

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

משרד ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

5/1985

ד"ר בן-ציון ט"ל



לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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מס פריט: 1734772
15/08/2010

43.4/3 - 181
02-111-01-07-09

מזהה פיו:
מזהה לוני:
כתובת:

מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי

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שיווג בשחוני

דחפות

האריך חי'ח' :

145/0616 מס. סדר :

מל: הסברה, סע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ס לחקשורה, סגפ"א,

לש' יגר.

רע: רוסינגטון

מאמ: קמורה

News Summary May 23, 1985

Editorials "Topics"

NYT "Unfortunate Deletions" An Egyptian judge recently banned an unexpurgated edition of "Thousand and One Nights." Sanitizing the classics is not peculiarly Islamic. Shakespeare is routinely scrubbed up in high schools in the US.

Press Reports

Official Says 4 Israelis Still Held

ND-Deutsche Presse-Agentur-A top Israeli official said that the Gov't has information that four more soldiers are being held by Syria or Palestinian guerrillas. Justice Minister Tamir said Israel would "do everything to gain their release." Meanwhile the controversy over the Jewish terrorists continued. The Israeli Gov't appears to be moving toward a compromise on the issue but would wait until the trial was finished. (see NYP-Dan)

South Africa's Bomb-Israel

Village Voice-Ridgeway-5/28-Armed with fresh evidence that South Africa and Israel exploded a nuclear device in 1979, Mich. Congressman John Conyers will attach an amendment to the sanctions bill now pending in the House to formally break off nuclear trade between the two nations. The legislation would adversely affect several US companies, including Bechtel, Westinghouse and General Dynamics. The Carter administration covered up the South African blast. Had it been known that Israel had the bomb, that knowledge could have destroyed the Camp David Accords, put pressure on the President to cut off military aid and hurt his chances with Jewish votes.

Car Bomb in Beirut Kills 50

NYT-p.1-Kifner (Photo p.1 and inside of wreckage) A car bomb exploded in East Beirut, killing at least 50 and wounding 172. Fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and Shiite Moslem militiamen continued in heavily populated sections of the city. The combatants are fighting over control of three Palestinian refugee camps. All truce efforts have failed and it seems to be a fight to the finish. No one took responsibility for the car bomb. (see DN-AP; ND-Wash Post; NYP;-all with photos)

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מחוד 97

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סיווג בסיווגי

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145/0616
מאריך חיד' :
מס. פקד :
מחפוז

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NYT-Hijazi-Palestinian guerrillas fired volleys of rockets into Beirut's southern suburbs to relieve pressure on the three refugee camps that have been under attack. Moslem leaders issued an appeal to Assad, to intervene to end the conflict. A Syrian Gov't statement accused Arafat and his supporters of provoking the clashes. It said Arafat's opponents should take over leadership in the camps. This suggested that the Syrians were bringing pressure on Amal to renounce its declared intention of keeping the camps under its own control and stopping the Palestinians from re-establishing their system of installations, which was destroyed by the Israelis.

Wife of Hostage in Lebanon Awaits Word

DN-Harden (Full page story) Alec Collett has been missing for 65 days. His wife wonders why the British citizen who works helping Palestinian refugees would be kidnapped. She keeps in touch with the UN for information but so far she has heard nothing.

Saudi Arabia Fences in Foreigners

NYT-p.2-Sciolino-Saudi Arabia is the only Moslem country that prohibits the open practice of any religion other than Islam. In the newly opened "Diplomatic Quarter" in Riyadh, heads of missions brought up the idea of establishing one of the meeting halls as a place of public worship. They never recieved an answer. A women in the Diplomatic Quarter has begun to drive, something illegal in Saudi Arabia. It is not known if the police, who insure religious rules are carried out, will do anything about this. The religious police do things like swat women's legs with sticks if they aren't covered. Polygamy is still practiced but not widely. The practice is sometimes used instead of divorce. It is not accpetable for women to have more than one husband. "Psychologically speaking, the women is monogamous by her very nature," states a phamplet issued by the Gov't.

Security Drill in Cairo

NYT-AP-Security forces staged a mock attack on the US Embassy. Armed policemen sealed off several blocks surrounding the mission.

Book Review

Village Voice-Rich "Yours in Struggle: Three Femist Perspectives on Anti-Semitism and Racism," by Elly Bulkin, Minnie Bruce Patt and

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מחיר

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

פר:

MS/0616 תאריך ח"ח: סט. סגור: }
לשם
של
הקשר

מאח:

Barbra Smith is reviewed. All three women are feminists working towards detoxification from bigotry. Smith, a black woman discusses her anti-Semitism, ground in the fact that when she speaks to a Jewish women she can't escape the fact that she is white. Bulkin discusses anti-Arab racism within feminism, US Jews' relation to Zionism and the Palestinian issue. She wonders how one could combine a strong Jewish identity with a deep commitment to opposing racism.

Cornell Students Asks Chomsky Not to Appear

NYT-Anderson & Dunlop-Noam Chomsky was to speak at graduation of Cornell's medical school but he withdrew when a number of graduating students wrote him that his views on Israel and Zionism would greatly "offend a large portion of the students." 30 of 110 graduates asked him to withdraw.

Letters

NYP-Writer states that until Arafat and the PLO specifically embrace UN Resolutions 242 and 338, there will be no agreement for peace in the Middle East. Why should Israel talk to a group who states in its charter that its goal is the destruction of Israel. The US should only intervene when the Arabs stop fighting amongst themselves.

Village Voice-Joe Conason's article on Reagan and the War Crimes Lobby borders on malicious distortion of historical record. Not all Ukrainians helped Hitler exterminate the Jews. Ukrainians joined with Hitler because they feared the Soviet Union more. Conason replies that Mace, who wrote the letter is characteristic of the OUN apologists. Those who joined the SS should be looked at.

ITONUT

ה-1 נקרא מכתב בית חורבן
מכתב מכתב

תאריך:

מאריך: 23.5.81 חשולח: 18.7.81 יסוד סנהל המחלקה:

סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

אל: ממנכ"ל

חוסין - א. ביקור ב. נשק.

ס ו ס

דף...ל...ממור...דפים

סוג בשחוני סנדל...

דחיות...מלכך...

מאריך ודחיות 23.05.85

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א. בשיחה היום עם פלטר שאלתי בעקבות התיחסויות שונות לנושא זה, האם יהיו

הבטחות למכירת נשק לחוסין. בעוד שחזר על הנוסחה כי טרם נשלם דו"ח **MEAT** וכי ההחלטה בידי הדרג הפוליטי, חוסין כי יש כמובן חיבת בשחוני לנושא הירדני.

ב. אמרתי כי עמדתנו הכללית והעקרונית ודאי ידועה לאמריקנים, קרי אנו מתנגדים למכירות נשק למדינות "שבמצב מלחמה עמנו".

ג. הזכרתי כי שהב"ט יקיים כאן שיחות מדיניות ב- 3.6, דבר שיאפשר למזכיר לחדר אותו על ביקור חוסין (אישור), ובוודאי יבטא גם דעתו בנושא מכירות הנשק.

לחוסין

ד. לוח הזמנים של חוסין בעיניו (חידוש יחידי: בגלל רמאדן ביקשו הירדנים להימנע מתכנית רשמית של ארוחות וכו' במשך חודש). **אנו מניחים גם כי יאלץ הפצה סנק ואם יבין מלך הערה:** בשיחה הבוקר עם אנטי אימא"ק העלו תום דיין וחבריו את שאלת יחסנו לאפשרויות מכירת נשק. נדונו הבעיות ומצדנו אמרנו (למדן, סני-גול וח"מ) כי נמשיך לנקוט בעמדה הכללית והעקרונית המתנגדת לנ"ל, בכפוף כמובן להנחיות כלשהן מהבית.

רובינשטיין

להחזיר את המסמך למשרד
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להחזיר את המסמך למשרד

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פגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

דף... מס'...
 סוג מסמך...
 תאריך...
 7.00 28.5
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אל: מצפ"א

סנט: חוק סיוע חוץ למכתב למדן למנהל מצפ"א מ-21.5
ולשלכם 664.

1. אולי המגמה המעניינת ביותר בקרב המצביעים בעד החוק הנ"ל חשנה היחה מספר הרפובליקנים השמרנים אשר תמכו בו. במידה מסוימת יש לזקוף מגמה זו להחלטה המנהיגות הרפובליקנית (עם דול בראשת) להצביע בעד הצעת החוק שהוכנה ע"י לוגר בוועדת החוץ. בקרב הרפובליקנים חללו יש להצביע על Armstrong Cochran שהצטרפו למנהלגות הסיעה בסנט והצביעו בפעם הראשונה בעד סיוע החוץ, מן הקטט לבקשת (Dole -), וכן Garn Thurmond, Humphrey, Grassley, Gramm, Domenici, Denton Warner (כזכור בקרב האחרונים יש שהצביעו בעבר בעד הסיוע אך אין להם רקורד עקבי של תמיכה),

2. בקרב הסנטורים הדמוקרטים, יש להזכיר את Stennis, Nunn, Long שבד"ר אינם מצביעים בעד סיוע חוץ אך ככל הנראה תמכו בהגברת הנתח הצבאי בסיוע החוץ מזל הנתח האזרחי. כמו כן ראוייה לציון הצבעתו של Rockefeller הסנטור הדמוקרטי החדש מוירג'יניה המערבית, שהצביע בעד² בנגוד לקודמו רנדולף, שהצביע נגד במשך 30 שנה- ואף בנגוד לסנטור השני מוירג'יניה המערבית בירד, (בכיר המיעוט בסנט) שהצביע נגד. סביר להניח שרוקפלר, כחלק מהשקפת עולמו, תומך במתן סיוע חוץ.

3. בקרב המתנגדים הדמוקרטים, "ההפחיתות" העקריית היו Burdick, Baucus, DeConcini, Ford, Pryor. ננסה לברר את הסיבות לחלק מהצבעות אלה (ביחוד DeConcini).

4. להערכתנו, אין ליחס משמעות מיוחדת להעדרות Mathias ו- Trible. רוב הסנטורים הרפובליקנים השתתפו בארוע חברתי שעה שהתנהלה ההצבעה על החוק בכללותו. Mathias היו, מן הסתם, השניים שלא הספיקו להגיע עד תום ההצבעה (אם כי² ניסו לעכב את סגירת ההצבעה על מנת לאפשר לשניים להגיע

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סוג בטחוני... שפור...

דחיות...

מאריך ודחיות... 231700... מאי 85

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מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א. דע: הסברה, מע"ח, סי - משהב"ס

מתגים - תקשורת

נבאנו שחורות אך למזלנו התחזיות הפסימיות לא התאמתו. לכשבאים היום לסכם השתקפות הפרשה באמצעי התקשורת מתקבלת תמונה של נושא כמעט שולי שאינו "מעורר גלים" ושהתנהל בפרופיל נמוך יחסית.

ולראיה: הסוגיה מעולם לא הגיעה לעמודים הראשונים של אף עתון חשוב, מעולם לא "סתחה מהדורה" של הרשתות ואפילו ביום הגשת כתב האשום היא הוזכרה שלא בהבלטה יתרה. אחרי שני מאמרי מערכת בלבד ("ניו יורק טיימס" - 18.5 - קשה במיוחד, ו"ווסטוסט" 19.5) הפרשה דעכה והלכה ואין מוצאים לת היום אזכור כלשהו.

לאור זאת אין אנו תמימי דעים כלל עם מסקנות מצפ"א - מברק סידס נר 700 - הקובע משום מה שקיימת "התענינות עצומה בתקשורת". כאמור לא היתה כזאת ורק נוכל לקוות שגם לא תהיה כזאת...

לדעתנו מספר גורמים - המפורטים להלן - חברו להם יחדיו כדי להביא לפרופיל הנמוך הנ"ל:

- תדרכי הממשל בראש ובראשונה - שדאגו למסור לכתבים כיו: א) אין כאן כל מימד גרעיני וארה"ב מקבלת עמדת ישראל על שמוש קונבציונאליז (ב) אין כל מעורבות ישראלית ממלכתית ואף לא הוגש כתב אשום נגד אזרחים ישראלים וממילא אין ישראל יושבת על ספסל הנאשמים; ג) ארה"ב זוכה לשי"ם מלא מצד הגורמים ישראלים הנוגעים בדבר.

- הודעתנו המהירה למברק ממנכ"ל חי 949 מה-13.5) כללה תשובות לחלק מהשאלות שעוררו הכתבים ומלא תפקיד pre-emptive הולם. תדרכינו אנו היו כמובן

מברק 700 מלצא 602 אל 485

מגירות ישראל - ווינגטון

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$$485/602$$

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באותה הרוח.

באותה עת נעדרו מוויסניגטון רב הכתבים המדיניים העוסקים בעניינינו באופן שוטף; הם היו בוינה עם שולץ. אחרת כיצד ניתן להטביר העובדה שה"ניו יורק טיימס" (בלי ברני גבירצמן) לא נדרש למתגים במשך שלשה ימים חמימים וכנ"ל לגבי הרשתות. רק ג'ון גושקו שלא נסע טיפל בסוגיה אך למרות מאמציו (דרישה אמריקאית לבדיקת מחקנים גרעיניים ישראליים (71)) אף הוא לא הגיע לכותרות כפי שקיוותה.

כפי שקיווה.
-הדעה המוסרית בקרב פרשנים ובעלי טורים כי אכן לישראל כשפר גרעיניוואף מעבר
לכך - ועל כן "מה יש כאן להתרגש?". בשיחה עם סטיב רוזנמלד, פשהוא ביזמתו
הזכיר הנושא, הוסיף כי ידוע שישראל אינה תמיד בוחלת באמצעים כשמדובר בהשגת
מטרות גרעיניות - אפילו אם אין הם תמיד חוקיים. השיבונו לו בהתאם.

במאזן הסלילי יש לציין כי הפרשה חיזקה בתודעה הצבורית נושא חביב הקרוי "ישראל והגרעין" והעלתה שוב את "ש"ס" בין ישראל ודרא"פ, אך כאמור הדברים לא הגיעו לחריפות שניתן היה לצפות לה.

לסכום - עד כה "עברנו בשלום" את השלב הנוכחי של הפרשה ולהערכתנו הרגיעה תמשך עד לפתיחת המשפט. עם זאת וכפי שנוכחנו לדעת בעבר - מדי פעם יצוץ הנושא הגרעיני בכל הקשור לישראל, אך לעניות דעתנו מגמה זאת קיימת עם או בלי מתגים.

תראל

Jan

סגירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

אלו

המשורר

(2)

דד...!...ממור...2...דמים
 סווג בשחובני...שקור...
 דמימות...777A...
 משרד וזימ. 1610.23.85
 ...598...

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

נשק לערבים

מצ"ב מכתב של חברי ועדת החוץ אל שולץ בנושא מכירות נשק לערבים שהופץ בקרב חברי הועדה ביוזמת המורשה סולרז (12 מורשים חתמו עליה). חכוונת להגיע לרוב חברי הועדה לפני שגורו לשולץ. שימו לב לכך שהמכתב אינו מבטא עמדה אלא קורא להארכת המורטוריום על עסקות נשק ב-30 ימים נוספים כדי לאפשר לקונגרס להשתתף בעצוב המסקנות המבצעיות.
 עם שגורו לשולץ ישוחרר המכתב לפרסום.

קני טל

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STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
12TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN
AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
BUDGET

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

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2341

DISTRICT OFFICES:
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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11225
(212) 965-8100

117 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11235
(212) 965-8100

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May 21, 1985

The Honorable George F. Shultz
Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Earlier this year, the Administration announced that it would conduct a comprehensive review of arms sales to countries in the Middle East and, pending the outcome of that review, suspend military sales to countries in that region. It is our understanding that this review is near completion and that several significant arms sales are now being considered by the Administration for non-Camp David States.

As members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is responsible for reviewing all major arms sales proposed by the Administration, we urge you, in the spirit of bipartisan cooperation between the Executive Branch and the Congress, to consult with the Congress before the Middle East Arms Transfer Study is finalized and publicly released. Specifically, we request that a copy of the study be made available as soon as possible for the Committee's examination, and the Committee be given an opportunity to discuss the study's conditions and policy implications with you or other senior Administration officials before the study is completed.

In view of the considerable expertise that the Committee has acquired from its consideration of many previous arms sales to Middle Eastern countries, we believe that we are in a unique position to work cooperatively with the Administration to help shape the study's conclusions.

We also request that, after the consultation process has taken place and the review is finalized and released, that the current moratorium on arms sales to the region be maintained for at least an additional 30 days. The purpose of this additional moratorium period is to enable the Congress to conduct a comprehensive review of the broad policy implications of the study, without being diverted by consideration of potentially controversial arms sales.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We would appreciate a prompt reply to our requests.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
Member of Congress

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עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

המסרד, בטחון

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מתמיד ליום - Thursday - May 23

Q Do you have anything on a report in the Hearst papers today to the effect that the United States is prepared to take military action against Iran directly in case any of the US hostages are harmed in Iran?

MR. KALB: We have no comment on any alleged contingency plans, but, as you know, our policy regarding state-supported terrorism is well-known. We will respond with whatever actions we deem most appropriate against those responsible for terrorist attacks. Terrorism is a threat to civilized relations among states and all of us share a responsibility for containing this danger.

Q So can I infer that if it is concluded without any ambiguity that Iran is directly involved in terrorism that the United States would then hit at Iran?

MR. KALB: Jim, the inferences are those that you are making. I cannot in any way contribute anything beyond what I have just read you and in any way help you by definition or inferences or implications.

Q Can I followup on one aspect of that? On the same story, is there any knowledge of a US hostage being held in Iran, any of the ones in Lebanon having been transferred to Iran?

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

Q Anything on a Sam Lewis interview that appeared in Israel apparently last night stating that Sharon talked to US officials, including Lewis, before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in which he disclosed his intentions to go all the way to Beirut?

MR. KALB: All I have on that is that it was obviously a diplomatic discussion and, as such, I have nothing to say about it.

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FEDERAL TRANSCRIPTS 202-347-1400

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MR. KALB: At this point, I have very, very little. Obviously, we have seen the announcement by the Egyptian government. I don't have any details that I can share with you and you may have to go to the Egyptian address. We maintain close cooperation with the Egyptian government in the effort to combat terrorism. We share a strong interest in combatting terrorism and we have, of course, as usual, taken all appropriate security precautions.

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ניו-יורק

בטחון

המשרד

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588

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רזה"ס, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.
רמ"ח, קש"ח

EDITORIALS

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-23/5-"Prisoner Exchange" Israel's release of 1,150 Palestinian prisoners in an exchange for three Israeli soldiers continues to puzzle terrorism experts outside as well as inside Israel. The immediate concerns are twofold: 1) Israel, held up as an example of retribution and resolve in dealing with terrorists may have compromised its policy of nonnegotiation, .. and 2) from Israel's point of view, the released prisoners may resume their offensive. The uproar in Israel is no surprise. The surprise may be that Israel dealt with its dilemma which was a clash between two principles: the responsibility of the govt. to save any single Israeli life from prison and the precept that the govt. does not give into blackmail. The exchange may have its impact on the region. Palestinian leaders who negotiated the exchange may find their power within the Palestinians enhanced. Announcing a policy of retaliation alone fails to satisfy the demands of such situations. A govt. at times must show its strength by its willingness to take public losses.

***PHIL. INQUIRER-23/5-"Israel's Hard Choice On POWs" For non-Israelis - and even for many citizens of the Jewish state, the prisoner swap is hard to comprehend. The swap challenges the stern Israeli principle of never bargaining with terrorists, yet on closer scrutiny, there are factors at work that boxed Israel into this lopsided deal; the principle never to leave its captured soldiers in Arab prisons, religious considerations - emphasis on value of individual life, etc. Concerning the issue of Israeli settlers being released and given amnesty, there is no logical parallel here. The Palestinians were released under blackmail as the only means to salvage three Israeli lives. Release of Jewish settlers, arrested for taking the law into their own hands, would serve no purpose except to undermine Israeli legal processes and democracy. It would legitimize vigilantism and encourage more of it on the West Bank.

EVENING SUN-Morton Levinstein-"Israeli, Arab Hardliners Block Peace Concessions"

In spite of sounds emanating from the Middle East about movement towards peace between Israel and the Arab nations, the possibilities against an agreement are overwhelming. The responsibility must be shared by both sides. On the Arab side, any definitive understanding between Hussein and Arafat is tenuous at best. Many PLO members (under the aegis of Syria) will not accept Arafat as their leader of Israel as a nation. King Fahd wants greater effort from the US and sees the Palestinian problem as the crux of Middle East problems and forgets that there is a war between Iran and Iraq. Syria and Libya support Iran, etc. —

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165 476 588

(CONT.)

The Saudis are too cautious to take any positive action or make any commitment. The Arab nations have done very little for the Palestinians. (Compare this with the heroic efforts of the Israelis to rescue the Falashas in Ethiopia.) With regard to the Israelis, prospects for success are also not encouraging. The National Unity govt. is weak. The first attempt by Peres to offer a compromise by exchanging land for peace would culminate in his defeat by the Likud bloc and other hardliners. With 15 parties, it is unlikely that Peres could make progress towards reaching a peace agreement, and so prospects for peace are very remote.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Hints Pardon For Terrorists

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-The Israeli government appeared yesterday to be moving toward a compromise on pardons for alleged Jewish terrorists in an effort to avoid a political crisis over the release of Arab guerrillas. Officials and political analysts said the govt. probably would delay a decision on clemency until the trial has been completed.

Israeli Activists Building Support

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(Wires)-Waves of Israelis charged with waging an anti-Arab terror campaign began a hunger strike Wednesday, seeking freedom for their husbands because of the release of 1,150 Palestinian prisoners. The controversy over the prisoner exchange Monday also prompted Pinchas Goldstein to demand prosecution of two of the three Israeli soldiers freed Monday - and six others freed in an earlier prisoner exchange - on charges they gave up without a fight.

Israel Believes 4 More Soldiers Still In Enemy Hands

***PHIL. INQUIRER-(Wires)-A top Israeli official involved in the exchange of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners for three Israeli soldiers said yesterday that Israel believed that four more soldiers were still alive and being held by Syria or Palestinian guerrillas. Former Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir made the remark to reporters, and added that Israel would "do everything" to gain their release. "We are convinced that the Syrians know exactly what the fate is of the four. We have information that the four are alive and are being held captive by Syria or by terrorists," Tamir said.

Israelis Dismantle Radar Bases As Part Of Lebanese Pullout

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-(Wires)-Israeli troops dismantled two radar bases and other positions in southeast Lebanon in their phased withdrawal from Lebanon.

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מגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

ג' ב' א'
 165 476 588

Hussein Calls Talks In Cairo 'Excellent'

BOSTON GLOBE-(Wires)-Hussein of Jordan left Egypt yesterday for visits to Britain and the US after a round of "very excellent" talks with Mubarak on reviving the stalled Mideast peace effort. The talks focused on a formula for bringing Palestinian representatives into the peace effort.

Mengele Hunter Rebuffed, She Says

*****WASH. TIMES(Wires)**-Beate Klarsfeld said yesterday the interior minister will not meet with her about the search for Mengele. "I tried several times to get an audience" with Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro, "but I have the impression Montanaro does not want to see me," she said. She insists Mengele is living here under the protection of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner's government. The independent newspaper Hoy published a full-page advertisement paid by Mrs. Klarsfeld. It appealed for information on Mengele's whereabouts and offered a reward of \$18,000. The ad noted the refusal of local television stations to broadcast a two-minute tape prepared by Mrs. Klarsfeld about Mengele.

עליונות

2-1 - מדינת ישראל
 משרד המערכת

אגרידות ישראל - ורטינאטון

(8)

174

המסר

2728-2812
 ד.ד. 1. ...מסור... א... דמים
 סוג בטהוני. קמור
 חידה
 דמי פוט
 מסיר דמי, 23. מא. 10.00
 578
 סוי מפי

אל: ממנכ"ל, אירופה 3.

יהודי ברה"ס.

לקראת צאתו של מזכיר משרד המסחר האמריקני למוסקבה לשיחות לעיניני סחר יזמו המורשים קמפ ואקרמן המכתב המצ"ב לשר לסחר חוץ של ברת"ם . בלדריג' אמור היה למסור המכתב לידי פטוליץ' (עליו חתמו 118 מורשים) המכתב קובע בצורה בוטה שאין לצפות לשפור משמעותי בסחר בין ברת"ם לבין ארה"ב לפני שיסחמן שינוי במדיניות מוסקבה כלפי חגירת יהודים.

קני סל

अ-११

סדרה רביעי מחנה פארם מחנה מחנה מחנה

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

$\frac{2}{4}$

578

May 9, 1985

The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Baldrige:

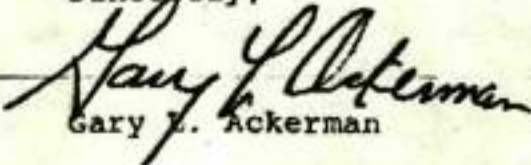
As members of Congress who are deeply concerned about human rights and freedom of emigration from the Soviet Union, we are writing with respect to your trip to Moscow later this month. During the upcoming talks, which represent the highest level of discussion on United States-Soviet bilateral trade relations since 1978, we believe it is vital that the Soviet Union receive clear and unambiguous signals concerning the U.S. commitment to Soviet Jewish emigration.

Therefore, we are asking that you deliver the attached letter from Members of Congress to your counterpart, Minister of Trade Nikolai S. Patolichev, concerning the issue of Jewish emigration. We hope that this communication will reinforce to the Soviet officials the nature of the commitment they must make before a substantive improvement in trade relations could occur. Specifically, we wish to reiterate our support for the Jackson-Vanik Amendment of the 1974 Trade Act which explicitly delineates the human-rights obligations that must be met before certain trade privileges could be granted. We believe it is important to remind the Soviet officials of their dismal record in fulfilling the Trade Act requirements, as well as their international obligations under the Helsinki Accords and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Therefore, we should make clear to them that they cannot expect increased bilateral trade on more favorable terms until the trend in Jewish emigration, which fell to the appalling figure of 896 in 1984, is substantially reversed.

We have expressed these sentiments in the enclosed letter to the Trade Minister. We ask that you deliver this message to him personally on our behalf.

Sincerely,


Jack Kemp


Gary L. Ackerman

$\frac{3}{4}$

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

578

The Honorable Nikolai S. Patolichev
Minister of Foreign Trade
Moscow, USSR

Dear Minister Patolichev:

We are writing to let you know of our concern about the level of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. As our two nations embark on renewed discussions concerning United States-Soviet bilateral trade, we believe that tremendous opportunity exists to achieve renewed progress on the issue of Jewish emigration. We were pleased, following the discussions between our governments earlier in the year, by indications that an increased in Jewish emigration could be expected as trade relations intensified.

We would like to remind you, however, that the level of emigration in 1984, and thus far in 1985, has been extremely disappointing. As you are aware, only 896 Jews were granted exit visas in 1984. This stands in stark contrast to the 51,320 people who were permitted to leave in 1979. At this time, when the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in discussions aimed at reexamining our mutual trade relations, we would like to remind you that U.S. law is explicit in requiring that freer emigration must occur before increased trade privileges can be granted. In addition, your government has pledged to uphold such international agreements as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which delineate the obligations of signatory nations to allow for such basic human rights as family reunification and free emigration. Clearly, your government has been unwilling to meet these commitments. We wish to let you know in direct terms that we believe that the issue of Jewish emigration will have to be addressed before a substantive improvement in trade relations could occur.

As discussions in a variety of spheres continue to develop between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, we hope that your government will carefully examine its policy on Jewish emigration. We would view positively a renewed commitment to allow the humanitarian reunification of divided families, when individuals seek permission to leave the Soviet Union and join their relatives abroad.

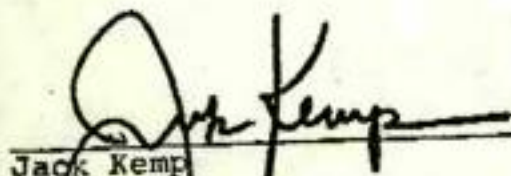
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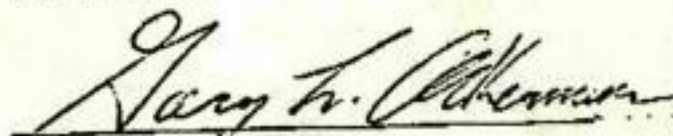
The Honorable Nikolai S. Patolichev
Page 2

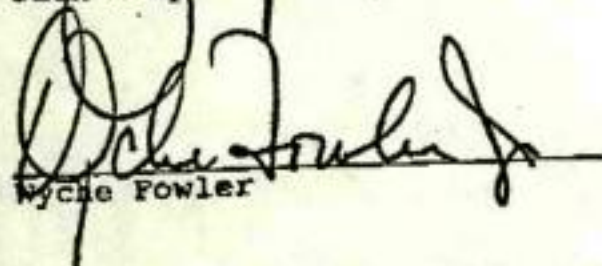
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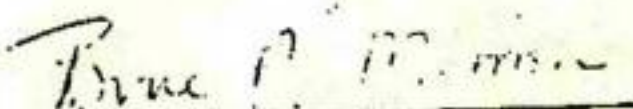
We appreciate your attention to our views, and we wish to let you know that we look forward to a lessening of tensions as we begin to address the major differences that exist between our countries. We hope that you will communicate our message to your colleagues within the Soviet government, and that we will begin to see some progress in the area of Jewish emigration, an issue that is vitally important to improved U.S.-Soviet relations.

Sincerely,

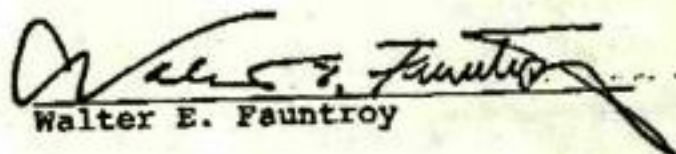

Jack Kemp


Gary L. Ackerman

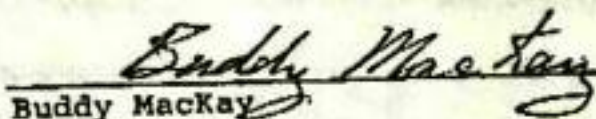

Wyche Fowler

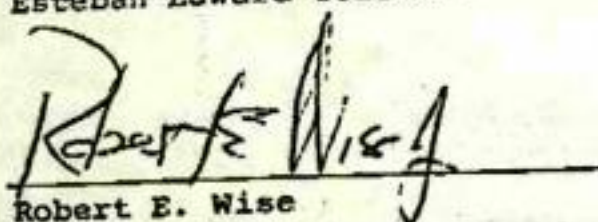

Bruce A. Morrison

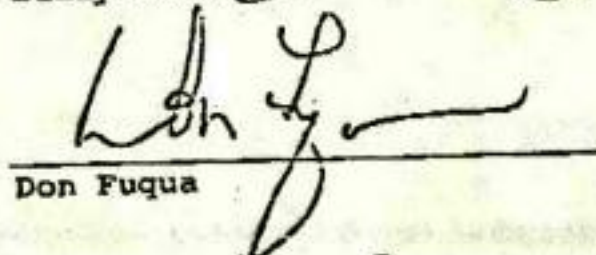

Thomas J. Manton

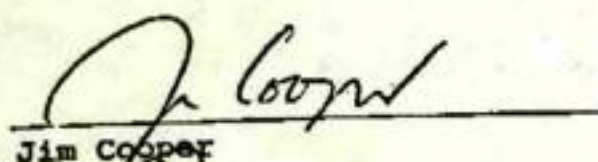

Walter E. Fauntroy

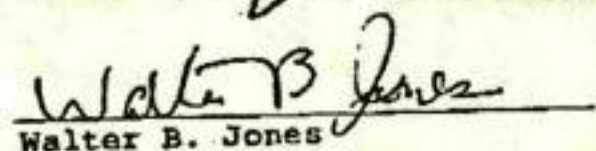

Esteban Edward Torres

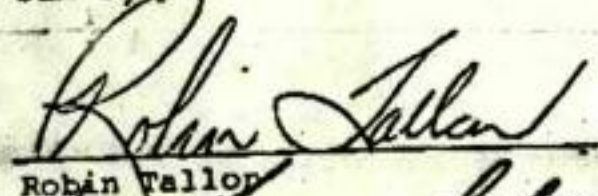

Buddy MacKay

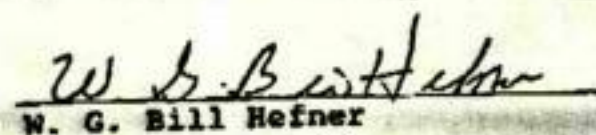

Robert E. Wise


Don Fuqua

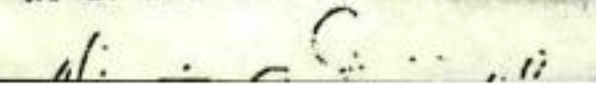

Jim Cooper


Walter B. Jones


Robin Tallon


W. G. Bill Hefner


W. Brownfield


W. B. B. with Hefner

סגירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

(7)

אלו

המשרד

ס ו ס ס
דף...!...מחור...דפים
סוג בשחוני...סמור
דחיפות...רגיל
תאריך וזיהוי 23.10.85 מאי 85
577

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א
דע :- האוצר

הסיוע לישראל - בית הנבחרים

1. ועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים אישרה ללא דיון את תוספת הסיוע לישראל ולמצרים. בכך נסללת הדרך לדיון במליאת הבית בתוספת הסיוע (1.5 בליון דולר) אחרי שובו של הקונגרס מהפגרה.
2. המורשה הרפובליקני ביל דנמאייר, אשר ביקר בארץ בפגרת חפסחא, הפיץ בראשית השבוע מכתב אל עמיתיו בבית ובו בקשה להחנות מתן 3 בליון דולר (סיוע רגיל) בקבלת חוק בנק ישראל (נוסח מצ"ב).
3. בימים האחרונים מתגבשת הערכה כי חוק החרשאה של הסיוע יגיע לדיון במליאת בית הנבחרים בשבוע השלישי של יוני.

קני טל

א-א

סיה היה של מאמר מצוי סיה סליחא נסח
אנצו

WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER
30TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND COMMERCE
JUDICIARY



WASHINGTON OFFICE
1214 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20518
(202) 226-4111

DISTRICT OFFICE
1236 NORTH HARBOR BOULEVARD
SUITE 100
FULLERTON, CA 92632
(714) 992-0141

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

$\frac{2}{3}$ 577

May 16, 1985

Dear Colleague:

As we consider the Foreign Assistance Act Authorizations for FY 1986 and 1987, I believe it is imperative to act judiciously in spending money overseas.

Foreign aid is not one of the more popular items with the public to begin with. When we are asking them to tighten the belt and embark upon a modicum of domestic austerity, their reaction to proposed foreign aid programs is predictable.

The least we can do, then, is to ensure that we target this money appropriately and see to it that we get what we pay for. With respect to Israel, the reason for providing aid is twofold:

- 1) Israel has established a pluralistic democracy assuring full respect for human rights and providing religious, political, and economic freedom;
- 2) the Israeli people have been willing to defend their freedom and resist Soviet expansionism in the Middle East.

Defense costs in Israel are unavoidable and consume 27% of the annual budget. Interest on Israel's national debt of (US)\$24 billion comprises an additional 18% (1983 figures), and debt repayment costs another 14%. This, obviously, leaves a shrinking amount for financing all other costs of government.

Unfortunately, U.S. aid programs have not been cost effective; the dollar amount has been annually eroded by an outrageous Israeli inflation rate, increasing from 217% in 1981 to 1,768% in 1983. Last year, controls were initiated which, temporarily, brought inflation to a virtual standstill. Unfortunately, that rate has since accelerated to over 19% PER MONTH! See the enclosed article from today's Post.

In April, I visited Israel with my good friend and colleague Denny Smith of Oregon. Among the officials we met with were the Governor of the Bank of Israel and the government Finance Minister. A chief topic of discussion was the need to control Israeli inflation.

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577 $\frac{2}{3}$

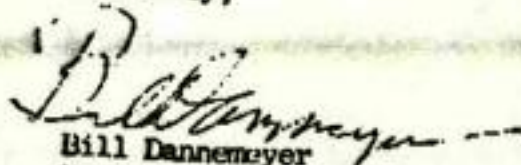
About twenty years ago, the Israeli government adopted a law which permitted up to 20% of the annual national budget to be financed by direct borrowing from the Bank of Israel (the national bank). This provision was not utilized until about five years ago when it became necessary to resort to such measures because rising public spending forced by continued government borrowing from the available pool of credit in Israel had pushed interest rates to unacceptably high levels. Permitting a government to print money to finance public spending in this fashion is not unlike permitting a drug addict to have access to an almost unlimited supply of narcotics and at the same time hoping he will kick his habit. The result: rampant inflation.

Fortunately, Governor Mandelbaum of the Bank of Israel and Director General Emanuel Sharon of the Finance Ministry both have recommended to the Knesset that this ability to borrow money directly from the national bank be phased out over three years. For the sake of economic stability, it is hoped that the Knesset will adopt this recommendation. Until it is adopted, the pursuit of social justice will be delayed and inflation will continue to ravage the economy.

In order to continue providing meaningful and undiluted assistance to a valued ally, help assure economic stability and growth of that ally, and simultaneously keep faith with the American people who demand that their tax dollars be well-spent and accounted for, I believe we ought to make the \$3 billion authorized in H.R. 1555 for FY 1986 and 1987 contingent upon enactment of this recommended change in government borrowing policy. Without it we will merely be giving away tax dollars we don't have through an assistance program we can't afford in amounts the value of which we are unable to sustain.

Foreign aid during times of budget deficits is comparable to investing with insufficient assets. Like the plight of many financial institutions in this country and like the hallmark of many recent corporate takeover attempts, we are foisting "junk bonds" on the American taxpayer.

Sincerely,


Bill Dannemeyer
Member of Congress

המסרד

(4)

אל - : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

מתוך שיחה עם המורשת לארי סמית

1. הציר והחיים נמגשנו אתמול לשיחה עם סמית מתת ועדת מזהיית בוועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים. סמית העריך, כי אם הממשל יודיע בעתיד הקרוב לקונגרס על כוונתו למכור נשק מתקדם לירדן הוא ייחלל בקשיים אדירים. להערכת סמית אין כרגע fluency בלשון בערבית לעיסקה כזו. עם זאת, סמית משוכנע לחלוטין שהממשל נחוש בתחלתו למכור נשק לירדן. הממשל מתמשש ב-gimmick של דו"ח MEAT כדי להרוויח זמן.

2. אם חושין יצא פומבית בהכרה בעקרון המו"מ תישיר עם ישראל, הדבר יקל על מאמצי הממשל למכור לקונגרס הצורך במכירת הנשק לירדן. סמית ועמיתיו בקונגרס לא יתעקו בהצהרת סתם. לשם כך, יזם סמית המיקון המפורסם שלו המבקש שהנשיא Will certify השינוי בעמדת ירדן לגבי הכרה בישראל ונכונות המו"מ ישיר. גם ענין המסלחת המשותפת עם אש"פ מהווה מכשול להתקדמות במהלך המדיני. סמית שאל לגבי עמדתנו כלפי אש"פ והציר הצביע על כך שאש"פ אינו פרטנר למו"מ.

3. סמית סיפר כי יוזמת התיקון שלו עוררה מתרגשות אך ורק בתוך ה-Beltway של וושינגטון. הירדנים, המצרים, מחמ"ד והלוביסטים בשכר של שתי המדינות הנ"ל התקשרו אליו בכדי לבטא דאגתם לנוכח עיתוי חיוזמה. לאחרונה, קיבל סמית מספר פניות מסטיב כהן אשר גם דיבר, באורה אנונימי, על דאגה בירושלים לנוכח התיקון שלו. סמית ציין באזנינו כי אין הוא שם לב לפניות אלו ואין לו שום יסוד להניח כי ישראל מתנגדת ליוזמה שלו.

4. טמית פעיל בגיוס תמיכה בקרב חברי חבית בעד חוק ההרשאה של הסיוע. סיפר כי גם אצל חלק מהמורשים היהודיים חוזרת לעצמה התמונה דאשתקד כאשר אחדים התלבטו בין תמיכתם בסיוע לישראל לבין התנגדותם למתן סיוע לקונטרס (ציין את סידגי ייסס כאחד המקרים הנ"ל).

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קני סל (1,1)

21

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו המשרד

0010 0000

דף... מסודר... דפים

סוג כספוני שומר

דמי פדיון

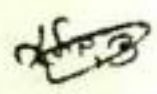
מספר 1100 23 מאי 1985

573

לשכת ראש הממשלה, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, כלכלית.

אל - על

מתוך שיחה באירוע חברתי עם חוס דונחיו, מנכ"ל 2 ב - CIO - APL ולסעבר סגן מזכיר
העבודה: איננו מבין את פשר התעקשותה של חברת "אל-על". לדעתו, בבוררות, כל בורר
מקצועי ונני טראלי יתחשב במידה ניכרת בטיעוני "אל-על" על מצבה הכלכלי, ועל
ויתורים שעשו עובדיה בארץ ואשר האיגודים כאן נתנו לחברות העוסה אחרות. לדעתו,
סירובה של "אל-על" ללכת מיד לבוררות, אחרי ההסכמה לקבל בחזרה את העובדים שטבתו,
מעוררת חשד.



דני בלור

מה שהיה על נאליה לומר
מה שהיה על חסרלה לומר

סגירות ישראל - וויסנגטון

אל:

המסרד

ש.ר.ס. 8.8.8

דף...ל...מחור...ל...דטים

סוג בשחוני טורי...

דחיסות...מיידי

האריך וזית 0850 23 מאי 85

סימני מסי מברק...572

אל :- מצפ"א, ממ"ד

עיראק - איראן . לשלכו 368 מה-22 מאי 85

בקטע בסיפא הדן בביקור סעוד אלפייצל בטהראן הושטט בטעות המשפט על כך שכן
שיחי סבור ששחרור הדיפלומט הסעודי בלבנון הוא בבחינת מחווה מצד האיראנים
(ולא הסורים) שפעלו כנראה אצל החזבאללה ע"מ ליצור אוירת רצון טוב בשיחות
בפרט ולהסגין התחשבותם בסעודיה בכלל.

אלי אבידן

ל.א.

להג' וזה שהם מנסים להג' את זה שהם חושבים
זה לא יאמר קצת מיותר

DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida, Chairman

LEE H. HAMETON, Indiana
GUS TATRON, Pennsylvania
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, New York
DON BONNER, Washington
GERY E. STUDDIG, Massachusetts
DAN MICA, Florida
MICHAEL W. BARNES, Maryland
HOWARD WOLPE, Michigan
GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR., Michigan
SAM GEJDERSON, Connecticut
MERVYN M. DYMALLY, California
TOM LANTOS, California
PETER H. KOSTMAYER, Pennsylvania
ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, New Jersey
LAWRENCE J. SMITH, Florida
HOWARD L. SERMAN, California
HARRY M. REID, Nevada
MEL LEVINE, California
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TED WEISS, New York
GARY L. ACKERMAN, New York
BUDDY MACKAY, Florida
MORRIS K. DONALD, Arizona
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BENJAMIN A. GELMAN, New York
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, California
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OLYMPIA J. SNOWE, Maine
HENRY J. HYDE, Illinois
GERALD B.H. SOLOMON, New York
DOUG BERGUTER, Nebraska
MARK D. SILJANDER, Michigan
ED ZSCHALL, California
ROBERT K. DORNAN, California
CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey
CORINNE MACK, Florida
MICHAEL DWYNE, Ohio
DAN BURTON, Indiana
JOHN MCCAIN, Arizona

JOHN J. BRADY, JR.
Chief of Staff

Congress of the United States
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 23, 1985

His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The purpose of this letter is to report to you on a conversation that I had yesterday with President Duarte of El Salvador.

At the suggestion of your Embassy in Washington, I raised with President Duarte the question of when he intended to appoint an Ambassador to Jerusalem. His response surprised me. He said that Israel was offering him nothing in return for taking such a risky step.

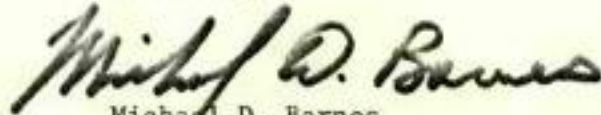
President Duarte told me that, when he agreed to establish a Salvadoran Embassy in Jerusalem, he angered the entire Arab world, and the PLO sent a hit squad to Nicaragua to try to assassinate him. Naming an Ambassador would expose him and his country to further danger. He has asked the Israeli Ambassador what Israel is prepared to give him in return for incurring these risks, and has not received an answer. At this time, President Duarte told me, Israel has an embargo on arms sales to El Salvador. El Salvador cannot purchase spare parts for Israeli military equipment, or ammunition for Israeli weapons. President Duarte has heard talk of possible economic aid from Israel, or aid for police training, but nothing is definite.

I am able to quote President Duarte precisely: he told me that there is "no problem" in naming an Ambassador "if there is a reason." But he wants to know what risks Israel is prepared to take in response to the risks he is being asked to take.

I respectfully raise this issue with you, Mr. Prime Minister, with confidence that something can be worked out that would benefit both Israel and El Salvador.

I appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Barnes". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "M".

Michael D. Barnes

Chairman

Subcommittee on Western
Hemisphere Affairs

MDB:vj

Jerusalem

July 17, 1985.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Michael D. Barnes
Chairman
Subcommittee on Western
Hemisphere Affairs
Congress of the United States
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
WASHINGTON DC 20515 U S A

Dear Mr. Barnes,

I write to thank you for your letter of May 23 reporting on your conversation with President Duarte of El-Salvador - at the suggestion of our Embassy in Washington.

I greatly appreciate your efforts on our behalf to solve our problems, and to improve the relations between the two countries.

With reference to President Duarte's claims, I have requested Mr. Harry Knei-Tal of our Embassy in Washington to give you a full report on the issues mentioned in your letter.

I look forward to our continuing close cooperation.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Jerusalem

May 22, 1985.

Senator Daniel Inouye
c/o Mr. Moshe Oren
The Jewish Federation of Hawaii
317 Cooke Street
Honolulu Hawaii 96814
U S A

Dear Senator Inouye,

I was delighted to learn that you would be the honoree on the occasion of Temple Emanuel's 25th. anniversary. My government colleagues join me in extending hearty congratulations.

During my 40 years of public life, I have had the honor to meet a handful of freedom's truly tireless crusaders fighting for the world's oppressed nations. I have also had the opportunity to meet a few truly outstanding legislators -- who indefatigably protect and advocate democracy's ideals in their own countries. And, I have been privileged to work with a few truly devoted friends of the Jewish people and Israel -- men and women who constantly strove to secure Israel's birth and sustenance.

Following in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessors, Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson, the name of a third American who shares all these rare qualities comes to mind - Daniel Inouye.

Your commitment to democracy and justice serves as an inspiration -- not just to citizens of your state and nation -- but to all who hold these ideals sacred. That this commitment also leads you to champion Israel's security is a great source of encouragement to me and my fellow citizens.

Last week, in synagogues around the world, the assemblages rose and chanted at the conclusion of the Book of Leviticus, "Hazak, hazak, venitchazek. Be strong, be strong, and let us be stronger." For freedom's sake we must all pursue that commitment.

With best wishes for continued good health and strength.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

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ה'תש"ח
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10/5/45

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דח' ר' 20, מ' : 080585, וד' : 1000

דג'ל/ שמו

מלי לשכת רוהמ' : ים

ממח' : מנן, קונכ' לא'

הנדון : ברכות לסנמור (דמוקראט) DANIEL THOUYE

1. לכרם חגיגות ה-25 של בית הכנסת ממנואל, הנדון ביוזם
בחווא', מבצעים הקהילה היהודית את סנמור DANIEL THOUYE
ידיו ישראל והקהילה היהודית, (המזכר לרוהמ' פרס) -
על פועלו ומסיבתו בקהילה היהודית וב'ישראל במסך שנים רבות

2. נכשכט לשכוח ומברך ברכה רוהמ' לסנמור לרגל מילודו זה, (נד
ה-30 במא', לכתובתו)

C/O MOSHE OREN

JEWISH FEDERATION OF HAWAII
817 COOKE ST.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, 96813
808 - 531-4634 178

והמפק מלינו

חודת

1) ~~the~~ greatest friend
of Is. - like Humphrey
Jackson. Democratic tradition
friendship to the Jewish
people

3) Commitment to democracy
strong bill. His championing
of Israel's ^{freedom} cause.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

4 2
מסמך

לח

סיווג בטחוני:

דחייבות:

97

134/0576
מסמך

חמד

shame in Japan. Japan may try to extradite Okomoto from his final destination but the Gov't will move slowly, not wishing to ruffle relations with Arab countries that Japan has nurtured carefully.

Furor Grows Over Jailed Jews

NYT-special-Demands mounted for the release of imprisoned Jewish terrorists. Hundreds demonstrated at the Knesset. Leading the call for their release was Shamir and Sharon. Labor opposes the move. Sources close to Peres say he insists that the trial continue to its conclusion. After that, however, they expect some sort of amnesty due to pressure. Unusual events have surrounded this trial. Although convicted of murder, the accused have been able to walk in the courthouse without handcuffs, to receive packages not checked, to cook their own meals and to leave for Bar-Mitzvahs etc....The prisoners were taken swimming one day and one almost drowned. The police officer in charge was dismissed. But inside the courtroom, the judges have not given the terrorists special treatment. Security on the West Bank is not allowed to be used as evidence.

Israeli Army Chides 8 Who Surrendered

ND-AP-In an unprecedented move, the IDF sharply criticized eight of its soldiers, including two who were freed in the exchange, for surrendering without a struggle to Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon. The soldiers were resting under a tree and surrendered without a shot being fired. (see DN-AP)

Photos of Exchange

DN-Centerfold-Two large photos. One of an Arab prisoner now in the West Bank and one of an Israeli soldier with his family. Heading reads "The Arms That They Welcome" ND-Okomoto carried by Palestinians in Libya.

Israel-South Africa Nuclear Weapons Test

NYT-UPI-South Africa and Israel conducted a joint nuclear test in 1979, a private lobbying group said and Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich) called for an investigation. The Washington Office on Africa said Carter suppressed the information because the test was politically inconvenient and potentially embarrassing. Israel and South Africa deny detonating a nuclear device. Bernard Kalb said there was no reason to change the

תאריך: _____ תכולה: _____ אישור פנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס חבר גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

97 סיווג כסחוגי: 4 סיווג כסחוגי: 3

:אל

רשימות:

:97

מאריך חידוש: 34/576
מס. סברק: 34/576

:מאב

1980 verdict that the tests were unproven.

Battlefield Becomes an Israeli Vineyard

NYT-Freidman-Israel's newest wine comes from grapes grown on former Syrian territory by Israeli kibbutzniks, turned into a wine by a Californian vintner with the help of Orthodox Yemeni Jews. The stuff is amazingly drinkable. Yarden is getting a reception unheard of in the kosher wine market.

Shiites and PLO Continue to Battle

NYT-Hijazi-Palestinians and Shiites battled in Beirut for a third day. Berri said he would not allow the PLO to re-establish power in Lebanon again. The death toll is rising. Berri said it was the Palestinian presence that brought Israel into Lebanon. Arafat, in Amman, called King Fahd to ask for help in stopping the killing of Palestinians in Lebanon. (see ND-Wash Post; NYP)

West German Ambassador Wants Stronger Bonds Between Jews and Germans

NYT-Rimer-In an appearance before B'nai B'rith International, the West German Ambassador said he hoped the Bithurg incident might inspire renewed efforts to strengthen ties between US Jews and Germans.

Regime's In Cairo-Conflict

NYT-Miller-Two day's after Regine's, the chic disco known world-wide, opened in Cairo, Egypt's Parliament voted to view all laws inconsistent with Islamic law. But opening night, 600 of Egypt's jet set and foreign guests danced and drank til dawn. Regine is Jewish. A member of the Moslem Brotherhood stood outside noting prominent Egyptians in attendance. "This is decadent," he said.

Senate Approves UN Genocide Treaty

NYT-Molotsky-The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to send the UN treaty against genocide to the Senate, adopting reservations insisted upon by Jesse Helms, who has led opposition to the treaty in the past.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraqi airplanes attacked installations inside Iran, shattering

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ג'ו-יורק

דף 4 סדר 4

אל:

שיוט כפחוני:

דחיות:

ר:

תאריך חידו:

מס. מברק:

מאח:

a lull of serveral weeks in strikes on non-military targets. Three oil pumping stations were said to be hit in retaliation for Iran's rejection of a proposed ceasefire during Ramadan.

ITONUT

חתימה:

מנהל המחלקה:

22.5.55 השולח: 18/10/55

שגרירות ישראל - ורשינגטון

ס.ר.פ. 11... 2... 2... 2...
ד.ס. 1... 2... 2... 2...
חידוש ישראלי...
85. 22. 1200
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אל:

המשרד

אל: ממנכ"ל, מנחל מצפ"א, מנחל
דע: ממרה"מ ושה"ח

לאחר דיסבורג.

א. נושא ביטבורג אמנם ירד במידה מסוימת (לא לחלוטין) מן הכותרות, אך לא נמחק מתודעתם של רבים, ובראש וראשונה לא מעטים מיהודי ארצ"ב, שחלק מן התגובות לביטבורג זיכועות והזכיר לחם את האנטישמיות כתופעה שלא נמחקה.

ב. אני כותב שורות אלה בשווי מקליבלנד, מסדרת הרצאות ומפגשי תקשורת. באירוע של הבונדס דיבר בהתרגשות רבה סם מילר, מראשי הקהילה במקום ומן התורמים הגדולים, והמסר שנדבריו, שכווננו לגיוס תמיכה מירבות לישראל, היה כי על יהודי ארה"ב לזכור שהאנטישמיות לא פסה (אף כי לא אמר במפורש את המלה "אנטישמיות" אלא "מה ששכנינו חושבים עלינו"). צבער השלו עצמם יהודי ארה"ב כי המנהיגים הגדולים במלחמה השנייה כמו רוזבלט וצ'רצ'יל לא ידעו על השואה ואילו ידעו היו עושים דבר מה, אך ההיסטוריה מוכיחה כי פשוט שתקו, והשותק הופך עצמו שותף פסיבי לפושע. ציטט את גולדה מאיר שאמרה לו באו"ם - האומות מתחלקות בין אלה הרוצות להכריזנו ובין אלה שלא איכפת להן. אילו חלילה נמחתה ישראל, אמר, לא היו חיי יהודי ארה"ב שוים 25 סנט. הוא אמנם הקפיד שלא לתקוף את הנשיא ריגן, אלא להיסך, להזכיר כי הוא מן הידידותיים ביותר לישראל, מן הצד האחר ציטט את מרוין קאלב על שיחותיו בביטבורג עם גרמנים שהתבטאו בארסיות אנטישמית לפני שבועיים, כדי להראות כי התופעה כתופעה חיה וקיימת.

ג. הארכתי בדברים כדי להדגים דבר שהוא אופייני ליהודים כאן... אין סם מילר יוצא דופן שמעתי מיהודים רבים בשבועות האחרונים, כולל אנשים בממשל גופו, התייחסות לנושא האנטישמיות כדבר מדאיג. הגם שיש אצל חלק מן תיחודים גטיה טבעית להדחקה בנושא זה, נדמה לי שתאינסטינקטים נחמדו בעקבות התגובות לביטבורג, ואולם, דברים דומים שמעתי גם מפי לא יהודים; גיימס רסטון למשל.

ממרה"מ ושה"ח

ד. ראוי לזכור כי בימין השמרני ישנם ודאי אנשים שיש ליהודים קושי עמו בהקשר זה, אף שחלקם ידידותיים לישראל בראותם אותה כמצודה אנטי - סובייטית, בלי שיש בכך כדי להפחית מגישתם הבעייתית בנושא היהודי.

ה. מטרת שורות אלה היא לחדד את הנושא בתודעתנו. המודעות לו חשובה, גם אם אין נחירה לי המשמעות האופרטיבית המיידית. מזם שנים גורס אני כי מדינת ישראל ע"י גופיה המוסמכים אינה ערה דיה לתופעות אלה ולעליה באנטישמיות, שהשלכותיהן יכולות להיות בכיוונים אופרטיביים. וישנם אמנם גופים שונים המתעסקים בהיבטים שונים, אך לדעתי דרושה חשיבה ממלכתית מתואמת וכראוי לתת את הדעת לכך.

ו. בצד כל זאת ישנן כידוע תופעות של קבוצות אנטישמיות פעילות, אם גם שוליות, בעלות אופי ניאו-נאצי, שעליהן מדווח בתקשורת. אין מעקב ישראלי שיטתי בנושאים אלה, הואיל והמדובר בפשיעה פנימית בארה"ב, שאין לה נגיעה פורמלית לישראל. לשם ערנות להשלכות ביקשתי ממרס ריצ'ארד, מבכירי משרד המשפטים האמריקני, להסדיר לנו תדרוך בנושאים אלה, ואציע לנציג משטרת ישראל בארה"ב, שעמו שוחחתי, להשתתף. נדמה לי שעלינו לשים "יד על הדופק" (כמובן בפרופיל נמוך שאין כל עניין להעלות).

ז. כמובן, באשר לביטבורג עצמה, הגישה שאנו נוקטים בעקבות התבטאויות הדרג המדיני בארץ, היא כי הנסיא הוא ידיד מובהק של ישראל, אך שגה, ושגיאה של ידיד מצערת אותנו-אלה הוא ימשיך להיות ידיד. המסר שאנו מוסיפים צופה פני עתיד: הצורך בחינוך מתמיד של כולנו, ושל דורות באים בארה"ב, בארץ ובמקומות אחרים, לתודעת השואה ומהותה - כך שהשבעה שלא "לא עוד" אכן תקוים.

רובינשטיין

ש.נ.ש. 27.7.55
דף 1.97...מחור...דפים
סוג במחור...מבבל...
דחיות...מורד...
מאריך וזמן 22-1550 מאי 65
561...מבבל...
מחיר...

(4)

אלו

המשרד

אל :- מצמ"א, ממ"ד

משיחת עם וויין וויט (i/R עיראק-איראן) ב-22 מאי.

1. האמריקאים הופתעו מחידוש הסצנות העיראקיות ב-21 על מטרות איראניות כלכליות בגון תחנת כח באהואז ומתקני נפט אחרים. התנחה היתה שהמצב מלפני כשנה יחזור על עצמו גם עכשיו, דהיינו *Build up* של עצמת צבאית משני צידי החזית ויצירת מצב של חיסול בין חוסר היכולת האיראנית להפעיל לבין חוסר הרצון העיראקי להרחיב היקף הפעילות הצבאית.
2. מסתבר שהעיראקים, הית ויתברר שפעולת אמש היא בבחינת מהלך ראשון בלוחמה כלכלית חדשה, עשו לדעת וויין הערכת מצב מחושבת :
(א) האיראנים איבדו לחלוטין יכולת ההסתעה שלהם בגזרת בצרה, במתחם מרוכזים כ-17 דיביזיות בכל צד ובכח אדם של 400 אלף חייל. הנמונים מראים יתרון צבאי לעיראק, שגייסו ושלחו כל חייל אפשרי לשם וסתמו מרצות שנתגלו במלחמת תביצות. כגון "ניקו" את כל הכפרים מזרחית לחידקל. לקטע הכביש מערבית לנהר שנכבש ע"י האיראנים ושקטע את הקשר בין הצפון לדרום, נסלל כביש עוסף. קפלי *יקיק* שנשלטו ע"י האיראנים טרם שנהדפו משם מולאו בסלעים, כך שבשטח לא בוחרו מקומות מיסתור בחסותם ווכלו האיראנים להתקדם.
(ב) צדאם רוגז על כל שאיראן דחתה הצעתו *סאמא"ש* ברמדיאן. הוא גם לקח בחשבון המצב הפנימי באיראן לאור הויכוח על המלחמה וכן נרגנות האוכלוסייה לנוכח הפצצות. המצב הנוכחי אמנם נרגע קמעה אך ההערכה היא שחידוש ההפצצות על טהראן ובעיקר על דרומה ילהיט את הרוחות שם מחדש שכן סף הספיגה של האוכלוסייה הוא נמוך. זהו נתון שהשליטים לא יכולים להתעלם ממנו, בהפצצו מטרות קטנות מתכוון איפוא צדאם לטהראן עצמה.
3. בצד האיראני, אין שום מענה שיהווה מחסום להפצצות העיראקיות לא באמצעי הגנ"א ולא בתגובה נגדית מצד חית"א האיראני. ווייט טוען שצדאם לוקח בחשבון שימוש חוזר של איראן בטילי סקאד אלא שהוא - צדאם מעריך שבידי האיראנים כמות של 10-20 טילים כנ"ל ושניתן לחיות עם פגיעתן. במצבה האסטרטגי - צבאי של איראן שום גורם אינו יכול להושיעה פרט למשלוחי נשק מאסיביים מברח"מ עצמה שלא נראים באוסף (רי להלן). האיראנים אמנם חותמים על עסקות בשווקים הפרטיים ברוטרדם ובליסבון אך אלה הם טיפת בים.

4. בצד העיראקי. נוסחה חופעה חריגה בתחום הכלכלי. לראשונה מאז תחילת המלחמה עיראק לא עמדה בפרעון חובת הרבע שנתי (1.4) בטכום הנע בין 500 ל-750 מ' דולר ובקשה דחייה לשנה. המהלך גרם להתמרסרות בין בעלי החוב מדינות וחברות פרטיות כגון יפן צרמניה ועוד, שכן הדבר מעמיד בסימן שאלה אמינותה הכלכלית. טרם נמצא סידור בין הצדדים אך נראה שלא יהיה מנוס בפניהם אלא להכנע לדרישת העיראקית.
5. ברח"מ. הסובייטים משחקים את המשחק בצורה מחושבת וקרת. אינם מתרשמים, לדעתו, מהמחנות האיראניות של הסרת כתובות מהסגרירות והנמכת הטון בשידורים, הם מדברים על "מסע קשה" לפני שיטנו מדיניותם כלפי איראן. כגון התרת פעילות ה"סודת" וחפסקת הסיוע למורדים האפגאניים. יש להם זמן ותדרך אינה אצה להם. שכן לאיראן אין הרבה אופציות צבאיות אחרות לחסימת הסכר בפני משלוחי נשק סובייטי לעיראק. תללו לא רק שנמשכים אלא אף הוגברו לאחרונה. הסובייטים כבר נכוו בעבר בהבטחות איראניות שלא מומשו. הם אינם סוגים ב"גילוי חיבת" מצד האיסלאם השיעי וגם אינם מתכוונים להקריב את יחסיהם עם עיראק עבור משטר הידוע בשנאתו הפנטית לברח"מ, אך לא יזלזלו בקיומם של מנופים על איראן.
6. מסחר סטורי מהווה חוליה נכבדת בעסקות הרכש של איראן ב-3 דרכים :
- (א) פעולת תיווך. דוגמה בחודש מרס-אפריל 85 יצא חרטכ"ל שיה"אכי ללוב ע"מ לשכנע את הלובים לתגביר משלוחי הסקאד לאיראן. ברח"מ כביכול אינה מתערבת לכאן או לכאן אך לאמריקאים לא ידוע על כך שהסובייטים ערכו "דימארש" בטרם ולי.
- (ב) ביצוע עסקות. בשם איראן הסורים פועלים במדינות מזא"ר בולגריה וצ'כיה לרכישת נשק עצמי כשלכל ידוע שהכתובת על התווית או רשיון היצוא יישונה בדרך ויגיע בסופו של דבר לטהראן.
- (ג) שטח מעבר (לד"קה) למשלוחי נשק מהגוש המזרחי. כ"כ חסורים מספקים אמל"ח ממחסניהם אם כי לא בכמויות מאסיביות.
7. לשאלתי האם פרוש שלילת האפשרות של שינוי ביחסי דמשק - בגדאד חשיב בשלילה - אופציה זו היא נתון קבוע "על הנייר" והאמריקאים בוחנים אותה מדי פעם בפעם אלא שהריאליזם הפוליטי בה בתנאים הנוכחים הוא אפטי שכן:
- (א) איראן היא בעלת הברית היחידה של סוריה באזור לא רק בשל אינטרסים עצמיים דים אלא בשל זיקת פוליטית הדוקה בהתייחסותן לבעיית הסכסוך הישראלי - ערבי, אש"פ-ירדן, המדינות הערביות השמרניות וכד'. סוריה, בהביטה שביבה אינה מוצאת כמעט אף מדינה שתחלק עמה השקפותיה הפוליטיות. אפשר להתווכח, כך אמר, על מידת "הפרגמטיות" של עיראק סעודית והמפרציות שלא לדבר על ירדן מצרים באם זו טקטיקה או אסטרטגיה אבל בכל מקרה מדיניותן אינה מתיישבת עם זו של סוריה. מאידך, לוב ורד"ת אינן בלוקחות
- 3/..

דף...3...מסמך...3...דפים

טיוט בטהוני

דחיות

האריך וז"ח

568

מסי חבר

אלו

ברצינות ע"י דמשק.

- (ב) יתר על כן, כך טוען, סוריה שואפת שאיראן תחפוס את מקומה של אלג'יריה ב"חזית הסרוב" לאחר שכן ג'ידיד רופף קשריו עמה. דמשק מרגישה בחסרוננו של גורם מהפכני אבל חסוד יותר ב"חזית". ההנחה הסורית שאיראן עשויה למלא ציפיות אלה בפורום זה. הבעיה צפויה ממקום אחר - לרב. למרות עסקות הנשק ביניהן חימיני מתנגד לתת ללוב "הכשר אידיאולוגי" כל עוד לא יסגר "תיק האמאם מוסה צאדר".
- (ג) הגורם המדאיג את האמריקאים בשלשלת זו הם הנסיונות של סוריה לחבר בין סתראן ומוסקבה כדי ליצור משולש כח באזור המפרץ. טרם נוצר "הזיק החשמלי" החדש לכך בשל הקשיים בדלעיל, אולם הוא אינו בלתי אפשרי.
- (ד) בצד העיראקי מאידך, תחלש העוסיבציה כלפי דמשק ככל שיתקרב זמן פתיחת הצנור הסעודי באוק' - נוב' 85.

8. מטעות קד'אפי ופיצל. טרם הגיע מידע מהשטח אולם מהידוע כבר מסתבר שקד'אפי נחת בריאד' כהרגלו ללא כל הודעה מוקדמת. מארחיו הנבוכים השתדלו להנעים לו את זמנו אך ברוח "ברוך שפטרנו". ההערכה של וויין היא שקד'אפי העלה נושא מלחמת המפרץ ואילו הסעודים מצדם נקשו לדון בנושא מסודני. ההנחה היא שברכו על הסיוע הלובי לסיום המרד ברום אך נד בנד דברו כל לבו שלא ללחוץ יתר על המידה על המשטר החדש שם. סיפור שלפני כמה שנים נחת קד'אפי בצנעא והנשיא הובל בהליקופטר מקצווי המדינה.

9. ביקורו של סעוד אל פייצל בטהראן משמעותי יותר. למעשה היתה בידיה הזמנה פחותה משכבר אלא שהסעודים עמדו על כך שבטדה"ל כלל נושא המלחמה. האיראנים סרבו וענו שמוכנים לדון בבטחון המפרץ. האיראנים סנו קחה מחדש והסכימו לדון גם בנושא המלחמה וכן בנושא עולי הרגל למכה. הערכת וויין שלא נמצאה פירצת דרך שתקרב סיום המלחמה, אף שהאיראנים ביקשו "לנחם" את סעוד בכך שאין בדעתם להרחיבה, שמוכנים לחדש ההסכמים למניעת פגיעה באזרחים ושלא יפגעו או יאיימו על מדינות המפרץ בטרט וביציבות האזור בכלל, בתנאי כמובן שהללו לא יסייעו בידי עיראק. לשאלתי אמר שהוא בדעה שהביקור על זעת בגדאד המבקשת באמצעות ריאד' להפעיל לחצים על סתראן. אין להניח שהביקור התקיים בניגוד לעמדתה.

למה זה? מנסה מ/א/מס חלפה נחמס חלופה אלי אבידן
מנצח רמ חלמן קיזה נחמס
א.ל.א

2.2.2 2.2.2
דד...ממור...דד...דדים

טווג בטווגי

דמיפות

מאריך ודדים

מאריך ודדים

מאריך ודדים

נ 156
ס 468
מ' 565
אלו

עמנו , ואמרו בפרש שהארט אוהד את ישראל, הינו פוליטיקאי, יש לו חוב גדול
מאז ההתמודדות עם מונדייל, עדיין רואה את עצמו כמועמד בפרש הבא לנשיאות,
ולכן עליו ללכת בין הטיפות - והמבין יבין.)

(ג). הסנטורים בוטביץ ואיגלטון הודו על זאת שעדכנו אותם בקשר לאספקט
הישראלי בנושא. בוטביץ במיוחד מוכן לסייע ככל האפשר, ולדבר עם גוין להמין
אם נרצה בכך. הצעת¹⁵ לא לפעול עד שיחבהר המצב.

(ד) זאת טלפן מיוזמתו (ובנוכחותי) לסנטור גוין וורנר (מי שהיה בזמנו
מזכיר הים) ושאל לדעתו בנושא. וורנר אמר שטרם נקט עמדה, מאחר שאינו משוכנע
ששמענו את מילתו האחרונה של להמן בכל הנושא. ואיך 'העיר שאם הישראלים ירצו
לכנות את הצוללות בישראל, תיתכן בעיה בקונגרס. פרויקט הלבאי עולה מעל ומעבר
למצופה, ובניית צוללות דיזל בישראל חצריך השקעה גדולה במספנות בחיפה; לפיכך
ישאלו שאלות לגבי הכדאיות הכספית של כל הפרויקט.

(ה). להצעת עוזרו, דן גריידי, שיגר הסנטור מצנבאום מכתב לבכיר המיעוט בסנט,
הסנטור רוברט בירד, בו הביע פתגדות להכנסת תיקון בדומה לתיקון ווייטהירסט
לתוך חוק ההרשאה לכספי משרד הבטחון, הנדון כעת במליאת הסנט. במגמה למנוע העברת
תיקון כזה באופן מפתיע וללא דיון, ביקש שבירד יודיע לו אם עומדים להגיש
הצעת תיקון (כמובן, הכוונה היא להארט).

מנא

י. למדן ואלה זמנ

למה רוצה אנט מ/מט מנא ואלה זמנ ואלה זמנ

תמסרד, בטחון
451 559

מתכנ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

חידון דובר מתמ"ד ליום - Wednesday - May 22

Q US-Israel contact regarding the Israeli prisoner swap and especially how this might affect the US' own — how this example, this exchange, might affect US anti-terrorism policy?

MR. KALB: Well, I may have, somewhere in the last day or so, or somebody perhaps in the Press Office may have been responsive to the question you're asking. On the question of the Israeli debate, the internal debate within Israel on the question of the exchange, I have

nothing on that. But in replying to your question about whether there might be any fallout, so to speak, on the Israeli action, as it would touch on the American stated policy, let me just say that as far as the United States is concerned, the US policy remains unchanged. We do not give in to attempts by terrorist groups to obtain the release of their colleagues by capturing hostages.

We are always willing, however, to talk directly or indirectly with those involved, to obtain the release of Americans held hostage.

Q Do you have any new information regarding the Palestinian participation in talks with the United States —

MR. KALB: Nothing.

Q -- within the framework of whatever?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

Q What's the distinction, Bernie, between your willingness to talk directly or indirectly to those involved, and not negotiating the release of the hostages?

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MR. KALB: I am not going to be able to fine tune that in any way, John, behind what I have said.

Q Are you saying, in effect, that we're not willing to pay a price in a negotiation, for the release, but we're willing to discuss or talk to the --

MR. KALB: The door on talks is one thing, and as I have noted, that the US is willing to engage in those talks on an indirect or direct basis, if there is an interlocutor to talk to. But insofar as your question as a price is concerned, the position of the US is that they will not, the United States will not, give in to attempts, and I think you can pick up the language that I read to you before.

Q That answer gives rise to the sort of obvious question, you're willing to talk to those who -- either those, indirectly or directly, to those who are holding a hostage. Have there been any talks with those, either directly or indirectly?

MR. KALB: I think in the past, as I will today, not get involved into any exchanges or any possibility of exchanges of any kind, and I will do that now.

Q Last week I don't know whether you or Ed read it, you read a similar statement but then you ended with the statement, "But so far nobody's come forth to talk to us."

MR. KALB: So far as I know, that is probably still the case. I have nothing in any way that would change the language that Ed read you.

Q The other day the Islamic Jihad released a Saudi diplomat, and they thanked, the Saudi government thanked, the Syrian President. So you said we don't have anybody to talk to, but apparently the Syrians had leverage on Islamic Jihad. They achieved the release of the Saudi diplomat. So, are you talking to the Syrians or not?

MR. KALB: As I said, I am not going to get involved in anything in connection with any kinds of talks or possible talks, and so forth. I think the other day there was a reference made that there was a welcoming of the release of the Saudi diplomat, and a call on those who are holding the others hostage to do the same thing and release those being held hostage.

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Q But do you realize that Syria had a role in any release?
I mean, are you recognizing that or not?

MR. KALB: I am not getting involved in it.

Q We've heard reports that the streets on which the American and British embassies are located in Cairo have been blocked off. Do you know anything about that?

Q Okay. Do you have any comment on the escalating fighting in Lebanon, the bombing today, anything of that sort?

MR. KALB: (Refers to guidance book.) Well, there has always been from this lectern, as you know, expressions of regret, of deploring of the violence that has taken place and what I will say today will echo very strongly what, in fact, has been said before. That the United States deplors the violence in Lebanon that has resulted in death and injury of innocent people of all communities. And, as the US has noted on many occasions, the US believes that an end of the suffering of the Lebanese people can only come about when they unite behind a common government and are committed to resolving their differences by political means.

The central responsibility for ending the Lebanese tragedy rests with Lebanon's leaders and its various militias to act in this direction. We have continually urged all parties to support the central Lebanese government, the only means of restoring lasting peace tranquility and stability to this country. The United States continues to back the efforts of the central government to restore sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

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Q Is Ambassador Bartholomew still on post there?

MR. KALB: So far as I know, he is there.

Q What about the attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps -- Savrah and Chatilla?

MR. KALB: Well, I think we have addressed that question in the past, expressing essentially what I have just said a moment ago -- deploring the violence and calling for a restoration of order and an end to violence.

Q Do you expect the Gemayel presidency and the Karani caretaker government to last that much longer? Do we have any indications that it's about to be replaced?

MR. KALB: I will not engage in forecasting.

Q In your policy toward Lebanon, do you support an independent Lebanese government?

MR. KALB: Central Lebanese government.

Q I know, but would you prefer it be independent of other countries. (Pause.) I don't hear your answer.

MR. KALB: You want me to say "a dependent?"

Q No, do you support an independent Lebanese government?

MR. KALB: Yes.

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מל:

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Japan Criticizes Release Of Airport Attacker

WASH. POST-(AP)-Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said today Japan regretted Israel's release of convicted terrorist Kozo Okamoto but Israel had turned down a request that he not be freed. The National Police Agency said it would issue a warrant for Okamoto's arrest and seek the help of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, to find him.

Fighting Rages In Beirut Camps

WASH. POST-Boustany-Battles for control of Palestinian camps south of the Lebanese capital raged on today and, Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, vowed not to let Palestinian guerrillas rebuild their base in Lebanon. Berri stressed: "We will not stand for a return of the situation to what it was before 1982," when Israel invaded Lebanon and Palestinian guerrillas were forced to leave the country.

Investigators Get New Lead On Location Of Mengele

***WASH. TIMES-McCaslin-West German and Luxembourg investigators yesterday paid a surprise visit to the Luxembourg office of a Texas businesswoman and confiscated a photograph taken of her alongside a man officials believe could be Nazi war criminal Mengele. The woman, who reportedly owns a water purification business and takes her around the world, told The Washington Times yesterday that the entire episode began after she glanced through a recent issue of Time Magazine and saw a published photograph of Mengele. She thought he resembled a person she visited with last year while on a business trip to South America. "I realized the man in the picture appeared to be the same person I'd been with" in South America, she said, unwilling to reveal in what the country the man resided. "I notified my attorney and one other party," she said. One of them, she believes, then made contact with Mr. Wiesenthal.

West German Envoy Defends Bitburg Ceremony

WASH. TIMES-Gertz-West Germany is "committed to never forget" the Holocaust, which claimed the lives of six million Jews, Bonn's ambassador to the United States said yesterday. At a meeting of 140 top leaders of B'nai B'rith International, including several Holocaust survivors, Ambassador Guenther van Well defended Kohl's decision to invite Reagan Bitburg. "The original motivation of the chancellor was reconciliation," he said. He called on American Jewish organizations to help the new generation of West Germans better understand the impact of German Jews in the development of the German culture.

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Foreign Relations Panel Approves 36-Year-Old Pact Outlawing Genocide

WASH. POST-Dickenson-The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to send a 36-year-old treaty outlawing genocide to the Senate for ratification after approving provisions that would limit the jurisdiction of the World Court in cases involving the U.S. The panel's vote was 10 to 0. The treaty originally was opposed by conservatives who feared that the US would be accused of genocide because of segregation and then because of US policy ***in Vietnam. Now it is opposed primarily by conservatives who argue that the World Court is dominated by Third World nations that will use it as a forum for anti-American and anti-Israel sentiments.

New Sakharov Hunger Strike Suspected

BOSTON GLOBE-Foreman-Sakharov is believed to have begun another hunger strike in an attempt to force Soviet authorities to release his wife for medical treatment in the West.

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מגירות ישראל - ורשינגטון

אלו המשרד

(6)

543

דף...מסמך...דפים
סוג מסמך...
דחיסות...
מסמך ודחיסה... 10.00 22
מסמך...

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

נשק לסעודיה - ירדן.

1. מצ"ב מכתב 28 מורשים חדשים שנ בחרו לקונגרס ב-1984 אל הנשיא ריגאן.
הנ"ל מהווים רוב של ה- 84 class of ומצטרפים לשאר החברים אשר
כתבו לנשיא עוד ב-1983 בנדון. יצוין כי ירדן לא מוזכרת בשם אם כי
לדעת היוזמים המכתב מתייחס גם אליה

2. דייב ברודי מא.ד.ל. היה פעיל באירגון היוזמה הנ"ל.

קני טל

(11)

למח' המעבדות / למח' המחקר / למח' המחקר / למח' המחקר / למח' המחקר

MAC SWEENEY
14TH DISTRICT TEXAS

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

DEFENSE READINESS
PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION
DEFENSE POLICY PANEL

REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

May 9, 1985

1713 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2831

TEXAS OFFICE:
1908 NORTH LAURENT STREET
SUITE 580
VICTORIA, TEXAS 77901
(512) 578-8001
(800) 772-4242

543 ²/₅

Dear Mr. President:

Additional arms sales to Saudi Arabia, or other Arab nations not at peace with Israel, threaten Israel's national security and are not in America's interest. We are writing as members of the freshman class to urge you not to approve any new arms sales.

The United States has provided an arsenal of sophisticated military hardware to Saudi Arabia in the past decade enabling them to meet virtually any military threat. This unprecedented transfer of military might to an avowed enemy of an American ally has undermined U.S. policy in the region. Within one month of U.S. Senate approval for the AWACS sale in 1981, the Saudis raised oil prices, sent millions of dollars to the PLO, and sabotaged American defense plans in the Persian Gulf.

Both Saudi Arabia's continued pattern of hostile action toward U.S. policy and their steadfast refusal to participate in peace talks with Israel violate the criteria for new arms sales you established in 1981. At that time, you assured Congress that future arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia would occur only if "initiatives towards the peaceful resolution of disputes in the region have either been successfully completed or that significant progress towards that goal has been accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia."

Saudi Arabia will never be able to meet that criteria because of its inherent instability which stems from Islamic fundamentalists' opposition to Saudi Arabia's western ties. This instability, exemplified by the takeover of the Grand Mosque in Mecca in 1979 by 700 armed guerillas, could easily lead to the establishment of an Islamic fundamentalist regime poised 600 miles from Israel's border. The Saudis are so terrified of the possibility of insurrection that they hire Pakistanis for their palace guard. The idea of an unstable Saudi government cramming even more U.S. military equipment into their already swollen arsenal strikes fear into the heart of every friend of Israel.

Requests for advanced military weaponry from Saudi Arabia should be denied. We will oppose arms sales to Arab countries hostile to Israel with all the energy and determination in our power.

Sincerely,

Mac Sweeney, M.C.

Chester G. Atkins, M.C.

543 3
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Albert G. Bustamante
Albert G. Bustamante, M.C.

Kenneth J. Gray
Kenneth J. Gray, M.C.

Joseph J. DiGuardi
Joseph J. DiGuardi, M.C.

Bill Cobey
William W. Cobey Jr., M.C.

Beau Boulter
Beau Boulter, M.C.

Jim Saxton
Jim Saxton, M.C.

John R. Miller
John R. Miller, M.C.

Jim Lightfoot
Jim Lightfoot, M.C.

Jim Kolbe
Jim Kolbe, M.C.

Patrick L. Swindall
Patrick L. Swindall, M.C.

Dean A. Gallo
Dean A. Gallo, M.C.

Bart Gordon
Bart Gordon, M.C.

James A. Traficant Jr.
James A. Traficant Jr., M.C.

Thomas J. Manton
Thomas J. Manton, M.C.

Peter J. Visclosky
Peter J. Visclosky, M.C.

Carl C. Perkins
Carl C. Perkins, M.C.

David S. Monson
David S. Monson, M.C.

Sonny Callahan
Sonny Callahan, M.C.

Ben Blaz
Ben Blaz, M.C.

Tommy F. Robinson
Tommy F. Robinson, M.C.

Terry V. Bruce
Terry V. Bruce, M.C.

Howard Coble
Howard Coble, M.C.

Richard H. Stallings
Richard H. Stallings, M.C.

Paul E. Kanjorski
Paul E. Kanjorski, M.C.

John E. Grotberg
John E. Grotberg, M.C.

Paul B. Henry
Paul B. Henry, M.C.

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עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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דף.....מס'.....דף
סודי
שוג בשחוני
דאפוס.....ד'ג'ג'
מס' ד'ג'ג'.....מס' 22
מס' 540.....מס' 540

אלו המסרד

רה"מ. שה"ח. מנכ"ל. ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א

שביחח אל-על

מפליץ מאד לנקוט בכל הצעדים הדרושים כדי להביא לסיום השביחה.
היא גורמת לנו נזק רב ובעיקר השמועות שנפוצו כאן על כוונת אל-על
להקים ארגון מקצועי נפרד עשירות להביא לקרע עם AFL-CIO.
יחכן מאד שהעובדים השובתים מנצלים לרעה רגישותנו ליחסים עם AFL-CIO
אך עלינו לזכור שאף סכסוך עבודה דומה של חברת תעופה כלשהי אינו
קשור מבחינה ציבורית ופוליטית עם ה-AFL-CIO כמונו. כל נשכח
שבמהלך הדיונים שהיו על איזור הסחר החופשי טייענו לנו אנשי AFL-CIO
רבות מבלי להתייחס לסיוע חרב שהושיטו לנו מאז הקמת המדינה עד היום.
יחכן איפוא שלא-על בחברה משחרית יש אינטרסים עסקיים במחלס
לגיטימיים ואם המוני"ם היה מתנהל ללא אילוצים נוספים לא חיתה בעיה,
אך מלבד האינטרסים של אל-על קיימים האינטרסים הכלליים
ובמקרה זה חוששני שאם לא נגיע לסיכום חיובי בהקדם עשויים האינטרסים
הגלובליים להיפגע קשות. מכאן המלצתי לעשות הכל ולהביא השביחה לסיום
מהיר.

רנא

רנא שרה אנט/אנט 234 בזה 66-67
שחחבירה אנט/אנט שחחבירה שחחבירה

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מחור 1

אל: המברק, כפ"ח, לש' סמנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, סגנ"א,

לש' יגד.

סיווג בטחוני

רחיבות:

126:211

97: וושינגטון

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האריך חיד:

מס. מברק:

לש' יגד
מס. מברק

מאח: עתונות

News Summary May 21, 1985

Press Reports

Prisoner Swap

NYT-p.1-Lewis (photo p.1 of Israeli POW's and Kozo Okamoto) Israel freed 1,150 Palestinians and other prisoners in exchange for the last three Israeli POW's in Palestinian hands. Many of the prisoners had been convicted of terrorist acts. The Israelis found it difficult to release such terrorists but they did so to get the Israelis. (see ND-p.1 headline-AP; NYP-Dan; DN-combined-all with photos)

Coalition Imperiled Due to Swap

NYT-Friedman-The prisoner exchange provoked demonstrations and appeared to be growing into a controversy that could shake the coalition Gov't. This was the first time that the nation as a whole did not celebrate the return of captured soldiers. Shamir asked Peres to consider amnesty for 19 Jewish suspects still on trial for anti-Arab violence, and for the eight already convicted. Peres's office had no comment, but he is not believed to favor interfering with the Judicial system. Shamir is said to be prepared to bring the Government down over this. Protests were held in Hebron. Many Israelis are angry because of the deeds that the terrorists perpetrated. Even more important was the fact that instead of sending the Palestinians out of the country, as in all prisoner exchanges, Israel will allow them to return to the West Bank. This is certain to be a major political debate in Israel. Rabin said "I ask every Israeli citizen, if his son was in captivity how would he expect me to behave?" Celebrations among West Bank Arabs took place. (see ND-combined)

Lebanon

NYT-p.1 (Photo p.1 Shiite militiamen firing RPG at Palestinian camp) Hijazi-Palestinian and Shiite Moslem militiamen fought fierce battles in Beirut. Police said 60 were killed and 270 wounded. If the Palestinians are defeated, the last force challenging the Shiites will be eliminated in Beirut. Palestinian factions set aside their differences to fight Amal. Palestinian refugees left the camps. The Shiite movement said it was out to stop a resurgence of Palestinian power, which it regards as a threat to Lebanese authority and one that might provoke Israeli attacks. (see ND-Wash Post)

2 2

חל:

סיווג בסיווגי:

דחיות:

האין חיד:

528

מס. מברק:

לשם
של
הקשר

פר:

חכב:

Saudi Envoy Released

NYT-UPI-A Saudi diplomat kidnapped in Beirut in 1984 was flown home after Syria intervened to gain his freedom. Farrash was the only non-Westerner among nine foreigners missing in Beirut. Holy War had taken responsibility for the abduction. The release coincided with a visit by the Saudi Foreign Minister to Teheran.

Jackson Tries to Arrange Talks

NYT-UPI-Jackson said he was prepared to go to the Mideast if he could visit four Americans held hostage by terrorists. (see ND-photo of Jackson and families of hostages)

Iran Gives Squatters Right to Land

NYT-Reuters-Iran's Parliament has approved a bill intended to resolve a dispute over land ownership caused by the breakup of big estates after the revolution. The law gives peasants and squatters rights over land they took over, but all landowners who escaped redistribution will be able to keep their estates. 600,000 peasants will benefit from the law.

Letters

NYP-Herb Kronish agrees with the Post that "any US concessions on trade must follow, not precede, Soviet concessions on emigration and human rights."

ITONUT

האין חיד: 126 חל: 11

חיד:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

24.5.85

חיד:

סגירות ישראל - ווטינגטון

אל: המשרד - 535

תל - אביב - 77

פנימי
דף...מחור...דפים
סוג בשחור...שחור
דמי...בתל...לביקור
מאריך ודיו, 1600, 21 מאי 1985

מחיר...מכר...

ממנכ"ל, כלכלית, מצפ"א, מזכיר הממשלה די"ר י. ביילין, לשכת ראש הממשלה.
לשכת מ"מ רוה"מ, לשכת שר האוצר, לשכת שר החקלאות.
רע: אברהם אלון, מח' לקשרים בינ"ל של ההסתדרות, תל-אביב.

אל - על

העתונאים הישראליים מסרו לי אח"צ כי דוד שניידר, מנהל אל-על בניו-יורק כינס-מסיבת
עתונאים ובה חקף את האיגודים המקצועיים, אח לחצו של ראש הממשלה, את לחץ הבונדס-ואח
עמוס ערן. בין היתר טען שבעמדת האיגודים המקצועיים יש גורם רציני של אנטישמיות ואנטי-
ישראליות. כן אמר שאיננו יודע מה עמוס ערן עושה בארה"ב וכי ערן לא טרח להפגש עמו
(דבר שאינו כלל נכון). רוב העתונאים היו מזועזעים מתוכן דבריו ומניסוחיו, ושמעתי
גירסאות זהות מפי עתונאים שונים ובנפרד. לכמה מהם, שלא הגיש למסיבה, טרח שניידר
לטלפן אישית.

בתשובה לשאלות העמדתי על דיוקן את העובדות ההיסטוריות באשר ליחסם המיוחד של האיגודים
האמריקאיים כלפי ישראל וחיתדות וכן מסרתי את העובדות בקשר לאופי שליחותו של עמוס ערן.

דומני, שמן הראוי שתבוא תגובה מתאימה מירושלים כלפי התנהגותו ודבריו של מר שניידר.

הנ"ל גם על דעת מר הלפרין.

דני בלון

לכבוד יו"ר ועדת המעקב
לחסימת ההגירה
מירושלים, 21.5.85

דף...1...מסמך...2...דפים
סוג מסמך...גלגל...
דחיות...רגיל...
תאריך ודפים...מסמך...21.08.1985
527

כלכלית א'

אנא העבירו מיד לעו"ד עמרם בלום

דע: ראש הממשלה ש. שוס

מזכיר ההסתדרות י. קיסר

מנהל רשות החברות ע. ולדמן

מנכ"ל אל-על ר. הרלב

שר התחבורה ח. קרפ

לשכת רוה"ם - א. נויבך

מזכיר הממשלה י. ביילין

מאת: עמוס ערן (באמצעות דני בלור)

קבלתי מברק מיום 20.5.85 ותוכנו מליאה בעיני.

א. שביחת "אל-על" כידוע נמסכת למעלה מחמישה עשר חודש וממשיכה לגרום נזק רב לדימויה של ישראל בארה"ב. במשום לסייע במשימה הקשה והמורכבת שהטיל עלי רוה"ם אחת מערים מכשולים מיותרים ומעוות עובדות.

ב. נשטתי עמך ועם מנכ"ל "אל-על" במשרדי בת"א בטרם נסיעתי. הנאשונה ושטעתי השגותיכם ומייד בבואי לניו-יורק נחשתי עם המשנה למנכ"ל עמוס עמר והנהלת אל-על השקמית למט"ר שעות. לפי כאן בשטתי קבלתי אף בכתב את כל טיעוני "אל-על" שלמדתי אותם ביסודיות. בהתאם לכך לא היה כל צורך בפגישת נוספת עמך או עם מנכ"ל "אל-על" בארץ. טכננו להגיש עמכם לפגישת נוספת במידה ואראה צורך בכך. צורך כזה לא היה.

ג. נסיעתי השנית חואמה עם ראש הממשלה מיד ביום שהטיל עלי המשימה ולאחר מכן בעת שהות הקרה בארץ. שטי הנסיעה הואנו עם משרדו של מנכ"ל אל-על בארץ.

ד. דחיית ישיבת שרות החיווך בימים ספורים נעשתה ע"י אגוד המכונאים בידיעתי ולא ביוזמתי. מליא הדבר שפניתי למר שניידר בניו-יורק לפעול לקיום הפגישה ליום שבו בקעה ב - 20/5 או חור ימים ספורים ממועד זה כדי לסיים בהשם סכסוך ארוך ומייגע זה "מביכה" אותו ואותך.

ה. אין לי הכבוד ו לא הכוונה לייצג את "אל-על" בסכסוך זה ומעולם לא התימרתי בכך ואנ "מסתפק" ביצוג ראש הממשלה בלבד ולדבריו שליחותי היא גם על דעת השרים הנוגעים בדבר

אני רוצה להודיע לך כי אני לא רוצה להיות מעורב
בשום דבר הקשור ב"אל-על" או ב"מב"א"

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.
רמ"ח, קטי"ח

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - May 21, 1985

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST-Philip Geyelin-"Nizar Hamdoon's Map" "We must use our machine guns...to free Jerusalem...The day will come that everyone wishes to be a resident of Jerusalem..Israel must be banished from the face of the earth." Those jolly exhortations are printed around the edges of a brightly colored map of the Middle East.The distributor, Nizar Hamdoon, the ambassador to the US from Iraq uses Islamic fundamentalism as his target in general, and the Khomeini regime in particular. Hamdoon claims that the map was taken from captured Iranian revolutionary guards.The conclusion that official Washington is being invited to draw from this bit of evidence is that Iraq stands as a vital bulwark defending American interests in the Middle East - including not only the Moslem elements, but Israel.That Iraq should be presenting itself as a credible line of defense against threats to Israel's security is one more sign of that never-ending Middle East "potential"for change.

WASH. TIMES-Stephen Chapman-"Israel's Economy - Chaos in the Land of Financial Oz" The Israeli economy appears at first glance to be one of those perpetual motion machines that defies the laws of nature.The economy has adapted itself, like some bizarre product of biological evolution, to this unnatural environment. There are two basic means by which Israelis mitigate the uncertainty created by chronic high inflation. The first is the indexation of wages, and the second is the use of the US dollar to denominate prices. Drastic reforms are needed to revive the economy - sharp cuts in govt. spending, etc. Changes like these cause temporary pain, but the price will be paid sooner or later, and the cost escalates as time passes. Israel can't elude economic reality forever.

Israel, Arabs Exchange Prisoners

WASH. POST-Parry-Israel released 1,150 Arab prisoners at widely separated locations today in an elaborate prisoner exchange that also brought freedom to three Israeli soldiers who were captured during 1982.
(Part of this article was cabled today.)

Shiites Battle Palestinians In Beirut

WASH. POST- Boustany-Shiite Moslem militiamen and Palestinian forces fought today for control of three major Palestinian refugee camps on the southern edge of Beirut in fierce battles that killed at least 52 persons and wounded 250. The fighting appeared to be a move by the Shiites, to prevent the Palestinians from re-establishing themselves in strength here and in southern Lebanon, where the Shiites fear that a Palestinian presence could invite Israeli action.

2.71...2.97

.....'21003 A110

.....שני שנים

.....RPT 17 MAR

..... **דבר** : **הוא** **הוא**

S22 - A'
419 - G2
137 - J

17M

Tokyo Worried As Israelis Free Terrorist From Red Army Unit

***WASH. TIMES-Elder-The release of Kozo Okamoto, has heightened apprehension in Tokyo that the Red Army Faction will resume its international terrorist activities, according to Japanese security sources. The National Police Agency issued an international arrest warrant for Okamoto. The Japanese government will consider today what further steps it will take once it confirms Okamoto's release. The Red Army has referred to Okamoto as a symbol and example of its struggle. His release is expected to give the group a strong psychological boost. Japanese criminal law provides that Japanese courts can try a Japanese citizen for crimes committed overseas, even if the person has already been tried for the same crimes in another country's court.

Warmer Official Ties Help To Melt Egypt-Israel Ice

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-(Special from Cairo)-Relations between Egypt and Israel appear to be improving, passing from "cold peace" to a warmer state. The improvement came during a second round of so-called Tabat talks which ended Friday. Although the new relationship has not yet been formalized by decisions or written agreements, personal ties between the two countries' civil servants have become warmer. The new relationship is fragile.

Cabinet Members Attack Israel's Recovery Plan

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-(Wires)-Israeli Cabinet ministers attacked their own government's latest economic recovery program Monday as nothing more than "band-aid and aspirin." The phrase was used to describe the more than 20 measures adopted by the Cabinet late Sunday night in an effort to stop escalating inflation.

Swastika Painted On Door Of Potomac Jewish Center

WASH. POST-(Wire)-A three-foot swastika was spray painted on a door of a Jewish school and community center in Potomac early Sunday morning, Montgomery County police said yesterday.

412578

[illegible]

0818 0818

דף... 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10...

טל. 0900 21 מאי 85

מס' 0900 21 מאי 85

מס' 0900 21 מאי 85

מס' 0900 21 מאי 85

אלו המשרד

3/3

אל :- אירופה 3, ממ"ד
דע :- מצפ"א

משיחה עם אד טאלאזר (INR ברה"מ-מז"ת) ב-20 מאי.

1. מחזיק בדעה שלברה"מ אין כבר שנים מה שקוי מדיניות מזדה"ת מוגדרת. הפעם האחרונה שבה נערכו דיונים שלא בנושאים שוטפים היתה כשנתיים לפני מות ברז'נייב. לשאלתי השיב שלא רואה את שיגור טילי ה-ס.א.-5 לסוריה כפועל יוצא הקשור למדיניות מתוכננת כחגובה כמעט מתבקשת מאלית לשלב עדין ביחסים - אולי התמור ביותר בשנים האחרונות - שארע בקיץ 82. כל מהלך סובייטי אחר מאשר הפגנה דרמטית מטוג אספקת נשק שלא נראה עדין בזירה היה מסכן את היחסים.
2. הסובייטים נמנעים, בצורה שאין לה הסבר, מלעסוק בבחינת מדיניותם במזה"ת בדרג מקבלי החלטות. הדבר הוא כמעט בבחינת אבסורד שכן לא מדובר דווקא בתכנית או במהלכים דרסטיים אלא בתחום הרקורד של יחסיהם עם הגורמים הערבים השונים בבחינת הפקת לקחים, מסביר את הקפאון הנ"ל לא רק בסדרי עדיפויות ובחילופי שלטון עד לגורבצ'וב אלא בעוסקים בכך שהם בבחינת "דור המדבר" ועד אשר לא ייתם דור זה ספק אם ניתן לצפות לשלב סובסטנטיבי מצד ברה"מ. טאלאזר הביע פליאה בשני נושאים מרכזיים שלא "אווררו" מזה זמן רב - בדיקת הסוגייה הפלסטינאית שהיא מטבעה קטורה לתהליך השלום, בעיקר לנוכח המתרחש בין סוריה ואש"פ ובין זה לבין חוסין. הנושא השני הוא בדיקת המדיניות כלפי בעלי ברית client States.
3. כל זה עשוי להשתנות תוך שנים ספורות בשלב השני של שלטון גורבצ'וב לאחר בדיקת ומשיבא בפניו "תיק החוץ" בכללותו. טאלאזר טוען שיש כבר עתה סימנים שהשליט הסובייטי עשוי לגשת לנושא המזה"ת גם דרך משקפיו הכלכליים. הסימנים אמנם טרם ברורים דיים אך נראה שהם נוגעים לוחייטוטו לטיוע חוץ למדינות המוגדרות כנ"ל.
4. טאלאזר מצביע על סוריה כדוגמה אפשרית לכך. טוען שבקרוב העוסקים במדינה זו בקרמלין קיימת התמחרות מרובה על מצבה הכלכלי. מדינה עם תשתית כלכלית בריאה כמו זו של סוריה בתוספת לטיוע הכלכלי שקבלה במרוצת השנים, שלדעת טאלאזר הוא בין הגדולים אם לא הגדול ביותר שניתן למדינה זרה היתה חייבת ל"עמוד על רגליה". הסובייטים הבהירו, כך טוען, שלא ישלחו סיוע בנוסף לקיים שהוא בדו"כ בתחום הקמת מפעלים.
5. כאשר לתחום הצבאי, הגם שהוא לא פוסל את מאמרו של דרו מידלטון ב"ניי טיימס" הוא מחזיק בדעה:

דף 2... מס' 2... דפים

סוג מסמך

תאריך

מס' דף

516... מס' מסמך

- (א) טרם הוכח שחל צמצום משמעותי במערך הייעוץ הסובייטי בסוריה ואם אכן חלה הפחתה כלשהי במערך הרי יש לכך נגיעה ל"רגיעה" שחלה בתחום האסטרטגי כגון העדר "סימני מלחמה" בין ישראל וסוריה בעבר. הינן צדים לצמצומים זמניים הקשורים בתכנונים של המשכ"ל הסובייטי שחזרו לרמזם בשלב מאוחר יותר.
- (ב) סימפטום למצב היחסי. הוא פחות נוטה להסבר של הרגשת בטחון העצמי הסורי. בנסיבות דומות בעבר אבל כשמערכת היחסים היתה "ברירה" יותר נשמרה רמת היועצים הסובייטים שם. התחום הנוגע למידת המחויבות הסובייטית הוא פרובלמטי משהיה. ארועי קיץ 82 כשבברה"מ נוצרה תחושה שהסורים מתכוננים לגרור אותה למהלך אסטרטגי כלשהו - עדיין טריים בזכרון הסובייטי. טוען שברה"מ "נדחה" שלא לחזור מצב של "ערב מלחמה" כביכול שהיה אז במזה"ת כשהדבר זר לשיקוליה. לשאלתי, באשר להפעלת טילי ה-ס.א. 5 טוען שמבחינה אדמיניסטרטיבית הדבר נתון לחלוטין בידי הסורים הוא פחות בטוח באשר לנושא האופרטיבי של הטילים. הערכתו האישית שהדבר נתון אם טרם הושלם בתהליך של חילופין. הערכתו שברה"מ לא תשלח ציוד מתוחכם שאין בידי סוריה אבל תחליף ציוד ישן בחדש מסוגו.
6. סאלאזר רואה דרך משקפי גורבצ'וב 2 מדינות אחרות בנוסף לסוריה פמדינות יעד בטווח הבינוני והארוך - מצרים ואיראן. הסובייטים מעריכים, עפ"י סאלאזר שאין שום סיכוי היום לקבל דריסת רגל כלשהי בקהיר מעבר לחידוש היחסים, החלפת סגרירים ושמירה על צינור פתוח. (א) מובארכ לא ירצה להערים מכשולים על יחסיו עם ארצ"ב כאשר ברור לו שרק הסיוע האמריקאי יכול להקל, אם בכלל, על מדיניותו הכלכלית. (ב) "הכרטיס הסובייטי" אינו בבחינת כרטיס ביקור מכובד בשעה שמובארכ עם פניו לגוש הערבי המתון - שמרגי. מאידך, ברה"מ תחכה (בטבלנות) בפינה ליום בו יתברר למובארכ או ליורשו שיש לחשוב על אלטרנטיבה אחרת בשעה ^{שמצרבת העתיד} על פי עברי פחת כלכלי. סאלאזר מעריך שבטווח המידי - בינוני ברה"מ עשויה להציע למצרים סיוע בתחום התעשייתי בעיקר הקמת מפעלים.
7. ברה"מ עוקבת בדריכות אחרי מה שקרוי "הפתיחות האיראנית" כלפיה. טרם נחירידי הצורך כיצד להתייחס לביקורי ^{ויליאמס} ואגדבילי במוסקבה - האם מדובר רק במהלך טקטי של נסיון לבלום משלוחי נשק לעיראק או שהאיראנים נוטים להתייחס לברה"מ שלא דרך המשקפיים האידיאולוגיות של האייטולות. על הפרק "הזמנה פתוחה" לקורנייקו מנהל מזה"ת ב"מיד" שחודשה ע"י האיראנים במוסקבה. מכל מקום בצד האיראני רשמו כבר סימנים טקטיים כלפי ברה"מ. (א) כתובות הנאצה ליד סגרירות ברה"מ בטהראן הוטרו. (ב) השידורים האיראנים צמצמו הדיווחים על פעילות המוג'הדין האפגאניים..
8. ישראל. לאחר ששאל להערכתנו לגבי משמעות "סימני הפתיחות" הסובייטים טען שגם אם אי אפשר להתעלם מהם אין הוא אופטימי לגבי שינוי במדיניות הסובייטית בטווח הנראה לעין. השיקול הסובייטי היה ונשאר של מאזן ורווח כשלא ברור לו מהו הצד ה-Active שלו. הוא בדעה שהשיקול המועלה שבכך ברה"מ תכסיר עצמה להיות שותף בתהליך המדיני במזה"ת הוא מוגזם שכן : (א) כלל לא ברור, מנקודת מבטו, שקיימת הערכה סובייטית שתדבר עומד להתרחש 3/..

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו המשרד

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

דף...מסמך...דפים

טוב בשחוני...אלו?

דאסווארגיל...

מסמך ווייט, ספט. 21, מאי 1985

515

כלכלית א'

אנא, העבירו מיד לעו"ד עמרם בלום

דעו ראש הממשלה ש. פס

מזכיר ההסתדרות י. קסר

מנכ"ל קרית יואל ש. אשכנזי

מנכ"ל עמות ערו (מאמ"א)

נח יתחננה ח. קרית
ש"ת הול"ה - סו. ניקן
מנכ"ל מאמ"א י. קרית
(3. קרית)

קאלי
או סטיו
אנא
העבירו

ראיתי העתק מברק לגבי וויט יו"ר רשות התיווך הפרלית הקבע שאינני מוסמך

לנהל עמה מו"מ בשם "אל-עלי".

אני נפגש עם גבי וויט בתוקף מינוי שקבלתי מראש הממשלה במסגרת מאמצי להביא

לסיום הסביתה הנמשכת כידוע כבר למעלה מחמישה עשר חודש וגורמת נזק עצום לדימויה

של ישראל כאן.

כמובן שאין לי תכבוד לייצג את "אל-עלי" ואינני מחימר בכך. מברק מיותר לחלוטין.

ק. 3
עמוס ערו

החלטתי להעביר את המסמך הזה לראש הממשלה
באופן שהתחביר את המסמך הזה לראש הממשלה
באופן - ואם תרצו להעביר את המסמך הזה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2116

דף 1 ממך

עו"ת 2 סמוך 2 סודי ביותר

מל: המשרד, נר: 510, מ: 110

נח: ר, סנ: מ, תא: 210585, נח: 1200

נח: חוסיין

סודי-ביותר, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מרכו

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE יופ"ע נ-

ביום שישי ה-31/5 בשעה 10:30, בין המומנים גם מישהו שאנו

יכולים לתדרכו לקראת הפגישה כדי שיעלה שאלות שאנו מעוניינים

בהן. הבריאות אם ניתן שאלה או שתיים שדעתכם רצוי שהמלך

שאל

==111==

תפ: שח, מנכ, ממנכ, מצפא, ר/מרכו

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1874
נבנס

רח' 1 מחוץ 1
סודי ביומר 16 מחוץ 5

מאל: המשרד, נר: 509, מ: 111
מרת: מ, סג: מ, מא: 200585, רח: 2100

סודי ביומר/מיידי

מאל: מסוכ'ל, מנהל פריין

קריטריונים

בהמשך למברקי שמונת וואשינגטון וניו יורק.
בינתיים היה גם מאמר מערכת לא סימפטי בייניו יורק מיימסי.
ומאמר פחות גרוט ביי וואשינגטון פוסטי. גיימס רסטון העלה גם
הוא בשיחה איתי את הנושא.

איש בכיר במשרד המעפפים האמריקני הגדיר בשיחה ביוזמתו את
מספטי לוס אנג'לס כבעיה מבחינת העניין התקשורתי והעלאת הנושא
הגרעיני שוב, והזכיר בהקשר זה את פרשת 'נומקיי' נאפיראן
מלפני שנים. עם זאת, לא שמעתי ממנו נאו ממחמיידן מענות על
ממשלת ישראל בקשר לפרשה הספציפית. אגב, לדעתו אין סיכוי
לרשיון נטרואקטיבי.

אנו ממשיכים כמובן בנוסחת הקבע. גם אם ספק רב עד כמה
נוסחתנו זוכה לאמון בלב רבים כאן, מכל מקום היא ממלאת בוודאי
את תפקידה.
רובינשטיין=

מפ: שהח, רהט, מנכ, ממנכ, שהבט, משפט, מצפא, פרנ

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1874

1111

מחור 1
מחור 16
סודי ביותר

מחור 1
מחור 16
סודי ביותר

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מחור 1
מחור 16
סודי ביותר

משרד החוץ

ידיעות.
תאריך 2/5/85

סוג
אל : ל. קליין, ממונה

מאת : לשכת המנהל הכללי

הנדון :

הוצאת 10.10.85

יחידה
~~לשכת המנהל הכללי~~

בברכה.



1873

נכנס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

מתוך 2

דף 1

מתוך 8

עומק 6

אלו המשרד, נרו 502, מ 111
דחו מ, סגו מ, מאו 200585, וח: 2000

סודי ביותר/מייד

אלו ממנכ"ל, בן-אהרון - לנמענים בלבד

ח.ר.ב.

ביקור חוסיין והתהליך.

שיחה ביומתי עם קובי מהמועצה לבטחון לאומי (20).
א. בבוא חוסיין לארה"ב ישלח כנראה משהו מוואשינגטון לרוד
אילנד (מקום בו ישהה) או ישלח ממעמו משהו לוושינגטון כדי
לנהל מומ' באשר לנוסחה שאותה יאמר בהודעתו כאן. אולי ינהל את
המומ' ממעמו ריפאעי, שמינויו נראה לאמריקנים כמסמיע מוצ'
נאמנס הוא קשוח למדי) וכאיתות בהקשר זה גם באוונ' הסורים.
ב. מצד האמריקאים 'שותפי סוד' מרפי, היל, קירבי, קובי,
רפאל ופלמרו. אחרים רק חלקית. הדגיש כי ישנו רק 'צוות
שולצי' בהקשר המומ' ואין וולתו. כנראה ברמז לתקופות בעבר
שהיו בהן איתותים שונים מכיוונים שונים בוושינגטון.
ג. אם ישיגו מחוסיין הצהרה בקומנניקט בדבר מומ' ישיר נאגב,
כנראה לא תהיה הצהרה משותפת עם האמריקנים) יהיה הדבר מבחינת
ההישג. להעיר כי אנו מניחים שיהיו דיבורים על שלום ולא על אי-
לוחמה וכדומה, העיר כי הדיבורים האלה לא באו ללמד כי חוסיין
חושב שיוכל להשיג מדימוריה תמורת אי לוחמה, וברור לו שלא זו
הדרך, אלא הכוונה יותר 'להפיח אנרגיה' בתהליך. מצידי
הדגשתי כי עברנו מאז השלום עם מצרים את שלב 'אי-לוחמה' נ
נאגב, פלמרו טען באוונ' כי מקור ההתייחסויות ל'אי לוחמה'
הוא בישראל, אמרתי שוודאי זו אי הבנה. לדבריו, חוסין נראה
יותר נועז מועציו מבחינת נכונותו וכמובן יש צורך לדאוג כיצד
יבוא לכאן. הנשיא ריגן מוכן לתמוך אם יראה כי יש 'תכלית',
אך הוא והיר.

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סורי ביותר

מתוך

מתוך 8

דף 2

עותק 6

קובי דיבר, מנסיונו שלו, במונחים של התקופה שלאחר ועידת
לידס ב-1978, שהגם שהיתה תקופה קשה, נראו ניצני תקווה. אם אכן
חוסיון ימלא את התקוות, יתכן שזה יהיה האות שארה"ב יכולה
לחזור למלא תפקיד מלא ופעיל במו"ם.

ה. לדעתו אנדריאוטי והבריטים יתמכו בחוסיון אם ייצא בהכרזה.
אנדריאוטי כועס בנושא הסדר וזה אחד משיקוליו. הערבים
פרובלמטיים יותר. הסעודים דבקים ב'קונצנווס' הקדוש,
והאלג'יראים טרם אמרו דברם לשאלתי בדבר עזרתם לספינת
המחבלים אמר כי הם אכן ידעו אך טענו שלא ידעו 'עד הסופ'.

ארה"ב כמובן אמרה להם מה דעתה.
לשאלתי אם ההצהרה בה מדברים תכלול התייחסות לאש"ף, דבר
ש'ימית' את הענין כמסוג הפתעת מובארך בבית הכנסת לפני
שנתיים, אמר שמקווים שחוסיון 'השולט היטב באנגליה' לא
ידבר מעבר ל'שותפות' כללית (כנראה עם הערבים הפלסטינאים).
בניגוד למה שהבינותי מסנו לפני כן, אמר שבירוסלים לא הוכירו
האמריקנים שמות של הנציגים הפלסטינאים למשלחת נ אמרו לדרג
המדיני שלנו שיש שמות, אך אין טעם להוכירם כי אין עדיין
משלחת.

ו. באשר לשלבי מומ' ראשוניים, והרעיון של 'קבוצות עבודה',
אמר קובי כי אחת הבעיות אצל הירדנים היא שאין שכבת פקידות
רצינית בעלת נסיון בניהול מו"ם' נ הנ"ל כנגד הערתי כי אצל
שבנינו מומ' של ממש יכול לנהל רק דרג בכיר מאוד.

ח. אם יש משאלה כלשהי לבירור, אנא הודיעוני.

רובינסטיין==

תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל

[illegible]

14764 **EXPLOSIVE TOXIN FIELD**

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30 7100 7 2010 **

011 : 0 .497 : 71 . 17400 : 2H**

1715 :01 , 200585 :HD , 0 :30 , 0 :01**

1711 1710**

•••אל: מסוכ'ל, מנהל מצפ'א

1177 : 1178

מסמך איחוד עם ארצות הברית אינדיקס וסמל 1117 מאיפא"ק.

א.א. הינדיק קיפר בי באימאל סמח'נים לביקורו של חוס'ין

==בני אמינגטון נכדי להסלים על מכירת ציון צבאי מתקדם לירדן

•המבוע אמור להתכנס צוות בין משרדי בכיר בכדי לדון בסוגיה.

***חולים ההחלטה תהיה ברמת המועצה לבטחון לאומי לאור תוצאות

***ב' קור חוסי'ין בונחמי'נגטן

200. במימאל קיימת הערכה שאם חוסיין יודיע בפרסבי על נכונותו

==להבנות למזמ' ישר עם ישראל במגמה ליישב הסכסוך עוד לפני סוף

השנה, הדבר יסייע למימון רבות בנסיונו לשכנע הגבעה שלא לחסו

•• עסקת הנשק

3. במחמ'ד ישנם באלה (נדומנ) טעבטא'ס פפסיטיות לגבי הסיכוי

==מחולסין מכן יצא פומבית בנדון. אינדיק קלא גיטויים אל בפס

==ח"פא' יק על שפעל לעוורר התנגדות בגבעה נגד עסקת הנשק ב הבור

==לידועט קנדי- היינץ בסנט וועטעבא הארטעס החדשים בבית

1 SWEENEY 00117 1 070117*

4-- חתום וחתם משה'ס בנפיליה, חתמה לכם אה מעדכנו וחתימיו:

[illegible]

100. גדלי המדבר המזרחי, ישראל, כלפי ח' כדן, סמית

האם במהלך ביקור שולץ נדון בנושא ובאיזו צורה

500. למותר לצייין כי קבלת מידע זה חיוני להבהרת הקו ולתאום

• עמודים עם תפארת הנזרה למחבר בנדון

==78-7 J209

LA766 1360-03 70 ACTS PART 12A

2 97

7. חתום

710 י' ב' תר"ז

***תנ"ך: שהח, דהח, שהחב, מנחל, מחנכ, ר/סדכר, רס, אמן, מצפא, משפח

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1872

1105

מחור 2 מחור 4 מחור 30 סודי ביומר

(10)

מל: המשרד, נר: 497, ט: 1105
דח: מ, סג: מ, מא: 200505, נח: 1715

סודי ביומר/מיידי

מל: ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון: נשק לירדן

מחור שיחה עם מרשין אינדיק וסטיוו רוזן מאיפא"ק.

א. אינדיק סיפר כי בממשל המתינים לביקורו של חוסיין

בוואשינגטון בכדי להחליט על מכירת ציוד צבאי מתקדם לירדן.

השבוט אמור להתכנס צוות בין משרדי בכיר בבדי לדון בסוגיה.

אולם ההחלטה תהיה ברמת המועצה לבטחון לאומי לאור תוצאות

ביקור חוסיין בוואשינגטון.

2. בממשל קיימת הערכה שאם חוסיין יודיע בפומבי על נכונותו

להכנס למגו' ישר עם ישראל בטגמה ליישב הסכסוך עוד לפני סוף

השנה, הדבר יסייע למימשל דבות בנסיונו לשכנע הגבעה שלא לחסום

עסקת הנשק.

3. במתמ"ד ישנם כאלה נרדמני שמבטאים פסימיות לגבי הסיכוי

שחוסיין אכן יצא פומבית בנודון אינדיק קלט בימיו"ם של בעס על

מאיפא"ק על שפטל לעודר התנגדות בגבעה נגד עסקת הנשק ו הכוונה

ליוזמת קנדי- הינוץ בסנטה ולמכתב המורשים החודשים בבית

הנבחרים (יוזמת SWEENEY)

4. מאחר ואנו מגששים באפילה, אודה לכם אם תעזבו אותנו:-

א. לגבי טמדת ממשלת ישראל לגבי מכירת ציוד מתקדם לירדן.

ב. לגבי טמדת ממשלת ישראל בלפי תיקון סמית.

ג. האם בטהלך ביקור מולך גרדון הנושא ובאירו צורה.

5. למותר לציין כי קבלת מידע זה חיוני להבהרת הקו ולתאום

עמדות עם איפא"ק הנומה למאבק בנודון.

קנ"מ-מל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

תפ: שהח, רהט, שהבט, מנכ, מטנכ, ר/מרכו, רט, אמנ, מצפא, מטפמ

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

4
מחור 1

אל: המכרה, כע"ח, לש' סנסנ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, מספ"א,

לש' יגר,

97: רוסינגטון

AMC: מחננה

דח"פוח:

המליץ ח"ח:

מס. מברק:

לש' יגר
מס. מברק

News Summary May 20, 1985

Editorials

NYP "US Has No Choice But to Hang Tough in Mideast" Shiite terrorists want the US driven from the region militarily, diplomatically and economically. Their attacks can't be avoided by just withdrawing US troops. All Americans are "Satan" and deserve kidnapping, imprisonment and death. The US can't ask US citizens to leave a major part of the world, especially where there are some freindly governments. Bombing areas where we think terrorists live is not the way to handle this. Too many innocents would be lost. But we could take action on those we know are planning to terrorize. We can also make diplomatic, economic and military santonies, including aid to rebel groups, against a state like Iran. The US was justified to be embarrassed by our association with the bombers that killed 80 innocent standbys in Beirut. Now our association with those who carried it out are broken. America must defend itself-or face the erosion whenever terrorists strike.

Columns

WSJ-Nader (ed-in-chief of Middle East Insight, in whose May-June edition a longer transcript of interview appears) "Shiite Ledaer, Target of Bomb, Talks on Lebanon. Interview with Shiek Fadlallah. In the two-hour interview, the Shiek comes across as a committed man likely to play a decisive role in the future of Lebanon and the Mideast. He denies he is a man of violence. He blames the US for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in which Beirut was destroyed and thousands were killed. "The oppressed people cannot always behave in a reasonable manner."

NYP "Facing Up To Reality on Terrorism" Max Lerner-Americans like to be nice open guys. But in the real world, terrorists operate in secret and must be met by secret information gathering and secret action. Fire must be fought with fire. If the Israelis hadn't, there would be no Israel today.

Press Reports

Prisoner Swap

NYT-p.l-Gwertzman-Israel is expected to free more than 1000 Palestinian and other prisoners in return for three Israeli soldiers captured

מס. מברק: מחלקת הקשר: מחננה: מליץ ח"ח: דח"פוח:

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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122/499 : פד. מברק

during the Lebanon conflict. Among those reportedly to be freed by Israel are two men serving life sentences for terrorism--Kozo Okamoto and Ziad Abu Eitan, a Palestinian convicted of planting a bomb that killed 2 boys and wounded 36 others. Negotiations were taken place through the Red Cross, Austrian officials and Bruno Kreisky. This swap is different because of Okamoto. No country in the world has been more adamant than Israel in refusing to make concessions to terrorists. But Israel apparently decided to do whatever it had to do to effect the release of the three soldiers. (see NYP; DN-AP; ND-AP; ND-Slovan)

Israeli Cabinet Approves Steps to Help Save Economy

NYT-Friedman-The Israeli Cabinet met for 12 hours and agreed on 20 measures, including a \$300 tax on foreign travel and restrictions on trips abroad by Cabinet members, to help the economy. Most measures involve increases in taxes rather than reductions in the budget--largely because one-third of the population works for the Gov't and neither Labor nor Likud wants to be held responsible for unemployment. The economic situation is beginning to spawn a new set of jokes and black humor. For example there is a song played on the radio "Don't Touch My Dollar Account."

Israeli Engineer Says He Got Krytons

NYT-special-An electronics engineer at Hebrew U said he bought kryton switches from an American manufacturer for the school's Physics Dept. in 1976. He said he simply placed an order for one or two of the devices through an Israeli agent for an American company, E E & G.

Justices Urge Limited Political Parties

NYT-special-The Israeli Supreme Court called on Parliament to enact an election law to bar parties deemed undemocratic. Kach is said to be undemocratic while the Progressive List is not.

Three Israelis Arrested in Slaying of Arab

NYT-special-A policeman, student and soldier are suspected of killing an Arab cab driver and were arrested. They are said to have confessed and gave reasons of revenge for the killing of an Israeli cab driver, David Caspi.

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Hussein's Peace Initiative Suffers

WSJ-Seib-Hussein had hoped for a little help from his friends when he launched his peace initiative. Instead, various Mideast countries and the US are afraid to openly embrace the plan. Hussein hopes to change the situation when he visits Reagan this week. The US is afraid to support an initiative that will fail. This could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Privately King Fahd supports the plan but is afraid to admit it lest the royal family feel the wrath of Syrian and Palestinian radicals who oppose it. Peres would like to seize the opportunity but is in such a weak position that he hasn't been able to take bold steps. Hussein hopes the US will break the deadlock. Moscow realizes it has lost a valuable card in Arafat. As a result, the Soviets have refused to meet with a joint delegation.

Secret Saudi Khadafy Talks

NYP-wire-Khadafy secretly met with Fahd at the same time the Saudi Foreign Minister was in Iran calling for closer relations. The unusual series of talks was a jolt for Washington. The Saudis want to try to end the Iran-Iraq war. They fear an Iranian victory could expose the entire Gulf region to fundamentalism.

US Ships Stop in Haifa

DN-UPI-Two US warships docked in northern Israel for a weeklong visit described as a routine port call.

Artillery Battles

NYT-Hijazi-Heavy Fighting continued in Beirut despite moves by the Christians that were viewed as conciliatory. The violence spilled into residential areas. On Saturday an explosion occurred in Riyadh. A caller said Holy War was responsible and said that attempts by Saudi Arabia to reconcile with Iran would not deter the organization from carrying out its plans.

Egypt Bans "1001 Nights"

NYT-Miller-An Egyptian judge approved the confiscation of an unexpurgated edition of "A Thousand and One Nights," on the grounds that the centuries old Arabic classic contained obscene passages that posed a threat to the country's moral fabric. Several critics said the move

טופס חבר גלוי

תחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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reflected growing fundamentalist sentiment. A few weeks ago, the courts struck down a ruling that enhanced the rights of women filing for divorce. Fundamentalists were against the ruling.

Cambodian Insurgent Leader in Cairo

NYT-AP Photo of Prime Minister Ali greeting Son Sann.

Reform Jews Seeking Closer Ties to Catholics

NYT-Goldman-The leadership of 780 Reformed Jewish Congregations voted to reach out to Roman Catholics on the local level in an attempt to foster understanding between Catholics and Jews.

Letters

NYT-Abdeen Jahara states that the news article (April 26) which talks about Peres visiting Qiryat Shemona, implies that the northern settlements were under constant attack before the June 82 invasion. But for one year before the attack, the border was quiet and no attacks occurred.

ND-5/19-The media, including ND, had a field day distorting Reagan's visit to Bitburg. It was to be a simple reconciliatory gesture and the media presented an endless array of anti-German emotion. Reagan's visit was justified.

Book Review

NYT-5/19-Paul Kennedy reviews "The British Empire in the Middle East 1945-1951" by William Roger Louis. This magnificent and comprehensive book is based on recently released official and private papers. He discusses the official mind of Britain as it sought to preserve its national interests.

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ARMED SERVICES PASSES WHITTHURST'S DIESEL SUB AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON -- During Armed Services Committee consideration and mark-up of the FY 1996 Defense Authorization Bill yesterday, Congressman G. William Whitthurst (R-Va.) was successful in having an amendment approved to encourage the construction in American shipyards of diesel submarines for allies of the United States.

Both the Republic of South Korea and Israel have indicated interest in having diesel submarines built in the United States, Whitthurst noted, adding, "These efforts have been thwarted by Navy opposition. The Navy's opposition is based on the unfounded belief that such diesel construction would detract from the American nuclear submarine design and shipbuilding capability."

Shipyards currently building nuclear submarines would not be among those who would build the diesel subs, Whitthurst said. "There is also apparently a deep-seated fear that the construction of any diesel submarines in American shipyards might lead to a weakening of the U.S. commitment to building only nuclear submarines for the U.S. Navy."

While Whitthurst has urged the Navy to consider the construction of a limited number of diesel submarines to supplement the nuclear submarine force, he emphasized to his Committee colleagues that his amendment was restricted solely to making American shipyards available to friendly powers seeking diesel submarine construction.

"There are a number of shipyards that are in great distress in this country, especially on the West Coast, and this program would bring them some much needed work," Whitthurst said. "Passage of the amendment could therefore lead to the employment of several thousand skilled American workers, not only in the shipyards but also in supporting industries."

The American construction of diesel subs would also obviate the need for the United States to subsidize the upgrading of a foreign shipyard, at a cost of several hundred million dollars, in order to build the small number of submarines sought by our allies.

By building the submarines in the United States, Whitthurst noted, we would also be making a positive contribution to the balance of trade.

The amendment adopted by the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to take all necessary steps to ensure that no element of the Department of Navy shall "inhibit, delay, or halt" the construction process of the diesel sub. The amendment also prohibits the spending of funds for the upgrading of foreign shipyards if it makes them capable of building diesel subs.

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CONSTRUCTION OF FOREIGN-DESIGNED DIESEL-ELECTRIC SUBMARINES IN AMERICAN SHIPYARDS

Last year, the committee directed the Secretary of Defense to report by October 1, 1984 on the procedures required to permit allied or friendly nations to build diesel-electric submarines in American shipyards, provided certain conditions were met. Six months after the deadline, the committee has still not received the required report.

This is a timely issue and the report is needed to clarify some of the complex considerations involved. Accordingly, the committee has included bill language which prohibits the obligation or expenditure of any funds authorized for the fiscal year 1986 Navy shipbuilding and conversion program until the final report requested last year is properly submitted to the committee.

G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
20 District, Virginia

WASHINGTON OFFICE

2000 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 726-4216

Committee

ARMED SERVICES

Subcommittee

READINESS

ARMED SERVICES MEMBER

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND
FACILITIES

U.S. DELEGATE TO
NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

7/7
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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OFFICE MANAGER

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Virginia Beach, Virginia
(804) 480-226

MORLEY J. NOW
OFFICE MANAGER

(NY 7/7)
May 9, 1985

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Mr. David H. Klinges, Vice President
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Martin Tower
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18016

Dear Mr. Klinges:

We are writing to urge that Bethlehem Steel Corporation undertake the construction of diesel-electric submarines for allied nations.

Along with many of our colleagues in the Senate and House of Representatives, we support the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations as they seek to concentrate our resources on nuclear-propelled submarines and to rely on the diesel submarines of our allies for both general war and regional crises and conflicts. To fulfill this plan, the United States must ensure that our key allies are provided with modern and capable diesel submarines.

In view of the interest that your corporation previously expressed in the construction of diesel submarines, we urge that you formally propose such construction to interested friendly nations. Such action on your part will:

- (1) provide the benefits of multi-ship procurement to allied nations;
- (2) provide employment for several thousand skilled American workers (in the shipyard building the submarines as well as in supporting industries);
- (3) help reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit;
- (4) alleviate the need for the United States to subsidize the upgrading of a foreign shipyard at the cost of several hundred million dollars to build a small number of these submarines, a most uneconomical action;
- (5) help to develop the opportunity for the United States to construct additional submarines for other nations.

We are introducing specific legislation to facilitate such submarine construction in the United States. Its provisions will in no way result in a U.S. technology loss or impede our own nuclear-propelled submarine program.

We hope that you will participate in this program and we assure you of our full support. Please feel free to contact me on this matter. Thank you.

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סוג בשחוני
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מדין מדין

לראשית כל הוועדות בתחילת כל קונגרס חדש (כך ש הזדמנותו הבאה של הלמס, אם הוא יוצא בכך, תהיה בשלח 1986, לקראת כינוס הקונגרס ה-100 בינואר 1987). אולם מבלי להתחשב בשני העקרונות הנ"ל, חיה וימשיך לוגר לגלות הכושר והכשרונות שגילה עד כה כיו"ר הוועדה, אף מתחרה לא יוכל לנצחו

("HE WILL BE UNBEATABLE")

ד. האמנה נגד השמדת עם

1. חיעד הבא שחותר לוגר להשיגו הינו אישור האמנה הנ"ל. לוגר הגיע למסקנה שבכדי להשיג רוב בוועדת החוץ לשם האישור, אין מנוס מלהסכים לחלק מההסתייגויות המוצעות ע"י הלמס (בייחוד רישום הסתייגות לסעיף 9 של האמנה ביחס לביה"ד הבינלאומי), אך לדעתו של לוגר זה מחיר קטן בבדי לחלף את ענין האישור מהבחינה הזו הוא נחשק זה שלושים ושש (36) שנה. כעת לוגר ועוזריו מנסים לשכנע לא רק רפובליקנים (כמו בוסביץ) אלא גם אחד או שניים מהחברים הדמוקרטים בוועדה (כגון בייקן ופל) להשלים עם עמדה זו לטובת הענין. בוועדה עומדים לחדש את ה- HEARINGS בדבר אמנה זו ביום ג' (21).

2. בחשובה לשאלתו, הסברתי לברגנר עמדתנו בנושא. כ"כ ניצלתי את ההזדמנות לדבר ברוח מברק סידלס שנתרעמה על השימוש לרעה של ישראל ע"י מתנגדי האמנה.

ה. טריפלס

הבעתי הערכה לעזרתו המסורה של הנ"ל במהלך כנס ה- IPU, כמבוקש במברק מנהל ארבי"ל 1 נר 525 מה-18.4.

ו. נושאים מבצעים

1. נושאים אלה (ביקור לוגר בארץ, והמקרה של חגבי אוסבורן) הוברקו בנפרד.

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אלו

ז. כללי

1. יום לאחר קבלת חוק סיוע החוץ בסנט סלפן השגריר לברגנר ותביע הוקרה למאמציו. ברגנר שמח מאוד לקבל מחמאה זו. כמובן הח"ם חיזק דברי השבח של השגריר והדגיש גם פעילותו השקטה למען ההעברה "החלקה" של האלמנטים בחוק סיוע החוץ הנוגעים לנו, חוק הבעת תמיכה ואימון ביו"ר הוועדה.
2. ברגנר בהחלט ידידותי (אם כי כמקצוען הוא מנסה לשמור על פרופיל נייטרלי). מציע שהוענק לו (ולסגנו בנרמן) תשומה לב מיוחדת בעת ביקורם הקרוב בארץ, יחד עם לוגר.

למדן

א.א. אגב

דף...!...מחור...!...דפיס

טווג בשחוני. מבגל.

דחיסות...מייגל.

מאריך וזיגט 20. מאי 85

מחירי פאר...505

אלו

(13)

המסד

אל: ממנכ"ל

בריה"מ

שיחה עם השגריר מעט קמפלמן יו"ר משלחת ארה"ב לשיחות ג'נבה (ביזמתי).

א. בריה"מ - ארה"ב אינו רואה לפי שעת סימני "הסדרה". לגורבצ'וב - כחלמידו של אנדרופוב - חשובה במיוחד המערכת הפנימית בבריה"מ, וגם ההתייחסות לבעיה היהודית נראית בפריסמה זו, כיוון שהקו הקשוח מקובל על האוכלוסיה בכללה.

ב. קמפלמן אינו צופה תזוזות של ממש במו"מ ג'נבה לפני כאום גורבצ'וב בעצרת האו"ם, הצפוי כנראה להיות קשה ואולי יכלול גם "הסתעות" מהותיות לא נעימות ליתר אלה.

ג. אין הנשאל המ'דתי או היהודי עולה בשיחות ג'נבה, גם לא במגעים הבלתי פורמליים שיטנם, שכן ראשי המשלחת הסובייטית הם מומחי פירוק נשק שזה עיטוקם (אגב, אנשי משרד החוץ בדרג שאינם ~~ממנכ"ל~~ לא סבני שרים או כדומה). אין הם עוסקים בשום נושא אחר.

ד. עדכנתיו לגבי המספרים הזעומים של היציאה היהודית מבריה"מ בח.ז. (כ-20 עד כה) לעומה מה שנראה לאחדים כ"איתותים" בחודש שעבר כשעלה המספר מ-91 ל-166. אמר כי אינו סבור שיש הפסדה, הקו הכללי נוקשה והוא מתבטא גם בכך. כמובן אילו רצו הסובייטים להפחית יכנו היה נושא העליה להיות איתות, אף על פי שעה, כשלעצמו אמר כי בניגוד למומחים אצלנו בנושא זה סבר לאורך כל השנים האחרונות כי אין אפשרות אצל הסובייטים.

ה. על תפקידו במו"מ פירוק הנשק מביט באורח ריאליסטי, בלי ציפיות ואשליות. אם יהיו הסובייטים מוכנים "לזוז" תשמח בכך ארה"ב אך לפי שעה אין אותות רציניים לכך.

ו. לשאלתי אמר כי נושא "מלחמת הכוכבים" אצל ארה"ב הוא מהותי ולא עמדת פתיחה.

ז. אינו יודע על "איתותים" סובייטים באשר לחידוש יחסים עם ישראל.

ח. בהערת אגב העיר כי אינו אופטימי לגבי בוא חוסין למו"מ, וזאת בגלל החשש מחסורים שאינם מוכנים לדעתו להרשות זאת.

זה היה מה שחשתי שיש לומר על הנושא הזה

1982

המסר

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ביקור חוסיין
שיחת עם פלטרן.

א. התכנית הטנטטיבית של הביקור טרם נדונה עם (המזכיר):
 1. המלך מגיע בלס הי' הקרוב (23) לרוד אילנד. יום ו' (24) מוגדר כיום חופשי. בשבת (25) יקבל תואר כבוד מאוניברסיטת "בראון", באותו יום יגיע בן שאהר לווינגטון. יום א' (26) עוסק המלך בשיט, וביום ב' (27) טקס קבלת התואר של בנו ואירועים באוניברסיטה.

2. יגיע לווישינגטון ביום ג' (28). ביום ד' (29) יבקרו המזכיר בבוקר (המדובר בניקור עבודה) ובצהרים יסעד עם הנשיא, ובערב אי"ע של המזכיר. ביום ה' (30) יפגש עם חברי קונגרס ויקבל תואר כבוד בג'ורג'טאון, כנראה גם ההרצאה ב-AEI. בערב יארח את המזכיר לארוחת פרטית. יעזוב יום ו' (31). 3. כאשר לפגישות עם יהודים - יש התעניינות (כך אמר) מחוגים יהודים, אך מניח שימשיכו לא בנפרד (טרם אירע כזאת) אלא במסגרת אירוע AEI.

ב. שאלתי לנוסחה המהותית שמקוים להשיג, האם מו"מ ישיר ועקיפת שלום. השיב בחיוב, כי כך מקוים.

רובינשטיין

אם היה זה אדם אחר, לא היה זה אדם אחר

ס ר ס ס ר ס
ד.ר. מתוך 2. דפים
גלוי
סוג בטהוני
רגיל
דחירות
85 May 201509 מאריך וז

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

בטחון

המסד

406

496

מתכנ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

מדרון דובר מתמ"ד ליום - Monday - May 20

Q The situation in Beirut today seems to be deteriorating and the fighting is heavy between the militias and the Palestinians. In the light of the guarantees granted to the PLO prior to the departure of the forces from Lebanon after the Israeli invasion, what does the US government -- how does the US government -- describe its position and has it lived up to these guarantees?

MR. KALB: I have nothing for you beyond what has been said from this lectern a number of times and we could excavate the guidance for you after the briefing.

Q One more on the Middle East. Has Murphy come back?

MR. KALB: Yeah.

Q Did he come back with a list?

MR. KALB: Uh -- (laughter.) If you had tried that faster, you might have caught me. I have nothing for you on lists. Anybody want to paraphrase the same question?

Q About the exchange of prisoners, last week you issued a statement that you support Kuwait not to give up to conditions from the Islamic Jihad to release these 17 prisoners. But we see that Israel, your ally, has released terrorists. So you should have some stand on that.

MR. KALB: Let me say this about that. The exchange that you referred to that has taken place today or is in the process or completed has no real barrier on the Kuwaiti situation. The US government, as we have noted, has a long-standing policy of not exceeding to efforts by terrorist groups to obtain the release of their hostages by capturing additional hostages. This is our basic position. What the Israelis have decided to do is completely separate from the Kuwaiti situation and the Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

2728 2812
 דף 2. מתוך 2. דפים
 שו"ב בשו"ב
 דח"פ
 משרד דח"פ
 משרד דח"פ

-21 - 406/496

Q Do you have anything on the exchange of prisoners between Israel and the Palestinian organization?

MR. KALB: In what sense? We have noted it. We have seen it move along and what is your question?

Q For example, the release of Okamoto (?), who was convicted as a terrorist and Israel has given up to conditions.

MR. KALB: That's an Israeli decision and I have no comment on that.

MAGDA ABU-FADL: Could I go back to Jim's question about Murphy: In some specificity. As to whether there are some candidates that have been presented to Murphy that are more acceptable to the United States and Israel on the Palestinian side, that are non-PNC members, or PNC members?

MR. KALB: My reply on that question that you've just put to me would simply be an elongated version of my reply to Jim. As those reporters who accompanied the Secretary know, some of them underwent massive cases of frustration, and about the best I can do at this point is only contribute to it.

FEDERAL TRANSCRIPTS 202-347-1400

STATE DEPT. -5/20/85

2-6

MS. ABU-FADL: So, the situation hasn't changed, and won't, until King Hussein comes on board?

MR. KALB: I didn't say that. I didn't say anything about the situation not changing. I said I cannot, and will not, be drawn into the question of lists and names, and so forth.

5-1514 115-

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 3^{1/2} & 4 & 12 \\ \text{שם} & \text{הוא} & \text{זהו} & \text{למה} \end{matrix}$

דף... 2... דפים

סוג... 2... דפים

דאטום... 24.5... דפים

מס'... 10... דפים

מס'... 494... דפים

ראש הממשלה

מאת: עמוס ערו

(תאריך: 31.03.85)

אל - על

להלן הצעות ליישוב שביחת אל-על בארה"ב

1. כל העובדים שנמנו על מצבת עובדי "אל-על" ארתיב ביום סוף השביתה 15.3.84 מוזרים לעבודה תקינה (הדבר לא כולל כמובן עובדים שקיבלו פיצויים ועזבו מרצונם). סימוכין -

א. מכתבו של המפקח עו"ד בלום לראש הממשלה ש. פס מיום 4.3.85 שבו נאמר בין היתר: "הנני מוכן להודיע כי אני מכיר בעקרון החזרתם לעבודה של כל העובדים ששבתו עם יישוב הסכסוך וסיום השביתה"

ב. מברק של מזכ"ל ההסתדרות י. קיסר לנשיא ה - AFZ - CIO לקרלנד מיום 6.3.85 שבו נאמר בין היתר שהוסכם שכל העובדים השובתים חוזרים לעבודתם.
ג. מכתבו של ראש הממשלה ש. פס לל. קרלנד - בו מודיע רוח"מ שכל העובדים ששבתו חוזרים לעבודה.

2. כדי להבטיח תעסוקתם של השובתים החוזרים לעבודה יש לסיים עבודתם ב"אל-על" ניו יורק של כל העובדים שנחשבו לעבודה לאחר תחילת השביתה.

3. יקבע בורר מוסכם, באמצעות שרות החיבור הפדרלי או בדרך מוסכמת אחרת אשר יתבקש לסווג בנושאים חשבויים במחלוקת חוץ 14 ימים ממועד תחילת הבוררות. סכומיו של הבורר יחייבו הצדדים ללא ערעור.

4. אגוד המכונאים הציג בפני כשישים סעיפים שבכוונתם להגיש לבוררות ואילו הנהלת אל - על בניו-יורק הציגה בפני כשלושים סעיפים שבכוונתה להביא לבוררות. במידה והדבר יעשה בדרך זאת תמשיך הבוררות תקופה ארוכה ובנוסף לכך ישנם סעיפים רבים שאינם חו פנים ואין הסכמה הדדית להביאם לבוררות.

אי לכך הריני ממליץ להביא לבוררות הנושאים הנכאמ:

א. מסך תקופת ההסכם.

ב. שכר עבודה.

מחלוקת בין המכונאים והנהלת אל-על בנוגע לשישים סעיפים שהוצגו לבוררות

222 222
ד...2...מחור...2...דשים
סוג בחנוני
דמימות
מחיר ודמי
494
מחיר מדי חצי

אלו

ג. איוש צ'רטרים וטיסות מתוכננות בלוח הזמנים

(Staffing of Charters & Scheduled Flights)

(Cross .. Utilization)

ד. מעבר עובדים מחפיד לחפיד

ה. משך תשס נסיון בעבודה.

במהלך המו"מ ותהליך התיווך באמצעות שרות החיווך הפדלי הוסכמו סעיפים שונים בין הצדדים. סכומים אלו תושגים.

5. אסור המלצות אלו ע"י הצדדים יביא ליישוב הסכסוך וסיום השביתה. חוך 48 שעות ממועד זה יחזרו כל העובדים לעבודה תשנה.

6. כל צעדים חשפיים ואחרים שנישקו בעקבות השביתה ע"י כל אחד מהצדדים יהוטלו באופן הדדי).

7. כל העובדים ששבתו יהיו זכאים לצבירת פנסיה כאילו לא הייתה השק עבודה, והוא הדין לגבי ביטוח חיים ובריאות. ההנהלה תחזיר לעובדים ששבתו 50% מהשכירות ששילמו בעצמם בחשש השביתה.

אימוץ המלצות אלו יביא להערכת השק מיידיה של השבחה וחזרה לעבודה תשנה.

אמס זכ.

המסך

אל:

491

אל: ממנכל, אירופה 3, ממ"ד, מצפ"א.

ברח"ם - מזה"ת

מתוך שיחה עם גוין טפט (מחמ"ד המחלקה הסוביטית)

1. טפט היה חבר בשלחת שולץ לשיחות עם גרומיקו. סיפר שאחרי ששני שרי החוץ דנו בנושא פירוק הנשק (ידווח בנפרד) פתח גרומיקו חלק של השיחה שעסק במסברים אזוריים. גרומיקו לא חידש מאומה בהצגתו. חזר על 3 הנקודות: נסיגה מהטטחים, הקמת מדינה פלסטינית עצמאית, (לא דיבר על אש"ף) וערובות לכל מדינות האזור. גרומיקו הטיל ספק בנכונותה של ישראל לסגת מלבנון וביקש משולץ הבהרות בנידון. שולץ ציין כי למי מיטב הבנתו ישראל תשלים עד סוף מאי נסיגתה מלבנון. כמו כן שולץ דיבר על זיק של חקוות בעקבות סיורו האחרון במזה"ת אולם ביקש להדגיש כי יש לחיות זהיר לגבי התקדמות במזה"ת ושגרומיקו, בהיותו משופשף בנידון, בוודאי מבין זאת היטב.

2. שולץ הדגיש כי הדיאלוג הישיר בין הצדדים הוא תוך חיעילת ביותר להתקדמות. בהקשר זה העלה שולץ סוגיית היחסים הדיפלומטיים בין ישראל לבין בריח"ם כאחד המכשולים המונעים השתתפות סובייטית בתהליך. כמו כן, ציין שולץ גם את המשך ההגבלות על הגירת יהודים והתעמולה האנטי-שמית, אנטי-ציונית בבריח"ם כגורמים המונעים מבחינה למלא תפקיד קונסטרוקטיבי.

3. גרומיקו התייחס רק לסוגיית הסדר יחסים דיפלומטיים וטען כי אם ישראל תשנה מדיניותה ותחדש מוסקבה היחסים הדיפלומטיים, בתעדר שינוי כזה מתקשה ההנהגה הסובייטית להסביר לעם הסובייטי חידוש היחסים עם ישראל. בחלק אחר של השיחה התייחס גרומיקו קצרות אל סוגיית ההגירה היהודית ואמר שפניותיה של ארה"ב מהוות התערבות בעניינה הפנימיים של בריח"ם.

4. הערכה. טפט ציין כי בדרגי העבודה במחמ"ד מתגבשת המלצה לשולץ, שיסגר מכתב אל שח"ח של ישראל בו יסכם את נושאי מזה"ת ויהודים. שולץ סבור כי העלה נושאים אלה בצורת שתמצא חן בעיני ירושלים. ההחלטה הפורמלית לגבי במכתב טרם נפלה. היתה גם מחשבה ששגרירות ישראל בוינה תקבל חדרון

0720 - 0010

דף 91... 1000... דף 91

...770... 2110

.....2347.....2187

740. 20. 1359. 0011 17500

483

חפגש שולץ - גרומיקו-פרוס בשק

מתוך שיחה עם אלכסנדר וורשבאו, סגן מנהל המחלקה הסובייטית במחמ"ד

1. גרומיקו החלונן על הפרת הסכם ינואר עם שולץ שקבע, לדעתו, זיקה בין השיחות על נשק התקפי, הגנתי לבין נשק בחלל תחיצון. גרומיקו ציין כי שום דבר לא יזוז אם ארה"ב תמשיך עם ה-SDI. גרומיקו בדעת שתמחקר שארה"ב מתכוונת לערוך מהווה הפרה של הסכם ABM ויכריח הסובייטים לנקוט צעדים מתאימים. שולץ דחה פרוש סובייטי והצהביע על הצורך ששני הצדדים יורו למשלחות שלהן לנהוג בגמישות בשיחות בכדי לאפשר מו"מ פורה. לצערו הרב, המשלחת הסובייטית נהגה בסבוב הראשון בג'נבה בנוקשות שלא מאפשרת דיאלוג פורה.

2. וורשבאו סיפר כי בממשל נערכים כעת דיונים לגבי עתיד טאלייט 2. קיימים לחצים סותרים לגבי הסכם זה. יש כאלה הרוצים להודיע על כך שתוקפו של הסדר הביניים נג וסאין לחזור שוב לתהליך פגום זה. לטענתם, הדבר יחסוך לארה"ב הצורך לחטל עילים מיושנים כאשר צוללות חדשות עם נשק גרעיני יוכנסו לשרות. מאידך, מחנה השלום בצבור, בקונגרס ולחצים מבעלי הברית באירופה מבקשים הארכת תוקף הסדר הביניים בכדי למנוע מרוץ חמוש בלתי מרוסן.

3. החכמה בנדון תהיה של הנשיא. בינתיים מתבקש הממשל לחגיש דו"ח לקונגרס באשר לסאליט 2
סביר להניח כי הדו"ח לא יסגור שום אופציות לפגוע בחכמה הנשיא. שולץ בדעה שיש לקיים
מדיניות תרסון שבאה לידי ביטוי בהסדר הביניים, אולם וויינברגר מחננד לכך ומצביע על
ההפרות הרבות של ההסכם בידי ברית"מ.

4. בממשל קיימת ציפיה שאם היוזמה האסטרטגית תאושר בקונגרס הסובייטים יבקשו להוסיף ראשי חץ גרעיניים לטילים תבאליסטיים ^{קיימים} (כ-3000-2000 ראשי חץ נוספים).

5. וורטבאו ציין כי ביוני תתקיימה בפאריס שיחות מומחים בין ברה"מ לבין ארה"ב שיוקדשו לנושא דרא"פ.

קני סל 11.55

2⁴ 2¹² 2¹ 2³ 2¹ 2¹⁴⁺¹ 2²
2² 2¹² 2¹ 2³ 2¹ 2¹⁴⁺¹ 2²
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

85 מאי 20, 1200, 20, 1200, 20, 1200
דף 1... 3... דפים
שולח בשרותי... 3/0
דמי שירות... 3/0
מאריך ודיוקן... 4/11
שם... 4/11

אל :- ממנכ"ל, אירופה 3, ממ"ד, מצפ"א

מפגש שולץ - גרומיקו

מתוך שיחה עם אריק אדלמן (מחמ"ד - המחלקה הסובייטית)

כללי

1. אדלמן ציין כי השיחה, שנמשכה 6 שעות, לא חידשה מאומה לגבי העמדה הסובייטית בשורה של נושאים החל מפרוק נשק וכלה בסיקור העמדות לגבי טכטוכים רגיונליים.
2. נתוח תוצאות הסבוב האחרון מלמד כי היה זה דיאלוג סטרילי. וושינגטון הגיעה למסקנה כי גורבצ'וב עוסק, לפי שעה, בעיקר בבעיות פנים ולכן אין לצפות לחדשנות כלשהי במדיניות החוץ הסובייטית. גרומיקו חזר על עמדותיה הידועות של ברה"מ ולא השאיר אף צל של ספק שאין לו חנדט מההנהגה הסובייטית לבדוק דברים חדשים.
3. זכויות אדם. שולץ פתח באומרו שלאחרונה נוצר סיכוי לשפור משמעותי ביחסי שתי מעצמות העל לטווח רחוק. מאידך, פרשת רצח הקצין ניקולסון בברלין, ההפרעות הסובייטיות לתנועת המטוסים בפרוזדורי האוויר של ברלין והפגיעות בזכויות האדם אין בכדי לעודד את ארה"ב שפניה של מוסקבה אכן מופנות לשפור. שולץ ציין כי היו מספר סימנים מעודדים שהצביעו על אפשרות של פתיחת שערים ליהודי ברה"מ, אולם הם נבלעו בהמשך הרדיפות אחרי מורי העברית. (שולץ נתן דוגמאות ספציפיות). שולץ ציין כי חשוב שברה"מ תעשה מספר מחוות שיספרו את האווירה (התייחס ספציפית לשצ'רנסקי, טאחארוב, ביגון).
- גרומיקו השיב שאיננו מעוניין לדון בנושא זכויות האדם והדגיש כי גם הרקורד האמריקאי בנדון אינו מצטיין במיוחד.
4. פרוק נשק. גרומיקו הביע ספק על שדר ריגאן לגורבצ'וב לרגל יום הנצחון באירופה. עם זאת, ציין כי ברה"מ נפגעת מכך שארה"ב לא שתפה פעולה עמה בארגון חגיגות 40 השנה לנצחון על גרמניה הנאצית. מכאן עבר גרומיקו לנושא פרוק הנשק תוך חזרה על עמדתה הידועה של ברה"מ לגבי היוזמה האסטרטגית (SDI). שולץ הביע צער על שברה"מ חזרה בה מעמדות גמישות לגבי נושא פרוק נשק שהועלו בעבר (1983) ובכך אינה תאפשר דיון מהותי על הבעיות. גרומיקו השיב כי אם ארה"ב תחזור בה מהיוזמה האסטרטגית תחול פריצת דרך במו"מ. גרומיקו הדגיש כי המחקר הקשור ל-SDI מהווה, לדעת מוסקבה, הפרת גסה של הסכם ABM שנחתם בין שתי המעצמות. שולץ ציין כי הורה לצוות המו"מ האמריקני לנהוג בגמישות במו"מ ולכן מצפה שגם הצוות הסובייטי יעשה אותו הדבר.

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טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

מס' 1
מס' 5

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, לש' מסנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקירות, מס"א,

לש' יגר.

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משרד חוץ:

מס. מברק:

ממח: עתונות

News Summary May 18-19, 1985

Editorials

NYT-5/18 "Israel's Hand in the Nuclear Jar" Sad to say, confessions of guilt leaps from Israel's responses to evidence that it illegally acquired 800 nuclear-bomb triggers from the US. Israel has no innocent explanation. If purchases were inadvertently illegal and for permissible purposes, it would apologize, state the purposes and request a retroactive licence, not propose giving back the goods. The problem is now how to balance indignation with respect for an ally. The fiction that Israel and other nations have no nuclear "devices" at least prevents them from presenting their neighbors with an open threat of nuclear war, and reduces the provocation to other nations for building their own. To preserve the stigma of having nuclear weapons, signers of nonproliferation treaties need to be closely watched while non-signers, like Pakistan and Israel, need to be harassed. When caught improving their "devices," they have to be shamed and spanked.

Press Reports

Israelis Deny Knowing of Export Bar for Devices Usable in A-Bomb

NYT-Friedman-According to Nachman Shai, spokesman for the Israeli Defense Ministry and Arnon Milchan, the man who owns the trading company that imported the krytons, Israel obtained the devices without knowing there were restrictions on their export. Shai said "We are ready to provide the Americans with any information they need. We truly want to remove any suspicions concerning Israeli involvement in this matter." Milchan said "The Government certainly was not involved in this." Israeli journalists on the radio have mistakenly referred to the devices as "Krypton"--the name of the plant Superman was born on.

Israelis and Egyptians Agree on Terms for Improving Ties

NYT-Miller-Egyptian and Israeli negotiators concluded three days of talks by agreeing to present to their Governments a package of measures intended to improve relations. They failed to agree on the fate of Taba. But they did agree on such steps as the formation of teams to look at improving trade and tourism relations, before the Taba issue is resolved. The approval of the package would set the stage for a meeting between Mubarak and Peres this summer. Peres is eager to hold such a meeting to bolster his own popularity and to reassure Israelis that the 1979 treaty

טופס חברה גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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is the best hope for broadening peace efforts in the region. Kimche said the talks were positive. Egypt has already taken steps to improve relations. Mubarak lectured editors of newspapers to refrain from using anti-Semitic attacks against Israel, a source of considerable concern in Israel. 5/18

Lebanon Christians Close Israel Office

NYT-5/19-special-The Lebanese Forces, the main Christian militia force in Lebanon announced it was closing its office in Jerusalem in a move designed to end 10 years of collaboration with Israel. The step is seen as a gesture to improve relations with Syria and for an upcoming conference between Gemayel and Assad. The radical change in the attitude of the Christian militia has been attributed to a military defeat in Sidon last month. Also, the Israeli Gov't is trying to disengage totally from internal Lebanese politics. Israel has provided \$50 million worth of arms and ammunition to the Christians of Lebanon in the past 10 years. The Christian overtures have drawn only a lukewarm response from Moslems in Lebanon and Damascus. (see DN-AP)

Saudis to Install \$4 Billion Air Defense System

*** NYT-5/19-Scioline-Saudi Arabia has embarked on a \$4 billion project to set up the most technologically advanced integrated air defense system outside of NATO and the Soviet bloc. "Peace Shield" has been developed by the US Air Force and will link up AMACS with five underground command centers and 17 longranged radar stations. It is scheduled to be fully operational by 1992. The Saudis are expecting battles with Congress after a US policy review of arms sales to the Mideast is completed. They are prepared to buy French Mirages or English Toranado's if they can't buy F-15's.

Hostage Bid by Kuwaitis Said to Fail

NYT-5/19-Hijazi-An offer by Kuwait to free 17 prisoners in return for the release of kidnapped Americans has been turned down by Islamic Holy War because the group found the terms of the exchange unacceptable. Kuwait made the offer in the last two months in contacts with Iran through Arab mediators. The conditions were that Islamic Holy War would not engage in any terrorist attack against Kuwait; that the commitment be guaranteed by Iran, and that the organization release the Americans and any foreign hostages it may be holding. Islamic Holy War responded that it accepts no restrictions on its activities from anyone. The fate of

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the hostages are unknown.

US Dismisses Report

NYT-5/19-special-A senior State Dept. official dismissed statements of Arab diplomats in Beirut as being fanciful. He said that since the hijacking, Kuwaiti officials have been rigid, in both public and private, in opposing any deal for the release of the prisoners they hold.

New Threat Issued in Beirut

NYT-Hijazi-An anonymous caller who said he was speaking for Islamic Holy War issued a new threat to US diplomats in the Mideast. The caller said the attack would be mounted because Washington had refused to negotiate with the group for the release of US hostages. The US Gov't should expect "the largest military operation it has ever seen," said the caller. (see NYP-Dan & Orin)

US Ready to Aid Hostage Mission-Jackson

NYT-Gwertzman-p.1 5/18-The Reagan administration said it was prepared to facilitate efforts by Jesse Jackson to win the release of five Americans who have been abducted in Lebanon. But it also repeated its firm opposition to meeting the demands of the terrorists holding the captives.

Combing in Beirut-CIA

NYT-5/19-Week-in-Review-Kifner-The report that the CIA was involved in the massive raises troubling questions. Far from quelling terrorism, was the incident likely to engender even more? Sheikh Fadlallah role in not totally known but he has become a force to be reckoned with.

Soviet Lets 166 Jews Leave

NYT-AP-The number of Soviet Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union in April climbed to 166, the highest montly total in almost 2 years. The emigres arrived in Vienna and 66 moved on to Israel. (see DN-5/18)

Islam Awaits Ramadan

NYT-5/19-Miller-Speculation has begun about the onset of Ramadan. The beginning varies from year to year. Egyptian newspapers say it will

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חלקת הקשר - ג'ו-י'דק

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begin on Monday. Prince Sultan bin Salman of Saudi Arabia will travel like many Moslems during Ramadan but he will become the world's first Arab astronaut. He will fly on the Discovery on June 12, a flight that will send the second Arab communication satellite into orbit.

Mideast Magnate: Osman Ahmed Osman

NYT-5/19-Business section-Miller-When Sadat was President, Osman was never far from his side. When Mubarak took over, many believed Osman would fall from grace but this has not happened. He remains powerful. He controls the Arab Contractors Company, a sprawling network of private and public-sector companies. Last year the company seized one-third of all the contractor jobs awarded in Egypt. He is also a member of Parliament, serving on the housing committee. He is chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party but maintains close ties with the Wafd. His stand reflects the extent of which Egypt must rely on private concerns to carry out public projects. His business practices do not go unchallenged. There are a few signs that his position is waning. His longstanding financial support of the Moslem Brotherhood has stirred debate.

Jackson Stresses Black-Jewish Ties

NYT-Cross-Jackson said the time had come to reaffirm the "community of suffering" shared by blacks and Jews and the "collective capacity" of the two groups when they operate as a coalition. While Jackson was in Europe, he compared Nazism to apartheid. Before his trip he met with Elie Weisel. Jackson wanted to understand why the Jews see the Holocaust as such a unique singular even, not to be compared to other horrors. 5/19

Khadafy Praises Sudan Coup

DN-5/19-Khadafy paid a surprise visit to Sudan and congratulated his neighbor for the military coup and called on other Arab countries to follow Sudan's example.

Israel's Defense Capabilities--Magazine

NYT-5/19-Middleton "Israel's Defense: As Good As Ever?" Israel is a country at peace, desperately hoping for continued peace. Doubts over the future are expressed by anxiety in the IDF. Friends in the West still acknowledge the invincibility of Israel's forces but they

מחלקת הקשר - גיו-גורק

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Letters

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הנה - נתינת המעטות והמקלות
העליונים והתחתונים

תת"ש :

א"שור ענהל המחלקה:

19.5.85 הסודות: 2218

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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נכנס

דף 1 מתוך 2
טותק 9 מתוך 18 סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נר: 41, מ: מיאמי
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 180586, רח: 110

סודי/מיד 59ל

אל: מצפא

דע: לשכת רוהיימי, שגריר, ציר/ווט
ביקור רוהיימי.

שלכם 39.

5. במברקם 32 לא נרמו אפילו שעלולים להוסיף פגישות.
ב. נתקשתי לתאם שלוש פגישות, ובך עשיתי, כשבחוקף הנסיבות
המושל והאדוע היהודי כלומר הפדרציה התחלפו ופאולה הוקינס לא
שינוי, כלומר שמדתי על לוי'ו שהובק לי.

ג. מכיוון שהכל כבר תואם כאן ב-22 דנא הפדרציה כבר מטפלת
בהזמנות. לא חורר לא ניתן להחזיר הגלגל אחורנית.
ד. תקשורת. מציט לקיים בין 15.15 16.00 מסיבת עיתונאים אחת
בנוכחות התקשורת הכתובה והאלקטרונית.

למחרת 18 דנא ניתן לתת ראיון איסקלוסיבי למיאמי הראלד במחצית
השעה 9.30-9.00 במלון או לחילופין בנמל התעופה.
ה. הבריגונא אישורכם.

מריגוד/מיאמי

ת9: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, נכו/ממרהמ, סביר

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*תת: 17910 ממדחמ

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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TO: SAC, NEW YORK
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

RE: [illegible]

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

2	מתוך	2	דף	**
18	מתוך	7	עונות	**

***תח: ע' 1971 ממדהמ'

16

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: רושנינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 16 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: סודי ביותר (90)

דחיפות: בהול לבוקר

תאריך זיכוי: 17/3/30

מס. מברק: 529

לשירות
מח
הקשר18
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רוזן. רובינשטיין. שמחוני.

מתגים. שלכם 393,392,388,387.

במצורף רשום שיחה בין דב שפי, ידידיה שמיר וספארהוק (מזכיר שני של שגי ארה"ב) מה-13 דנא. השיחה כוללת רקע טכני מפורט ומובן גם הצד המשפטי.

החומר הוא לרקע שלכם ועל מנת לסייע לכם בתשובותיכם לחברי הקונגרס הפונים אליכם. כפי שתראו הבדיקות בארץ מתקדמות ונערכות באופן יסודי.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצי"ב).

לידיעתכם מנכ"ל משהב"ט השיב הבוקר לשאלות א טלפוניות של כתב קול-ישראל ונשתדל להעבירכם את הנוסח.

מקווה מאד שחומר הרקע המועבר יסייע בידכם להשיב לשאלות. יחד עם זאת, ממליץ לא לנסות וליזום.

בר-און

היה זה מאט מ/אנט מידעו פירא מנסארה

2/16

גמר 3246 6/12/85

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE - MEETING

Monday, May 13, 1985
3 p.m.
Office of the Legal Advisor

Participating:

Mr. Dov Shefi, Deputy to the
Legal Advisor
Mr. Yedidiah Shamir, formerly
Deputy Director of MOD R&D,
Science Section

Mr. Frank Sparhawk, Second
Secretary, Economic
Section, U.S. Embassy

MR. SHAMIR: I was asked by the Director-General to go into this matter and make the necessary inquiries. I can tell you what I have found out until now, because it was only about ten days ago that I was asked to look into the matter and find out how many Krytron tubes were received and what use was made of them.

What I found out is that between about January 1980 and December 1982, about 15 shipments of Krytron tubes were received in different plants of the MOD. 810 tubes were received during that period. When looking into their use and whereabouts, I found that they can be divided into three categories, and the third category is again divided.

The first category is the simplest. About 200 Krytron tubes are still in stock, in store, and have never been used. They can be put into any use or returned if necessary. Of these about 100 are of type KN-6B.

MR. SPARHAWK: What does that mean?

MR. SHAMIR: That is their designation of the Krytrons. And the rest are KN-6. Of the total number of 810, only 100 were KN-6B. And these are in stock, have never been used.

The next category is 304 Krytrons that have been partially assembled.

MR. SPARHAWK: That means they have been set up?

MR. SHAMIR: Set up in printed circuits. But this project was cancelled some time ago, and they were dismantled and are ready for other use or can be returned. They had been used for a certain fire control project. This project at a certain period was even discussed with some of your authorities, but it doesn't matter.

So altogether we already have 504 which can be returned if necessary. Now the rest, 306 Krytrons, again can be divided into three categories. I found that most of them, or all of them, have been destroyed during destructive environmental testing and reliability testing. Maybe one or two could be found, but they are out of order and were destroyed during testing. As you know, military specifications require very stringent environmental and reliability testing and very often components are destroyed, particularly such components made of glass envelope.

MR. SPARHAWK: You mean sort of quality control, that sort of thing?

MR. SHAMIR: Yes, it is called environmental testing.

MR. SPARHAWK: Like quality control for an automobile?

MR. SHAMIR: Yes, quality and reliability control. This is during development. The three types of projects into which they were put were laser range finders and laser radars, lidars. In this category 83 Krytrons were used.

You see, I look after what was taken out of store and into development and I checked the development process and saw where they went. So, 83 went into laser rangefinder testing and development. Now, 117 tubes were used for fire control systems, again for development. Here again, mostly for the initiation lasers, flash tubes. You know, the laser is actuated not directly. You have a flash tube just as in photography and this flash operates the laser. And the third category in which about 100 Krytrons were used was projects for special demolition, remote control, explosives, where EBW, Exploded Bridge Wire, is used to initiate the explosion chain. Instead of a very complicated arming and safety chain, when accurate timing is required, you can use those Krytrons for an advantage. So, as I said, here about 100 Krytrons were used and all of them were destroyed. So in these three projects, 306 tubes were used.

MR. SPARHAWK: That makes 300 altogether actually. But I don't want to get too hung up on figures.

MR. SHAMIR: Then the third category must be 106 tubes. This makes up the 810 Krytrons.

MR. SPARHAWK: I don't know whether it would make any

5/16

difference or not, but would there be any value of having the time frame within which we are talking here, in terms of the projects, etc.

MR. SHAMIR: You know, we received them between 1980 and 1982, but these three projects were throughout 1980 until today, I would say. A few months ago.

MR. SPARHAWK: And this fire control project where you say they had been partially assembled and the project was cancelled, and they were dismantled, what is the time frame?

MR. SHAMIR: I think this was around 1981-82, but I can find that out.

MR. SPARHAWK: And the ones in storage were simply put in storage as they came in and have been there since?

MR. SHAMIR: Yes. Now, if you have any questions, I'd be glad to answer. I may be asked by the Director-General to do some more investigation, because as I told you, I only started about ten days ago and I had to go to the different plants. And I may do some more investigation if necessary, but I wanted to account, I would say, with a good first approximation for all the tubes that were received here.

MR. SPARHAWK: I understand that. I don't know where your investigation stands at this moment, but would it be possible for us to have a copy of your findings?

MR. SHAMIR: I think actually what I have said has been taken down now and if I do any more investigation, I think you could

have it.

MR. SHEFI: When Chaya finishes transcribing the verbatim record, you will be able to get a copy of it.

MR. SPARHAWK: Do you have any other things for me, or any questions?

MR. SHAMIR: No, I don't have any questions for you.

MR. SPARHAWK: Then perhaps I could take this opportunity to do two things. First of all, we have some points which if I could simply summarize or bring out to you, and then if we could take a few moments perhaps and discuss the letter that you sent over earlier today.

MR. SHEFI: You mean the letter the Director-General sent to Mr. Flaten? I don't think I have a copy here. I am familiar with the letter because I saw it in the Director-General's office, but I didn't get a copy of the final draft.

MR. SPARHAWK: Maybe we could talk a little bit about the ways in which we could work out the cooperation between us, to allow us to deal with this matter. Were you aware that there was a representative of the U.S. Customs Service who was here earlier to inquire into this affair?

MR. SHEFI: Yes, and I understand that she was received by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice.

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes, they dealt with her. She had some questions that she herself wanted to raise as part of her investigation into this matter. One thing we might be able to do

at this meeting, if it is possible for us, is to work out methods or mechanisms by which perhaps she could return, or another customs representative could return and they could cooperate with you in your investigations. She is far more familiar with the basic elements of the case than I am. And it would be appropriate for the Customs representative to meet with you so she could pursue her investigations.

MR. SHEFI: She was received by officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice.

MR. SPARHAWK: Right, she was received by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice. Part of the concern that we have would be, part of the things we could bring up today would be to work out a mechanism or a way in which cooperation could proceed by the Customs representative and your office in your investigation.

MR. SHEFI: I think the Director-General, in his letter, expressed a readiness for further cooperation with her, am I right?

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes. And perhaps then we could discuss the way in which we could proceed with that cooperation.

MR. SHEFI: How do you foresee the ways and means to do that? Because in principle, we are willing to cooperate but of course we are bound by the principles of Israeli law. I think that she was told by a high-ranking official of the Ministry of Justice what was the legal situation regarding that. And we are not the

experts; of course, as legal advisors we may have also an idea about what is permitted and what is prohibited by Israeli law, but I mean she received the general outline and view of the Ministry of Justice about the legal aspects of opening a formal legal investigation into the matter.

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes, she discussed it with them and they informed her that no Israeli law had been broken, and that while they could not prohibit her from conducting her investigation or perhaps more properly, discussing her concerns with the parties that she wanted to speak to here in Israel, that they were nevertheless somewhat uncomfortable with the fact that she was here conducting these discussions.

One of the things I think it might be important for us to do here would be, since your Director-General has indicated your willingness to cooperate in this matter, to arrive at a way of working together on this that would be somewhat more positive in helping here, that would help her to proceed with her investigation, as opposed to simply saying there is nothing we can do because an Israeli law has not been broken, and you are free to talk to people, but nevertheless we are somewhat uncomfortable with that.

I was hoping that there is some way that we could work together and if a customs representative came back that he or she could work with you in a more positive way or spirit to reach a conclusion on this matter.

MR. SHEFI: In practical ways, how would you suggest we shall tackle the matter? We would like to hear what are the practical wishes to the U.S. Customs representative so we can know whether we are in a position to do something about it. Because in principle, as the Director-General indicated, we would like to cooperate but the question is in what ways and with what means. Perhaps you could elaborate a bit on that. We will have to check if these wishes can be positively met, and we will do our best to do it, but I guess we will have to deal with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But first of all it is the Ministry of Justice that has to give us guidelines as to the legal aspects. We will be more than willing to forward your wishes as to the practical ways and means of cooperation, but we will have to consult nevertheless with the Ministry of Justice. But first, we'd like you to give us the appropriate ideas about how we can do it.

MR. SHAMIR: Did she leave any specific questions she would like to have answered?

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes, again I am not qualified, and it wouldn't be appropriate for me to speak on behalf of the Customs representative, and my remarks should not be taken in that regard. Nevertheless, there were a series of questions that she wanted to be able to pursue here in Israel.

The first set of topics that she was interested in is that she'd like to be able to interview the persons connected with the

investigation in the U.S. It is not an investigation in Israeli of Israeli laws, as I think she pointed out. They are concerned with laws in the U.S. and there are people in Israeli companies whose names surfaced in the investigation in the U.S. She would like to be able to interview those people and she would like the documents that are related to the shipments of the Krytrons in Israel. Those are two practical topics that she would be interested in investigating.

MR. SHEFI: Did she have the opportunity to interview some of the people of the companies?

MR. SPARHAWK: First of all she interviewed some of them. Essentially they said they could not talk to her completely at that time because the individual is not there at the time or that the individual is not available, and she had to leave the country to go back to her job. But if she was to come back and we'd like to have a customs representative come back who could ask these questions or ask for these documents in a more positive light in terms of the receptiveness of the Israeli government.

MR. SHEFI: I will be willing to submit the request again to the Ministry of Justice and to try to find better ways if there are any in accordance with the Israeli law. Because we are dealing with a problem which should be considered in accordance with the system of law applicable in the State of Israel, after all. Because it is a legal matter and we are dealing with a private company and with individuals. The main question of

course is whether we are entitled, in accordance with the Israeli system of law, to take any particular steps to influence the people in question to be more flexible, etc. Of course, as individuals and as a private company, they have got their own advisors, I would say. And the question we will have to discuss with the Ministry is whether there are appropriate legal ways to make the people in question answer the questions, even supposing - I don't know if there are any questions that might incriminate them - but suppose there are. It is a real question, and I am speaking now as a lawyer, whether the authorities - be it the Ministry of Justice or any other ministry - just as in any other state, the U.S., or the U.K., for example, are in a position, if the law does not provide it with an appropriate means, to make the people more flexible.

As people of the Ministry of Defense, we would like to do our utmost, and of course I will forward the request to the Director-General of the Ministry of Justice and the head of the Department of International Affairs there, and to the Foreign Ministry and we will try to see what can be done, taking into account that we would like to cooperate in a more positive way. But of course the rule of law in this country, as in any other, is being respected, and this is a delicate question, how we, as official authorities, can achieve the goal, I would say. We are trying to do our best.

MR. SPARHAWK: That I think would be one question that you

could perhaps bring up, and it would certainly be appreciated, as your Director-General indicated that he would be willing to assist in this. We understand that one of the ground rules he indicated is that Israeli law had not been broken. But nevertheless, he indicated that assistance would be forthcoming with the Customs representative. One thing you could do for us is if you could spell that out, in terms of how you would see that assistance occurring. So that when a customs representative would return to Israel, he could hopefully conduct more fruitful and success investigations.

MR. SHEFI: I suggest that we immediately contact the Ministry of Justice, the director of International Affairs there, and the other people there in order to find out what is the best way to cooperate in this respect. And we will let you know as soon as we can so that you can be in a position to inform the U.S. Customs representative how and when she could come back in order to have more details.

I understand the two main problems concern the possibility to interview the people of the company and to get documents relating to the shipments.

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes.

MR. SHEFI: I tried of course to emphasize the legal problems, which I as a lawyer in the State of Israel am aware of, but that is why I will have to go back to the Ministry of Justice and maybe to the Foreign Ministry to see how we can do the best,

under the circumstances, and considering the legal state of affairs.

MR. SPARHAWK: I understand that. But we would appreciate whatever assistance is possible and can be forthcoming in this matter. We would like very much to work with the Israeli government to a satisfactory resolution of this question. This is a very sensitive issue for the U.S., given our laws concerning control of certain exports. And any assistance that can be forthcoming or help that can be arranged would be deeply appreciated.

There is a second set of concerns that the U.S. Customs representative has and it is the kind of thing that you (addressing Mr. Shamir) have begun to address. If the Customs representative would return, perhaps it would be appropriate for her or him to deal with you in your investigation, or be able to talk with you in accordance with the information you found that concerns the identification of the end user, the terms of verification of their end use, and their actual disposition. The kind of things you were talking about at the beginning of the meeting. And the possible return of the unused Krytrons to the U.S. This is the kind of thing that you raised in the report that you presented earlier of the investigations you have conducted. In terms of those questions and those concerns, if the Custom representative returns, it might be appropriate for him to deal with you and go over your

report and your findings, and perhaps to talk to some of the people you have talked to, if that would be appropriate.

MR. SHEFI: I think since this second request doesn't involve the same legal problems as the first request does, we will be in a better position to cooperate on it, in my opinion. We will bring it to the attention of the Director-General of the MOD and I believe you will get an answer very soon.

MR. SHAMIR: By the way, regarding the 504 tubes which I found to exist, I saw them, and I asked if they could be returned. And they said if agreed upon and required, they could be ready on very short notice.

MR. SHEFI: As I said, I will report to the Director-General on both requests and we will proceed in the same spirit as was expressed in the Director-General's letter, of course, taking into consideration the legal position, but we will try to do whatever can be done.

MR. SPARHAWK: Again, I think it would be very beneficial for us to be able to cooperate in this matter. First of all, given the press attention this has begun to develop, both locally and in the U.S.

MR. SHEFI: We are aware about that, and the effect it has both in the U.S. and in Israel.

MR. SPARHAWK: So I think given that background it is important, one, that we cooperate together and I think that would be beneficial for both of us, and second, that we move ahead as

rapidly as we can. I think speed would be important here because of the press coverage, and also because the case has been pending for sometime in the sense that the Customs representative has been here once and gone back. And it would be nice to bring one back as soon as possible.

MR. SHEFI: We will take that into consideration. Perhaps we will be in a position to give you an answer about the second request sooner, since on the first one we have to check with other competent authorities. Or would you like to have answers about both at the same time? Or we could divide them, give you an answer about the second one first, and in parallel check on the first request.

MR. SPARHAWK: Of course, the sooner we can hear on any part of this, the better it would be. But let me point out, on the other hand, that it would be nice from our point of view if when the Customs representative returns, he or she would be able to proceed with both sets of requests. And the sooner that could be done, the better. Obviously, in terms of the second set of questions, about the disposition of the Krytrons, as soon as we can move on that and as much information as we can have on that, the better of course. But concerning the first set of requests, the interviews and the shipping documents, again I think it would be beneficial for us to do that as soon as possible, and if possible so that the Customs representative could return and do them both at once. Obviously as rapidly as you can proceed, and

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if you have any suggestions about the most fruitful way to proceed, we would appreciate being contacted immediately.

MR. SHEFI: We will do our best to get speedy answers to all questions, and hopefully we will be in a position to cooperate very soon.

MR. SPARHAWK: I certainly hope so. It would be very nice.

MR. SHAMIR: Any further investigation that would be made I am sure would be open for you as soon as it is done.

MR. SHEFI: I suggest that I will be the point of contact for the time being and I shall coordinate any requests.

--(Meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.)--

(2)

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משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפ-1

אל: וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 16 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: סודי ביותר (90)

דחיפות: בהול לבוקר

תאריך וזיח: 17/3/30

מס. מברק: 522

לשימוש
מח
הקשר

4
16
זיח

רוזן. רובינשטיין. שמחוני.

מתגים. שלכם 393,392,388,387.

במצורף רשום שיחה בין דב שפי, ידידיה שמיר וספארהוק (מזכיר שני של שג' ארה"ב) מה-13 דנא. השיחה כוללת רקע טכני מפורט ומובן גם הצד המשפטי.

החומר הוא לרקע שלכם ועל מנת לסייע לכם בתשובותיכם לחברי הקונגרס הפונים אליכם. כפי שתראו הבדיקות בארץ מתקדמות ונערכות באופן יסודי.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצי"ב).

לידיעתכם מנכ"ל משהבי"ט השיב הבוקר לשאלות א טלפוניות של כתב קול-ישראל ונשתדל להעבירכם את הנוסח.

מקווה מאד שחומר הרקע המועבר יסייע בידכם להשיב לשאלות. יחד עם זאת, ממליץ לא לנסות וליזום.

בר-און

זהה היה מלך מ/אנס מ' (2) פירץ מנס סה"ס

2/16

Shmuel Ben Eliezer

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE - MEETING

Monday, May 13, 1985
3 p.m.
Office of the Legal Advisor

Participating:

Mr. Dov Shefi, Deputy to the
Legal Advisor
Mr. Yedidiah Shamir, formerly
Deputy Director of MOD R&D,
Science Section

Mr. Frank Sparhawk, Second
Secretary, Economic
Section, U.S. Embassy

MR. SHAMIR: I was asked by the Director-General to go into this matter and make the necessary inquiries. I can tell you what I have found out until now, because it was only about ten days ago that I was asked to look into the matter and find out how many Krytron tubes were received and what use was made of them.

What I found out is that between about January 1980 and December 1982, about 15 shipments of Krytron tubes were received in different plants of the MOD. 810 tubes were received during that period. When looking into their use and whereabouts, I found that they can be divided into three categories, and the third category is again divided.

The first category is the simplest. About 200 Krytron tubes are still in stock, in store, and have never been used. They can be put into any use or returned if necessary. Of these about 100 are of type KN-6B.

MR. SPARHAWK: What does that mean?

MR. SHAMIR: That is their designation of the Krytrons. And the rest are KN-6. Of the total number of 810, only 100 were KN-6B. And these are in stock, have never been used.

The next category is 304 Krytrons that have been partially assembled.

MR. SPARHAWK: That means they have been set up?

MR. SHAMIR: Set up in printed circuits. But this project was cancelled some time ago, and they were dismantled and are ready for other use or can be returned. They had been used for a certain fire control project. This project at a certain period was even discussed with some of your authorities, but it doesn't matter.

So altogether we already have 504 which can be returned if necessary. Now the rest, 306 Krytrons, again can be divided into three categories. I found that most of them, or all of them, have been destroyed during destructive environmental testing and reliability testing. Maybe one or two could be found, but they are out of order and were destroyed during testing. As you know, military specifications require very stringent environmental and reliability testing and very often components are destroyed, particularly such components made of glass envelope.

MR. SPARHAWK: You mean sort of quality control, that sort of thing?

MR. SHAMIR: Yes, it is called environmental testing.

MR. SPARHAWK: Like quality control for an automobile?

MR. SHAMIR: Yes, quality and reliability control. This is during development. The three types of projects into which they were put were laser range finders and laser radars, lidars. In this category 83 Krytrons were used.

You see, I look after what was taken out of store and into development and I checked the development process and saw where they went. So, 83 went into laser rangefinder testing and development. Now, 117 tubes were used for fire control systems, again for development. Here again, mostly for the initiation of lasers, flash tubes. You know, the laser is actuated not directly. You have a flash tube just as in photography and this flash operates the laser. And the third category in which about 100 Krytrons were used was projects for special demolition, remote control, explosives, where EBW, Exploded Bridge Wire, is used to initiate the explosion chain. Instead of a very complicated arming and safety chain, when accurate timing is required, you can use those Krytrons for an advantage. So, as I said, here about 100 Krytrons were used and all of them were destroyed. So in these three projects, 306 tubes were used.

MR. SPARHAWK: That makes 300 altogether actually. But I don't want to get too hung up on figures.

MR. SHAMIR: Then the third category must be 106 tubes. This makes up the 810 Krytrons.

MR. SPARHAWK: I don't know whether it would make any

difference or not, but would there be any value of having the time frame within which we are talking here, in terms of the projects, etc.

MR. SHAMIR: You know, we received them between 1980 and 1982, but these three projects were throughout 1980 until today, I would say. A few months ago.

MR. SPARHAWK: And this fire control project where you say they had been partially assembled and the project was cancelled, and they were dismantled, what is the time frame?

MR. SHAMIR: I think this was around 1981-82, but I can find that out.

MR. SPARHAWK: And the ones in storage were simply put in storage as they came in and have been there since?

MR. SHAMIR: Yes. Now, if you have any questions, I'd be glad to answer. I may be asked by the Director-General to do some more investigation, because as I told you, I only started about ten days ago and I had to go to the different plants. And I may do some more investigation if necessary, but I wanted to account, I would say, with a good first approximation for all the tubes that were received here.

MR. SPARHAWK: I understand that. I don't know where your investigation stands at this moment, but would it be possible for us to have a copy of your findings?

MR. SHAMIR: I think actually what I have said has been taken down now and if I do any more investigation, I think you could

have it.

MR. SHEFI: When Chaya finishes transcribing the verbatim record, you will be able to get a copy of it.

MR. SPARHAWK: Do you have any other things for me, or any questions?

MR. SHAMIR: No, I don't have any questions for you.

MR. SPARHAWK: Then perhaps I could take this opportunity to do two things. First of all, we have some points which if I could simply summarize or bring out to you, and then if we could take a few moments perhaps and discuss the letter that you sent over earlier today.

MR. SHEFI: You mean the letter the Director-General sent to Mr. Flaten? I don't think I have a copy here. I am familiar with the letter because I saw it in the Director-General's office, but I didn't get a copy of the final draft.

MR. SPARHAWK: Maybe we could talk a little bit about the ways in which we could work out the cooperation between us, to allow us to deal with this matter. Were you aware that there was a representative of the U.S. Customs Service who was here earlier to inquire into this affair?

MR. SHEFI: Yes, and I understand that she was received by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice.

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes, they dealt with her. She had some questions that she herself wanted to raise as part of her investigation into this matter. One thing we might be able to do

at this meeting, if it is possible for us, is to work out methods or mechanisms by which perhaps she could return, or another customs representative could return and they could cooperate with you in your investigations. She is far more familiar with the basic elements of the case than I am. And it would be appropriate for the Customs representative to meet with you so she could pursue her investigations.

MR. SHEFI: She was received by officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice.

MR. SPARHAWK: Right, she was received by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice. Part of the concern that we have would be, part of the things we could bring up today would be to work out a mechanism or a way in which cooperation could proceed by the Customs representative and your office in your investigation.

MR. SHEFI: I think the Director-General, in his letter, expressed a readiness for further cooperation with her, am I right?

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes. And perhaps then we could discuss the way in which we could proceed with that cooperation.

MR. SHEFI: How do you foresee the ways and means to do that? Because in principle, we are willing to cooperate but of course we are bound by the principles of Israeli law. I think that she was told by a high-ranking official of the Ministry of Justice what was the legal situation regarding that. And we are not the

experts; of course, as legal advisors we may have also an idea about what is permitted and what is prohibited by Israeli law, but I mean she received the general outline and view of the Ministry of Justice about the legal aspects of opening a formal legal investigation into the matter.

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes, she discussed it with them and they informed her that no Israeli law had been broken, and that while they could not prohibit her from conducting her investigation or perhaps more properly, discussing her concerns with the parties that she wanted to speak to here in Israel, that they were nevertheless somewhat uncomfortable with the fact that she was here conducting these discussions.

One of the things I think it might be important for us to do here would be, since your Director-General has indicated your willingness to cooperate in this matter, to arrive at a way of working together on this that would be somewhat more positive in helping here, that would help her to proceed with her investigation, as opposed to simply saying there is nothing we can do because an Israeli law has not been broken, and you are free to talk to people, but nevertheless we are somewhat uncomfortable with that.

I was hoping that there is some way that we could work together and if a customs representative came back that he or she could work with you in a more positive way or spirit to reach a conclusion on this matter.

MR. SHEFI: In practical ways, how would you suggest we shall tackle the matter? We would like to hear what are the practical wishes to the U.S. Customs representative so we can know whether we are in a position to do something about it. Because in principle, as the Director-General indicated, we would like to cooperate but the question is in what ways and with what means. Perhaps you could elaborate a bit on that. We will have to check if these wishes can be positively met, and we will do our best to do it, but I guess we will have to deal with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But first of all it is the Ministry of Justice that has to give us guidelines as to the legal aspects. We will be more than willing to forward your wishes as to the practical ways and means of cooperation, but we will have to consult nevertheless with the Ministry of Justice. But first, we'd like you to give us the appropriate ideas about how we can do it.

MR. SHAMIR: Did she leave any specific questions she would like to have answered?

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes, again I am not qualified, and it wouldn't be appropriate for me to speak on behalf of the Customs representative, and my remarks should not be taken in that regard. Nevertheless, there were a series of questions that she wanted to be able to pursue here in Israel.

The first set of topics that she was interested in is that she'd like to be able to interview the persons connected with the

investigation in the U.S. It is not an investigation in Israeli of Israeli laws, as I think she pointed out. They are concerned with laws in the U.S. and there are people in Israeli companies whose names surfaced in the investigation in the U.S. She would like to be able to interview those people and she would like the documents that are related to the shipments of the Krytrons in Israel. Those are two practical topics that she would be interested in investigating.

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course is whether we are entitled, in accordance with the Israeli system of law, to take any particular steps to influence the people in question to be more flexible, etc. Of course, as individuals and as a private company, they have got their own advisors, I would say. And the question we will have to discuss with the Ministry is whether there are appropriate legal ways to make the people in question answer the questions, even supposing - I don't know if there are any questions that might incriminate them - but suppose there are. It is a real question, and I am speaking now as a lawyer, whether the authorities - be it the Ministry of Justice or any other ministry - just as in any other state, the U.S., or the U.K., for example, are in a position, if the law does not provide it with an appropriate means, to make the people more flexible.

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MR. SHEFI: I suggest that we immediately contact the Ministry of Justice, the director of International Affairs there, and the other people there in order to find out what is the best way to cooperate in this respect. And we will let you know as soon as we can so that you can be in a position to inform the U.S. Customs representative how and when she could come back in order to have more details.

I understand the two main problems concern the possibility to interview the people of the company and to get documents relating to the shipments.

MR. SPARHAWK: Yes.

MR. SHEFI: I tried of course to emphasize the legal problems, which I as a lawyer in the State of Israel am aware of, but that is why I will have to go back to the Ministry of Justice and maybe to the Foreign Ministry to see how we can do the best,

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under the circumstances, and considering the legal state of affairs.

MR. SPARHAWK: I understand that. But we would appreciate whatever assistance is possible and can be forthcoming in this matter. We would like very much to work with the Israeli government to a satisfactory resolution of this question. This is a very sensitive issue for the U.S., given our laws concerning control of certain exports. And any assistance that can be forthcoming or help that can be arranged would be deeply appreciated.

There is a second set of concerns that the U.S. Customs representative has and it is the kind of thing that you (addressing Mr. Shamir) have begun to address. If the Customs representative would return, perhaps it would be appropriate for her or him to deal with you in your investigation, or be able to talk with you in accordance with the information you found that concerns the identification of the end user, the terms of verification of their end use, and their actual disposition. The kind of things you were talking about at the beginning of the meeting. And the possible return of the unused Krytrons to the U.S. This is the kind of thing that you raised in the report that you presented earlier of the investigations you have conducted. In terms of those questions and those concerns, if the Custom representative returns, it might be appropriate for him to deal with you and go over your

report and your findings, and perhaps to talk to some of the people you have talked to, if that would be appropriate.

MR. SHEFI: I think since this second request doesn't involve the same legal problems as the first request does, we will be in a better position to cooperate on it, in my opinion. We will bring it to the attention of the Director-General of the MOD and I believe you will get an answer very soon.

MR. SHAMIR: By the way, regarding the 504 tubes which I found to exist, I saw them, and I asked if they could be returned. And they said if agreed upon and required, they could be ready on very short notice.

MR. SHEFI: As I said, I will report to the Director-General on both requests and we will proceed in the same spirit as was expressed in the Director-General's letter, of course, taking into consideration the legal position, but we will try to do whatever can be done.

MR. SPARHAWK: Again, I think it would be very beneficial for us to be able to cooperate in this matter. First of all, given the press attention this has begun to develop, both locally and in the U.S.

MR. SHEFI: We are aware about that, and the effect it has both in the U.S. and in Israel.

MR. SPARHAWK: So I think given that background it is important, one, that we cooperate together and I think that would be beneficial for both of us, and second, that we move ahead as

rapidly as we can. I think speed would be important here because of the press coverage, and also because the case has been pending for sometime in the sense that the Customs representative has been here once and gone back. And it would be nice to bring one back as soon as possible.

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MR. SPARHAWK: Of course, the sooner we can hear on any part of this, the better it would be. But let me point out, on the other hand, that it would be nice from our point of view if when the Customs representative returns, he or she would be able to proceed with both sets of requests. And the sooner that could be done, the better. Obviously, in terms of the second set of questions, about the disposition of the Krytrons, as soon as we can move on that and as much information as we can have on that, the better of course. But concerning the first set of requests, the interviews and the shipping documents, again I think it would be beneficial for us to do that as soon as possible, and if possible so that the Customs representative could return and do them both at once. Obviously as rapidly as you can proceed, and

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if you have any suggestions about the most fruitful way to proceed, we would appreciate being contacted immediately.

MR. SHEFI: We will do our best to get speedy answers to all questions, and hopefully we will be in a position to cooperate very soon.

MR. SPARHAWK: I certainly hope so. It would be very nice.

MR. SHAMIR: Any further investigation that would be made I am sure would be open for you as soon as it is done.

MR. SHEFI: I suggest that I will be the point of contact for the time being and I shall coordinate any requests.

--(Meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.)--

מחלקת הקשר - ניו - יורק

כופס מברק צפון

אל : המשרד

דף : סגור דפים

סיווג בטחוני : שפור

החיסות : מיני

דע : בטחון, וולשניטון

לשימוש סת' הקשר :

האריך תז"ח : 171200

סמ' מברק : 0452

כאז : עתונות, ניו יורק

בטחון : 11, וול : 110

סמ' א. מע"ח. הסברה.

דע : יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת. לש' סמנכ"ל. יגר. הראל-ורשינגטון.

הנדון : פרשת "Krytrons"

1. בעקבות הגשת כתב האישום אחסול בגר נשיא חברה "מילקו", "פרץ" אחסול נושא הסתגים אל סמכי הטלביזיה.
2. בעקבות 2 מאמרי הורשינגטון פוסט, ומאמר ניו יורק טיימס מה- 15.5, הקדישו אחסול כל הרשחות כתבות ב- Evening News לנושא, וכן שורה הידיעה בסך כל היום ברדיו ובמהדורות חרשות אחרות בטלביזיה.
3. בכל הכתבות מועלת נושא הימצאות נשק גרעיני בידי ישראל.
4. ב- 6 ביוני חשד רשת ABC חוכניה דוקומנטרית בה 3 שעות בנושא הפצת הנשק הגרעיני בעולם. כחוכניה גם סקירה על ישראל בנושא זה וכן ראיון עם הנשיא לשעבר קרטר בו הוא אומר כי לישראל נשק גרעיני בפועל או היכולה ליצר נשק זה בהקדם האפשרי.
5. יתכן ואנו עומדים בפני חקומה של התעניינות מוגברת מצד התקשורת בנושא ישראל והנשק הגרעיני.

עתונות.

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News Summary May 17, 1985

Editorials

ON "The Case of the Missing Krytons" Has Israel made atomic weapons? No one knows but it is high on the list of countries that could do so. Has Israel engaged in cloak and dagger operations to help its defense industry? Yes. The Soviets are forever stealing US technology. When an ally does it its less serious. But that doesn't mean the US should turn a blind eye. The Israelis admit the krytons reached Israel but say they were used only for industrial purposes. Whether or not that's true, the episode is a breach of security. Israel must understand it can't do this to their American friends again.

Amsterdam News "Koch: Blacks and Jews" In the time of Koch, more damage has been done to the possibility of racial harmony in this city than at any other eight year history in memory. Koch insists that Blacks and Black leadership are anti-Semitic. But he couldn't name two Black leaders. On the Soviet Jewry issue, the leaders of the rally made no attempt to reach out to any specific community except those who read the New York Times and Jewish newspapers. Koch acted as an apologist for Reagan and his trip to Rithurg. But the leadership of the Jewish state, made no bones about their displeasure. The fact that the Israeli Gov't was waiting for news on additional economic aid shows that Israeli leaders have balls. Koch did not.

Columns

NYP-Rabinowitz "Costly Delay in Fighting Terrorism" Terrorists in the Mideast have won time, strength and boldness--all fruits of that civilized hesitancy to confront terrorism.

ND-Anderson "A Misspelling May Have Misled US on Mengele" US authorities thought Mengele was dead. That may explain why he was never brought to justice. Documents do not explain what led them to believe he was dead but it is being looked into. A Jewish doctor who was forced to work with Mengele wrote the Pentagon in 1947 and told that she would be more than willing to testify against Dr. Mengerle. She also misspelled his name in a book she wrote. The chief counsel for the Nuremberg trials wrote a memo stating that US records show Dr. Mengerle was dead. The Justice Dept. is now trying to find out of the erroneous report of his death was an attempt by US personnel to protect him.

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Californian Indicted on Triggers

*** NYT-special-A Federal Grand jury indicted a Californian businessman on charges of illegally exporting to Israel, over three years, 800 devices that can be used to trigger nuclear weapons. Richard Kelly Smyth, owns a small trading company, Milco International. Smyth is in Europe now and is expected to surrender when he returns on May 28. His lawyer says his client did not know what the devices were used for. It is not clear how customs officials first learned about the krytons being exported. Smyth also faces charges of making false statements on Gov't export forms. He faces 2 years imprisonment and fines. (ND-IA Times)

Israel Offers to Return Triggers It Has Not Used

*** NYT-Friedman-Israeli officials refused to comment on the indictment. However, a senior Israeli official said Israel had offered to return all the unused devices. Israel has consistently denied all claims to have developed nuclear weapons capabilities, although there have been numerous reports for many years, from abroad, stating that Israel had several atomic weapons. News of the kryton affair has been totally censored in the Israeli press. Israeli officials hope the incident will blow over and can be cleared up quietly.

Israel Assures US

NYT-special-A State Dept. spokesman said Israeli officials had "assured us that the krytons were not used for any nuclear applications."

UN Aide Freed-Holy War Offers Deal

NYT-AP-A UN official was freed unharmed, 36 hours after his abduction. Meanwhile, Islamic Holy War said they would free at least 6 US and French hostages if Kuwait releases the men convicted of bombing the US and French embassies in Beirut in 1983. The statement said the group would terrorize the US and France "forever" unless the men were freed. (see DN-combined)

US Warns Iran

NYT-Gwertzman-A senior State Dept. official said that "Iran is on notice" that it will suffer consequences, including possible military attack, if any US hostages in Lebanon are executed. Relatives of the hostages met with Jesse Jackson who said he was prepared to go to the Mideast. (see NYP-Latham)

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Israel-Terrorist Swap

NYT-Israel is prepared to free more than 1000 Palestinian prisoners and pro-PLO terrorists in exchange for three Israeli soldiers held captive by Syria since 1982. Among those scheduled to be released is Kozo Okamoto, the Japanese Red Army terrorist who helped stage a 1972 massacre at Tel Aviv airport.

Army in Lebanon Denies Bomb Link

NYT-Hijazi-The Lebanese Army high command denied that its intelligence service was involved in setting off the car bomb in which 80 people were killed and 200 wounded.

Egypt Faces Economic Difficulties and Watches Mood of People

WSJ-Seib-The Gov't in Cairo is sinking deeper into debt and has begun to cut subsidies on basic items such as for electricity and bread. To make matters worse, Egyptians are finding it harder to get jobs in nearby oil producing countries. Egyptian leaders must figure out a way to tighten the country's belt without hurting common workers. They see what happened in Sudan and are worried. How Mubarak handles these problems will determine whether the population remains stable or becomes plagued by Islamic fundamentalism. Signs of a surge in fundamentalism can be seen in the streets and national legislature. The fear of unleashing radical forces explains why he wants the Mideast peace process expanded. Egypt simply can't afford to fight Israel or anyone else now.

Shultz

NYT-Gwertzman-Profile-Shultz is a champion of quiet diplomacy. He has done his best to not talk in detail about meetings with Hussein and Peres. Questions are raised as to whether Shultz will stick out the rest of Reagan's term.

Rabbis Protest Apartheid

ND-UPI photo of two rabbis dancing while protesting at the U. of Calif. at Berkley for its ties with South Africa. 47 rabbis were involved and arrested.

Lecturer Says Father Warned World About Hitler-1933

DT-A London psychiatrist says her father Marshal Josef Pilsudski asked

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England and France to launch a "preventative war" against Nazi Germany in 1933 to prevent Hitler from his plans to exterminate the Jews and take over Europe.

Review-Goodbye, New York-Kollek

NYT-Maslin-Amos Kollek's moview is easygoing and charming, rare traits for Israeli movies. (NYP-Minsten also gives the movie a positive review)

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א. וילקוקט התקשר ומסר שיפנו אליכם בימים אלה בקשר לדרישות שיועלו עם הביקור הנוסף של המכס האמריקני.

ב. משום מה התרשמתי מדבריו שאכן יבקשו גם החזר אותם מתגים שעומשו (כנראה חלקית ולא נשמדו). אינני בטוח בך.

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מסנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"מ, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדור דובר מחליף ליום 17.5 '7

Q On Lebanon, there are reports that President Gemayel is going to Damascus over the weekend.

MR. KALB: President who?

Q Gemayel of Lebanon. You remember him?

He might be asking the Syrians to send their deterrent forces back to Lebanon. What is the policy of this administration regarding the return of the Syrian deterrent forces to Lebanon?

MR. KALB: You will forgive, at the outset, Bossam (?), if you and I mispronounce or I mispronounce or there's variations of pronunciation on the name of the President of Lebanon. But having said that, let me say in reply to your question about, say, the return of Syrian troops, for example, to Beirut, that we have no indications that the Syrians are considering an imminent return of their troops to Beirut. According to the report on Mr. Barry's statement, a Syrian return is conditional upon all militias turning in their weapons under a political accord.

As we've said, we believe that an end of the suffering of the Lebanese people can only come about when they unite behind a common government and are committed to resolving their differences by political means. The central responsibility for ending the Lebanese tragedy rests with Lebanon's leaders and its various militias to act in this direction. We have continually urged all parties to support the central Lebanese government as the only means of restoring lasting peace, tranquility and stability to the troubled country. The United States continues to back the efforts of the central government to restore sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

Q Can you clear up one inconsistency on another story? The statement that was given out late yesterday after the grand jury indictment of the individual in Los Angeles for shipping these krytrons to Israel said that American law enforcement agencies had requested the Israeli government to return the unused portion and the Israelis had agreed. Nachwonsky (phonetic), the Defense Minister's spokesman in Israel, said that Israel was willing, but nobody from the US had asked yet. Had there been a formal request to Israel to return these?

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MR. KALB: Bernie, it was my understanding that Ed addressed some of the questions on the krytrons yesterday and there is some guidance and I ask your cooperation to checking with the Press Office after the briefing for any help on questions you may have, on that subject.

Q There was sort of a loophole or something that was difficult to understand in the guidance yesterday, the part Bernie mentioned that those krytrons still in stock would be returned. There was also a pledge of a written assurance, written assurances, that krytrons will not be used for nuclear purposes in the future, in addition to saying that they hadn't been used already, and my question is -- I am trying to reconcile those two statements. If they are returning them, then why would

would they be making an assurance that they will not be used?

MR. KALB: Chris, to the degree that I can be responsive, let me take that question and look to see whether it might not, in fact, be incorporated in some of the things that have been prepared here, rather extensively, and if it is not, I will take a look to see if we can't get you something on that.

Q And my question also, on whether, in fact, Israel has been asked, or not, if you could check that.

MR. KALB: Yours as well.

Q What can you tell us about Reverend Jackson and the family members meeting today with him?

MR. KALB: I don't have a specific readout on today's meeting. I understand that the Reverend was downstairs a few moments ago and talked to some reporters. It may be -- are you doing -- will there be a transcript of that? Not sure. I don't know. But I don't have any specific details or precisely -- except that he met with Ambassador Oakley, and I think there were members of two of the families. Is that right, Ed? Two of the families? But as I say, I don't have a specific readout.

Q What is the Department's position on him engaging in an effort to get the people out?

MR. KALB: Well, the general position of the Department with respect to your question is that we are prepared to facilitate such private efforts, if requested. However, these -- those persons undertaking such private initiatives -- do not speak for the US government.

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Now, as you know, Ambassador Oakley met yesterday with Reverend Jackson and some of the families, and at that meeting Ambassador Oakley emphasized that the US government is giving high priority to obtain the release of the hostages, and that we are trying to be helpful, and that we are exploring a variety of approaches and avenues. The Ambassador and the group exchanged ideas on what approaches are being undertaken, and what more might be done. There was a request then, at that time, as I understand it, for the group to meet with Ambassador Oakley, and that meeting took place this morning.

Q Bernie, you might have covered this before, but if not, is there a posture on the question of discussions with the Kuwaitis on this, this being the specified demand of the captors?

MR. KALB: And let me pick it up. The 17 prisoners being held by the Kuwaiti government have been convicted of grave terrorist acts, including involvement in lethal bombing attacks on the US and French embassies, and Kuwaiti installations, in December, 1983. Six persons died as a result of the attacks. More than 80 were injured. It has been longstanding US policy not to give in to attempts by terrorist groups to obtain the release of their colleagues by capturing more hostages. Other governments, such as Kuwait, share this policy.

If we agree to such demands it would just open the doors for terrorists to take more hostages, whenever some of their colleagues were captured. The effect might well be an increase both in terrorism and the taking of hostages, to protect the terrorists. Even more innocent people and their families would suffer.

Unfortunately, the terrorists are playing on the very natural concern and sympathies of the families of the hostages. This is as cynical and as cruel as their taking of the hostages in the first place. The prisoners are being held by the sovereign government of Kuwait, after being convicted in Kuwaiti courts. As we stated at the time of the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner last December, we support the position of the government of Kuwait.

We are always willing to talk, directly or indirectly. In all our contacts on these kidnappings we have stressed our urgent interest in maintaining open lines of communication. To talk there must be a willing interlocutor. To date there has not been one.

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MR. KALB: I will try but I can't assure that, because I've got some rather marked up copy here myself, that I'm working off.

Q A followup on the same question. Do you believe that the Kuwaiti position is conditioned by the US position, or it's just independent, and yet you cannot influence their attitude, even if you wanted to?

MR. KALB: To begin with, I am not going to get involved in analyzing or diagnosing the Kuwaiti position. But if you recall what I said a moment ago about the US position, that it has been a longstanding position not to give in to attempts by terrorist groups to obtain the release of their colleagues by capturing other hostages, or more hostages, and then I noted that other governments, such as Kuwait, share this policy.

But I'm not going to get drawn into your specific question as to, in effect, whether the United States is shaping, or influencing, or dictating, Kuwaiti policy.

Q Let me rephrase the question. Are you not making the Kuwaiti position more difficult by your attitude?

MR. KALB: No, I -- if you want to rephrase your question, I will not rephrase my answer.

Q The Reverend Jackson said he was willing to go to Iran to talk to the Ayatollah, if that could be arranged. I just wondered what the US view is of the connection between the people holding the hostages and the Iranian government.

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that now, Bernie.

JIM SLADE (Mutual): Bernie, does the State Department feel in any way Reverend Jackson's efforts may diminish its own opportunities for release of the hostages?

MR. KALB: I am not going to get involved in that. I think I talked, generally here, about, as in the past, a readiness to facilitate such private efforts, if requested, and adding the extra point that these efforts do not represent -- that those who undertake them do not formally speak on behalf of the US government.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "Gino Ginn GIN" and "NIC".

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Contingency Press Guidance

EXPORT OF ITEMS ON THE U.S. MUNITIONS LIST TO ISRAEL

TO BE USED AFTER AN INDICTMENT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

Q: Could you comment on the story that certain individuals were indicted in California for the alleged illegal export of items on the U.S. munitions list (krytrons) from the United States to Israel?

A: -- THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, IN LOS ANGELES, ANNOUNCED ON MAY 16 THE INDICTMENT OF RICHARD KELLY SMYTH. HE IS CHARGED WITH 15 ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT COUNTS AND 15 FEDERAL FALSE STATEMENT STATUTE COUNTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPORT OF KRYTRON MICROSWITCHES WITHOUT THE REQUIRED DEPARTMENT OF STATE LICENSES;

-- THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IS CHARGED WITH ADMINISTERING THE RELEVANT PORTIONS OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT AND HAS THEREFORE WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE IN THIS MATTER. WE HAVE CONSISTENTLY STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE WE ATTACH TO THE VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. EXPORT CONTROL LAWS. BEYOND SAYING THIS, BECAUSE THERE IS A PENDING PROSECUTION I MUST REFER YOU TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

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Q: Have you suggested delays or any other relaxation for foreign policy reasons?

A: -- WE HAVE NEVER SUGGESTED THAT FOREIGN POLICY REASONS SHOULD INFLUENCE THE INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION. ON THE CONTRARY, WE HAVE CONSISTENTLY STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE WE ATTACH TO THE VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. EXPORT CONTROL LAWS.

Q: What are krytrons?

A: -- THEY ARE MICROSWITCHES THAT CAN BE USED FOR NUCLEAR PURPOSES OR FOR CONVENTIONAL PURPOSES, SUCH AS ORDNANCE, LASERS AND RADAR.

Q: Weren't krytrons involved in the Vaid case?

A: -- YES, KRYTRONS WERE INVOLVED IN THAT CASE.

Q: Have you discussed this case with Israel and if so, what was their reaction?

A: -- THE U.S. GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED ITS SERIOUS CONCERN TO THE GOI ABOUT THIS ALLEGED VIOLATION OF U.S. LAW AND REQUESTED THAT THE GOI COOPERATE WITH U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN INVESTIGATING THIS CASE. THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT RESPONDED POSITIVELY AND INDICATED THAT IT WILL COOPERATE TO THE FULL EXTENT PERMITTED UNDER ISRAELI LAW;

(More...)

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-- THE GOI HAS INFORMED US THAT THE DEVICES WERE USED BY INDUSTRIES RELATED TO DEFENSE PROGRAMS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING APPLICATIONS, SUCH AS LASER RANGE FINDERS. THE GOI ASSURED US THAT THE KRYTRONS WERE NOT USED FOR ANY NUCLEAR APPLICATION AND SAID THEY WOULD PROVIDE THE USG A FORMAL WRITTEN ASSURANCE THAT THE DEVICES WILL NOT BE USED FOR NUCLEAR PURPOSES;

-- LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES REQUESTED THAT THE KRYTRONS REMAINING IN STOCK IN ISRAEL BE RETURNED AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL HAS AGREED TO DO SO.

Q: Was the Israeli Government involved in the illegal exports?

A: -- I CAN ONLY NOTE THAT THE INDICTMENT HANDED DOWN DOES NOT COVER ANY ISRAELI CITIZEN OR COMPANY. ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Q: Why wasn't the Israel company or individuals who received the krytrons indicted? Are you covering up for them?

A: -- AGAIN, YOU'LL HAVE TO ASK THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION. BUT I ASSURE YOU THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS CONSISTENTLY STRESSED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES THE IMPORTANCE IT ATTACHES TO THE VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. EXPORT CONTROL LAWS.

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Q: Is it true (as asserted in the Washington Post on May 15) that the United States has asked to inspect Israel's super-secret nuclear installations to verify that the krytrons were not used in making atomic weapons or reexported to other countries?

A: -- NO, THAT ASSERTION IS WITHOUT ANY BASIS AT ALL. THE UNITED STATES DID ASK THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO ACCOUNT FOR THE KRYTRONS, AND THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT ASSURED US THAT THE DEVICES WERE USED FOR NON-NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS IN DEFENSE-RELATED PROGRAMS; IN ADDITION, THEY AGREED TO RETURN THE KRYTRONS REMAINING IN STOCK.

Q: The Washington Post on May 15 asserted that smuggling krytrons out of the United States would be a violation of both the Export Administration Act and the Atomic Energy Act and that violators could be liable to a maximum 20-year prison year if it is proven that devices were exported for the national security advantage of a foreign country.

A: -- THE INDICTMENT DOES NOT ALLEGE ANY VIOLATIONS OF THOSE ACTS. NOR ARE WE AWARE OF ANY WAY THOSE ACTS ARE INVOLVED IN THIS CASE. WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT PROVISIONS OF THOSE ACTS THE AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE HAD IN MIND.

Q: What legal provisions are involved?

A: -- THE INDICTMENT CHARGES VIOLATIONS OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT AND THE FEDERAL FALSE STATEMENTS STATUTE.

-- UNDER THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL LICENSE IS REQUIRED FOR THE EXPORT OF ITEMS COVERED BY IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS,

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INCLUDING KRYTRONS. THE ACT PROVIDES FOR A TWO YEAR AND/OR \$100,000 PENALTY FOR EACH VIOLATION. (I NOTE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS PROPOSED TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS THAT THE PENALTIES FOR ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT VIOLATIONS BE INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM OF 10 YEARS AND/OR \$1 MILLION, BUT THE CONGRESS HAS NOT ACTED ON THIS PROPOSAL.);

-- THE FEDERAL FALSE STATEMENTS STATUTE MAKES FALSE STATEMENTS TO FEDERAL AGENCIES (E.G., ON CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS) PUNISHABLE BY A \$10,000 FINE AND/OR FIVE YEARS IN PRISON FOR EACH VIOLATION.

Q: The Washington Post May 15 article and the Newsweek article refer to legislation introduced by Congressman Solari. What does that legislation provide?

A: -- THE PROVISION IS PENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND WAS PASSED IN THE SENATE ON MAY 15 AS PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACT OF 1985. THE PROVISION IS NOT RETROACTIVE AND THEREFORE WOULD NOT APPLY TO THE CURRENT CASE. IT WOULD REQUIRE TERMINATION OF MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO A NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATE WHICH, AFTER ENACTMENT, EXPORTS ILLEGALLY OR ATTEMPTS TO EXPORT ILLEGALLY FROM THE U.S. AN ITEM THAT WOULD CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE ABILITY OF THAT COUNTRY TO MANUFACTURE A NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE, IF THE PRESIDENT DETERMINES THAT THE ITEM WAS TO BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

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הסנטור ספקטור ומכירות נשק לירדן.

במכתב ששיגר לאחרונה לשולץ, לווינברגר וסמק-פרליין, מתייחס הסנטור ספקטור למידע שחגיגה לידו לפיו בכונת הממשל להציע מכירת הוקים ניידים משוכללים ("EYE - HANKS") לירדן. ספקטור ממשיך ומביע התנגדות לעיסוק נשק כזו כל עוד ירדן איננה מקבלת החלטת מועצה"בט 242 ואיננה ניגשת לשיחות שלום עם ישראל (עת שמצד שני היא מתאמת כל צעדיה עם אש"ס)

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אלו ממכיל, מצפ"א.

תוספת סיוע לישראל.

מצ"ב לשון ההסבר שנשלחה היום לחברי ועדת ההקצבות של הבית לעראת הדיון בשבוע הבא בועדה. נוסח זה לא הותר לפרסום לפני ה - *mark-up* בשבוע הבא. הנוסח שונה מתמקור שהוצג ע"י אר"בי בעת הדיון בתת ועדה בכך שהרחיב החלק המצרי, לא ניכנס לפירוט הקיצוצים בתקציב האמריקני ולמהות המגעים בין אובי לבין אישים מישראל.

Handwritten signature קני-טל

לדעת רה"מ מנכ"ל מנכ"ל דרור סאליד מל"א
א/צ

1 in Public Law 98-63: *Provided*, That these funds shall be
2 available only for the International Atomic Energy Agency.

3 BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

4 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5 PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

6 DISABILITY FUND

7 For an additional amount for "Payment to the Foreign
8 Service Retirement and Disability Fund", \$1,302,000.

9 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

10 For an additional amount for the "Economic Support
11 Fund", \$2,008,000,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provid-
12 ed by this paragraph \$1,500,000,000 shall be available for
13 Israel; \$500,000,000 shall be available for Egypt; and,
14 \$8,000,000 shall be available for the Middle East Regional
15 Program: *Provided further*, That the funds provided by this
16 paragraph shall not exceed the amount contained in an offi-
17 cial supplemental budget request transmitted to the Con-
18 gress: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided by
19 this paragraph shall be available until they have been author-
20 ized: *Provided further*, That the funds provided by this para-
21 graph shall be available for obligation until September 30,
22 1986.

23 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

24 (DISAPPROVAL OF DEFERRAL)

25 The Congress disapproves the proposed deferral D85-
26 40 relating to the African Development Foundation, as set

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The Committee disagrees with the request of the Administration to correspondingly cut funding for the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The Committee supports funding UNEP and UNITAR at levels previously agreed to by the Congress in the 1985 Continuing Resolution.

The Committee has included bill language that directs that unobligated funds, originally appropriated for use in Lebanon but unused since 1983 due to the crisis there, be transferred in order to provide these funds for the IAEA.

**BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

The Committee recommends additional funding in the amount of \$2,008,000,000 for the "Economic Support Fund" (ESF). Bill language earmarks these funds as follows: Israel, \$1,500,000,000; Egypt, \$500,000,000; Middle East Regional Program, \$8,000,000. Bill language also sets two conditions which must be met before these funds may be obligated (1) submission of an Administration supplemental budget request, and (2) authorization of these funds. The funds are made available for obligation through September 30, 1986.

The Committee believes that while the American people are being asked to bite the bullet, it is important to be able to clearly demonstrate that recipients of foreign assistance are doing the same. Congress is being asked to accept \$40 billion in domestic budget cuts this year. Consequently, it is particularly important to ensure that these additional sums for Israel and Egypt constitute an effective one-time economic adjustment program.

ISRAEL REQUEST FOR ESF SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

The government of Israel requested that the United States provide \$1.5 billion in supplemental economic assistance, in order to help it solve its serious economic problems which include: rampant inflation which reached over four hundred percent last year, huge budget deficits, large balance of payments difficulties, and virtually no economic growth. Rather than talking with the International Monetary Fund in order to reach agreement on an economic stabilization program, Israel instead requested economic advice and additional economic assistance from the United States.

Responding to Israel's request, the Administration asked several prominent economists, principally Dr. Herbert Stein and Dr. Stanley Fisher, to work with Israel and the United States in order to ensure that sufficient economic reforms would be achieved. This was done so that the additional economic assistance from the United States would be effective in helping Israel deal with its economic difficulties. This process was intended to ensure that this large supplemental economic request would not become a perma-

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ment increase in future annual economic assistance to Israel. Up to this point, there has been considerable progress, although in the view of the Administration and some Israeli officials, further actions will be needed.

Initial economic discussions with Israel centered around several proposals that were believed necessary to address Israel's short term economic difficulties including:

- Reducing government spending levels in order to achieve reduced budget deficits,
- Reducing economic subsidies,
- Creating a more independent central bank that will not be required to print money to finance deficits,
- Making exports more competitive via shekel devaluation,
- Modifications in the process by which wages and particularly financial holdings are indexed to inflation, and
- Establishing effective systems to ensure that contemplated reform measures will be effectively implemented.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION ON ISRAEL REQUEST

The Committee recommends FY 1985 supplemental economic support funds in the amount of \$1,500,000,000 for the government of Israel. The Committee recognizes the severity of Israel's economic difficulties and believes that short-term extraordinary economic assistance can help Israel overcome its pressing economic problems.

Because of Israel's needs, the progress on economic reform that has occurred so far, and statements that the Administration will make a formal supplemental budget request, the Committee recommends appropriation of these funds contingent upon (1) submission of an Administration supplemental budget request and (2) authorization. This supplemental assistance is recommended with the understanding that obligation and disbursements will be at the discretion of the President, or his designee, and will be based exclusively on achievement over a two year period of programmatic benchmarks mutually agreed upon by the United States and the Israeli governments, and not upon other considerations unrelated to economic performance.

The Committee notes that in a recent letter to Secretary of State Shultz, Israel's Prime Minister Peres outlined plans to further develop the government of Israel's economic program and strengthen implementation within the context of a mutually acceptable framework.

The Committee is concerned that unless the Israeli government takes substantial and painful steps to deal with its economic problems, Israel will be forced into ever increasing dependence on extraordinary levels of United States economic assistance. The Committee strongly believes that this is neither in Israel's interest nor in the interest of long term US-Israeli relations.

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Israel is an important friend and ally. The Committee wants to assist Israel as it works to reform its economy. But money alone will not help Israel's long term economic prospects. In a recent speech, Secretary Shultz gave an accurate summary of what must be done:

Israel must pull itself out of its present economic trauma. And the Israeli people must do it themselves; no one can do it for them. Israel will need support as it makes the needed adjustments, and here the United States can and must help. But our help will be of little avail if Israel does not take the necessary steps to cut government spending, improve productivity, open up its economy and strengthen the mechanisms of economic policy. Israel and its government must make the hard decisions.

The Committee commends the extensive consultation which is taking place between the United States and the Israeli governments in order to work out an effective economic stabilization and recovery program. The strategic interests of the United States are well served by an agreement which strengthens the economy of a valuable ally.

EGYPT REQUEST FOR ESY SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

Egypt requested that the United States provide supplemental economic support funds of \$870 million in order to help it address its substantial economic problems. These include a rising international debt burden, the need for significant structural reforms, and pressing economic development requirements.

In the recent past, the Egyptian economy had been growing at an annual rate of about eight percent despite the existence of serious structural distortions, such as consumer subsidies, price controls and a large inefficient public sector. This growth was fueled by rising oil revenues, remittances, tourism and Suez Canal tolls. However, the earnings were spent mainly on consumer goods. High levels of consumption and low levels of productive investment have continued in the face of declining foreign exchange earnings and are now creating a potential for explosive budget and current account deficits. Another factor is that Egypt's debt service on foreign military sales equipment alone is \$465 million this year.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION ON EGYPT REQUEST

The Committee recommends FY 1985 supplemental economic support funds in the amount of \$500,000,000 for the government of Egypt. The Committee is concerned that without substantial economic reform additional economic assistance for Egypt will be ineffective and further developmental progress unlikely.

The Committee recognizes that Egypt is aware of its economic difficulties and is making some progress toward economic reform. The Committee notes that the Administration has not engaged in the same type of consultation process with the Egyptian government as it has with Israel, and the Committee believes that Egypt has made insufficient progress in adopting the type of economic reform measures that are required. However, it has been brought

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to the Committee's attention that Egypt has been having discussions with the International Monetary Fund on a possible economic stabilization program.

The Committee recognizes the severity of Egypt's economic difficulties and believes that supplemental assistance can help Egypt overcome its pressing economic problems. The Committee believes that the supplemental funds provided this year should not become a permanent increase in the aid level for Egypt. Rather, these funds should be utilized for an economic program that will effectively assist Egypt in dealing with its economic difficulties.

Because of Egypt's economic needs, the progress on economic reform that has occurred so far, and statements that the Administration will make a formal supplemental budget request, the Committee recommends appropriation of these funds contingent upon (1) submission of an Administration supplemental budget request and (2) authorization. This supplemental assistance is recommended with the understanding that obligation and disbursement will be at the discretion of the President, or his designee, and will be based exclusively on achievement over a two year period of economic reform objectives.

MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM

The Committee recommends FY 1985 supplemental economic support funds in the amount of \$8,000,000 for the Middle East Regional Program. These funds are to be used for development projects for Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza areas. This is a program initiated in FY 1975, administered by the Agency for International Development and implemented primarily through U.S. private voluntary organizations.

The government of Israel has recently increased the rate of approval for projects located in the West Bank/Gaza area. Therefore, for the first time in many years there are more approved projects than available funds. According to the Administration, the FY 1985 supplemental request will address this funding shortfall by assisting in the expansion of private voluntary organization activities and expansion of capital and income generating projects. These projects will be in health, agriculture, marketing and related activities, as well as in the area of assistance to municipalities.

The Committee recommends appropriation of these funds contingent upon (1) submission of an Administration supplemental budget request and (2) authorization.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee recommends funding in the amount of \$1,802,000 for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as requested by the Administration.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

(DISAPPROVAL OF DEFERRAL)

The Committee has recommended bill language disapproving Deferral Number D85-40, which would have deferred \$2,287,000 previously appropriated for the African Development Foundation.

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המשרד.

ק.ס.ס. ס.כ.ק.
דף.....מתוך.....דפים
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דחיות.....מידי
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סנט: חוק סיוע חוץ.

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רשימת המצביעים בחוק סיוע החוץ, כפי שהתפרסמה ב - CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (U.S.)

[Rollcall Vote No. 82 Leg.]

YEAS—71

Andrews	Oore	Mattingsly
Armstrong	Gorton	McConnell
Bentzen	Grunen	Metzenbaum
Biden	Grossley	Mitchell
Bingaman	Harkin	Moyrhan
Bochville	Start	Murkowski
Bradley	Hatch	Nunn
Bumpers	Hatfield	Packwood
Chafee	Hawkins	Pell
Chiles	Hecht	Preslar
Cochran	Heflin	Quayle
Cohen	Helms	Riegle
Cranston	Mumphrey	Rockefeller
D'Amato	Inouye	Rudman
Danforth	Johnson	Sabates
Denion	Kastenbaum	Sasser
Dixon	Kasten	Simon
Dodd	Kennedy	Simpson
Dole	Kerry	Specter
Donahoe	Lauscheberg	Stallard
Durenberger	Leahy	Stennis
Eagleton	Levin	Stevens
Evans	Long	Thurmond
Oram	Lugar	Warner
Glenn	Matsunaga	Weicker

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Abdnor	Helms	Fryer
Bauman	Hollings	Moith
Boren	Laxalt	Symms
Burdick	McClure	Wallip
Byrd	Meacher	Zorinsky
DeConcini	Nickles	
Ford	Proxmire	

NOT VOTING—4

* East	Goldwater	Tribble
* East	Mathias	Wilson

So the bill (S. 960), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 960

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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311c

אלו המשרד

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 97.1...מחזור...דפים
 סוג מסמך...סנדק
 דרישה...בחול ליום א' בבוקר
 מחיר דף...17.11.1985
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אל - על - קירקלנד

להלן מברק מליין קירקלנד אל ראש הממשלה

AFL - CIO strongly supports the efforts of Amos Eiran to help resolve the lengthy and serious dispute between EL-AL and the International Association of Machinists.

Do believe his role is essential in reaching a settlement.

We hope he will continue to have your full backing and the complete confidence of your government.

President, AFL-CIO

דני בלור

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי/מיידי

דני בלון.

מאמ: לשכת ראש הממשלה.

להלן תשובתו של ראש הממשלה ללין קירקלנד:
DEAR MR. KIRKLAND.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CABLE.

I AM INDEED IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH AMOS EIRAN, AND I TRUST THAT HIS INVOLVEMENT WILL HELP BRING THIS AFFAIR TO A SPEEDY CONCLUSION, IN SUCH A WAY AS TO DO JUSTICE TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

SHIMON PERES.

תפ: שהח, דהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, משפא, דרורי, כלכלימבי,
מנכלמשפא'ס, שרהחבורה, מנכלתחבורה, שוהמי/תחבורה, שרהאוצר

L.A. Man Indicted in Export of Potential Nuclear Bomb Component to Israel

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Richard K. Smyth, owner of a small electronics firm, yesterday on charges that he illegally exported to Israel 800 sophisticated timing devices that can be used to trigger nuclear bombs.

Smyth, 55, operator of Milco International Inc. of Huntington Beach, Calif., was charged with 15 counts of violating the Arms Export Control Act and 15 counts of making false statements to disguise the shipments.

If convicted, he faces a maximum of two years in prison and a \$100,000 fine for each export-act violation, and five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on each false-statement count.

Announcement of the indictments came four days after the Israeli Defense Ministry, reacting to news of the grand jury probe, admitted that it had the devices, known as krytrons.

The tiny switches, which provide the precise timing necessary for nuclear explosions, are also used in strobe lighting, oil exploration and medical laser equipment.

Robert C. Bonner, the U.S. attorney in Los Angeles, refused to comment on questions about whether the Israeli government had been involved in the alleged illegal actions.

State Department spokesman Edward Djerejian said, "I can only note that the indictment does not mention any Israeli citizens."

Djerejian added that the United States "has expressed its serious concern to the Israeli government about this alleged vio-

lation of U.S. law" and had been assured that Israel will cooperate with the continuing U.S. investigation "to the full extent permitted under Israeli law."

He also said Israel had informed the United States that the krytrons "were used for nonnuclear applications in defense-related programs such as laser range-finders" and would provide Washington with "a formal written assurance that the devices will not be used for nuclear purposes."

"I can also confirm that law enforcement authorities did request that the krytrons remaining in stock in Israel be returned, and the government of Israel has agreed to do so," Djerejian said.

The spokesman said he could not comment on reports that the United States has asked for a full accounting of how and where the krytrons had been used. However, other U.S. officials, who asked not to be

identified, said it could be inferred that such an accounting will be made.

U.S. policy forbids overseas sales of the krytrons unless they are subjected to strict case-by-case review and are licensed by the State Department.

The indictment said Smyth made 15 shipments to Israel, beginning in 1980, and circumvented the licensing requirement by preparing false documentation to cover the shipments.

According to the indictment, the shipments were made to Heli Trading Ltd., an Israeli firm reportedly owned by Arnon Milchan, an Israeli businessman.

Although Milchan is not mentioned in the indictment, a Milco employee, Gretel Siler, told The Washington Post earlier this week that he had been associated with Milco in various export transactions and had been involved in purchasing the krytrons from

the manufacturer, EG&G, of Wellesley, Mass.

Sources familiar with the investigation said last night that at least one agent of the U.S. Customs Service has been in Israel investigating Milchan's connection with Milco. Siler also told The Post that Milco's principal business is consulting in avionics, which involves the miniaturization of electronic equipment for use in airplanes.

She said Smyth has been a consultant to the U.S. government, but U.S. officials said they could not confirm that.

Smyth reportedly has been traveling in Europe. Justice Department officials in Los Angeles said arrangements had been made for him to be arraigned in U.S. District Court there on May 28.

Staff writer Jay Mathews contributed to this report.

Washington Post

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Israel Offers to Return the Unused Trigger Devices

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, May 16.—Israel officials declined to comment today on the Federal grand jury indictment of an American on charges of illegally shipping to Israel 800 devices that can be used to set off nuclear bombs.

However, a senior Israeli official said Israel had offered to return to the United States, if Washington so requests, all of the unused devices now being held in storage by various contractors working for the Israeli Ministry of Defense.

The official said this amounted to a "significant percentage" of the 800 devices, which are known as krytrons and are made only by one company, E G & G Inc., of Waltham, Mass. A Defense Ministry spokesman said Sunday that they had reached Israel between 1979 and 1983.

So far, the Israeli official said, the United States has not asked for the krytrons to be returned.

All requests for official comment on the grand jury indictment were directed to a Defense Ministry spokesman, Nechman Shal. Speaking on behalf of the Government, Mr. Shal said, "No comment."

"The issue today was not Israel but Mr. Smyth," Mr. Shal added in a brief elaboration, referring to Richard Kelly Smyth, the American under indictment in Los Angeles. "Israel has not been in this time any anything additional to what we have already stated earlier

this week," Mr. Shal continued. "Israel was not the issue."

Asked whether Israel received the krytrons knowing that they had been shipped without a required license from the Commerce Department, Mr. Shal declined to comment.

Last Sunday, in the only Israeli Government statement on the krytron affair, Mr. Shal said that some of the krytrons obtained between 1979 and 1983 by Israel had been used in the research and development of conventional weapons, but that most were "still in stock."

None, he said, had been re-exported to a third country. All of them were in the hands of industries associated with or in the employ of the Defense Ministry and could be recalled at any time, he said.

Israel has consistently denied all claims to have developed a nuclear weapons capability, although there have been numerous reports from abroad for many years stating that Israel is in possession of several atomic weapons.

News about the krytron affair has been almost totally censored in the Israeli press by the Israeli Army military censor. Both foreign and Israeli reporters in Israel are restricted in what they can write about the subject and most of the information in the local press has been in the form of long quotations from American newspapers.

Israeli officials said both Israel and the United States were doing their best to conduct the investigation with the

lowest profile possible. Israeli officials are clearly hoping that the matter will blow over and can be cleared up quietly between the two Governments.

According to Israeli sources, the krytron problem began last spring with an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into Mr. Smyth, who is accused of having exported the sensitive timing devices to Israel without a license.

As soon as the State Department learned of the grand jury investigation it contacted both the Israeli Embassy in Washington and the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and informed it of the pending legal case, the danger that it could pose to relations between the two countries and the need for full help from the Israeli Government in getting to the bottom of the affair, the Israeli official said.

When Washington asked the Israeli officials for their cooperation, the Israeli military authorities, it is understood, expressed great surprise over the whole matter, the gravity of which they did not seem to appreciate at first, according to one official. It is understood that the Israeli Government dragged its feet for several weeks in providing information requested by the Americans.

About two weeks ago, the United States Justice Department sent a Customs Service investigator from Boston to gather information on the case. She approached Heli, the Israeli company in Tel Aviv that had purportedly been the local importing agent of the kry-

trons for information on how they had been obtained.

The investigator, however, was rebuffed by the company and got no information, Israeli sources said. The news of the grand jury indictment reached Israel at about 10:30 P. M. local time today, too late to contact anyone at Heli for comment.

Because the Israeli company had done nothing apparently wrong in the eyes of Israeli law, the Israeli Government lacked the legal authority to force it to produce the information being sought by the American investigator, who was supposed to report her findings to the Los Angeles grand jury.

As the grand jury investigation proceeded and was discussed in news reports in the United States, however, the Israeli Government became aware of the seriousness of the case.

Israel Assurance to U.S.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A State Department spokesman said this afternoon that Israeli officials had "assured us that the krytrons were not used for any nuclear applications."

He said they had also said "they would provide the United States a formal written assurance that the devices will not be used for nuclear purposes."

The spokesman said law enforcement agencies had requested that the krytrons remaining in Israel be returned and "Israel has agreed to do so."

SUMMER IS FOR CHILDREN!
GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

N.Y. Times

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ers to Israel

... and businessman who has owned
... interest in chemical and electron
... companies.
Newsweek reported earlier this week
... at Mr. Milchen was the focus of the
... investigation, but Mr. Milchen,
... ached in Paris, said he knew nothing
... out the case.
The indictment issued today did not
... name Mr. Milchen.
In the grand jury proceedings, most
... those who testified were members of
... c. Smyth's family, according to Mr.
... ddel. The Huntington Beach busi-
... as is a small, family-run enterprise
... at among other business ventures
... s purchased parts for the space shut-
... program, according to Mr. Riddet.
He said the company also bought
... rs for airplanes and performed com-
... iting work in the computer and avia-
... n field, in addition to trading inter-
... tionally.
A license of approval is required
... on the United States Government in
... ler to legally export krytrons from
... United States.
Mr. Riddet said his client's position
... s that "at the time of shipping, he
... s completely unaware of the licens-
... requirements."

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California Man Indicted in Sale Of Gear to Israel

Jerusalem Agrees to Send Back Some of the Devices, Usable in Nuclear Arms

By ROBERT S. GREENBERGER
AND EDUARDO LACHICA

Staff Reports of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—A California business-
man was indicted for illegally exporting to
Israel devices that could be used in nu-
clear weapons. The State Department said
Israel agreed to return some of them.

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles
charged Richard Smyth, 55 years old, of
Huntington Beach, Calif., with sending 15
shipments of these devices, called kry-
trons, to Israel without required export li-
censes between 1980 and 1982. Mr. Smyth
was charged with 15 violations of the Arms
Export Control Act and 15 counts of mak-
ing false statements to the government.

Israel reacted to U.S. requests for an
accounting of these illegal shipments by
agreeing to return an unspecified number
of unused devices. Israel assured the State
Department that the devices weren't used
in making nuclear weapons and offered to
pay that formally in writing.

The recovery of even some of the con-
traband devices could boost the adminis-
tration's efforts to prevent countries in the
tension-filled Middle East from acquiring a
capacity to make nuclear weapons.

The grand jury indictment charged that

Under an amendment to the foreign aid
authorization bill proposed by Rep. Ste-
phen Solarz (D., N.Y.), U.S. aid would be
cut off to any nation that illegally attempts
to acquire, or does acquire, material that
would help it make nuclear explosive de-
vices. However, the amendment, which
isn't yet law, wouldn't apply in this case, a
spokesman for Rep. Solarz said. He said
the bill won't be retroactive and also would
apply only if the president determined that
the equipment would be used to make a
nuclear explosive device.

Krytrons, which can't be shipped to any
country without State Department ap-
proval, are mechanisms used to trigger nu-
clear explosions. But they can also be ap-
plied to nonnuclear weapons, such as con-
ventional missiles.

Federal investigators said Mr. Smyth
bought the krytrons from EG&G Inc., a
Wellesley, Mass. company specializing in
nuclear equipment and space research.
The company wasn't implicated because
krytrons can be legally sold domesti-
cally.

Reports that some countries were try-
ing to acquire krytrons from U.S. compa-
nies have alarmed federal authorities in
recent years and prompted a crackdown
on suspected traffickers. One investigation
last fall led to a guilty plea in a Houston
court by a Pakistani businessman, Nazir
Ahmed Waid, on charges that he illegally
attempted to export to Pakistan 50 high-
speed switches associated with nuclear
weaponry.

Israel, which still isn't a party to an in-
ternational nuclear nonproliferation treaty,
refuses to allow foreign inspection of its
nuclear research facilities. It's understood,
however, that a U.S. official visited Israel
within the past few weeks on a fact-finding
mission to discuss the krytrons issue.

G2 P 178
364 448

California Man Indicted in Sale Of Gear to Israel

Jerusalem Agrees to Send Back Some of the Devices, Usable in Nuclear Arms

By ROBERT S. GREENBERG
AND EDUARDO LACRICA

Staff Reports of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—A California businessman was indicted for illegally exporting to Israel devices that could be used in nuclear weapons. The State Department said Israel agreed to return some of them.

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles charged Richard Smyth, 56 years old, of Huntington Beach, Calif., with sending 15 shipments of these devices, called krytrons, to Israel without required export licenses between 1980 and 1982. Mr. Smyth was charged with 15 violations of the Arms Export Control Act and 15 counts of making false statements to the government.

Israel reacted to U.S. requests for an accounting of these illegal shipments by agreeing to return an unspecified number of unused devices. Israel assured the State Department that the devices weren't used in making nuclear weapons and offered to pay that formally in writing.

The recovery of even some of the contraband devices could boost the administration's efforts to prevent countries in the tension-filled Middle East from acquiring a capacity to make nuclear weapons.

The grand jury indictment charged that Mr. Smyth had shipped 800 krytrons, but it isn't clear how many of these the U.S. will recover. Israeli officials told the State Department that they were used by their defense industries for research, development and testing of nonnuclear devices such as laser range finders.

The administration didn't implicate Israel in the illegal exports. "I can only note that the indictment handed down doesn't cover any Israeli citizen or company," a State Department spokesman said.

Under an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill proposed by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D., N.Y.), U.S. aid would be cut off to any nation that illegally attempts to acquire, or does acquire, material that would help it make nuclear explosive devices. However, the amendment, which isn't yet law, wouldn't apply in this case, a spokesman for Rep. Solarz said. He said the bill won't be retroactive and also would apply only if the president determined that the equipment would be used to make a nuclear explosive device.

Krytrons, which can't be shipped to any country without State Department approval, are mechanisms used to trigger nuclear explosions. But they can also be applied to nonnuclear weapons, such as conventional missiles.

Federal investigators said Mr. Smyth bought the krytrons from EG&G Inc., a Wellesley, Mass. company specializing in nuclear equipment and space research. The company wasn't implicated because krytrons can be legally sold domestically.

Reports that some countries were trying to acquire krytrons from U.S. companies have alarmed federal authorities in recent years and prompted a crackdown on suspected traffickers. One investigation last fall led to a guilty plea in a Houston court by a Pakistani businessman, Nazir Ahmed Waid, on charges that he illegally attempted to export to Pakistan 50 high-speed switches associated with nuclear weaponry.

Israel, which still isn't a party to an international nuclear nonproliferation treaty, refuses to allow foreign inspection of its nuclear research facilities. It's understood, however, that a U.S. official visited Israel within the past few weeks on a fact-finding mission to discuss the krytron issue.

An Israeli spokesman said yesterday, "I think the Americans are quite happy with the way we are cooperating with them."

The State Department said that each violation of the Arms Export Control Act is punishable by two years in prison and/or a \$100,000 fine, and each violation of the false statement statute could result in five years in prison and/or a \$10,000 fine. The State Department said it has pressed Congress for several years to increase the punishment for arms-export violations to a maximum 10-year jail term and/or a \$1 million fine.

St. Journal

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ניו-יורק

בטחון

המשרד

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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצמ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגד, לש' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.
רמ"ח, קש"ח

NEWS SUMMARY MAY 17, 1985

OP-ED

BITBURG : THE END RESULT

R. COHEN WASH POST There is no undoing Bitburg, but that does not mean that the lingering effect of it should be ignored. In the one area in which he is supremely gifted, forging national unity, the president failed - leaving anti-Semites gloating and leaving Jews bruised and scared. Bitburg excited the anti-semitic imagination, and you don't have to go to Harvard to know it.

U.S. THOUGHT 'ANGEL OF DEATH' WAS DEAD

J. ANDERSON & D. VAN ATTA WASH POST Newly discovered documents explain why Dr. J. Mengele, the notorious "Angel of Death" at the Nazi's Auschwitz extermination camp, was never brought to justice at the Nurenberg trials after World War II: U.S. authorities thought he was dead. The documents uncovered sofar do not explain what led them to believe that Mengele was dead, but Justice Dept. investigators are sifting through the enormous volume of historical material to find out.

WHAT DID WE EXPECT ?

C. KRAUTHAMMER WASH POST Everyone is against terrorism, everyone wants to do something about it. And every one, even the biggest dove, is in favor of gathering intelligence. Now, what to do with that intelligence? if you find out certain groups are trying to kill Americans - and in Beirut they most certainly are - you can use the intelligence to avoid attack and run. This response is as futile as it is dangerous. Lebanon's terrorists are people of proven seriousness. They will try again tomorrow.

PALESTINIAN ISSUE STALLS PEACE EFFORT

C. WILKIE BOSTON GLOBE The american mission to revive the Mideast peace process appears to have been run aground by a failure to come up with acceptable Palestinian delegation. Despite the assertion by Secretary Shultz after he completed his trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt this week that he felt there was "a genuine sense of movement in the region" negotiations are still being blocked. The PLO insists on participating in any talks involving Palestinians interests and Israel refuse to have any contact with the PLO.

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ISRAEL'S NEW DEFENSES IN NORTH FAIL TO COME SETTELRS

D. FISHER & K. FREED L.A. TIMES Two weeks before what is being called its final withdrawal from Lebanon, the Israeli army is pushing to complete new security arrangements on both sides of the international border. Despite these preparations and promises of millions of dollars of additional aid from the government, though, Israeli residents along the country's northern frontier remain nervous.

THE PRESS REPORTS

U.S. DEFIES THREATS BY TERRORISTS

D. OTTAWA WASH POST The U.S. said yesterday it would not be intimidated by terrorists threats of the militant Islamic group in Lebanon that holds hostage four, and possibly five, Americans and two Frenchmen.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF TERRORIST ACTS BY CAR BOMB TARGET IS NOT EVIDENT

D. OTTAWA WASH POST The Sheik who was the target of a car bomb by a group with ties to the CIA last March has repeatedly been accused of plotting the bombing of the U.S. Marine Headquarters in Beirut in October 1983. But there has never been any conclusive proof that he really participated in planning and executing the terrorist operation.

L.A. MAN IS INDICTED IN EXPORT OF POTENTIAL NUCLEAR BOMB COMPONENT TO ISRAEL

J. GOSKO WASH POST A federal grand jury in L.A. indicted Richard K. Smyth, owner of a small electrical firm, yesterday on charges that he illegally exported to Israel 800 sophisticated timing devices that can be used to trigger nuclear bombs.

SYRIA OFFERS PEACE FORCE IF BEIRUT FACTIONS OK TRUCE

(WR) THE SUN Shiite Muslim leader Nabin Berry said yesterday that Syria might send peacekeeping troops to Beirut, provided all militias turned in their weapons under a political accord.

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סגירות ישראל - וויסנגסון

362-6

446 - י 17

KATZ / KEELEY 913

KEATING, Robert B., U.S. Ambassador to Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros. Born May 7, 1924 in Medford, Mass. Married. One child. U.S. Naval Academy, 1946. B.S.: George Washington Univ., 1961, M.E.A. U.S. Navy service, 1946-56. 1961-62, Chairman, Committee on Transport Technology for Developing Countries, Dept. of State; 1964-67, Dir., Chile-Calif. Program of Technical Cooperation; 1967-68, sr. adviser for transport and infrastructure projects, Inter-American Development Bank; 1970-73, Dir. General, Bureau of Roads, Ministry of Public Works, Govt. of Zaire; 1973-79, consultant; 1979-81, Vice Pres., Pure Water Systems, Inc.; 1981-82, consultant on intl. security affairs, Ofc. of Secy. of Defense; 1982-83, consultant, Office of the General Counsel, Dept. of the Navy; 1983-, present assignment. Member, U.S. Delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva, 1981 and New York City, 1982.

KEEL, Alton G., Jr., Associate Director, National Security & International Affairs, Office of Management & Budget, Executive Office of the President, Room 262, Old Executive Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20503. Home, 620 Seventh St., N.E., Washington, D.C. Born Sept. 8, 1943 in Newport News, Va. to Alton Gold and Ella Clare (Kennedy) Keel. Child, Kristen Ann, Univ. of Virginia, 1961-66, B.A. in aeronautical engineering and 1966-70, Ph.D. in engineering and physics; Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley, 1970-71, postdoctoral scholar; Natl. Defense Act Fellow, Phi Eta Sigma, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi. 1971-76, staff, Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak Lab.; 1977-78, Congressional science fellow, Office of Sen. Howard Cannon, Nev.; 1978-81, Prof. Staff Member, Senate Committee on Armed Services; 1981-82, Asst. Secy. for Research, Development & Logistics, Dept. of the Air Force; 1982-, present assignment. Author of numerous articles in scientific and technical journals. Recipient of Natl. Research Council postdoctoral award, 1970; Navy Sustained Superior Performance Award, 1972; Outstanding Young Scientist, Natl. Capitol Section of American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics, 1978. Member; Unitarian-Universalist Church; Legionum Society.

KEELEY, Robert V., U.S. Ambassador to Zimbababwe. Born Sept. 4, 1929 in Beirut, Lebanon to James Hugh and Mathilde Julia (Vossler) Keeley. Married June 23, 1951 to Louise Schoonmaker. Children: Michael and Christopher. Princeton Univ., 1951, A.B.; 1951-53, fellow in public affairs and 1970, Woodrow Wilson Fellow; Stanford Univ., 1966-66, Natl. Inst. of Public Affairs Fellow. U.S. Coast Guard service, 1953-55. 1956, joined Foreign Service; 1963-64, Officer-in-Charge of Congo External Affairs and 1964-65, Officer-in-Charge of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi Affairs, Washington, D.C.; 1966-70, Political Officer in Athens; 1971-73, Deputy Chief of Mission in Kampala, Uganda; 1974, Alternate Dir. of East African Affairs, Washington, D.C.; 1974-75, Deputy Chief of Mission in Phnom Penh, Khmer Republic; 1975-76, Deputy Director of the Interagency Task Force for Indochina Refugees, Washington, D.C.; 1976-78, U.S. Ambassador to Mauritius; 1978-80, Deputy Asst. Secy. of State for African Affairs; 1980-, present assignment, all with Dept. of State. Recipient: Superior Honor Award, 1975; Presidential Citation, 1976. Member: Amer. Foreign Service Assn.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: ווט, בטחון, אמן, נר: חורס 1156, מ: המשרד
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סודי/מיד

השגריר - 11

דע: לשכת מטהבי"ט, די אמ"ן, מוכיר צבאי לרה"מ.
פלאטן פנה למסנב"ל והודיע שיש להם עדויות שאחד מבני הערובה
האמריקאים מוחזק עדיין במחנה ש"ן עבדאללה בבעלבק או בסמוך
לו. בקשו שניקח עובדה זאת בחשבון בכל מקרה.
לשכת בר-און. ==

תפ: שהח, מנכ"ל, מטנכל, מצפא, קידור, מות"ס, ד/מרכו, ממד, דס
תח: מוכיר צבאי רה"מ

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

המשרד

אל: ממנכ"ל

מתגים.

א. וילקוקס הודיע על הגשת כתב האישום (שפורסם בכל הרשתות). דובר מחמ"ד מתדרך לפי מה שהודענוכם.

ב. חוקרת המכס תרצה לבוא ארצה ב- 20-22.

ג. המשפט עצמו עלול להתחיל רק בעוד חודשים.

ד. ברשתות קושרים זאת לבעיות הידועות של הברחת ידע בכלל. אני מניח שהדבר מוסיף משנה משמעות למפגש עם האמריקנים באמצע יוני.

רובינשטיין

מה רחוק לאט לאט אצא אספסוף סוף סתם

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ש.ר.ג. - ש.ר.ג.

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אל:

סוג בטחוני. שמנכ.....

דחיות...מלללל.....

המשרד

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אל: מצרים, מצפ"א

מילקוקס:

הדיווח שקיבלו משיחות קהיר כי העניינים אינם פשוטים וכי יהיה צורך
בסיבוב נוסף של שיחות.

רובינשטיין

מה היה שכתב אלה אלה ר'יה אלה
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המשך

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הציר המצרי גונאיים בא לראותני בשגרירות השתתף אבידן.

א. התעניינו במבול בקיפור בתחנים יחידים יחידים.

2. מאוחר יותר שמע באי נחת את אזכור נושא האנטישמיות בעתונות המצרית, בטענה כי המסטר סובל עוד יותר מהעתונות. הוסבר לו הזעזוע לכל יהודי או איש.

ג. הביע שביעות רצון כשהזכרנו ההקלות בהעברת מס"ח ליוש' ועזה.

2. טען כי החצרים לוחצים על אשייפ) שנים שלא לדבוק באחדות האומה ^{בגמלי} בל-יציאה.

ה. ירדן . ו. שאל האם אנו תומכים ביזמת הסנטורים קנדי - מיינס לאסור מכירת נשק לירדן אם לא תכנס למו"מ השלום, בהוסיפו: האם זו דרך לעודד את חוסיין-הפדחאן - מסורית.

2. השווה היזמה לחיקון סמית. אמרנו שאנו איננו מתעריבים ביוזמות קונגרס, אך אפשר להבין את תסכולם של מי שמזה שנים מצפים לחוסין שיעשה צעד והוא אינו מקיים את הבטחתו.

3. מדבריו הבינונו שאין קשר של ממש בין שגמצרים כאן - לשגירדן - (לא ידע את שמו של מס' 2 וגם לא של השגריר החדש; טען שהקודם הוחלף (עוזב מחר לפני ביקור חוסיין)

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U.S. Labor Ties With Israel Are Strained by El Al Strike

By MICHAEL ORESKES

A small strike, barely noticed by most Americans, has created a severe strain in the long relationship between Israel and the American labor movement, to the point where the Israeli Prime Minister has now intervened to force a settlement.

The strike by the machinists union assurances from Mr. Peres that he will seek to end the strike.

"It's still being held off, giving them every chance to have good-faith negotiations," said the labor federation's spokesman, Murray Seeger.

While the walkout, even at its peak, involved only about 220 workers, it has drawn the attention of the highest levels of both the Israeli Government and the American labor movement. Mr. Peres and Lane Kirkland, the president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., have discussed the strike in at least one trans-Atlantic telephone call in which Mr. Peres assured Mr. Kirkland that he would seek to settle the strike, according to Mr. Seeger.

The aide to Mr. Peres, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that American unions had assisted Israel politically and economically in many ways over the years, including investing in Israel bonds, and that it would be misleading to attribute the Government's intervention in the El Al strike primarily to concern about the sale of bonds.

Mr. Seeger said El Al's tough attitude toward its strikers had angered many labor leaders.

"The labor movement supported the foundation of Israel," he said. "There's a very, very deep long relation going back to Samuel Gompers. So here's the Israeli state airline bringing in strike-breakers from Israel."

against operations of El Al, the Israeli state airline, is entering its 15th month today. The airline has continued operating at Kennedy International Airport and at its Manhattan office despite the walkout.

The confrontation has triggered bitter charges of strikebreaking against the airline and threats that the labor movement will sell off millions of dollars of Israel Bonds unless the strike is settled.

While there is debate among labor leaders over whether such a threat will ever be carried out, the fact that it has been raised has been described by some labor officials as a sign of the strain that the strike has created.

Vote on Resolution Put Off

The Israeli Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, has intervened to force a settlement in the strike, viewing the deadlock in the dispute as damaging to Israel's image, according to an aide in Israel.

A resolution calling on unions to sell their bond holdings and to take other actions against Israel has been before the executive council of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. since February. A vote on the resolution has twice been held off, however, after the labor leaders received

Continued Operating

The strike was triggered by the demands of El Al, a money-losing company that is in receivership in Israel, for a wage freeze and work-rule concessions. When the workers walked out, the airline brought in new workers and continued operating.

Many of the strikers have given up and returned to work, leaving only about 90 workers still out on strike.

"We are in the position of saying we have won the strike," said David Schneider, general manager of El Al's North American operations. "We maintained the company flying."

A key problem in resolving the strike is that the airline has refused to rehire immediately the remaining strikers and has said it will not take back about 20 of them at all because, it contends, they engaged in misconduct.

Knowing this resolution was to be offered, Mr. Kirkland called Mr. Peres, according to Mr. Seeger, and Mr. Peres told him that he would appoint a fact-finder to end the strike.

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Q Sorry.

Q Ed, what will the United States do to secure the release of these people?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, as I said, we're presently following the best designed course and I can't get into the substance of what we're actually doing because of the obvious reasons.

Q Members of the families of some of the hostages are gathering in Washington and meeting this afternoon with Reverend Jackson at around 2:30 at the airport. Some of them have already said to our colleagues from the press corps that this administration isn't doing enough and needs to tell the people holding the hostages that we're serious. What do you say to them and their concerns?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, we have met at very high levels. The Secretary, as you know, met with members of one of the families of the kidnapped Americans. They have conveyed their concerns directly to us, the administration, the White House and here at the State Department. Their concerns are fully taken into account and we have explained to the best of our ability what we are trying to do to secure the safe release of all the hostages.

Beyond that, I can't go.

Q Can you ever envision a time at which the Reagan administration would attempt to pressure the government of Kuwait to change its policy?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, if you're asking me to comment on what we are saying or not saying to the government of Kuwait, I just cannot get involved into our diplomatic exchanges.

Q I'm not asking that. But the government of Kuwait has, whenever asked, made it very clear that they are not about to release those terrorists. Can you ever imagine a time when we would suggest to the government of Kuwait in any fashion that that should be moderated?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I'm not going to have any comment on that.

Q Do you read any more into the message of the so-called "jihad" than has been relayed in the past? I mean, is this any more threatening than previous such messages considering the hostages have not been harmed as such yet?

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MR. DJEREJIAN: I will just say on that that we will not be intimidated by threats -- terrorist threats -- or to allow such threats to really compromise our well-known position.

Q How will you not be intimidated?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I'm not going -- I'm going to leave it at that.

Q In the past, this group has been linked by the administration publicly with Iran? Has any message been sent to Iran in the last 24 hours on this subject?

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

Q But in principle you refuse to release any prisoner or ask Kuwait to release prisoners only under threatening, in principle. Do you accept that or not? I mean, you reject their demands.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I'm not going to get involved in what our specific position vis-a-vis the Kuwaiti government may or may not be. Our position is very well-known. I'll stick to that.

Q That means that you agree that if you give up to their demands now, it would be a precedent.

MR. DJEREJIAN: I'm not going into any such speculation.

Q -- Do you have any analysis of the photographs? Do they look okay?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I think you've read the account in the Beirut newspapers, including Al Nahar (?) and L'Orient Le Jour, the Daily Star, which have the individual photographs. But I have no assessment of those photographs, no.

Q What do you make of the timing of the release of these photographs? Specifically, do you think it has anything to do with the Post reports last weekend of alleged CIA-sponsored counter-terrorist groups in Lebanon?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing on such a linkage.

Q Do you think you would go through a third party, for instance Reverend Jackson, in trying to get the release?

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

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Q Might the Secretary have second thoughts about having rushed into approval the additional assistance for Israel, considering today's headline that, "Israeli inflation surges to 19 percent in April?"

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have no comment on that.

Q Could you check into it?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I think our decision and our rationale for supplemental aid to Israel is very well-documented and I think it speaks for itself.

Q But it was pegged to the Israelis getting their economic house in order, which according to this headline, they haven't been too successful at doing.

MR. DJEREJIAN: The supplemental aid was pegged to several benchmarks and I don't want to just isolate just one facet of the Israeli economy and the standard of performance.

Q Do you have anything on the activities of Mr. Murphy in the area, in the Middle East?

MR. DJEREJIAN: He's in Morocco.

Q He's in Morocco. Is this connected somehow to the Arab-Israeli conflict or to the Palestinian representation or is it related to the Moroccan-American relations?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I would assume that Ambassador Murphy is discussing the peace process as the priority issue and obviously, in the course of discussions with Moroccan officials, other issues may arise, but I have no specific agenda.

Q Do you the countries he's been to so far?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I think we've noted that he's been to Israel, Egypt, Algeria, if I'm not mistaken, and now Morocco.

SEMAAN SEMAAN (BBC): Do you have any reaction on Syria's charges that dealing with the US is a waste of time?

MR. DJEREJIAN: That dealing with the US --

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Q Will you take the question?

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THE PRESS REPORTS

U.S. BID TO INSPECT ISRAELI ATOM SITES DENIED

WASH POST The State Department and the Israeli government denied yesterday that the U.S. has asked to inspect Israel secret nuclear installations to verify that American-made timing devices have not been used to make atomic weapons.

GUNMAN SEIZE U.N. AIDE IN BEIRUT

N. BOUSTANY WASH POST Gunman kidnapped a high ranking Irish official of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency today, raising fears of a resumption in abductions of westerners in the Moslem-controlled sector of the Lebanese capital.

EGYPT, ISRAEL HOLD TALKS: CAIRO CROWD PROTESTS

(UPI) WASH POST Riot police using tear gas and batons dispersed anti-Israeli demonstrators outside a synagogue in downtown Cairo today as Israel and Egypt opened talks to improve their relations.

ISRAELI INFLATION SURGES TO 19% IN APRIL

E. WALSH WASH POST Israel consumer price index soared by 19.4% in April, pushing inflation close to the record level of last October and renewing doubts about the effectiveness of an economic recovery program that has been cited as justification for the U.S. to grant 1.5\$ billion in emergency aid over the next two years.

COUNTERING TERRORISM COULD COST INNOCENT LIVES, HILL IS TOLD

C. BABCOCK WASH POST The Reagan administration's counterterrorism program may lead to the killing of innocent bystanders on occasion during operations responding to terrorist acts, two top administration officials said yesterday. Fred Ikle, undersecretary of Defense for policy, and Robert Oakley, director of the State Department's office for counterterrorism, told a Senate hearing that administration policy-makers try to minimize the risks to bystanders as they weigh how to attack growing worldwide terrorism.

14.9\$ BILLION FOREIGN AID BILL APPROVED BY SENATE, 75 TO 19

J. OMANG WASH POST The Senate approved a 14.9\$ billion foreign aid authorization bill last night. The foreign aid bill includes 3.7\$ billion in economic and military aid to Israel, 1.3\$ billion for Egypt, 715\$ million to Turkey and 500\$ million to Greece.

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ISLAMIC JIHAD ISSUES ULTIMATUM, THREATENS TO KILL SIX WESTENERS

R. BEESTON WASH TIMES The terrorist group Islamic Jihad sent a Beirut newspaper pictures of six abducted Westerners, including four Americans, and issued "for the last time" conditions for their release which is release of three Lebanese Shiite and seven Iraqis jailed in Kuwait for a series of bombings against French and U.S. targets on Dec. 12, 1983.

PERES THREATENS TO QUIT GOVERNMENT

(RT) THE SUN Israeli Prime Minister Peres said yesterday he had threatens to resign unless Israel's parliament came to grips with the country's economic crisis by accepting budget cuts of 1\$ billion and tax increases.

POLICE IN ISRAEL ROUTINELY VIOLATE RIGHTS, STUDY SAYS

(AP) L.A. TIMES (15.5) Israeli police routinely make unjustified arrests and infringe on civil liberties, according to Israel's independent state comptroller Y. Tunik. In his annual report on the government, released Monday, Tunik says police engage in har assment and that suspects are held in overcrowded jails without "reasonable basis for suspicion" and sometimes without even undergoing questioning.

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official text

DATE: 05/16/85

U.S. OFFICIAL SEES 1985 AS YEAR OF OPPORTUNITY FOR MIDEAST
(Text of Dam remarks before American Law Institute) (2600)

Washington -- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Dam says that a growing cooperative spirit can make 1985 a year of opportunity for lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Speaking in Washington May 16 before the American Law Institute, Dam said the United States continues to play an active role in translating the desire of Israel, Jordan, Egypt and many Palestinians for movement toward peace into a concrete agreement based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

Dam reiterated President Reagan's statement that the basis of the U.S. effort in the Arab-Israeli conflict remains negotiations involving an exchange of "territory for peace," a formula which Dam said is "enshrined in Resolution 242."

Following is the text of Dam's remarks, as prepared for delivery:
(begin text)

The Middle East is a region of diversity, complexity, and turbulence. It is a strategic crossroads, a source of vital energy supplies, and the birthplace and confluence of three great religions. No wonder it has long been a focus of the world's attention. No wonder its challenges have a particular urgency. The dramas of the Middle East have a special compelling quality -- in human and moral terms, as well as strategic. And I know that the region's many complex issues of international law have made it of particular interest to lawyers.

The Arab-Israeli conflict, of course, receives the lion's share of our attention, but we should bear in mind that it is but one element of a broad set of issues. Today, we must also be concerned about the continuing dangers of the Iran-Iraq war, the widespread use of state terrorism, the outlaw behavior of Gadhafi, the rise of religious extremism, the Soviet threat, chronic instability in Lebanon, and many other problems -- all in a large and volatile area where the United States and the West have an enormous strategic stake.

Many of these other problems have from time to time become intertwined with the Arab-Israeli conflict. Nevertheless, each one, by itself, poses serious challenges to our policies in the region. To ignore their impact would be foolish and dangerous. Nor can we delude ourselves that these challenges will disappear when the Arab-Israeli conflict is resolved. Terrorism, instability, and the Soviet presence are long-term problems in the Middle East. Our own interest requires, therefore, that we apply ourselves to all the region's challenges over the long haul.

In the wake of Secretary Shultz's recent visit to the area, I should like today to focus on the Middle East peace process -- on why this Administration is so active at this time in the Middle East. For more than three decades, and particularly in the last dozen years, the United States has been an important player in regional diplomacy. But we have never lost sight of one central fact: Our efforts to promote peace depend ultimately on the willingness of the regional actors to seek peace. As lawyers, you all know that negotiations can resolve



disputes, but you also know that for negotiations to succeed, the parties themselves must want and then actively seek a resolution.

The U.S.-Israeli Relationship

Our involvement in the Middle East stems, above all, from our close relations with the peoples of the region. Since the founding of the State of Israel, for instance, the American people have been committed on both moral and strategic grounds to the security of that nation. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, we have all felt deeply the justice and necessity of helping preserve a land where Jews can live as Jews in a nation of their own. Our close ties to Israel are reinforced by that nation's commitment to ideals and principles that are the foundation of our own society: freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. As the years passed, Americans also came to see the growing importance of Israel as a strategic partner in a region of superpower contention. Today, Americans know that Israel is a staunch and reliable friend in a dangerous world.

Our relationship with Israel is now closer and stronger than ever. A year and a half ago, we began a long-overdue process of strategic cooperation and consultation. We are working with the Israeli government to help Israel manage its economic problems effectively. On April 22, we signed a unique and far-reaching Free Trade Area Agreement to open up our respective markets to each other's goods and services.

Our commitment to Israel's security is supported by economic and military assistance that makes up more than one-quarter of our entire foreign assistance program.

We also know that durable peace and security for Israel can only come when it is recognized and accepted by its neighbors. Our commitment to a secure Israel, therefore, is indissolubly linked to our search for peace.

The U.S.-Arab Relationship

Our close friendships in the Arab world are another reason for our deep involvement in the Middle East. Like the people of Israel, the Arab world is heir to a proud history and civilization that have enriched mankind. The United States has had a long association with the moderate Arab states. American companies, universities, hospitals, and private voluntary organizations have a long history of constructive activity in the region. Extensive military and economic cooperation and assistance has helped assure mutual security and well-being. The friendship, security, and economic and political stability of the moderate Arab states are important to us.

Our Strategic Interests

Finally, our involvement in the Middle East is grounded in our strategic interests. The Middle East is a region of vital importance to the West, a target of Moscow's efforts to expand its influence, and an arena in which hopes for peace and moderation are challenged by radical forces hostile to us.

Any illusions that the Soviets were not interested in projecting their power into the region were shattered by the invasion of Afghanistan. Active Soviet military influence in Syria, Libya, Ethiopia, and South Yemen makes their ambitions in the region patently clear.

The United States is firmly committed to helping friendly states in the region develop the capability to defend themselves against aggression or subversion -- whether sponsored by Libya, Iran, the Soviets, or their surrogates. Our security cooperation with our Arab friends -- our willingness to provide them with the wherewithal to defend themselves -- is important to that commitment. Similarly, our security cooperation with Israel, designed to enable American and Israeli forces to cooperate in countering the Soviet threat, is another important asset.

Thus, a lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors would also make the task of protecting our strategic interests in the region much easier.

What Should the American Role Be?

The question, then, is how do we promote peace? What should our diplomatic role be?

We have long been a key factor in the search for peace. Both sides have sought our help. Such an American role is indispensable -- and it is unique. The Soviet Union has excluded itself from any

possibility of playing a constructive role. It has failed to maintain relations with Israel; it has not tried to moderate its clients; indeed it has supported the forces of radicalism and violence.

America's unique position as an honest broker trusted by both sides has resulted in a number of successes. Our diplomacy helped secure the Sinai disengagement agreements of 1974 and 1975, Israeli-Syrian disengagement of 1974, and most important, the Camp David Accords and the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Our goal for the future is to build on these past successes to secure a lasting peace between Israel and all of its neighbors.

But as we seek this goal, we must be guided by the lessons of the past.

One of the most important lessons we have learned is that a strong, visible, and permanent American commitment to Israel is essential in the search for peace. History demonstrates that movement toward peace can come only when no one in the Arab world or elsewhere has any doubt of the central reality that America's support for Israel can never be weakened.

Israel has shown that it will not change its policies in the face of military or terrorist threats; nor will the policies of the United States ever yield to terror or intimidation. Let no one miss the point; there are no military options. There are no terrorist options. The only way to achieve progress is through negotiations. The PLO attempt last month to stage a seaborne terrorist raid against Israel is unacceptable and can only obstruct movement towards peace. There will be no rewards for a strategy of attempting to shoot and negotiate at the same time.

We also know that Arab nations and individuals willing to move toward peace take risks. Radicals in the region use terrorism and threats of war not only against Americans and Israelis, but against Arabs and Palestinians who work for negotiations.

Those who take risks for peace should know that the United States will continue to support all who seek peaceful solutions against those who promote violence and oppose peace.

America's task is to help the parties find ways to enter into direct negotiations. Our role requires persistence and active engagement. But the key decisions must be made by the parties themselves, willingly and free from coercion. Once the parties themselves have made the all-important decision to negotiate, we will participate actively, as we have in the past.

In preaching the efficacy of negotiations, we have urged our Israeli and Arab friends to avoid seeking guarantees, in advance, of the outcome of negotiations. There should be no preconditions. The place to negotiate is at the bargaining table.

As President Reagan said on September 1, 1982, "we base our approach squarely on the principle that the Arab-Israeli conflict should be resolved through negotiations/involving an exchange of territory for peace." The land-for-peace formula was enshrined in U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and remains the basis of our effort.

As the president spelled out in his initiative, "the United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and we will not support annexation or permanent control by Israel." We see self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan as offering the best chance for a durable, just and lasting peace. We foresee a transitional period, "during which the Palestinian inhabitants...will have full autonomy over their own affairs."

The president expressed the fervent hope that the Palestinians and Jordan, with the support of their Arab colleagues, would accept this opportunity.

The Peace Process Today

Today, there is renewed hope. The United States shares the view of the key players in the region that 1985 can be a year of opportunity, if the parties take advantage of today's promising conditions.

In the past year and a half, there has been a growing cooperative spirit and unity of purpose among the moderate Arab states that favor progress toward peace.

Egypt, once ostracized for making peace with Israel, is regaining its leadership position in the Arab world -- without compromising its

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commitment to peace. King Hussein's bold decision last September to restore relations between Egypt and Jordan was a key step in this process. Our re-establishment of relations with Iraq last November, together with our improving relations with Algeria symbolized by President Bendjedid's visit here in April, represent tangible steps toward greater and wider cooperation.

This coalescing of moderate forces in the region has improved the conditions for progress. As a result, the pace of events has accelerated in recent months.

Jordan's King Hussein has been working hard to organize the Arab side to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Israel on the basis of Resolution 242. He has been trying, through his February 11 Framework Agreement with the PLO, to develop a Palestinian consensus supporting movement toward the negotiating table. Within the Palestinian community we have seen a more realistic attitude. President Mubarak has also played an active and constructive role in promoting negotiations throughout this period.

Meanwhile, Israel is withdrawing its forces from Lebanon in the next few weeks. This is a positive step that we hope will lead to security and stability along the Israeli-Lebanese border. We also see a warming of relations between Egypt and Israel. Both sides, for instance, are actively trying to resolve bilateral disputes, including the long-standing and troublesome issue of Taba. Indeed, negotiations between the parties, with the United States present, resumed yesterday in Cairo. The health of the Egyptian-Israeli relationship is vital to the overall peace process. When relations between Egypt and Israel are improving, it reminds both Arabs and Israelis of the efficacy of negotiations.

The challenge, now, is to translate the desire of Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and many Palestinians for movement toward peace into a concrete agreement for direct negotiations based on Resolution 242.

The United States has played an active part in that effort. The visits to the United States of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd in February, and of Egypt's President Mubarak in March, provided valuable opportunities for finding ways to encourage progress. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy made an exploratory trip to the region in April. As you know, Secretary Shultz is just back from the area.

He met there with Israel's Prime Minister Peres and Deputy Prime Minister Shamir, with Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's President Mubarak.

One goal of these recent discussions has been to explore more deeply the prospects for direct negotiations between the Jordanians, Palestinians, and Israelis on terms that all can accept. Another goal has been to help strengthen ties between Israel and Egypt.

Many difficult problems remain. One key issue is the composition of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to enter direct negotiations with Israel. Participation by representatives of the Palestinian people was an explicit principle set down in the Camp David Accords, and the United States supports efforts to bring non-PLO Palestinians to the table. The issue, as Secretary Shultz defined it a few days ago, is finding those "who are truly recognized as able to represent Palestinians and who also have a background that will be acceptable in a negotiating process given all the history of absolute opposition to Israel."

Secretary Shultz found, in his discussions, that everyone is conscious of the difficulties. But he also found a positive atmosphere -- a genuine sense of movement, a widely shared desire to see things move forward, and an increasing sense of the importance of finding a way to get negotiations going.

At the end of this month, King Hussein will be visiting the United States. He will see President Reagan on May 29. His visit will provide yet another opportunity to improve the prospects for negotiations. We need to build on each of these top-level discussions to move forward on the road to peace.

Conclusion

To be sure, there is still much distance to be travelled. But the way is open for progress if the parties in the region have the will and the courage to forge ahead. As lawyers, you know the difficulties involved in reaching settlements of complex and emotional issues. You also know that the settling of such disputes is among the most honorable of human endeavors.

We have faith in the commitment and determination of our friends in the region to find a way toward peace. We will settle for nothing less.