאופרטיבי. שה'ח אמר כי חשוב להקפיד על דיקנות שבעמדות המעוגנות במדיניות ובחקיקה.

לשאלת שה'ח אמרו פיקירנג וקלבריוס כי ידוע להם מעט ורק מהתקשורת על פגישת מוברק - ערפאת אין ארה'ב שותפה למיפגש. בתקשורת יש הד חיובי. לדעתם ספק אם חוסיין יצטרף. המלך חושש מאפוטרופסות מצרית על מגעיו עם ערפאת.

שה'ח שאל על עמדת חוסיין בקשורלועידה בינ'ל. פיקירנג העיר כי בסוגיה זו היתה הסכמה נרחבת באשר להשתתפות פלשתינאית וליווי הועידה את המו'מ. יתכן ויש גישה קונצפטואלית המקובלת על שני הצדדים אולם התנהגות ערפאת הסיטה את מה שנראה עד עתה כעמדות קרובות.

פיקירנג הוסיף שיש להניח שהמלך לא שינה עמדתו הבסיסית שעליו לבוא למו'מ עם שותף ^{בד המו'מ כרוך בפשרה עליה יהיו חיבים להחליט הסלשתינאים, איז המלך יכול לזרז} קרי, הפלשתינאים. לשאלת שה'ח האם הפלשתינאים היחידים הבאים בחשבון זה אש'ף, השיב ^{עבור הפלשתינאים} פיקירנג בלאו אך הוסיף שלדעתו הפלשתינאים האחרים לא יבואו בלי ברכת אש'ף או זיקה אליו מטעמים הקשורלים "בבריאותם" כלומר בשלומם. שה'ח אמר כי תחושתו היא שיש יותר מדי התרוצצות אחרי אש'ף וסביבתו ושזו מקשיחה עמדותיו. לדעת שה'ח לא יעזור דבר כי אש'ף מעדיף "בריתו" עם הסובייטים. אין זו רק טקטיקה, זה יותר עמוק ואש'ף מבכר התמיכה הסובייטית. פיקירנג אמר שלסובייטים יש בהחלט חלק בעמדת אש'ף. המלך אמר שגם לוא הביא אש'ף לקבל תנאיך היו אש'ף (והסובייטים) מייצרים בעיות חדשות. קלבריוס סיפר כי ידוע שערפאת נפגש משך שהותו בעמאן פעמיים - שלוש עם השגריר הסובייטי שהשפיע עליו שלא לקשור גורלו ב-242.

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השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשכת הסנכיל: _____
(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)
תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא עי' השולח) _____

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

ד

דף 4 מתוך דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

שה'ח שאל מה מצפה המלך - גם אם אש'ף יקבל תנאיו. הרי ישראל לא תשב עם אש'ף בוועידה כזו. מה יקרה אח'כ. שה'ח אמר כי שמע שהמזכ'ל יזמין משתתפי הוועידה הבינל ואש'ף - אך זה הרי לא ישנה המצב. פיקרינגר אמר כי ארה'ב דיברה על תפיסה קונצפטואלית, היינו השתתפות ירדנית - פלשתינאית במגמה לעקוף השאלה בה נגע שה'ח - שה'ח אמר שהסובייטים מדברים על משלחת אש'ף ופיקרינגר השיב שארה'ב איננה מעוניינת בהשתתפות סובייטית בודאי לא במעמד שיאפשר לה להכתיב תנאי הוועידה. ברור שהסובייטים יעלו בעיות אך הרעיון היה להעמידם בפני ברירה של ועידה בינל כמוסכם על ירדן וישראל ולא בתנאים אחרים. שה'ח שאל האם לדעתו הסובייטים יקבלו זאת. פיקרינגר השיב כי איננו יודע. הדבר תלוי אם סוריה תשתתף או לא. יש לזכור כי הסובייטים באו בתנאים דומים לוועידת ג'נבה. שה'ח אמר שאז ~~התנאים היו שונים~~ פיקרינגר העיר כי אין ארה'ב "מתה" לצרף הסובייטים לוועידה.

לשאלת שה'ח מה הלאה אמר פיקרינגר כי הדבר תלוי במצב בעולם הערבי, בהחלטת חוסיין בעקבות מגעיו עם צרפאת, במירקם הקשרים בין המלך לאסאד. המלך הודיע שהוא רוצה להמשיך בתהליך. הדבר החשוב ביותר זה למצוא שותף ובכוונת ארה'ב להיוועץ ולדון עם המלך לגבי ההמשך. מעבר לזה ייתכנו שלוש אפשרויות:

- א. שערפאת ישנה עמדותיו - "דבר שיגרום לבעיות כאן".
- ב. שינוי במנהיגות אש'ף.
- ג. לאתר ולמצוא פלשתינאים עצמאיים - דבר שאיננו כל כך בנמצא, שיתורו אחר אור ירוק או צהוב מאש'ף.

האפשרות הרביעית, שחוסיין יתייצב למו'מ לבדו לא נראית לארה'ב כאפשרות סבירה. חוסיין יכול לבוא לבדו רק בתנאים שישראל לא תוכל לקבלם. שה'ח אמר שאין סיבה לאבד הסבלנות. על חוסיין להחליט מה יהיה צעדו הבא. יתכן ויחליט לא לעשות דבר. פיקרינגר אמר שחוסיין לא ישב באפס מעשה, אלא יגלה פעילות כלשהי. כאן עברה השיחה לעידכון הדדי על מהלך השיחות עם המשלחת המצרית על טאבה.

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

(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפוי

אל:

דף 5 מתוך דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

תאריך וזמן רישום
מס. מברק

לשירות
מח'
הקשר

שה'ח גילה דאגתו מכך שהמצרים העלו כביכול במישור הביטחוני את שאלת ציר אל סולטן בטון
אולטימטבי. נהירה הכוונה הטקטית המצרית לאזן תביעותיה של ישראל אך לדעתה'ח דרישות
נוספות מסוג זה יסבכו המו'מ עוד יותר. שה'ח סיפר לפיקרינג על שיחתו עם שה'ח אתיופיה
שהפציר בנו בסוגיה זו ומכאן שזו בעיה סבוכה ומורכבת. גם התביעה בהתאם לסעיף
8, לפיצויים קשה ומסבבת. לדעת שה'ח על המצרים להתרכז בשיפור היחסים, באיכותם ואווירתם.
פיקרינג אמר שהוא צמד לפגוש ראש המשלחת המצרית ויעשה להנחיל לו - שלא מטעם שה'ח -
הכרה זו.

פיקרינג ביקש להעלות שתי בעיות בתחום הביטחוני:

1. המטוס הלווי. פיקרינג העלה הנושא בהתאם לנייר המוברק בנפרד. שה'ח הבהיר כי אנו
לא נוקטים פעולה כזו מתוך תענוג אלא מתוך כוונה. אנו מודים לארה'ב על עמדתה
בא'ר'ס. אולי היתה טעות מודיעינית אך הבעיות קשות ויש להתמודד עמן. הנה אתמול
היו 3 נסיונות חבלה. זה נראה מאורגן ודומה שהפקודות מגיעות מעמאן (לא משלטונות
ירדן) גם אם אין בידינו הוכחות. עלינו להגן על עצמנו והכל יודעים למה לוב מסוגלת.
2. דרום לבנון - יוניפי'ל. פיקרינג העלה הנושא בהתאם לנייר המוברק בנפרד. דיבר
על הסכנה הנשקפת עקב כניסת גורמים עוינים לשטח שיפונה ע'י יוניפי'ל. הוסיף
שהערכה זו נעשתה ע'י שוחרי טובתנו. שוחח על כך עם רוה'מ שמבין חשיבות העניין וביקש
לשוחח על כך עם ממרוה'מ ושהב'ט. שה'ח אמר שעמדתו ידועה. יוניפי'ל איננו ממלא
תפקיד חיובי וספק אם בהסתלקו יגרום לואקום שינוצל ע'י גורמים עוינים. אין
להעלות על הדעת כניסת צה'ל לשטח שיפונה אך מכל מקום ישוחח על כך עם רוה'מ.
שה'ח הזכיר בהקשר זה קשיי סוריה בלבנון ואמר שהוא צופה כי מצבה בלבנון ילך ויסתבר.

לסיכום הדברים אמר שה'ח צאין הוא חושב שהאלטרנטיבה, למעב השורר היא מלחמה. פיקרינג
אומר שעדיין יש תהליך מדיני.

בנצור

השוחח: איתן בנצור אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)
16 בפברואר 1986 (לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

174

128 237 436

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דע: ניו-יורק.

Wash. Post, Randal: Fierce fighting raged again today as Iraq, for the fifth successive day, sought to dislodge IRANIAN INVADERS FROM THE Faw Peninsula at the mouth of the strategic Shatt al Arab waterway. But sources with access to satellite photographs discounted contradictory Iraqi and Iranian victory claims and said there appeared to be little change on the ground. Iraq's military communiques said its forces destroyed Iranian reinforcements before they were able to cross the Shatt al Arab to the Faw pocket, apparently on small boats and pontoon bridges at night. The Iranians said they repulsed three overnight Iraqi counterattacks south of Basra and were inching north toward that city, about 60 miles north of Faw.

ס ו ס ס ו ר ב

דף 2. מתוך 5 דפים

סוג בשחוני

דחיות

תאריך וזמן

מס' מבק

י' כ' פ' 128 237 436

אל:

NBC IS FIRST TO INTERVIEW SHCHARANSKYS

Phil. Ing. Shister: Now that Soviet human-rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky is free, the inevitable scramble by the media for interviews is on. NBC's Meet the Press beat everybody to the punch. A joint interview with Shcharansky and his wife, Avital, has been scheduled live from the NBC studios in Tel Aviv for tomorrow's show. It's the first such interview granted by the couple. On Monday, they will appear live from Tel Aviv on ABC's Good Morning America. That interview will air during the 7-7:30 am segment. Said a snide ABC exec of the GMA Coup, "we've got Shcharansky. The other show"-NBC's Today, on location last week from Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires-"is doing the cha-cha in South America."

SIX WOUNDED BY BOMB IN ISRAEL

Wash. Post, Wires: A bomb exploded on a commuter bus in the Tel Aviv suburb of Bnei Brak, slightly wounding six persons, police said. Police spokeswoman Shlomit Hertzberg said several Arabs had been detained for questioning.

128 737 436

דע: ניו-יורק.

Wash. Post, Klose: IN an extraordinary letter smuggled recently to the West, exiled Soviet human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov has written that he was drugged, strapped down, force-fed and mentally tormented by KGB agents and state doctors seeking to end the hunger strike he launched in 1984 on behalf of his ailing wife. "What happened to me (that) summer is strikingly reminiscent of Orwell's 1984," Sakharov wrote. "In the novel and in real life, the torturers sought to make a man betray the woman he loves." Sakharov described repeated

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..... 1100 בעסחוני

..... דחיסות

..... מאריך וז"ח

..... פס' מבר

מל: 436
ג' 937
ג' 128

physical abuse in a hospital in the provincial city of Gorki, including doctors' use of "a tight clamp" on his nose to force him to open his mouth to accept food. "orderlies would throw me onto the bed, tie my hands and feet and then hold my shoulders down while the needle was inserted into a vein... Sometimes my jaws were pried open by a lever," he wrote. After being forcibly injected with a mysterious substance Sakharov passed out, and when he awoke he suffered from bizarre optical illusions. "I found out later that this sort of optical illusion is symptomatic of a spasm in a cerebral hemorrhage or stroke," he wrote, and later he suffered from other symptoms associated with stroke. This "spasm or stroke I suffered... was not an accident; it was the direct result of the medical measures taken in my case on orders from the KGB."

ISRAELI POLITICAL FACTIONS COURT SHCHARANSKY

The Sun, Price: An intense debate has developed here over where Anatoli B. Shcharansky will place himself in Israel's complex political spectrum after the euphoria over his freedom from the Soviet Union subsides. The excitement is heightened by the ecstatic hero's welcome Mr. Shcharansky received last Tuesday in this country, which hasn't had a live hero to adore for some time. It is enhanced by the astonishingly impressive performance Mr. Shcharansky has given since he arrived here. For this was no grimfaced, beaten prisoner of Zion. Mr. Shcharansky has dazzled his new countrymen with his eloquence, his charm and his wit, magnifying the strength of character that enabled him to survive a nine-year ordeal at the hands of his KGB jailers. Given all these factors, the attempt by the various sides in Israel's political spectrum to enlist Mr. Shcharansky's support seems inevitable. The clamor of politicians to share his limelight has exceeded the basic significance of his release. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the leader of the right-wing Likud coalition, said that he hoped Mr. Shcharansky would join his party. Aides to PM Peres, the leader of the Labor Party, were visibly awed by Mr. Shcharansky's charisma. Mr. Shcharansky has been asked about the way he may go politically and handled the issue as deftly as he has all other questions. "What I can tell you for sure is that the Communist Party won't be able to recruit me," he said.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS GOES "BACK TO SQUARE 1"

Chic. Trib., Broder: A veteran political theorist here surveyed the wreckage of current Mideast peace efforts the other day and compared the crumbling diplomatic process to a great white shark. "If it stops swimming, it dies," he said. It has long been an axiom in the Middle East that when things stop moving forward, they wither, then rot in the subsequent void. So it is today in the Mideast diplomatic arena.

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... "The situation has gone back to Square 1," Israeli PM Peres lamented. Peres has staked his political future on an opening of peace negotiations, and his disappointment turned bitter last week at a meeting here with U.S. Mideast trouble-shooter Richard Murphy, who was asking for more Israeli concessions to keep the peace process afloat. "It's as though you're taking me from shop to shop trying to persuade me to buy a dress when I still don't have a woman to give it to," Peres told Murphy. The U.S. appeared to be trying to lure the PLO into the peace process when it declared last week that it no longer regarded the Palestinian issue solely as a refugee problem.

FOREIGN AID: STATE'S HARD SELL

EDITORIAL

CHIC. TRIBUNE, Kirkpatrick: ...Usually, U.S. foreign assistance is justified by sweeping assertions that it will "enhance regional stability" or help others "strengthen their economies." Occasionally, it is suggested that foreign assistance gives us "leverage," or that it prevents a country from becoming "wholly dependent" on the Soviet Union. Today complaints about the level of U.S. foreign assistance are countered with vague references to the lion's share consumed by Israel and Egypt. That, in turn, is justified as "advancing the peace process," to which presumably, the roughly \$90 million proposed for Jordan is also expected to contribute. That the "peace process" has no perceptible effect on such assumptions about aid. ...But to many U.S. aid programs have come to be viewed as "entitlements." Too many have become disconnected from realistic or hardheaded calculations of American interest or democratic institution-building. One hopes that in examining this year's foreign aid budget, Congress makes discriminating judgments and does not succumb to the temptation of across-the-board cuts.

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תחילת הישר	תאריך: 1
סוף סדר	מספר: 3
תאריך: 14/2/88	לש'סמכ"ל, סעי'ס, סמכ"ל אס"ח"ק, המורה, ספ"א, סמ"ד; יועץ רנה"ס לחקורות, יועץ שוב"ס לחקורות, לע"ס, דו"צ.
ר"ע: רושינסקי	מסמך: 0342 80-211
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News Summary February 14, 1988

Editorials

WSJ "Terrorist Links" Middle Eastern terrorists have been casting their bloody net more widely in recent months. Terrorism's international links are becoming more evident. These linkages are discussed in a new book, "Hydra of Carnage" edited by Uri Ra'anan and other professors from Tufts. More than half of the 670 page book is devoted to talks with terrorists. Terrorists, in carrying out their operations, "depend upon their international patrons in Moscow, Havana, Sofia, East Berlin, Tehran, Damascus, and in other capitals hostile to the West." The close ties between the PLO and the Soviet Union are well documented. Additional support for the PLO comes from East Germany, Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua, North Korea, China and Libya. A special worry is the terrorist use of biochemical warfare. The PLO helps train other terrorist groups. The evidence suggests that we can expect more frequent and more bold actions in the future. The toll will rise unless the West moves toward more effective countermeasures.

Columns

DN-Nelson "What Shcharansky Didn't Know Hurt Him" By some standards of evidence--certainly by Soviet standards--Shcharansky was guilty of espionage. Often, the reason given for not granting exit visas to would be emigres was that they possessed defense secrets. Shcharansky thought this was subterfuge to block Jewish emigration. Most of the refuseniks had been employed by civilian establishments. In fact, many innocent-sounding workplaces were secret Soviet defense installations, masquerading as civilian institutions. The Soviet Union cloaks much of its defense industry for the general reasons of secrecy and so that it can more freely purchase Western technology, ostensibly for civilian purposes. But the only thing Shcharansky was really guilty of was his reckless courage or perhaps foolish courage. But that's sometimes what heroes are made of.

JYP-Rabinowitz "Truth Under Siege on NBC Show" The Arab-American residents of Dearborn, Michigan have a point in being angry about NBC's movie "Under Siege." NBC hungered for authenticity. The film featured a US Sec. of State telling the Iranian ambassador, "People in your country are barbarians." A terrorist is shown praying. A man caught praying,

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147 תפוזים בירי שחזרם מתאבדים

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understand, is a man of spiritual dimensions--the sort we are intended to bear in mind even as it is borne home to us how shallow, how utterly indifferent to justice and human rights are those who represent the leadership the the US. It is remarkable. After years of self-examination, of outraged denials that there exists any particular political view shaping what comes over the airwaves--that after all that, there appears this movie.

ND Anderson "The Mussavi Clan--A Who's Who List of Terrorist Family" The Mussavi clan, cloaking its homicidal anti-Americanism in the black robes of Shiite Moslem fundamentalism, has been responsible for the murders of 264 Americans in the Mideast. A summary breakdown of the family is given, gathered from intelligence sources.

Press Reports

Sharansky Depicts Life in Confinement

NYT-D,1(photo of Herzog with Avital and Anatoly) Shiner-For an hour and a half, Shcharansky described life in Soviet jails, detailing methods of psychological and physical pressure to force political prison to to inform on others or to confess to fictitious crimes. He spoke at his first news conference. He said recalcitrant inmates were placed in isolation cells and exposed to cold and hunger. Shcharansky himself spent a total of 473 days in isolation, including one consecutive stretch of 130 days. Shcharansky was said to be fit after he was examined at Hadassah Medical Center. He refused to be silent on getting his relatives released. (see ID-UNI)

NYP-Dan-The big push for the release of Shcharansky came from Shultz. His major effort came during his presumpt visit to Moscow last summer said Peres. Peres told a Labor Party conference that he was so moved by Shultz' offer that "tears came to my eyes."

Wolfgang Vogel

NYT-Markham-For three decades, Vogel has built an unusual law practice, specializing in obtaining the freedom of men and women imprisoned in-- or wanting to leave--East Germany and other Soviet-bloc countries. It is a business that has made him wealthy and a confidant of Honecker, the East German leader. Vogel's motives and loyalties remain a mystery even to those who know him well.

Does TV News Reveal Too Many Gov't Secrets?

TV Guide-2/15-John Weisman-There is a constant battle over sensitive information between the networks and officials at the White House, CIA, State Dept. and Pentagon. The chief Pentagon spokesman says that "There is alot of reporting of classified information that is damaging to us, which we don't know about until we see it on the air." Hostage situations are used as examples.

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Iran Says Its Soldiers Are Advancing-Charges of Chemical Warfare

NYT-AP (Photo released by official Iranian Press Agency, showing two Iraqis lying dead during fighting near the Iraqi port of Fao.) Iran said its soldiers were advancing north along the highway from Fao to Basra. Each side accused the other of using chemical weapons. Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss "Iran's new extensive military aggression against Iran. Iran said that about 10,000 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and that 1400 had been taken prisoner. Iran said it killed 2400 Iranians.

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תדור דובר מחמ"ד ליום 7 14.2.86

Q Chuck, on the human rights, I asked the question yesterday about the expulsion of Palestinians from the West Bank. You (inaudible) an answer which you didn't specify a lot, except to say that this is increasing the tension. Do you or the United States government consider the expulsion of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank as contrary to the article 49 of the Geneva Fourth Convention of 1949?

MR. REDMAN: We've been over that before, and I'll refer you to the record.

Q On the same subject, do you have anything on the suggestions that there may be some compromise afoot in the Israel-Palestinian course?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q A number of senators have written Attorney-General Meese this week

asking that if the evidence being reviewed by Justice is sufficient, that Yasser Arafat be indicated for the Cleo Noel murder. Has State been in touch with Justice on this?

MR. REDMAN: I really have little to offer you, other than to say that it goes without saying that we take matters such as this seriously. The Department has had the matter under review. As we understand, the Department of Justice has also. But I have nothing other than that.

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Q Do you have anything on the Iraq-Iran war?

MR. REDMAN: We're going from continent to continent here.

Q Could you be specific about the military aid? What is it?

MR. REDMAN: No I can't. I refer you to previous briefings. I believe we have given some indication of the nature of that aid in the past.

Q Can you take that possibly or no?

MR. REDMAN: I'll take it but it may be only referring you to a previous briefing. We'll try to give you the date. I have a question on Iran-Iraq unless there's something else on Chad.

The Iraqis continue there efforts to push the Iranians out of the positions which the Iranians have seized in Iraqi territory around El-Fah. Fighting is reportedly heavy. We can't really speculate as to Iran's military objectives. Iranian leaders have repeatedly stated their political objectives which include the removal of the present regime in Baghdad.

Q Do you have any information about what the Information Minister in Iraq said that Iranians are using chemical gas against Iraqis?

MR. REDMAN: As I said yesterday, each of the belligerents has charged that its adversary has used chemical weapons, however we have no confirmation of these accusations.

Q (inaudible) It seems to me that there are efforts to push the Iranians out of (inaudible), are you saying they managed to stomp the Iranian offensive? Have they succeeded in doing so, the Iraqis?

MR. REDMAN: The best I can tell you is that the Iraqis are trying to

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push the Iranians out of El Fah would lead one to believe that there's not progress in the opposite direction.

Q Well, are there any closer to the island? They could be pushing for them from Basra.

MR. REDMAN: I can't get into those kind of details.

Q Do you have anything at all on what's going on in the North?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q And do you have anything on numbers of troops involved on either side?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Chuck, the seven members of the Arab League ministers is coming to New York. Will the State Department meet them in an arrangement for an American official to meet them?

MR. REDMAN: Who's coming to New York?

Q The seven members of the Arab League about the Iran-Iraq War are arriving Monday.

MR. REDMAN: At this point, I don't have any information on that visit.

Q Chuck, is the United States considering sending someone to the area to study the situation from close contact by the countries concerned there?

MR. REDMAN: No, we're not. As I said yesterday, however, we are in close consultations with countries in the region and those will certainly continue.

Q And we still don't know what will be the position of the United States of the Security Council, if there will be any meeting?

MR. REDMAN: As I did yesterday, the best statement of our position is contained in our statement of earlier this week.

—1100

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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Wash. Post, AP: A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman denounced Anatoly Shcharansky today as one of the "dregs of society, criminals and traitors." Valery Sukhin, deputy chief of the ministry's press department, was asked at a news conference about the prisoner exchange in which Shcharansky was released. Sukhin did not mention Shcharansky by name or refer specifically to the prisoner exchange, which like previous swaps was not reported by Soviet media. "I do not consider this high podium in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs as appropriate forum for conversations about these dregs of society, criminals and

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IRAN POURS REINFORCEMENTS INTO BRIDGEHEAD IN IRAQ/SATELLITE
PHOTOS SHOW TROOP CONCENTRATIONS

Wash. Post, Randal: Iranian reinforcements, including troops and materiel, poured into their bridgehead around the Persian Gulf port of Faw today despite Iraqi efforts to blunt the invader's drive, according to western sources with access to observation satellite intelligence. Even if an all-out Iraqi counter-offensive succeeds in breaking up the Iranian advance northward to Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, military analysts believe that the Iraqis can do so only at the price of diverting key units from the crucial sector north of Basra. The sources reported huge concentrations of Iranian forces in the area east of Majnoon Islands, where Tehran has launched major offensives in the past. Military analysts studying the photographs suggested that the Iranians appeared prepared to go into action in that area, north of Basra along the flooded Hawizah marshes, possibly within 24 hours. But the four-day-old Iranian drive at the mouth of the Shatt al Arab estuary now strikes analysts as a major thrust rather than a feint, as had been thought before today's satellite observations.

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מצי"א ממנכ"ל

מסיחות עם אגף הקישור לקונגרס במחמ"ד 142

1. ג'ים דייר (סגן עוזר המזכיר האחראי לקשרים עם הבית) הנושא הראשון במעלה בסדר היום של מחלקת בשנה הקרובה יהיה התמודדות עם התקציב. העוגת קטנה, חלקן של ישראל ומצרים וה- *base right countries* נשאר קבוע ויש פחות ופחות למדינות אחרות, כאשר הנפגעים העיקריים הם למעשה התושבים העניים במדינות האחרות, כגון באפריקה. תפקיד מחלקתו יהיה לשכנע את הגבעה בשנת הבחירות זו שגם להן יוקצב סיוע. נושאים אזוריים בטיפול: מדובר על עיסקה סעודית ותהייה התמודדות על נושא העברת איווקס לסעודיה. מתכוננים למאבק ההוא. מוקדם להעריך ההתפתחויות במפרץ אולם נושא בטחון יתפוס מקום. מצר על אי מכירת נשק לירדן. שאלת קפריסין צפויה לעלות כאשר האהדה הבסיסית ליון אך גישה מסויגת לפפנדריאו יכתיבו את העמדה (זאת בנוסף לטיפול באמרכ"ז והפיליפינים). בנושא תהליך השלום, לא ברור מה יש לעשות לקדמו. *סדר* מרפי עשה בימים האחרונים עוד נסיון כלפי ירדן וישראל אך לא השיג תוצאות והאכזבה רבה. בנושא אחר סיכמנו על תידוע הדדי בנושא ביקורים קונגרסיונליים בארץ.

2. סטיב באק, המטפל במז"ת באגף: השיחה נסבה על נשק לסעודיה, הדגיש שהוא מדבר באופן אישי כשהוא חושש שמתגבשת מגמה מסוכנת לפיה ההחלטה האם למכור נשק למדינות האיזור מתקבלת "עפ"י אמת מידה של תפקידה בתהליך השלום. לאור ההתפתחויות האחרונות במפרץ לא יהיה באינטרס של ארה"ב (ושל ישראל) לא להעביר איווקס לסעודים כאמצעי התראה נגד איראן גם אם אינה מסייעת בתהליך. עדיף לישראל שארה"ב תמשיך להיות הגורם המשפיע באיזור. איפא"ק ב- *"high"* בעקבות הנצחון בנושא נשק ירדן, ואחרי ההפסד במאבק על ה- *AWACS* ב-81. חותר לנצחון ב- *"Son of Awhacs"*. הוא תוהה האם מעבר לנצחון, יש חשיבה לטווח ארוך כיצד נצחון כזה ישפיע על האזור בעוד 5 שנים. לענין בקשת התקציב לבנין סגירות חדשה בת"א וקונסוליה חדשה בירושלים, הרי שבמחמ"ד חששו מתנועה בגבעה לניצול ההזדמנות להעביר השגרירות לירושלים, אך נכון לעכשיו לא שמענו על כוונה להעלות הנושא (נעביר לכם בקשת התקציב עם קבלתה).

3. וויל באל, שהוא עוזר המזכיר לקשרים עם הגבעה, פורש בימים אלו מתפקידו ועובר למלא תפקיד מקביל בבית הלבן. טרם מונה לו מחליף. ד"ר ימלא את מקומו לעת עתה.

טובה הרצל

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תאריך וז"ח. 1030.14. פבר 86

מס' פבר...

אל - מצפ"א, ממ"ד

התהליך המדיני - הערות

1. התמונה המצטיירת משיחות במחמ"ד (AEA ו-HR) היא שאמנם המומנטום של תהליך השלום נעצר אך לא נקטע.

2. חוסין אינו רואה השיחות עם ערפאת ככשלון, הערכתו, עוד קודם לכן עפ"י מה שהעריכו כאן היא שלא צפויק פריצת דרך בכיוון שאש"פ/ ערפאת יקבל תנאים. היו בידי המלך מספיק סימנים שזה לא ריאלי.

3. הדיונים נסבו סביב ניסוח (WARDINGS) אפשרי של עמדה משותפת. תיאורטיה מסתבר שהויכוח ביניהם היה מה יבוא לאחר החלק הראשון ממנו עמד להשתמע שערפאת מסכים ל-3 הנאי חוסין. האחרון רוצה להחליש הנוסח שעסק בתמורה שערפאת יקבל מארה"ב בכיוון הגדרה עצמית ואילו ערפאת עמד על כך שהחלק הראשון/נוסח במעורפל אך בהיר יותר בחלקו השני. כל הנסיונות להגיע לעמק השווה לא עלו יפה.

4. אין משתמשים כאן במינוח "משבר" בין חוסין וערפאת. שניהם חזרו כל אחד מנימוקיו על חשיבותו ותקפותו של "הסכם עמאן". הדיאלוג ביניהם צפוי להמשיך. ערפאת מנסה להביא למעורבות מצרית גדולה יותר, ולשם כך צפוי להגיע לקהיר במטרה להביא להרפיית הלחץ הירדני אך גם כמעודת ביטוח בפני מהלך ירדני עצמאי.

5. בהקשר מזכירים שחוסין עומד לנאום, כנראה בפני מתיחת מושב האביב של הפרלמנט הירדני ולהתייחס לסוגיה ואולי אף להבהיר עמדתו. לא התרשמתי, אך אין זאת בהכרח, שמצפים לצעדים דרמטיים ממנו.

6. החלק המעניין. הבא בעמדת ארה"ב. כל הגורמים כאן, כפי שכבר דווח, מכחישים שינוי בעמדה הבסיסית של ארה"ב כלפי אש"פ והאמריקאים הגבירו במקצת את עצמת הקול (VOLUME) שלהם כלפי הפלסטינאים. בשיחה שהיתה לקלבריוס עם אבו רחמה וסבירה הוא דקלם תנאי ארה"ב אך האיץ בהם לעשות הכל ע"מ לשכנע אש"פ ללכת לקראת חוסין "שלא יהיה מאוחר מדי" (אין פרוט). (ב) הנ"ל העבירו הטר לאש"פ בצרוף המלצתם, כנראה חיובית, שדאגו מצדו לתת לכך ביטוי פומבי מלווה ב"רעש" גם מטעמים פנימיים. הסיכום הוא שארה"ב טרם ויתרה על כך שבסופו של דבר יחול שינוי בעמדת אש"פ. האופציה הסורית אינה נראית ריאליה מבחינתה.

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7. לא התרשמנו כאן, בניגוד למה שפודס ב"ג'ורדן טיימס" שישראל, (ויתר הצדדים) תשתתף בשלב הראשון טרם כינוס החסות/כיסוי בינ"ל, אדרבא, המתכונת ממשיכה להיות שבשלב הראשון ערפאת יסכים לפלסטינאים שאינם אש"פ לצידה של ירדן, באם הארגון ^{ל"א} יסרב לתנאי ירדן.
8. ערפאת ממשיך לשחק על שני קלפים מרכזיים שלא דווקא מעידים רק על חולשתו: (א) הפער בעמדות בין חוסין ואסד במקרה של "אופציה סורית" עדין רב. (ב) המסרים המועברים לברה"ם. מסתבר שביקורו של קדומי בברה"ם הוא אמנם במסגרת קשריו הטובים עמה אך הוא עשה גם שרות לערפאת ודרכה לסוריה. לגורמים כאן אין מידע על סיב התעבורה בערוצים הנ"ל.
9. סוריה שיטרה עמדתה בשני תחומים: (א) בתהליך המדיני באמצעות ירדן. במישור זה צפויה פעילות בנוסף לביקור רה"מ רפאעי בדמשק. (ב) כלפי ישראל. מדיניות "גיוס הטילים" סאם-2 ו-6 בכיוון לבנון וממנה והצבת סאם-5 בדרום סוריה אינה מעידה בהכרח על כוונות אסטרטגיות מידיות כלפי ישראל. דמשק ניצלה כורח הנסיבות לזרוז תכניותיה משכבר בתחום זה. הגורמים האמריקאים רואים זאת כשלב בדרך למה שקרוי "איזון אסטרטגי" יותר מאשר בתחום האופרטיבי.
10. סוריה, מאידך מוצאת עצמה סבוכה ב-2 תחומים מרכזיים ובעלי עדיפות מבחינתה (א) לבנון. הגורמים העוקבים כאן בדעה שמישהו בדמשק חייב לתת הסבר כיצד נקלעה למצב הנוכחי שם. (ב) המצב הכלכלי. זה הופך לסוגיה בה' הידיעה. הלירה הסורית ממשיכה לאבד מערכה. החוב החיצוני תופח והרזרבות במט"ח "נעלמות". המשבר בשוק הנפט גורם לכך שהסיוע הערבי נעשה דליל יותר מחד ותלותה בנפט האיראני, ^{שלג} השלכות אחרות, גוברת, מאידך. האיראנים תובעים תשלום במזומנים עבור נפט מסובסד. הבשורה הטובה העולה ממצב זה עבור ארה"ב, הגם שאינה נאחזת בה היא שהסורים עושים מאמצים לפתוח בדיאלוג כלכלי עם וושינגטון.

אלי אבידן

/s/

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חוק מס	מאת:
	דארו:

הפגישת עם אנשי

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נספח ב' - רשימת אורחים

Mr. Richard L. Armitage
Assistant Secretary of Defense
International Security Affairs

1. עוזר מזכיר ההגנה
לנושאי בטחון בי"ל

LTG Philip C. Gast
Director,
Defense Security Assistance Agency

2. מבכ"ל לסוכנות לסיוע
בטחוני

Ambassador Robert H. Pelletreau Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
Near East and South Asia

3. סגן לעוזר מזכיר
ההגנה לנושאי מזרח
קרוב ודרום אסיה

Mr. Arnold L. Raphel
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
for Near East Affairs

4. עוזר מזכיר
המדינה לענייני
המזרח הקרוב ור' אסיה

BG Philip M. Drew
Deputy Director, Politico Military Affairs,
J-5, JCS.

5. סגן ר' אג"ת

הקצין למעלה בקצרה עם י.

המטה האמריקני
המטה האמריקני בארץ - לא פוסט

המטה האמריקני

המטה האמריקני
המטה האמריקני בארץ - לא פוסט
המטה האמריקני בארץ - לא פוסט

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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נכנס

סודי

אל: המשרד, נד: 381, מ: 111
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 130286, וח: 1700

סודי/מיד

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצרים, מצפא, שגקהיר (העבר לקהיר)

ירדן - אשפי והממשל

א. התקשר הציר המצרי גונאיים, שאל הנכונות ידיעות בתקשורת כאילו ביקשנו הבהרות בקשר לדברי דוברי הממשל בנושא אמרת שאכן היו לנו שאלות שהפנינו בעקבות הודעות דובר הבית הלבן ודובר טחמיד, וקיבלנו הבהרות כי אין המדובר בשינוי עמדה. שאל אם השאלות היו מפורטות. אמרתי שהיו מקצועיות.

ב. גונאיים אמר כי חוסיין עדיין ממתיך לתשובות על שלוש שאלותיו. הירדנים מוסרים שהפלשתינאים הגישו שלוש נוסחאות שהועברו לאמריקנים ולא נענו, ובולן סובבות סביב ההגדרות העצמית.
הנוסחאות הן: 1. קבלת 338/242 בריקה להגדרה עצמית.
2. קבלתן במסגרת כל החלטות אום'.

3. קבלתן בתוך הבטחה שהוכויות הלגיטימיות של הפלשתינאים יטופלו כפי שהן מטופלות בהחלטות אום'.

ג. בדור לגונאיים הקושי של הממשל

ד. כאן שאלתי על שיחות קלוודיוס בקהיר נשל ממנכ"ל 441. בדק וחקר אלי. לדבריו השיחות דנות בשאלה מה עושות ארה"ב ומצרים כדי להקל על השגת הסכם בין חוסיין לאשפי להקלת המום. בהקשר זה הוזכרה גם הודעת דובר טחמיד. האמריקנים לא אמרו שהיא מבחינת שינוי. אך המצרים מבינים שהיא באה להקל על הסומ'.

ה. גונאיים הוסיף כי הצהרת דובר טחמיד יצרה ייחסיבה חדשה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

באירור ובכל זאת יש תקווה. הוא מתבסס על דוחיות משגריריו ותיים
בבירות ערביות, הרואים בהצהרת הדובר מעין אידה חדשה.
רובינשטיין =

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, סמנכל, ממד, דס, אמן, מצפא,
מצרים

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Palestinian concerns that the plan was a ruse for Israel to maintain control over the area, Peres said the plan "is not a permanent solution but a way to live until there are negotiations" for a peace treaty with Jordan.

Arafat Link in US Envoy Deaths

NYT-no byline-Arafat may have ordered the murders in 1973 of two US diplomats, 44 US Senators have charged. The Senators have written to the US Attorney General urging him to indict Arafat. Hesse said a decision on the indictment would be made soon.

French Question Suspects in Bombings

NYT-special-French policemen in five cities carried out simultaneous raids this morning on the homes of several dozen people of Mideastern origin and questioned them about a series of bombing attacks that wounded 21 people in Paris last week. 64 people were questioned, most of them students from Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon.

Congress Goes After Saudi Awacs Deal, Imperils Reagan's Mideast Plan

WSJ-Kenne-Bolstered by their success in blocking Reagan's arms sale to Jordan, some Congressmen and Israeli lobbyists are trying to delay or stop delivery of five AWAC's to Saudi Arabia. The AWAC's are part of an \$8.5 billion package approved five years ago. Alpac asserts that Saudi Arabia has not fulfilled the political terms of the sale. Last year, Congress made into law a promise Reagan had made in 1981, conditioning delivery of the planes on finding that steps toward peace in the region were being taken or completed with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia. Reagan's lawyers have prepared documents certifying Riyadh's helpfulness, but given the current mood and Alpac's weight with 18 incumbent Republican senators up for reelection, the Administration is worried that the challenge could put another nail in the coffin of Reagan's Mideast peace process. The Jordanian Ambassador to the US said: "If the US Gov't is unable to deliver things they own, how are they going to be able to turn over areas of Israel they don't possess? They are defeating the peace process themselves."

US Says Navv Jets Buzzed Libyan Planes

NYT-Reuters-US Navv warplanes intercepted Libyan jets more than a dozen times over the Mediterranean, but there was no hostile action, Defense Dept. officials said. The officials declined to say whether the interceptions occurred over the disputed Gulf of Sidra.

New Iranian Drive Seen as Diversion

NYT-Mohr (Wash) Several US officials and military analysts said they doubted the initial recent Iranian thrust to the extreme south or a possible move to cut the Baghdad-Basra highway would be a conclusive battle in the long conflict. An Administration official called the Iranian offensive "the annual rainy season bash." Political analysts say the new offensive shows that Khomeini had overruled factions in his gov't that might have preferred to let the war "flicker out," to an

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undeclared truce.

Marilyn Klinghoffer Buried

NYT-Rimer-(Photo of Mrs. Klinghoffer's family) Scores of friends and relatives and local dignitaries filled the same synagogue where only four months ago they mourned Mr. Klinghoffer. Eulogies called her a heroine. (see all NY papers)

DN-Before she died, Mrs. Klinghoffer said it was her wish that the movie project planned about her husband's murder be carried on without her. Proceeds of the movie rights will go to the Klinghoffer foundation to combat terrorism.

Agents of the Holocaust

Village Voice 2/18-Hentoff-In 1943, an ordinary man, Juergen Stroop, was ordered to destroy what was left of the Warsaw ghetto. He met more resistance than he bargained for by armed Jews, but Stroop persevered and accomplished what he had been told to do. The ordinariness of Stroop is part of what Hannah Arendt called "the banality of evil." Many Blacks argue that their history is as bad as that of the Jews. The argument will never end but it obscures the processes by which evil was able to recruit millions of ordinary people as agents--and will again. The Holocaust needs no certification of its uniqueness in order to horrify all the generations that will ever be. Those, that is, who can look back upon it. As J. Hoberman wrote in the Voice in Jan., "In the wake of Bithurg, it should be evident that Jews, Jewish suffering, Jewish moral indignation are no longer fashionable." That's why the movie Shoah is necessary.

Christian Broadcasters Convene

Village Voice-Brewin-Despite the knee-jerk conservatism at the National Religious Broadcasters Convention, the conventioners seemed positively liberal on US support for Israel. Myra Cohen, who staffed the Israel Broadcasting Service booth explained that conservative Christians are pro-Israel because that's what the Bible teaches. The organization's pro-Israel stance caused a scheduling conflict that ended up causing the NRB some bad press. Every year, the convention hosts a "Salute to Israel" breakfast, which draws a huge crowd, including upwards of 100 congressmen. This year's breakfast was scheduled at the same time Jesse Jackson was booked to speak. Jackson, expecting to speak to all 3000 delegates, ended up speaking to 100 mostly black delegates, an oversight he promptly termed "racism."

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מצפ"א.

To pay tribute לקראת סוף החודש תיערך כאן מסיבה

למקט פישר ורעיתו על פעלו. בארוע ישתתף סגן הנשיא, מזכיר המדינה, מזכיר

ההגנה ועוד.

התוכלו להשיג ברכה מרה"מ לארוע זה.

מ. רגז

מ. רגז
למסר
ל

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MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, first of all, our position, as you know, is based on the UN resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects, and the right of the state, of Israel, to exist and the recognition of Israel's neighbors of Israel's right to exist. That fundamental position remains the bedrock of our approach toward the Arab-Israeli process. We have also stated that the Palestinians must participate in every step and stage of the peace process, and that in the last instance the fate of the occupied territories must involve the consent of the inhabitants of the occupied territories themselves.

As to the specific definition of what the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are, this would have to evolve and be elaborated in the course of negotiations themselves. And we cannot prejudge that in advance.

Q But you yourself, you're concerned that President Reagan,

MR. DJEREJIAN: President REAGAN (correcting the questioner pronouncing Reagan's name like Regan).

Q -- in his

'82 initiative (laughter), said that the Palestinian question is more than a refugee, and the Palestinian have legitimate rights. So, if you can explain a little bit more. And there was a statement on Monday from the Foreign Ministry which said that both, two-for-two, and legitimate rights are complimentary. So, can you explain to us more, what does the administration mean at this moment, because this explanation is essential to the peace process at this moment. And this was, in Egypt, was considered a step forward, or encouraging. So, what really is you mean so, in order to be encouraging or a step forward?

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מחבר: מלך

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Q Following the release of Anatoly Shcharansky, could you confirm reports that the Soviet Union might perhaps following the Party Congress later this month renew its relations with Israel? And, unrelated to that, can you confirm that in April when Prime Minister Peres comes to New York, President Reagan is going to participate in a joint event and meet with him?

MR. DJEREJIAN: On that latter question I can't confirm that at this point, whether there will be a joint event involving both the President and Foreign Prime Minister Peres.

On your first question on Shcharansky, basically it was that, could you repeat the first part of your question?

Q Whether following the release of Anatoly Shcharansky, could you also confirm reports that it might be an indication that the Soviet Union will renew its diplomatic relations with Israel which were broken after the 1967 War?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I can't, I can't confirm reports of that nature. We have seen various reports as you well know, and statements by Israeli officials on the, earlier this year on the prospects and the possibilities of a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. But, quite frankly, we have nothing more beyond that.

Q (Inaudible) Iraq News Agency. Let's shift to the Arabian Gulf. What do you have on the Iraq-Iran war, first? And secondly, the information minister of Iraq today said that Iran used chemical weapons against Iraqi soldiers. And today, the seven Arab ministers arriving on Monday in New York, what's the American position on the Security Council? Will you support any sanction against Iran, or what's your position?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I like your one question there. (Laughter.) Our position on the United Nations deliberations on the Gulf War is basically, we have to wait and see what evolves in terms of any specific statements or resolutions upon which we must take a position. So-it-really would be very premature of me to try to predict what the American position would be on that.

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We are concerned about the renewed outbreaking of fighting in the Gulf. We are concerned about possible threats to neutral countries in the Gulf by Iran. We view this situation seriously. The status of the fighting -- I think the State Department today gave a status report on that, and I have nothing to add to that. We do not have any independent confirmation of the use of chemical weapons at this point. We decry the use of chemical weapons, as you well know, and would deplore its use by any of the parties in the region.

MR. POPE: Right there.

MR. DJEREJIAN: As to the foreign ministers and their position, I have nothing on that.

Q Will you have a meeting with them?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I'm not aware of that at this point.

Q Reports cited that there was a copy of the tape accusing Yasir Arafat ---

MR. POPE: Would you identify yourself, please?

Q Daniel Brown, Jerusalem. Reports have cited that there has been a copy of a tape in the hands of State Department which is accusatory of Yasir Arafat's involvement in the death of two diplomats in 1973. Do you have any comments, and is there a position taken at all taken by the State Department in this affair?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I'm not aware of any position. I'm aware of the reports that you're citing. I do not know, quite frankly, if there are any such tapes available. But certainly we would look into anything with the utmost seriousness involving the assassination of Ambassador Cleo Noel and the DCM and the Belgian Charge at that time in 1973 in Khartoum.

Q Magda Abu-Fadi, Middle East Affairs News Service. There's a piece in today's Post indicating that the Middle East, and particularly the Gulf states, are very low on the list of foreign policy priorities of the United States. On a scale of one to ten, where does the Gulf rate in terms of strategic importance? And does that ultimately mean, if it's that low in importance, it would definitely preclude any US Satcom (?) intervention should the Gulf war spill over into Kuwait and Saudi Arabia? And then off on a tangent, when might the US -- I'm sorry, when might the White House elevate the foreign press corps from second class status to be recognized at the Presidential news conferences?

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MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, let's take the easy one first, the last question. You're on the right track, because you're wearing red. (Laughter.) Now to the more -- (laughter) -- well, I think on the status of -- I think it's a question of who gets recognized, and it's a very difficult situation for all journalists. I have many American journalists who complain to me that they're not recognized during a Presidential press conference. And we realize the numbers of people who are there and some of the gymnastic abilities of some journalists to get recognized -- you know, it's a tough call, so I really don't have -- it's difficult in the best of circumstances.

Now I totally forgot your substantive question, so I mean -- no, but on the question of priorities, one to ten, that's a very intriguing question, and I know you'd love me to give you a number. Now if you give me the nine other priorities, I may be able to do that. But seriously, it was off-track, because the Gulf, the Persian Gulf -- the Arab Gulf, depending on where you're reporting from -- is a very important strategic region of the world. And the United States attaches a great deal of importance to what happens in the Gulf, and that importance has in no way diminished.

The situation has obviously been exacerbated by the sixth year of the Iran-Iraq war. The instability that this creates for the whole Gulf region is a source of serious concern for the United States. So the whole question of security in the Gulf is an important foreign policy issue for the United States. And I would categorically deny that the Gulf has a low priority in our interests and in our objectives.

MR. POPE: Hamdi now.

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Djerejian, I hope I'm quoting you correctly when you said last time that the --

MR. DJEREJIAN: You don't have to, because no one else does.

Q (Laughs.) -- the very next day after the recognition of the Palestinians for resolution 242, they will start the dialogue with the United States. My question -- I mean, asking the PLO to take such a huge step, what are the guidelines of the concept, or the limits of this dialogue, from the American administration? How far can you go in this dialogue? Is it open-ended, or are there certain limits, certain guidelines for this?

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MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, two things. One, when I responded to that question last week, I was responding to a specific question. The question was 242, 338. I forgot to mention, "and the recognition of the state of Israel is one of the requirements which is part and parcel." And I think some of our Israeli friends got upset at that, but the fact of the matter is, I was responding to a specific question, and our position is unchanged on that. Obviously, to enter into a dialogue with the PLO, the PLO would have to recognize 242, 338 and recognize the state of Israel. That's what I -- that is the position of the United States. That remains unchanged.

As to how far the dialogue can go, quite frankly that depends on the political good will of

the PLO. Is the PLO interested in a productive, constructive dialogue with the US? That has to be proven. And only the PLO can answer that. We have often been discouraged by the position of the PLO in terms of the peace process, and not taking those bold step that need to be taken to move forward on the peace process. That is why we encourage King Hussein and his February 11th initiative which is now over a year old. The PLO has had ample time to demonstrate its political good will in moving the peace process forward within the context of the Hussein-Palestinian talks. Time is a-wasting. It's up to them, quite frankly, to decide what they want to do.

Q Samir Nadir, Radio Voice of Lebanon. Mr. Djerejian, is the White House conducting a policy review toward the US position towards Lebanon? And what is the White House position regarding the recent developments in Lebanon and in view of the continued Syrian pressure on the President Gemayel to impose the Damascus Agreement?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well we obviously watch the situation in Lebanon very closely and continue to. As to whether or not we have any specific plan thought, I just have no comment on that. I think it's a question of watching and hoping quite frankly that developments there will reach a constructive end and that the violence can end. But beyond that I can't go.

Q How do you use offices to influence like via the diplomatic channels to diffuse any violence like in Lebanon?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We are involved through our Embassies in the region. But, I can't get into the specifics of what we're doing.

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Q First, about the PLO and the Israelis. If 242 includes the recognition, why are you putting the Commission as a third condition?

Q - Includes the recognition of Israel; why are you putting the recognition of Israel as another factor?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, 242 is not very explicit in its language on that point; and therefore our conditions are the three conditions.

Q Okay. The second is, The Wall Street Journal today had a story about Saudi Arabia and the AWACs and that the Congress is trying to stop the delivery of five remaining ones. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, we're working very closely with Congress on the certification of the AWACs issue, and progress has been made on that. And we'll just have to work -- continue to work with them for the outcome. But I can't say that progress has been made on that issue.

0 Abdu as-Salaam Masaawa, Arab American Media Service. Mr. Djerejian, since you are trying to avoid being specific about the issue of self-determination for the Palestinians, Mr. Kadoumi and others at the PLO, they were asking for amendment of 242 to include the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. My information is that the European community is playing a role in bringing this to the Security Council to be amended and possibly the United States will accept this amendment.

Will you comment on these rumors or these reports? And could you make the position of the United States about the right of self-determination crystal-clear so that it will not be ambiguous and it will not be misreported, because it created a lot of interest in the Middle East last week, and here we are. We are back to Square Zero.

MR. DJEREJIAN: You know, it is very curious. In a way, we should be back to Square Zero because the American position has changed neither on the question of Palestinian self-determination nor

on the question of the conditions under which we would enter into a dialogue with the PLO. So I think there is no reason for this confusion.

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I have already explained the requirements for the PLO to enter into a dialogue with the United States. On the question of self-determination, our position has been and remains that we have problems with the concept of self-determination, the definition of self-determination in the Palestinian context because it is equated with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. We feel that the peace process, the negotiating process, is the focal point of determining the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Those legitimate rights -- in response to a question earlier also -- will largely be determined in its specificity, as the negotiating process proceeds.

We don't see any other avenue than direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. And that is what we are trying to achieve in one context or another. And our efforts have centered, ever since February of last year and even before that, on the ability of King Hussein and the Palestinians to get together on a framework that could move this process forward. We are encouraged by King Hussein's efforts. We are encouraged by Prime Minister Peres's position, as conveyed to us recently in Dick Murphy's trip out to Europe to meet with both those leaders. But you know, the actual situation on the ground isn't moving forward. And it should.

Q (off-mike)

MR. DJEREJIAN: Not in the context that you -- these are rumors and reports and I really have no comment on that. I would have to look into that.

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מזכיר דובר ממנכ"ל ליום ה' 13286

Q Do you have any situation report on the Gulf War, Iran-Iraq, since it looks like it's taken new dimension? And possibly another question related to this. Do you have any comment on the front page story in The Washington Post about the importance of the Arabian Gulf to the US policy determination?

MR. REDMAN: The answer to the question on the Gulf War, is that I have very little beyond yesterday. There is not yet sufficient information to judge whether this weeks Iranian attacks are the beginning of a major offensive. Fighting is reportedly continuing to the north and west of Al-Fa(?) at the southern end of the front. And, as we said yesterday, these latest attacks by Iran are smaller in magnitude than the Iranian offensive of March 1985.

Your other questions was on the importance of the Gulf. Right. By way of an answer, the Persian Gulf region remains very important to the United States. Strategically located, it's vulnerable to Soviet expansionism. It controls 35 percent of the world's oil reserves. Despite the current oil glut, the countries of the region which are moderate and friendly toward the US,

have great influence on the world oil market and on future oil supplies which, by the 1990s, may once again be concentrated in that region. These countries also play a significant role in international financial markets.

Major hostile changes in this area could threaten our welfare and that of our friends in the decades ahead. Thus, the area's continuing strategic importance does not fluctuate with the daily price of oil.

Q Will we get a copy of that?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Are you in contact with any Arab Gulf countries, like Kuwait or anything like that?

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MR. REDMAN: Yes, we are in contact with countries in the region, consultations about what is going on in the region. But I have no other specifics to offer you.

Q Does the United States have any evidence that chemical weapons are being used by Iraq or by Iran in the current fighting?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Or do you have any indication that they are being used?

MR. REDMAN: No. We can't confirm the use of chemical weapons at this time.

Q (inaudible) I think there is some scurrying now to get the Security Council on this Iran-Iraq war. What will the United States' position be in discussing this, or in the way of voting or trying to impose things in that manner?

MR. REDMAN: I think for the best explanation of our position, I refer you to the statement that I believe we made on Monday of this week. That's the only thing I could refer you to at this moment because we won't comment on the specifics of the debate until it's underway and we see what's on the table.

Q Based on the information that you have, can you say whether the Iranians are occupying any parts of Iraq?

MR. REDMAN: No. I don't have any other commentary on the war.

Q How about whether or not the United States has been asked for any commitment from the countries in the region, should the war spill over?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment on that.

Q After your statement on Monday about Palestinian self-determination, Israeli officials here and in Israel expressed concern that U.S. requirements for participation in possible talks might be softening.

Yesterday, Bernie said that there was no change in U.S. position regarding the PLO. What was the intent of the Monday statement?

MR. REDMAN: I think you are mixing statements, the same as some in the region may have done. The statement that you are referring to was in fact not made here on Monday, but was made by a White House spokesman on background on Friday. And so as a consequence, I think you have to get that straightened out before you can understand the answers.

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Q No, I know what I'm referring to. I am referring to the statement Monday, read by you Monday about self-determination.

MR. REDMAN: The question as you originally phrased it just now had to do with contacts with the PLO.

Q No. It had to do with concern expressed by people here in the embassy after your statement Monday, press reports from Israel about concern by Israeli officials about the U.S. position regarding self-determination and how that might relate to participation in the international conference.

MR. REDMAN: You will note by reading my statement that I didn't make any reference to international conferences. I would refer you to my remarks. The U.S. position has not changed.

Q My question is, what was the intent of that, of your statement on Monday?

MR. REDMAN: Since you all have been asking so many questions about the subject, I finally decided to help you out. Now if you're going to give me a hard time for giving you an answer, I'll have to rethink our policy.

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NEWS SUMMARY
FEB. 13, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

TIRED SCHARANSKY SORTS OUT FUTURE/SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION
CAMPAIGN REPORTEDLY HIGH ON LIST

Wash. Post, Claiborne: Released Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Scharansky spent his first day in Israel today in virtual seclusion with his wife, Avital, and close friends, discussing his future as a new immigrant to the Jewish state, as special interest groups and political parties began jockeying to enlist his support. Scharansky, who was given an Israeli passport and immigrant card upon his arrival last night, completed registration formalities and spent much of the day resting from his whirlwind journey from an East German jail to freedom in West Berlin and, later, a tumultuous reception at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport. A source close to the family said that Scharansky was physically and emotionally exhausted, and that his wife, who had been under intense pressure in the days leading to her husband's release, was determined to remain secluded for at least a day or two. The state-run Israeli radio reported tonight that in a brief interview-the first he has given in nine years-Scharansky said that during his time in detention he knew nothing of world events. But he said that from time to time he could guess at changes in Soviet policy by the treatment accorded him by the KGB, the secret police. In the interview, the radio reported, Scharansky said that his intended first to have some time to relax and then to devote his energies to working for the release of other Soviet Jews.

U.S. SAYS SOVIETS "INDICATED" FAMILY WILL BE ALLOWED OUT

Wash. Post, Staff writer: The Soviet Union has "indicated" that Jewish dissident Anatoly Scharansky's mother, his brother and other members of his family will be permitted to emigrate to Israel, the State Department said yesterday. The department disclosed that information in a one-sentence statement that it issued without elaboration. However, State Department officials and congressional sources, who were speaking on the condition they not be identified, said that the agreement under which Scharansky was released to the West on Tuesday also provides for exit permits to be issued to his 77-year-old mother, Ida Milgrom, his brother, Leonid, and the brother's wife and two

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children. According to the sources, insistence by the Soviet Union that Anatoly Scharansky be released only as part of an East-West spy exchange precluded the other family members' leaving with him. Leonid Scharansky told reporters in Moscow that he and his mother applied yesterday for emigration permits.

JEWISH GROUPS HOPE SHCHARANSKY WILL REMAIN AN ACTIVIST

Wash. Times, Kritzberg: Jewish groups in the U.S., pointing to the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit, said yesterday they expect released Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky to take a leading part in the effort to free remaining Jews in the Soviet Union. Mr. Shcharansky "was at the forefront of the Soviet Jewish and human rights movement. There is a new, powerful voice that has been released on the international stage," said Yehuda Hallman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations. "We will have to talk to him" about the role he will play, he added. "He has been an integral part of the movement even before he was arrested," said Bill Kaiserling of the National Conference for Soviet Jewry. "I cannot imagine him not being active."

EIGHT OTHERS ALSO RELEASED IN SWAP

Boston Globe (12.2), Tomforde: Anatoly Shcharansky, a leading Soviet Jewish dissident, yesterday walked across the snow-covered Glienicke Bridge to freedom after eight years in Soviet prisons. He then flew to Israel where he received a hero's welcome. Following Shcharansky's release, five East Bloc agents were freed by the West and three western agents held in the East Bloc were let go on the bridge. At the scene were Richard Burt, US ambassador to West Germany, Ludwig Rehlinger, head of the Ministry of Intra-German Relations who was in charge of the negotiations, and Wolfgang Vogel, the East German lawyer who helped arrange the exchange.

ARABS ARE TARGETS OF JEWISH GROUPS

Boston Globe (12.2), wires: Arab-American leaders charged yesterday that Jewish organizations, including the Anti-Defamation League, have engaged in a 15-year "pattern of intimidation" against Americans of Arab descent. In testimony before the US Civil Rights Commission, the leaders said Arab-American groups "have been the targets of a multipronged campaign" of vilification and violence aimed at stifling their political freedom. James Zogby executive director of the Washington-based Arab-American Institute, cited numerous bombings and "efforts to bait or taint Arab-American leaders and organizations as terrorists or terrorist supporters." Among the organizations named by Zogby were the militant Jewish Defense League, and the more mainstream Anti-

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ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

מדרון דובר ממכ"ל ליום T 13.86

STATE DEPT. - 2.11.86

MR. KALB: Good afternoon everybody. I've got a couple of brief announcements and so forth. First of all, to announce the Secretary's next overseas trip. Secretary Shultz will travel to France, Turkey, Greece, Italy and The Vatican from March 21 through March 30. The dates of the visit are -- calendars out: France, March 21-22; Turkey, March 22-25; Greece, March 25-28; Italy and The Vatican, March 28-30. This will be the Secretary's first visit as Secretary of State to Turkey and Greece. During his stop, overnight stop, in France, he will deliver a speech to the Stanford University Alumni Association's First International Conference. In France, Turkey, Greece and Italy the Secretary will review bilateral, will review international issues of mutual interest with the government and various political leaders. In The Vatican he will have an audience with His Holiness Pope John Paul II on March 30, which as you know, coincides with Easter Sunday.

Q Bernie, two days ago, in the statement of the State Department, you said that the precondition for entering negotiations in the Middle East is the adoption of 242 resolution. My question is, is this the only precondition of the United States for the PLO to enter negotiation?

MR. KALB: I would think that the US position vis-a-vis the PLO has not changed. And I say, I would think only by way of a preface to thinking that that was implicit, but since you're raising it specifically, the answer is that the US policy has not changed.

Q Said that he is planning to go to the Middle East again shortly. Do you have anything?

MR. KALB: I saw him this morning. He's in the building. But I don't have anything on any travel plans for Murphy.

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official text

FEBRUARY 12, 1986

REAGAN 'VERY PLEASED' ABOUT SHCHARANSKY RELEASE (780)
(ARTICLE ON WHITE HOUSE STATEMENTS, STATE BRIEFING)

WASHINGTON -- PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS HE IS "VERY PLEASED" ABOUT THE RELEASE FEBRUARY 11 OF SOVIET JEWISH DISSIDENT ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES "WILL NOT STOP PRESSING FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SITUATION OF SOVIET JEWS, INCLUDING EMIGRATION RIGHTS."

UNDERSCORING THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS RELEASE IN NO WAY CORROBORATE SOVIET ALLEGATIONS THAT HE WAS A U.S. SPY, ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN EMPHASIZED THAT SHCHARANSKY WAS NEVER AN AGENT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. FOLLOWING HIS ARREST BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN 1978, HE WAS CONVICTED ON TRUMPED-UP CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

REAGAN SPOKE ON THE TELEPHONE WITH SHCHARANSKY UPON THE 38-YEAR-OLD DISSIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN TEL AVIV FROM WEST BERLIN, WHERE HE GAINED HIS FREEDOM EARLIER IN THE DAY AS PART OF AN EAST-WEST EXCHANGE.

A WHITE HOUSE PRESS STATEMENT SAID, "ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED TO DR. SHCHARANSKY DELIGHT OVER THE RELEASE AND THAT HE HAD JOINED HIS WIFE IN ISRAEL."

"THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED HIS COURAGE AND FORTITUDE AS SYMBOLS OF THE HUMAN WILL FOR FREEDOM, ADDING THAT HIS MANY LONG YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT AND SUFFERING HAD BEEN PAINFUL FOR ALL WHO CARE ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

EARLIER, WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN MICHAEL GUEST, IN CONFIRMING SHCHARANSKY'S RELEASE, SAID IT WAS "THE PRODUCT OF CLOSE U.S.-GERMAN COOPERATION OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME." GUEST SAID THAT REAGAN "HAS EXPRESSED HIS WARM APPRECIATION" TO WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KOHL FOR HIS GOVERNMENT'S SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION IN BRINGING ABOUT THE RELEASE OF SHCHARANSKY, WHOM HE CALLED "A PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE."

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SPOKESMAN BERNARD KALB SAID, "IT WAS CLEAR IN 1978 THAT THE SOVIETS ARRESTED SHCHARANSKY FOR HIS ACTIVISM AS A HIGHLY EFFECTIVE LEADER OF THE MOSCOW HELSINKI MONITORING GROUP AND A PROPONENT OF FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION."

"HE HAS CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED HIS OWN INNOCENCE (OF SPY CHARGES), AS HAS HIS FAMILY," KALB POINTED OUT. "ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY WAS NEVER AN AGENT OF ANY KIND OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, DESPITE THE TRUMPED-UP EVIDENCE. THE TERMS OF HIS RELEASE IN NO WAY CHANGE THAT BASIC REALITY. WE CONSIDER SHCHARANSKY'S RELEASE TO BE AN ADDITIONAL AND SEPARATE BENEFIT TO A PACKAGE ARRANGEMENT WHICH OTHERWISE DEALS WITH INTELLIGENCE MATTERS ON BOTH SIDES."



KALB READ THE FOLLOWING JOINT STATEMENT:

"PRESIDENT REAGAN AND CHANCELLOR KOHL WELCOME THE FACT THAT IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO GAIN THE RELEASE OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY, A PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE. THIS OUTCOME IS THE PRODUCT OF CLOSE U.S.-GERMAN COOPERATION OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME. THE PRESIDENT HAS EXPRESSED HIS WARM APPRECIATION TO CHANCELLOR KOHL FOR THE SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRG TO BRINGING ABOUT SHCHARANSKY'S RELEASE. THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR IS PLEASED TO CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO ALL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE EAST-WEST RELATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

ASKED IF THE UNITED STATES WAS SATISFIED BY THE WAY THE EXCHANGE HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN BERLIN, WITH SHCHARANSKY BEING RELEASED FIRST, AND THEN THE OTHERS BEING EXCHANGED ABOUT HALF AN HOUR LATER, KALB SAID, "WE DO NOT CONSIDER THIS TO BE A SPY CASE. THERE HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST RELEASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS. WE WOULD HAVE PREFERRED THAT THE SOVIETS SIMPLY RELEASE SHCHARANSKY. IT WAS CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE NOT RESPONDING TO THE NUMEROUS APPEALS ON SHCHARANSKY'S BEHALF FROM HIS FAMILY, GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AROUND THE WORLD."

THE "OVERRIDING CONCERN" OF THE UNITED STATES IN MAKING THE TRADE WAS SHCHARANSKY'S PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, KALB SAID.

"WE HAVE MADE ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF SHCHARANSKY'S RELEASE DO NOT IN ANY WAY CORROBORATE SOVIET ALLEGATIONS OF HIS INVOLVEMENT IN ESPIONAGE. THE BOTTOM LINE FOR US IS THAT THIS COURAGEOUS MAN HAS FINALLY BEEN GIVEN HIS FREEDOM," THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED.

"I THINK THAT ANYBODY WHO HAS HEARD OR WHO HAS WATCHED THE ACTIVISM ON THE PART OF SHCHARANSKY AS PART OF THE MOSCOW HELSINKI MONITORING GROUP WOULD KNOW THAT HIS ACTIVISM WAS AT THE HEART OF THE SOVIET ACTION," KALB SAID.

IN ADDITION TO SHCHARANSKY, WHO WAS FREED BY THE SOVIET UNION, THREE WEST GERMAN CITIZENS HELD IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC WERE ALSO FREED. THE STATE DEPARTMENT IDENTIFIED THEM AS DIETRICH NIESTROY, JAROSLAV JAVORSKI AND WOLF-GEORG FROHN.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT DETAINEES RELEASED BY THE WEST WERE KAREL KOECHER, A U.S.-CZECH DUAL NATIONAL WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN NEW YORK; YEVGENIY KEMLYAKOV, A SOVIET CITIZEN HELD IN WEST GERMANY; JERZY KACZMAREK, A POLISH CITIZEN HELD IN WEST GERMANY; AND DETLEF SCHARFENOTH, AN EAST GERMAN CITIZEN HELD IN WEST GERMANY. NNNN

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News Summary February 12, 1986

All evening and morning news shows carried the Shcharansky release in detail. Reports broadcast from Israel were especially moving.

Editorials

NYT-"One Man Who Made a Difference" The heroism of Shcharansky must not be obscured in the convergence of the multinational interests that brought him across the bridge in Berlin. His crime was that he claimed his right as a Jew to emigrate to Israel, his right as a Soviet citizen to express dissent and his right as a political prisoner to simple decencies like mail and a visit from his mother. What compounded his crime was that his wife, the US and Israel, made his case a powerful symbol of resistance and an embarrassment to Communists everywhere. The Soviets are looking to repair their image and influence abroad. They may even allow other Soviet Jews to leave. This prospect is not lost on Israel. Israel has long wanted to tap the vast pool of Soviet Jewry to enlarge the proportion of educated Europeans in its society. That is why Peres did not mind pleading a Soviet interest in Africa by urging South Africa to release Mandela. Peres wants diplomatic relations with Moscow, even if it complicates America's role in the region. (cabled)

WSJ-"No Thanks to Moscow" Gorbachev hopes the release will pave the way for continuing anti-SDI initiatives and make it easier to get much-needed hard currency from the West. Let's give him a disappointment. The Soviets want a growing sense from the West that they are ready for peace, but whenever we look at Shcharansky we should remember that people capable of the barbarism we saw in this case are not to be trusted to make peace. They want investment and trade, but a gov't that must make frequent resort to terror is not exactly a stable business partner. Shcharansky couldn't be coerced into dealing with such a regime and the vile terms it set. The rest of us, comfortable as we are, need not behave any differently. (cabled)

DN "Death of a Brave Woman" Never once did Marilyn Klinahoffer reveal her private agony--that she had cancer. Why? Because of the same courage that made her spit in the faces of the four terrorist pirates. The proper tribute would be for world leaders to heed her message and

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act on it with a real war on terrorism.

Press Reports

Shcharansky-Hon In the News

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NYT-special-How Shcharansky's seemingly resilient humor has withstood nine years of arduous imprisonment will soon be known. The article tells of the day he was imprisoned, about his childhood and work.

NYT-p.1-Markham(photo of Shcharansky walking across bridge)Shcharansky, the Soviet human rights activist and campaigner for the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate, was freed, after eight years in prisons and labor camps. His release was the high point of an elaborately synchronized East-West prisoner exchange that appeared to be one of the most concrete, and dramatic, results of the summit meeting. To the surprise of the Americans, the East German lawyer who negotiated the deal for the Warsaw Pact, allowed Shcharansky to be taken across the bridge alone. The US wanted this because they wanted to make a point that Shcharansky was not a spy. Shcharansky was soon met by Avital, who had not seen him since the day after their wedding. The Israeli Ambassador to West Germany, Yitzhak Ben-Ari brought Shcharansky a passport and said "He was very happy to travel to Israel as a citizen, not as a tourist." From the lounge at the airport in West Germany, the Shcharansky's were taken to an Israeli Jet, as a Libyan Arab Airlines 727 taxied by. (see DN-wire; NYP)

Jubilant Welcome in Israel

NYT-p.1-Shipler (Photo of Shcharansky and Avital in Israel) Shcharansky arrived in Israel to a joyful welcome from Gov't leaders, friends and tumultuous crowds of supporters. He pledged to continue his struggle for human rights. Avital stood by his side, blinking back tears as well-wishers sang Hebrew wedding songs. Shcharansky looked stunned at first, but he soon displayed the wit and poise for which he was known in the Soviet Union. Peres met Shcharansky at the airport and they called Reagan soon after his arrival. Shcharansky got a taste of one of the religious disputes that swirl through Israeli society. As singing and dancing were taking place at the Wall, they were met by Orthodox men, who shouted denunciations of Mormons. Fights broke out. Shcharansky prayed at the wall. After years of imprisonment, Anatoly, now Natan, had fulfilled his dream and arrived in Israel. (see DN-wire; NYP-Dan; ND-Bruning--all papers had photos of Shcharansky in Israel) (see NYT-Shcharansky's statement on arrival at airport in Israel)

Reagan Encouraged by Shcharansky Release

NYT-Gwertzman-Reagan said at a news conference held last night, that he was encouraged by the release of Shcharansky and that he hoped this was just a start....(see text of Reagan's news conference NYT)

Jewish Groups and Rights Activists Express Delight

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NYT-no byline-After years of lobbying, demonstrations, letter writing and hunger fasts, Jewish groups and rights activists hailed the release, but vowed to continue efforts on behalf of others who want to leave the Soviet Union. (see NYP-Feiden)

Exits by Soviet Jews Remain at Low Levels

NYT-special-79 Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last month, the lowest number since August. Moscow recently denied that it was negotiating with Israel with a view to again increase the number of Jewish emigres.

Shcharansky's Mother Sobbs With Relief

NYT-Schmemmann-Shcharansky's mother sobbed when she heard the news that her son was free. She, along with Shcharansky's brother, worked long and hard to gain his release. They both thanked Reagan and Gorbachev. (see ND-Smale)

Shcharansky's Closing Words

NYT-Text of Shcharansky's closing words after he was sentenced to 13 years by a Moscow court.

Mandela Bid Mixed

DN-AP-The South African Gov't denied rumors that it would release Mandela as part of an East-West prisoner exchange. Botha had said that he would allow Mandela to be released if the Soviet Union released Sakharov and a South African soldier captured in Angola, as well as Shcharansky. Peres had asked Botha to release Mandela as part of the exchange. (see NYP)

Zamir Resigns

NYT-Reuters-The Attorney General of Israel, Yitzhak Zamir, who has clashed frequently with right-wing politicians and Israeli settlers in occupied Arab territories, resigned.

PLO Bares New Plan

ND-wire-New proposals from the PLO for Mideast peace talks include recognition of the PLO by the US in return for their accepting 242 & 339.

Arab-Americans Urge Discrimination Inquiry

NYT-AP-Arab-American leaders asked the Federal Commission on Civil Rights to investigate "an ugly, racist type of anti-Semitism" against Americans of Arab descent. The leaders accused Reagan, the media, the film industry and Jewish organizations of fostering discrimination by portraying Arabs as terrorists.

US-Libya

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NYT-Reuters-Marshalls of the US Sixth Fleet took up positions off Libya for four days of maneuvers near the Gulf of Sidra.

NYP-Latham & Standora-Reagan said at his news conference that US ships and planes will cross Libya's "Death Line" in the Mediterranean Sea, if necessary. Khadafi vowed retaliation if the US crossed into what he considers Libyan waters. (see text of Reagan's news conference-NYT)

Iraq Says it Retook Island from Iranians

NYT-Reuters-Iraq reported that it had recaptured an island in the strategic Shatt al Arab waterway after an 18-hour battle with Iranian forces. There was no way to confirm the report. It appears that fierce fighting has resumed.

NYT-AP-The Reagan Administration urged Iran to halt its latest military offensive against Iraq and to agree to negotiations.

Terrorism and Tourism

NYT-Molotsky & Weaver-At a conference on "Terrorism, Tourism and Traveler Security" taking place in Washington, the US Under Sec. of Commerce for Travel, said she believes foreign leaders must reassure the traveling public of their firm commitment to combat terrorism and insure visitors' safety abroad.

Letters

NYP-Writer wonders why Evans & Novak consider Hussein an American ally. Hussein does not vote with the US in the UN. The fact is that all previous arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia have done nothing to soften their position on peace with Israel.

NYT-Rev. Lamonardo, Coordinator of the Hyatt Holocaust Center at Holy Cross College, writes that clear heads should prevail on the controversy over the Carmelite convent at Auschwitz. It should be recalled that one native of Poland was gassed to death because she was both a Jew and Christian. Edith Stein, the philosopher became a Carmelite nun.

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

12-2-86

תדרוך דובר מחמי"ד ליום

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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 דף.....מחור סרדי. דפים
 סוג בסחוני.....
 מחיצות.....מיידי
 תאריך וז"ח. 1500 12 פב 86
 מס' מברק.....

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מצפ"א. ממ"ד.

לשלנו 284 מה-10 דנא.

רווחת כאן שמועה שהצהרות מחמ"ד ודובר הבית הלבן בקשר לנכונות לנהל מו"מ עם אש"ף
 הינה חלק מסצנריו עליו סוכם בשיחות מרפי עם המלך. אתמול בפגשו אתי ראשי אייפק
 וביקשו לדעת אם נכונה השמועה שיש הסכמה ישראלית לשחוף אש"ף בועידה בינלאומית אם יצה
 שהוא מוכן לקבל את 242 ו-338. השיבותי בשלילה מוחלטת והדגשתי שאי-נהול מו"מ
 עם אש"ף הנו אחת הנקודות העיקריות של מצע ממשלת הליכוד הלאומי. לדבריהם מופצח
 שמועה זו על ידי אנשים מסויימים ב- NEA.

לכא
מ. רוזן

מחור סרדי. דפים 1
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מס' מברק.....

מנהל מצפ"א.

ביקור פרופ' Richard Gardner • בהמשך למברקי 156 מ-6 דנא.

— (הערה: היום)

1- כזכור היה גרדנר Assistant Secretary of State

בתקופת קנדי. כיום פרופ' למשפטים בקולומביה. יגיע ארצה לחודש ימים לקראת פעילותו הפוליטית עבור קואמו שירות לקבלת המינוי של המפלגה הדמוקרטית בבחירות לנשיאות.

2. הטיפול באירגון ביקורו בארץ הוא בידי Robert Peterson

נציג ה- USIA בשגארה"ב בארץ. יבלה מה-7/3 עד ה-21/3 בחל-אניב ויתאכסן בחילטון. מה-22/3 עד ה-4/4 יהיה אורח טדי קולק במשכנות שאננים. בביקור בירושלים מטפל צבי שיפרין ממכון סרומן. בביקור בח"א מטפל פרופ' איתמר רבינוביץ' (מכון דיין).

3. שגריר ארה"ב עורך א"ע לכבודו בהגיעו. היה מאד רצוי שתוסדרנה לו פגישות במהלך הביקור עם הנשיא (המכירו אישית); עם רה"מ, שה"ח, שה"ב ושר האוצר. אני מאד ממליץ שהמנכ"ל ייפגש איתו לשיחה וכן שיארגנו לו פגישות עם חברי כנסת מרכזיים.

4. Gardner היה פעיל מאד בהעלאת נושא יהודי בריה"מ ע"י משלחת ארה"ב לאו"ם בשנות ה-60. הוא אשר אישר את העלאת נושא הספר של קיצ'קו - יהדות ללא כחל ושרק - ע"י נציג ארה"ב באו"ם ב-1964. ממליץ לעדכן אותו בכל הכרון בנושא יהודי בריה"מ ואם ניתן - להפגישו עם פעילים בנושא. מסרתי לו את שמך ויהיה אתך בקשר בהגיעו. (על פעילותו למען קואמו שמרונא בסוד כינון שטרס סוכם סופית והוא איננו מעוניין שהדבר יוודע)

מ. רנזון

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משיחה עם מרפי אמש.

ג. אמר שקלוודיוס בקהיר בימים אלה.

רובינשטיין

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המשרד

משיחה עם מרפי אמס.

א. הודעות דובר מחמי"ד. בהמשך להתייחסויות בארץ וכאן, שנחתתי עם מרחי. הסכים שעליהם לדבוק בתנאים של 1975 (242/338 ותכרה בזכות קיומה של ישראל) בתוספת התנאי של החוק האמריקני (הימנעות מאלימות). כמו כן קיבל בהסכמה את הטיעון שהסטטוס הסופי אינו ולא יוכל להיות במו"מ כרגע. התייחסתי גם ל"התלהבות היתרה" של דובר הבית הלבן בעניין מו"מ עם אש"פ כשיקבל בהחלטות הללו. מרפי טען שהדברים שאמר דובר מחמ"ד דומים למה שאמרו לפני שנה, ושאינו גם דיבורים ברוח של שני אפיקי מו"מ (סטטוס סופי מזה, אוטונומיה מזה). הערה: מטנתי היתה להעמידו על כך שאנו עוקבים בקפידה אחר הדברים, כדי להשיג יתר זהירות ב-guidelines ובחשובות למיניהן. וילצוקט בשיתה נפרדת טען שבדק ולא היו חריגות מהקו הישן. מצדנו נשקול לידום שאלות עתונאים מתואמות כדי להבטיח חזרה על כל התנאים בעניין אש"פ.

ב. אמר שקלוודיוס בקהיר בימים אלה.

ג. לשאלתי אמר שטרם נקבע כל מועד לשיחות עם הסובייטים על המזהית.

רובינשטיין

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סגרירות ישראל - וועינגטון
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 86 FEB 12 1500 מאריך וזימ
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אלו

המסרד / בסחורני / ניו-יורק

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

EDITORIALS IN TODAY'S PAPERS
FEB. 12, 1986

(On Shcharansky's release)

THE SUN - 12/2 - "Crossing The Glienicke Bridge" The Soviet Union did not feel able to make the greatest single humanitarian gesture it could have made, which would have been release of the physicist and arms policy critic, Sakharov. Sticking to its cover story, the Soviet Union released Mr. Shcharansky in the context of a spy swap. Such exchanges are primarily services that govts. provide to agents they employ in order to aid recruitment and morale. A secondary purpose may be to improve relations between the govts., but spies are imprisoned even during a detente, and swaps do occur without other improvements in relations. This one comes at a time of major Soviet-American feelers toward a renewal of meaningful arms control negotiation, and of tentative Soviet overtures toward Israel. Shcharansky symbolizes the others in bondage, but his is just one man, a token but no substitute for the rest. What happened on the Glienicke Bridge was a positive gesture, no less and no more.

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - 12/2 - "Releasing Shcharansky" It is heartwarming that Avital and Shcharansky are finally reunited, after 11 years of separation. On the scale of world geopolitics, the willingness by the Soviet Union and the West to exchange these nine persons is not, of itself, of immense importance. And it should not be read as indicating a significant loosening of Soviet emigration or human rights positions. But it is one of a series of moves by both superpowers that, taken together, indicate a desire to improve relations. Moscow moves can be read as mere posturing for improved public relations value in the international arena. Now that the international atmosphere is more conducive to accommodation, it behooves the two nations to redouble efforts to reach agreement in the various arms negotiations now under way.

PHIL. INQUIRER - 12/2 - "Freedom For Shcharansky Is Victory For Humanity" Shcharansky's release yesterday after nine years of imprisonment is important even in its narrowness. It is a victory most fundamentally of hope and the human spirit.

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מצפ"א ממנכ"ל

חוק ג"ר ותקציב ארה"ב

להלן הודעת הפתיחה של הנשיא בפתח מסיבת עיתונאים תקופתית אמש (11). תשומת ליבכם שהיא מוקדשת כולה לנושא הנ"ל תוך דגש על מחוייבות לצמצום הגרעון. התייחסו ליכולת הקונגרס לפעול והתנגדות חד משמעית להעלות מיסים.

Good evening. Please sit down. I have a brief statement here. We have, as you know, sent our budget to the Congress, and it's a fair and a responsible budget and clearly does the job of putting America on course to a balanced budget through steadily declining deficits as mandated by the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

Now, last Friday, a three-judge panel of the federal District Court issued a ruling against a portion of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. We await a final Supreme Court decision, but nothing the court says should or will remove our obligation to bring overspending under control.

Congress shares that obligation. It must meet its responsibility to reduce deficit spending and pass a budget resolution by April 15.

For our part, we have met the targets for lower deficits but not by cutting Social Security or essential support for low-income persons and not by gutting defense or raising taxes on the American people. We mean to cut unessential spending out of the federal budget, and we mean to leave family budgets alone.

All told, our budget meets the deficit targets in part by cutting about 5 percent from domestic programs. That's five cents on the dollar, and that's what we're asking Congress to cut. If Congress can't do that much, then they should at least give me a line-item veto because I'll make the cuts and get the job done.

Let's be frank. Those who say that our budget is DOA, dead on arrival, are really saying brace yourself for a tax increase. I think taxpayers want Congress to get its own house in order. I do, too, so rest assured that any tax increase sent to me will be VOA, veto on arrival. And now

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הנהגת הממשלה

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המסרד. בסחון. ניו-יורק

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אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש" רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קטי"ח
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WED. - FEB. 12, 1986

EDITORIALS

***WASH. POST - 12/2 - "A Life Renewed" The freeing of Scharansky is the stuff of an epic. When someone unjustly imprisoned is freed, it is an occasion for rejoicing. A shadow, however, hangs over the day. Gorbachev deserves no praise for ending a cruelty the Soviet Union should never have inflicted in the first place. The truer measure of Gorbachev's policy is his insistence that Sakharov will not be freed. There is an argument for "quiet diplomacy" and an argument for public pressure. What emerges from the record is an awareness that in Moscow all human rights decisions are state decisions. First, the Kremlin wants control of its subjects. Second, it wants profit or the cutting of losses abroad. In times such as these, when the Soviet govt. is looking for something in the West, it makes the sort of gesture the world saw yesterday at the Glienicke Bridge.
(This article was cabled in full today.)

COLUMNS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Mitchell Bard - After more than three years of rhetoric about what the Reagan administration was going to do about international terrorism, the President finally took action. Unfortunately, he chose the wrong target and thereby ensured that the policy will be ineffective. There is no question that Libya exports terrorists and that Khadafy is interested in undermining Western interests. Yet the Reagan administration has blown the Libyan dictator's importance out of all proportion to the threat he poses. The only countries that are seriously threatened by the Libyan military are its weak neighbors, Chad and the Sudan. Beyond that, Khadafy poses more of a nuisance than a threat. The US should be more concerned with the countries that harbor most of the terrorists: Lebanon, Iraq and Syria. The administration appears to have singled out Libya for punishment because like the invasion of Grenada, it offers the possibility for an easy, low-risk victory. A serious antiterrorism policy that challenged the real powers in the Arab world would prove much more difficult and threaten diplomatic and economic relations with some of the "moderate" regimes.

Page 1 of 1

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THE PRESS REPORTS

Scharansky Is Released In Berlin

WASH. POST - Drozdiak - Scharansky was freed today from nine years in captivity as part of an East-West prisoner swap that culminated months of secret bartering and a global crusade by a wife who had not seen him since the day after their wedding in 1974. He was released at 11am local time to the custody of US and West German officials at the Glienicke Bridge checkpoint dividing West Berlin from East Germany. Both Kohl and Reagan in a joint statement welcomed his release as "a prisoner of conscience."

Self-Interest Said To Spur Soviet Step

WASH. POST - Lee - The Soviet Union's release of Scharansky to the West resulted from a senior level reassessment of the political costs of keeping him imprisoned, in the view of western diplomats in Moscow. Kremlin officials agreed to set Scharansky free primarily to remove an impediment in improved relations with the West, according to US, West German and other western officials in the Soviet capital. "At a time in which the Kremlin is seeking improvements in US-Soviet relations," said one Western diplomat who knew Scharansky, "letting him go became more useful for them than keeping him."

Arab Americans Ask Rights Inquiry

WASH. POST - Thornton - Arab-American leaders told the US Commission on Civil Rights yesterday that they and their communities have been subjected to widespread discrimination, harassment and violence and requested a formal investigation. The group also charged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been reluctant to investigate violence against Arab Americans and has conducted surveillance against Arab-American political activists.

Iran Says It Has Seized Iraqi Seaport On Gulf

WASH. POST - (Wires) - Iran said that its forces have captured what was once Iraq's major Persian Gulf oil port in the second day of an offensive in which both sides claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties. Iraq denied as "delirious and groundless" the Iranian claim to have captured the port of Faw, which is 40 miles south of the Iranian city of Khorramshahr. The reports of Iran's advances clearly worried other Arab states on the gulf, particularly Kuwait.

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Scharansky Welcomed In Israel

WASH. POST - Claiborne - Smiling broadly and speaking in halting Hebrew, Soviet human rights activist Scharansky arrived to a tumultuous welcome in Israel tonight, fulfilling a 13 year dream that he said had sustained him during his years of imprisonment in a labor camp in the Urals. As he stepped out of the plane in Tel Aviv he said "Brothers and sisters, people of Israel, during these years when I was in prison, these were very difficult days. There were years when I didn't receive a word from Israel. But there wasn't one day, even one minute, when I didn't feel a connection with all of you, even when I was in solitary confinement." After the reception rally at the airport, the Scharanskys went by car to Jerusalem to pray at the Western Wall of the Temple.

TELEVISION; NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the release of Scharansky to West Germany and then on to Tel Aviv where he received a warm, emotional greeting. Other stories concentrated on the continued findings of the Space Shuttle Challenger, the Phillipines, Haiti, and another death from Tylenol found to have cyanide in it.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: ווש, נד: 379, מ: המשרד
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סודי/בהול

השגריר, הציר,

בהמשך למברקי בר-און מאתמו:

1. פיקרינג בא למכון אכדיה נשם מתקיימות השיחות עם מצרימ
לשיחה עם המנכ"ל. סיפר, בין היתר, שהסיבה להודעות שפולסמו
אתמול בוושינגטון היתה שאש"פ דואג להפיץ שהשיחות בעמאן
נכשלו, ולכן הוחלט בוושינגטון למסור סיכום של עמדתם.
2. פיקרינג הדגיש שאין שינוי במדיניות ארה"ב ואין נסיגה
מהנוסחה המקובלת לגבי אש"פ.

3. קלווריוס יגיע מחר (13.2) אלינו ויבקש לדאוג את משרה'מ
ושה'ח.

לשכת המנכ"ל. 417.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, דלמרכו, רס, אמן, ממד, מצפא,
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מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: 26 בינואר 1986
טז' בשבט תשמ"ו

מספר:

אל: לשכת רוה"מ

מאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: ביקור יו"ר המפלגה הרפובליקנית

הגב' בטי הייטמן יו"ר המפלגה הרפובליקנית האמריקאית מגיעה לביקור בארץ מ-9 ועד 16 פברואר 86. אליה נלווים עוזרי המורשים ג'ק קמפ, קוני מק, ווין וובר זיועץ הסנאטור ריצ'רד לוגאר.

במסגרת ביקורם מבקשים להפגש עם רוה"מ. אנו מחכים חשיבות לביקור וממליצים לאשר הפגישה.

אם וכאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם המועד עם מר מיכה רונן ממאו"ר שהוא עורך התכנית.

ב ב ר כ ה,

ברוך רם

העתק: מאו"ר - מר מיכה רונן

From the electronic media

JERUSALEM, 11 FEBRUARY 1986

PERES ON CONVERSATION WITH REAGAN

(ISRAEL TELEVISION'S "MABAT" NEWSCAST, 11.2.86)

THE FOLLOWING ARE REMARKS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER PERES FOLLOWING HIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN FROM BEN GURION AIRPORT UPON THE ARRIVAL OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY TODAY (TUESDAY):

Q. MR. PRIME MINISTER, WHAT DID PRESIDENT REAGAN TELL YOU?

A. THE U.S. PRESIDENT SAID THAT HE ALSO IS MUCH MOVED BY THIS EVENT. HE HAD PROMISED US BEFORE THE SUMMIT MEETING THAT HE WOULD MAKE ALL EFFORTS TO FREE THE PRISONERS OF ZION, AND HE ALSO MENTIONED THE NAME OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY, AND THAT'S WHAT HE INDEED DID DO. HE ASKED TO RECALL THAT A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS RELEASE WAS PLAYED BY CHANCELLOR KOHL, WHO ALSO SHOULD BE THANKED. THEN HE SAID THAT HE WOULD CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS, BOTH TO RELEASE OTHER PRISONERS OF ZION, AND OTHER JEWS. THEN HE SAID: "I WISH YOU 'MAZAL TOV' -- IN HEBREW -- WITH ALL MY HEART." THEN NOW HE TOLD ME AGAIN TO CONTINUE TO APPLY EFFORTS. HE SOUNDED VERY MOVED, THAT WAS THE CONTENT OF OUR CONVERSATION.

Q. WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SHCHARANSKY'S RELEASE FOR SOVIET JEWRY?

A. I DON'T WANT TO MAKE ANY ESTIMATES. I ONLY WANT TO SAY THAT WE ARE LUCKY THAT THERE IS SUCH AN ATTITUDE TO THIS ISSUE ON THE PART OF THE AMERICAN NATION AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. I THINK THEY HAVE A VERY BIG SHARE [IN THIS RELEASE], I'M VERY GLAD THAT CHANCELLOR KOHL PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS. HE TOLD ME SO IN A PRIVATE CONVERSATION. AND TODAY IN FACT IS A HOLIDAY FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND ALL THE FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD."

SHAMIR ON SHCHARANSKY'S ARRIVAL

(ISRAEL RADIO, 11.2.86)

THE FOLLOWING ARE REMARKS MADE BY VICE PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR AT BEN GURION AIRPORT TODAY AT THE CEREMONY MARKING THE ARRIVAL OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY (REPORTED BY AVRAHAM BEN MELEKH):

"IF ANATOLY HAS COME TO ISRAEL, THEY [OTHER ALIYAH ACTIVISTS] WILL ALSO COME, THEIR DAY WILL ALSO ARRIVE. AND IT SHALL COME. IF WE UNTIRINGLY CONTINUE OUR WAR, WITH LOYALTY, ZEALOUSNESS, PERSEVERENCE, WHICH ANATOLY AND AVITAL HAVE COME TO SYMBOLIZE AND EXEMPLIFY. TODAY WE SHALL SAY TO OUR BRETHREN IN THE USSR: DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED, YOU WILL ALL COME HERE. AND TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE, WE SAY TODAY: TODAY YOU SENT US ANATOLY, OUR BROTHER. THIS AFFORDED US MUCH JOY, AND DID NOT TAKE AWAY AN IOTA FROM YOUR STRENGTH AND YOUR PRESTIGE. CONTINUE THIS WAY AND OPEN THE GATES OF YOUR COUNTRY TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE WHO WISH TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND. THIS WILL BE A GREAT SERVICE TO JUSTICE AND PEACE. YOU WILL NOT REGRET THIS SERVICE. TO ANATOLY AND AVITAL, A PERSONAL GREETING: THE NATION IN ISRAEL RECEIVES YOU WITH MUCH LOVE AND BLESSES YOU. TODAY, WHEN YOU TWO MET, IN THE HOMELAND AFTER ALL THOSE DIFFICULT YEARS. IN THE HOMELAND, GOD WILLING, MAY YOU BUILD A HAPPY HOME, A HOME OF LOVE.

SHCHARANSKY'S REMARKS AT BEN GURION AIRPORT

(ISRAEL TELEVISION "MABAT" NEWSCAST, 11.2.86)

"BROTHERS AND SISTERS, THE ISRAELI NATION. DURING THE YEARS THAT I WAS IN PRISON, THERE WERE VERY DIFFICULT DAYS. I WAS IN TOTAL ISOLATION. FOR YEARS I RECEIVED NO WORD FROM ISRAEL. BUT THERE WAS NOT ONE DAY, NOT ONE MOMENT, THAT I DID NOT FEEL A BOND WITH YOU ALL. AND EVEN WHEN I WAS IN A SOLITARY CELL, I SANG AN ISRAELI SONG."

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ISRAELI PARLIMENT
JERUSALEM

WE THE UNDERSIGNED STRONGLY PROTEST AND CONDEMN THE ISRAELI DEPORTATION OF THREE PALESTINIANS FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, DOCTOR AZMI ALSHUAIBI, ALI ABO HILLAL AND HASSAN ABDEL JAWAD. THESE DEPORTATIONS ARE STRICKLY PROHIBITED BY THE TERMS OF ARTICLE 49 OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION, AND CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. WE DEMAND THAT THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT STOP THE PRACTICE OF DEPORTING PALESTINIANS FROM PALESTINIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, AND ALLOW THE THREE DEPORTED ON JANUARY 31 TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND.

SIGNED

CONGRESSMAN JOHN CONYERS JR
CONGRESSMAN RONALD DELLUMS
CONGRESSMAN WALTER FAUNTROW
CONGRESSMAN PARREN MITCHELL
CONGRESSMAN MERVYN DYMALLY

REV DON WAGNER, PRESIDENT OF THE PALESTINE HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN
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official text

DATE: 02/11/86

REAGAN 'ENCOURAGED' BY RELEASE OF SHCHARANKSY, OTHERS (5480)
(Transcript: Feb. 11 Evening News Conference)

Washington -- President Reagan says he is encouraged by Soviet action in releasing human rights advocates Anatoly Shcharansky and other persons.

At an evening news conference February 11, Reagan told reporters he had talked "at great length" about the matter of human rights with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev at their meeting in Geneva in November.

Saying he had no way to determine what their motives were, he nevertheless added that since the Geneva meeting "there have been not only this, but others released -- more so than in a great many years."

"And all we can do is hope that this is a beginning," Reagan said, "a sign for what is going to continue to take place."

Following is the transcript of the news conference:

(begin transcript)

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Please sit down. I have a brief statement here. We have, as you know, sent our budget to the Congress and it's a fair and a responsible budget and clearly does the job of putting America on course to a balanced budget through steadily declining deficits, as mandated by the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. Now, last Friday, a three-judge panel of the Federal District Court issued a ruling against a portion of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. We await a final Supreme Court decision, but nothing the court says should or will remove our obligation to bring overspending under control. Congress shares that obligation. It must meet its responsibility to reduce deficit spending and pass a budget resolution by April 15th.

For our part, we have met the targets for lower deficits, but not by cutting Social Security or essential support for low income persons and not by gutting defense or raising taxes on the American people. We mean to cut unessential spending out of the federal budget and we mean to leave family budgets alone.

All told, our budget meets the deficit targets in part by cutting about 5 percent from domestic programs. That's five cents on the dollar and that's what we're asking Congress to cut.

If Congress can't do that much, well, then they should at least give me a line item veto because I'll make the cuts and get the job done.

Let's be frank -- those who say that our budget is DOA, dead on arrival, are really saying, Brace yourself for a tax increase. I think taxpayers want Congress to get its own house in order. I do, too. So, rest assured that any tax increase sent to me will be VOA, veto on arrival.

QUESTION: Mr. President, the observers you sent to the Philippines have just returned with reports that they witnessed fraud and violence. Doesn't this undermine the credibility of the election and strengthen the hand of the communist insurgents on the islands?

ANSWER: I am not going to comment on this process, just as they are not going to render an official report, until the counting has finally been finished. I don't think it would be proper to do so. Yes, they told me in just an interim few remarks and made it plain



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USIS

that they are not going to issue the official report yet. But they told me that there was the appearance of fraud and yet, at the same time, said that they didn't have any hard evidence beyond that general appearance. So we're going to wait. We're neutral. And we then hope to have the same relationship with the people of the Philippines that we've had for all these historic years.

Q: If I may follow up, sir, did what they tell you give you concern about the credibility there and what the impact will be for U.S. interests in the Philippines?

A: I think that we're concerned about the violence that was evident there and the possibility of fraud, although it could have been that all of that was occurring on both sides. But at the same time, we're encouraged by the fact that it is evident that there is a two-party system in the Philippines, and a pluralism that I think would benefit their people. And we're glad to see that particular thing happen and we'll wait until we hear the outcome.

Q: In the '60s, you opposed all civil rights legislation, but more recently, you said that you were part of the Martin Luther King revolution. If that is the case, why is your administration so bent on wiping out the flexible hiring goals for blacks, minorities and women? And I'd like to follow up.

A: We're not wanting to do that. But we have seen in administering these programs, we've seen that the affirmative action program was becoming a quota system. Now, I've lived long enough to have seen quotas when they were employed long before there was a civil rights movement -- when they were employed in my youth to definitely discriminate and use the quota as a means of discrimination. And, therefore, we feel that yes, we want affirmative action to continue; we want what I think Martin Luther King asked for -- we want a color-blind society. We want -- the ideal will be when we have achieved the moment when no one -- or when nothing is done to or for anyone because of race, differences, or religion or ethnic origin, and it's done in -- not because of those things but in spite of them.

Q: The Affirmative Action Order specifically forbids quotas. And I'd really like to say to you, do you think if you had been born a black or a woman that you would be president today?

A: I didn't think I'd be president today when I was born or for a great many years afterward. But, no, the, whatever the law may say, and I know what Hubert Humphrey said about it, and this is what we're talking about, we were talking about the practice.

Q: Well, you're the enforcer.

A: Not individually and personally, no. But we find down there at the bureaucracy level and out there actually in personnel offices and so forth, that they choose the easy course, set down a system of numbers and say, "Well, we'll go by that." And this is what we're trying to correct.

Now wait a minute. If you will let me please do something I haven't done before. But, just recently, a group of newcomers to your ranks came into the Oval Office and I met them and I thought, that since they are newcomers, at least just as a representative here to start with, let me call on a couple of those. I don't even know where you're sitting. Maybe you didn't have your hands up or not. We'll start with just two of them and then we'll go on with the regular hands up.

Q: Recently two of your top economic officials, OMB Director Miller and CEA Director Beryl Sprinkel, have suggested that the

Federal Reserve should be tightening a little more, worrying about inflation in conducting the nation's monetary supply. Do you agree with them that the Fed has been too loose lately?

A: I have to admit that, and you know it isn't easy, the tools aren't that sharp that you can maintain the money supply exactly where you want it all the time. And it is true that recently it got above their own bracket, their own line of where they wanted to keep the increase. And, sure enough, you saw a couple percentage points on the low side of the period added to what has been well under four percent inflation rate. So I think this is what they were referring to; that we've just got to keep our eye on that and keep it there as much as we can.

Q: in your State of the Union message last week, you said that we need welfare reform and that the true test of a welfare system is one in which people get off of welfare. And the day after you said that, the governor of Massachusetts was in town to talk about a program in his state which has taken 23,000 people, trained them in jobs and taken them off welfare. That program, and others like it in other states, has been made possible by a federal program work incentive. Now the next day, on Wednesday, your budget recommended abolishing this program. And I'd like to ask you why that is.

A: I don't think that that program was really the manner -- or the way by which the states were doing that. You see, what those states are doing, and what Governor Dukakis is doing in his state, is what we did in California as part of our welfare reforms, way back when I was governor there. And when I got here, I had our people start informing the states of this.

We were allowed an experiment at that time. We could only do it in 35 counties. And the department, then, in Washington refused to allow us to do it in San Francisco and Los Angeles counties. But what we did was submit a questionnaire to these 35 counties, to the communities in the counties, and we said, would they send us a list of the things that they would be doing if they had the manpower and the money, useful things? And we got quite a list, and few, if any, boondoggles. We crossed them out when there were some. And then we said, Okay, you've got the manpower and the money. We are going to order able-bodied welfare recipients to report for these useful jobs.

No more money to be spent; it was the same money. They're doing it in return for their welfare grants. And then at the same time -- well, we only had them work 20 hours a week so we wouldn't be violating any minimum wage requirements -- we said the other 20 must be spent either in job training or job hunting. And we assigned job agents to these people. Each one of them had a list of names to watch these people and they were doing these community chores.

And we funneled, through that program and into private enterprise not 23,000 but 76,000 people. And this was during the recession of '73 and '74. And when we got here to Washington, we said, It worked so well there and let's see if there aren't going to be other states that would be interested. But it's just the plain welfare grant that makes this possible for others to do.

Q: If I could follow up. This program, which is administered by the Labor Department provides job training funds and the Massachusetts program has found that for every dollar that's spent, the government gets 2 dollars back in welfare savings. And it seems to have been a success. The Labor Department says it has been, and yet, you've recommended it be cancelled. And it seems to fly in the face of your

stated purpose in your State of the Union message.

A: Well -- but we are keeping the program, the partnership program in which we, in partnership with local governments and the private sector train for jobs that are going begging in that particular area. There's not much point in going into an area and training people for jobs that aren't available. But you only have to look at the Sunday papers -- and I've mentioned it before -- the help wanted ads to find out that there are employers that are having trouble finding employees. And so we're training for that specific thing. And it has the highest job-placement record of any of the employment programs the government has ever tried.

Q: I have so many questions to ask you, sir, I can't decide which one. But I will ask you, if I can, about your statement on taxes. Your budget calls for cuts in domestic programs. You call them non-essential, but -- well, a lot of people don't agree with you. You're calling for cuts in education, in school lunches, other nutrition programs. You're calling for cuts in student aid. The question is why won't you accept something like an oil import tax -- or an oil import fee -- that would not disturb your basic tax cut for the individual, in order to save some of these programs that so many Americans do consider essential?

A: I don't think that we're cutting the essential parts. No one looks far enough to see that the small amount of the cuts is -- in what could be called the area of fat that's in administration -- no level of government has the high-cost administration than the federal government. At every echelon of government, where they perform a program for the people, the percent of the dollar that goes to

administer that program is less at the community level, a little higher at the county level, a little higher at the state level and tremendously higher at the federal level. Now, if we can eliminate some fat, we can handle this.

But also, you don't bat 1,000 percent in making sure that every one is deserving. For example, in programs such as the aid to college students, we find students that are getting this aid and their families are in an income tax bracket that, really, there's no reason or excuse for them to be getting federal help.

Q: But, sir, you know that many people refute you. Black college enrollment is way down. A lot of middle class families with many children find it much harder to send their children to college. And why won't you accept that oil import fee to offset that?

A: Because it's historic that when you go above a certain percentage in taking revenue from the private sector -- government taking revenue from the private sector -- you find that you slow the economy. And this is why the latest evidence of this is that our tax program, once instituted, I think is the principal reason for the 38 straight months of economic recovery that we have had.

Q: Two weeks ago your chief of staff, Donald Regan, said that if Ferdinand Marcos was reelected and certified as such, we would have to do business with him even if he were reelected through fraud. Is that your policy?

A: What we have to say is that the determination of the government in the Philippines is going to be the business of the Philippine people, not the United States. And we are going to try and continue, as I said before, the relationship regardless of what government is instituted there by the choice of the people. And that's all I can answer.

Q: If I may, sir, it is argued that there's a communist insurgency there; that the best way to play into the hands of the communists is to back someone -- a dictator -- who has been reelected by fraud, that the best way, it is argued, to oppose the communist insurgency is to back the forces of democracy. What about that?

A: Well, we're backing the forces of democracy and the people there are voting and they're holding their own election and the only party in the Philippines that boycotted the election was the Communist party. So there's very great evidence that whatever takes place -- you've got two parties and the evidence that a sizeable percentage of each party has voted for a different candidate for the -- of the two candidates. So there is a solid support for both candidates there. Now, as I said before, I'm not going to comment on any of these other things while this vote count is still going forward.

Q: The Soviets today released dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, but of course there are thousands of other Soviets who would like to leave that country that the Soviets won't let leave. Do you regard today's release as a propaganda move or do you see any real change in the human rights situation in the Soviet Union?

A: I don't have any way to determine whether -- what their motives are in doing this. I only know that since the Geneva meeting there have been not only this but others released -- more so than in a great many years. I'm encouraged by this because I did talk at great length about the matter of human rights with the general secretary. And all we can do is hope that this is a beginning -- a sign for what's going to continue to take place.

Q: If I may follow-up sir, Mr. Gorbachev says that he cannot release another leading dissident, Andrei Sakharov, because of his knowledge of Soviet nuclear secrets. Do you see any legitimacy to that argument?

A: Well, it's an argument they've used for a number of people -- people who have, in their estimation, been close to some things that they feel are secrets for their own security and they have said that they cannot let people go that have access to those secrets.

Now, I have no way of judging how valid that is, but, as it say, they've made a start and I hope it is just a start and that they'll continue.

Q: Did the United States play any role in President Duvalier's decision to leave Haiti?

And a second question, if I may, Mr. President, do you intend to increase economic aid to the new government there?

A: We are just faced now with what we can do -- I can only tell you that we hope we can be of help as this interim government goes forward to try to institute democracy there in Haiti. Our participation in Duvalier's leaving was that of providing an airplane to fly him to France.

Q: You didn't give him any sort of strong advice to leave, did you?

A: No. And he never asked us for any.

Q: You spoke last week about one of the great fears of the American people -- as they grow older that their lifetime of savings will be wiped out by catastrophic illness. And government and private studies suggest that the real risk of catastrophic -- of being wiped out by catastrophic illness lies not in the hospital and the doctors' bills, but in long-term chronic care like nursing homes. Are you willing to open the Social Security system, the Medicare system, to pay for nursing home care for the chronically-ill elderly?

A: I have asked -- I can't answer your question yet because I have asked simply for a study as to how we can meet the total catastrophic thing for people who have need. And as I say, we had a program that we thought would have worked successfully in California, and we couldn't get any public interest in it. And it would have provided unlimited care and through a private insurance coverage so that there wouldn't have been any governmental administrative overhead in the program.

Q: But would you rule out the use of general tax revenue to support premiums to a plan to support nursing home care?

A: Well, the plan that we had in California, the individuals -- the cost was so low that the individuals could meet the premium costs of that. Now, if there were some people that couldn't, why, I'm quite sure, as we help in anything else, we would help in that, too.

Q: The United States, as you know, is beginning to resume the flight operations in the Mediterranean near Libya. Do you believe -- it's also designed to reassert our rights to patrol international waters. Why then haven't we crossed that line that Qaddafi calls the death line?

A: Well, I don't know the nature of the operations that have been conducted. They conduct them in various parts of the Mediterranean. I don't know that they're all through yet. We have conducted operations there very early on in my administration in which I was informed, because they thought I should be, that he had ordered that that was their waters, which was akin to us claiming all of the waters from the tip of Florida over to the border of Mexico and Texas -- and that some of the maneuvers would entail some planes and some ships in crossing that line, but not getting into what are actually their waters.

And I gave the go-ahead on that. And I would again. I don't know -- if they didn't cross it in any way this time, it must have been because the maneuvers did not call for it.

Q: Do you think, though, that resuming the operations at this time might be playing into Qaddafi's hand by helping him project the image that he wants to, that he's being picked on by the U.S.?

A: Well, it didn't add to his image the first time we did it. And as I say, it would be done not for any impression on him. It would be done simply because we believe that our squadrons who are there, the Navy, is going to have to conduct exercises and keep itself in fighting shape.

Q: In view of the many corporate mergers going on, both friendly and unfriendly, and in view of the fact that in a few years we perhaps could wind up with only a handful of billion dollar conglomerates, would the administration plan to propose or support any legislation to limit some of these mergers which are getting a little bit out of hand?

A: I can't comment on whether they're getting out of hand or not. But I do know that we have a body of law that offers us all protection we need. In fact, I think, as we've expanded into a world competition, some of that law has been overprotective.

We have to recognize now that we're not just dealing with competition within our own borders, but competition with firms from outside the borders and, no, I don't believe that there's any threat or danger of monopoly control here in our land at all and I don't think there will be.

Q: Why did you so strongly denounce the misrepresentation of Secretary Weinberger as being wasteful and the cartooning of him with a toilet seat around his neck, while at the same time you were rewarding the very newspaper that did this by giving them an exclusive interview yesterday?

A: Well, I've given others exclusive interviews. I try to do that when it's possible in our timing to do that and it was an opportunity, due the question that was asked, that I could point out the injustice of this, because we didn't buy any 600 dollar toilet seats. We bought a 600 dollar molded plastic cover for the entire toilet system and it is the same thing -- and it is the same thing that is used in the commercial airliners and they pay the same kind of money that we have to pay for it. So --

Q: On the same subject of your media awardings, why is it that when there is such a need to save money, is Public Broadcasting being rewarded with three million dollars a week in taxpayers' money when they are known widely in many quarters as "The voice of Managua" and when they refused to air the Charlton Heston narrated expose of "much the -- in Vietnam," which was shown last week right here at the White House?

A: I can't answer for that as to why they make their decision on their programming or not. I would have settled for Charlton Heston making the speech that he made about me in Los Angeles a few weeks ago. Let me get back over here?

Q: Your previous answer on the Philippines election left the impression that no matter what goes in the election, the United States will accept the outcome. You didn't mean to say that an unprecedented fraud is going to be accepted by the United States, did you, sir? Is there some limit to where we stop?

A: No, I said that we're depending on the Filipino people to make this decision. This is their election. And we'll wait and see what the final count determines.

Q: But once they do make the decision, if it's quite obvious, and even some of the observers from your own commission are indicating that -- if it's quite obvious that it's been a total steal, the United States isn't going to accept the outcome just as it is, are they?

A: You're asking me one of those "if" questions, and I'm not going to answer "if" questions. I took my pattern from Franklin Delano Roosevelt when he was president and he held his first press conference and he said, "I will set down one ground rule..." which he never violated. He says, "I will not answer any 'if' questions."

Q: Some within your administration are reported to be growing impatient with what they see as Soviet footdragging over setting a date for this year's summit. Do you share in that impatience?

A: I'd like to have it pinned down. They haven't come up with any other date. They mentioned another period. We informed them that that was going to be running into our coming election and we would prefer the earlier date. But no, we haven't seen any evidence that they're trying to get out of this or anything of the kind, but they've already invited us -- invited me there for one in 1987.

Q: So, still in your view, there's no thought that possibly Mr. Gorbachev maybe tried to win some concessions on arms control in exchange for an agreement on dates?

A: I don't think so. That kind of linkage wouldn't work.

Q: Various Republicans who would like to succeed you, including the vice president, having been spending a lot of time lately going to various conservative groups trying to get their seal of approval. In your view, has George Bush been politically and philosophically consistent over the years?

A: Well, you're asking a fellow who was once a liberal new deal Democrat before he became a Republican. So sometimes we do change our minds with things that have gone on. But I just have to tell you that he has been heart and soul in support of everything that we're trying to do, and I am convinced of his sincerity in supporting all of those measures.

Q: If I could follow up -- Mr. Bush is reluctant to discuss any issues on which the two of you may have differed privately since you've been president. Could you tell us an issue or two in which has had a significant impact on your thinking or your decisions?

A: One of the reasons I couldn't answer specifically on that, I have to tell you that he is a part of every decision, part of the

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policy-making here just as the other members of the Cabinet. He and I both sit in with the Cabinet, and he is part and parcel of all the policy here in the administration.

Q: You mentioned in your Saturday radio broadcast that we were going to reach the Gramm-Rudman cuts by a few little garage sales. Is it your desire to see that 250,000 veterans who have certificates of eligibility to buy VA homes are going to be excluded from having this opportunity because the Veterans Administration says they're out of money and must meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings quota?

A: I can't answer that question specifically either here as to what we're going to do. I know that we don't want to penalize our veterans, take away any of the benefits and so forth that they have. And I just have to tell you that with everything that's going on, right now I couldn't answer you about the situation of the housing loans for veterans.

Q: Back to affirmative action. Do you plan to change the executive order so that goals and timetables will no longer be required?

A: I'm waiting to see what the recommendation is. This is still being studied, and they haven't presented an actual recommendation to me. All I know at the moment is that what they're studying is how can we eliminate this possibility of a quota system. So, I want to tell you that I don't want to do anything that is going to restore discrimination of any kind. In fact, I'm trying to prevent discrimination with this idea, as I say, of eliminating quotas. So, I know it was mentioned here before that supposedly I was opposed to civil rights. No, I was opposed to certain features of programs that were being advocated, that there were other programs that I did support. And, frankly, I was doing things about civil rights before there was such a program.

Q: You have strong views about civil rights. What are your views on goals and timetables?

A: Well, as I said before I think that we must have a color blind society. Things must be done for people neither because of nor in spite of any differences between us in race, ethnic origin or religion. And, it's so easy to fall into a bureaucratic practice of saying, "Well, isn't this the easiest thing? Let's just tell them they have to have an X number and that will settle it." Let me give you an example. Recently here in the East, and I won't name the local, we had a public housing apartment, and they had on their own set a quota. And the quota was for 30 percent black. Now, they

couldn't -- they didn't get 70 percent White, they had empty units. And yet because their quota was full, they were turning away every black applicant that came to the public housing because of their quota. This is the type of thing that we want to stop. And it isn't government policy. Again, as I say, you have to recognize that when you go down far enough in the eschelons of bureaucracy, things can take place that you find you are almost helpless to stop.

I had such an experience in a whole different field that had to do with health when I was a governor, and found out that the bureaucracy evidently opposed the change we wanted to make so they deliberately distorted the order and picked on the most helpless people, those that were the most invalid, and I found out there wasn't really any way that I could police that throughout the entire state. I called a press conference of your colleagues there and told them that I had to rescind the program we'd tried to put in effect because I could not control those people at that level.

Now I think, don't get me wrong, I think that the bulk of our employees are fine and patriotic and sincere in all of their work. But I also know that there are others are just going to, as we all sometimes do in private jobs, they're going to do it the easy way. And I want to fix it so they can't do this the easy way.

Q: Are the two U.S. bases in the Philippines of paramount importance when you consider U.S. policy towards the Philippines? Or would you put the future of those bases at some risk if it meant standing up for democracy?

A: One cannot minimize the importance of those bases, not only to us but to the Western world and certainly to the Philippines themselves. That, if you look at the basing now of the Blue Ocean Navy that the Soviet has built, which is bigger than ours, and how they have placed themselves to be able to intercept the 16 choke points in the world. There are 16 passages in the world, sea

passages, through which most of the supplies and the raw material and so forth reaches not only ourselves, but our allies in the Western world. And obviously the plan in case of any kind of hostilities calls for intercepting and closing those 16 choke points. And we have to have bases that we can send forces to reopen those channels. And I don't know of any that's more important than the base on the Philippines.

Q: If I could follow up, has the United States given any consideration to other places in the region we might have bases, if the situation in the Philippines seemed to become untenable?

A: I have to tell you that as good military will always do, and not just here but in anything else -- I am confident that our Navy has sought for and is looking for contingency plans for anything that might happen any place to us.

(end transcript)

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	ד"ר: רושינסקי	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary February 11, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Freedom for Shcharansky Only Another Teaspoon of Mercy" Shcharansky's release in exchange for three Soviet spies is a transparent Soviet ploy to persuade the world that he was a spy. In truth, he sat in a Soviet cell for 11 years, accused of espionage but guilty only of seeking to live in Israel. Shcharansky is the beneficiary of Moscow's latest effort to convince the West it cares about human rights. Such gestures are welcome as far as they go. But they don't go very far. There are thousands of anonymous Soviet Jews who suffer discrimination because they have applied to leave for Israel.

Press Reports

Shcharansky Release

All network news shows reported on Shcharansky's release in West Germany. NY newspapers report only on his imminent release.

News Analysis

NYT-Schmemmann-Shcharansky stature is foremost among the reasons Moscow decided to free him. At the time of his arrest he was among the most active dissidents, both in the human rights movement and in the campaign to promote Jewish emigration to Israel. According to reliable information, the Soviet Union considered freeing Shcharansky once before, in 1983, by having him request his release on humanitarian grounds. But he refused, saying he should be freed for the simple reason that he had been wrongly imprisoned. That episode showed the stubborn spirit Shcharansky has maintained. It seems to be important to the Russians that Shcharansky is freed as part of a spy exchange. The Soviet authorities are seeking to sustain their case against him. Dissident sources said the release could also be linked to Moscow's tentative efforts to improve its relations with Israel. There have been many rumors among Soviet Jews, ranging from exchanges of tourists with Israel to the establishment of a Soviet-Israeli air link. Releasing Shcharansky entails some risks for Moscow. But in the past the Russians have found their opponents less troublesome in the West than at home.

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Iran Reports Its Forces Captured Strategic Island

NYT-AP-Iran said its forces captured a strategic island in the Shatt al-Arab waterway, and Iran acknowledged that Iranian forces had established a "shaky foothold" across the wide river in an overnight offensive. A major Iranian offensive had been expected for more than 2 months, after the massing of thousands of troops along the border. This was believed to be the first Iranian offensive along the southern area.

South Yemen Reports Ex-Chief Died in Battle

NYT-AP-The new Gov't in Southern Yemen announced that former President Abdul Fattah Ismail died within hours after fighting broke out on Jan. 13. Ismail was the hard-line Marxist named by the former leadership as the mastermind of a coup attempt that began that day against President Mohammed.

Film on Terrorism Ignites Protest

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fact that a Jewish state in the Arab world is seen by many as a wound in the heart of Islam. Even the peace with Egypt, with all its territories returned, is hostage to the volatility of the Arab world in which hatred of the Jews often has to substitute for social policy. This hatred is called Arab unity. O'Brian puts the reader right in the midst of the Arab political culture, in which extremists almost always have the advantage. The message is for those who have so urgently and casually counseled Israel on the strategic concessions it needs to make to be more modest with other people's lives and destinies.

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דף: 1	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס מברק	דחיסות: סידרי
מספר: 6		סוג כסחוני: סודי
א.ל.: מנהל מצפ"א		תז"ח: 111600
ר.ע.: ממנכ"ל, רוש'		נר.: 0249 52 : 11
מאת: הרצל ענבר, ניו יורק		

1. להלן דיווח ביאלקין על הפגישה עם פרנדקסטר.
2. בדקתי והדברים עליהם דיווח בשלי כו' 0116 גם נאמרו.

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תאריך: 11.2.86

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Conference of Presidents
Of Major American Jewish Organizations

INBAR

(212) 752-1616 • 515 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022 • Cable Address: COJOGRA

KENNETH J. BIALKIN
Chairman

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Conference Membership - Confidential - Not For Publication
FROM: Kenneth J. Bialkin, Chairman
AS TO: Meeting with National Security Adviser,
Admiral John Poindexter
DATED: February 5, 1986

On February 4, 1986, a small delegation organized by the Conference of Presidents met with Admiral Poindexter and his staff. Staff members present included Jacques Kovey, James Stark, and Howard Teicher; also present was Max Green, Deputy Assistant to the President.

I opened the meeting by expressing our appreciation to Admiral Poindexter for receiving us, stating that the purpose of our visit was to meet him in his new capacity and to express the positive feelings that we continue to feel for the way the Administration is approaching many of the issues which are of deep concern to us. We noted that in his previous capacity as Deputy to Bud McFarlane, he was in charge of the interception of the Egyptian airliner on which the Achille Lauro hijackers were escaping, and we expressed our appreciation and congratulations for that effort. We then expressed

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our interest in and concern about various topics which we hoped to discuss, including our satisfaction that the Administration has withdrawn, for now, its proposed sale of arms to Jordan; our concern about the instability in Lebanon, the threat of a Christian massacre and the indications that this Administration is accepting the prospect of Syrian hegemony over Lebanon as evidenced by its compact with the various militias; our general concern about the peace process, Jordan and Syria; our deep concern and dissatisfaction with Egypt and President Mubarak in their refusal to enhance the normalization of relations with Israel; and our continuing concern about terrorism, including the failure of nations other than United States and Israel to show determination to deal with this serious problem. We also expressed our concern about Soviet Jewry and asked whether he had any more authoritative information on the rumored exchange which would free Anatoly Scharansky. On the latter subject, Admiral Poindexter stated that the matter was very delicate and that he was very unhappy that some administration official had spoken to the press about it since delicate negotiations can be frustrated by publicity. He stated that he was hopeful that the arrangements would not be frustrated and that they will succeed.

Admiral Poindexter stated that there should be no misunderstanding about the commitment of President Reagan to the security of Israel. He noted that the

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strategic cooperation agreement which had been signed with Israel was being implemented and that joint operations have recently been conducted and the countries are cooperating in the struggle against terrorism. On the Jordan arms package, he noted that we had a fundamental disagreement and that the Administration continued to feel that it was important to sell the arms package to Jordan. He stated that the only reason it was withdrawn, temporarily, was because they recognize that they did not have the votes. There was extensive discussion and exchange of views on this subject and on the peace process in general, with the National Security Adviser taking the position which is well-known as the Administration position regarding the need to encourage "moderate" Arab countries and the desire to show King Hussein that he will be supported if he should take that extra step towards peace.

Several of our members spoke forcibly on this issue, pointing out that public opinion in Israel, while sincerely hoping for peace, is losing patience with the peace process, both with respect to Jordan and especially with respect to Mubarak, being extremely frustrated that Israel's goodwill and positive intentions are not being reciprocated, that perhaps the United States is placing undue emphasis on a process which may be sterile and perhaps we should not press as hard and indeed leave it alone for a while. One person commented that the peace process

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is a misnomer and the situation involving Jordan and, indeed, the West Bank, was already stable and that the commencement of negotiations might tend to introduce frustration and imbalance and an instability which could lead to greater hostility. The National Security Adviser responded that we have a difference of opinion and that the Administration felt that every avenue must be explored since it is very important to us and to the Free World that peace be established, if possible. He recognized our difference of opinion and also recognized that Israel is under severe financial pressure and that he shared our concern in this regard.

Regarding Egypt, he pointed out several times that there is great concern with fundamentalism there, as in other parts of the Arab world, and that President Mubarak has problems which should be appreciated. We concurred that fundamentalism is a deep concern throughout the entire region. One of our members broadened the discussion to raise the issue of presidential leadership in foreign policy throughout the region, not only as regards Israel, and a discussion about various parts of the region ensued. He indicated that the United States cannot tolerate the growth of extremism in the region and that United States is active in many areas for that purpose. He expressed concern with future instability in the region and noted that there are continuing strains involving Jordan and Syria as well as between Syria and Israel. He stated.

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that while we do not accept the Syrian compact with the Lebanese militias, Lebanon itself is a confused situation and our realistic choices in that region are extremely limited.

The atmosphere of the discussion was relaxed and friendly and Admiral Poindexter seemed gracious and friendly. On the other hand, his responses were cautious. Although frank, he did not go beyond established administration policies. He seemed quite interested in what it was we had to say and on several occasions took notes for further reference. On balance, our reaction was that he is receptive to contact and communication and we agreed that we would try to remain in touch with each other. His staff remained during the entire visit, which lasted approximately an hour, and several lingered for private discussions at the end.

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סוג: מסמכים	נושא: אגודת	
מס' תיק: 11200	לש' ממנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מפ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ דו"ח"ס לתקשורת; יועץ שד"ס לתקשורת; לע"ס; דו"ס.	
0231		ד"ע: רושינסון
51-211		מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary February 11, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Freedom for Shcharansky Only Another Teaspoon of Mercy" Shcharansky's release in exchange for three Soviet spies is a transparent Soviet ploy to persuade the world that he was a spy. In truth, he sat in a Soviet cell for 11 years, accused of espionage but guilty only of seeking to live in Israel. Shcharansky is the beneficiary of Moscow's latest effort to convince the West it cares about human rights. Such gestures are welcome as far as they go. But they don't go very far. There are thousands of anonymous Soviet Jews who suffer discrimination because they have applied to leave for Israel.

Press Reports

Shcharansky Release

All network news shows reported on Shcharansky's release in West Germany. NY newspapers report only on his imminent release.

News Analysis

JYT-Schmemann-Shcharansky stature is foremost among the reasons Moscow decided to free him. At the time of his arrest he was among the most active dissidents, both in the human rights movement and in the campaign to promote Jewish emigration to Israel. According to reliable information, the Soviet Union considered freeing Shcharansky once before, in 1983, by having him request his release on humanitarian grounds. But he refused, saying he should be freed for the simple reason that he had been wrongly imprisoned. That episode showed the stubborn spirit Shcharansky has maintained. It seems to be important to the Russians that Shcharansky is freed as part of a spy exchange. The Soviet authorities are seeking to sustain their case against him. Dissident sources said the release could also be linked to Moscow's tentative efforts to improve its relations with Israel. There have been many rumors among Soviet Jews, ranging from exchanges of tourists with Israel to the establishment of a Soviet-Israeli air link. Releasing Shcharansky entails some risks for Moscow, but in the past the Russians have found their opponents less troublesome in the West than at home.

11.2.86	מס' תיק: 11200	מס' דף: 51-211
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Iran Reports Its Forces Captured Strategic Island

NYT-AP-Iran said its forces captured a strategic island in the Shatt al-Arab Waterway, and Iran acknowledged that Iranian forces had established a "shaky foothold" across the wide river in an overnight offensive. A major Iranian offensive had been expected for more than 2 months, after the massing of thousands of troops along the border. This was believed to be the first Iranian offensive along the southern area.

South Yemen Reports Ex-Chief Died in Battle

NYT-AP-The new Gov't in Southern Yemen announced that former President Abdul Fattah Ismail died within hours after fighting broke out on Jan. 13. Ismail was the hard-line Marxist named by the former leadership as the mastermind of a coup attempt that began that day against President Mohammed.

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fact that a Jewish state in the Arab world is seen by many as a wound in the heart of Islam. Even the peace with Egypt, with all its territories returned, is hostage to the volatility of the Arab world in which hatred of the Jews often has to substitute for social policy. This hatred is called Arab unity. O'Brian puts the reader right in the midst of the Arab political culture, in which extremists almost always have the advantage. The message is for those who have so urgently and casually counseled Israel on the strategic concessions it needs to make to be more modest with other people's lives and destinies.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח. ניר יורק

תדרון דובר ממח"ד ליום א 11.2.86

Q Bernie is the US view of successful exchange today in East Berlin? West Berlin I guess is a better description.

MR. KALB: Well, I think you, I think you've heard the generalized statement about the US view that the President

and Chancellor Kohl welcomed the fact that it has been possible to gain the release of Anatoly Shcharansky, a prisoner of conscience. This outcome is the product of close US-German cooperation over an extended period of time. The President has expressed his warm appreciation to Chancellor for the substantial contribution of the government of the FRG to bringing about Shcharansky's release. The federal chancellor is pleased to contribute substantially to all efforts to improve East-West relations, particularly in the field of human rights.

Q Bernie —

MR. KALB: Excuse me. Go ahead, I'm sorry.

Q Are you satisfied that the way the exchange was carried out would make clear the previous US contention that he was not a spy, as the Soviets charged?

MR. KALB: Let me take on that question. We do not consider this to be a spy case. There have been, in the past, releases of human rights activists. They have in fact taken place. As a matter of fact, we consider Shcharansky's release to be an additional and separate benefit to a package arrangement which otherwise deals with intelligence matters on both sides.

We would have preferred that the Soviets simply release Shcharansky. It was clear, however, that the Soviet authorities were not responding to the numerous appeals on Shcharansky's behalf from his family, governments and private organizations around the world.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "1.9.86" and "1100 בסחונני".

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Our overriding concern in making the trade was Shcharansky's personal health and well-being. Out, not in, in short. We have made absolutely clear that the circumstances of Shcharansky's release do not in any way corroborate Soviet allegations of his involvement in espionage. The bottom line for us is that this courageous man has finally been given his freedom.

And I think, Ron, on that particular point that you talked about, that you addressed, let me add to what I have just said that two Presidents, President Carter and President Reagan, have stated publicly that Anatoly Shcharansky was not an agent of the US government. It was clear in 1978 that the Soviets arrested Shcharansky for his activism as a highly effective leader of the Moscow-Helsinki monitoring group and a proponent of freedom of emigration. He has consistently maintained his own innocence, as has his family. So by way of emphasis, and even re-emphasis, Anatoly Shcharansky was never an agent of any kind of the US government, despite the trumped up evidence. The terms of his release in no way change that basic reality.

Q Copies?

MR. KALB: Yes, I can help you on that.

Q Do you have anything to suggest that now that Shcharansky has been freed, Nelson Mandela might also be freed as part of the deal?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT. - 2/11/86

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

Q Bernie, at one point in the proceedings, there was a report that some cash might be involved. Ten million dollars was the figure used. Was the United States ever approached to supply any money?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. Let me take a look at that, but my first inclination is to steer you away completely from that story. But let me take a look at that. I think that's a no-no but I'll make a check.

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Q How would you gauge the Soviets' success or failure in trying to depict Shcharansky as a spy?

MR. KALB: I'm not going to get involved in gauging the Soviets' success or failure on this. I think that anybody who has listened, who has heard or who has watched the activism on the part of Shcharansky, as part of the Moscow-Helsinki monitoring group, would know that his activism was at the heart of the Soviet action.

Q Do we see any connection between this release and the possible improved emigration of Soviet Jews overall?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that to make that leap (?) in estimates.

Q Is he going to stay in Israel, or does he have plans to come to the United States?

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

Q Do you have anything on the other people who were swapped today? Can you publicly give us the names, for example?

MR. KALB: We can get the names for you, yes. You can pick those up later at the press office.

Q Will an attempt be made to get Sakharov?

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

Q Another area? Is the US aware of the Lebanese charges and the United Nations report that Israel has moved its borders north of the internationally recognized boundaries with Lebanon?

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

Q Can you look into that, please?

MR. KALB: Let me see what's possible. But I haven't followed that particular thing. When did that story -- when did you see that?

Q It was reported yesterday.

MR. KALB: I was away. I'm sorry, I just don't have anything on that. Matt?

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Q Has the United States asked for the release of some Shcharansky family members as well? Are there any prospects for that?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, and I think that -- I don't have anything on it to begin with, and I think as a general observation, I think by way of specifics would be something that we would not get involved in by way of specific names -- other than wanting to see emigration on the part of those who would like to leave.

MR. KALB: Good afternoon, everybody. I've got one announcement and a couple of housekeeping details. To begin with, the United States views the newly intensified fighting in the Gulf War with deep concern. It is tragic that this war which has already claimed hundreds of thousands of casualties, continues to threaten the lives and welfare of Iraqis and Iranians. Throughout the war's six-year history, we have consistently noted the danger of the expansion of the conflict to neutral states in the Gulf region. Any such development would be a threat to US interests.

The United States continues to urge an end to the war that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq. Toward that end, we support constructive international diplomatic efforts for a negotiated conclusion. We note that for several years Iran has consistently opposed comprehensive negotiations or a mediated end to the conflict. We call on the Iranian government to put an end to its latest offensive and join in the efforts of the international community to find a just negotiated resolution to the conflict.

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): Bernie, going back to you original announcement on the Gulf War, first of all, do you have any reports that Iran is having any success and in the event of an Iranian success in this current offensive, would the United States be willing to extend any sort of military help to Iraq?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you on that. I think you know that we have been neutral in this whole question, have resisted military aid going either country.

Q Do you have a sit.rep. on that at all?

MR. KALB: A sit.rep. on that, I don't have anything.

Q If you're calling for Iran to put an end to its offensive that must reflect within the department or somewhere in this government a concern that Iran is doing pretty well.

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MR. KALB: That Iran is doing pretty well. I don't want to make a judgment on the success or lack of in the Iranian military moves. I think the fact that what you're talking about, that there is deep concern and

grave concern here is one of the reasons that there is this call out of the State Department today for a negotiated conclusion. I think you've heard the calls for a negotiated conclusion in the past, a number of times during the course of the six year war, and it clearly is a time as seen here for that call to be reiterated because of military developments.

Q In his testimony on the Hill a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Murphy raised the possibility that Iran might now be using chemical weapons. Is there any evidence that they have?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything that in any way amplifies what Murphy said at that particular time.

Q Would you look into that?

MR. KALB: Let me take a look at that, yes.

Q Bernie, can you say whether the attacks had taken place inside Iranian territory or over Iraqi?

MR. KALB: I can't provide a wall map. I'm sorry.

Q Bernie, I may have missed this over the last couple of weeks--was there every any resolution or conclusion of the US study of shipboarding incident? The US ship that was boarded by Iranians?

MR. KALB: I don't know, but let me take a look and see what ~~there might be~~ on that.

Q Is that closed, that incident?

MR. KALB: No, I would rather not wing-it because I frankly am not sure. I've been here and gone away. I don't know whether in fact there has been a sort of a final analysis of those developments. Let me take a look and see what is possible.

Q Iran is talking about an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. Do we see this happening?

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

Q Bernie, you said in your statement that you are still concerned about the threat of war. Is it still feasible? If the war should spread, I mean. Are you still seeing about that?

MR. KALB: I've called attention to the danger, the possibility of expansion, and yes that is, danger is there.

Q Bernie--

MR. KALB: Well, welcome back. Welcome back.

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Q Does the State Department have any estimate as to how many people have died in that conflict? You mentioned hundreds of thousands.

MR. KALB: Yes. The casualty figure that has been used repeatedly is hundreds of thousands. I don't have an exact estimate insofar as the United States is concerned, and I don't know whether in exact terms that exists here. (Clears throat) Pardon me. But on the basis of monitoring the war and the conflict as it has intensified and gone up and down over the past years, the conclusion has been that.

Q Bernier, what prompted you to renew this call? Were you approached by some of the gulf states like Saudi Arabia or Kuwait?

MR. KALB: What prompted me to issue this call is an assessment within the building of the --

Q Well there have been many previous assaults and offensives and nothing was said--

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to go beyond that.

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..... **שבת** **ה'תש"ז**

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - FEB. 11, 1986

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Harsch - "A Washington Routine - And A Non-Sale For King Hussein" If Reagan, supported by both the Department of State and the Dept. of Defense, had been able to do what they wanted to do in the interest of the foreign policies and security of the US as they see it, they would be announcing the sale to Jordan of a package of air defense material including 40 fighter aircraft. The government of the US (meaning the executive branch) wishes to play an independent mediating role in the Middle East. It wishes to bring peace to the Middle East. To that end it wishes to be able to deal evenhandedly with the friendly and moderate Arab countries. It cannot play such a role when one party, in this case Israel, can exercise a veto over any move the US wishes to make in the Middle East. Operating through the lobby of pro-Israeli Americans in Wash., Israel can block any action it chooses to block. None of this is really news. The pro-Israel lobby has been operating successfully since Nixon days. It lost the AWACS affair but that was the last issue it lost. Since then it has won in every test of its power.

Peres Revives Dayan's Autonomy Plan For West Bank, Gaza
WASH. TIMES - Meisels, - With no Arabs coming to the negotiating table, Peres is dusting off a plan devised by his old friend and mentor, Moshe Dayan, to give the occupied territories "unilateral autonomy." Peres is clearly disappointed that Jordan and the PLO could not agree on peace talks with his govt. Now, he believes Israel will have to act alone. By giving the people of the West Bank and Gaza a say in running their own affairs, Israel could ultimately create an alternative negotiating entity. Shamir said that he would fight this plan with all his strength. Sarid dubbed the plan "an uninflated balloon."

Terror Tutors From Mideast Seize Turf in Western Europe

***WASH. TIMES - Borowiec - Well trained killers backed by funds from radical Middle Eastern countries are gradually taking over the weakened and ideologically inspired West European terrorist groups. The objective according to western sources, is to destabilize

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Western Europe by spreading fear and thus force govts. to bow to various demands generally aimed at "imperialism." Western intelligence services say that all signs point to Libya as the main financial backer of the "revived" underground network. Syria, they say, is the source of logistic support and Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Bekaa valley is the main training ground for hit squads dispatched to take charge of the wobbly West European terrorist organizations. Iran's role is said to be more shadowy but growing steadily. Meetings between the Palestinian Abu Nidal group and West European terrorists have reportedly taken place in Switzerland. These groups include the French "Direct Action," the "Red Army Faction" of West Germany and Belgian "communist Fighting Cells."

Iran Sends Troops Into Southern Iraq

WASH. POST - Wallace - Iranian troops crossed a key waterway in southern Iraq and said that they had taken over a strategic island and inflicted damage on the city of Basra. Western military analysts, speaking by telephone from Baghdad, said the Iranian assault may be the first wave of a major offensive. A statement issued in Tehran said that Iranian forces seized a "wide area of sensitive and strategic regions" west of the disputed Shatt al-Arab estuary and near Basra, and that the territory remained under Iranian control.

US Aide Confirms Swap For Scharansky Set Today

WASH. POST - (UPI) - Scharansky is among the prisoners jailed on espionage charges who will be traded in the East-West swap in Berlin on Tuesday, a US official said today. The official told reporters that the exchange was to take place Tuesday morning at the Glienicke Bridge, which links the town of Potsdam in East Germany and the American sector of West Berlin. The official said details of the prisoner exchange had been worked out.

US Carriers To Maneuver Off Libya

WASH. TIMES - (AP) - Two US aircraft carriers will conduct four days of flight operations off the Libyan coast starting tonight, Pentagon officials said yesterday. The officials said the Navy's 6th Fleet had filed a new notice with international aviation authorities disclosing the maneuvers late Sunday night. The decision to conduct a new round of flight operations off Libya's coast comes just three days after Qaddafi announced his own military forces had begun a week of maneuvers in and around the Tripoli area.

Arab-Americans Rip TV Terrorist Drama

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (AP) - A television drama about Middle Eastern

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Sakharov Must Stay In Country, Gorbachev Says

LA TIMES - Eaton - Gorbachev said Friday that Sakharov cannot leave the Soviet Union because he knows state secrets of special importance. While Gorbachev did not explain what secrets Sakharov possesses, the physicist did work on development of the Soviet hydrogen bomb in the early 1950s.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the continued findings of the Space Shuttle Challenger, the outcome of the Phillipine elections which has yet to be decided, the situation in Haiti after Duvalier has been forced to leave, the economy and the announcement of Reagan's press conference to be held tonight (Feb.11) at 8:00 p.m.

צוותות

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, א' באדר א' התשמ"ו
10 בפברואר 1986

אל: ראש הממשלה

מאת: א. נויבך

הנדון: הסיוע המיוחד מארה"ב

יתרת סכום הסיוע המיוחד מסתכמת ב- 750 מ' דולר.

משרד החוץ האמריקאי רצה לשלם סכום זה בכמה תשלומים, תוך כדי בחינת התקדמות המדיניות הכלכלית.

האוצר, דרך דני הלפרין ועמנואל שרון, לוחץ לקבל זאת במנה אחת ומוקדם ככל שניתן. כלפי האמריקאים זה מוצג על דעתך.

לידיעתך אם תשאל ע"י השגריר האמריקאי.

ב ב ר כ ה,

~~אמנון נויבך~~

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שמו/מיד

אל: מצפ"א, ממד

למקרא דברי דובר הבית הלבן ג'רג'יאן נלשעבר מס' 2 בשגרירות
בירדן (שלינו 248) ודברי דובר מחמ'ד מהיום התקשרתי לוילקוקס
בלהלן :

1. א. ג'רג'יאן אמר כי בדג'ע שאש'פי יקבל את 242/338, ביום
שלמחרת ממש ארה"ב תהיה בדיאלוג בילטרלי מידי עם אש'פי ברמה
אחרת ביו"ר :

2. דובר מחמ'ד דיבר היום, בהודעה מובנה מראש, על כך שמוקדם
לראות את שיחות חוסיין וערפאת בכשלוך, ערך הבחנה בין 242 לבין
היכונות הלגיטימיות דיבר על המומ' בקשר לסטטוס הסופי שיכלול
הסכמה מראש של תושבי האזורים וכו'.

2 אסרת :

א. מה ההתלהבות של הדובר בבית הלבן ליצור רושם כאילו רק
ממתינים לאש'פ' מטלים כל סדר יום ורצים להיפגש עמו, למחרת
מידיי, האם מדיניות הממשל היא למשוך את אש'פ' פנימה
ולעמוד הכן לשם כך בניגוד למה שידענו ? יש קוצר ראות בכל
העניין. הדובר גם לא הוכיח את שאר תנאי ארה"ב בקשר לאש'פ'.

ב. באשר לדובר מחמ'ד, בכל הרושם הוא של נסיון ליצור רושם של
צבע ורוד בלחיים יי לכשלוך הנחרץ במומ' חוסיין/ערפאת, אליו
הת יחס גם רה"מ בדבריו. בנוסף, ישנה, דחיפה קדימה של
נושא הסטטוס הסופי, בעוד שלפי קמפי' דיויד נושא זה תבוא שעתו
רק לאחר 3-5 שנים, ואין כל סיכוי לנהל מומ' עליו במקביל
למומ' על תקופת המעבר ואגב, קמפי' דיויד מדבר על אישור הסכם
הסטטוס הסופי ע"י נבחר התושבים ולא ע"י הכל התושבי, ו
וכמובן יש לכך משמעות זאת, בנוסף לאי שביעות רצוננו מנוסחת

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שטח תמורת שלום י'.

3. וילקוקס אמר שיעביר את הדברים הלאה, ותשובותיו שלו נסבו
בצפוי בעיקר על כך שאין לראות זאת בשונה מהמדיניות שנקוטה
היתה תמיד. מוצע שתשקלו גם התייחסות מצדכם.

דובינשטיין

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, ממד, מצפא,
סייבל

מס' 121

דף 5 מתוך 5	משרד הבטחון - הקריה - ת"א מברק	גר' יוסי גולן (לשמוע המכרזה)	טלפון השולח: 651-סיסי
אל: תפוצה ואל	86 FEB 10 12:45		
לידיעת: תפוצה ואל	תאריך וזמן חבור 8602(10)1000		
מאת: מפא"ת/מיט"ל/רע"ב ארה"ב	דרגת דחיפות מילדי		
סימון המחבר: מפ/911/כרמל/אב-1303	בהמשך לשלי:	בתשובה לשלך:	סוג בטחון ש מ ר

הנדון: LT. GENERAL JAMES A. ABBRAHAMSON
יאל ה - 510

1. הנ"ל (ועוד שניים מעוזריו) יבקר בארץ, כאורח הרשמי של משה"ב וישתתף וירצה בכנס התעופה והאסטרונאוטיקה - כאורחם של מארגני הכנס.

2. מצ"ב תוכנית הביקור, כאשר היא נכונה להיום.

3. כמלווה רשמי נקבע דר. אהרון מוס, מפא"ת - ר' תפ"י.

4. מצורפים קורות חייו של הגנרל.

5. נעדכן אתכם על כל שינוי בתוכנית.


(אדם בארץ)

רה"ד 3
המ"מ 1
סג"ל 1

1921

2
5

טלפון השולח:	נר (לשמוש המבורקה)	משרד הבטחון - הקריה - ת"א מברק	דף מתוך
תאריך וזמן חבור	אל:		
דרגת דחיפות	לידיעת:		
סוג בטחון	מאת:		
	בהמשך לשלי:	סימון המחבר:	
	בתשובה לשלך:		

- 2 -

חפוצה

- לשכת ראש הממשלה -
- לשכ' שר הבטחון
- משה"ב/לשכת ה-מנכ"ל
- לשכ' ה-רמטכ"ל
- משה"ב - ר' מפא"ת
- תעשיה אוירית - ד' עברי
- מנכ"ל רפא"ל ✓
- משה"ב - ר' פרויקט הלביא
- מנהל ממ"ג
- משה"ב/מפא"ת - ר' תפ"ג
- משה"ב/קב"ט - יקני.....
- לשכ' ס' רמטכ"ל ✓
- מפק' ח"א - לשכת מח"א ✓
- נספח צהל בושנגטון ✓
- משה"ב/ה-מלמ"ב
- משה"ב/ה-מקש"ח
- מטכ"ל/אמ"נ - רמ"ח קש"ח
- מטכ"ל/אמ"נ - ר' מחב"ש ✓
- נספ' צהל בושנגטון - אל"מ א' אבירן ✓
- מפק' ח"א/לכ"א - רע"ב יחסי צבור ✓
- מפא"ת - קב"ט
- מטכ"ל/אמ"נ/קש"ח - רע"נ נספחים צבאיים.

4. יום ה' 20.2.86

יציאה מהמלון.	07.30
נסיעה כתע"א.	07.30-08.00
ביקור בתע"א.	08.00-12.00
ארוחה קלה.	12.00-12.30
נסיעה לבח"א 27.	12.30-12.45
טיסה לבי"ס טכני.	12.45-13.15
נסיעה לרפא"ל.	13.15-13.30
נסיעה לבי"ס טכני.	16.30-16.45
טיסה כת"א (שדה דב).	16.45-17.15
נסיעה לקריה.	17.15-17.45
פגישה עם רוה"מ.	18.00
אירוח ע"י נספח ההגנה האמריקני.	ערב

6. יום ו' 12.2.86

יציאה מהמלון.	07.30
פגישה עם שר הבטחון.	08.00-08.45
נסיעה לפרק ארה"ב/מרכז נסיעות; בהרי יהודה.	08.45-09.30
טכס נסיעת עץ.	09.30-10.30
נסיעה לכנף 4, עם דוד עברי.	10.30-11.00
טיסה בבפיר.	11.00-14.00
נסיעה לקריה.	14.00-14.45
פגישה עם הרמטכ"ל.	15.00
אירוח פרטי ע"י דוד עברי.	ערב

7. שבת 22.2.86

סיור תיירות בירושלים.

ערב: ארוחת ערב מטעם משהב"ט.
המארח: ר' מפא"ת. הזמנות תופצנה בנפרד. מקום טרם נקבע.

121 $\frac{4}{5}$ תכנית ביקור לס. גנרל אברמסון.

1. הגנרל יגיע בלורית שני מלווים: COL. FIORINO פרסיהם סרם ידועים.
DR. BLEACH

2. יגיע ביום ג' 18.2.86 : בסביבות שעה 23.00 בחטופ צבאי, אמריקני
הפמליה תתאכסן במלון הילטון, בתל אביב.

3. יום ד' 19.2.86

מלון הילטון ת"א	10.30-10.45
קבלה ע"י דוד עברי לכנס התעופה.	
פגישה עם שר המדע גדעון כח, במלון הילטון.	10.45-11.15
הרצאת גנרל אברהמסון בכנס.	11.30-12.30
ארוחת צהרים, מטעם הכנס.	12.30-13.30
מסיבת עיתונאים, במלון הילטון.	13.30-14.15
נסיעה לתע"א.	14.15-14.45
ביקור בתכנית "לביא".	14.45-15.45
נסיעה למח"ג.	15.45-16.15
ביקור במח"ג.	16.15-18.15
חזרה למלון.	18.45
קוקטייל מטעם הכנס.	ערב

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LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES A. ABRAHAMSON.

Biography

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson is the Director for the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. He is responsible for the nation's research and technology programs relating to defense against ballistic missiles.

General Abrahamson was born on May 19, 1933, in Williston, North Dakota. He attended secondary schools in Oregon and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1955. The General earned a Master of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering through the Air Force Institute of Technology program at the University of Oklahoma in 1961. He also completed Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, in 1966.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force in November 1955 and completed pilot training at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, in May 1957. His initial assignment included flight and other instructor duties in the Air Training Command.

In August 1961, he was assigned as spacecraft project officer on the VELA Nuclear Detection Satellite Program at Los Angeles Air Force Station, California. From October 1964 to August 1965, while assigned to Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, he served two temporary tours of duty in Southeast Asia, where he flew 49 combat missions.

Following graduation from the Air Command and Staff College in July 1966, General Abrahamson attended the Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, California. After graduating in 1967, he was selected to be an astronaut with the Air Forces' Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program. He served on that program from August 1967 until it was cancelled in June 1969.

General Abrahamson was then selected to serve on the staff of the National Aeronautics and Space Council in the Executive Office of the President of the United States. In March 1971, he became director for the TV-guided, air-to-ground MAVERICK missile program at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, until June 1973, when he took command of the 495th Test Wing.

In March 1974, General Abrahamson was named Inspector General for Air Force Systems Command at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. He was assigned as director for the F-16 air combat fighter program at Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, in May 1976. He became Deputy Chief of Staff for Systems of Air Force Systems Command Headquarters in July 1980.

In November 1981, General Abrahamson was appointed associate administrator for the space transportation system, Headquarters, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. He was responsible for the Space Shuttle Program and guided the program into the operational era. He assumed his present duties in April 1984.

משרד החוץ-מתחלקת הקשר

אל: המשרד, נר: 330, מ: 1105
 דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 120286, זח: 1330

שמואל/רגיל

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד/ערב 1

דע: שג. קהיר (העבר)

משיחה עם דויד דנפורד (מח' מצרים/ HEA).
 1. המצרים מתוסכלים מחוסר היכולת לפרוץ מעגל הקפאון סביב קידום שיחות מדיניות בין ירדן, הפלס' וישראל. לשאלתי כיצד זה מתבטא בערוץ המצרי-אמריקאי, השיב שהמצרים משמיעים טענות שארה"ב צריכה להיות יותר אקטיבית, ובעיקר לכתת לקראת הפלס' קרי אש"ף. אינו עד לטענות כלפי ישראל. מאידך הוכיח דברי מובארכ' בקהיר בתום שיחות עם דוהמי' יוגוסלביה שאש"ף חייב לקבל 242 באם רוצה לקבל תפקיד בשיחות שלום. צופים כאן שערפאת עשוי להגיע בימים הקרובים לקהיר ואפשר שגם חוסיין (בנפרד) אם כי אולי אחרי שייפגש עם אסד. מכל מקום ערפאת צפוי להגיע קודם לכן.

2. דנפורד מציין שסוגייה זו עם כל חשיבותה אינה עומדת בראש הסולם המצרי אלא הנושא הפנימי המורכב, לפי הסדר: מההיבט הכלכלי, לחצי האופוזיציה, תפקוד הממשלה. עוד המזכיר שניידר הגיע לקהיר מעידאק לדיון על ה-FMS עפ"י הזמנת קהיר. אין כל קשר עם ביקורו בנג'אד. ההזמנה המצרית הופנתה אליו משכבר. ההכנסות נמצאות בירידה והתחזית האמריקאית אינה ורודה בשטח זה, והלחצים אף עשויים להתגבר. התמונה הפנימית בסה"כ אינה מעודדת. מצבו של מובארכ' ייעדיני' כפי שדנפורד התבטא. הדבר נוגע בראש ובראשונה לאופן תפקוד הממשלה. הדבר מתחיל בדוהמי' ד"ר אלוטפי. הציפיות ממנו היו גבוהות ומסתבר (א) לא עמד בהם (ב) מצב בריאותו מעורער, בעיקר בעיות גב קשות. (ג) הוכיח ששוהה עתה בלונדון) התוצאה מובארכ' סופג בעצמו את כל ה- HEAT, בעוד שבסבר היה "מתחלקי" בכך

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

עס.ך.ח. עלי, ואילו הממשלה מתפקדת אף פחות מבעבר. השדים נמנעים מקבל החלטות ומעבירים לסובארבי דבר קטן כגדול וכפרשת יתרו. לדוגמא דנפורד ציין שהיו צריכים לקבל איזשהו אישור הסר חשיבות יחסית בנושא AID והשדבר יושב רק לאחר שהובא פעמיים (...). להחלטתו של הנשיא.

3. היחסים האישיים בצמרת גם הם אינם רוויי נחת. כך היחסים בין מובארבי ואבו ג'אולה אחת מדמויות המפתח בצמרת 'יקורקטימי' אך לא יותר מכך. דנפורד עפ"י הדיווחים אף מבחין בקרירות השודרת ביניהם. הצבא ממשיך לדאוג על דלותו בציוד וכלים ופה ושם ישנם 'קרחות' בהן הפונדמנטליסטים מוצאים כד לפעולה. הדמות המקורבת למובארבי הוא ואלי שד התקלאת שמקדיש חלק מזמנו, לפחות במחצית ממנו לדאגון המפלי'ד. דנפורד לא שולל היות ואלי מועמד פוטנציאלי לראשות הממשלה. לשאלה מדוע מובארבי מתמהמה במינוי סגן לו על מנת שיטול עליו חלק מהמעמסה, השיב, פרט לבדיחה הידועה הניתנת כתשובה, הרי אפשר ומובארבי מהרהר במינוי מספר סגנים על מנת שלא ליצור מתחים סביב 'הירושה'. דנפורד מזכיר ביניהם את ד.ח. עלי. דמות נוספת שהיא מחוץ למערכת הנוכחית אך נמצאת לאחדונה בקו עליה הינה מיוזענו מוסטפה ח'ליל. בהקשר זה דנפורד מציע לשים לב למאמרו ב'אל-אהראמי' (28/1) בו ניתן את מסמך 14 הנקודות עליה החליטה ממשלת ישראל. דנפורד מצביע על כך שאף שחיליל הידוע, לצידו של ד.ח. עלי שמצדד ביחסים עם ישראל, מתח ביקורת על הנקודות אחת לאחת.

4. דנפורד, שנושא היחסים עם ישראל פרט למורכבותו סביב טאבה ונושאים בילטרליים אחרים קשור גם לדעתו ישירות למצבה של מצרים, ליחסים השודרים בה וכיצד היא נתפסת בעיני האופוזיציה. כך למשל דנפורד לא היה מתפלא באם התגובה על הנקודות הנ"ל היתה אף קרידה יותר ובסה"כ האמריקאים נלפחות הוא) 'מעודדים' ממנה. ידוע לו למשל שמובארבי עצמו וכן שה"ח עבד אל מגיד היו חיוביים בולל כלפי חימום היחסים. אלבאר הנוקשה ביותר וקצת פחות ממנו אבו ג'אולה. אגב, בטרם ג'אלי נדחק הצידה ועיסוקו באפריקה חיפוי לכך. הראיה הטובה ביותר עפ"י דנפורד לההירותו של מובארבי שלא לצאת ביוזמות באשר הם לנוכח הנ"ל הוא הטיפול הממשלתי בועיות הכלכליות האמריקאים שמעו מהמצדים שלו מובארבי היה מרגיש בטחון יותר כלפי פנים היה נוקט מזמן בצעדים דרסטיים בתחום זה הנתפס ראשון במעלה במצרים. מכל מקום דנפורד מציע שנעקוב בקיפידה אחרי המתרחש בתחום הפנימי כאינדיקציה ומורה דרך למצב הלאומי שם בכלל והיחסים עם ישראל בפרט.

מישרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5. לוב. ההתרחשויות בנושא לוב והטרור החל מפרשת אקילה לאורו, ולפני כן הפצצת מפקדות אשיף בתוניס, דרך המטוס המצרי וכן הלאה, החלישו את עוצבי המצרים. מובארכי שקודם לכן היה נלהב מפעולה אמריקאית נגד לוב נוקט קו זהיר ביותר ואף מייעץ לאמריקאים שלא לעשות משהו שיפר את שיווי המשקל העדין באזור. לא מסתיר חששו מתגובה לובית נגד מצרים. אין שיחה כמעט שבה המצרים לא מעלים הנושא בצדוף 'המלצה' ברוח זו.

6. סודאן. דנפורד סיפר כמה שכבר שמענו מגורמים אחדים באנ (שהמצרים פחות אופטימיים כמהאמריקאים) ביחס להחזרת הדמוקרטיה לסודאן, דהיינו, כינון משטר אזרחי יציב. מטעמים שלהם תומכים בגורמים אחרים שם. יתכן שהדבר נובע מחששם שצדיק מהדי ייצא מחוץ מהבחירות. היחסים עמו אינם משופרים במיוחד, בעיקר לנוכח תששו ההיסטורי מגילויי העליונות במצרים כלפי הסודאן מה שלדעת דנפורד תואם במידה רבה המציאות. בסה"כ אינו צופה לשנינויים דרמטיים ביחסים בין שתי המדינות שימשיכו גם להבא להינות מהתלות ההדדית המלווה בחשדנות דומה.

אלי אבידן==

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבס,מוכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכי,דם,אמן,ממד,מצפא,
קידר,מצרים,סייבל

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מל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד-ד 171. בלבלית.
מל: שמחה"ר ()

משיחה עם ג'והן [ווייס] (NEA / מצר'ם / כלכלה)

1. האמריקאים מודאגים מהמצב הכלכלי ומהמבול בו נמצא המשטר במצרים בתחום זה. הנתונים שנאספו על ידי שגרירות ארה"ב בקהיר נמסר לי הוברת בני"ל שתשלח בדי"פ בצרוף ד"ש לצבי מואלס איך משרים טובות בלשון המעטה.

2+. מחלק את הבעיות לשני תחומים העקרוני והפרקטי. בתחום העקרוני הממשר, למרות מספר צעדים - שמגדירים כמתונים - שנקט בתחום זה, אינו מרגיש עצמו כמחוסן בפני הביקורת. התוצאה נמנע מלקבל החלטות רדיקליות ודוחה הקץ. למצרים נאמר שככל שהקץ ידחה כן יקשה על הממשר לפעול והגדרות שחייב יהיה להטיל קשות וחמורות בהרבה. נוריס, כאחרים, רואה את חוסר ההחלטה והסחבת בתחום הכלכלי כחלק ממה שכינה "ממשר ההנהגה". דוהמי לוספי שמובארך ציפה ממנו שיטול הובלת הנושא איכר בניוסף למצב נריאותו. ניתוח הגב שעבר בבריטניה מעלה סימן שאלה על הממשר תפקידו. מובארך צא עצמו לפתע במרכז הביקורת על מעשי/מחדלי הממשלה. לשאלתי השיב נוריס שביקורת האופוזיציה בתחום הפוליטי מסתתרת לא מעט מאחורי הנעשה בתחום הכלכלי, אולם בעתיד הדבר עשוי להשתנות ועשוי אף להוליד לממשר פוליטי.

3. הממשלה אמנם ניסתה להאבק במספר תחומים, כגון העלאת מסירי האנרגיה - ב-37 אחוז (אך עדיין במספרים הנמוכים ב-20 אחוז מהממוצע בעולם), וצמצום הסובסידיות אך לא מספיק, מה גם שהנתונים בשטח פועלים נגדה.

(ח) מחירי הנפט, בשל השפל מצרים נאלצת היתה להווייל 1-3 דולר על כל חבית ולצמצם התקופה 1-2000 חביות ליום. הצמצום מתחלף

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

- שווה בשווה כמעט בהיקף המכירות עפ"י חוזים לטווח ארוך לבין מכירות השוק החופשי.
- (כ) צמצום ההכנסות מתיירות ב-50 אחוז בשל מעשי המרור בסמוך לה.
- (ג) ירידה דרסטית בכספים המגיעים מהפועלים המצרים במדינות הנפט בשל האטת הפעילות הכלכלית שם. התוצאה הפער במאזן התשלומים גרל ב-85/84 בכ-1.3 ביליון דולר כשהחוב הלאומי עומד על 6 ביליון דולר.
4. וירואם שניידר העלה את הנושא בצורה מקפת בשיחות שניהל שם לא מכבר. האמריקאים דוחפים כאמור את המצרים לנקיטת צעדים דרסטיים בתחום המחירים והסובסידיות בידיעה שהעתיד יהיה בבחינת יימעת מרי ומאחר מדיי. נוסף על כך מצביעים על כמה פתרונות אחרים, כולם קשים, בתחום התיצוגני.
- (א) ההסכם עם ה- IMF
- (ב) בנייל עם הבנק העולמי ובתחום הפנימי.
- (א) קיצוצ בתקציב הממשלה שתופח ובעיקר במספר העובדים בשרות הציבורי.
- (ב) עידוד הסקטור הפרטי ע"י חשיפת הסקטור הממשלתי לתחרות, עידוד היצוא של מוצרי טכסטיל ולא רק נפט וכותנה, וכדי וע"י להקטין יבוא המזון הנופל ב-60 אחוז מכלל היבוא המצרי. נושא נוסף שניידר העלה היה השפעת חוק גראם-רודמן. למצרים נמסר כבר על קיצוצ בשני תחומים בסיוע הצבאי (MFS)
- בכ-20 מיליון דולר ובאורחי (SEF) בכ-56 מיליון דולר. בסה"כ הקיצוצ יהיה בכ-4.3 אחוז לעומת אשתקד כאשר בדעת הממשל להגיש לקונגרס סכומי הסיוע כאשתקד. חמור עוד יותר יהיה הקיצום במשלוחי עודפי מזון לנוכח צמצום סעיף פעיל זה בסיוע החוץ האמריקאי. מאידך ההשקעות האמריקאיות במצרים הן בעיקר מהסקטור הפרטי - מפעל המרקטורים שהקימה חברת ייפורדי ותכנית להקמת מפעל להרכבת מכוניות.
5. בדיונים, שהם עדיין בבחינת הצגת תיזות, שמתנהלים בין גורמים שונים במחמ"ד בנושא יישופעות המשבר בשוק הנפט העולמי על המדינות, ובמקרה דונו במהיית נ ואת כחלק מדיון רחב יותר, מסתמנת תחזית שלילית למדי, בעיקר בשני תחומים:
- (א) פגיעה ביציבות המשטרים ובחוסנם הפנימי. מקומות התורפה - מצרים ירדן, תוניסיה, מרוקו ובשלב רחוק יותר סעודיה ועיראק.
- (ב) נקיטת עמדות מדיניות פחות נוחות לארה"ב כתוצאה מכך שהמשטרים הנייל מוצאים עצמם חשופים יותר כלפי האופוזיציה שבדייכי ביקורתית ביותר כלפיה. בדיונים שהם עדיין פרלימינרים תוספים מקום רב הדוחות המגיעים מהאגריגויות בבירות באזור.
- אלי אבידן==

ש ו ש ש
דף.....מחור.....דפים
סוג בשחוני...שמן...
דחפוח.....מילי...
מארץ ודיח. מבר. 10. 1700
.....מכשיר

מצפ"א. ממנכ"ל. לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר. לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון

חוק ג"ר והסיוע לישראל

לשלנו הגלוי מהיום על פסיקת בית המשפט ב-7 דנא.

יש לציין שאם בית המשפט העליון אמנם יפסוק כמו בית המשפט הפדרלי (כלומר, שהקיצוץ האוטומטי אינו חוקתי) והקונגרס יזדקק ל- fall back position לפיאה צורך בדיון בין שני הבתים ואח"כ בין הקונגרס והבית הלבן, כדי להחליט על כל קיצוץ וקיצוץ, סביר להניח שיוחלט מסיבות מהותיות וגם פוליטיות לא לפגוע בסיוע לישראל באופן משמעותי, אם בכלל.

לממן - הרצל
אברהם

מחיר 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3

דף.....מחור.....דף
שולג בשחוני
דחיות
מאריך וז"ח
סימני פס' בברק

2/2

828
464

אלו
52

פקיד.

ההא אשר ההא פסיקת בית המשפט היליון בנושא, הרי אין ספק שהעיסוק הרב בצורך לקצץ את הגרעון גרם למודעות רבה בנושא. ניתן לסכם את התגובה בגבעה לפסיקה בקיצור: גם אם החוק עצמו לא ייושם, הרי אין מנוס מלחתור להשגת מטרתו שהיא הצמצום בגרעון, ולשם כך יש צורך במוי"מ מקיף בין הממשל והקונגרס.

למדן - הרצל
למך, אמה היי

26

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

274

המשרד

ש ו ש ש ו ש

דף... מתוך... דפים

סודי

מיוחד

תאריך וזמן

10 1200 פברואר 55

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצמ"א

ארה"ב- מגעי אשי"פ ו"שיחות קרבה" של קלווריוס.

התקשורת מוסרת כי ארה"ב ניהלה מגעים עקיפים עם אשי"פ בשבועיים האחרונים באמצעות קלווריוס, והיו שגם דיברו על מגעים ישירים; אלה הוכחשו ע"י האמריקנים כמובן.

ב. השעות טובות היא - וכמו כן אולי תוכלו ללמוד מתקורות שונים בארץ - כי היו מעין "שיחות קרבה" באמצעות ירדנים וכן ערבים פלסטינאים מאנשי מל"פ שבעיני האמריקנים הם משום מה בעלי תעודת הכשר, תוך הימנעות מן הסתם ממגע עם אנשי אשי"פ שאי אפשר לטווגם בקטיגוריות "כשרות" כלשהן.

רובינשטיין

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers and names like 'רובינשטיין'.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משרד

256

ט ר פ ס מ כ ר ק

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סוג בטחוני גלגל

דחיות...מסודי

תאריך וז"ח 10-1500

מס' מברק

אל; חנן בראון/משרד
דע: נמרוד נוביק/לשכת רוח"ט

אביו של איזנשטט נפטר.
בוודאי תרצו להעביר לו תנחומיכם.

הלפרין.

ההג 1
3

.....

145 255

FEB. 10 - Mon. - תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום -

As a separate but related matter, negotiations regarding the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, in addition to resolving the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements, must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The full manner in which those rights will be exercised will become clear as the process of negotiations proceeds.

XXX

$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$

2...97...2...97...5...ד...ד...

174

2/5

GP
#45

255

In our view, there should be Palestinian participation at every stage of the negotiating process. In addition, any agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza should receive the prior consent of the inhabitants of those territories.

Q A copy, Chuck?

MR. REDMAN: It'll take some work, but we'll try to put it together.

Q Chuck, when you say that the negotiations regarding a final status must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, do you yourself, the United States government, based on your commitment to, say, the legitimate rights of a lot of people around the world for self-determination, recognize this factor in order to bring Arafat and the PLO to the negotiation table?

MR. REDMAN: I've just given you a comprehensive answer to the question, the general question of Palestinian rights, and I'll stand on that answer.

Q Let me follow up, please. May I follow up? I want to stay on this, because (inaudible) that Arafat would announce in Cairo his acceptance of 242 and 338 conditional on the United States recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination. What do you make of this?

MR. REDMAN: I've just answered the question to the best of my ability.

Q Chuck, in light of the restated commitment by the US to push the peace process forward, are you saying that Mr. Murphy will be in the area this weekend?

MR. REDMAN: No, at this point I have no comment on Mr. Murphy's travels.

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

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87...5.718...3...97

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.....171018

.....171018

.....171018

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Q Chuck, can you comment on the news stories -- there was one in the Post this morning -- reporting Soviet inducement to Arafat and the PLO not to accept 242 and 338? Do we have anything on Soviet involvement?

MR. REDMAN: Only to say that Moscow has made no secret of its opposition to the course charted by King Hussein last February, and there has been consistency in Soviet policy in this regard. They have opposed every move toward direct negotiations in the Middle East in the past decade.

Q Are you saying that if Arafat buys 242, all he buys is territory for peace as a reading of 242? Or is there something else in 242 like Israel's right to exist? You didn't happen to mention that in your description of 242.

MR. REDMAN: My description of 242 in this context was an address to the question of Palestinian rights, which had been a question that had been central to discussions on Amman. That's all I'm answering.

Q Chuck, with regard to the other question, is the United States still opposed to self-determination as a code word for statehood for Palestinians?

MR. REDMAN: I've given you our position. The US position on that question has not changed.

Q -- recently communicated to the PLO in any form, directly or indirectly, regarding the talks in Amman, as the New York Times reported this weekend?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you anything better than the response to that question which was given on Friday to the exact same question.

Q -- that the peace process in the Middle East is back to square number one. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: Well, only to say that we don't believe that accurately reflects his position.

Q And still on Israel, Israel intends to impose or to enact some, what you call, autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza by appointing more West Bank mayors like they did in Navros (?). Do you have any comment on this action of autonomy?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing other than that our position remains that any new arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza must be agreed upon by the concerned parties, something I just said a few minutes ago.

728 ' 02

$$\frac{5}{5}$$

62

145.

P'

255

9 7 3 8 9 8 1 8
97... 5... 5... 97

..... 1110 בסחונ'י

..... דח'סום

..... מאריך וד'ים

..... מ'ס' מ'ס' מ'ס'

S
S

GP

P'

145

255

MR. REDMAN: I don't know that.

Q Nothing per se in a welcoming way? I mean, didn't he accomplish something? Didn't the Soviets give something?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, the fact that 25 people are going to get exit permission is certainly a welcome thing, but the thrust of my statement is to point out in addition to that that there are thousands and tens of thousands more who are refused the possibility of emigrating, and that we are also concerned about those people.

Q In a related question, Chuck, you relate your statement on the dissidents to the fate of Ambassador Hartman's piano --

MR. REDMAN: I'm trying hard to make that connection. You want to fine tune that a little bit? (Laughter.)

Q Well, apparently a Jewish dissident who has been appealing to be released and permitted to go out of the country --

MR. REDMAN: I won't make you go through the whole thing.

Q Was invited to play.

MR. REDMAN: Right. The embassy people --

Q And he found the piano was badly out of tune.

MR. REDMAN: Right.

Q Mysteriously.

MR. REDMAN: Right. Embassy security people have undertaken a thorough investigation of the incident in question. Beyond that I have no information on the specific incident, but nonetheless, we have no intentions of altering the policy that was followed by Ambassador Hartman, which is to decide who was invited to the wide range of functions held at the official American residence in Moscow.

19E

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

79 : 144 249

..... **בית דין**

WASH. POST - Kritzberg - Almost a year after Hussein and Arafat devised a new Mideast peace formula, the process appears to have

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3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

0'87...2...3...97

.....'110 3100

.....'100 3100

.....'100 3100

.....'100 3100

79 / 144 / 249

Minister Georgy Kornienko "will have a great effect on our relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern world."

Farrakhan's Lagos Speech Is Canceled

WASH. TIMES - (Wires)- Police turned away 300 people who came to hear controversial black leader Farrakhan deliver what he had billed as "an important message to all Nigerians" at the National Theater in Lagos yesterday afternoon. No reason was given.

Marilyn Klinghoffer, Hijacking Survivor, Dies

WASH. POST - Phillips - Marilyn Klinghoffer, died of cancer yesterday in a New York hospital. She was 59. The White House issued a statement yesterday saying, "Mrs. Klinghoffer was a courageous woman who stood for her principles in speaking out eloquently against terrorism. The president will be sending his condolences to the family."

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the aftermath of the elections in the Phillipines, the situation in Haiti after Duvalier being forced to leave, the continued findings of the Space Shuttle and the economy.

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תחנות:	מחלקת החדש	1
סדר בסדר:	מספר	5
תחנות:	מספר	10/430
תחנות:	מספר	0195
תחנות:	מספר	42

News Summary February 8-9, 1986

NYP 2/9 Evans & Novak "NATO vs the Navy" Gen. Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme commander, ordered US Navy carrier aircraft not to breach Libya's claimed 50-mile-wide Gulf of Sidra for fear of retaliation by Libya. The Navy was much angered but was powerless to overrule Rogers. The Navy was planning on sending fighter jets over Khadafy's claimed waters but Rogers insisted that two carrier groups might not be enough to defend the US fleet if the Soviets helped Libya. Only if the Navy committed yet a third carrier would Rogers change his orders. But none were available.

Press Reports

Khadafy Orders His Jets to Intercept Israeli Airliners

NYT 2/8--Mitter-Khadafy said his air force would interdict any Israeli civilian plane found within range over the Mediterranean and would force it to land in Libya. The orders were issued as retaliation for Israel's intercession. Khadafy said he intended to have the Israeli civilian planes searched for "Israeli terrorists" wanted by Libyan courts. Sharon and Begin are two of the "Israeli terrorists" wanted. The Libyan order applies only to Israeli planes, not to airliners of other nations that might be carrying Israelis. Innocent passengers would be released, Khadafy said. Also in his statements, Khadafy compared the Berlin-Rome Axis to the "Washington-Tel Aviv axis of today." The colonel's use of the word Israel was a departure from his normal practice of referring to Israel as "the Zionist entity." At one point during the news conference, in which he spoke Arabic, he corrected his translator for using the word Zionist. "Read the statement as I wrote it," he snapped. "I said 'Israeli terrorists.'"

NYT-2/3-4arm-Israeli officials said they had no direct comment on Khadafy's announcement. "We don't take him seriously," a Foreign Ministry official said. The Ministry of Transportation announced a new route for planes flying from Israel had been established. Haim Corfu said that the Israeli action was comparable to the US interception in Oct. of an Egyptian airliner carrying terrorists. (see "WP-D"-wire)

מס' 7715

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NYT-AP-2/8 Two US aircraft carriers left Italy and began steaming toward the coast of Libya, Pentagon officials said. Sources said the carriers might soon resume flight operations off the coast, similar to an exercise last month.

Libya Starts Week of Naval-Air Maneuvers

NYT-2/9-Miller-Libya announced that its navy, air force and air defense units had started a week of maneuvers with live ammunition within the Tripoli area. No explanation was given for the maneuvers which were announced on radio and TV. Diplomats said it was unusual for maneuvers to be conducted with live ammunition. One diplomat said: "Libya and the US are pacing around each other like two snarling dogs, each waiting for the other to start a fight."

Indirect Talks Between Arafat and US Collapse

NYT 2/9-special (Amman) Arafat and a special US envoy have left Amman after two weeks of indirect negotiations between the American Gov't and the Palestinians, having failed to reach any agreement that would rescue the stalled peace initiative sponsored by Hussein. Jordanian officials, Western diplomats and political analysts expressed disappointment over the collapse of the negotiations. Indirect negotiations between Arafat and the Americans were carried out by the Jordanian Gov't and non-PLO Palestinians. It became clear that despite the different phrasing and paraphrasing of the formulas from each side that had circulated in Amman, both sides were determined to stand firmly by their positions. The PLO would not move from its demand for American acceptance of the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people, in return for the PLO's acceptance of 242 & 338. The Americans rejected the PLO's linking of the two issues. A Western diplomat said: "The PLO might have missed a chance from heaven, for the American Administration, and for the first time, has bent over backwards to accommodate the Palestinian demands."

Southern Yemen Conflict

NYT-p.1-2/9-Kifner-A description of the gang-land style massacre by Hassan of his rivals in the Politburo on Jan. 13 and the beginning of the latest coup in Southern Yemen. Moscow is said to be a major casualty of the shootout. Its position among the Arab countries of the Gulf and even of several Eastern African clients may change after the Soviets had been making headway in the region.

Skyscrapers in Damascus

NYT-2/9-Sciollino-In the last half-century, Damascus grew 35-fold, from 70,000 to 2.5 million. The transformation has profoundly affected its landscape: urban planning was overtaken by the need for housing, and miles of identical concrete apartment blocks were hastily built. But for many Damascene families, the breaking point came when the first skyscraper was built a few years ago.

Sicharansky Swan

0195/42

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NYT-Shipler 2/9-On Tuesday, if all goes according to the plan, one of the most dramatic cases of political imprisonment in the post-Stalin Soviet Union will be over. The Russians made an example of Shcharansky. His arrest was meant to send a message to Soviet activists and Western supporters about the risks of invoking American pressure for emigration. Small steps toward each other are being taken by the two super-powers now but they are not expected to diminish the pressure from the US for an improvement on human rights, especially on increase in the overall levels of Jewish emigration, even if Shcharansky is released.

NYT-2/9-Schmemmann-Shcharansky's release may help Moscow's standing abroad, yet few dissidents or diplomats see the release as a sign of liberalization. His departure would not change the plight of thousands of Soviet Jews, Germans, Armenians, and others who wish to emigrate. A steady flow of information from the underground testifies to the persistence of dissidence.

NYT-Gordon-Kennedy returned from a trip to the Soviet Union and said 25 Jews for whom he had interceded were being permitted to emigrate.

DN-AP-Gorbachev has contended that Sakharov cannot leave the Soviet Union because he knows state secrets.

Poll-Americans Divided on How to Respond to Terror

NYT-Shinler 2/9-Most Americans believe the US Gov't could be doing more to combat international terrorism, but they are divided and uncertain about the value of military action. 64% of the respondents said they thought foreign governments were responsible for planning and financing most terrorist attacks. 29% named Libya but only 3% named Syria. The Soviet Union was named by 15%, Iran by 9% and Israel by 1%.

Plastic Handguns

NYT 2/9-Tonics-An Austrian company named Glock, produces a 9-millimeter automatic handgun with a plastic frame and wants to export it to the US. At first, Federal officials were afraid that the weapon might elude airport metal detectors. But they found that the gun has enough metal parts to make it detectable and approved it for import. But other experts are not so reassured. Jack Anderson recently reported that a Pentagon security officer managed on two occasions to sneak a dismantled Glock gun past metal detectors at Washington's National Airport. An American manufacturer predicts domestic gun makers will soon produce an all plastic gun. It could be a "hijacker's special."

Paid Ad-The Tel Aviv Declaration

NYT-2/9-Full page ad printed by the International Security Council. The ad discusses international terrorism and the steps, the Conference on State Terrorism that met in Tel Aviv, proposes to end such terrorism.

ITCUT
NYC

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מספר:	ניו-יורק	
מספר:	לש'ממכ"ל; מע"ח; ממכ"ל אמ"ק; המכרה; מפ"א; ממ"ד;	
מספר:	יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שגר"ס לתקשורת; לע"ס; דר"צ.	
מספר:	0195	רוסינגטון
מספר:	42	
מספר:	עמנואל, ניו יורק	

News Summary February 10, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Moammar, It's The Big Leagues Now!" Israel, the only nation which seems to have a consistent policy toward terrorism, forces down a Libyan plane in hopes of snatching a couple of terrorists. Bad luck. There were none aboard. There came an international chorus of condemnation. Tough. The only "mistake" was failure of intelligence. Enter Khadafy, who says that Libyan fighters will force down an Israeli airliner or two to even the score. To Israel, we say better luck next time. To Khadafy, be careful. You're playing with the pros.

Columns

NYP-Latham "Behind the Swan for Shcharansky" The idea for the exchange came during a heated exchange between Reagan and Gorbachev on the second day of the summit when Reagan challenged Gorbachev to improve his human rights record. Reagan agreed to dampen his administration's harsh public statements about abuses of human rights in the Soviet Union in return for a dramatic gesture on Gorbachev's part. East and West German lawyers and representatives of the Israeli gov't were brought in after further negotiations between Reagan and Gorbachev. The US Gov't and Jewish human rights groups in the past have been reluctant to go along with exchanging Shcharansky for convicted spies. But Reagan told his advisors to get Shcharansky out "any way we can."

Marilyn Klinghoffer Dies

NYT-McFadden-Marilyn Klinghoffer, the wife of Leon Klinghoffer, who was slain by terrorists last fall, died of cancer in NYC at the age of 58. Mrs. Klinghoffer and her husband became symbols of national outrage. (see NYP & NY-headlines; ID-Divins)

US Guards Israeli Planes

NYP-Latham, Dan; Standora-The US task force in the Mediterranean is under orders to protect Israeli commercial aircraft from attacks by Libyan planes. Emergency orders to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean were a direct result of Khadafy's threats.

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10-2-86

Hard-Line Palestinians Meet in Syria

NYT-special-(Beirut) - Hard-line Palestinian guerrilla leaders met in Damascus to plan what strategy they will adopt next toward Israel and the US. The Palestine National Salvation Front "discussed ways of dealing with the latest Zionist actions and the increasing collaboration between the Jewish state and Washington."

Jordanian in Damascus

NYT-Reuters-The Jordanian Prime Minister flew to Damascus to brief Assad on the latest efforts to achieve progress in the Mideast peace negotiations, and to invite Assad to visit Amman, Arab political sources said.

South Yemen Will Retain Policies

NYT-AP-The Prime Minister of South Yemen was quoted as saying his gov't "will change nothing" in Southern Yemen's domestic or foreign policies, including its close ties to the Soviet Union.

Shcharansky

NYP-Fettman; Dan; Standara-Shcharansky is fleeing the Soviet Union today. He could be a free man as early as tonight, barring any last hitches. Avital is said to be in West Germany. The couple will probably spend a few hours there after his release and then leave immediately for Israel. The couple will be welcomed by Peres who will escort them to a celebration planned in their honor. (see DJ-wire)

Arab-Americans Decry TV View on Terror

ND-AP-A TV drama about Mideast terrorists operating from a Detroit suburb has angered Arab-American leaders who complain of unfair stereotyping and say they fear violent repercussions. "Under Siege" was broadcast on NBC last night.

US Allows 5 Firms to Earn Profits on Libyan Oil Assets

WSJ-staff-The Reagan administration granted licenses permitting five US oil companies to continue earning profits on their Libyan operations while they seek to sever ties with that country. The companies profits will be placed in a US gov't escrow account; the profits will be returned when the Libyan assets are sold.

Farrakhan Muzzled in Lagos

NYP-Nigerian police banned a lecture by Farrakhan and turned away 300 people who had gathered to hear him.

Letters

NYT-Bradley Larschan, an international lawyer states that international law permits a country from snatching terrorists if the haven state refuses to honor its international duty.

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סוג בשחוני גלגל

דחיות... רגיל

מאריך וזיה

מחיר... פת

המסד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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

NEWS SUMMARY SUNDAY FEB. 9, 1986

FAMILY WANTS SAKHAROV TRIED

WASH POST (AP) The family of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, angered by Soviet leader Gorbachev's claims that the scientist committed "illegal acts" challenged the Soviet leader today to put Sakharov on trial.

S. YEMEN'S PARTY IDEOLOGUE MISSING

WASH POST W. CLAIRBORNE Nearly four weeks after he was last seen scrambling into an armoured personal carrier at the start of South Yemen's bitter fighting, mystery continues to surround the whereabouts of the ruling socialist party's leading marxist ideologue, former President Abdul Fatah Ismail.

FOREIGNERS HELD FOR QUESTIONING ON PARIS BOMBS

PHIL INQ (RT) Several foreigners are being questioned in connection with a recent wave of bombings in Paris, police said. The police spokesman refused to confirm that they included three Syrians and a Libyan, seized as they were about to board a plane to Tripoli.

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המסד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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

NEWS SUMMARY SATURDAY FEB. 8, 1986

US PUSHES FIRMS TO LEAVE LIBYA

D. OTTAWAY WASH POST The Reagan administration formally announced that it is giving some u.s. companies operating in libya temporary "exemption licences" allowing them extra time to sell their assets. At the same time it took new steps to increase the pressure on them to adhere to U.S. economic sanctions imposed on that country last month.

LIBYA THREATENS TO INTERCEPT ISRAELI PLANES

WASH POST (AP) Col. Qaddafi announced that he has ordered Libyan warplanes to intercept Israeli airlines over the Mediterranean and force them to land at Libyan base to be searched for "Zionist terrorists".

LEBANESE OFFICIALS URGE ARMY UNITY

WASH POST N. BOUSTANY The Lebanese Army chief of staff and 16 other high ranking officers issued an appeal for army neutrality and warned against involving it in internal disputes or the defense of individuals - an indirect reference to presidnet Gemayel.

ISRAEL ALERTS ITS EMBASSIES AROUND WORLD

BOSTON GLOBE (UPI) Israel placed its embassies around the world on alert after a Palestinian terrorist leader threatened to avenge the israeli interception this week of a Libyan executive jet bound for Syria.

A MIDEAST PEACE IMPASSE

W. BEECHER BOSTON GLOBE While American officials actively engaged in efforts to direct negotiations talk of steady progress, it's hard to visualize success under present circumstances.

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השאלה היא

12' צרף םוּ הַחֵץ מְנַסֵּחַ

שאלתיו מה מחשבות אלה? לבגבי מהות שיחות במקרה ואחר
החוסר פנין יצטרף לטהליר.

***2 הש"ב כי אחד מתנאי חוסיין לקיום שיחות הינו הבטחה
***הצריקהית לפיו יש סיבוי שהשיחות אכן יובילו לתוצאה
***ממשית. חוסיין לא מוכן להסתכן בשיחות שעלוליו ברור שלא
***יכולים להביא לתוצאות חיוביות מבחינתנו. קרצ'קו מבחין בין
***דרישותיו בעבר של חוסיין לפיהן רצה או לדעת מדאש מה יהיו
***תוצאות השיחות לבין דרישתו כיום שצריך להיות סיבוי
***ל"הצלחה".

***לפיכך ארה"ב הבטיחה לחוסיין שהשיחות יתנהלו במקביל
***המסליל אחר הסדרי ביניים, לדברי קרצ'קו אומנומיה אך תבונה
***הסדרי ביניים

המסלול השני יהיה שיחות על הסדר סופי במסגרת 242. הערתי לו שקד קבע שהשיחות על ההסדר הסופי תתחלנה 3-5 שנים לאחר בינון האומנומיה, בתכנית רייגן בוד החל כרסום באורך זמן זה ועכשיו ארה"ב מדברת על בו-זמניות שני השלבים. קרצ'קו הגיב שהמציאות הנה שבלי בו-זמניות אין כל סיכוי לשיחות וישראל חייבת להשלים עם מציאות זו.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

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*תצ: שהת, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, משפט, סייב

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: נוש, נד: 238, מ: המשרד
 דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 070286, תח: 1400

סודי/מיידי

שגריר, ציר, גל

א. האריסון משגארה'ב התקשר עמי להודיענו מראש נוסח תגובת דובר מחמ'ד ליירות הממוס הכובי במוברק בשלכם נעיתונות 0009. אמרתי להאריסון כי יירות הממוס הכובי נעשה בהקשר של אותו עקרון שדובר מחמ'ד עמד להצביע עליו, היינו במסגרת הכולחמה בטרור ובמגמה לסייע במניעת פעולות טרור נוספות. עקרון זה טריד וקיים גם כאשר אינך מצליח ליירט את הטרוריסט המסוויים, שהרי הלה לא יודיעך מראש אם בכוונתו להחליף מטוס. בידינו היה מידע אמין שרק בדיעבד, ובתוקף נסיבות של הדגה האחרון, נתגלה כבלתי מווייך. על כן סבורני שהיירות עולה בקנה אחד עם אותו עקרון שדובר מחמ'ד דוגל בו. הוספתי, שבמקדו דבריו על הצורך בהוכחה הברורה והחזקה ביותר שהטרוריסטים ומצאים במטוס, רומז דובר מחמ'ד שמבחנו של יישום העקרון הנ"ל הוא רק בהצלחתו - שעה שתיתכנה סיבות לממשו גם אם הן מתגלות באמוד ברגע האחרון ובדיעבד כבלתי מניבות התוצאה הרצויה.

ב. האריסון אמר שהוא מסכים שדברי דובר מחמ'ד ניתנים לפירוש לכאן או לכאן.

ג. מכל מקום, דברי המוזכיר לשגריר דיון והוסן האמדיקאי במואבי'ס הסירו הספק שיכול היה להשתמש מהודעת דובר מחמ'ד בנצור.

תפ: שהח, דהח, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא, סייבל, ממד

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

מחור 2

דף 1

מחור 32

עותק 4

ממל: המשרד, נד: 233, מ: 1015
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 070286, נח: 1700

סודי ביותר/מיידי

ממל: ממיידי

דע: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

תהליך השלום

מקובל מן המועצה לבטחון לאומי:-

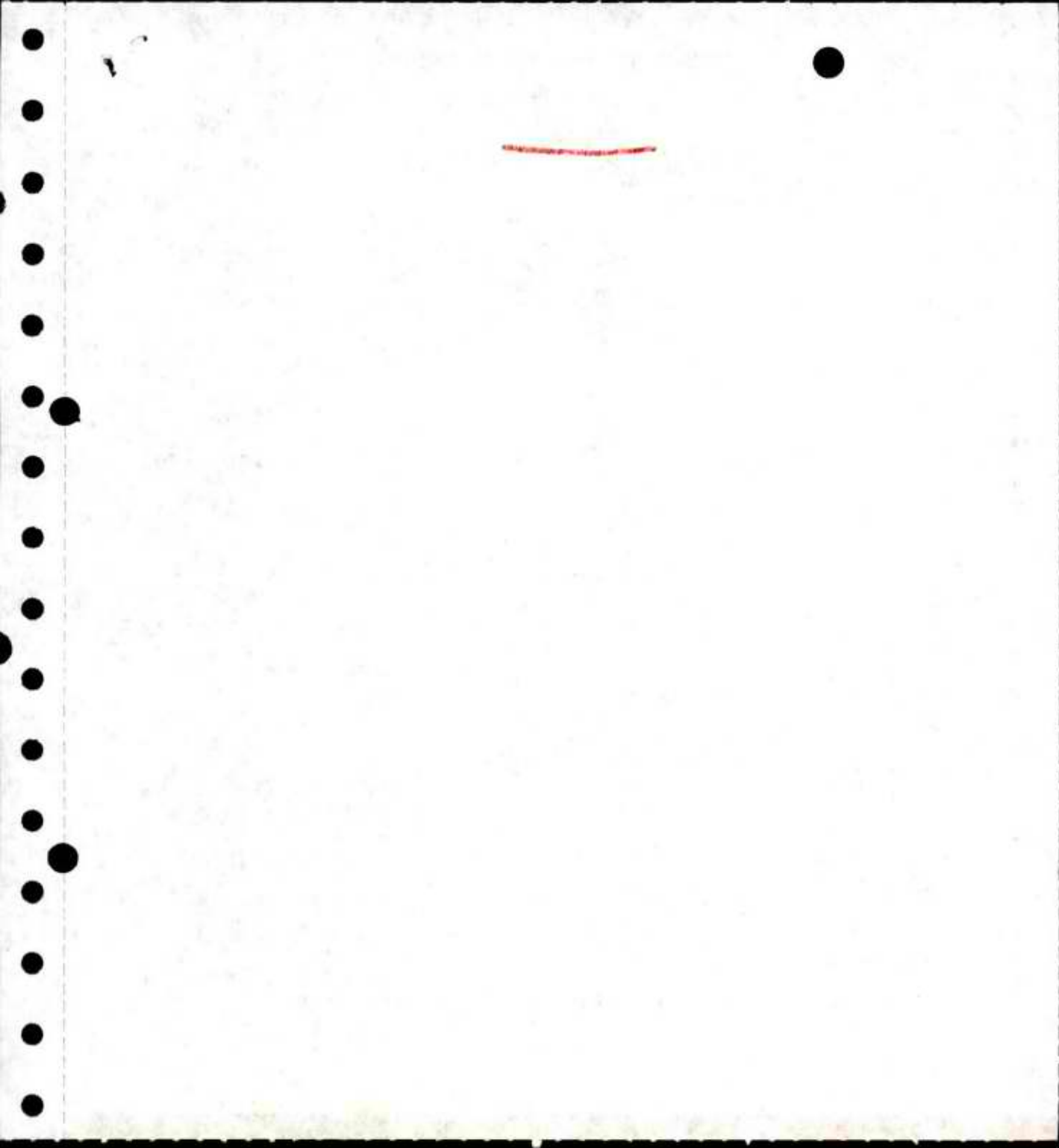
ביתשובה לשאלות:

א. טען שאין יסוד לשמועות על הצעות אמריקניות חדשות להיפך.
ב. האמריקנים חוזרים ואומרים שאין זה "תהליך שלהמ"ל כל המשחק
ג. הוא בין אש"ף וירדן. לכן שמועות על מפגשים מכינים עם ישראל
ד. הוא בלעדית בחלק מן הרעיונות אינם נכונים.
ה. מבחינה פרקטית מסתובבת שמועה כבר ימים אחדים בעמאן שעדפת
ו. יאמץ דברים בנוסח "נאום גן הורדימ"ל של חוסיין אשחקד. אך
ז. אין כל סימנים לביצוע

א. לשאלה על ידיעת "הארצ" בדבר חילוקי הדעות מרפי-שולץ אמר
ב. כי שמחברו בפרוצדורה יכול לומר כי מרפי הוא זה המביא את
ג. האופציות השונות בפני שולץ, ועל שולץ להחליט, ואולם אין
ד. ויכוחים וכדומה.

ה. האמור דברים במסירתם מפיו. כמובן נבדוק ככל יכולתנו
ו. בנוסף.

ז. אגב, האם אנשינו מקיימים שיחות עם קלווריוס מפעם לפעם.
ח. מבדי לעמוד על הלבי הדוח בעמאן ?



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מס' 2 מתוך 2
 עותק 4 מתוך 32
 סודי ביותר

רובין שטיין

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכז, רס, אמן, מצפא, סייבל
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המחלקה, 26/10

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MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, one, the United States has not rejected King Hussein's request. That's a very important fact. We consider

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that King Hussein's legitimate security requirements necessitate an arms sale by the United States to Jordan. We have been advocating this for several years now, as you know. We think that it is important for arms sales to proceed in order to encourage King Hussein to continue to make the important decisions that give momentum to the Arab-Israeli peace process. That position has not changed.

As you know, what we have done is, we have established -- Secretary Shultz sent a letter to the Hill in which we have notified the Congress that we would not proceed with letters of offer and acceptable on an arms sale to Jordan. We would give the Congress 0 days notification before we went ahead with that.

So it is incorrect to postulate that we have rejected arms sales to Jordan.

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Q Israel. A couple of months ago, a senior administrative official, when briefing us on the Middle East, towards the end of 1985, said that because President Mubarek started counting the so-called Year of Decision from February and because the Hussein-Arafat accords were dated February 11th, then perhaps the year should end in February. But now February is here. The Hussein-Arafat talks have collapsed. There is hardly any movement on the Israeli-Egyptian relations.

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Do you see the necessity for Secretary Shultz to go over? Or concurrent with that, for the U.S. and the Soviet Union to start talking about the Middle East in order for the momentum to go forward, and not stall?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, in the first instance, as you know, we are very, very deeply and actively involved. The Secretary of State has just sent out his Assistant Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs to the region. He had what we considered to be productive talks with Prime Minister Peres and with King Hussein. We are continuing to work on the incremental progress that has been made in those talks. And we are clearly committed to move that process forward.

The question of the Secretarial visit to the Middle East, I think at this point would be very speculative. The important thing is to make progress on the ground, headed toward direct negotiation between the Arabs and the Israelis. Despite what formulas are agreed to, the end result must be face-to-face negotiations. WE ARE IN

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contact with the Soviets on the Middle East. We have had talks, as you know, regional experts talks. We've had discussions with them. We have bilateral discussions with them on the Middle East. So US-Soviet consultations on regional issues such as the Middle East continue.

The important thing is that the United States will do everything possible to move the peace process forward. But in the last analysis, we cannot -- we, the Americans, cannot want peace more than the parties directly involved in the region. And some hard decisions have to be made and the issues are well-known, they are very difficult issues, but they must be defined more precisely for there to be forward progress. We have not given hope. On the contrary, we remain actively engaged and we hope that there will be progress this year.

Q How do you define the Reagan Doctrine, and if you see it as applicable to the Middle East?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I would hate to give a slogan to overall policy. I wouldn't call it the Reagan Doctrine. But certainly the President has made very clear his quest during his administration for peace, for more stable and realistic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which is a very fundamental and essential key to world peace, for radical reductions in nuclear armaments, and for regional conflict resolution.

He has also strongly supported human rights and the promotion of democracy throughout the world. Our bias is very clear. We think that democracy provides the basic substructure and infrastructure for economic development and progress. And I think the record is pretty clear on that.

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In terms of your question on how this might apply to the Middle East, certainly in terms of regional conflict resolution there is Afghanistan; there is, of course, the Iran-Iraq war; and there is the Arab-Israeli conflict. Now in one category, the President has defined regional conflict resolution in terms of internal armed struggles against totalitarian regimes, and that applies to Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan. But certainly the quest for an Arab-Israeli settlement, the United States has been at the forefront of that internationally, and certainly we have urged a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war. So I think it's in that framework that perhaps you could view the President's policies. But there's

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no simple label that I can give it, such as you stated.

Q I just need to ask if you are putting the regional conflicts -- the three regional conflicts of the Middle East -- in this succession intentionally? You said Afghanistan, Iran-Iraqi war, and then the Arab-Israeli.

MR. DJEREJIAN: No. I am making a very important distinction between what the President addressed in his United Nations General Assembly speech when he talked about regional conflict resolution in defining it a "internal arms struggles against totalitarian regimes." And that refers to countries, as I said, such as Nicaragua and Angola and Afghanistan.

But certainly when you talk about regional instability in the world, the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israeli conflict are two of the most important sources of instability in the world that can lead to even further international instability. So therefore, every effort must be made to bring those conflicts to an end -- a negotiated end.

Q A couple of questions, and I'll begin with the easy one. Are you expecting that the sale of \$1 billion worth of weapons to the Saudis will go through the Congress this year and will not have the same fate of the Jordanian package?

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MR. DJEREJIAN: We again think that arms sales to moderate Arab states is a very important element of promoting stability in the region; and therefore, we will proceed as appropriate with requests as they come up. Whether or not it will have the same fate, we'll have to see.

Q Okay. The second question which I think you might have capsulized it from other answers, reports from Tel Aviv yesterday on NPR said that something was agreed upon in Europe between Mr. Murphy, King Hussein and Mr. Peres to bring the PLO in the peace process, to the international peace conference, and to have it accept 242 and 338 on Israel's right to exist, if the United States will accept the Paletsinian people's right for self-determination.

What do you have to answer, because this is very crucial? The talks are in Amman, continuing on this subject? What is the answer, and what is the formula that was agreed?

MR. DJEREJIAN: What was the specific question?

Q The question was, what is the United States position? There has been an agreement on that? You want to pursue this in that light because the PLO will enter the peace talks only if the rights for self-determination, the most magical words in the Arab -- in the Palestinian jargon -- will be accepted?

MR. DJEREJIAN: It is immediatley the task of King Hussein and

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the PLO to determine exactly the parameters within which they move forward in the peace process. We have made our position on self-determination abundantly known, and you know it very well

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in the Arab-Israeli context and the Palestinian context. But that in no way diminishes our continuing and strong commitment that the Palestinians must be involved in every stage, in every step of the peace process in order to obtain the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. This is and remains our position.

But in the first instance, I must repeat it is up to the two parties directly involved now in Amman in their talks to see what they can do to establish the framework for possibly and hopefully moving forward on the peace talks. Time is not on the side of those who are seeking peace.

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al Ahram Newspaper, Cairo, Egypt. When you said that the hijacking is only given in the case that evidences are clear, clear to whom?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Interception, not hijacking. (Laughter.)

Q So in this case, the evidence has to be proven before or after, who is a terrorist and who is not a terrorist? A terrorist to whom? And then my second question continues what Salaam has asked about. What is the reaction of the American administration when the RLU will accept 242 and 338? Does this mean automatically they are going to be invited to the international conference? Or you are going to ask the point of view of the Israelis on the acceptance of the PLO?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, first, the whole question of intercepts, you're asking a very important question. But in many ways, it's a philosophical question. And thank God, I don't have to answer philosophical questions ever since I left the Jesuits in Georgetown. But we do -- you know, our position is not very complex. It's simply that if you can identify, as we did identify in the Achille Lauro affair, actual perpetrators of a terrorist act, and the evidence is clear and the loss of life to innocent people in undertaking such an act is minimal, then the United States has shown that it is willing to act under those circumstances. That remains our policy.

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Q (Off-mike.)

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, we have -- before or after that -- I don't understand what you mean by before or after.

Q (Off-mike.)

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, that I would have to leave open. I just can't -- I think in

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our view, a terrorist is a person who perpetrates acts of violence and murder and harm to innocent civilians and to innocent people outside of the realm of law anywhere. And I think it's pretty clear.

In questions like this, specificity is all-important. I think what we did in the Achille Lauro affair I think shows you what our policy is. Once you start generalizing, it really does become a philosophical question. But I think our position is very clear on that.

Now as to the other part of your question as to 338 and 242, as you know, what we have said is that once the PLO accepts those two resolutions, the very next day, the United States will be in immediate bilateral dialogue with the PLO at a very responsible level. And that would be the beginning of interaction between the United States and the PLO on the most important issues facing the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue.

So therefore what Arafat's acceptance of that would mean would be to open the doors and to enter into direct dialogue with the United States which is a key player in the Arab-Israeli issue.

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Q My name is Joe Pollakoff. I write for the Canadian Jewish Press, Jewish News. You touched no many subjects today, but nothing was said about the so-called East-West exchange of prisoners. The latest word we get from the newspaper bill is that President Reagan has his own initiatives to bring Andre Sakharov to the West somewhere. Have you heard anything about that? Can you say anything about this East-West exchange?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I really can't comment on these reports at all.

Q All right. The very fact, of course, that some of the media is saying that this a spy swap and that it includes Scharansky. In that case, the Soviets have already won a propaganda victory in some of the media because Scharansky is not a spy. So I wonder if you have something to say with respect to that, to instruct the media a little bit on being careful with detail?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, our position on Scharansky is well-known and we consider Scharansky to be a human-rights activist. But I really can't comment on the rest of it.

Q You started here what was an old truism, but it's

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sort of been forgotten. You said that if the PLO accepts 242 and 338, that opens the conversation, the dialogue, between American officials and PLO officials. We don't know at what level or where or what. But it opens a dialogue. It does not mean that the United States is saying that it accepts PLO self-determination for whatever that means to them or what it means to us, and other phases of the Israeli conflict with the -- or the Israeli-Arab conflict. Isn't that correct?

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MR. POPE: As part of our even-handed Middle East Policy, we'll
to the back of the room.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, that's one of those chicken or egg questions. It's an important one. The modalities of the process have to be determined by the parties, and how to proceed forward. All we are saying, whether or not you have international auspices in one way or another a conference or whatever the international umbrella may be, the important thing at the end of the day is that the Arabs and the Israelis have to be talking to one another, they have to be negotiating with one another for there to be a valid, stable solution. So therefore, it is a very important challenge to diplomacy to work out these modalities but all we're saying is that at the end of the day, whatever modalities are determined, the important thing is to engage in direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Now the first question was on 242?

W Would it open the door for the solution of--

MR. DJEREJIAN: That has to be determined. But you really can't, by the parties themselves including the United States, and if this happened, the PLO, and Israel and our Arab partners. But it would have to be determined by the dialogue. But in order to start you have to talk. And one of the deficiencies is that if you can not talk with all the parties it is difficult to move the process forward. So, that would be the only thing I could say on the prospects, but I can't predict what the prospects would be in terms of opening doors or not. Certainly, if the PLO adhered to very hard line positions that didn't give diplomacy any scope, it wouldn't be a productive dialogue. We are hoping for a productive dialogue with all the parties in the region.

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השבוע בתקשורת 1-7/2

1. שני נושאים מרכזיים מבחינתנו, והם הידיעות בדבר שחרורו הצפוי של אנטולי שראנסקי ויירוט המטוס הלווי - לא היו לסיפורים מרכזיים כפי שניתן היה לצפות; כראש ובראשונה בשל הנושאים האחרים בהם עסקה התקשורת השבוע. ה"צ'לנג'ר", הבחירות בפיליפינים (להם הוקדשה תכנית "נייטליין" מיוחדת שתכל ציפו לה), נאום "מצב האומה" של ריגן והתקציב. הדברים נכונים יותר לגבי שראנסקי מאשר לגבי המטוס הלווי.
2. א. בסלביזיה הוקדש זמן לז-מועט יחסית לכשלון המודיעין הישראלי. ב- CBS EVENING NEWS שודרה כתבה בת 3 דקות על תולדות המוסד ועלילותיו, בה התבטא סטנספילד טרנר שלו היה צריך לדרג את המוסד בגוף מודיעיני היה מעניק לו ציון B, אך כגוף PR מגיע למוסד A+. פרט לכך היה הכיסוי צמוד לארועים (היירוט, השחרור, הדיון במועבי"ט), ועובדתי, והודגשה בו נחישות ישראל ללכוד את אנטו נדאל. כמובן ניתן פתחון פה לצד השני; למשל ראיון פארוק אלשרע ל-Tony ב-5. אך אותה תכנית-בוקר עצמה החליטה למחרת (ב-6) לא לשדר ראיון חי מלוב- עליו כבר חוסכם ונקבע- עם קדאפי, שכן "אין בו כבר צורך".
- ב. 2 מאמרי המערכת שפירסמו בנושא נחלקו- אחד ביקרתי במידת מה, בעיקר בגלל הכשלון (5.ND), ואחד מבין ותומך (6.NYT).
3. עבורנו היו השעות הראשונות כיום ג' שעות של לחץ להופיע ולהתבטא. הלחץ הוקל לקראת סוף היום כשהוחלט כי נענה באופן סלקטיבי לבקשות לראיונות. השגריר לאו"ם, הקונכ"ל וס/ראש נאו"ם התראיינו בתחנות וברשתות השונות ובכך צמצם, ובמקרה אחד אף נמנע כליל (ב- INN), הזמן שתוכנן להינתן לצד השני. דברי ממרה"ם לעתונות בשער משה"ח ותדרוך דו"צ camera היו הדבר הדרוש בזמן הנכון ואפשרו לנו אח"כ follow up.
4. אכן, לא נגרם נזק רב, גם בשל הארועים דלעיל ובעיקר משום שמדובר בהמשך המאבק בלוב- מאבק פופולארי מאד בעיר הזאת. גם העובדה שכבר נקבע תקדים אמריקאי מוצלח בפרשת "אכילה לאורו" מסייעת להבנה שאנו מוצאים. סיכם את המצב אחד מבני שיחנו לאמור: better luck next time.
5. בקורה נוספת בחסר זה - סיתרון חפצנלח החוץ ביבינו לבין נאו"ם ובינינו לבין השגרירות וכמובן העדכון השוטף מן הארץ, שפעל כהלכה.
6. לנושא שראנסקי הידיעות הגיעו לראשונה בסוף השבוע והתקשורת- ביחוד המקומית- הגיבה בשלב ראשון בהתלבות. כינתיים שקע הסיפור שכן שראנסקי טרם שוחרר וכמו שכבר צויין למעלה,

4 סיפורים תקשורתיים גדולים דוחקים סיפור זה עד שיקרה השחרור בפועל. פעולתנו בענין זה היתה בעיקר לנכות ולהוריד את פרופיל הכיסוי. לפחות במקרה אחד נשא תדרכנו פרי מידי. ב-"מטרומריה" (כריס ג'ונס) הודגש הצורך לא להכביר מלים בנושא כדי לא לחבל במאמצים.

7. נושאים אחרים: הן במה שמתפרסם והן בשיחות מורגשת דאגה גוברת מהקפאון בתהליך השלום. עיקר האחריות נוטל על ירדן והצר הערבי בכלל (ר' מאמר המערכת הטוב במיוחד ב-NYT מהיום), כאשר לכן יש 2 מרכיבים: חוסר היכולת של חוסין-ערפאת והעדר התקדמות עם מצרים. בהקשר זה התקבלה החלטת הממשל לא להמשיך בעסקת הנשק עם ירדן בלא הפתעה. הטיפול באופ"ק נמשך לפי תקווים שנמברקינו הקודמים. הענין בלוב - דועך (למעט נושא המטוס).

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News Summary February 7, 1986

Editorials

NYT "The Mideast Mirage" The Reagan Administration is understandably ashamed to acknowledge that Hussein has reneged on his promise to start negotiations with Israel--again. Reagan himself vouched for the King's sincerity this time. Less forgivable however, has been the Administration's concurrent failure to use its influence to arrest the deteriorating relations between Israel and Egypt. That deterioration is rapidly hardening Israelis against compromise on any Arab front. While Egypt got Sinai, Israel got none of the trade, normality and friendship it expected from peace. Indeed, it has gotten only rebuffs from Mubarak. Peres's political discomfort may strike American diplomats as only a minor further setback. But letting Egypt discredit the very idea of peace could gradually turn a frustrating deadlock into a strategic US defeat. (Cabled)

DW "Shcharansky's Freedom: Hope and Faith Triumph" Moscow's decision to free the symbol of the Jewish dissident movement doubtlessly reflects the desire of Moscow to score propaganda points at a time of high tension between the US and USSR. There is still no cause to believe that Shcharansky's release will follow with a general relaxation of the Soviet emigration policy. The Soviets say that he was a spy. But it doesn't matter what they say. After seven years of hard labor and illness, Jerusalem will welcome Shcharansky.

Columns

NYT-Evans & Novak "An Opening for Russia in the Mideast" The defeat of Reagan's \$2 billion arms deal for America's old ally, King Hussein, raises the specter of Soviet SAM-5's along his side of the Jordan River--both elevating the prospect of another Arab-Israeli explosion and handing Moscow a long-sought ticket to the Mideast. The king went to Syria and changed the political map of the Mideast. The veto of the arms deal split the common US-Jordan front against Syria.

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US Vetoes Anti-Israel 'love

NYT-special-The US vetoed a Security Council Resolution that condemned Israel for intercenting a Libyan plane and termed the action an "act of aerial hijacking and piracy." Ten nations voted for the resolution, Australia, Denmark, France and Britain abstained. Walters said that while the US deplored Israel's action, the resolution did not uphold the right of countries to intercent planes under "exceptional circumstances." Ambassador Netanyahu recalled a list of attacks on civilians undertaken by the governments of Iran, Libya, Syria and Iraq in recent years as well as attacks by terrorists he said those countries supported. "We are witnessing a new kind of war--a regime that systematically conducts worldwide terrorism. What are we going to do about this kind of phenomenon? What are we going to do to prevent future Romes, Viennas and the like," Netanyahu stated. The Iranian delegate, gesturing toward Netanyahu, said: Satan accused is present. Go back into history: Everything that is forged is forged by the same Zionists. They have forged everything, they are professional liars."

Gemayel Says He'll Serve Out Term

NYT-special-Gemayel said he had no intention of resigning under pressure from Syrian-backed opposition groups and would serve out his term. His six year term ends in 1988.

British Hold Farrakhan

NYT-AP-Farrakhan, barred from entering Britain, was detained by British Immigration officers when he landed at Heathrow on his way to Nigeria. Farrakhan, who called Judaism a "gutter religion" was invited to Britain by a black group but was barred from entering the country because the Home Office felt his presence would "not be conducive to the public good." Officers said they would question him before escorting him to his Lagos-bound flight.

5 Neo-'Nazis Get Stiff Sentences

NYT-Turner-Five members of a racist, right-wing group that sought to overthrow the US Gov't were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 40 to 100 years. All five defendants, members of the group The Order, were convicted of racketeering and conspiracy charges revolving around armed robberies.

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99... מחור... דמיס

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מס' חבר...

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אשר לחופיין דחינו מכירת הבשק. "תהליך השלום הוא מסובך" ובהית תמיד ברקע לבדוק ולנצל האפשרויות. אך נתערב רק אם יש סיכוי סביר להסדר. פוינדקסטר עצמו ביקר בארץ פעם אחת ב-1978 לשלושה ימים וביקר גם בשארם-א-שייח אך מחויבותיו בגבעה לא יאפשרו לו לבוא לאזור. - (הדברים באמרו כתגובה להזמנתו לארץ ע"י השגריר).

אשר לבריה"ם, טרם התקשרו לגבי מועד הפסגה. הנשיא מעוביין שהפסגה הבאה תהיה לפני אוגוסט כדי שהוא יהיה פנוי (הבהירות) וכדי שלא יעבור זמן רב מהמפגש הקודם ויינתן הרושם שהתהליך הואט. באשר לבעיית זכויות האדם והיהודים תבטיא החליט לפעול PRIVATELY ולכן אולי לא נשמע על כך באורח פומבי אך ברור הוא שהיחסים

עם בריה"ם לא יהיו קורקטיים או שלמים ללא פתרון בעייה זו. אכן עתה אין תנועה אך עדיף לחכות עד אחרי ועידת המפלגה.

השיחה נמשכה מעל לחצי שעה והיתה באווירה בעימה.

מחני

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המשרד, בסחון, ניו-יורק

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.....NSA 'A-1000'

SUMMARY OF EDITORIALS - WEEK OF 1/2 - 7/2, 1986

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - 3/2 - "After Spain, The Church?" Spain's recognition of Israel is an event of unusual symbolic importance. It marks the end of Spain's long isolation from the rest of Western

206x 21cm 270gms 1200 + 1+2

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Europe. It reaffirms the value of diplomacy in dealing with the strife of the Middle East. It was understood, however, that Spain's sought after membership in the Common Market would require its eventual recognition of Israel. Spain, with its ancient historic ties to both Arabs and Jews, is now in a position to make major diplomatic contributions to a lasting Middle East peace. It has also set an example worth emulating by the Vatican.

אמנות

מגידות ישראל - וועינגטון

אלו

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ד.ד. מתוך... ד.ד.

סוג בסחונות... גל

דחיות... גל

מאריך וז"ח... 86 Feb 7 15:00

מס' מברק...

המשרד, בסחון

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ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, דמ"ח קט"ח.

FRI - FEB. 7, 1986

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Yes -- Mr. Qaddafi's announcement that he has ordered his air force to bring to -- to intercept any Israeli plane anywhere and bring it down into Libya?

MR. KALB: The way it is seen here, it is: Another instance of head-on mockery of international law deserves no further comment.

Q Bernie, going back in that area --

MR. KALB: In that area -- you mean in that subject?

Q Yeah, in Libya, Minister Farrakhan has announced that he intends to defy the President's travel ban to Libya by going there. My question -- I have a two-part question. Is there any way in which, if Farrakhan

does defy the Presidential ban, our government could assist his going and then make sure he never comes back?

MR. KALB: And your second question?

Q I'll go to that after I get an answer to the first.

MR. KALB: Well, why don't I try to get them all at one time.

Q Over here. Can you confirm reports that the United States offered the Palestine Liberation Organization an invitation to the International Peace Conference in exchange for its recognition of 242?

MR. KALB: I think you're familiar with the US position on the PLO and that's my answer to that question.

Q Well that's the position, however --

MR. KALB: That is my answer to that.

Q -- is it an offer?

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MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. I only call attention to the standing position of the United States policy vis-a-vis the PLO. Ralph?

Q Bernie, do you have any comment on allegations that it would was the United States that somehow screwed up the meetings between Arafat and Hussein in pursuit of the peace process, that the US was involved in the failure of those talks to reach an agreement?

MR. KALB: Well, whatever that is based on—where is that based on though?

MR. KALB: Anyway, to get to your question, aside from this dueling,

Q On the PLO, you said there were no exchanges between the United States and PLO. That does not mean you deny the statement by (Hani Qattab), advisor to Arafat, that there were some exchanges?

MR. KALB: I am saying what I said, and it will have to stand that way.

I take it there is a suggestion that you're making that there is an allegation that the U.S. is responsible for the breakdown of the talks in Amman

Q Right.

MR. KALB: Such a suggestion is not based in fact. The talks in Amman represented an effort to see if the PLO was ready to meet certain Jordanian demands. Obviously the PLO is unable to do so. U.S. and Jordanian officials have remained in close touch during this time, as they always do. There were no exchanges — there were no exchanges between us and the PLO, however, as apparently has been suggested in some news accounts.

Q Does the State Department consider the Heritage Foundation to be a responsible and reputable organization which has supported President Reagan or not?

MR. KALB: Yes, it's a serious organization. Next?

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W Then what is your reaction to their statement in which you are mentioned by name, Bernie? They've issued a long paper in which they say, "There's a distressing and embarrassing gap between the statements of the Reagan Administration and U.S. foreign policy at the State Department. A persistent effort is being made to derail the Reagan Doctrine" -- and they have about 14 pages in which you are mentioned, as a matter of fact, on page 15.

MR. KALB: Prominently?

Q Yes. They say the State Department is sabotaging -- I just want -- you haven't seen this.

MR. KALB: The fact is, number one, I have not seen it. Number two, I think it comes as no surprise to you for me to remind you about how the Secretary sees his role here on foreign policy. It is the President's foreign policy that the Secretary of State carries out.

I think you have heard me say on your own, in one variation or another, that he himself does not have a foreign policy. It is the President's foreign policy.

Q Oh, yes. They commend him. They just say it is the State Department people that are sabotaging both Shultz and Reagan time after time. And I'm just --

MR. KALB: Beyond what I said, I really don't have anything else.

Q I have one small question, whenever you're finished.

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למה זה כל כך חשוב

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השבוע בקונגרס (3-7 בפברואר)

1. שני אירועים בלטו השבוע בגבעה. נעוד לראשון, ה- STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE, שמישה הגבעה אכסניה כמקובל, השני - מסירת הצעת התקציב למחרת (5) יש בו כדי לקבוע במידה רבה את סדר היום של המחוקקים בחודשים הבאים ואולי אף מעבר לזה.

2. התקציב המוצע, בסך של 994 בליון דולר, משקפת נאמנה היעדים שהנשיא דוגל בהם: תגבור בטחון ארצה וידידותיה, תוך צימצום מעורבות הממשל הפדרלי בתוכניות פנים, שלפי השקפתו של הנשיא שייכות בעיקר לממשל המדינתי או לפרט - אם הן מוצדקות בכלל. למעשה יותר מההתקציב המוצע מצמצם את נפח הפעילות הפדרלית, הוא מוסיף לשנות את סדרי העדיפויות שלה. לנוחיותכם, רצ"ב שתי טבלאות מעתון הושינגטון פוסט (6) - האחת מצביעה על השנויים המתבקשים בתקציב החדש, והשנייה המראה את המגמות מאז עליית ריגאן לשלטון בשלהי 1980. יצוין שהצעת התקציב מבוססת על תחזיות כלכליות אופטימיות למדי (צמיחה של 4 אחוזים בכל אחת משלוש השנים הבאות, לעומת 2.5 אחוזים אשתקד). כפי שעולה מהטבלא השלישית הרצ"ב תחזיות הנשיא בעבר לא עמדו במבחן, ונצטבר הגרעון המדהים שקיים כיום.

3. התגובות להצעת התקציב היו מגוונות, ובדרי"כ שליליות. אין להתפלא על הדמוקרטים וקביעת שהתקציב היה DEAD ON ARRIVAL אולם גם בקרב הרפובליקנים זכה התקציב למידה לא מבוטלת של ביקורת סמוך לפירסומו. יו"ר ועדת התקציב בסנט, פיט דומיניצי, קרא לקיום "ועידת פיסגה" בין הקונגרס והבית הלבן במגמה להגיע ל"עיסקת חבילה" שתכלול בין היתר העלאת מסים. מנהיג הרוב, בוב דול, תמך אף הוא ברעיון הפסגה.

4. ברור שהטלת מסים חדשים הינה אחת מהמפתחות להקטנת הגרעון, וכאן מסתמן קונפליקט נוסף בין הבית הלבן לבין הקונגרס. כידוע חותר הנשיא לתיקון יסודי במערכת המסוי ולאחרונה ציין בפעם הראשונה שיהיה מוכן לשקול הטלת היטל על הנפט המיובא (בעקבות הירידה במחיר נפט זה) וזאת ע"מ להקל על קבלת חוק המסוי כפי שרוצה הנשיא (תוך הורדה בשיעורי המס והגדלה בנכויים האישיים). לעומתו טוענים רבים בקונגרס שאמנם יש להטיל היטל על הנפט המיובא, אך להשתמש בכנסות מההיטל בכדי להקטין את הגרעון הפדרלי - כי להערכתם הציבור מעוניין יותר בחיסול הגרעון מאשר בשנויים במערכת המסוי.

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דחיסות
מאריך וז"ח
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5. התשובה לשאלה זו, יחד עם התייחסות הקונגרס להצעת התקציב וההנחות עליהן היא מבוססת, יקבעו אם, בבוא העת, יופעל חוק גראם-רודמן במלוא חומרתו, בינתיים, ממתינים לקבל עוד היום (7) את פסיקת בית המשפט לעירעורים בוויסניגטון לגבי חוקתיות חוק זה. מצפים שתהא מה שתהא פסיקה זו, יובא הנושא לבית המשפט העליון ויש להניח שעל נושא זה נרבה לכתוב בעתיד.

(ב) נושאי חוץ

1. הנושא המרכזי השבוע היה הבחירות בפיליפינים, ומשלחת המסקיפים הגדולה מטעם הקונגרס, בראשות יו"ר וועדת החוץ בסנט, ריצ'ארד לוגאר, שיצאה לשם.
2. נושא המז"ת לא תפס מקום מיוחד באף אחד מהבתים. מכתב שולץ הסיר את נושא מכירת הנשק לירדן מסדר היום, לטביעות רצונם של הרוב אם כי היו דמוקרטים בבית הנבחרים (ובראשם המורסה לארי סמית) שהיו מעדיפים ל"קטול" את הבקשה לעסקה (ע"י העברת החלטה של אי-הסכמה) במקום להיות תלויים ב"הסכם הג'נטלמני" שהושג. אם כי אין ספק שהיה ביכולתו של הקונגרס לעשות כך וגם לגבור על ווטו נשיאותי אם יוטל, הדבר היה מצריך עימות בלתי רצוי עם הממשל בכלל ועם הנשיא בפרט.
3. גם בהופעת המזכיר בפני ועדות החוץ של שני הבתים תפס המז"ת תפקיד שולי יחסי. אשר למטוס במיורט - במגעינו בגבעה לא שמענו ביקורת על עצם הפעולה, אלא הבנה למניעים והשתתפות במבוכה.

(ג) שונות

1. ביום ג' (4) תידרך השגריר את קבוצת המורשים היהודים על נושאים שנוגעים לנו.
2. בתחום החברתי, שתי המפלגות אירגנו "סופי שבוע" לחבריהם בסוף השבוע שעבר. היו אלה שהרימו גבות לאור זאת שבעוד הרפובליקנים בחרו לבלות בתוך העיר בולטימור "בעלת הצווארון הכחול", ביכרו הדמוקרטים לבלות עם משפחותיהם באתר מפואר למדי.
3. ואם בחופשות עסקינן - או שמה במערכת הבחירות הקרבות - הרי שהיום יוצאים שני הבתים לפגרא בת 10 ימים לרגל יום הולדתו (הרשמי) של ג'ורג' וויסניגטון שיחול השנה ב-17 דנא.

למדן - הרצל

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981-86/7 ססג ססג ססג

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1987 - 8 ססג

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING¹

(In Millions of Dollars)

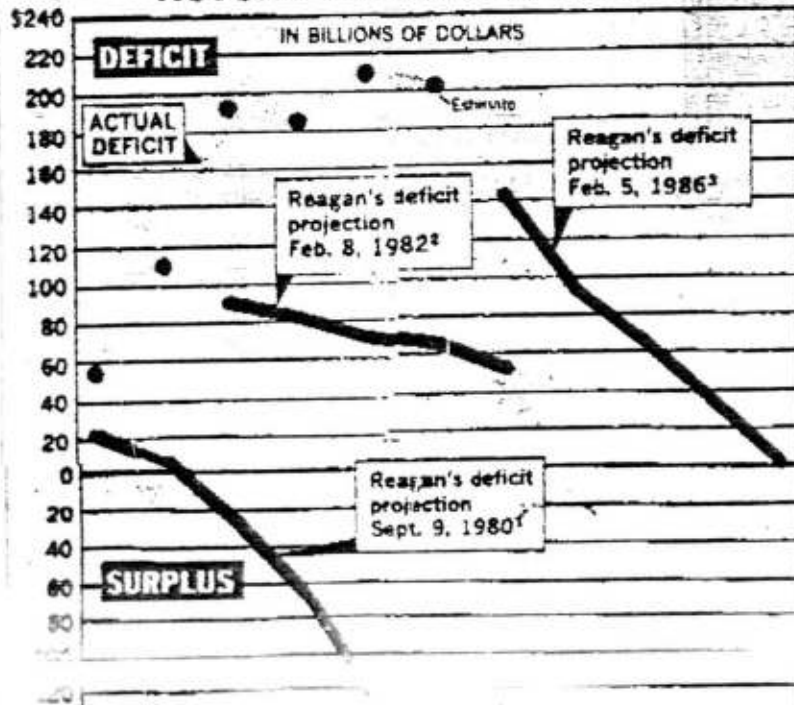
	FY 1981	FY 1986*	FY 1987*
Armed Forces	\$157,513	\$265,827	\$282,238
International Affairs	13,104	17,141	18,619
Science, Space, Technology	6,469	8,899	9,188
Energy	15,166	4,433	4,017
Natural Resources and Environment	13,568	12,905	11,958
Education	11,323	25,871	19,541
Health and Housing Credit	8,206	3,802	1,359
Transportation	23,379	27,106	25,503
Community and Regional Development	10,568	7,922	6,525
Education, Training, Employment, Social Services	33,709	30,671	27,447
Health	26,866	35,669	34,997
Medicare	39,149	68,661	70,234
Medicaid	99,723	118,093	118,374
Other Security	139,584	200,053	212,213
Other Security	22,991	26,619	26,420
Other Benefits	4,762	6,788	6,948
Other	4,582	6,270	6,060
General Government	6,854	6,236	1,739
General Purpose Fiscal Assistance			

Source: Office of Management and Budget

*Includes:
*Includes:
*Includes: Federal Employment Retirement and Unemployment Compensation

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THE DEFICIT UNDER REAGAN: ACTUAL VS. PROJECTIONS



THE BUDGET AX: WHERE IT FAL

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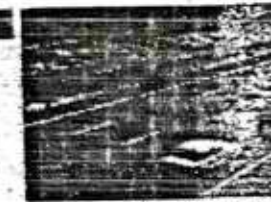
- Power Marketing Administration
- Housing Vouchers
- Export-Import Bank Direct Loans
- Crop Insurance
- Amtrak Subsidy
- Interstate Commerce Commission
- Urban Development Action Grants
- Economic Development Administration
- Small Business Credit Programs
- Legal Services Corporation

Will Amtrak trains stop rolling across country into Union Station?



Make Responsibility of States:

- Ground Transportation Block Grant
- Federal-Aid Highways
- Waste Treatment Construction Grants
- Justice State Grants
- Community Development Block Grant
- Community Services Block Grant



Will states and cities burden for roads and



Charge User Fees:

- Park and Forest Service
- Meat and Poultry Inspection
- Coast Guard
- Navigation
- IRS and Customs
- Federal Timber and Minerals

Will it cost more to use national parks?

Cut:

- Medicare
- Job Corps
- Vocational Education
- Student Aid
- Child Nutrition Subsidies
- Medicaid
- Food Stamp Administration
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children
- Veterans Medical Care
- Civil Service Retirement
- Federal Employee Health Benefits
- Strategic Petroleum Reserves
- National Defense Stockpile



Will you can pay

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סוג בטהוני סודי
מיוני
דחיפות
תאריך וז"ח 1409 7 פמראר 86
מס' מברק

GP

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213

אל : מנה"ל בטחון

דע: בראון, סינבל, משרד

הכסף ל-Prepositioning לא הוצא מתקציב הביטחון.
ב-Briefing שיערכו בקרוב בוועדת השירותים המזוינים
ימסרו אנשי הפנטגון פרטים נוספים.

הלפרין.

תפוצה: שגריר, ציר, מתני, קונגרס, נספח.
 אפרין כץ א"כ

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..... פברק

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***WASH. POST - Evans & Novak - "A Mideast Opening For Moscow" The defeat of Reagan's \$2 billion arms package for Hussein, raises the specter of Soviet SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles along his side of the Jordan River - both elevating the prospect of another Arab-Israeli explosion and handing Moscow a long sought ticket to the Mideast. Gorbachev is planning to take maximum advantage of the way Hussein was treated by his friends in Wash. Officials believe for Hussein to rescue his prestige and credibility Hussein must now seek new arms in Moscow. For Gorbachev and his activist foreign policy, the Reagan administration's submission to Jerusalem and Congress on the Jordan arms deal marks a golden turning point. For the future, Gorbachev seems assured of an influential role at any conference on Arab-Israeli peace. Israel's policy has always been to block US arms from the Arab world and damage American relations with any Arab state that has not recognized Israel (except Egypt). That policy has been endowed by withdrawal of the Jordanian arms sale. For Reagan, it suggests that the wall intended to keep the Soviet Union out of the Middle East is being breached.
(This article was cabled in full today.)

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 סוג בכתובי
 דחיות
 תאריך וזמן
 מס' מבק

סגירות ישראל - 11/11/87

בטחון

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 67 109 212

THE PRESS REPORTS

Peres Says More Interceptions Possible

WASH. POST - DeYoung - Despite Tuesday's failure to capture radical Palestinian leaders mistakenly thought to be aboard an intercepted Libyan jet, Israel will not hesitate to take similar initiatives against terrorists in the future, Peres said today. "If someone tries to impose terrorism on us, we will not hesitate to take react on land, sea or in the air," he said in a speech to the World Zionist Federation.

Israelis Pleased With US Budget For Their Country

WASH. TIMES - Kritzberg - Israeli economists and government officials are breathing a sigh of relief after the release of the Reagan administration's 1987 foreign aid budget request. Economic observers in Israel were worried by the prospect of a large decrease in US aid in the wake of the Gramm-Rudman budget law, which calls for automatic cuts in US govt. programs if Congress and the administration fail to agree on budget cuts. The current US budget calls for \$1.2 billion in economic aid and \$1.8 billion in military aid to Israel for the 1987 fiscal year.

PLO-Jordan Talks Are Inconclusive

WASH. POST - Kavar - Arafat plans to leave Jordan on Friday after two weeks of talks with Hussein and other Jordanian officials that failed to produce a breakthrough in efforts to secure a role for the PLO in the Middle East peace process. Arafat and Zeid Rifai held a final session late today, PLO sources said, but the discussion centered on ways to preserve the Jordanian-PLO relationship in the face of differences over the PLO's policies on ties with the US and negotiations with Israel.

US Vetoes Denunciation of Israel By U.N.

WASH. POST - (Wires) - The US vetoed a Security Council resolution tonight that would have condemned Israel's "act of aerial hijacking" in forcing down a Libyan civilian aircraft. US Ambassador Vernon Walters deplored the interception on Tuesday of the jet bound from Libya to Syria, because Israel failed to meet the "rigorous and necessary standard" that such an action should be taken "only on the basis of the strongest and clearest evidence that terrorists are on board." But he said the US "cannot accept a resolution which implies that the interception of an aircraft is wrongful perse without regard to the possibility that the action may be justified."

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 100 בסחונ'י
 דחיסות
 תאריך וזיה
 מס' מבר

מל: בטחין

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4	67	109	212

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - Ousted South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammed arrived in Damascus Wed. night for talks with Assad. The newspaper al-Ittihad from the UAE quoted reliable sources accompanying the ousted president as saying Mr. Ali Nasser had paid similar brief visits this week to Algeria and Libya and had "extremely positive" talks with Bendjedid and Qaddafi.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Broder - Israeli warplanes intercepted the wrong aircraft earlier this week in a botched attempt to capture a top Palestinian guerrilla leader. Peres said the target of Israel interception Tuesday of a Libyan aircraft was Ahmed Jibril. Sources said that after the conference, Jibril, along with two other unidentified senior Palestinian officials, boarded one of three planes that took off for Syria about the same time. Two former military intelligence chiefs made no attempt to hide the fact that they considered the operation a failure and an embarrassment for Israel's widely respected foreign intelligence organizations.

WASH. TIMES - Kritzberg - Meese is expected to decide soon whether to seek an indictment against Arafat for his alleged role in the 1973 deaths of three diplomats in Khartoum. Pressure has been mounting on Capitol Hill in recent weeks. Roughly a third of the members of the Senate have signed a letter urging Meese to speed up the investigation. The letter says in part that the allegations against Arafat "leave little doubt that a warrant for Arafat's arrest should be issued and a criminal indictment filed against him."

THE SUN - Jefferson Price III - The last vestige of a forgotten American ambition survives in Lebanon in the headquarters of the Lebanese Defense Ministry. It is the US Office of Military Cooperation, the name given 34 years ago to an enthusiastic billion dollar program to build a national Lebanese army that would rise above the bloody sectarian rivalries that infected the old army. The program is now reduced to a trickle of spare parts. Where scores of US Army trainers worked to build the new Lebanese army, there are now four Americans.

בשנת

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The major networks focused their main stories on the elections in the Phillipines, the continued findings of the Space Shuttle Challenger, the celebration of President Reagan's 75th Birthday and the spy swap and the possible release of Scharansky.

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המשך ד

208

מהוך שיחת הסנטור ווארן רודמן עם הצייר והחייט (6)

1. אחת ממטרות חוק ג"ר היא להכריח הממשל והקונגרס לקבוע קדימויות במדיניות הפנים והחוץ של ארה"ב. ישראל, והתמיכה בה, מהווה אינטרס עליון של ארה"ב במזה"ת, ולכן רודמן אינו מאמין שהסיוע שלנו יקוצץ. מאידך בתנאים התקציביים הקיימים אינו סבור שניתן להגדילו.

2. בחשובה לשאלת הציר באשר לדרך הטובה לשמור על רמת הסיוע שלנו בעידן של קיצוצים, ייעץ לנו רודמן שנמשיך לפעול כפי שאנו עושים כעת - דהיינו פיתוח וטיפוח תחומים הטובים שיש לנו עם קובעי המדיניות בגבעה ומחוצה לה.

משתארכנו את ההדררות ביחסינו עם מצרים, העיר רודמן שהוא מודאג מכך. מיוזמתו העיד שהסיוע למצרים מבוסס על הציפייה שהיא תמלא אחרי הסכמי ק"ד. עוד אמר שסיוע זה הינו "מנוף" היחידי שיש לארה"ב על מצרים, ובבוא העת ייתכן שוועדת ההקצבות הצטרך לשקול סיוע זה מחדש.

(ג) יונפ"ל רודמן ציין שהממשל חידש את הבקשה להמשיך המימון ליונפ"ל. הציר הסביר לדעת רודמן, הקונגרס לא יאשר את הבקשה.

(ד) ביקור בישראל ☒ הזמנוהו לבקר בארץ.
הביע צער שעד כה טרם ביקר. מסר שהשבוע ביקר אצלו אד לוי (משוחרי איפא"ק).
והפציר בו לנסוע לישראל. לא נראה שיתאפשר לו לצאת לפני הבחירות בנובמבר, ואולם ייתכן
שיוכל לערוך ביקור בסוף השנה.
(ה) תודרך על ידינו בנושאים הביטורליים ישראל-ארה"ב. בהקשר זה ציין כי הוא מתומכי
השיתוף האסטרטגי.

למדו

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פגישת מרפי עם חריש

נכחו : השגריר, ווילקוקס ומתני

חריש אחרי מבוא קצר, אמר שההשלכה בציבור מיחס המצרים לתהליך השלום, קשה מאד וביחוד חוסר ההענות של הצד המצרי. כאשר הקבינט החליט, הועברו הנקודות לבסיוני וזה לקחם לקהיר וחזר עם רושם שתהיה תזווה אך לאחר מכן- היתה נסיגה מצדם. החשש הוא שבהעדר התקדמות בצד המצרי היחסים עם ירדן יהיו עוד יותר בעייתיים ויהיה משבר-אמון.

מרפי אמר שהרושם שלהם מתפגישה הראשונה, לפי דיווחי קרצ'קו, היתה טובה. יש הרבה דברים שמובארכ אולי יכול ואולי לא יכול והדיבורים על אופוזיציה מצרית אינם SELF SERVING. פרשת אכילה-לאורו, ייאזע המטוס המצרי והתאבדות רוצח ראס בורקת אכן השאירו משקע.

חריש אמר שראס בורקה השפיעה מאד על דעת הקהל מישראל: מותם של אנשים וילדים רק משדם שנמנעה מהם עזרה רפואית. המצרים היו מוכנים למסור דו"ח החקירה אך אח"כ חזרו בהם.

השגריר שאל על תהליך השלום והאם יש חדשות מעמאן.

מרפי השיב שתיוס מתקיימת הפגישה האחרונה בין רפאלי לערפאת ולא נראה שיסנה נכונות כלשהי מצד הפלסטינים. אין מה שהמלך ביקש תשובה של כן או לא. חוסין אמר שהוא חייב לשמוע מערפאת ולאחריו מאסד לפני שיחליט. מאשייפ אין תשובה ומתפגישה עם אסד, יש למרפי הרוטט, יצא חוסין מרוצה מה- LOWER INTENTION של הסורים אך לא היו לו אשליות לגבי הצטרפותם לתהליך. בפגישה עם אסד היה חסר לחוסין הקלף של ערפאת.

חריש אמר שדחה דיון של מצע מפלגת העבודה בענין עד שיתבהר עם חוסין ומסר שליעקבי'ש רעיונות בענין UNILATERAL AUTONOMY אל רעיונות אלה טרם גובשו במפלגה. מגבשי הרעיונות הם בדרך הבכיר ביותר.

מרפי אמר שאינו מסתיר שהמלך לא יוכל לבוא למו"מ ללא פלסטינים ואמינים וזוהי רוצה לראות גם את טוריה אך הפלסטינים הם ה-ESSENTIAL. עתה מהשיחות כפי שהן לא נראית תוצאה. עוד בבגדאד הבהיר הועד הפועל של אש"פ שלא יקבלו 242 אלא במסגרת תנאים מסויימים. מרפיסאל מה היתה בזמנו עמדת שר הבטחון רבין על תכנית דיין (אוטונומיה חד-צדדית)

$\frac{1}{4} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{Pn}$ $\frac{2}{4} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{Nz}$ $\frac{5}{1} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{Zn}$ $\frac{6}{1} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{O}$ $\frac{7}{1} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{Co}$ $\frac{8}{1} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{Al}$ $\frac{9}{3} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{H}$ $\frac{10}{1} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\frac{11}{3} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{N}$ $\frac{12}{2} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}$

202 $\frac{2}{2}$

סיון 2... 2.9... מחור... 2... דשים
... סווג בשחוני...
... דחיות...
... מאריך וז"ח...
... שמי... מבר...

ולחריש לא זכורה התבטאות רבין בענין.

מרפי שאל על האופן בו התקבל זאפר אלמצרי בשכם וחריש הגיב שהמינוי היה חלק כי המינוי היה בתוך תקופת ציפיות מתהליך השלום וקאו"ח חיובית.

השגריר העיר בקשר לכך שחנסיין עושה שגיאה ומשאיר הרושם שבידי ערפאת הזכות לנטו על תהליך השלום.

מרפי איננו יודע מה יהיה צעדו הבא של המלך וספק אם המלך היום יודע. מאידך, ברור שהמלך הוא ריאליסט והוא ישקול דרכו. יש לזכור שבמשך למעלה מ-11 שנה הוזכר אש"פ כ-SOLE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE אך יש להתמין ולראות.

מתני

המשרד

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התקשר גיל קוליק ממחמ"ד (אותו אני מכיר משרותי הקודם) ובקש, כעצה ידידותית, שאעביר לממונים עלי את ההרגשה באגף ארבי"ל במחמ"ד של אי שביעות רצון גוברת מהצורך החסוף שלהם להטיל וטו על החלטות הנוגעות לנו.

Don't push your luck :D

10/1 ירוסר גל

[illegible]

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפוני

דפים 3 מחוד 1 ד' 9

259
מנכ"ל משרד החוץ דע: נא"מ

אל:

סיווג בטחוני: סודי
דחיפות: נוידי

235

תאריך וזמן רישום: 0714-
מס. מברק: 609 | ח } לשימוש
מח' הקשר

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)
לידיעת:

רוזן - רובינשטיין דע: נתניהו.
הר הבית.

דלזולן איגרת מהמזכיר לממרה"מ וכ"כ תשובת ממרה"מ לנוזכיר שנודעה באם העבירו בהקדם.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און - 7.2.86 - 217

למנהל משרד החוץ
מנהל משרד החוץ
מנהל משרד החוץ
מנהל משרד החוץ
מנהל משרד החוץ
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השולח: מנהל משרד החוץ אישור מנהל המחלקה: א.א.א.
אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: א.א.א.
(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

609 / n

213

JERUSALEM, 7 FEBRUARY 1986

DEAR GEORGE,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF 3 FEBRUARY, WHICH AMBASSADOR PICKERING TRANSMITTED TO ME. I AM GRATEFUL FOR YOUR DEEP UNDERSTANDING OF OUR POSITION AND FOR THE NEGATIVE VOTE WHICH THE UNITED STATES CAST IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 30 JANUARY.

I BELIEVE THAT THE DEBATE WHICH WAS INITIATED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY SO MANY OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES WAS A FURTHER ATTEMPT TO MUDDY THE WATERS. WE FULLY INTEND TO MAINTAIN, TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY, THE STATUS QUO ON THE TEMPLE MOUNT WITH REGARD TO ALL THE OTHER HOLY PLACES. IN THE CASE OF THE TEMPLE MOUNT, THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO RUNS COUNTER TO THE PRECEPTS OF FREEDOM OF WORSHIP AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, WHICH, FROM TIME TO TIME, POSES GRAVE DIFFICULTIES FOR US. NEVERTHELESS, FOR THE SAKE OF MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER AND AN ATMOSPHERE SUPPORTIVE OF OUR EFFORTS FOR PEACE, WE WILL CONTINUE THE POLICIES WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT HAS MAINTAINED EVER SINCE THE REUNIFICATION OF JERUSALEM.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

YITZHAK

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. GEORGE SHULTZ
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

609 / 11
3/3

February 3, 1986

Dear Yitzhak:

Our veto in the Security Council January 30 was based on our view that the initiative against Israel was entirely unfair. The general challenge to Israel in the resolution on the basis of the recent unfortunate incidents in Jerusalem was wrong, and we could not support it.

We are conscious of the deep emotions which the holy places of Jerusalem stir in Muslims, Jews and Christians. The public reaffirmation of Israel's policy that existing arrangements insuring free access to and protection of the holy places and that there will be no change in their status was important to the position we took in the Security Council. Maintenance of these policies is critical to our common effort to find a way toward peace and accommodation between Israel and the Arab states and between Muslims and Jews.

I therefore hope, as I know you do, that all possible measures will be taken to avoid a repetition of the recent incidents which would harm our mutual interests in maintaining an atmosphere that supports our efforts for peace.

Sincerely,

/s/ George

George P. Shultz

טופס מברק צפון

אל :

דחיפות: _____

תאריך וזמן: _____
 מס. מברק: 237

לשיבוש
 מה
 הקשר

- 2 -

אישור המנכ"ל:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

אגף ת"ס

השולח

7.2.86

תאריך:

דפים 5 מתוך 3

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן:

לשימוש
מח
הקשר

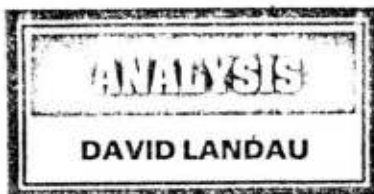
מס. מברק: 237

Shifts in premier's stance not fully realized by colleagues Peres ready to adapt his approach if peace talks ever get going

While Israel opposes a protracted peace conference and insists on one-to-one negotiations, Prime Minister Peres has agreed to some residual role for the other conference participants beyond the formal opening session.

This is one potentially important concession made by the premier during his recent talks in Europe which has not yet had a significant impact on other top policymakers in Israel - mainly because it remains, for the moment, in the realm of hypothesis.

Other important shifts, some of policy, some of nuance, were also recorded during the long nocturnal sessions in The Hague and London



between Peres and the U.S. Middle East troubleshooter, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

For instance, Peres himself has subsequently hinted in public that he would accept a substantive easing of Jewish emigration restrictions - instead of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations - as Russia's "en-

try ticket" to Middle East peace-making.

Peres has also noted publicly his hopes - anchored in an intensive exchange of messages through Murphy and through British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher - that Jordan will come up with new ideas if the current deadlock between King Hussein and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat persists much longer.

Still unpublicized are hints that certain Palestinian diaspora leaders other than Arafat might be seen by Israel as decisive and therefore credible negotiating partners.

All of these maneuverings remain

אישור המנכ"ל:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

השולח:

תאריך:

דפים 5 סתוד 4 דף

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזיח:

לסיכום
מח
הקשר

237

מס. מברק:

barren, however, as long as the impasse on the Arab side continues. "It is as though you are taking me from shop to shop trying to persuade me to buy a dress," Peres told Murphy, "when we still don't have a woman for me to give it to."

• On the peace conference, Peres and Murphy (and Hussein) agreed that all five permanent members of the UN Security Council might attend the opening session; that this session would be "no substitute" for direct negotiations between the parties in working groups; that the conference would not be empowered to impose anything upon the parties or to abrogate any agreement reached between them. Peres rejected Jordan's demand that, in case of stalemate, the conference plenary would be reconvened. He agreed with Murphy, however, on the following procedure in case of stalemate: the prime ministers of the two parties would meet; if they failed to break the logjam, the U.S. would enter into tripartite consultations with the two parties; if that, too, failed, then each side would be entitled to report back to the five permanent members.

• On the Palestinians, a proposal was aired by Jordan whereby Arafat would accept Resolutions 242 and 338, condemn terrorism, announce himself ready to negotiate - but insist on the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The U.S., however, has rejected this. Now, apparently, Hussein is seeking to persuade Arafat to make the statement unilaterally, as a way of shifting the American position *ex post facto*. Peres made it clear that for Israel the entire package was unacceptable. He was dubious about

Arafat's ability to decide anything at all, and seemed to hint that perhaps other leaders might be more pragmatic and more decisive.

• Basically, though, Peres sought to persuade the Americans and the Jordanians that Hussein can "go it alone." The next important development in Hussein's calculations may be a visit to Amman by Syrian President Hafez Assad.

• Regarding the Soviets, Peres's position has radically altered - apparently because Moscow has made it clear that it will not permit a small power, like Israel to dictate terms. Until now, the premier always insisted that Russia's playing a role in Middle East peacemaking depended on one condition only: that it restore diplomatic relations with Israel, which were severed in 1967. Now Peres is vigorously signalling to Moscow that a significant shift of policy on Soviet Jewry would do just as well - in fact better. Peres is carefully not laying down the linkage in quantifiable terms; he seems to feel that a vaguer and more discreet tone is preferable.

Any linkage of the Soviet Jewry issue to Middle East diplomacy is likely to be controversial in some domestic political circles. Last year, Tehiya's Geula Cohen angrily accused the premier of scheming to cede the Golan Heights to Syria in return for 500,000 Jewish immigrants from the USSR. In other circles here, however, this linkage might appear desirable.

Peres's various diplomatic moves of late have aroused little controversy at home, however - largely because neither the Arab parties nor the Soviets have shown clear signs of responding.

אל:

דף 5 מתוך 5 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן:

לטיבוס
פח
הקשר

מס. מברק:

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חילוקי דעות בין מרפי לשולץ בשאלת המשך תהליך השלום

מקורות בממשל: שולץ סבור שמוקדם להתערב באופן פעיל וסולד מהביטוי "הגדרה עצמית" לפלשתינאים * מרפי בעד "הצהרה חיובית" * רייגן והמועצה לביטחון לאומי - בעד שולץ

שלום התנגדה ישראל, הפכו את ישראל דה פקטו לבעלת זכות וטו. מרפי במיעוט המקורות הוסיפו כי מרפי נמצא בעמדת מיעוט בממשל, נוכח עמדתו הנחרצת של שולץ להימנע לפי שעה משינוי טקטי או מדיני, ולהמשיך תוך "ער שהערבים יבואו". עמדה זאת נתמכת גם על ידי המועצה לביטחון לאומי, ובמיוחד על ידי הנשיא רייגן. שולץ מאפשר למרפי לפי שעה להמשיך בגישויו באחד צעות עוזרו ואט קלווריוס כדי להמשיך ולנסות למצוא נציגים פלשתינאים "כשרים", אך להערכת המקורות לא יוכל מרפי או חוסיין להביא פלשתינאים לשולחן הדינאמיקה בלי "סוכריה אמריקאית" הנמנעת לעת עתה.

הצהרה חיובית מרפי לעומתו, מנסה לשכנע את שולץ, כי הצהרה אמריקאית חיובית כלפי הפלשתינאים עשויה להביא את ערפאת להחלטה חיובית ולגלגל את התהליך קדימה. "מאז חזר מרפי מביקורו האחרון באירופה, הוא ברעה כי ארה"ב צריכה לפחות להיפגש עם פלשתינאים, כפי שהציע לפני מספר חודשים, ולדבוק בעמדה הראשונית הגורסת אימתן זכות וטו לישראל כאשר ל"סוג" הפלשתינאים שעמם נפגש הממ"ש של הממשל אמנם קבע פומבית כי לישראל אין זכות וטו בשאלה זאת, אך למעשה דחייתה של ישראל את רשימת השמות שהוגשו בזמנו, ולמעט שניים) הדימועות הממשל מפגישה עם "אותם פלשתינאים

מאת צבי בראל
שליח "הארץ" בארה"ב ואשינגטון (מיוחד ל"הארץ"). הד עמדה שעל ארצות הברית לנקוט בשאלת המשך תהליך השלום הפכה למוקד של חילוקי דעות בין עוזר שר החוץ ריצ'רד מרפי לבין שר החוץ ג'ורג' שולץ. על פי מקורות בממשל גורס שולץ, כי טרם הגיע זמנה של ארה"ב להתערב באופן פעיל או לתת הצהרות המהוות שינוי במדיניות האמריקאית. "שולץ מעדיף לעת עתה עמדת המתנה וסולד מן הרעיון להשתמש בביטוי הגדרה עצמית לפלשתינאים. הוא חושש כי גם אחרי הצהרה כזאת לא יהיה עם מי לדבר בצד הערבי וכי ערפאת ימשיך עם "תרגיליו".



official text

DATE: 02/07/86

U.S. VETOES CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI INTERCEPTION (843)
(Text: Walters February 6 U.N. Security Council statement)

United Nations -- The United States deplores Israel's interception of a Libyan civilian plane, but it would not support a Security Council resolution that questions a country's right to intercept aircraft under "exceptional circumstances," Ambassador Vernon Walters said.

Walters, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, said February 6 in explaining the American veto of a Syrian resolution to condemn Israel: "My government cannot accept a resolution which implies that interception of an aircraft is wrongful per se without regard to the possibility that the action may be justified. We can support no resolution that implicitly calls into question the exercise of this right."

"The United States," he said, "recognizes and strongly supports the principle that a state whose territory or citizens are subjected to continuing terrorist attacks may respond with appropriate use of force to defend itself against further attacks."

The United States vetoed the resolution -- following three days of debate in the Security Council. There were 10 votes in favor of the resolution and four abstentions.

Walters said the United States would have voted for a resolution that supported the basic principle that international civil aviation must be protected, but he said it also believes "there may arise exceptional circumstances in which an interception may be justified."

He said the resolution in its current form, which called on Israel to stop endangering international civil aviation, was also unacceptable because it did not "take into sufficient account the need to address practically and appropriately the over-riding issue -- terrorism."

"The reluctance of the world community to face this issue has led to a soaring increase in brutal terrorist attacks directed against innocent people everywhere in dimensions which would have been unthinkable a decade ago."

Following is the text of Walter's explanation of vote:

(begin text)

I will not waste the time of the council by replying to the slurs against my country made by some of the previous speakers. Some were frivolous. Some were serious. All were false.

Although the United States opposes Israel's action in this case, the resolution before us is unacceptable. It does not take into sufficient account the need to address practically and appropriately the overriding issue -- that is, terrorism. The reluctance of the world community to face this issue has led to a soaring increase in brutal terrorist attacks directed against innocent people everywhere, in dimensions which would have been unthinkable a decade ago.

As my government has stated often in this chamber, we must be clear that terrorist violence -- and not the response to terrorist violence -- is the cause of the cycle of violence which increasingly and tragically mars the Middle East and the entire world.

As a general principle, the United States opposes the interception of civil aircraft. The safety of international aviation



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must be protected. We were prepared to vote for a resolution that expressed our support for this basic principle. At the same time, we believe that there may arise exceptional circumstances in which an interception may be justified. As we have stated before in this forum, the United States recognizes and strongly supports the principle that a state whose territory or citizens are subjected to continuing terrorist attacks may respond with appropriate use of force to defend itself against further attacks.

The appropriateness of a particular action will always raise considerations of necessity and proportionality. Where the target of a defensive action is an aircraft, heightened attention must be paid to considerations of safety. Because of the inherent risk involved in an action directed against an aircraft, such a measure should be undertaken only in exceptional circumstances.

The state taking action must meet a high burden of demonstrating that the particular decision was justified. The manner in which such an action is carried out is also significant. Even in a case where a state ultimately succeeds in apprehending a terrorist who constitutes a threat to its territory or citizens, the apprehending state must, in the course of its action, exercise every possible precaution, paying the greatest possible attention to the safety of the aircraft and those aboard.

A state's action to apprehend terrorists aboard an aircraft is a drastic measure not to be taken lightly. We believe a state should intercept a civilian aircraft only on the basis of the strongest and clearest evidence that terrorists are on board. We do not believe that Israel has demonstrated that its action met this rigorous and necessary standard; and, therefore, we deplore that action.

Nevertheless, because we believe that the ability to take such action in carefully defined and limited circumstances is an aspect of the inherent right of self-defense recognized in the U.N. Charter, my government cannot accept a resolution which implies that interception of an aircraft is wrongful per se without regard to the possibility that the action may be justified. We can support no resolution that implicitly calls into question the exercise of this right.

(end text)

NNNN



official text

DATE: 02/07/86

U.S. RELEASES DETAILS OF SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA A(660)

(Text: State Department announcement)

Washington -- The U.S. State Department has announced guidelines for U.S. companies that must divest their assets in Libya.

Included are rules allowing temporary extensions to some companies in order to avoid economic windfalls for Libya.

The announcement said implementation of the sanctions has proceeded smoothly.

Following is the text of the announcement, released February 7:
(begin text)

President Reagan last month announced certain rigorous, measured and focused responses to the Qadhafi regime's involvement in and support for international terrorism. These peaceful measures have three goals:

- to end virtually all direct U.S. economic activity with Libya,
- to cause all unauthorized Americans to leave Libya, and not to travel there in the future, and
- to make clear to Qadhafi that he must pay a price for his regime's support of terrorism.

In addition, we encouraged other nations to take actions which support these goals.

American citizens and businesses have responded encouragingly to the president's orders; implementation of them is proceeding smoothly:

- We believe that most Americans have now left Libya and that all but a few of those who remain are family members of Libyan citizens. Exceptions for humanitarian purposes have been granted to persons in this category. The others who have chosen to stay in Libya are subject to prosecution under U.S. law.

- Unlicensed travel by Americans to Libya has been prohibited.

- All direct imports and exports between the United States and Libya have been prohibited (with certain humanitarian exceptions, such as donations of food, clothing and medicine).

- New commerce by American citizens and businesses with Libya has been prohibited. Grants and extensions of credit by Americans to Libya have been barred, and large amounts of Libyan government funds have been blocked.

In implementing the executive orders for the divestiture of assets of U.S. companies in Libya, the secretaries of treasury and state have adopted the following principles:

1. As a general rule, all activities pursuant to contracts and other arrangements between U.S. nationals and Libya are to be terminated immediately.
2. U.S. nationals owning assets in Libya are free to remove such property, where possible, or to sell it to Libya, to Libyan nationals or, if the property is not for use in Libya, to anyone else.
3. In exceptional cases, where abandonment of contracts or concessions would result in a substantial economic windfall to Libya, limited extensions are being granted to companies to prevent windfalls, on strict conditions. The conditions to be imposed, which we are announcing today, include:

- An obligation to terminate all dealings as soon as practicable



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on fair and appropriate terms.

-- All profits earned by U.S. firms in Libya after February 1 will be placed in an escrow account under U.S. government control, for disposition only after each firm completely terminates its remaining activities in Libya and as agreed by the U.S. government.

-- In addition, the oil companies must:

end all U.S. corporate involvement in operating the oil fields; not distribute any Libyan crude oil through the companies' transportation and refining networks; sell their "equity" crude only "at the flange" in Libyan ports, not outside Libya; undertake no new activities or obligations; and hold existing activities to the minimum necessary to satisfy their contractual obligations.

-- All companies granted exemption licenses must report to the Treasury Department on a frequent periodic basis on the progress of their negotiations for withdrawal from Libya.

These strict, limited extensions are being permitted because otherwise the companies involved might be (1) subject to claims that they had defaulted on their contracts with Libya and (2) forced to abandon substantial assets in Libya, including some oil concessions having up to 20 years to run. We estimate the potential economic windfall to Qadhafi to be 1,000 million dollars or more.

We want to avoid such a windfall for Qadhafi, which would be inconsistent with our objectives.

(end text)

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אל: רוסינגטון

דפים: מתוך: דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות: מיד

תאריך וז'ח': 061730

מס. מברק: 199

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

רובינשטיין.

החצעה האמריקנית עפ"י מקורות גלויים:

א. ג'ורדן סיימס (30.1):

פקיד בכיר במחמ"ד אמר לעתון כי ארה"ב הציעה לאש"פ להסכים לכך שלא-אשפיסטים ישתתפו בשיחות ראשונות עם ארה"ב וישראל כחלק ממערכת משותפת ירדנית-פלס' במטרה לעבד את מבנה הוועידה הבינ"ל המוצעת. אותו פקיד אמריקני תאר הצעת זו כביטוי להקפאת הדרישה האמריקנית שאש"פ יקבל 242 ו-338 לפני שיוורשה להשתתף בוועידה בינ"ל.

ב. אלשרק אלאוסט (3.2)

ראיון של ערפאת (3.12):

ערפאת ציין כי חוסיין הוא (מבין) המעורבים ביותר בעניין הפלסטיני. הוא התקדם בצורה ניכרת במאמציו האישיים כאשר השיג הסכמתו של הממשל האמריקני במהלך ביקורו האחרון בארה"ב לבדוק הזמנת אש"פ ולעידה בינ"ל אם אש"פ יכיר בהחלטה 242.

ג. ג'ורדן סיימס, 3.2:

1. האני אלחסן אמר לעתון בתום השיחות הרשמיות ב-29.1 בערב, כי אש"פ דחה הצעת פשרה אמריקנית חדשה אשר קראה לאש"פ לקבל 242 בתמורה להשתתפותו בוועידה בינ"ל שהוצעה... עוד אמר שאש"פ הציע הצעת נגד אשר כללה את קבלת 242 ע"י אש"פ אך קישרה קבלה זו עם אישור אמריקני לזכות העם הפלסטיני להגדרה עצמית ומדינה עצמאית במסגרת קונפדרציה עם ירדן עפ"י הסכם פברואר. אמר שאש"פ וארה"ב נותרו איתנות בעמדותיהן. עקב כך נוצר המבוי הסתום.

2. פקידים ירדנים ופלסטינים הסכימו ב-2.2 (עפ"י העתון) כי לטרובו של אש"פ לקבל התנאי של ארה"ב להבטחת תפקיד של אש"פ בשיחות השלום במז"ת, לא תהיה השפעה שלילית על יחסי אש"פ-ירדן.

2/...

תאריך: השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור המנכ"ל:

מספר משלוח

לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד

התפוצה:

הנושא:

אל:

דף _____ מחוץ _____ דפים

סיווג בטחוני: _____

דחיפות: _____

061730 תאריך זיחה: }
192 מס. מברק: }
לשימוש מח' הקשר

-2-

3. עפ"י העתון - מטר מקור אמריקני כי פרס דיווח לארה"ב שהוא מוכן להוריד את התנגדותו להשתתפות אש"פ בועידה בינ"ל, בתנאי שלאש"פ לא יהיה זכות וטו כלשהו על החלטה או הסכם שיושג בועידה.

ד. סי"ק 31.1:

1. "אלטיאסה" הכווייתי ציטט מקורות שמטרו כי הממשל האמריקני הסכים לקרוא לאש"פ להיות נוכח בועידה הבינ"ל לשלום. אך סרב לתת ערבויות בנושא ההגדרה העצמית לפלסטינים.

2. בכווית צוטט ב-31.1 מקור פלסטיני שאמר כי ירדן מלאה תפקיד של מתורבת בין ארה"ב ואש"פ כדי להתגבר על המכשולים המעקבים כינוס ועידה בינ"ל לשלום באזור המז"ת.

ה. אלקדס 3.2:

נודע כי צפוי שבמהלך השעות הקרובות יתגבשו תוצאות שעשויות להיות חיוביות למאמצי התיווך שעושים מספר אישים לקרוב ההשקפות הפלסטיניות והאמריקניות בכל הקשור לעמדת אש"פ ביחס ל-242 ו-338, כהכנה לפתיחת מו"מ שלום בין ירדן ואש"פ מחד וישראל מאדך בועידה בינ"ל בה ישתתפו ארה"ב בריה"מ ומדינות נוספות.

ו. וטן ערבי (לבנון/פריס) 2.2:

בכל פעם שערפאת ברבת עמון מחכה לו "כאילו במקרה" אחראי אמריקני... הפגישות הפלסטיניות האחרונות עם עוזרו של מרפי היו לאחר פגישות אחרות.

3/...

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור המנכ"ל: _____

מספר משלוח

לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד

התפוצה:

הנושא:

אל:

דף _____ מחוד _____ דפים _____

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך זיחה: 061730
מס. מברק: 199

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

-3-

ז. רדיו מונסה קרלו 2.2:

מקור פלסטיני יודע דבר בעמאן מסר כי ערפאת דיווח ב-2.2 לחברי המל"פ על התנגדותו הסופית והמוחלטת של אש"פ להחלטות 242 ו-338. ההודעה על התנגדות נמסרה להם בצורת תגובה על הצעות אמריקניות הקשורות בבעיית השתתפות אש"פ בועידה בינ"ל על המזה"ת. ערפאת חדגיש בפני חברי המל"פ את דביקותו בקשרים המיוחדים הקיימים בין ירדן ואש"פ.

ח. צאות אלשעב, 2.2:

...המקורות (ירדנים ופלסטינים) מסרו כי במהלך השיחות הוצעו מספר רעיונות והצעות. ברם, עד כה לא הושג כל הסכם בנושא הסידורים לכינוס הועידה הבינ"ל.

המרכז

אריה לוינ

6.2.1986

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור המנכ"ל: _____

מספר משלוח

לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד

התפוצה:

הנושא: