

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

3

משרד

המפקח בתיק 4

מסכת ראש הממשלה -

אריה

2/1986

המפקח בתיק 6

שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

**א - 5 / 4382**

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 כתובת: 02-111-01-07-10  
 24/08/2010

מס' תיק מקורי

מחלקה



ארכיון המדינה

משרד ראש הממשלה

## טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות\*

חטיבה מס': 434  
מיכל מס': 4382-1c  
תאריך התעודה: \_\_\_\_\_  
שם מחבר התעודה: \_\_\_\_\_  
שם הנמען: \_\_\_\_\_  
סוג התעודה (סמן ✓ במקום המתאים):

תיק מס': 5

8/2/1986  
10/2/1986

מכתב

מברק

תזכיר או מיוזכר

דיון 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

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מל: וושי, נד: 551, מ: המשורד  
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 170286, וח: 1830

שמו, רגיל

למדן

חוק ג'ר, שלך 429

ההנחה בסעיף 2 בשלך נכונה

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

נד-און - 17.2.86 - (2)257

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מונבל, ממנבל, מצפא, קיוד, מצרים, ד/ארבז, אמד, רם,  
אמן



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.....בסחונ'י  
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.....מב'ר

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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, betterly 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 ON 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 ותוך 1 סדרה  
סיווג בטחוני: סייד  
דחיפות:

ממישראל ווטינגטון

אל

10

תאריך וזמן רישום: 17.3.86  
מס מברק: 546

לשימוש  
הח  
הקשר

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

לשכת בר-ארן - 17.3.86

סיה 2  
רה 3  
ג 3  
ג/א/ס  
ג/א/ס

השוח: 2/4 אישור מנהל המחלקה: בדיא אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: [Signature]  
(לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (יכולא עיי השולח)

546 29/5

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.

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5/5

- 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.

546 4  
5

- 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:-

546  
M/S

- (-) 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: מידי

לשימוש 161700 תאריך וזמן רישום 506  
מח' 506 מקשר מס. מברק:

תאריך חמן היכור (ימולא ע"י השולח)  
לידיעת:

השגריר הציר.

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

לשכת בר-אור - 16.2.86 - 254

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including the word "השוכר" (The tenant) and other illegible text.

השוכר: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_  
(לציון תאריך וזמן הגנה לקשר)

2/3

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



אל:

דף 2 סחוד דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק

לישום  
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 ולשנות עמדתה המסוכמת בקשר לאשף. סיכום צרוף סה"כ עמדות ארה'ב בנושא הפלשתינאי זכה ל"סידוע"

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 לגרסאות 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 נוסחה שכן בלי להיות פורמליסטן מצופה ממנו שיעקוב בשימת לב אחרי נושאים הקשורים בעתידנו. שה'ח הוסיף כי שם לב שבתיאודי 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 הכנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_

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

(לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 3 מתוך דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק:

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר

פיקרינג אמר כי מורטוריוס 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 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, קרי, הפלשתינאים. לשאלת שה'ח האם הפלשתינאים היחידים הבאים בחשבון זה אש'ף, השיב <sup>לדאית</sup> <sup>עבור</sup> <sup>הפלשתינאים</sup> 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. לךעת 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: \_\_\_\_\_  
 תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא עי' השולח) \_\_\_\_\_  
 [לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר]

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

ז

91 מתוך 4 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק:

לישור  
מה  
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 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 ופיקרינג 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. פיקרינג השיב כי איננו יודע. הדבר תלוי אם סוריה תשתתף או לא. יש לזכור כי הסובייטים באו בתנאים דומים לוועדת ג'נבה. שה'ח אמר שאז התנאים היו שונים. פיקרינג העיר כי אין ארה'ב "מתה" לצרף הסובייטים לוועידה.

לשאלת שה'ח מה הלאה אמר פיקרינג 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 זיחליט לא לעשות דבר. פיקרינג 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:

96 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ מחוד \_\_\_\_\_ דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

מס. מברק:

לישומי  
מח'  
הקשר

שה'ח גילה דאגתו מכך שהמצרים העלו כביכול במישור הביולטרלי את שאלת ציר אל סולטן בטון  
 אולטימטבי. נהירה הכרונה הטקטית המצרית לאזן תביעותיה של ישראל אך לדעתשה'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 צומד לפגוש ראש המשלחת המצרית ויעשה להנחיל לו - שלא מטעם שה'ח -  
 הכרה זו.

פיקרינג ביקש להעלות שתי בעיות בתחום הביולטרלי:

1. המטוס הלובי. 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  
 באו"ם. 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 שיפןנה ע"י יוניפי"ל. הוסיף  
 שהערכה זו נעשתה ע"י שוחרי טובתנו. שוחח על כך עם רוה"מ שמבין חשיבות הענין וביקש  
 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 שאין הוא חושב שהאלטרנטיבה, למצב השורר היא מלחמה. פיקרינג  
 אומר שעדיין יש תהליך מדיני.

בנצור





משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

96 3 מתוך דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום }  
מס. מברק : }  
לשימוש  
סח'  
הקשר

פיקרינג אמר כי מורטוריוס על אלימות הוזכר כתנאי להתחלת המר'מ והצלחתו שכך אם המר'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 מפברואר 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 בקשולועידה בינ'ל. פיקרינג העיר כי בסוגיה זו היתה הסכמה נרחבת באשר להשתתפות פלשתינאית וליווי הועידה את המר'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 למר'מ עם שותף <sup>בד המר'מ כרוך בפשרה עליה יהיו חיברים להחליט הסלשתינאים, אין המלך יכול לדאוג</sup> קרי, הפלשתינאים לשאלת שה'ח האם הפלשתינאים היחידים הבאים בחשבון זה אש'ף, השיב <sup>עבור הפלשתינאים</sup> 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 הסניכל: \_\_\_\_\_  
 תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא עי' השולח) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)



משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון-1

אל:

דפים 5 מתוך \_\_\_\_\_

סיווג בטחוני: \_\_\_\_\_

דחופות: \_\_\_\_\_

תאריך וזמן רישום }  
מס. מברק: \_\_\_\_\_ }  
לייטוש  
מח'  
הקשר

שה'ח גילה דאגתו מכך שהמצרים העלו כביכול במישור הביטחוני את שאלת ציר אל סולטן בטון אולטימטבי. נהירה הכרונה 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 צאמד לפגוש ראש המשלחת המצרית ויעשה להנחיל לו - שלא מטעם שה'ח - הכרה זו.

פיקרינג ביקש להעלות שתי בעיות בתחום הביטחוני:

1. המטוס הלובי. 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 באר"ם. 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. הוסקף 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 צאיקן 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  
(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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ט 2 1 8  
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אלו

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

128 237 436

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.

NEWS SUMMARY

SAT. FEB. 15. 1986

PRESS RELEASES

CUSTOMS TO CONDUCT CHECKS OF U.S. AIRPORT EMPLOYEES/MOVE AIMED AT THWARTING TERRORISTS, SMUGGLERS

Wash. Post, Thornton: In an effort to head off potential terrorists, as well as drug and arms smugglers, U.S. Customs Commissioner William von Raab has issued emergency regulations to require increased security and background checks on employees with access to sensitive areas in international airports. The regulations, which go into effect March 5 and will affect about U.S. 100 airports, will allow Customs to conduct background checks including a review of criminal records, on anyone hired after Nov. 1, 1984, who works in areas including Customs inspection, baggage handling, ground crew operations, cargo terminals and outdoor airline ramps. Any worker entering those areas-including airline, airport or federal employes, as well as vendors-will have to undergo a background check and display an identification badge issued by Customs. In addition to the new regulations for employes, von Raab said yesterday that he has put into effect new procedures for handling incoming international flights when there is intelligence available indicating that terrorists might be aboard. Customs inspectors across the country have been told that suspect flights should either be directed to an empty terminal or isolated on the airport tarmac and passengers removed in small groups.

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN IN IRAN-IRAQ FIGHTING/ANALYSTS DISCOUNT BOTH SIDES' CONFLICTING VICTORY CLAIMS IN AREA SOUTH OF BASRA

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.

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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.



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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 Anatol 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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News Summary February 14, 1986

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 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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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

Scharansky Depicts Life in Confinement

NYT-D,1(photo of Herzog with Avital and Anatoly) Shiner-For an hour and a half, Scharansky described life in Soviet jails, detailing methods of psychological and physical pressure to force political prisoners 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. Scharansky himself spent a total of 473 days in isolation, including one consecutive stretch of 130 days. Scharansky was said to be fit after he was examined at Hadassah Medical Center. He refused to be silent on getting his relatives released. (see 'D-UPI)

NYP-Dan-The big push for the release of Scharansky came from Shultz. His major effort came during his presummit 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.

c/o

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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HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY!!!

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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 their 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.

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מצפ"א

חוק ג"ר והסיוע לישראל ולמצרים

1) לדעתי, עוד לא ניתן לתת הערכה על הלכי הרוח בקונגרס לגבי הסיוע למצרים. כידוע, הקונגרס בפגרה כעה ואמנם הנושא עלה פה ושם בשיחותינו לפני הפגרה, אך אין בידינו מספיק מידע לבסס עליו הערכה ראויה לשמה. אגב, הסנטור רודמן היה היחיד שהתבטא בצורה ברורה בנדון. אין לראות באי-התייחסות המילטון התייחסות; ואין, לדברי מייק מריק (עוזרו של אוביי), לתת פירוש לא נכון להודעתו של אוביי - ייחזך שהניסוח לא היה מוצלח, אך הכוונה היתה ליחס בין הקיצוץ בסיוע שלנו לבין הקיצוץ המחבקט בסיוע הניתן למצרים ולכל שאר המדינות המקבלות סיוע. לדברי מריק, אוביי איננו דוגל ביחס קבוע בין הסיוע שלנו ושל מצרים כפי שהבהיר המורשה בעת הדיון על תוספת הסיוע לישראל ובהזדמנויות אחרות.

2) ברור שעניין הסיוע למצרים הינו נושא שמעסיק חוגים יהודיים ואחרים (ראו-נא למשל דיווח ענבר על פגישת היהודים עם פוינדקסטר- נר 116 מניו-יורק) וכך הוא עשוי לעלות, באופן טבעי, בהקשר של הסיוע שלנו. התרשמותנו היא שהמצרים פגיעים כיום ומובן שיהיו פגיעים יותר ככל שאין התקדמות בתהליך הנורמליזציה בעקבות הסכמתנו לבוררות (אם יסתבר שאין התקדמות כזו), וככל שמובראכי מהדק את קשריו עם אש"פ. מניחים שעמדתנו תוסיף להיות כמענה מ/מנכ"ל לשאלה שנשאלה בפגישה במשרד עם שוחרי איפא"ק לפני כחודש: "הסיוע (למצרים) הוא מנוף לקיום השלום ומכשיר בידי הקונגרס להשפיע על תהליך השלום. לכן מציע לא לטפל בזה בצורה רגשית" (מכתב בראור מה-12.1).

3) לכשעצמנו, במידה שנישאל, אנו משיבים שהסיוע למצרים הינו נושא שנוגע למצרים, לממשל ולקונגרס, ואין אנו מתערבים בנושא. אנו יכולים כמובן רק למסור למי ששואל על-כך, על מצב היחסים בין ישראל למצרים ואופן מילוי התחבובותיה של מצרים כלפינו.

למדן

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NEWS SUMMARY  
FEB. 14, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

SHCHARANSKY WAS FED TO GAIN WEIGHT/SPECIAL REGIMEN STARTED AT CHRISTMAS, RELEASED DISSIDENT SAYS

Wash. Post, Claiborne:Released Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky said tonight that during his last month's imprisonment in a Soviet labor camp he was repeatedly given massive vitamin injections and was fed a diet that added more than 20 pounds to his weight in an effort by the authorities to mask nine years of torture by deprivation. Shcharansky said he thought he was being prepared for a visit to his mother and brother in Moscow, and did not know until the day before his release that he was part of a prisoner exchange that would lead him to Israel. Of the fattening process that began Christmas Day in a prison camp in the Urals, 500 miles east of Moscow, Shcharansky wryly observed, "it's traditional in the Soviet system that when they produce some goods for export, they put them in a much better covering." Describing his captivity in his first news conference since he walked to freedom Tuesday across West Berlin's Glienicke Bridge, Shcharansky said he encountered bitter hatred and anti-Semitism by the Soviet KGB, or secret police, and a constant process by the authorities to break his will, either by physical or psychological means. These included months of solitary confinement, near-starvation, threats of death and insinuations about his wife, Avital, who emigrated to Israel the day after they were married in 1974. ...In Washington, Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin, leaving a State Department ceremony on a new U.S.-Soviet civil aviation agreement, was asked whether Shcharansky's relatives would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Dobrynin replied, "I hope so," UPI reported.

SOVIET ATTACKS SHCHARANSKY AS "DREGS OF SOCIETY"

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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מצי"א. ממנכ"ל.

מסיחות עם אגף הקישור לקונגרס במחמ"ד 142

1. גיים דייר (סגן עוזר המזכיר האחראי לקשרים עם הבית) הנושא הראשון במעלה בסדר היום של מחלקתו 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 בטחוננו 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. 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. תותר לנצחון ב- "SON OF AWACS". הוא תוהה האם מעבר לנצחון, יש חשיבה לטווח ארוך כיצד נצחון כזה ישפיע על האזור בעוד 5 שנים. לענין בקשת התקציב לבנין שגרירות חדשה בת"א וקונסוליה חדשה בירושלים, הרי שבמחמ"ד חסרו מתנועה בגבעה לניצול ההזדמנות להעביר השגרירות לירושלים, אך נכון לעכשיו לא שמענו על כוונתו להעלות הנושא (נעביר לכם בקשת התקציב עם קבלתה).

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

טובה הרצל  
 טובה הרצל

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אל:

המשרד

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ס ו ס  
ד...ל...ממון...דפיס  
סוג בסחונני...סוד?  
דחיות...מ???

תאריך וז"ח. 1030. 14. פבר 86

מס' פבר...

אל :- מצפ"א, ממ"ד

התהליך המדיני - הערות

1. התמונה המצטיירת משיחות במחמ"ד ( NEA 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 להשמע 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 הנסיגות 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 פתיחת 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 צמדת ארה"ב. כל הגורמים כאן, כפי שכבר דווח, מכחישים שינוי בעמדה הבסיסית של ארה"ב כלפי אש"פ אך מתברר שהאמריקאים הגבירו במקצת את עצמת הקול ( VOLUME ) שלהם כלפי הפלסטינאים. בשיחה שהיתה לקלבריוס עם אבו רחמה וסביורה הוא דקלם תנאי ארה"ב אך האיץ בהם לעשות הכל ע"מ לשכנע אש"פ ללכת לקראת חוסין "שמא יהיה מאוחר מדי" (אין פרוט). (ב) הנ"ל העבירו הטרד לאש"פ בצרוף המלצתם, כנראה חיובית, שדאגו עצדו לתת לכך ביטוי פומבי מלווה ב"רעש" גם מטעמים פנימיים. הסיכום הוא שארה"ב טרם ניתרה על כך שבסופו של דבר יחול שינוי בעמדת אש"פ. האופציה הסורית אינה נראית ריאלית במציאותה.



מל:

באל האמרי

התאריך

מאת:

חיק מס'

דביר

דודו:

הפגישת עם אנשי

פגישת עם אנשי בוא יקוצ לפני הפגישת  
הגם יהיו 5 פגה יאל אנק אלף  
בוא מביץ:

א. לט סקיה אלף א התפלף  
המפני

ה. הולט הפלף - תת הפלף בולף  
אניצול המפני והגם  
מפני מתן מלף - רב

תן מפני בנן למבו הפולף  
א. יולט הפלף מלף הפלף למפני

- הפ, הבלף הפולף בנה אנף  
'מלף הפלף הפלף הפלף  
א-א-א מפני הפלף הפלף

בבול למף מלף הפלף הפלף

מ ז כ ר

(להחזרת פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל: \_\_\_\_\_

התאריך

מאת: \_\_\_\_\_

תיק מס'

דואר: \_\_\_\_\_

אנא יספקו את המידע  
הנדרש

למילא

נספח ב' - רשימת אורחים

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Mr. Richard L. Armitage<br>Assistant Secretary of Defense<br>International Security Affairs              | 1. עוזר מזכיר ההגנה<br>לנושאי בטחון כ"ל                    |
| LTG Philip C. Gast<br>Director,<br>Defense Security Assistance Agency                                    | 2. מנכ"ל לסוכנות לסיוע<br>בטחוני                           |
| Ambassador Robert H. Pelletreau Jr.<br>Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense<br>Near East and South Asia | 3. סגן לעוזר מזכיר<br>ההגנה לנושאי מזרח<br>קרוב ודרום אסיה |
| Mr. Arnold L. Raphael<br>Deputy Assistant Secretary of State<br>for Near East Affairs                    | 4. עוזר מזכיר<br>המדינה לענייני<br>המזרח הקרוב ור' אסיה    |
| BG Philip M. Drew<br>Deputy Director, Politico Military Affairs,<br>J-5, JCS.                            | 5. סגן ר' אג"ת   |

הקשר למערכת הביטחון -

המסמך המצויץ המצויץ המצויץ -

המסמך המצויץ -

המסמך המצויץ -

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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

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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 סחמיד, וקיבלנו הבהרות כי אין המדובר בשינוי עמדה. שאל אם השאלות היו מפורטות. אמרת שהיו מקצועיות.

ב. גונאיים אמר כי חוסיין עדיין ממתין לתשובות על שלוש שאלותיו. הירדנים מוסרים שהפלסטינאים הגישו שלוש נוסחאות שהועברו לאמריקנים ולא נענו, ובולן סובבות סביב ההגדרות העצמית.

הנוסחאות הן: 1. קבלת 338/242 בריקה להגדרה עצמית.  
2. קבלתן בטסגרת כל החלטות אום'.

3. קבלתן בתוך הבטחה שהובאות הלגיטימיות של הפלסטינאים יטופלו כפי שהן מטופלות בהחלטות אום'.

ג. ברור לגונאיים הקושי של הממשל

ד. כאן שאלתי על שיחות קלוודיוס בקהיר נשל ממנכ"ל 441. בדק וחרר 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 סחמיד. האמריקנים לא אמרו שהיא מבחינת שינוי. אך המצרים סבינים שהיא באה להקל על הסומ'.

ה. גונאיים הוסיף כי הצהרת דובר סחמיד יצרה ייחשיבה חדשה

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

באירוע ובכל זאת יש תקווה. הוא מתבסס על דוחי יות משגרירי דו יותיהם  
בבירות ערביות, הרואים בהצהרת הדובר מעין אידה חדשה.  
רובינשטיין.

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

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1 מסור: 3
מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	
תאריך: 13/3/86	לש'מסנכ"ל, מע"ת, מסנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שוב"מ לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.
0308	ד ע : דושינגטון
68 011	מאת : מחנה, ניו יורק

News Summary February 13, 1986

Press Reports

Shcharansky Describes Release

NYT-p.1 Kamm (Photo of Avital and Anatoly in Jerusalem) Shcharansky, describing his release from a Soviet labor camp, said he had flung himself into the snow and refused to continue on his way because his escorts tried to confiscate a book of Psalms that his wife had sent him from Israel. Shcharansky appeared on Israel TV and spoke Hebrew. In Washington, the State Dept. said the Soviet Union had indicated that Shcharansky's family would be permitted to follow him to Israel. Shcharansky discussed his religious beliefs: "I am a Jew," he said. "Our religion is not only part of our culture. Without religion I could not have withstood all I suffered." While ordinary Israelis voiced their pleasure at his release, Israeli Gov't officials were discussing its significance in the context of relations with the Soviet Union. Shamir said Israel did not view the release as a signal for improved relations. An Israeli diplomat characterized Soviet policy in human rights cases as "very selective, public-relations oriented," and aimed, above all else, for effect in the US. Israel, officials said, was more or less an accidental beneficiary of a Soviet gesture aimed at the US. (see ND-AP; ND-Reuters; NYP-Dru)

NYT-Schemann-Shcharansky's family heard his exhilarated and exhausted voice from Jerusalem by telephone. His mother said he talked for about an hour about his captivity and abrupt release. The family is beginning its own quest to emigrate.

DN-AP-Shcharansky pledged to resume the campaign that led him to prison trying to win freedom for Soviet Jews.

Peres Outlines Plan to Cut Israeli Control in West Bank

NYT-AP-Peres outlined to Parliament a plan to reduce Israeli control over the day-to-day life of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The plan would give Palestinians authority over health, education, welfare and municipal services. Seeking to allay the fears of Israelis that there would be an Israeli withdrawal, Peres said Israel did not intend to pull any troops from the area. Responding to

מס' : 13286      ע"מ השולח : ע"מ 7/7/86      תאריך :

Page 1 of 2      13286      ע"מ 7/7/86      פירגל פירגל פירגל

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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

NYP-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, Impeils 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. Aipac 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 Aipac'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 interceded 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 Ardent 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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דף.....מתוך.....דפים  
סוג בטחוני.....שמו  
מדינות.....מידי  
תאריך וז"ח..1645 13 פב 86  
מס' מברק.....

אל:

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המסרד

מצפ"א.

To pay tribute לקראת סוף החודש תיערך כאן מסיבה  
למקט פיסר ורעיתו על פעלו. בארוע ישתתף סגן הנשיא, מזכיר המדינה, מזכיר  
ההגנה ועוד.  
התוכלו להשיג ברכה מרה"מ לארוע זה.

מ. מ. רז

מ. מ. רז  
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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, ~~pronouncing Reagan's name like Regan~~

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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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 tht 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?

MR. DJEREJIAN: If 242 what?

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.

Q 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 misrepresented, 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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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?

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a list of numbers (4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2) and some illegible text.

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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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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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Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith and the Israel lobby known as the American Israel Public Affairs Committee.

MONTAZERI, LONGTIME KHOMEINI ALLY, SEEN LIKELY SUCCESSOR

Wash. Post, Hiro: Two months after Iran's Experts' Assembly nominated 63-year-old Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri as the eventual successor to the country's temporal and spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the decision has not been ratified by Khomeini. Iranian officials say more than two-thirds of those meeting as the Experts' Assembly—a conservative panel of clergymen charged with nominating a supreme leader and the Leadership Council—declared Montazeri "acceptable to an overwhelming majority of the people for future leadership."

NAZI WAR CRIMED SUSPECT EXTRADITED-YUGOSLAVIA CHARGES ARTUKOVIC KILLED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

Wash. Post, Thornton: Nazi war crimes suspect Andrija Artukovic, charged with ordering the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Jews, Serbs and gypsies in Croatia during World Warr II, was spirited out of the US to Yugoslavia yesterday after losing a final midnight to Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist. U.S. marshals late Tuesday afternoon put into action a plan to get Artukovic out of the country quickly, first moving him from a prison near Los Angeles to a New York-bound flight immediately after he lost an appeal to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Artukovic arrived at Kennedy International Airport at 12:10 a.m., minutes after Rehnquist refused to delay an extradition order. He was immediately transferred to a Yugoslav Air Lines plane, which took off about 1 a.m. The overnight extradition ended a three-decade U.S. legal battle, which had touched on numerous points including whether the 86-year old Artukovic was mentally able to defend himself. It began a new round of legal troubles for the man known as the "butcher of the Balkans," who faces murder charges in Yugoslavia.

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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 pleasing 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-Plan 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 Sobs 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

NYI-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

NYI-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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4/5

NYT-Reuters-Warships 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. Khadafy 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-Iran 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. Lanamardo, 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.

ITONUT  
NYC

אל:

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דף 1. סמון... דפים

סוג בטחוני... גלוי

דחיסות... רגיל

מאריך וזי"ח... 12/7

מס' וברק...

המשרד, בטחון נ.י. 203 103

355

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

12-2-86

תדרוך דובר מחמי"ד ליום

כגוף תקלה טכני, נעצור וק אמר אל הטכניס האמ"א  
של תדרוך היום.

אין מבינים כי הדובר נשא האם 242 הוא התמאי  
היחיד של אה"כ אמ"א עם אלפי וכל קפ השיג הדובר כי אמ"א  
אה"כ לא נשמרה

עגירות

ג' ס"ח ה"ה ס"ח א"א 3  
ס"ח ה"ה ס"ח א"א 3



344

ט ו ק      ט ו ק  
 דף.....מחון.....דפים  
 סוג בשחוני.....סודי  
 דחיות.....מיידי  
 תאריך וזיח. 1430 12 פב 86  
 מס' מברק.....

5812  
 פיקוד  
 (Handwritten notes and stamps)

מנהל מצפ"א.

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

— (Handwritten note) —

1- כזכור היה גרדנר Assistant Secretary of State

בתקופת קנדי. כיום פרופ' למשפטים בקולומביה. יגיע ארצה לחודש ימים לקראת פעילותו הפוליטית עבור קואמו שירוז 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 ויחאכטן 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 אי"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 אהו 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 קיציקו - 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 כיון שטרם סוכם סופית והוא איננו מעוניין שהדבר יוודע)

מ. רנזן

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 עהא 3  
 עהא 1  
 עהא 1

25

מגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

341

ש ו ר ב  
ד פ . . . . . פתוח . . . . . דפים  
סווג בסחובי . . . . . שמו  
דחירות . . . . . רגיל  
מאריך וזיית פבר' 12 1430

5

מצפ"א

סנס: AWACS

ממשרדו של אלן קרנסטון אנו למדים שבכוונת הסנטור לייזום HEARINGS בוועדת החוץ במגמה לברר אם טעודיה מלאה אחר התחייבויות שפוטן בזמנו במכתב הנשיא להווארד בייקר מ-28.10.1981. כזכור, בשנה שעברה הוכנס מכתב זה לחוק חוק סיוע החוץ, ומסירת האוואקס לידי הסעודים מתוכננת לקיץ שנה זו.

למדו  
סוף 341

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26

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

340

המשרד

ס ו ס ס כ ר ה

ד...!...מחור...!...דסים

סוג בשחוני. סוד?

דחיות... מ??ד?

תאריך וז"ח 12 1200 פברואר 86

ס"ס סכר

(2)

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד

משיחה עם מרפי אמס.

א. הודעות דובר מחמ"ד. בהמשך להתייחסויות בארץ וכאן, שנחתתי עם מרפי. הסכים שעליהם לדבוק בתנאים של 1975 (242/338) והכרה 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, ושאין גם דיבורים ברוח של שני אפיקי מו"מ (סטטוס סופי מזה, אוטונומיה מזה). הערה: מטרת היתה להעמידו על כך שאנו עוקבים בקפידה אחר הדברים, כדי להשיג יתר זהירות ב-guidelines ובחשובות למיניהן, ויילקוקט בשיחה נפרדת טען שבדק ולא היו חריגות מהקו הישן. מצדנו נשקול לידום שאלות עתונאים מתואמות כדי להבטיח חזרה על כל התנאים בעניין אש"פ.

ג. אמר שקלוודיוס בקהיר בימים אלה.

ג. לשאלתי אמר שטרם נקבע כל מועד לשיחות עם הסובייטים על המזה"ת.

דובינשטיין



מחמ"ד 2  
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אל:

340

המשרד

ס ו ס ס ר כ

ד...!...מחוק...!...דסים

סווג בשחוני. קוד?

דחישות...???

תאריך וז"ח 12 1200 פברואר 86

ס' פברק

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד

משיחה עם מרפי אמס.

א. הודעות דובר מחמי"ד. בהמשך להתייחסויות בארץ וכאן. שוחחתי עם מרפי. 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 מחמי"ד דומים למה שאמרו לפני שנה, ושאינו גם דיבורים ברוח של שני אפיקי מו"מ (סטטוס סופי מזה, אוטונומיה מזה). הערה: מטרתי היתה להעמידו על כך שאנו עוקבים בקפידה אחר הדברים, כדי להשיג יתר זהירות ב-guidelines ובחשובות למיניהן. ווילצוקס בשיתה נפרדת טען שבדק ולא היו חריגות מהקו הישן. מצדנו נסקול לידום שאלות עתונאים מתואמות כדי להבטיח חזרה על כל התנאים בעניין אש"פ.

ג. אמר שקלוודיוס בקהיר בימים אלה.

ג. לשאלתי אמר שטרם נקבע כל מועד לשיחות עם הסובייטים על המזה"ת.

רובינשטיין



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50

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אלו

המסרד. / בטחון / ניו-יורק

337

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רזה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמי"ח קטי"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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ס ו פ ס ס כ ר ד  
ד'.....מחור.....דפיס  
.....גלוני בסחונני גלוני  
.....מדינות  
תאריך וזיחה פבר' 12 1230  
.....מס' חבר

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. התייחסוה ליכולת הקונגרס לפעול והתנגדות חד משמעית להעלות מיסים.

**G**ood 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 . . . .

קיסור לקונגרס

מס' 1032  
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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.



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: 1105, נד: 379, מ: המשדר  
דח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 120286, וח: 1500

סודי/בהול

השגריר, הציר,

בהמשך למברקי בר-און מאתמוכ:

1. פיקרינג בא למכון אכדיה (שם מתקיימות השיחות עם מצרימה) לשיחה עם המנכ"ל. סיפר, בין היתר, שהסיבה להודעות שפולסמו אתמול בנושיונגטון היתה שאש"פ' דואג להפיץ שהשיחות בעמאן נכשלו, ולכן הוחלט בנושיונגטון 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 לראות את משרה'מי ושה'ח.

לשבת המנכ"ל. 417.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, רם, אמן, ממד, מצפא,  
סייבל

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משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: טז' בשבט תשמ"ו  
26 בפברואר 1986

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אל: לשכת רוה"מ

מאת: מצפ"א

הולתמי

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, קובי מק, ווין וובר זיועץ הסנאטור ריצ'רד לוגאר.

במסגרת ביקורם מבקשים להפגש עם רוה"מ. אנו מחסים 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 HOMETLAND. 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 HOMETLAND AFTER ALL THOSE DIFFICULT YEARS. IN THE HOMETLAND, 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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PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES  
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  
JOSEPH WILHELM, CO-CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK LAWYERS  
PALESTINE AID SOCIETY  
1051 PENOB SCOTT BLDG  
DETROIT MI 48226

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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



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

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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

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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מספר: 3	עופש אובדק
מספר: 0231	לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אמיח"ק; המדה; ספ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שב"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דר"י.
מספר: 51-211	רוסינגטון
	תאריך: עתונות, ניו יורק

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11-2-86

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Film on Terrorism Ignites Protest

231/51  $\frac{3}{3}$

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Conference of Presidents  
Of Major American Jewish Organizations

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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

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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 מסמך: 3	נושא: אונרס	מספר: 3
מס' תיק: MM200	א.ל. לש' ממנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אמיח"ק; המכה; ספ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוח"ם לתקשורת; יועץ שב"ס לתקשורת; לע"ס; דר"צ.	
0231		ד"ע: רוסינגטון
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סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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1100 בסחונני... 1972

דמיפוט... 1977

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המסרד

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

תדרון דובר ממ"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 and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including the word 'action' and various numbers and symbols.

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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 your 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 Bernie, 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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המטרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - FEB. 11, 1986

COLUMNS

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.

THE PRESS REPORTS

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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..... דמינות

..... מאריך נז"ח

..... סמ' סברק

אל:

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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.

251015

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~~

אל: המשרד, נר: 284, ט: 1111  
 דה: מ, טג: ש, תא: 100266, רח: 1800

(1)

שמו/מיד

אל: מצפ"א, ממד

למקרא דברי דובר הבית הלבן ג'רג'ריאן נלשעבר מס' 2 בשגרירות  
 בירדן (שלו 248) ודברי דובר מחמ'ד מהיום התקשרתי לז'לקוקס  
 בלהלן:

1. א. ג'רג'ריאן אמר כי בדג'ע שאש'פי יקבל את 242/338, ביום  
 שלמחרת ממש ארה'ב תהיה בדיאלוג בילטרלי מידי עם אש'פי ברמה  
 אחראית ביותר.

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

2 אסרת:

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

ב. נאשר לדובר מחמ'ד, בכל הרושם הוא של נסיון ליצור רושם של  
 צבע ורוד בלחיים יי לכשלוך הנחרץ במומ' חוסיין/ערפאת, אליו  
 הת יחס גם דה'מי 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 הלל התושבי מ,  
 וכמוכן יש לכך משמעות, זאת, בנוסף לאי שביעות רצוננו מנוסחת

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שטח תמורת שלום י' .

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

דובינשטיין

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

מס' 121

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טלפון השולח: 651-סיסי	משרד הבטחון - הקריה - ת"א מברק	דף: 5 מתוך: 5
תאריך וזמן חבור 8602(10)1000	86 FEB 10 12:45	
דרגת דחיפות מלידי	תפוצה: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> אל <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> לידועת	
סוג בטחון ש מ ר	מפא"ת/מיט"ל/רע"ב ארה"ב	
	בהמשך לשלי:	סימון המחבר:
	בתשובה לשלך:	מפ/911/כרמל/אב-1303

הנדון: LT. GENERAL JAMES A. ABBRAHAMSON  
 יאס 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 בעליו)

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טלפון השולח:

נר 1921  
(לשמוש המבורקה)

משרד הבטחון - הקריה - ת"א  
מברק

דף  
מתוך

אל:			
ליריעת:			
מאת:			
סימון המחבר:	בהמשך לשלי:	בתשובה לשלך:	סוג בטחון

- 2 -

תפוצה

- 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 - יק
- לשכ' ס' רמטכ"ל ✓
- מפק' ח"א - לשכת מח"א ✓
- בספח צהל בושינגטון ✓
- משה"ב/ה-מלמ"ב
- משה"ב/ה-מקש"ח
- מטכ"ל/אמ"נ - רמ"ח קש"ח
- מטכ"ל/אמ"נ - ר' מחכ"ש ✓
- נספ' צהל בושינגטון - 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 בספחים 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 נטיעות; בהרי יהודה.	08.45-09.30
טכס נטיעת עץ.	09.30-10.30
נסיעה לכנף 4, עם דוד עברי.	10.30-11.00
טיסה בכפיר.	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 לט. גנרל אברמסון.

1. הגנרל יגיע בלרוית שני מלווים: COL. FIORINO  
DR. BLEACH פרסיהם סרם ידועים.
  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 פת, 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         |

121 5

# 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.

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אל: המשרד, נר: 330, מ: 1115  
 דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 120286, זח: 1330

שמור/רגיל

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד/ערב 1

דע: שג. קהיר (העבר)

משיחה עם דויד דנפורד (מח' מצרימ/ 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 ללכת לקראת הפלס' קרי אש"ף. איננו עד לטענות כלפי ישראל. מאידך הוכיח דברי מובארכי בקהיר בתום שיחות עם דוהמי' וגוסלביה שאש"ף חייב לקבל 242 באם רוצה לקבל תפקיד בשיחות שלום. צופים כאן שטרפאת עשוי להגיע בימים הקרובים לקהיר ואפשר שגם חוסיין (בנפורד) אם כי אולי אחרי שייפגש עם אסד. מכל מקום ערפאת צפוי להגיע קודם לכן.

2. דנפורד מצייך שסוגייה זו עם כל חשיבותה אינה עומדת בראש הסלום המצרי אלא הנושא הפנימי המורכב, לפי הסדר: מההיבט הכלכלי, לחצי האופוזיציה, תפקוד הממשלה. עורך המוביך שניידר הגיע לקהיר מעידאק לדיון על ה-FMS עפ"י הווענת קהיר. אין כל קשר עם ביקורו בנג'אד. ההוצמנה המצרית הופנתה אליו משכבר. ההכנסות נמצאות בירידה והתחזית האמריקאית אינה ורודה בשטח זה, והלחצים אף עשויים להתגבר. התמונה הפנימית נטה לכי אינה מעודדת. מצבו של מובארכי 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 בדיאותו מעורער, בעיקר בעיות גב קשות. (הוכיח ששוהה עתה בלונדון) התוצאה מובארך סופג בעצמו את כל ה- HEAT, בעוד שבעבר היה 'מתחלקי' בכך

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

עם כ.ח. עלי, ואילו הממשלה מתפקדת אף פחות מבעבר. השדים נמנעים מקבל החלטות ומעבירים לסובראכ' דבר קטן כגדול וכפרשת יתרו. לדוגמא דנפורד ציין שהיו צריכים לקבל איזשהו אישור הסר השיבות יחסית בנושא AIDS והשדבר יושב רק לאחר שהובא פעמיים (...). להחלטתו של הנשיא.

3. היחסים האישיים בצמרת גם הם אינם דוויי נחת. כך היחסים בין מובארכ' ואבו ג'אולה אחת מדמויות המפתח בצמרת 'קורקטיבי' אך לא יותר מכך. דנפורד עפ"י הדיווחים אף מבחין בקרירות השוררת ביניהם. הצבא ממשיך לדאוג על דלותו בציוד וכלים ופה ושם ישנם 'קרחות' בהן הפונדמנטליסטים מוצאים כד לפעולה. הדמות המקורבת למובארכ' הוא ואלי שד התקלאת שמקדיש חלק מזמנו, לפחות במחצית ממנו לדאגון המפלי'ד. דנפורד לא שולל היות ואלי מועמד פוטנציאלי לראשות הממשלה. לשאלה מדוע מובארכ' מתמהמה במינוי סגן לו על מנת שיטול עליו חלק מהמעמסה, השיב, פרט לבדיחה הידועה הניתנת כתשובה, הרי אפשר ומובארכ' מהדהר במינוי מספר סגנים על מנת שלא ליצור מתחים סביב 'הירושה'. דנפורד מזכיר ביניהם את כ.ח. עלי. דמות נוספת שהיא מחוץ למערכת הנוכחית אך נמצאת לאחדונה בקו עליה הינה מ'ודענו 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 שח'ליל הידוע, לצידו של כ.ח. עלי שמצדד ביחסים עם ישראל, מתח ביקורת על הנקודות אתח לאחת.

4. דנפורד, שנושא היחסים עם ישראל פרט למורכבותו סביב טאבה ונושאים בישראלים אחרים קשור גם לדעתו ישירות למצבה של מצרים, ליחסים השוררים בה וכיצד היא נתפסת בעיני האופוזיציה. כך למשל דנפורד לא היה מתפלא באם התגובה על הנקודות הנ'ל היתה אף קרידה יותר ונסהי'כ' האמריקאים (לפחות הוא) 'מעודדים' ממנה. ידוע לו למשל שמובארכ' עצמו וכן שהי'ת עבד אל מג'יד היו חיוביים בולל כלפי חימום היחסים אלבאו הנוקשה ביותר וקצת פחות ממנו אבו ג'אולה. אגב, בטרם ג'אלי נדחק הצידה ועיסוקו באפריקה חיפוי לכך. הראיה הטובה ביותר עפ"י דנפורד לזהירותו של מובארכ' שלא לצאת ביוזמות באשר הם לנוכח הנ'ל הוא הטיפול הממשלתי בעיות הכלכליות האמריקאים שמעו מהמצדים שלו מובארכ' 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 באינדיקציה ומורה דרך למצב הלאומי עם בכלל והיחסים עם ישראל בפרט.

## מישרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5. לוב. ההתרחשויות בנושא לוב והטרור החל מפרשת אקילה לאורן, ולפני כן הפצצת מפקדות אשי'ף בתוניס, דרך המטוס המצרי וכן הלאה, החלישו את עיני 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 לוב.

6. סודאן. דנפורד סיפר כמה שבבר שמענו מגורמים אחרים באנ (שהמצרים פחות אופטימיים (מהאמריקאים) ביתס 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 לשינויים דרמטיים ביחסים בין שתי המדינות שימשיכו גם להבא להינות מהתלות ההדדית המלווה בהשדנות דומה.

אלי אבידן ==

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

אל: המשדד, נר: 410, ט: 111  
 דח: נ, סג: ט, תא: 140286, זח: 1430

שמור/רגיל

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד-ערב ו. כלכלית.  
 דע: שגהיר ( )

משיחה עם ג'והן נוריס ( MEA / מצרים/כלכלה )

1. האמריקאים מודאגים מהמצב הכלכלי ומהמנוך בו נמצא המשטר במצרים בתחום זה. הנתונים שנאספו על ידי שגרירות ארה"ב בקהיר (מסר לי חוברת בני"ל שתשלח ברי"פ בצרוף ד"ש לצבי מואל) איך משרים טובות בלשון המעטה.

2. מחלק את הבעיות לשני תחומים העקרוני והפרקטי. בתחום העקרוני המשטר, 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 המשטר לפעול והגדרות שחייב יהיה להטיל קשות וחמורות בהרבה. נוריס, כאחרים, רואה את חוסר ההחלטה והסחבחה בתחום הכלכלי כחלק ממה שכינה "משבר ההנהגה". דו"ח לוספי שמובארך ציפה ממנו שימול הובלת הנושא איכרוב בנוסף למצב בריאותו. ניתוח הגב שעבר בבריטניה מעלה סימן שאלה על המשך תפקידו. מובארך צא עצמו לפתע במרכז הביקורת על מעשי/מחדלי הממשלה. לשאלתי השיב נוריס שביקורת האופוזיציה בתחום הפוליטי מסתרת לא מעט מאחורי הנעשה בתחום הכלכלי, אולם בעתיד הדבר עשוי להשתנות ועשוי אף להוליך למשבר פוליטי.

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

(א) מחירי הנפט. בשל השפל מצרים נאלצת היתה להוזיל ב-3 דולר על כל חבית ולצמצם התקופה ב-2000 חביות ליום. הצמצום מתחלק

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

- שווה בשווה כמעט בהיקף המבירות עפ"י חוזים לטווח ארוך לבין מבירות השוק החופשי.
- (ג) צמצום ההכנסות מתיירות ב-50 אחוז בשל טעמי המורד בסמוך לה.
- (ג) ירידה דרסטית בכספים המגיעים מהפועלים המצרים במדינות הנפט בשל האטת הפעילות הכלכלית שם. התוצאה הפער במאזן התשלומים גרל ב-84/85 בכ-1.3 ביליון דולר כשהחוב הלאומי עומד על 6 ביליון דולר.
4. ויליאם 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 יימטש מדי ומאוחר מדי. נוסף על כך מצביעים על כמה פתרונות אחרים, כולם קשים, בתחום החיצוני:-
- (א) ההסכם עם ה- IMF
- (ב) בנייל עם הבנק העולמי ובתחום הפנימי:-
- (א) קיצוץ בתקציב המשלה 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 ששניידר העלה היה השפעת חוק גראם-רודמן. למצרים נמסר כבר על קיצוץ בשני תחומים בסיוע הצבאי ( MFS )
- בכ-20 מיליון דולר ובאורחי ( SEF ) בכ-56 מיליון דולר. בסה"כ הקיצוץ יהיה בכ-4.3 אחוז לעומת אשתקד כאשר בדעת הממשל להגיש לקונגרס סכומי הסיוע כאשתקד. המודע עוד יותר יהיה הקיצום במשלוחי עודפי מזון לנוכח צמצום סעיף פעיל זה בסיוע החוץ האמריקאי. מאידך ההשקעות האמריקאיות במצרים הן בעיקר מהסקטור הפרטי - מפעל המרקטוריס שהקימה חברת ייפורדיי ותכנית להקמת מפעל להדבנת מכוניות.
5. בדיונים, שהם עדיין בבחינת הצגת תיזות, שמתנהלים בין גורמים שונים במחמי"ד בנושא יישופעות המשכר בשוק הנפט העולמי על המדינות, ובמקרה דו"ן במהיית נ ואת כחלק מדיון רחב יותר, מסתמנת תחזית שלילית למדי, בעיקר בשני תחומים:
- (א) פגיעה ביציבות המשטרים ובחוסנם הפנימי. מקומות המורפה - מצרים ירדן, תוניסיה, מצוקו ובשלב רחוק יותר סעודיה ועיראק.
- (ב) נקיטת עמדות מדיניות פחות נוחות לארה"ב כתוצאה מכך שהמשטרים הנייל מוצאים עצמם חשופים יותר כלפי האופוזיציה שבדי"כ ביקורתית ביותר כלפיה. בדיונים שהם עדיין פרלמנטריים תוספים מקום רב הדוחות המגיעים מהאגרינויות בבירות באזור.
- אלי אבידן==

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ: ששה, רהמ, שהבס, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רם, אמן, מצפא, דרורי,  
כלכליתאי, קידר, מצרים, סייבל, מצד

ש ו נ ג ט ו נ  
 ד ד . . . . . ש ו נ ג ט ו נ  
 ש ו נ ג ט ו נ . . . . . ש ו נ ג ט ו נ  
 ד ח י פ ו ת . . . . . מ ל י נ י  
 מ ל י נ י ו ז י י ת . . . . . 1700 10  
 . . . . . מ ל י נ י

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 לפי איהיה 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.

למדן - הרצל  
 (Handwritten signature)

מ ל י נ י 2  
 ש ו נ ג ט ו נ 3  
 ד ח י פ ו ת 1  
 מ ל י נ י 1  
 ש ו נ ג ט ו נ 1  
 ד ח י פ ו ת 1  
 מ ל י נ י 3



פ ו י פ

דד...מור...די

שוג במוני

דחיות

מדין ודי

מדין ודי

2/2

828  
464

ל.ו.  
ס

אלו  
54

פקיד.

היא אשר תהא 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 במיזם מקיף בין הממשל והקונגרס.

למדן - הרצל  
למדין, אנה היי

26

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

274

המשרד

ש.נ.ס. ש.נ.ס.  
 ד.ד. מתוך... דפים  
 סוג בסחובי... סודי  
 מחיפות... מילדי  
 תאריך וזיה... 10 1200 פברואר  
 מסי... מברק

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. השעוה טביוה היא - וכמופן אזלי תוכלו ללמוד מתקורות שונים בארץ - כי היו מעין "שיחות קרבה" באמצעות ירדנים וכן ערבים פלסטינאים מאנשי מלי"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

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סגרירות ישראל - רושינגטון

אל: מסרד

256

ט ל פ ס  
דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים  
סווג בסחונני 777  
דחיות...מסודי  
תאריך וז"ח 10-1500  
מס' מברק

אל; חנך בראון/משרד  
דע: נמרוד נוביק/לשכת רוה"ט

אביו של אייזנשטט נפטר.  
בוודאי תרצו להעביר לו תנחומיכם.

הלפרין.

ההג 1  
3

פ.ד.ס. 272  
 פ.ד.ס. 1.97... מתוך... 5... דפים  
 110 בסחונני... 171  
 דחיות... 171  
 תאריך וזיית... 1500  
 מס' מבק...

1/3

המשרד, בסחון

145 255

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

FEB.10 - מרמ - ליום - מחמ"ד ליום

Q Can you update us on the Mideast peace process and whether a breakthrough is imminent, because it's been reported Mr. Murphy is expected to be in Jordan sometime this week, and the PLO is going to accept 242 and 338.

MR. REDMAN: Anything else you'd like to throw into this question, while you're at it? Well, let me make a few remarks, since you've, I think, just about covered the waterfront, not going quite as far as Afghanistan or as far north as Lebanon, as I understand it. I think it would be premature to describe the Hussein-Arafat talks as a failure. The King clearly maintains his commitment to the peace process and remains determined to see the process through. We have repeatedly cautioned that progress in the peace process will remain incremental. We remain committed to moving forward in the peace process.

I might add that one of the subjects which has figured prominently in the various reports concerning these meetings in Amman has been the question of Palestinian rights. In that context, I might usefully review our position very briefly.

We have previously stated our realization that the Palestinian problem is more than a refugee question. Indeed, President Reagan said this in his initiative of September 1, 1982. Beyond that, there should be no confusion between resolution 242 and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They deal with different issues and are in fact complementary.

Resolution 242 established territory for peace as the internationally accepted formula for resolving the situation arising from the hostilities in 1967. In our view, clear acceptance of resolution 242 as the basis of Mideast peace negotiations is a necessary prerequisite for the participation of any party in those negotiations.

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.

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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.

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA



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Q Getting back to Senator Kennedy and the Soviets, hasn't the Senator and the Soviets worked out the release of some dissidents and activists?

MR. REDMAN: According to our information, there are 25 individuals from a representation list presented by Senator Kennedy who have been promised exit permission by Soviet authorities. These are Soviet Jews who have applied to emigrate to Israel. Three of the seven "Refusnik" families involved -- and there I don't want to confuse you, but there are seven families, 25 people -- three of the seven families involved had been unsuccessfully applying for emigration for more than ten years. While we welcome the apparent resolution of these individual cases, we note that the overall level of Jewish emigration remains extremely low. Soviet authorities continue to deny exit permission to thousands of Soviet Jews who have applied to leave. Tens of thousands more who wish to leave are afraid to apply because they face social ostracism and the loss of their jobs. We call on Soviet authorities to grant exit permission to all Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate.

Q Is the Senator's list identical or at least these same families and people on the Secretary and the President's list on the -- you know, on the U.S. government's list as it was presented to the Soviets last year?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know whether there is any overlap or not.

Q Did the Senator consult with the State Department about that list before he went, presumably you had some ideas who they might be willing to let go?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA



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NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - FEB. 10, 1986

COLUMNS

BOSTON GLOBE - 10/2 - "Impeding A Mideast Peace" Reagan's withdrawing from Congress's consideration a proposed \$1.9 billion sale of arms to Jordan may, paradoxically, weaken those who would like to pursue peace in the Middle East. Hussein's humiliation at the hands of his American protectors exacerbates his need to cloak himself in the mantle of an Arab consensus. At present, this means taking Jordan further along the road to rapprochement with Syria, an option Hussein had been obliged to cultivate as a hedge against Arafat's hesitations, Israel's stiff conditions and Washington's diplomatic paralysis. In an ideal world, Washington's influence with clients and allies would not depend on arms sales. In the real world, a failure to sell weapons of war can become an impediment to peace.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Soviets Cited In Failure Of Arafat-Hussein Talks

WASH. POST - Kawar - The failure of Hussein and Arafat to reach agreement on further Middle East peace steps in talks that ended in Amman last week can be attributed largely to Soviet pressure on Arafat. A western diplomatic source, said that the Soviet ambassador to Jordan met with Arafat at least three times during the past two weeks and played a significant role in persuading him not to accpet 242. The Soviets feared that PLO acceptance of 242 would draw the PLO, through Jordan, into a US-sponsored peace process that would give the Soviet Union a minimal role, and persuaded Arafat to forget about 242 and his Feb. agreement with Hussein to pursue Middle East peace negotiations along the lines of UN resolutions dealing with the issue.

Mideast Peace Initiative Seems Blocked

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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- reached a dead end. Peres said this weekend that peace efforts are "back to square one." A spokesman for the State Dept. denied yesterday that the talks had collapsed and added, "I would hesitate about drawing any definitive conclusions." Peres declared Sat. that Hussein's effort to convince Arafat to sanction peace talks with Israel was "a total failure." Peres' remarks indicate that Israel now will take unilateral steps in the occupied territories to reduce tensions there.

#### 6 Are Killed As Lebanese Forces Clash

PHIL. INQUIRER - Duvoisin - Six people were reported dead and seven wounded yesterday in the mountains east of Beirut in a flareup of violence between Syrian-backed militias and Lebanese army units loyal to Gemayel. The Syrian supported forces shelled the Christian village of Bikfaya, Sat. night and early yesterday.

#### Syria Told Of Mideast Peace Plan

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (Reuters) - Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid Rifai traveled to Damascus Sunday to tell Assad about new efforts to revive the Middle East peace process. The talks, which had not been announced in advance, were expected to focus on Amman's efforts to convene an international conference on Middle East peace and to cover talks last week between Arafat and Hussein. Rifai also was to invite Assad to Amman. The official Syrian news agency SANA said Sunday's talks, also attended by Syrian Prime Minister Abdel-Raouf Kasm and Foreign Minister Farouq Shara, concerned "recent developments in the Middle East," but it gave no details.

#### Lebanon In Squeeze As US Backs Off

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Anderson - Traumatized by the loss of 300 US lives and a major diplomatic defeat in Lebanon, the US has decided it is powerless to prevent Syria from destroying Lebanon or taking it over. Gemayel's govt. disillusioned by US unwillingness to bring its superpower influence to bear, has specifically asked the US not to intercede. As a Lebanese diplomat said last week "We have told the US, 'Don't try to embrace us. You are not willing to carry it through,'"

#### Iran Sees Better Soviet Ties

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - Iran's ties with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc are improving but there is no such prospect at present for relations with the US, Ali Akbar Rafsanjani said yesterday. He also said that last week's visit to Iran of Soviet First Deputy Foreign

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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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נושא: <b>עיתונות, ניו יורק</b> News Summary February 8-9, 1986		מספר: 1 סדר: 5
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נושא: <b>עיתונות, ניו יורק</b> News Summary February 8-9, 1986		מספר: 1 סדר: 5

Columns

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-Miller-Khadafy said his air force would intercept 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 interception. 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-2/8-Karm-Israell 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 "VP-D"-wire)

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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-Sciolino-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

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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 an 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-Shipler 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-Topics-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.

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News Summary February 10, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Moamar, 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-Lathem "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; NY-Divins)

US Guards Israeli Planes

NYP-Lathem; 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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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 Middle East 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 Middle East 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 Nuzzled 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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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
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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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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 temporaray "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 a 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 thretened 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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קרצ'קו הגיב שהמציאות הנה שכלי בו-זמניות אין כל סיכוי  
לשיחות וישראל חייבת להשלים עם מציאות זו.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מחנך 28

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סייבל

\*\*תצ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, רס, אמן, משפט, סייבל

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מל: נוש, נד: 238, מ: המשד  
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 070286, ו: 1400

סודי/מיידי

שגריר, ציר, גל

א. האריסון משגארה'ב התקשר עמי להודיענו מראש נוסח תגובת דובר מחמ'ד ליירוש הממוס הכוב' כמובק בשלכם נעיתונות 0009. אמרתי להאריסון כי יירוש הממוס הכוב' נעשה בהקשר של אותו עקרון שדובר מחמ'ד עמד להצביע עליו, היינו, במסגרת הלווחמה בטרור ובמגמה לסייע במניעת פעולות טרור נוספות. עקרון זה טריד וקיים גם כאשר אינך מצליח לייצר את הפרודיסט המסויים, שהרי הלה לא יודיעך מראש אם בכוונתו להחליף מסוס. בידינו היה מידע אמין שרק בדיעבד, ובתוקף נסיבות של הדגע האחרון נתגלה כבלתי מווייק. על כן סבורני שהיירוש עולה בקנה אחד עם אותו עקרון שדובר מחמ'ד דוגל בו. הוספתי, שבמקדו דבריו על הצורך בהוכחה הברורה והחזקה ביותר שהטרוריסטים ומצאים במטוס, דומו דובר מחמ'ד שמבחנו של יישום העקרון הנ"ל הוא רק בהצלחתו - שעה שתיתכנה סיבות לממשו גם אם הן מתגלות באמוד בדגש האחרון ובדיעבד כבלתי מניבות התוצאה הרצויה.

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

ג. מכל מקום, דברי המזכיר לשגריר דיון והוסן האמדיקאי במואבי'ט הסירו הספק שיכול היה להשתמש מהודעתו דובר מחמ'ד, בנצור.

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\*מאל: המשרד, נד: 233, מ: 1010

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\*\*סודי ביותר/מיידי

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\*\*מאל: מ"ד.

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\*\*דע: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

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\*\*תהליך השלום

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\*\*סקובי מן המועצה לבטחון לאומי:-

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\*\*בתשובה לשאלות:

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\*\*א. טען שאין יסוד לשמועות על הצעות אמריקניות חדשות להיפך.

\*\*האמריקנים חוזרים ואומרים שאין זה "תהליך שלהמ"ל כל המשתק

\*\*הוא בין אש"ף וירדן. לכן שמועות על מפגשים מכינים עם ישראל

\*\*הוא בלעדית בחלק מן הרעיונות אינם נכונים.

\*\*ב. מבחינה פרקטית מסתובבת שמועה כבר ימים אחדים בעמאן שעדפת

\*\*יאמץ דברים בנוסח "נאום גן הורד"י" של חוסיין אשקד. אך

\*\*אין כל סימנים לביצוע

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\*\*ג. לשאלה על ידיעת "הארצי" בדבר חילוקי הדעות מדפי-שולץ אמר

\*\*גני"ס שמחברו בפרוצדורה יכול לומר כי מדפי הוא זה המביא את

\*\*גנל האופציות השונות בפני שולץ, ועל שולץ להחליט, ואולם, אין

\*\*ויכוחים וכדומה.

\*\*ד. האמור דברים במסירתם מפיו. כמוכן נבדוק ככל יכולתנו

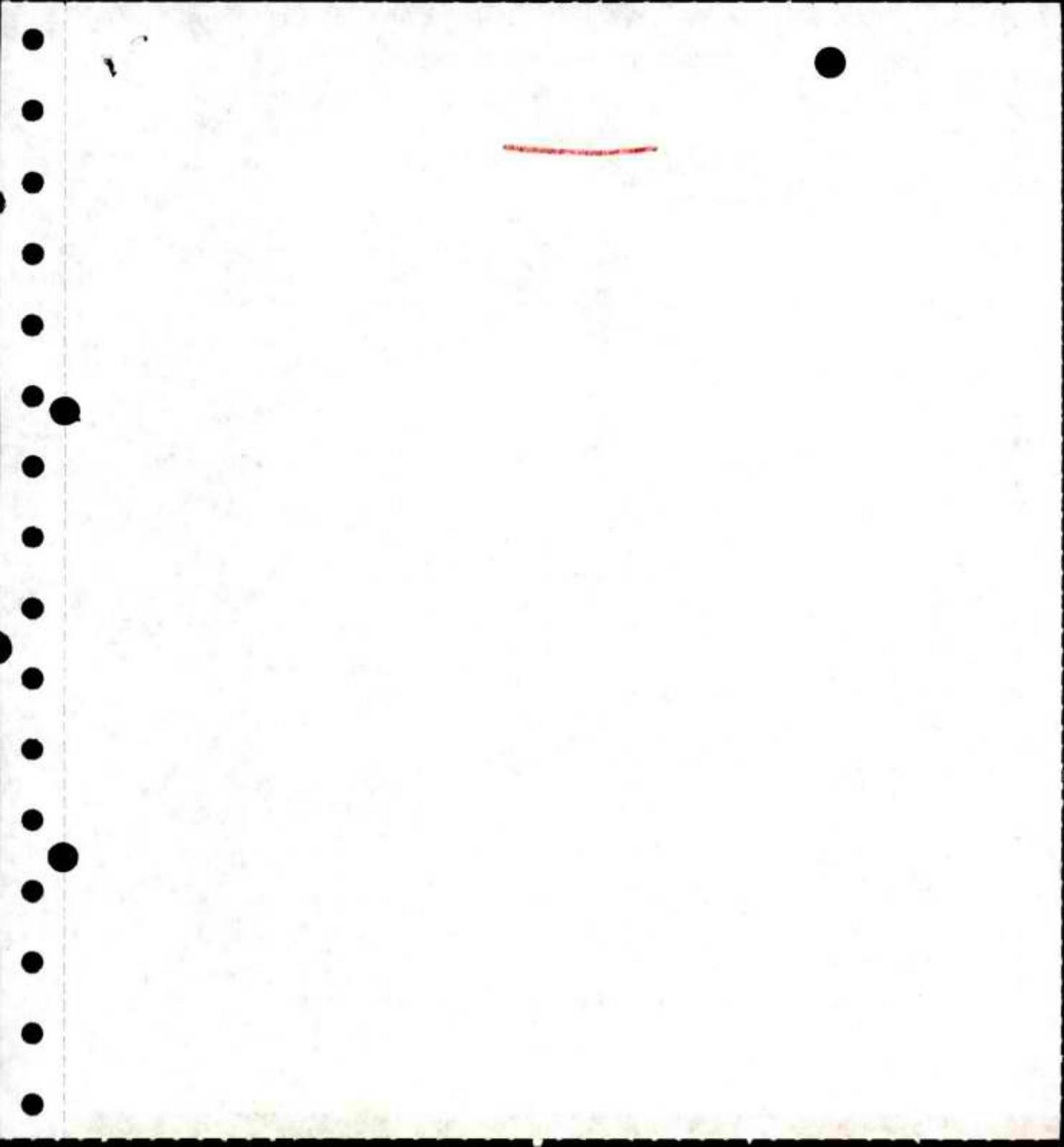
\*\*בנוסף.

\*\*ה. אגו, האם אנשינו מקיימים שיחות עם קלווריוס מפעם לפעם.

\*\*בדי לעמוד על הלבי הדוח בעמאן ?

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר      מתוך 2      2 דף  
מתוך 32      4 עותק

רובינסון סיני

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנככ, ממנככ, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא, סיניול  
תח: ממד (2)

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אל:

מאנכ"ס, מצב"א, מע"ת, רח"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

Briefer: Edward P. Djerejian - Friday - Feb. 7, 1986  
White House Deputy Press Secretary  
For Foreign Affairs

TOPIC:

"Foreign Affairs Issues Of Interest To The White House"

Q Magda Abu-Fadi, Middle East Affairs New Service. Ed, two quick questions. First, do you see Syrian and/or Libyan escalation of the air piracy war as a result of Israel's interception of the Libyan plane? And do you see King Hussein turning to the Soviet Union for weapons, after the U.S. rejection -- and did the U.S. ultimately push him in that direction?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I would hope and the administration would hope that there would be no escalation of the interception of civilian aircraft, as a matter of principle. The United States policy on this, as you know, is a very well-defined and specific policy. We have covered that out in the Achilles Lauro affair. But it is ~~very strongly~~ strongly on the assumption that, one, by intercepting an aircraft you have identified terrorists on board or those who are the authors or perpetrators of terrorist acts; and that your evidence is clear; and that by so doing, you are taking a step that will prevent further acts of terrorism.

That is and remains our policy. I think it would be very dangerous for there to be an escalation on the part of Syria and Libya of intercepts of civilian aircraft. The fundamental point is that, in our view, we are opposed in principle to the intercept of civilian aircraft. But in this narrowly defined and very importantly defined framework of counter-terrorism where you have the facts and the action itself will result in a productive end to diminish the threat of terrorism, that we consider to be acceptable.

What was your other question?

Q Do you think King Hussein is going to turn to the Soviet Union now that the U.S. has rejected his request for sophisticated weapons?

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

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5-1

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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 Salaaam 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

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7-1

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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. DJEREJIAN: That's correct. Yes.

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

Q (Inaudible) Cairo, Egypt. Sir, you said that if the PLD recognizes two-for-two, then it would open the door for them to dialogue with the United States. Would it also open the door to a solution of the Palestinian problem? And then, another question, you just mentioned direct negotiations between the parties, what is, how does it start? Does it start through an international conference? Is the international conference first, or is the direct negotiations first? Which comes before the other?

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?

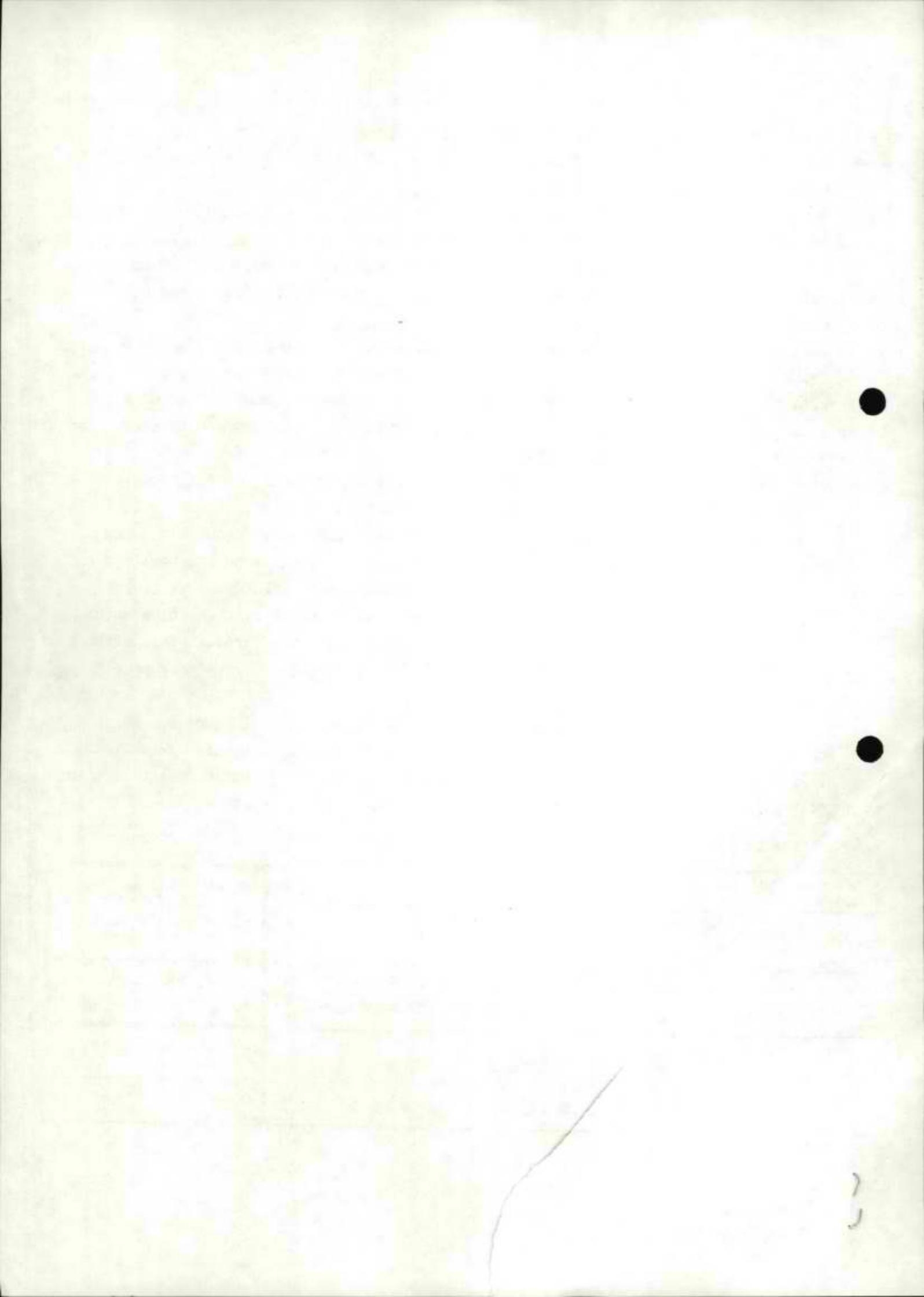
W Would it open the door for the solution of--

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 PLD, 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 PLD adhered to very hard line positions that didn't give diplomacy any scope, it wouldn't be productive dialogue. We are hoping for a productive dialogue with all the parties in the region.

תחילת: מלידי	כתלעת החדש: <b>ניו-יורק</b>	מס': 2
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<b>33-211</b>		מאת: <b>עחונות, ניו יורק</b>

השבוע בחקשורת 1-7/2

- שני נושאים מרכזיים מבחינתנו, והם הידיעות בדבר שחרורו הצפוי של אנטולי שראנסקי ויירוט המטוס הלוזני - 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 עיפו לה), נאום "מצב האומה" של ריגן והתקציב. הדברים נכונים יותר לגבי שראנסקי מאשר לגבי המטוס הלוזני.
- א. בסלביזיה הוקדש זמן לז-מועט יחסית לכשלון המודיעין הישראלי. ב- CBS EVENING NEWS שודרה כתבה בת 3½ 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 כמועבי"ט), ועובדתי, והודגשה בו נחישות ישראל ללשוד את אנו כדאל. כמובן ניתן פתחון פה לצד השני; למשל ראיון פארוק אלטרע 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 מכין ותומך (6.NYT).
- 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 הרב הדרוש בזמן הנכון ואפשרו לנו אח"כ follow up.
- 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. סיכס את המצב אחד מבני שיחנו לאמור: better luck next time.
- נקודה נוספת בחקשור זה - שיתוף הפעולה התוך בינינו לבין נאו"ם ובינינו לבין השגרירות וכמובן העדכון השוטף מן הארץ, שפעל כהלכה.
- לנושא שראנסקי: הידיעות הגיעו לראשונה בסוף השבוע והתקשורת- ביחוד המקומית- הגיבה בשלב ראשון בהתלבות. בינתיים 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 כתהליך השלום. עיקר האחריות נוטל על ירדן והצד 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 הקווים שנמברקינו הקודמים. הענין בלוב - דועך (למעט נושא המטוס).

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בינה

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ברוך בינה

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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 accursed 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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סניף  
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אל:

המשרד

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

פגישת השגריר עם היועץ לבטחון לאומי.

- נכחו: טומסן סטארק וקובי מלשכת פויינדקסטר;  
הציר ומתני.

- השגריר סקר את בעיותינו עם מצרים והתאפקות חרף האימפקט השלילי בדעת הקהל. מהקבל הרושם שכל אימת שפותרים בעייה אחת - מוצא הצד המצרי אמתלא שלא להביא לנורמליזציה ביחסים. אמנם נכון שההתרשמות מהפגישה האחרונה בקהיר פעניין טאבה חיובית. מכל מקום חשוב שהמצרים יידעו עד כמה חשוב לארה"ב קשרי ישראל מצרים. מבלי שיפור ביחסים אלה קשה להניח שדעת הקהל בארץ תסכים למו"מ עם מדינה ערבית נוספת בקלות. הנושא השני שפרט השגריר - המו"מ האפשרי עם ירדן ותהליך השלום. אמר שהסימנים אינם מעודדים ופגישות ערפאת עם הירדנים אינן מניבות כל הוצאה. ירדן בנוסף לכך משפרת יחסיה עם סוריה שאיננה כידוע אבירת השלום באזור. אשר לסובייטים אמר השגריר שחרף שמועות שונות אין כל ממש בשיפור ואין כל סימן שיטבו מדיניותם להתרח יציאת יהודים. השגריר הזכיר שארבעטוב בביקורו כאן אמר שזו היתה טעות מצד בריה"מ שהתירה בזמנו יציאת יהודים, חרף היותו יהודי בעצמו (פויינדקסטר לא ידע שהוא יהודי). הדרך היחידה ללחוץ על בריה"מ היא בצד הכלכלי והמסחרי. הסיכוי היחיד להביא לשינוי במדיניות בריה"מ כלפי היהודים היא אם בריה"מ תיזכר שאי אפשר לשפר יחסים עם ארה"ב מבלי לשנות היחסים ליהודים. אשר ליחסים הביטורלים הרי הם שפירים: SDI VOA וכיו"ב. השגריר התייחס לבעיות הנגרמות גם לנו בגלל חוק גרהם-רוזמן - על ידי קיצוץ ב-FMS. ב-90 מיליון דולר בשנה הבאה.

- הציר פרט על הסיכום הצפוי לגבי ה- SDI במרץ.

- פויינדקסטר העריך את העובדה שהבענו נכונות להחזיר 51,7 מיליון דולר מהסיוע ופרס ההשלכות של חוק ג"ר אך הוא סבור שחוק התקציב המוצע ע"י הנשיא הוא טוב יותר, כי אין בו קיצוץ שווה ואופקי אלא לפי הצרכים. פויינדקסטר אמר שביחסים הביטורלים הנשיא הוא שקובע הטון והוא מחוייב לבטחון ישראל ומסוכנע בכך. אשר למצרים מטעים שחשוב שלממשלה ישראל יהיה PAY-OFF והממשל מתייחס ברצינות רבה לצורך לשפר את היחסים בין ישראל ומצרים.

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Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.



97...1...א...מחור...7...דעם

סווג בשחונני גלנג

דמיסום...גיל

מאריך וזימא...א.פ.א.ב.א.

מאריך וזימא...א.פ.א.ב.א.

מאריך וזימא...א.פ.א.ב.א.

אלו

המסד, בשחון, ניו-יורק

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אל:הסברה, מעייה, מצפיא, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוח"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

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

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - 7/2 - "The One That Got Away" When a country forces an aircraft to land in belief it is carrying a terrorist desperado, it can either end up looking like a hero or a fool. Israel's interception of the Libyan jet was a repeat performance of its 1973 interception of an Iraqi jet. Israel's failure brought thunderous Arab and international criticism. Even Israelis criticized the seizure. If the countries condemning the seizure - Arab or other - resolved to prosecute or extradite terrorists themselves, there would be less need to violate international law to bring them to justice.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES - 6/2 - "Israel Loses A Round" It is unfortunate that the Libyan Airlines executive jet forced to land in Israel by Israeli fighter planes did not contain Abu Nidal or some other international terrorist. The incident ranks as another unnecessary stumbling block in the tortuous road to lasting peace in the Middle East. The perceived humiliation of Syria, and of the Arabs generally, this time is likely to cause unforeseen complications, including some sort of anti-Israeli escalation on the part of Syria as a face-saver. Israel seems to have lost a vital round, for no good reason.

LA TIMES - 5/2 - "Pushing Back The Boundaries" For Israel, as for few nations on Earth, retribution seems the only hope of ending the bloodbaths of terrorism. But retribution that rests on Israeli fighter planes plucking an unarmed executive jet from the sky and forcing it to land so that its passengers could be put through a kind of terrorist lineup went too far. It was excessive, the more so because the plane was occupied not by terrorists but by Syrian politicians. The risk is that in pushing back the boundaries of search and seizure in the fight against terrorism, the Israelis may have pushed back the boundaries for terrorism as well. Ironically, no nation would feel the last of new dimensions of terrorism more cruelly than Israel itself.

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

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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 Jerusalem. 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.

מס' 224

תוכנית ישראלי - דו"ח 1986

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המשרד, בסחון  
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ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, דמ"ח קט"ח.

FRI - FEB. 7, 1986

תדרוך דובר סחמ"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-line 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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Q 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 ראה את קאלב ואת ג'ורג' קלובין  
ב-10-16-81



ס 100  
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סווג בסחונני  
דחיסות  
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מס' מבר

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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 בווישינגטון לגבי חוקתיות חוק זה. מצפים שתהא מה שתהא פסיקה זו, יובא הנושא לבית המשפט העיון 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 ועדת 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"יקטול" את הבקשה לעיסקה (ע"י העברת החלטה של אי-הסכמה) במקום להיות תלויים ב"הסכס 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 בהופעה 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' ווישינגטון שיחול השנה ב-17 דנא.

למדן - הרצל



ס ד ש ס  
ד. 97. ...  
סוג בסחונות סהה  
דחישות...  
סר...  
סר...

אל:

68

217

הספרד. ניו יורק

אל: אלוזב, ארבייל 2, מצפ"א, נאו"מ

מועביס

א. הודתי לקיס על הוטו. בתשובה להערה בעניין האירופיות אנו שוטוים תגזים בנקשות ובניסוחים הקיצוניים על חטיפת מטוסים ופירטיות ודחפו את האירופיות אל...  
א. ינס

ב. לא ידע עדיין על היזמה הלבנונית בעניין כינוס מועב"ס בקשר לגבול ישראל- לבנון (אגב, אמול סיפר לי הציר המצרי כאן על "ידיעות" בנושא שינוי גבול" כמדוח).

ג. שנינו הבענו חקוה שאין כאן פתח למגמה ערבית חדשה להתיש את כולנו בדיוני מועב"ס מדי שבוע.

  
רובינסטיין

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers 1, 2, 3 and some illegible text.

קמ  
110

213

ט ו פ ס ט ב ר ק  
דף 1... מחוך 1... דפים  
סווג בטחוני סודי  
מיוזי  
דחישות  
תאריך וזייח 1409 7 פברואר 86  
מס' מברק

אל: סנכ"ל בטחון  
דע: בראון, סינבל, משרד

הכסף ל-Prepositioning לא הועא מתקציב הביטחון.  
ב-Briefing שיערכו בקרוב בוועדת השירותים המזוינים  
ימסרו אנשי הפנטגון פרטים נוספים.

אלהן  
הלפריץ

תפוצה: שגריר, ציר, מתני, קונגרס, נספח.  
האמין כפן אייביק

למח 2  
ההג 3  
גש 3  
ג/גוש 1  
ג 3  
סא 1  
סייבס 1



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ד 1 1 1  
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ב 6 6  
א 1  
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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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אל: 212  
ג 109  
ג 67  
3/4

Ousted Yemeni Visits Assad

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.

Israel Botched Attempt To Snare Guerrilla Chief

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.

Meese Decision Awaited On Indictment Of Arafat

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."

Last Vestige Of Ambitious US Program To Build A Unified Lebanese Army

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 3 1/2 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.



ס ו פ ס ו ר י  
דפוס.....מחנה.....דפוס  
.....שומר  
.....מיידי  
מאריך וז'ית. פבר' 7 1030  
.....

אלו  
ה מ ש ר ד

מצפ"א.

מתוך שיחת הסנטור ווארן רודמן עם הצייר והח"מ (6)

א) ישראל וחוק ג"ר

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 במזרחית, ולכן רודמן אינו מאמין שהסיוע שלנו יקוצץ. מאידך בתנאים התקציביים הקיימים אינו סבור שניתן להגדילו.

2. בתשובה לשאלה הצייר באשר לדרך הטובה לשמור על רמת הסיוע שלנו בעידן של קיצוצים, ייעץ לנו רודמן שנמשיך לפעול כפי שאנו עושים כעת - דהיינו פיתוח וטיפול היחסים הטובים שיש לנו עם קובעי המדיניות בגבעה ומחוצה לה.

ב) יחסי ישראל-מצרים

משתיארנו את ההדרדרות 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 ה"מנוף" היחידי שיש לארה"ב על מצרים, ובבוא העת ייתכן שוועדת ההקצבות הצטרך לשקול סיוע זה מחדש.

ג) יונפי"ל רודמן ציין שהממשל חידש את הבקשה להמשך המימון ליונפי"ל. הצייר הסביר את עמדתנו.

ד) ביקור בישראל

הביע צער שעד כה טרם ביקר.  הזמנהו לבקר בארץ. מסר שהשבוע ביקר אצלו אד לוי (משוחרי איפא"ק), והפציר בו לנסוע לישראל. לא נראה שיחאפשר לו לצאת לפני הבחירות בנובמבר, ואולם ייתכן שיוכל לערוך ביקור בטוף השנה.

ה) תודרך על ידינו בנושאים הביילטרליים ישראל-ארה"ב. בהקשר זה ציין כי הוא מתומכי השיתוף האסטרטגי.

יחסי  
למדן

מחנה 2  
דפוס 3  
שומר 3  
מיידי 3  
מאריך וז'ית. פבר' 7 1030 2  
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1  
2

סוויטס

ד... מתוך... דפים

סוג בשחוני... סודי

דחיסות... רגיל

מאריך וזייה... 7.11.00... 86

משרד המבחן

אל - 33א

פגישה 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 תזונה 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 שמונארכ אולי יכול ואולי לא יכול והדיבורים על אופוזיציה מצרית אינם SELF SERVING. פרשת אכילה-לאורו, ייאוט המטוס המצרי והתאבדות רוצח ראס בורקה אכן השאירו משקע.

חריש אמר שראס בורקה השפיעה מאד על דעת הקהל מישראל: מותם של אנשים וילדים רק משום 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 שמיום מתקיימת הפגישה האחרונה בין רפאעי לערפאת ולא נראה שיסנה נכונות כלשהי מצד הפלסטינים. אין מה שהמלך ביקש חשובה של כן או לא. חוסין אמר שהוא חייב לשמוע מערפאת ולאחריו מאסד לפני שיחליט. מאשי"פ אין תשובה ומתפגישה עם אסד, יש למרפי הרושם, יצא חוסין מרוצה מה- LOWER INTENTION של הסורים אך לא היו לו אשליחות 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 ומטר שליעקבי יש רעיונות בענין UNILATERAL AUTONOMY אך רעיונות אלה טרם גובשו במפלגה. מגבשי הרעיונות הם בדרג הבכיר ביותר.

מרפי אמר שאינו מסתיר שהמלך לא יוכל לבוא למו"מ ללא פלסטינים אמינים והיה רוצה לראות גם את סוריה 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. מרפי שאל מה היתה בזמנו עמדת שר הבטחון רבין על תכנית דיין (אוטונומיה חד-צדדית)

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including names and numbers: מרפי, חריש, השגריר, ווילקוקס, מתני, אש"פ, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.





שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו ה מ ש ר ד

ט ו פ ס      ט ו פ ס  
 97.....מחור.....דמי  
 שמו  
 טווג בטחוני.....  
 רגיל  
 דחופות.....  
 פבר' 7 0930  
 מאריך ודיח.  
 סימני פני מברק

193

מצפ"א.

א"צ עם פלטרו. לשלנו 120 סעיף די.  
 תיקון טעות.

המדובר הוא בשה"ח ההודי ולא בשר ההגנה.  
 אנה תקנו.



מחני

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 4-1-1 - רב אלמ 4-



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

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפוי

אל: רושינגטון

דפים 5 סתוד 1 דף

סיורג בסחוני: ש 77

דחופות: מיידי

תאריך וזיח': 0714 -

מס. מברק: 237

לשימוש  
סח  
הקשר

רובינשטיין.

בהמשך לשלנו מ-6.2.  
תהליך השלום.

1. ראה נא ההשוואה הר"מ:

תכנית 4 השלבים של חוסיין  
(מאי '85)

א. דו שיח בין משלחת ירדנית פלס' (לכאורה בלי אנשי אש"פ) לביין ארה"ב, לגיבוש עסקת חבילה: הכרת אש"פ ב-242 ו-338 תמורת הכרה אמריקנית בזכות הגדרה עצמית לפלסטינים במסגרת קונפדרציה עם ירדן.

ב. דו שיח בין משלחת ירדנית/אשפ"ית לביין ארה"ב, בדרג מינסטרלי-הועד הפועל (של אש"פ) ועידה בינ"ל.

ד. מו"מ ישיר עם ישראל בחסות הועידה הבינ"ל.

מפגש מצפי (ספטמבר '85):  
(שלא יצאה כזכור לפועל)

א. קיום המפגש עם המשלחת המשותפת מבלי לעמוד על התנאים הקודמים (הכרת אש"פ 242, 338 כו').

ב. לאחר המפגש יצהיר אש"פ על קבלת 242 ו-338.

ג. מפגש ישיר (דו שיח) בין אש"פ לארה"ב.

2/...

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תאריך: \_\_\_\_\_ השוכח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_

אל:

דפים 2 סחוד 5

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך זיחה:

מס. מברק: 237

לשימוש  
סח  
הקשר

התוכנית האמר' עפ"י גירסת ג' ורדן טיימס (30.1.86)

- א. הסכמת אש"פ למינוי פלס' שאינס אש"פ שישתתפות במשלחת משותפת עם ישראל דארה"ב אודות מבנה הועידה הבינ"ל המוצעת.
- ב. במקביל (לשיחות) תקפיא ארה"ב את דרישתה שאש"פ יקבל 242 ו-338 לפני שיורשה להשתתף בוועידה הבינ"ל.
- ג. לאחר מכך (ככל הנראה כשתתחיל הועידה או שיקבע מועד לה) יוזמן אש"פ לקבל החלטות האו"ם בתמורה למושב בוועידה.
- 2. קיימים הבדלים בין ההצעה האמריקנית האחרונה (אם אכן היתה) לבין הצעות חוסיין ומרפי. להערכתנו, קשורה תוכנית חדשה זו (לפחות סעיפה הראשון) בצורך האמריקני לקיים תנועה בתהליך ולהגיע למו"מ\* (דברי שולץ 5.2 בבית הנבחרים).
- 3. ראו נא מאמרו של לנדאו ב"ג'רוזלם פוסט" ושל צבי בראל מ"הארץ" מהבוקר (7.2).  
(קשר: העבירו נא הרצ"ב):

ממ"ד-בינ"ל 1

אישור המנכ"ל:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

אילן זיסמן

השולח:

7.2.86

תאריך:

דפים 5 מתוך 3 91

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן:

לשירות  
מח  
הקשר

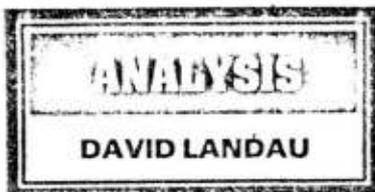
מס. מברק: 237

## 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

דפים 5 סתוד 4 דף

אל:

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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.

דף 5 מתוך 5 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

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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, ולהמך תין "עד שהערבים יבואו". עמדה זאת נתמכת גם על ידי המועצה לביטחון לאומי, ובמיוחד על ידי הנשיא רייגן. שולץ מאפשר למרפי לפי שעה להמשיך בנישוישיו באחד צעות עוזרו ואט קלווריוס כדי להמשיך ולנסות למצוא נציגים פלשתינאים "כשרים", אך להערכת המקורות לא יוכל מרפי או חוסיין להביא פלשתינאים לשולחן הדינאם בלי "טכריה 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, (למעט שניים) הדימנעות הממשל מפגישה עם "אותם פלשתינאים

מאת צבי בראל  
שלה "הארץ" בארה"ב  
ואשינגטון (מיוחד ל"הארץ"). ה 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 לרבר 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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Tel Aviv, 71 Hayarkon Street, 63903 Tel. 654338 ext. 204  
Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376

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)

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# 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 Gadhafi 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 Gadhafi 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: נושילנגטון

דפיס \_\_\_\_\_ מחוד \_\_\_\_\_ 9ד

סיווג בטחוני: \_\_\_\_\_

דחיפות: מיידי

תאריך וזיחי: 061730

מס. מברק: 199

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר

רובינשטיין.

החצעה האמריקנית עפ"י מקורות גלויים:

א. ג'ורדן טיימס (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 ממשלחת 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 שיורשה 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 אס אש"פ יכיר בהחלטה 242.

ג. ג'ורדן טיימס, 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:

Handwritten notes in Hebrew, including "למח' הקשר" and "למח' החוץ".

הנושא:

דף \_\_\_\_\_ מחוד \_\_\_\_\_ דפים \_\_\_\_\_

סיווג בטחוני: \_\_\_\_\_

דחיפות: \_\_\_\_\_

תאריך וזיח: 06/7/30 } לשימוש  
מס. מברק: 199 } 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" הכרויית 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 מתורכת בין ארה"ב ואש"פ כדי להתגבר על המכשולים המעקבים כינוס ועידה בינ"ל לשלום באזור המז"מ.

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 עטון טחכה 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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199	מס. מברק:	

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ז. רדיו מונטה 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 בוועידה בינ"ל על המזה"ת. ערפאת הדגיש בפני חברי המל"פ את דביקותו בקשרים הטיווחדים 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 הוועידה הבינ"ל.

המרכז

אריה לוינ

6.2.1986

תאריך: \_\_\_\_\_ השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_

מספר משלוח

לשימוש מח' הקשר בלבד

התפוצה:

הנושא: