

מדינת ישראל
משרדיה הממשלת

משרדיה

ביבליות

היכל פס

יחט. יאנוג - אוֹהֶב

(אנוֹס)

820(1-2)

מחולקה

ביבליות



31/12/87 - 20/3/87

Massarwa Must Go
P. O. Box 29614
Atlanta, GA 30329
404-952-3304



A
Rec'd
Stk

✓
December 31, 1987

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Hakirya
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Shamir:

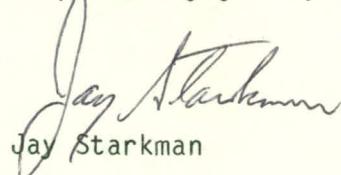
Mr. Muhammed Massarwa is a very fine, personable individual. However, as you can see from the enclosed press accounts, he is an inappropriate choice for consul general.

Ordinarily, someone who says that Israel is not a Jewish State, that the words to Hatikva are inappropriate, and criticizes the star of David and the menorah as symbols of Israel, is called an anti-Zionist. However, when he is Israel's consul general, some feel the need to make excuses. Others feel the need to protest.

Those of us who feel the need to protest will be notifying Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Ambassador Moshe Arad very shortly. I am enclosing a copy of our press release so you will understand what we are trying to accomplish.

I hope you can convince Mr. Peres of his mistake and recall Massarwa.

Respectfully yours,


Jay Starkman

Enclosures

For Immediate Release

January 1, 1988

"MASSARWA MUST GO", SAY ATLANTA JEWS

Atlanta - Opposition is growing against the appointment of Muhamed Massarwa, an Arab, as Israel's Consul General to Atlanta. Since taking his post in September, he has upset Jews with his inability to feel the history, religious, and cultural aspects of the people Israel.

Massarwa says he doesn't perceive Israel as a Jewish state, and sometimes refers to it as "Palestine-Israel".

He hopes that the words of Israel's national anthem, "Hatikva", will be changed to reflect the existence of an Arab population within Israel and that symbols such as the Jewish star and the menorah will be counterbalanced by Arab symbols.

Massarwa is frequently invited to Jewish affairs because of Israel's connection to Judaism. Yet, his lips do not move when Hatikva is sung.

Unlike his predecessor, who used every opportunity to preach Aliya (Jewish emigration to Israel), Massarwa claims promoting Aliyah is not the function of the Israeli consulate. He does not give the impression of being a Zionist.

"We are asking Jews all over the U.S. to inundate the Israel Embassy in Washington with mail denouncing the appointment of a non-Jew to represent Israel," says Jay Starkman, spokesman for the "Massarwa Must Go" campaign. Jews outside the U.S. will write to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

"Mr. Massarwa may be loyal to the political entity of Israel, and he would be well qualified," says Starkman, "if Israel were a melting pot, an ordinary country. But Israel is a unique phenomenon -- a culmination of millenia of Jewish praying for a return to the Promised Land, as reflected in Israel's Law of Return, which applies only to Jews. As such, the appointment of a non-Jew to represent Israel is wholly misplaced."

As an example, Starkman cites the recent Arab rioting in Israel. He notes that it was the Jewish consul, Arthur Koll, who issued an Israeli government statement on the matter. On a practical level, Massarwa has been placed in an ambivalent and ultimately intolerable situation. The Israeli government must acknowledge this.

The group hopes that Israel's Foreign Ministry will recall Massarwa. At a minimum, the letter writing campaign will make Israel's Foreign Ministry aware that a non-Jewish consul general is unacceptable to many Jews, and that makes him an ineffective diplomat.

The campaign is not a personal attack on Muhamed Massarwa. It bears his name only because he is the first non-Jew appointed as an Israeli consul general.

Those wishing to help in this campaign should write to Massarwa Must Go, P.O. Box 29614, Atlanta, GA 30329.

Massarwa Must Go
Letter Writing Campaign Instructions

Our goal is to convince the Israeli government that it is inappropriate to appoint a non-Jew to represent the Jewish State. The campaign is not a personal attack on Muhammed Massarwa. It bears his name only because he is the first non-Jew appointed as an Israeli consul general. A press release describing our position is attached.

1. If you live in the U.S., address your letters to:

Mr. Moshe Arad
Ambassador of Israel
3514 International Drive NW
Washington, DC 20008

If you live outside the U.S., address your letters to:

Mr. Shimon Peres
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hakirya Romema
Jerusalem, Israel

2. A simple note placed in an envelope, or written on a postcard or aerogramme, saying:

MASSARWA MUST GO

will suffice because the Israel Embassy and Foreign Ministry are well aware of this campaign. You needn't even sign it. Israel will know from the different postmarks and handwritings that this campaign is massive. However, you may write a letter as detailed as you wish. Hopefully, Israel will respond to some of these letters.

3. Send one letter to the Israeli government every week. (Mail one letter every Monday morning; that's an easy routine to remember.) Our purpose is to flood Israel with mail.

Israeli officials have boasted that no one cares about the appointment of an Arab to a diplomatic post. If they receive just one letter a day, Israel will no longer be able to say no one cares. If they receive a flood of mail, they will, at least privately, acknowledge their mistake. One letter per person per week, consisting of just 3 words, will be a mighty powerful message.

4. Photocopy these papers and distribute them to friends and relatives the world over. Ask them to help us by writing letters weekly, and by passing this on to their friends and relatives, together with a personal note asking them to write. Ask your local rabbi to announce the campaign from his pulpit and include it in your synagogue bulletin. Ask your local newspaper to carry the story.
5. We would appreciate hearing from you to learn of your successes and to assist with any problems. Just drop us a note or call:

Massarwa Must Go
P. O. Box 29614
Atlanta, GA 30329
404-952-3304

Massarwa talks to local rabbis

At the recent meeting of the Atlanta Rabbinical Association, Consul General Mohamed Massarwa dialogued with its members. His opening comments were in Hebrew. The question and answer period was in English.

There are two problems, Massarwa said, which are opposite sides of the same coin. The first is Israel's relationship to other Middle East countries. The second is the status of Arab citizens within the State of Israel. "Should we (Israel) fail to integrate Arabs and Jews in Israel, we would endanger the integration of Israel into the Middle East," Massarwa said.

Massarwa pointed out that the Arab minority in Israel is unique. It became a minority as a result of a historical process: the U.N.

Partition Resolution and Declaration of the State of Israel in 1948. Until then, Palestinian Arabs were a majority in Palestine. As of 1948, those who lived within the Green Line, the pre-1967 borders of Israel, became a minority in their native land. While Arabs are a minority within Israel, they perceive themselves to be the Arab majority in the Middle East.

"Israeli Law grants Arabs equal rights. Israeli Arabs (certainly in his own village) look to compare themselves with their Israeli neighbors more so than with Arabs in other nations. Arab citizens live. They pay taxes, and then they are entitled to all the rights of citizenship.

"Israel," Massarwa affirmed, "is my country. I do not perceive

it as a Jewish state.

"Situations have changed within the past two decades," he said. "There is a movement toward peace with Israel within the Arab world. The peace treaty with Egypt is but the first step. Within Israel there is an acceptance of the rights of the Palestinians. Golda Meir's famous statement some years ago when asked about the Palestinians said, 'Who are the Palestinians?' No responsible Israeli leader would ask this today."

He was asked how he psychologically handles living as an Arab citizen in a country in which the national anthem is "Hatikva," with its statements of Jewish hopes and aspirations, and has on its flag a Jewish star, a symbol of the Jewish People. He answered that he hopes that the day will come when the words of "Hatikva" will be changed to reflect the existence of a loyal Arab population within Israel, and that symbols such as the Jewish star and the menorah will be counterbalanced by Arabs in both as well.

The consensus with the Atlanta Rabbinical Association members was that the appointment of Massarwa as consul general is an effective rebuttal of the infamous U.N. resolution that Zionism is racism.

New Israeli consul has rare perspective

By Michael Widlanski
Journal-Constitution Correspondent

KAFR KANA, Israel — Mohammed Khalid Masarwa, whose appointment as consul general in Atlanta makes him the first Arab designated to head an Israeli diplomatic mission, is not quite a member of the Israeli establishment, but he is no stranger to the corridors of power either.

The lawyer was twice elected chairman of the Local Council in Kafr Kana and is director of Wadi Ara Planning Commission, responsible for zoning and building permits for 100,000 Arabs living in 14 Galilean villages and the city of Um Al-Fahem. It is the largest planning commission serving Israel's 700,000 Arab citizens.

Masarwa, 44, a Moslem whose family emigrated from Egypt in the 19th century, will bring unconventional views on Palestinian self-determination to his diplomatic posting as consul general in Atlanta.

"I believe that Palestine-Israel is the homeland of two nations and that both have the right to live there as they see fit," Masarwa said in an interview with the Israeli weekly, *Koteret Rashid*.

"Since the Jews have attained political fulfillment," he continued, "the time has come to grant the Palestinians the right to fulfill themselves in a portion of the land where they can live in a constructive way and in peace."

Masarwa, a father of three, holds a law degree from Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he led the Arab student organization for three years. Fluent in both Hebrew and Arabic, Masarwa is brushing up on his English before taking up his Atlanta post sometime this summer.

In his law office, Masarwa's secretary answers the phone in Hebrew, but at his home in Kafr Kana the phone is answered in Arabic. Masarwa finds no difficulty balancing his dual heritage as an Arab and as an Israeli.

"I am an Arab, part of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, and an Israeli citizen by choice," he said.

"Even if I were offered the

chance to live in an Arab country, I wouldn't give up my Israeli citizenship, despite the problems," he added. "It's my homeland. It's a partner for equality and peace. It's a democratic society with many partners for peace."

Masarwa, who supported the Israeli Labor Party in the 1977 and 1981 elections, was the No. 6 candidate on Ezer Weizman's Yesh Atid Party in 1984 parliamentary elections and failed to win a seat.

When Weizman's party merged with the Labor Party a few months ago, Masarwa was designated for the 61st place on Labor's list of parliamentary candidates. This means that Labor would have to win an absolute majority of Israel's 120-member Parliament in a future election for Masarwa to gain a seat.

Masarwa has advocated a form of compulsory national service for Israeli Arabs who, except for Bedouin and Druse, are exempt from military conscription. Masarwa said this proposal was meant to silence Jewish critics who claim that Arabs are not entitled to full citizenship rights since they do not serve in the army.

But recently Masarwa modified his views, commenting that the Jewish establishment must make a simultaneous commitment to spur economic and educational development in Israel's neglected Arab community.

Masarwa said he is looking forward to his posting in Atlanta and sees no difficulty in participating in social functions with the Jewish community in the area. "There are social functions and political functions in the job," he said. "In the social functions, traditional Moslem tolerance will allow me to maintain ties.

"I see it as a mission not only in the formal sense but in the larger sense. I see myself as a representative of the Israeli people, Arabs and Jews, and my intention is to spur a correct and deep dialogue with the Jewish and Arab communities in the United States. I see this as a breakthrough for Arab intellectuals in Israel, for Arab intellectuals to be full partners in Israeli institutions."

File
Mr. Raphael Cohen
P.O. Box 2642
Beverly Hills, CA 90213-2642

December 28, 1987

Mr. Samuel Lewis
c/o Meet The Press
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Ambassador Lewis:

The last time I heard you speak publicly was the occasion of your appearance at the Stephen Wise Temple on Mulholland Drive in Los Angeles--the B'nai B'rith-sponsored lecture series.

Your appearance on NBC's Meet The Press on Sunday, December 27, 1987 demonstrated once again your loyalty and support for the people of Israel, your confidence in your words, and your honesty (to the dismay of those in Washington who disagree with you).

Israel always remembers its friends and never forgets its enemies.

Let me express for the thousands of Americans and Israelis who watched you on Sunday warm gratitude and thanks for your fair and effective remarks.

I enclose copies of some of my many "not-so-diplomatic" language letters sent to Washington. I would value greatly your expression of opinion, if you wish, on their contents.

Wishing you and your lovely family best of health and happiness in the coming New Year, I remain,

Respectfully,

Raphael Cohen
Raphael Cohen

cc: Prime Minister Itzhak Shamir
Foreign Minister Shimon Peres



ז' טבת תשמ"ח
28 בדצמבר 1987

1976

820 (1-2)✓
112-1-9-1

אל : מר א. מקל, לשכת רה"מ
מאת : ס/מנהל מעד"א

הנדון: סנטור צ'יילס

1. ב- 5.1.88 הגיע ארצה לביקור בין יומיים, הסנטור JOHN H. CHAFEE.
2. נבקש לארגן עבורו פגישה עם רה"מ ב- 6.1.88.
3. רצ"ב פרטים על האורח.
4. עורר התכנית במאו"ר הוא מר אריה אגרון, טל': 621-303.

בברכה,

יהודית ורנאי-דרנגר



גיא גורן סגן מנהל



- 2 -

1. פרטיהם על משתתפי הפגישה (במידה ומדובר בקבוצה, أنا פרטיהם על האישים הבולטים):

סנטובר צ'רניצקי - רפובליקני מרוד איילנד. נולד במקצועו ה' 1922. החל שירותו בקונגרס ב- 1976 ועומד בפניו בחירות מחדש ב- 1988. היה מושלה של רוד איילנד בין השנים 1963 ל- 1969. היה מזכיר הימיה מ- 1969 עד 1972.

חבר בוועדת הכספיים (ועדת המשנה למיסוי וניהול החוב הלאומי).

הועדה לבנקאות: ועדת הסביבה והועדה המיווחדת לקשר.

לשעבר חבר ועדת המודיעין.

איןנו נחוש מארה דנו ורכורד הצבאות שלו (בעיקר בקשר למכירות נשק למידינות ערב) איןנו טוב. ביקר בישראל ב- 1980.

תחום התענינותו מיוחד שלו הוא אס"ח.

2. גושאים מומלצים לשיחנה:

- האירופאים בשטחים ותהליכי השלום (הסנטור ביקר במחנה פליטים בעזה או בשומרון ובודאי יעיר רשמי ביקורו).

- חבר וועדת הכספיים, ירצה לשמע על הסיווע והשלכותיו על הכלכלת והבטחון הארץ.

אס"ח עם אריה"ב.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

December 28, 1987

Hon. Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
State of Israel
Hakirya Complex
Jerusalem, Israel 91999

Dear Yitzhak:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed statement. I would love to receive any comments that you might have on it.

All the best.

Sincerely,


Edward I. Koch
Mayor

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encl.

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משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

10-01-1988

מ.מ. ח.מ.ק (1-2) ✓
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December 17, 1987

STATEMENT ON ISRAEL AND THE PLO

by Edward I. Koch

I think it's fair to say that no one in this country has spoken out on the subject of Israel and the PLO more often and more directly than I have. I doubt that anyone has taken a stronger position than I have in support of Israel and in opposition to the PLO.

For me, and I think for every fair-minded observer, the PLO has to be characterized as a terrorist organization. From the very beginning, the main objective of the PLO has been to kill Israeli civilians as part of a terrorist campaign to drive Jews into the sea. The PLO, in what it refers to as a "covenant" still binding on its membership, demands that every Jew who came to Palestine -- now Israel -- since 1917, must be deported.

Today, the terror campaign continues. The PLO has been urging its supporters in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank to kill Israeli civilian Jews. They are also calling for the death of Israeli Arabs -- particularly those living in Gaza and on the West Bank -- who work with Israel in finding a just solution to the problems that beset and divide Jewish and Arab citizens.

For the last nine days, we have seen PLO supporters provoking Israeli soldiers by throwing rocks at them and, in some instances, attacking them with weapons.

No one likes to see or hear of Arab civilians engaged in such provocations being shot by Israeli troops. Nevertheless, Israeli troops and civilians cannot let themselves become sitting ducks to be assaulted with impunity. I believe the Israeli government is responding appropriately by taking strong action against PLO supporters engaged in acts of violence. Any government has an obligation to protect its civilians and its troops. Israel is meeting that obligation in a responsible way.

As always, there are those who cringe from that responsibility. They denounce Israel or urge the government not to respond to the rock throwing and other provocations. I believe that if Israel ignores the provocations and violence, and takes no military action against those so engaged, it would only lead to an escalation of the conflict. The PLO would point to Israeli restraint as a sign of weakness. We are winning, they would say, so let's engage in even greater violence.

Nothing will bring the Arab opponents of Israel to the peace table until they accept the fact that they cannot defeat Israel on the battlefield. That battlefield includes the streets of Gaza and the West Bank. Israel's enemies must be made to realize that war won't get them what they want, and that they can have peace -- as Egypt has peace -- only if they sit down and negotiate it. Then, and only then, will it be possible to have an enduring resolution of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors.

Terrorism is a powerful weapon. The power of that weapon is demonstrated by the unwillingness of King Hussein of Jordan to engage in peace talks with Israel because of his fear that, like

his grandfather, he will be assassinated by Arab zealots. If Hussein truly wants to be remembered in the annals of history not only as a great king but as the protector of Arabs living on both sides of the Jordan River, he must take the just and courageous course of action and make peace with Israel.

Israel's quest for peace is a difficult one. It requires both strength and strategy. I disagree with the supporters of Israel in Congress, and here in New York City, who are pressing for a Congressional amendment that would close down the PLO offices in Washington and New York. The Senate has already taken action in support of that proposal. In my opinion, this action is a mistake. From a legal point of view, prohibiting the maintenance of an office by an organization that has been given observer status by the United Nations -- as is the case with the PLO -- violates the treaty between the United States and the United Nations.

But legality is not the only consideration. The City of New York is the international capital of the world, and home of the United Nations. Many U.N. countries that have engaged in acts of terrorism against their own people, and against other countries, have missions in New York. Let me list just a few: The Republic of South Africa, The Soviet Union, Libya, Chile, Syria and Cuba. There are many more. None of these countries, perhaps with the exception of Chile, has engaged in terrorism in the United States. Neither has the PLO. Therefore, while we have an obligation to condemn these governments for acts of terrorism elsewhere, and a duty to denounce the PLO as a terrorist organization, we also have an obligation to recognize our responsibilities as host nation of the U.N.

The fact is, the United Nations was created to allow voices of differing persuasions to be heard, including those of nations which have despicable, totalitarian governments and, yes, even governments which have supported terrorist actions. They are protected in their right of free speech at the United Nations. To make an exception of the PLO, and exclude their voice from the United Nations, would be hypocritical. I think it was a heinous error for the United Nations to give the PLO official designation as a U.N. observer. Nevertheless, the United Nations had the right to do so. Closing the PLO offices in Washington and New York would not be a symbolic victory for Israel. Instead, it would imply that the PLO is winning, and would therefore be a symbolic setback for Israel. Shutting down the PLO offices will not help Israel, and could expose both the United States and Israel to needless condemnation.

I urge the supporters of this proposal, whether they are doing it for political reasons to gain favor or because they truly believe that this is the right thing to do, to reflect on their actions and withdraw the proposal and their support for it.
The best way to help Israel is to support the cause of peace and justice everywhere.



ז' טבת תשמ"ח
1987 בדצמבר 28

1985

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אל : כרמיה, לשכת ראש- הממשלה

amate : איתן סורקיס, מ"מ צפון אמריקה, משרד החוץ

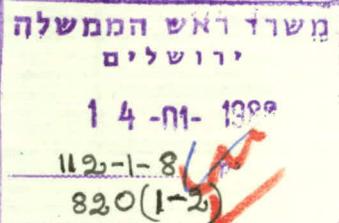
הנדון : בשימת חברי משלחת JCRC מניו-יורק

1. בהתאם לבקשת מצ"ב רשיימה של חברי משלחת JCRC מניו-יורק.
2. תודה על שיתוף הפעולה.

ב ב ר ב ה,

א.ס.

איתן סורקיס



The Yale Political Union

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Vice President
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For over 50 Years the National forum at Yale

1951 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CT 06520
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The Hon. Yitzhak Shamir
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, ISRAEL 28 December 1987

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Dear Mr. Shamir:

I have the honor of inviting you to speak at Yale this spring. Each term, the Yale Political Union invites a select list of distinguished leaders and opinion makers from across the globe to address its members.

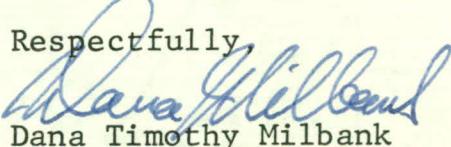
For over 50 years, the Yale Political Union has been widely considered the most prominent campus forum for political ideas in America. We are the largest student organization at Yale, and our membership covers the full spectrum of political opinion. Recent guests of the Union include John Anderson, Caspar Weinberger, William F. Buckley, Arthur Laffer, Vernon Walters, Eugene McCarthy, Chris Dodd, and Wilson Goode. Earlier this month Senator Paul Simon kicked off his Connecticut campaign before a capacity crowd at a Political Union meeting. Local media coverage of our meetings is strong, and for important policy issues, we sometimes receive national coverage.

Although it has always been a policy of the Political Union not to offer honoraria to guest speakers, we will be happy to cover your travel expenses to and from New Haven, as well as lodging, should you choose to spend the night at Yale. A typical visit to the Political Union includes dinner at Mory's, a keynote address or a debate with students - whichever you prefer - and an informal reception with students after the meeting.

Our schedule for the Spring Term is still flexible. Except for the period between 11 March and 28 March, we would be pleased to host you on any evening or afternoon, Sunday through Thursday. If you are unable to join us in New Haven, but would enjoy meeting with members of the Political Union, we will be sending a delegation to Washington, DC, from 12 March through 14 March.

Finally, let me emphasize what an honor it would be to have the opportunity to meet with you. Please contact me if you are interested in speaking before the Yale Political Union. I look forward to greeting you in New Haven.

Respectfully,


Dana Timothy Milbank
Vice President



אי בטבת תשמ"ח
22 בדצמבר 1987

✓ 820 (1-2)
112-1-12

אל : לשכת רה"ם
מאת : לשכת השגריר, וושינגטון

הנדון: ביקור רה"ם בוושינגטון

במצורף מצאו-נא תמונות שצולמו בבית הלבן,
בעה ביקרו האחרון של רה"ם בוושינגטון.

מסרו-נא לנוגאים בדבר.

בתודה וברכה,

לואיז שימרון



הסתדרות הציונית העולמית – אגף אמריקאי

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

American Section, Inc.

515 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
(212) 752-0600 Cable Address: JEVAGENCY, N.Y.

17 לדצמבר 1987

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
13-01-1988
849-9-4
810-4
820(1-2) ✓

לכבוד
מר יצחק נבון
סגן ראש הממשלה
ושר החינוך והתרבות
ירושלים

מר נבון הנכבד,

הנושא: תברועת הנוער היישראלי בארץ – "צבר"

לפניכם כשנה ורבע נשלחי עיי'sst הסתדרות הציונית לכאן במטרה להפוך את
שליחי המחלקות השונות לשלחת איחוד, וליעל את מערכת השירות.
להפתעתם הבהיר לי שלמרות החלטת הממשלה שהטפול בירודים יעשה על ידה
ולא עיי'sst הסתדרות הציונית, קיימת בארץ ובקבוצה תברועת נוער של בני ישראל
הקשורה בתנועת הצופים בארץ, אשר המימון לפעילותה בא רובנו ככולו ממקורות
הסתדרות הציונית.

מטרת תברועת "צבר" לחנוך בני ישראל לחיות ארוצה ולשרת בצהיל. פעולותיה
מתיקות בעברית, והמדריכים לשכבות הבוגרות הנם סטודנטים ישראלים, הרואים פעילותם
כשירות לאומי.

התברועה מופעלת עיי' שליח ישראלי אחד הממונה עיי'sst הסתדרות הציונית, נרשומה
תקציב צוות המגביל התרחבותה. לפניה כשנה היו במגמת כ- 1200 בני נוער, בשנה האחרונה
בענה משרד הקליטה לפניהם והעמיד לרשות הפעילות סכום נוספת שאפשר הרחבתה לכ- 1600
חניכים. לצערנו זו תברועת הנוער היחידה שמספר חניכיה גדול. בערים רבים נוספים מעוניינים
בפעילות, אך ביום אין אפשרות לצרף מחוסר תקציב – למקרה ולהתבססות. (חניכים
משלימים הוצאות הכרוכות בהפעלת המועדונים). לו עמדנו המקורות הבאותים לרשות "צבר",
ניתן היה להרחיב התברועה ל- 3000 חניכים בתוך שנה, וליתר מכך לאחר מכן.

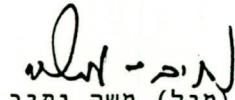
اشתקד התגיסו 21 מבוגרי "צבר" לצהיל, השבה מונגה הקבוצה העתידה להתגיס

כ- 80 נערים.

פונה אני אליך בבקשת שתבייא לכך שיוקצה לפעילות "יצבר" סכום שנתי של - 150.000 \$. תקציב זה יאפשר להגיא לתוכעה בהקף של 5000 - 4000 חניכים.

דומה שלמותר הוא להכביר מילימס על חשיבות הנושא. זו המוגרת היחידה בקרב בני נוער אלה החיים בצפון אמריקה (לרוב כאלה שבאו לכאן ילדים מסוים שהוריהם החליטו לרדת), וזה הסכוי היחיד להשפיע עליהם לחזור לשרת בצהיל, ולהיות בארץ.

בכבוד רב


אלוף (מייל) משה נתיב

ראש המשלחת הציונית בצפון אמריקה

עותקים:

מר יצחק שמיר - ראש הממשלה
מר שמעון פרס - מימן ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ
מר יצחק רבין - שר הבטחון
מר יעקב צור - שר הקליטה
מר שמחה דיניץ - יו"ר ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית

6/1
american cultural center

19, Keren Hayesod Street
P.O. Box 920
Jerusalem 94188
phone 02 222376

a|c|c

820 (1-2)

December 15, 1987

Dear Friend,

Dr. Robert Lieber, Professor of Government at Georgetown University, will speak on The U.S. Role In The Gulf at the American Cultural Center, Jerusalem, on Monday, January 11, 1988 at 11:00 a.m. Professor Lieber's analysis of the current situation in the Gulf will focus on U.S. policy objectives, constraints on this commitment and the issue of energy security.

From 1968 to 1981, Professor Lieber was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Davis. He received his Ph.D in Government from Harvard University and he has been the recipient of fellowships from the Guggenheim, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, and from the Social Science Research Council and the Council on Foreign Relations. He has published several books, including The Oil Decade (1986) and Eagle Resurgent? The Reagan Era In American Foreign Policy (1987), and is a frequent contributor to major American scholarly journals and newspapers.

The ACC Jerusalem has had the pleasure of hosting Professor Lieber in past years, and we are delighted to have the opportunity to do so again on this occasion. With his extensive knowledge of foreign policy and energy issues, we anticipate a stimulating discussion. To reserve a seat please phone 225755.

Sincerely,

Arthur Green
Arthur Green
Director



United States Information Service

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS



STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE • 15 EAST 84TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028 • (212) 879-4500

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 13, 1987

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Office of the Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben-Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

In celebration of the State of Israel's 40th Anniversary, which coincides with our own 70th Anniversary, the American Jewish Congress is inaugurating a United States Senatorial Missions program entitled Darkei Shalom. It is our intention to bring to Medinat Yisrael United States senators who have never been to Israel, together with a select mission of Jewish and non-Jewish friends. The group accompanying each senator will number no more than 15 and will include opinion makers in their respective communities.

We do this as an expression of our 70 years of unwavering support of the Zionist dream as set forth by American Jewish Congress's founder, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. We know that senators coming individually accompanied by distinguished citizens will help forge links and engender the support that Israel rightfully deserves.

We expect to bring four such missions each year during the recesses that the Senate enjoys. Our first mission is scheduled for January 10 through 17, 1988, and the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, the Honorable Kent Conrad, has accepted our invitation for this mission. The mission will be under the supervision of Rabbi Haskell M. Bernat, Associate Executive Director of the American Jewish Congress.

Arrangements in Israel are being coordinated by Dr. David Clayman, Director of the American Jewish Congress office in Jerusalem.

The Senator and his group look forward to meeting with you as an indispensable part of their stay in Israel.

With all good wishes, we remain,

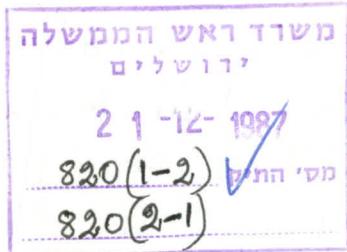
Theodore R. Mann
Mr. Theodore Mann
President

Henry Siegman
Mr. Henry Siegman
Executive Director

691

Route 1 Box 573
Liverpool Tx 77577
U.S.A.

Dec. 8, 1987.



Dear Sir,

In view of the recent peace agreement between America and Russia which was in a larger sense a peace agreement for the whole world, do you think it is time now to establish some ground rules for international relations?

The world has for some time been in a state of flux; torn between technology and the 'space age' on one hand and far slower ways of living on the other. Now that we are no longer oppressed by the possibility of war, we have the leisure to consider where we stand in regard to one another as nations and individuals.

We have come through a very difficult and frightening period of world history and it is a tribute to mankind that we have come safely through it. Change of any kind is necessarily slow and the world should take its time in assembling its thoughts and establishing trust on a far more general basis. However, I am an informal person and it only amazes me that people didn't recognize far sooner that other people are human too.

There will be many adventures in the future for all of us but if we can lose our fear and have a little tolerance it is possible they can be humorous and happy ones. The Chinese have a saying "may you live in interesting times" and I think if people feel freer to speak their mind they usually find more common ground for agreement than otherwise. Naturally people are very different; but if we

retain humour and respect for each other think of how the people of Earth can live. We have not yet even begun to live, so much to learn and so many friends. As individuals we are not perfect but surely we can enjoy our lives instead of living as though the sky was going to cave in. It seemed as though the world lacked a certain balance or harmony; and yet I believe that balance and harmony and friendliness are a natural state for people to be in. There are many things to consider, for example in trading internationally we need to maintain more honesty and exercise more retrospection and thought on what we do. It seems we have learnt bad things from one another as nations and now it is time to learn good things; to exchange ideas and to care for other people and for the Earth. The most pressing concern is to stop all testing of explosive nuclear devices immediately and to ensure that no further accidents such as Chernobyl can occur. This will require international co-operation. Some kind of international laws must be instituted to protect this planet from the people on it. I am enclosing a short poem I wrote in honour of a great man, I hope you will accept my apologies for its inadequacy.

Yours sincerely,

David Dineen

What Einstein would have said .

It was an unbearable world in many ways ,
unbearable for its refusal to see itself ,
pitiable in its inability to help itself ; like children wrestling
with problems it could not handle .

Yet always somewhere in that confusion honesty and truth .
Somehow we reached across the years ; somehow we survived ,
Always somewhere a belief . Humanity survived .

They paid a million some odd dollars for his notes
How much for the truth ? that love is never wasted .

לי"א כסלו תשמ"ח
2 דצמבר 1987

467

820 (2-1)

✓ 820 (1-2)

הנדון: ראיון גורבצ'וב לרשות NBC -
שודר בטאס ב-1.12.1987

אל : ראש הממשלה
מאת : דוד ברטוב

אני מבקש להפנות תשומת לבך לקטע מתשובה גורבצ'וב בראיון חנייל לשאלת
בעניין ההיינטג'ריה מברית המועצות :

"יבאשר לשאלת של יציאה וכביסה מבריה"ם ואליה, אני (גורבצ'וב) מבין את
dagatnu של הצד האמריקאי, היות וארה"ב בוצורת כתוצאה מתהיליכי הגירה. לכן
דעתינו שוננות :

בשנות ה-70', כאשר היה זרם גדול של מעוניינים להגר מבריה"ם, המבטא
פקיד אמריקאי בכיר ש"ארצוות הברית פתרה את בעיית המתמטיקאים אצל-ב-50%
על חשבו ברית המועצות". גם עשו רשות ארה"ב - באמצעות הצגת דאגת
לזכויות האדם - לפטור בעיותה של, ע"י ארגון בריחת מוחות מבריה"ם.

אנו מගיבים על עצמנו ולא נרצה לעולט שיפטו את אזרחינו לעזוב את
ברית המועצות.

המקרים האלה (מתוך השאלה, שהופסקה בפועל, לא ברור לאלו מקרים התכוון
השואל) יהיו עם הזמן יותר ויותר ברורים. אנו בודקים כל מקרה אינדיבידואלי
בצורה מעמיקה והדבר יתאפשר לקונגרס ולנסיא. אנו נפטר תמיד כל מקרה
אינדיבידואלי ברוח הומנית אבל במסגרת החוקים שלנו.

אנו מאמינים, כי הבעיה היא איחוד משפחות. בעשיה כמיטב יכולתנו כדי
לפתור בעיה זו. יתכו גם בעיות אחריות הקשורות להגירה. אנו נבחן אותם
בתשומת לב.

אל תקשרו לבעיה זו ספקולציות פוליטיות.

שאלה : מה עם 4000 בעלי הסרוב ? אחדים מהם חוללי סרטן ורוצחים לעזוב את
בריה"ם ולהתאחד עם משפחותיהם ?

תשובה : יש רק כאלה, שלא ניתן להם אישור יציאה בשל בעיות של בטחון המדינה.
אין סיבות אחריות לסרוב וברית המועצות תמשיך לפעול בדרך זו.

תשובה זו תומכת בטענתנו כי הנשירה העיקרי לארה"ב היא שגרמה להפסקת
היציאה של יהודים מברית המועצות.

בברכה

דוד ברטוב

Elliot C. Rothenberg

District 41B
Hennepin County
St. Louis Park
Assistant Floor Leader
Committees:

Taxes
Energy
Criminal Justice
General Legislation and Veterans
Affairs

Legislative Commission on Energy
Citizens Committee on
Voyageurs National Park



Minnesota House of Representatives

December 2, 1986

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Some time ago, I met with you as part of a delegation of Jewish legislative leaders. In addition to being a Minnesota State Representative, I have written several articles on foreign policy and legal issues for The Wall Street Journal and other prominent American publications. As a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations a few years ago, I spoke out for the rights of Soviet Jewry. I also have raised funds for Israel.

The enclosed photograph was taken at our meeting. I have been a longtime admirer of yours and would be deeply appreciative if you could autograph the picture and include any personal inscription you may feel appropriate. Would you kindly then send the picture back to me at my home address -- 3901 West 25th Street, St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55416, USA -- in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Thank you very much, Mr. Prime Minister, for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Elliot Rothenberg
Elliot Rothenberg



Reply to:

388 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

3901 West 25th Street, St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55416

(612) 296-0169

(612) 920-6384



WORLDNET



140-6-1

820 (1-2)

United States Information Service

Tel Aviv, 71 Hayarkon Street, 63903 Tel. 654338 ext. 204

Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376

Nov. 19, 1987

GLOBAL PATTERNS OF TERRORISM:

A WORLDNET DIALOGUE

with the U.S. Ambassador-at-large for Counterterrorism

December 1 -- 1530 hours

American Embassy

Terrorists of the '80s have machine-gunned their way through airports, bombed U.S. Embassies and military facilities, pirated airplanes and ships, and tortured and murdered hostages as if performing on a global theater screen. These international criminals have seized not only innocent victims but also the attention of viewers who sit helplessly before television around the world. International terrorism is clearly a growing problem and priority, requiring expanded cooperation with other countries to combat it.

In a dialogue with panelists from Israel and other countries, Ambassador Jerry Bremer will discuss these issues live on the global television network Worldnet. Ambassador Bremer will also examine the newly released State Department report on "Global Patterns of Terrorism: 1986" and give an update of terrorist activities during 1987. The discussion is unrehearsed and on the record.

The Israeli panel will include journalists and an academic specializing in security issues. Along with Israel, participants will be in Rome, Athens, London and Brussels. We plan to distribute copies of the State Department report on "Global Patterns of Terrorism: 1986" at the beginning of the Worldnet program.

You are invited to join us for this international satellite dialogue at 3:30 p.m. on December 1, 1987, at the American Cultural Center auditorium at the U.S. Embassy, 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv. Please call Assistant Press Attaché Judith Baroody at (03) 653-012 to reserve a seat. For journalists requiring a broadcast-quality tape, a mult-box will be available.

למען אחיו ורעי

המועצה הציבורית למען יהודי ברית המועצות
THE ISRAEL PUBLIC COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY



25.11.87

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
25-11-1987
מזה. התיק 840 (ז-1)
112-1-8
820 (ז-1)

לכבוד

ראש ממשלת ישראל

מר יצחק שמיר

ירושלים

כבוד ראש הממשלה,

הנדון: עצרת הדזהות למען היהודי ברית'ם

לקראת פגישת הפלישה ריליאן-גורלבאץ' וב, מארגנת המועצה הציבורית למען יהודי ברית'ם
עצרת המונית, בסיסמא: "פיתחו את השער", תננו לאחינו לשוב הביתה לישראל.
העצרת מתקיים ביום שני, 7.12.87, בשעה 17.00, בהיכל הספורט יד אליהו.
הציבור המוזמן: נוער, ארגונים, מרכזי קליטה, חילילים.

במהלך העצרת נשתדל לקיים קשר טלפוני עם התכניות יהודים שתתקיים, בו-זמנית, במוסקבה.
כמו כן נעביר מטר מן העצרת אל הבית הלבן.

נתנו את הסכמתם לחתום חלק בעצרת:

בשילא המדינה - מר חיים הרצוג.

מ"מ ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ - מר שמעון פרס.

כבוד הרבה ראשי לישראלי - הראשונים לציון, הרבה ממדדי אליהו.

בשים לב לאישיותה הארווע, אנו מבקשים את כבודו לחתם הסכמתו לשאת דברים בעצרת.

בציג המועצה הציבורית יתאמס את הפרטים עם לשכתך.

העתק: מר צחי הנגבי -
ראש לשכת רוח'ם

בכבוד רב,

דוד לפית
יו"ר המועצה הציבורית
למען היהודי ברית'ם

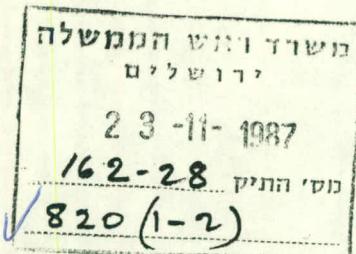


המועצה האזורית הערבית הticaונה

מרכז ספרי, ד.ג. הערבה מיקוד 86820 - טלפונים 8-6-81225-057

מרכז ספרי * עין יחב * חצבה * פארן * צופר * עידן * צוקים * שיזף

תאריך
15.11.87



לכבודו:
יורם אלשטר
עו"ר מועצת המנהליים
חברת "בזק"
ג.ד.ו.ש.ל.י.ס.

הנושא: "קול אמריקה" - התנצלות.

במהלך המשא ומתן על חתימת הסכם עם ממשלה ארצות הברית האשמה אוותר באו פון אישי באמצעות התק绍ורת בויתור על תשלום דמי חכירה למנהל מקרקעי ישראל ותשלום ארנונה למ.א.ת.מ.ר.

איןפורמציה זאת קיבلتני מפי גורמים מושכים ביותר ופועלתי על פיה.

לאחרונה קיבלתי הבורות לסייע זו והסתבר לי שפעלת בהתאם למידניות הדרוג המדיני ואף השגת יותר מאשר נקבע ואינו לך אחריות אישית לויתוריים אלו.

תמיד רקתי בר נציג בכיר המבצע את מידניות הדרוג המדיני ולא מבע את מידניות הפרטית ובכל האשומות והתקפות בלבדיו מופנות מטבע הדברים לדרוג המדיני.

מהחר ונפגעת אישיות מהאשומות אלו ומהחר ולא היה לי כוונה בזאת הנני מתנצל בפניך על הפגיעה האישית בר אך אני חוזר בי מדברי בלבד הדרוג המדיני אשר אני דואת בו את האחראי הבלעדי לתוכאות המשא ומתן בכלל הקשור לפיתוח ואייבלוש הערבה.

אל אף זאת אני מצפה מהדרוג המדיני למצוא פתרון תקציבי לביצוע תוכניותנו לפיתוח ואייבלוש האזור בחלוקת מדיניות הממשלה לפיתוח הנגב והערבה.

בברכה,

אלון אורן
ראש המועצה.

העתק.
יצחק שמיר - ראש הממשלה
שמעון פרץ - מ"מ ראש הממשלה
ושר החוץ.
משה ניסים - שר האוצר.
גד יעקובי - שר התק绍ורת.
אמנון דובנשטיין - ח"כ (שר התק绍ורת לשעבר).



המועצה האזורית הערבה והティיכונה

מרכז ספר, ד.ג. הערבה מיקוד 86820 - טלפון 8-7-6-57-81225

מרכז ספר * עין יהב * חצבה * פארן * צופר * עידן * צוקים * שיזף

תאריך
3.11.87

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
23.11.1987
162-28
מ.ד. תני
✓ 820 (1-2)

לכבוד:
סגן שר החקלאות
ח"כ אברהם בז-עוז
משרד החקלאות
הקריה
תל-אביב.

הנדוזו: "קול אמריקה" - דמי חכירה למינeral מקרקעי ישראל.

נסאר לי ע"י משרד התקשורת ונציגי האוצר בזועדת השרים
לקול אמריקה" בראשות ראש הממשלה מר יצחק שמיר כי הוחלט לפניות
אל מועצת מיננהל מקרקעי ישראל ולבקשת לפטור מתשלום דמי החכירה
פרוייקט זה עקב הפסם עם ממשלת ארצות-הברית.

פטור זה יאשר חלק ניבר מתוך 16 מיליון הדולר לפיתוח
האזור.

פניתי לשר החקלאות מר אריק נחמיין בעניינו זה והוא הסכים
להעלות את נושא לדינו בפניו מועצת מיננהל מקרקעי ישראל ולתמוך
בהתו הפטור. בקשרו היא שתיה אלינו פניה מסווגת מגורם מושג אשר
בקשת פטור זה.

לשיהול דעתך מי צריך לפנות אל שר החקלאות
האפשרויות הוא בדילמתן;

1. י"ר וזועדת שרים - "קול אמריקה"
2. י"ר וזועדת שרים לנגב
3. שר התקשורת או ימבל - משרדו המתוונים על ביצוע הפרויקט.

ד"ר חיים צבן ימבל הבטיח לתמוך במתו פטור זה לשובת פיתוח
האזור כחבר במועצת מיננהל מקרקעי ישראל.

אבקש לטפל בבקשתינו זו בהקדם.

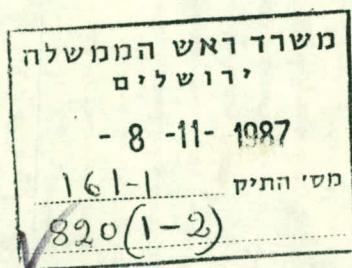
בברכה,
אלון אורן
ראש המועצה.

העתה:
 יצחק שמיר - ראש הממשלה.
שמעון פרס - שר החוץ ויו"ר
וועדת שרים לנגב.
משה ניסים - שר האוצר.
גד יעקובי - שר התקשורת.
בו עמי גוב - ימבל משרד התקשורת.

ראש העירייה
رئيس البلدية
MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

(N)

ירושלים, יג' בחשוון תשמ"ח
5 נובמבר 1987
מספר - 923



לכבוד
מר יצחק שמיר - ראש הממשלה

מכובדי,

אני מרצה לעצמי להביא לשימת ליבר דוי"ח על פגישה שקיים עמו מזכיר
המדינה מר ג'ורג' שולץ בעת שהותי האחראונה בארה"ב ואני מקווה שתמצא
עניין בו.

772337

תדי מלך
ביבר כהן

עיריית ירושלים
بلدية اورشليم - القدس
MUNICIPALITY OF JERUSALEM

לשכת ראש העיר
ديوان رئيس البلدية
Mayor's Office

ירושלים

יב' בחשוון תשמ"ז
4 בנובמבר 1987
0184H

מצר
פגישת ראש העיר עם מזכיר המדינה

לפנִי מספר שבועות פנה השגריר מקס קמפלמן אל ראש העירייה והתענין לדעת מתי הוא עשוי לבקר בארץ"ב כי יש ברצו נזק הדמגנות זו להציגו עמו אישיות חשובה. לאחר מספר טלפונים מסתבר שהאישיות בה מדובר אינה מזכיר המדינה ג'ורג' שולץ אשר חף לשימוש שירות מראש העירייה ובאוירה נינוחה על הנעשה בירושלים. לאחר וראש העירייה תיכנן מילא להיות בארץ"ב בامي צו החודש אוקטובר נקבעה הפגישה ל-28/10 לארוחת ערב בביתו של השגריר קמפלמן.

בתחילה אמרה הינה הפגישה להיות מוצומחת מאוד אך ראש העירייה ביקש מהשגריר קמפלמן לכלול בפגישה גם השגריר ארד וגם את החתום מטה, וכן השתתף בפגישה עוזר המזכיר צרלי היל.

הזכיר ביקש לשימוש מראש העירייה על המצב בירושלים ועל התכניות לעתידה של העיר והוא אם אכן תהיה התקדמות בתפקיד השלום ונושא ירושלים יעלה על הפרק.

ראש העירייה פתח בסקירה רחבה על הביעות בירושלים מאייחודה לפני 20 שנה ועל הממצאים שנעשה ונעשה למען קיומ האיזון העדין בין העדות והדתוות בעיר.

ראש העירייה תיאר את הסטגנציה שהיתה מנת חלקה של מזרח ירושלים בתקופת שלטון ירדן כאשר עיקר המשאבים והעדיפויות נתנו לבניה של בירת ירדן רבת עמו וזרח ירושלים קפאה על שמריה. עם אייחודה של העיר נתנה דחיפה לפתחה של העיר על כל חלקיה ולמען רוחות כל תושביה. לא הגענו לשוואת התנאים בין מזרח למערב העיר אמר ראש העירייה אבל עברנו כבר דרך ארוכה לקרה יעד זה.

ראש העירייה תיאר מספר פרויקטים שהעירייה מתכhiba וכן קרן ירושלים בצעו במערב העיר, כגון חיבורם של כל הבתים בשטח שהיה תחת שלטון ירדן לרשות המים דבר שלא היה קיים עד לאיחוד העיר, חידושה של התשתיות הבירוב, בניית מרכז רפואי מודרני וחידוש שכונת שיק ג'ארח המשרת את האוכלוסייה הערבית ועוד.

עיריית ירושלים
بلدية اورشليم - القدس
MUNICIPALITY OF JERUSALEM

ירושלים

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לשכת ראש העיר
ديوان رئيس البلدية
Mayor's Office

ראש העירייה תיאר באricsות את נושא פיתוח המינהלות בעיר פרויקט שבא להגברת את ההזדונות וההזהדות של התושבים עם אזרח מגוריהם לחנוך אותם לדמוקרטיה לחיים וערבים דמוקרטיים שמרבית מתושבי העיר לא מודעים לכך. ביום קיימות 7 מינהלות 3 ערביות ו-4 יהודיות המאגדים בתוכם כ-4/1 מתושבי העירייה. המינהלות הערביות שהוקמו ביקשו וקיבלו את אישורה של ממשלה ירדן בטרם הטרפומת לפרויקט. בהקשר זה ציין ראש העירייה שתושביה הערבים של העיר שמספרם כ-120 אלף אינם זכאים לפי הקריטריונים של ארצות השוק המשותף ושל ארה"ב להנות מפרויקטם שהמدينנות הנ"ל מנות בשטחי הגדה המערבית ועזה וזאת רק בגלל העובדה תושבי העיר ירושלים. פגינו בהקשר זה, אמר ראש העירייה, מודיע פוליטי וכל כוונה ביום לחתן לכך פרוש כזה רק יביא לקיצו של הפרויקט.

בנושא הבין דתי תיאר ראש העירייה את היחסים עם כל הכנסיות בעיר, והן לא מעטות, כאשר הקו המנחה הינו: שמירת חופש הפולחן לכל הדתות, חופש הגישה למקומות קדושים של כל הדתות ואי התערבות בענייניהם הפנימיים של כל הכנסיות. כמו כן העירייה משקיעה סכומים נכבדים מתקציבה למען שימורם של המקומות הקדושים. ראש העירייה תיאר את מאבקו הכמעט בלעדיו למען פיתוח שלוחת אוניברסיטאית בירגהם יאנג בירושלים בעמדו על עקרון זכונותם של המורמונים לאחר שעמדו בכל התנאים וקיבלו את כל הרשונות לפתח את שלוחת האוניברסיטה וכן על העיקרונו שאל תעשה לאחרים מה שאינו רוץ שיעשה לך. בובאנו ביקש את עזרת העולם למען אחינו באשר הם שם, עלינו לבוא בידים נקיות.

ראש העירייה דיבר בהערכה על יוזמת הקונסוליה האמריקאית בירושלים המקיימת מסיבת ה-4 ביולי אחת לכל תושבי העיר ולא כפי שנוהגות הקונסולים האחרות בעיר המקימות 2 מסיבות אחת ליהודים ואחת לערבים. פעולות מסווג זה אמר ראש העירייה תורמות לשירותם לסובלנות הדדית בין יהודים וערבים הגרים יחד בעיר אחת.

עיריית ירושלים
بلدية اورشليم - القدس
MUNICIPALITY OF JERUSALEM

לשכת ראש העיר
ديوان رئيس البلدية
Mayor's Office

ירושלים

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באשר לעתיד ציין ראש העירייה שאין באמתחו נסחת פלא או חכנית שיכולה לפתור את בעיותה של העיר ותושביה. יחד עם זאת הדגיש ראש העירייה שככל תכנית לגביה ירושלים חייבת בראש ובראשונה לצאת מtower הנחת יסוד שהעיר צריכה להישאר מאוחדת ובירתה של מדינת ישראל יחד עם זאת יש לשאוף להמשיך בדרך שהלכנו עד היום. קל علينו מאד, אמר ראש העירייה, אם לירושלים ניתן סטטוס מיוחד כפי שיש לו אשינגן, קנברה, או אוטבה. מעמד מיוחד כזה יאפשר לחת ביטוי חוקי לכל מה שנעשה עד כה בהסדרים והבנות ויאפשר לעיר ולעומד בראשה להתמודד ביעילות באתגרים של העתיד. זו כ摹בן בראש ובראשונה בעיה ישראלית אמר ראש העירייה כי ממשלה ישראל היא צריכה לאשר מעמד מיוחד לירושלים ובכיוון זה הוא, פועל.

בסיום ציין ראש העירייה שאין הוא רוצה וזאת לא כוונתו לצייר תמונה ורודה כביבול של העיר והחיכים בה. נבאו לנו מיד לאחר איחודה של העיר התנגוויות בין עדויות ובין דתיות לאין ספור, כמו בבלפסט וזאת לשמחתו הצלחנו למנווע. אך יחד עם זאת אנו חיים באיזו עדין תוך קשיים לאין ספור כאשר כל דבר קטן יכול להביא להריסט הקיים. לא הכל בא על פתרונו המתחים בעיר קיימים ולא בהרבה יعلמו והאכבעות צריכות להיות על הדופק 24 שעות ולעשות הכל בסבלנות אדירה שלא יבואו הדברים לידי פיצוץ. עשינו הרבה אך המלאכה רבה יותר.

השיחה הייתה פתוחה חמה וaintimiyat כאשר המזכיר מגלה עניין רב בנאמר. יש להעיר את העובדה שמצויר המדינה הקדיש 3 שעות מזמןו לפגישה וזאת מיד לאחר שובו מסיור במוסקבה וairope ויום לפני פגישתו עם השר החוץ הסובייטי. המזכיר נפרד מראש העירייה בהביעו תקוה ראש העיר ימשיך בפועל ולא ירתע מהקשאים וายחל לו הצלחה במאציו.

במשך הארוחה העלה המזכיר גם רשיים מביקור במוסקבה ובשיחותינו עם מועצת נאטו על כך ידועה השגיריר.

שמעאל אבנת

העתק: רוה"ם

מ"מ רוה"ם

מנכ"ל מדיני

מנכ"ל משה"ח

השגריר מ. ארד, ואשינגן

א. סביר



Office of the Executive

RITA JUSTICE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "RITA JUSTICE".

The Honorable Itzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben-Gurion
Jerusalem

800 FRENCH STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19801
302-571-7500

October 20, 1987



Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

I would like to take this opportunity to say "thank you" for making my trip to Jerusalem so enjoyable. It was an honor to meet you during my trip and participate in the discussions. I felt they were very informative and enlightening and will be beneficial towards future developments.

If your travel should bring you to our area, I would be honored to give you the grand tour.

Again, thank you for your hospitality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rita Justice".

Rita Justice
County Executive

RJ:wr

Jerusalem

September 20, 1987.

✓ 820(1-2)
130-0

Mr. Mark T. Ravenscroft
County Liaison to Bicentennial
U.S. Constitution Celebration
Ohio Building
175 South Main Street
Akron Ohio 44308 U S A

Dear Mr. Ravenscroft,

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, to acknowledge your letter of August 27.

There is no legislative programme for the presentation of a constitution as yet. A group of professors in the Tel Aviv University have prepared a proposal for such a constitution. They submitted it to the Prime Minister for his consideration, and he responded positively to the idea in principle.

If a legislative programme is decided upon it could take some time.

I shall endeavour to get you a copy of the proposal submitted by the Tel Aviv University professors, but it is in Hebrew. You may find somebody to translate it for you.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Z.H.Hurwitz
Adviser to the Prime Minister

P.S. Since writing the above we were successful in obtaining a draft of the proposed Constitution for the State of Israel, which I have pleasure in sending you herewith.

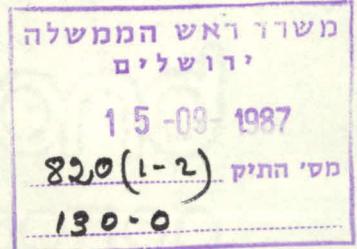
Z.H.H.



177
Council of County of Summit
Ohio Building, 175 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44308

August 27, 1987

The Knesset
Prime Minister Itzhak Shamir
Jerusalem, Israel



Gentlemen:

As you know, we are involved in the celebration of our Constitution here in the USA.

It has come to our attention that your constitution is soon to be presented to the people of Israel.

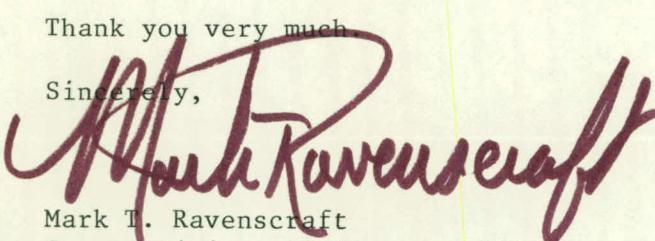
We would like a copy of the document, and also if possible, the report from Tel Aviv University.

If there is any charge for these copies, please inform us. We will be happy to pay the costs incurred.

Responses should be directed to the above address.

Thank you very much

Sincerely,


Mark T. Ravenscraft
County Liaison to Bicentennial
U.S. Constitution Celebration

MTR/cd

RONNIE G. FLIPPO

4TH DISTRICT, ALABAMA

COUNTIES:

COLBERT, JACKSON
LAUDERDALE, LAWRENCE
LIMESTONE, MADISON
MORGAN

2334 RAYBURN BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

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

September 10, 1987

CJH

The Honorable Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Minister
Office Of The Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Building 3
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Shamir:

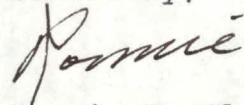
Thank you for the time and courtesies extended to me and my wife during our recent visit to Israel.

The trip was interesting and very educational. Our discussions were very helpful to me in achieving a better understanding of the Middle East.

Again, it was a pleasure to meet you and I hope that the opportunity may again present itself for us to sit down and talk.

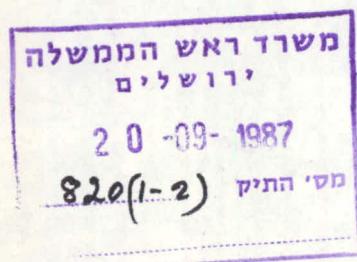
With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



Ronnie G. Flippo

F:vw





"LENDING UNDERSTANDING TO KNOWLEDGE"

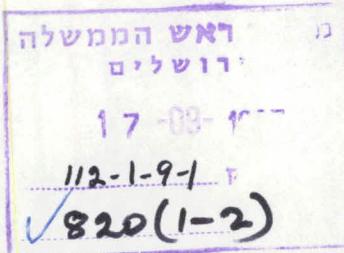
Today in Bible Prophecy, Inc.

113 SOUTH DELANO STREET, #1 • ANAHEIM, CA 92804
(714) 995-1869

September 8, 1987

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
The Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

Honorable Mr. Shamir:



OFFICERS

DR. CHARLES TAYLOR, Pres.
EVELYN M. TAYLOR, V. Pres.
DR. J. LEONARD BELL, Sec'y.

Shalom! I pray much for "the peace of Jerusalem."

Two recent copies of Bible Prophecy News are enclosed herewith because of the special information that they contain and because I felt that this should be brought to your special attention.

Having been dedicated to G-d before my birth, as was Samuel, I have been a lifelong (72 years) student of the Word of G-d. My personal card is enclosed.

Rosh Hashana, 5748, is to be a critical time in world history; and it is very apt to be the beginning of the prophesied final week of years of "the times of the Gentiles." Your role in it is vital, for you are privileged to be serving your beloved country at a time of climax, not of the end of the world, but in world history.

I serve by teaching the prophecies of G-d on three television satellite networks and several other TV stations weekly and by sending out tens of thousands of Bible Prophecy News.

Mrs. Taylor and I are hosting a tour group of 30 people to Israel this month, arriving at Tel Aviv on TWA flight #884, 12:50 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 17, staying that night at Park Hotel Natanya. Friday through Sunday we will be at Kibbutz Nof Ginosar in Galilee and from Monday through Friday we will be at Intercontinental Hotel in Jerusalem.

It would be our privilege to meet with you personally and/or with such as you might designate. In the USA, I am frequently called "The Dean of Bible Prophecy" due to my many years and many writings on the subject. To convey any information of help or to answer any query on Bible prophecy or the order of events to come according to the Scriptures would be my joy and obligation. Prophecies in the Psalms and many portions by Moses, the various prophets, Jesus and in The Revelation all seem to "zero in" on this 40th year of the nation of Israel and this 40th Jubilee period since the days of Jesus at Nazareth synagogue in AD27.

September 24, 1987 could see Israel preparing again for its Temple. Shalom! Shalom! So be it. I would be delighted to make an appointment with you to share these tremendous truths that are not dreams or fallacies, but are verifiable references in the precious Word of G-d.

Sorry for the short notice. I hesitated to write to one who is so busy and so involved in His Land, but the Holy Spirit gave me no peace until I had at least made the effort. (The Russ-Arab attack will be SOON!)

Your humble servant and prayer supporter,

Dr. Charles R. Taylor

CRT

P.S. Have your secretary contact me at any of the hotel locations, to confer by telephone or in person BEFORE Rosh Hashana.

C.R.T.

KISSINGER'S PAPER PEACE

How not to handle the Middle East

by George W. Ball

In bringing about the recent agreement between Israel and Egypt, the American Secretary of State may have created nothing more than a piece of paper, and worse, "an insuperable impediment" to the achievement of a far-reaching and lasting settlement in the Middle East. So argues a one-time undersecretary of State and ambassador to the United Nations in this critique of Henry Kissinger's mode of diplomacy.

During those extraordinary months that began in the summer of 1973, when the clouds circling the White House crept relentlessly lower, and ended on August 9, 1974, when the principal occupant caught Air Force One's last flight to San Clemente, Henry Kissinger enjoyed a unique role in American history. He was a foreign minister responsible to no one but himself. To be sure, Nixon was nominally still President, but he played almost no part in the shaping or direction of policy. Distracted by the lowering clouds, he either barricaded himself in a White House that had become a redoubt, or toured foreign capitals in a vain attempt to demonstrate that the peace could not prosper without his friendship with foreign princes. Although Nixon's effort to take credit for his Secretary of State's activities unquestionably galled Kissinger, the Secretary was in a tactically secure position, with untrammeled authority beyond his wildest dreams; if his initiatives went well, he was clearly the author of events; if they went badly, he could—as he now often does in moments of reminiscence—blame his failure on the breakdown of executive authority.

Fortunately for Kissinger's reputation, the vacuum of presidential power coincided with a further outbreak of Arab-Israeli war in October, 1973. It enabled him, without having to share the stage, to engage in the kind of virtuoso diplomacy for which he is remarkably gifted and which fulfilled his elemental need for power and glory.

Ever since the recognition of the State of Israel in 1948, the Arab-Israeli conflict has been an intermittent concern of American diplomats. John Foster Dulles' action in repudiating the French and British for their inept effort to seize the Suez Canal in 1956 had left America as the only Western power with influence in the area, although another result of the Suez crisis was that the Soviets were able to establish a Middle East beachhead. Inhibited by our special attachment to Israel, the Arabs' common enemy, as well as by our economic interest in oil concessions, we Americans could not have maintained the Middle East as an exclusive sphere of influence—as Britain had done in an earlier day—even had we wished to do so.

The awkwardness of the American position was made worse by the decisiveness of Israel's victory in the Six Day War of June, 1967, which humiliated and demoralized the whole of the Arab world. Disturbed that the Israelis had struck without advance notice, much less consultation, the Johnson Administration tried to initiate at least the beginning of a peace agreement. After intense haggling, the United Nations Security Council, in November, 1967, finally approved Resolution 242, based on a British initiative, which established the broad framework for a settlement. That resolution provided for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in recent conflict." It also provided for the "termination of all claims of states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political

independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

But Resolution 242 remained a bare framework, never a completed edifice. Although endless conversations took place between the State Department on the one hand, and Israeli and Arab leaders on the other, the situation settled into stalemate. No serious progress seemed possible. By the end of 1967 the Arabs, frustrated and unhappy, had issued an extravagantly hard-line declaration at a conference at Khartoum, while the Israelis, convinced that time was working on their side, had persuaded themselves that if they only continued long enough to occupy and develop the territories they had taken in 1967, the world would accept the new boundaries as a fait accompli.

I was made vividly aware of this latter attitude when, as United States Ambassador to the United Nations, I flew over Israel in 1968 with the Israeli Minister of Defense, General Moshe Dayan. Looking through the helicopter windows at the verdant land below, I remarked on Israel's extraordinary achievement in making the desert blossom like a rose. "But," I said, "when I look out over the sands of the Sinai, I wonder how long you can sit on all that real estate and still have any security."

"Security?" Dayan replied. "Why do you talk about security? Never have we had such security. For the first time, we have defense in depth, we have the possibility of an early air alert, we have boundaries with the Arab world only half as long as they were before. Why do you speak to me of security?"

"All right," I said, "let me rephrase the question: How long do you think you can sit on all that real estate?"

"How long has it been since 1948?" he replied.

Though the incident is of no historical importance, Dayan's reaction reflected the belief, then widely held by Israeli leaders, that the Arabs were too divided and incompetent to regain the occupied lands by their own efforts, and that no other nation would intervene to help them.

Five years later the war of October, 1973, shattered Israeli complacency. During the first days of fighting, not only did the Arabs succeed beyond anyone's expectations—including their own—but Israelis began to ask whether time

was still working on their side, if, indeed, it had ever been. No one could take for granted any longer that 3.5 million Israelis would be able forever to stand off 100 million hostile Arabs—particularly after the February, 1974, increase in oil prices assured the Arab world of unlimited funds to buy armaments. Thus, some Israeli sentiment developed for a political settlement, while the Arabs, with their pride restored, also adopted a more flexible stance.

Once a cease-fire had been negotiated (under pressure from the Soviet Union) on October 24, 1973, America had no option but to arrange for the separation of the hostile forces on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts. This was essential for avoiding a resumption of the shooting, and was a prerequisite for a lifting of the oil embargo, which Europeans were blaming on America's pro-Israel policies.

Although it was a task unsuited to routine diplomacy, particularly since we then had no formal relations with Egypt, there were ample precedents for the President or Secretary of State to dispatch a special emissary to try to work out a settlement. But the seductions of virtuoso diplomacy were too great, and, in spite of the fact that newly installed Secretary Kissinger was promising to "institutionalize" our foreign policy, he could not resist the temptation to play the emissary role himself.

One can argue that the success of his effort vindicated the Secretary's personal involvement, yet it established a clumsy pattern. It kept the Secretary of State away from Washington for an average of one out of every six weeks during 1974 and 1975, and his involvement impaired the usefulness of less newsworthy emissaries. Thus, no one should have been surprised that Kuwait refused to accept a visit from the able and respected Joseph Sisco, then the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, insisting that it would be infra dig to receive anyone other than Henry Kissinger.

But, more important than these immediate effects, shuttle diplomacy had major political implications, since, by dramatizing our preemption of the negotiations, it notified the world that the United States would go it alone. By rigorously excluding the Soviet Union from any part in the ne-

This article is adapted from Mr. Ball's forthcoming book on American foreign policy, *Diplomacy for a Crowded World*, and his recent Mike Mansfield Lecture at the University of Montana.

"How long do you think you can sit on all that real estate?" I asked Dayan.

gotiations, we reduced Moscow to so humiliating a position that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko felt compelled to fly repeatedly to Damascus to see President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, each time arriving after Kissinger had left town—in the manner, as one wit put it, of the assiduous lover of a traveling salesman's wife.

If the initial round of shuttle negotiations could be justified as a limited diplomatic operation to achieve battlefield redeployments, the search for a substantive settlement involved political commitments far more complex and important than the mere movement of armies. Yet the time was propitious as never before for a concentrated drive for such a settlement, since, by a fortunate coincidence, there were relatively moderate leaders in all the relevant capitals.

Although President Assad of Syria was not totally a free agent, as there were hard-liners in his own government, he would have preferred an overall settlement that would enable him to concentrate on the peaceful development of his country rather than accept increasing Soviet domination as the price of keeping pace with Israeli armaments. Even the chance for rational Palestinian leadership seemed brighter in the early months of 1975 than at any time since that explosive weekend in Rabat the preceding October, when Arab leaders had pushed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) forward to negotiate the Palestinian issue and administer whatever Palestinian state might emerge. The swaggering appearance of the PLO leader, Yassir Arafat, before the United Nations General Assembly on November 13, 1974, had been largely forgotten. Lacking a clear political base, the PLO had receded into the impenetrable fog of Arab politics, while by his courage, persistence, and skillful diplomacy, the moderate King Hussein of Jordan had gradually worked his way back into Arab respect.

In Israel also a fresh appraisal was in progress. The bloodletting of the October, 1973, war had injected a certain realism into popular attitudes, particularly since many recognized that increased oil wealth had added new potential to Arab military power. Thus many Israelis turned toward the practical possibilities of a lasting settlement with their neighbors that would provide them the opportunity to develop their country in peace.

Finally, now that Nasser, with his dreams of a pan-Arab empire, had been succeeded by Anwar Sadat, Egypt was led by a reasonable man who saw his country's future in strictly national terms. Sadat, moreover, needed peace, needed it desperately, if for no other reason than to keep pace with the pressures engendered by Egyptian fecundity. The population was growing at the rate of 2.7 percent, doubling between 1947 and 1975 and threatening to double again within twenty-five years. Already the benefits of the Aswan Dam, in terms of increased agricultural production, had been more than offset by the 14.6 million people added to the Egyptian population since the dam was begun in 1956.

Egypt was, and still is, in desperate economic and financial shape, with 30 percent unemployment, and the Egyptians could not face the expense of another war—at least not unless somebody else paid for it. But Moscow was not prepared to pour money endlessly into a nation capable of launching hazardous military adventures on little advance notice, adventures that were expensive in material terms and might lead to a Soviet-American confrontation.

With the evolving mood of the area creating favorable conditions for a major American effort to bring about peace, Kissinger had available at least two possible approaches. He could continue to pursue shuttle diplomacy between Israel and Egypt in the hope of arranging a truce on the Western front that would buy time, or he could try to engineer a final settlement that would dispose of the fundamental issues of the Golan Heights, the Palestinians, and Jerusalem, and thus bring about a permanent settlement.

A bilateral deal between Israel and Egypt offered the seductive attraction of speedy results, for, apart from the Abu Rudeis oil fields, the arid desert of the Sinai had only military significance. Moreover, to an inveterate tactician such as Kissinger, there was classic beauty in the prospect of dividing the Arab world, thus neutralizing Egypt, which contains one third of the world's Arab population and has historically been Israel's principal military threat. The approach promised at least the illusion of progress with little pain, for it would enable the United States to avoid the hard, substantive problems—such as the Golan Heights or Jerusalem or the Palestinians—which engaged deep emotional reactions resulting from long-held griev-

A bilateral deal between Israel and Egypt offered the seductive attraction of speedy results.

ances or from religious passions or fear. And finally, even though Henry Kissinger was publicly committed to détente, he saw advantages in excluding the Soviet Union from participating in the negotiations, thus preventing Moscow from gaining a more solid foothold in the area. (He did concede that the Soviets would have to be brought in at some point before a final settlement could be achieved.)

Those were the points Kissinger's staff emphasized to all who might give them currency. But they did not tell the whole story. Above and beyond those reasons was the fact that further shuttle diplomacy would keep Henry Kissinger in exclusive control of the negotiating process, would place him squarely in the spotlight of world attention, would, if successful, contribute further to his legend, and would help President Ford in the 1976 election.

The arguments for continuing bilateral diplomacy were, in my view, far from persuasive. In fact, I felt deep regret as I watched the United States turn its back on a serious effort to solve the problem in favor of a tactical maneuver that bought time at the expense of ultimate peace. To exploit Sadat's strong desire for peace merely in order to separate Egypt from the rest of the Arab world was the profligate waste of an invaluable asset, since it removed the strongest and most moderate voice from Arab councils. By engineering Sadat's defection from the broader Arab cause, yet leaving the basic issues and grievances untouched, we would appear in Arab eyes to be supporting Israeli ambitions to consolidate their hold over the territories seized in 1967. Thus, with Egypt alienated from the more radical Arab states, and with those states increasingly embittered by a growing sense of isolation and betrayal, a separate Egyptian truce would assure the continued division of the Middle East into armed camps, with each side building toward an even more explosive war.

In early 1974, with the Secretary of State pondering his next move, I published a magazine article outlining the basic approach that was needed, elaborating it further in a newspaper piece in April, 1974. The essential first step, as I saw it, was for the United States to establish its own independent position. To that end, I proposed that the President announce a set of principles which should, in the United States's view, govern a final

settlement. Such a statement of principles, designed to amplify the provisions of Resolution 242 which the United Nations Security Council had adopted following the 1967 war, would set forth certain propositions:

The United States would continue to give its full, unremitting support to the secure existence of Israel.

This did not mean, however, that we envisaged Israel's retention of the territories taken by force in 1967. A final settlement must involve the withdrawal by Israel to the borders existing prior to the 1967 war, subject to such minor boundary rectifications as might be achieved through negotiation. For this purpose, we would support the principle of direct negotiations between the parties.

A final settlement must provide for full, non-discriminatory treatment of Israel by the other states in the area. That should include *de jure* diplomatic recognition; the cessation of hostile propaganda; provision for the free movement of peoples; the right of Israeli ships, as well as cargoes, to pass through the Suez Canal, and so on.

The issue of the Golan Heights should be settled by demilitarization and the maintenance in the area of a United Nations presence that could not be withdrawn by either party. The West Bank should also be demilitarized and treated as belonging to the Palestinian people, leaving it to the Arab states and the Palestinians, with the help of the United Nations, to decide by some process of self-determination how and by whom the area should be governed. The issue of Jerusalem should be settled by international arrangement.

In making this statement the United States would insulate itself against the pressures of those who still held larger territorial ambitions for Israel. These principles were in accord with established international law and with the United Nations Charter; they would provide the United States with a morally unassailable position, unbiased in favor of either side, thus enabling it to play an effective role as impartial peacemaker. It was essential for the President to assert these principles publicly in order to establish America's freedom of action, since, in spite of Kissinger's desire not to be hobbled in his diplomacy, Israel was insisting that the United States take no positions not approved in Jerusalem.

Once having made these principles public, we should promptly ask the nations of Western Eu-

rope and the Soviet Union to join with us in seeking a final settlement. I even proposed that the United States make Soviet agreement to such common action a condition to the President's attending the summit conference at Helsinki in the summer of 1975 to sign the declarations developed by the European Security Conference. But the time is now past when that might have been done.

Since the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France constitute four of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, we should then be able to obtain a Security Council Resolution setting forth the terms of a final settlement on the basis of these principles. Such terms would necessarily include ample provision for buffer zones and for the insertion therein of United Nations forces. Nor should we foreclose the possibility that the United States and the Soviet Union might jointly guarantee the final boundaries, and that we might both supply elements for the United Nations forces, just as American and Soviet forces jointly patrolled Vienna in the days before the Austrian State Treaty. Finally, we should seek with the Soviet Union and the Western European arms-producing countries an agreement to limit the flow of weapons and military equipment into the area.

I discussed this approach with Secretary Kissinger, but it was not the course he adopted. Instead of announcing a statement of principles, he and the President used the threat of such an announcement to bring pressure on Israel to make concessions for a bilateral arrangement with Egypt.

There is no need to recount the events that marked the diplomatic activity following the breakdown of negotiations on March 22, 1975, nor to describe the impact of those events on American domestic politics. On a preliminary shuttle reconnaissance last February, Kissinger gained the impression that, when he began his second round of talks on March 8, the Israelis would move beyond the position they had taken earlier and agree to a Sinai withdrawal without insisting that the Egyptians make a full declaration of non-belligerency. When such movement was not forthcoming and the talks broke down, the Secretary signaled his intention to slow down delivery of advanced arms and in other ways indicated Washington's displeasure with what Kissinger tended to re-

gard as Israel's duplicity. But his efforts to press for a more conciliatory line were largely offset by a letter signed by seventy-six senators which, in effect, urged that Israel be given what it wanted.

Here, then, in the spring of 1975, was another moment when America had the chance to alter course and launch a drive to settle the underlying causes of Middle Eastern turmoil. But Egypt was eager for quick action that would bring a period of respite, and Israel saw a bilateral deal with Cairo as preferable, at least in the short term, to a statement of principles by the United States which might require Israel to yield the occupied territories. Thus both countries encouraged Kissinger's natural inclination to vindicate his earlier, abortive effort by once more seeking an Egyptian-Israeli truce in exchange for a limited Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai.

Unhappily, the enterprise lacked the useful element of symmetry, since both Henry Kissinger and Anwar Sadat wanted a partial settlement far more than did Yitzhak Rabin and the Israelis. Kissinger did not conceal his desire to buy time. Without Egypt, it would take months for the more radical Arab states to get ready for war, creating a period of relative quiet lasting beyond the 1976 American elections. Meanwhile, Kissinger would enjoy applause for a major diplomatic coup.

Sadat desperately needed a truce in order to prevent the total disintegration of an already rapidly crumbling economy. He was gambling on the chance that, if granted two or three years of peace, he could halt the rot and get Egyptian industry and agriculture moving.

Israel's problems were more complex. In principle, a separate truce with Egypt was the lesser of two unattractive possibilities, while to resist all movement would hazardously strain Israel's vital relations with Washington. Egypt had always been her major military threat; if the Egyptians could be eliminated from the leadership of the Arab side, some Israelis hoped, Israel might avoid having to give up the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and Jerusalem. Yet, when they faced the issue in concrete terms, the proposed arrangement seemed illusory. To relinquish the Sinai oil fields was a significant hardship for a country that had few other indigenous oil sources; moreover, even though the oil fields might be passing the peak of production (the reports are not clear on this), the cost of importing oil would be a fur-

ther foreign exchange drain on Israel's already depleted reserves. To hand over both the Gidi and Mitla passes also posed grave problems, both military and emotional—for did Israel dare yield a position of strategic advantage without being sure its security would be adequately underwritten through other means? Here was a major sticking point. Sadat at his most forthcoming could not be expected to offer a permanent state of non-belligerency so long as large areas of Egyptian territory remained in Israeli hands; to move any distance at all toward a separate truce would risk infuriating the rest of the Arab world, including the Saudis and Kuwaitis, on whom Sadat must count for enormous subsidies if his leaking economic boat is to have even half a chance of staying afloat.

To overcome the Israelis' grave misgivings, Kissinger had to employ elaborate means of persuasion. Yet the senators' letter severely limited his leverage, since the Israelis felt, and did not hesitate to tell him, that they had the political strength in Congress to override any sanction he might threaten. What they failed to remember, of course, is that the interests of nations are often worse served by their friends than by their enemies. The letter was not in Israel's long-range interests: by making it possible for the signers to display their allegiance to Israel under conditions that cost them nothing, it freed them to argue later, when the Senate would consider specific measures, that since they had already expressed their support and sympathy, they could now take a more balanced position.

But, for the time being, the letter did circumscribe Kissinger's means of persuasion. Because it ruled out the use of the stick, he had to provide carrots in abundance. Thus, to secure the partial settlement he devoutly wanted, he had to promise to tie America's diplomacy and military support far more closely to Israel than was good for either country.

Had the Egyptian-Israeli agreement really been, as many thought, a first step toward a final settlement, much could have been said for it. But, unfortunately, Kissinger's tactical objective of buying time was not in the interests of peace.

Far from easing the road to a final settlement, the tactic of trying to split the Arab world may

well have created an insuperable impediment to a settlement. By promoting a separate arrangement with Egypt, the United States discredited Egypt's moderating influence on the other Arabs, leaving negotiations to the more radical states so directly affected by the Palestinian issue as to be incapable of diplomatic flexibility. Geographically separated from the critical area, Egypt could take a relatively relaxed view of the Palestinian problem, but the Arab nations at the eastern end of the Mediterranean were under much sterner constraints.

Moreover, Sadat no longer had to worry about Israel for the next three years, so Egypt had no strong incentive to participate in further diplomatic effort. Instead, in order to try to mollify other Arab leaders, who would inevitably accuse him of defection, Sadat had to take an extremely hard line regarding any settlement—as he is now doing. And by putting the Sinai issue to rest for the foreseeable future, the agreement eliminated from the arsenal of bargaining counters a whole geographical area where trade-offs were easy to envisage.

If the agreement deprived Egypt of both the incentive and the power to bargain, it rendered Israel equally rigid. Having made a national decision of the most agonizing kind in agreeing to a partial Sinai withdrawal, the Israelis were in no mood for additional concessions. They felt that if they had achieved anything, they had bought peace on the Egyptian front for at least three years. They had been promised by the United States enormous supplies of military equipment as well as an underwriting of their oil requirements. Still, many Israelis feared that they had been bludgeoned into making concessions against their interests in return for Egyptian promises of dubious reliability. What it all added up to was that we exhausted the Israeli tolerance for further compromise.

Even more than that, the temporizing nature of the arrangement revived the hope that the Israelis might retain most of the territories taken in the 1967 war. Thus, perhaps without meaning to, we reinforced the long-standing tendency of many Israelis to equate territory with security. It is an understandable reflex for the people of a small country who, as shown by General Dayan's comments to me in 1968, put great weight on the indispensability of defense in depth and an early air alert. Yet it is a view subject to progressive obsolescence, since forecasts of renewed Middle East fighting more and more emphasize the importance

**Israel will be compelled to remain
a garrison state so long as she continues
to be an occupying power.**

of surface-to-surface missiles and other weapons of long-distance destructive power.

But, even more fundamental, the Israeli hope of maintaining present borders is based on an illusion because, in the long run, the effort to keep possession of the occupied territories is more likely to undermine than assist Israeli security. History has repeatedly shown that there is no more potent generator of conflict than irredentism, that fierce amalgam of frustration, homesickness, and bitterness that follows the displacement of men and women from the lands they tilled and on which they have lived and brought up children—emotions which grow more bitter and irrational with the passage of time. They are emotions deeply felt even by Palestinians who have never seen the occupied territories but who have been indoctrinated in refugee camps with a profound sense of grievance. In addition, the issue of Jerusalem—related more to religion than homesickness—will not remain quiescent so long as the holy places of Islam are in Israeli hands.

Today, of course, Israel is militarily stronger than her neighbors, and we have promised to keep her so. Yet some cold-bloodedly realistic Israelis view with fear projections of Arab military potential. The three states on Israel's northern front—Syria, Iraq, and Jordan—have an aggregate population three times that of Israel, while the funds that the oil-rich Arab states can potentially afford to provide for arms and equipment will, in the long run, far exceed anything Israel can count on from the United States. Nor can Israel indefinitely sustain the expense of its inordinately large military establishment.

Yet Israel will be compelled to remain a garrison state so long as she continues to be an occupying power. For can anyone seriously believe that the 1.5 to 3 million Palestinians (nobody knows exactly how many) scattered over the Arab world will be content forever to accept Israeli occupation of the West Bank? The Palestinians are not, as many Americans assume, merely wretched refugees without political clout. They are a gifted people, and there is hardly an Arab capital in which some Palestinians do not hold influential government posts. Moreover, what they regard as Egypt's defection is already driving them toward more extreme leaders and positions.

Nor can anyone be sure that Syria and Iraq will always remain semihostile to one another. The continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands could

well drive those two states not only to increase their dependence on the Soviets as their principal supplier of arms, but to close ranks and join forces. Finally, so long as the bitter key issues remain unsettled, the major oil-supplying states such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will feel under irresistible pressure to commit more and more of their oil wealth to the rearmament of Syria, Iraq, and even Jordan; in fact, Saudi Arabia may feel required to play a more active military role against Israel.

To assess the future realistically, one must also ask how enduring is Egypt's commitment not to use military force. Does the Sinai agreement represent a solemn pledge of the Egyptian people, or merely the promise of Anwar Sadat? Having had two heart attacks, he is anything but a healthy man; nor is his tenure in office assured for a long term. His very eagerness to achieve a period of tranquility attests to the fragility of his situation, since he knows he must get capital and technology for Egypt's economy, and weapons for its soldiers, if his regime is to survive.

It seems likely that he has roused expectations he can never fulfill. I have been told by a well-informed Egyptian, for example, that Sadat has promised the commanding officers of the Egyptian armed forces that, as a result of the Sinai agreement, they will receive arms and equipment in magnitude and sophistication comparable to those America is now giving to Israel. But, if my informant is correct, disillusion is just around the corner. If the United States Congress were to give Egypt any military equipment at all, which seems doubtful, it would be limited in amount and purely defensive in character. How long will the Egyptian army sit still once that realization has been fully grasped?

If it is not to get arms from America, Egypt will not have the funds to buy them elsewhere. Having turned its back on the more radical Arab states, it can expect little additional financial help from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Saudi Arabia is a feudal kingdom in a sea of progressive Arab states; its legitimacy depends on its taking a strongly pan-Arab line, sending assistance to the front-line Arab states rather than to Egypt, the defector. With a relatively small population (probably less than 8 million), it simply does not dare cross the better-armed and more radical Arab nations. Nor does Kuwait have any military defense whatever against its activist neighbors.

The Sinai agreement is the work of a tactician when the times call for a strategist.

So the oil-rich states are unlikely to provide Egypt subsidies for arms procurement, and there seems little chance that they will supply anything like the funds Egypt requires to finance, for instance, the \$2 billion worth of infrastructure projects in housing, roads, transportation, and refuse disposal needed just to keep Cairo in livable condition.

Egypt has no chance whatever to satisfy its requirements from America. All that the Administration has asked Congress to provide to Egypt in the fiscal year 1976 is \$700 million, which is a drop in the bucket compared with what Egypt urgently needs for its industry and agriculture. President Sadat's hopes for the injection of private investment by American business may also be disappointed.

Realistically, we can expect the American government to take no serious initiatives regarding the Middle East until after the presidential election in 1976 and the installation of the newly elected President in January, 1977. Whether Sadat will be able to survive during the intervening months (inevitably a time of disillusion for the Egyptian people and their armed forces) is by no means certain. What is almost certain, however, is that, if he does not survive, his successor will be far more demagogic, bellicose, and adventurous, and much more likely to lead the Egyptian people back toward Moscow. After all, there is a perceptible rhythm in Egyptian affairs, a tendency to play first with one great power and then another, and the resumption of an even closer Moscow-Cairo relationship than we have seen in the past is by no means to be excluded unless America moves with determination to try to bring about a final settlement.

Yet we should not minimize the difficulty of that task. Now that we have neutralized the most powerful Arab voice for moderation, it will be extremely hard to make progress in resolving the substantive issues. To think that we can go further with bilateral diplomacy is quite absurd. The Sinai pattern simply does not apply to the Golan Heights. The Heights now contain Israeli settlements, they are too small to permit the Israelis to yield significant territory, and their strategic high ground is considered vital to Israeli security. Even less can the Jerusalem and Palestinian issues be settled by bilateral negotiation, for they involve the interests of all the Arab states.

So far, Secretary Kissinger has pursued a practice that most medical doctors would deplore; he has sewn up part of the wound, leaving a raging infection inside. But since no one can make time run backward, we must treat the patient as best we can. What, then, should be the next American move? I return to the fundamental proposition I have urged all along: that, if negotiations are to make real progress, the United States must focus the discussion on a specific outline of settlement we ourselves put forward. Moreover, particularly since the Secretary of State has now publicly agreed that no final settlement is possible without Soviet concurrence, we should try at an early point to gain Soviet, as well as British and French, agreement to support—or at least not oppose—that proposed settlement before convening any formal or informal meeting of the parties.

Nor should we disparage the utility of obtaining United Nations Security Council approval of a plan once the Soviets have expressed agreement. To utilize the Security Council thus would accomplish several objectives. It would first of all test the real meaning of détente. It might enable the Soviets and the United States to limit the arms flow into the Middle East rather than accelerate it through a mindless competition. If the Soviets agreed to join with us in a serious effort to establish an enduring peace in the Middle East, it would mean that détente extended beyond the mere improvement in Soviet manners and the development of East-West trade and other strictly bilateral problems. It would also offer some promise that, after three decades, the peace-making machinery of the United Nations might begin to function in the manner its designers intended.

Thus, with Soviet assent to a plan for a Middle East settlement, the parties to the struggle would have something concrete to discuss. More than that, by renewing the role of the Security Council, we might work our way toward a more rational world order in which, over the years ahead, the Cold War could recede into the mists of history. It may be too much to expect, but the experiment is worth trying.

It is clear that we will get nowhere by gnawing at further bits and pieces of the problem. If the Palestinians and front-line Arab states finally lose hope of a settlement, we shall, sooner or later, face an explosion far more costly and dangerous than any previous Arab-Israeli conflict.

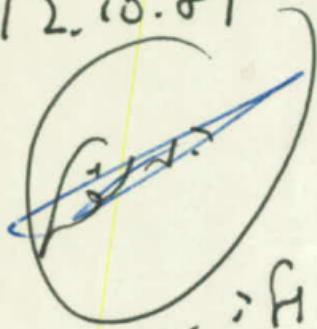
By agreeing to assign two hundred technicians to man the early warning system in the buffer area, we have engaged American interests more deeply than ever before. There is a danger that terrorists might kill or injure one or more of our personnel, which would create a strong emotional reaction in America; or our men might be caught in cross fire if one side or the other decided to launch a quick strike. In addition, the mere fact of an American presence creates a psychological impression that we are more willing than in the past to commit military forces if the fighting should resume. Call it what one likes—a "trip wire," or an implied guarantee—it gives visual reinforcement to written commitments we have made to each side that, in the event of a violation of the agreement, we will consult with the aggrieved side "as to the significance of the violation and possible remedial action by the United States Government." Moreover, we have also agreed that, should a "world power" (for which read Soviet Union) take military action in the region, the United States will view that action "with particular gravity" and "in the event of such a threat, consult promptly with the Government of Israel with respect to what support, diplomatic or otherwise, or assistance it can lend to Israel in ac-

cordance" with United States constitutional practices.

The ultimate meaning of all this is that the United States has, although in ambiguous language, committed its undefined support primarily to Israel in a situation seething with turmoil.

Viewed in retrospect, the Sinai agreement clearly bears the unique Kissinger imprimatur. Like the Paris accords that ended the Vietnam War, it is highly complex and reinforced by secret commitments. Like those accords, it was primarily intended to buy time—a "decent interval" in the case of Vietnam and, with luck, three or more years in the case of the Middle East. Like those accords, the Sinai agreement, by avoiding the tough issues, has created a situation of inherent instability. Just as the Paris agreements left armed elements of North Vietnamese fighting forces scattered throughout South Vietnam, the Sinai accords have left Israel in control of the territories it occupied in 1967. Thus the agreement has assured a brief season of relief followed, unless we pursue a more active diplomacy than appears likely, by a fearful catastrophe. It is the work of a tactician when the times call for a strategist. □

12.10.69



ג'וּבָּן וְלַמְּאַרְבָּן:

וְלַמְּאַרְבָּן גְּדוּלָה גְּדוּלָה

לְבָהָרָה וְלְבָהָרָה



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מִשְׁבֵּן נְשִׁירָי יִשְׂרָאֵל

820 (H)



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

OTTAWA, K1A 0A2

August 29, 1989

Dear President Herzog,

I was very pleased to receive your letter of July 16, written upon your return to Israel. It evoked warm memories of your very significant address to both Houses of Parliament and our lunch together which followed. From those occasions and the reports I have had from mutual friends in Montreal and Toronto about the rest of your visit, I would agree entirely that your visit to Canada was a great success. It presented a unique opportunity to demonstrate the strong links that exist between Canada and Israel.

Our discussions together provided me with a most timely and helpful perspective on the views of Israel. Your country is indeed blessed to have, as President, such a persuasive and commanding spokesman at its service.

The very kind invitation of your Government to visit Israel, which you personally conveyed in Ottawa and reiterated in your letter, is in my thoughts. As I mentioned, I would be honoured to accept the invitation, if I am able to visit the region. I would hope such a trip would be possible in the near future and will keep your welcome invitation under active consideration.

Mila joins me in sending our very warm regards to you and Mrs. Herzog.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Mulroney

His Excellency Chaim Herzog
President of the State of Israel
Israel

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1536 THE QUEENSWAY
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA
M8Z 5P9

RALPH W. RUTLEDGE - PRESIDENT

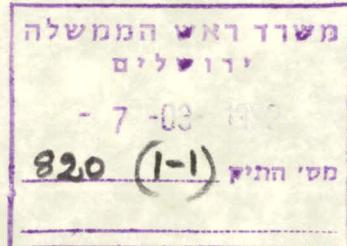
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לשבט ראש הממשלה
08-3-1989
ג'ת קובל
JACK McALISTER - VICE-PRESIDENT

February 22, 1989

The Honorable Prime Minister Itzhak Shamir
Office of the Prime Minister
Hakirya
Ruppin Street
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Cordial Personal Greetings.



As I write to you today a possibility for peace is in the air as at no other time since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. History has placed you in a position to influence and enhance these peace prospects in the coming months.

Because you are the respected and recognized leader of your nation we trust that you will be able to make a valuable contribution to the peace process at this crucial time. As a person who worked for peace last year you brought us considerable encouragement in many areas.

I humbly and respectfully ask that you would give three minutes of your valuable time and read the enclosed message which has been especially prepared for the leaders of our world.

It is interesting to note that solutions to ALL problems in your nation and the world **begin in one human heart**. It is our desire that you might know the joy of being that one person in your country. Your decisions will certainly influence others. Our prayers and good will are with you.

Most Cordially,

Ralph Rutledge
President

P.S. People in our organization would be privileged to visit your country at some future time.

To
the illustrious
Presidents,
Prime Ministers,
Kings,
Queens,
Sovereigns,
Rulers and
Protectors
of the nations
of the earth
in this year
of Grace 1989.





n the words of King David, "Long life to you! Good health to you and your household, and good health to all that is yours!"

I have been told news that should be in your hands. It is true that I take joy in circulating this news. As long as you understand that it is not my intention to intrude further into your busy lives without an invitation, I rest content.

As the twentieth century winds down, you are finding yourself in position of tremendous responsibility. Had you lived two or three thousand years ago, you would have been taken up with battles, wars, intrigues, plottings, alliances, and the kind of mischief we read about in Herodotus and Plutarch. Had you lived a few hundred years ago you would be studying the political expediency of Niccolo Machiavelli, who wrote the book of tyrants. But your life is being lived in a nuclear age.

The planet has become a global village, and the end of history seems to depend upon the pushing of a button. The whole human family is depending on you for survival. Christians, Muslims, Buddhists and Atheists all are finding themselves riding the same bus, and sharing the same needs (although expressing them in different ways). Your responsibility is not just toward your "constituency", but toward all of us. John Masefield wrote truly:

*"To get the whole world, out of bed,
And washed, and dressed, and
warmed, and fed,*

*To work, and back to bed again
Believe me, Saul, costs world of pain."*

But our needs, and the far more desperate needs of our disadvantaged fellow humans, are not just for housing, freedom from want, protection against the enemy, and an economy that will permit men and women to live out their lives in some dignity. We also have spiritual needs, and if you neglect them, you do so at your peril. We do not live by bread alone.

I am one of the little people. We are very small acorns in the forest of God, but we all have this in common: we have no idea what it is like to be a ruler. We do know what it is like to be human beings; and since you are also human, we address you as brothers and sisters whom we love. We take heart in the knowledge that you breathe, eat, sleep, talk, enjoy pleasures and endure pain like the rest of us.

For that reason I dare respectfully to address you on a subject of some importance. In the book of Job we read that each person's days are determined and the number of his months are with God, who has appointed his bounds "that he cannot pass." As a person of great authority, you are, for your appointed time, in a singular position. Even as I write these words, you are facing great issues and making important decisions affecting multitudes of your fellow human beings. Never before in history have such fateful opportunities for good or evil been given to the world's leaders.

I read your statements in the press, and occasionally see you on television, but I really don't know how you feel about the world you live in, or the people for whom you are responsible. I could quote you statistics about the frightful conditions under which five billion inhabitants of our globe exist; but you probably know them better than I do. I could review the whole body of human anguish, in all its contemporary pathos, but you would remind me of what I had overlooked.

This letter has another purpose. I (and I speak for many) am interested in you personally. Let me generalize: we know that you are successful, that you maintain a high standard of living, that you have powerful friends and helpers at your beck and call, and if you want something, we believe you can usually get it. But may I ask you: are you happy? Is your heart at peace? Are you surrounded by love? Has life become for you a burden, or worse, a trap. Or do you find each new day a joy?

At the beginning of this letter I mentioned that I had some news for you. Let me introduce you (if you have not already met Him) to the greatest Ruler of men who ever walked the surface of this earth. His name is Jesus of Nazareth, and he lived for about 33 years in one of the world's hot spots, Palestine, nearly two thousand years ago. This man, whom we call the Son of God, seems not to have been a particularly impressive person to many who met him on the avenues of life. We have no true descriptions of him.

The Roman historians hardly mentioned him. He had no troops and conquered no territory.

He was, in fact, like us ordinary people in many ways. He worked hard and lived frugally. He knew hunger and thirst, pain and suffering, and was more than once exposed to the elements. He took flight in fear and prayed in distress. He knew both anger and agony. His enemies treated him with contempt and dishonor. Finally after receiving the kind of torture the ancient world knew so well how to administer, he was brutally executed and left hanging on a cross.

By now you are perhaps asking, "What has all this to do with whether I am happy or not? You seem to have gone off your subject." I have not. Stay with me, there's more to tell about this man. When he was born, angels announced the event. Wise men came from the east to worship him. The ancient prophets of Israel predicted that he, Jesus, was the one who would bear our griefs and carry our weaknesses and suffer for our sakes. His cousin, John the Baptist, declared him to be the Messiah who would take away the sin of the world, and would send us the Holy Spirit to comfort and encourage us.

This same Jesus, when he reached 30 years of age, began the most amazing career ever recorded. He changed water into wine. He admonished the lake when it was stirred by violent winds. He walked on water as though it were dry land. He forgave sins and

healed withered limbs. He restored sight to blind people. He raised dead people to life. He taught people to love each other, and gave them power to put that love into action.

After a kangaroo trial his enemies cruelly put him to death on a cross outside Jerusalem. But when he died, we are told, something unforeseen happened. There were disturbances in nature; but more than that, a moral change took place in the universe. In some mysterious way Jesus of Nazareth took upon himself the guilt of our sins, so that in a very real way he died on our behalf and in our stead. Through his shed blood we were reconciled to the heavenly Father, his God and our God. Through his atoning sacrifice we received the gift of eternal life. You can read it for yourself in the New Testament.

This was the most stupendous event since the creation of the universe. Astronomers inform us that the stars have been known to collide in their orbits, causing vast celestial explosions that are hard to imagine. Yet such a convulsion in outer space is nothing compared to the supernatural gift of salvation that came to us through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, what he did for us was truly a cosmic event, compared to which our whole solar system is but the wheeling and circling of seagulls at the beach.

But there is a "catch." You as a ruler, should pay particular attention to it, because many a monarch and many a chief, imam, mogul, rajah, high priest,

potentate and generalissimo has missed it. For a human being to receive this gift of eternal life, and to know the joy of salvation and the fellowship of Christ through the ministry of the Holy Spirit, required a response. We have to reach out and take what Christ has done for us.

You must make a commitment. If there is sin in your life, admit it. Don't try to justify it. Don't psychoanalyze it. Just take it to the cross and nail it there for what it is, and ask God to wipe it out of your life. That won't save you; nothing you do will save you or make you into a new person. But it will make it possible for God to do a work in your life; and when he sends the Holy Spirit, believe me, you will know it. The Spirit of God will bring you the peace and happiness for which your soul has always desired. He will put joy into your leadership. The Bible speaks of it as being born from above.

Now, illustrious and most honored citizen of the world, whom I address with all the respect due to your exalted position, do you know what the chief obstacle to this beatific state is for you right now? I assure you it has nothing to do with your domestic or foreign policies. It is not the question of national security, or poverty, or some form of national "malaise", or even your political opposition. It is not your feeling of inadequacy in the face of the tasks before you: your lack of preparation, your deficiency in languages, or your insufficient command of rhetorical skills. Neither is it your possible personal moral

weakness or your unfortunate habits, or the thoughtless actions that shadow your past, or your present predicament, or your unfortunate relationship with others. The biggest obstacle to your inner peace and happiness in life is pride.

In today's world many people are saying that pride is a good thing and should be encouraged, but it was and is a curse. Let me show you how it works. A person looks upon himself or herself with esteem, and says privately, "I really am important and special!" This estimate sounds harmless enough, but it leads one to place oneself a notch or two above one's fellow human beings.

This in turn quickly develops into what the ancient Greeks called "hubris," that is, arrogance, insolence, conceit and other forms of excessive pride. "Hubris" in a person creates fear, for the proud are always apprehensive lest someone or something challenge their self-declared superiority. Fear, of course, invariably leads to avarice and greed, in the all-out effort to protect one's position and make it secure. It also creates disdain, which leads to cruelty, and envy, which breeds aggression and war.

A common companion of arrogance is lust, which is one part sexual desire and nine parts an unhealthy craving to assert one's pride by the domination of another. Finally, pride results in disbelief, as the haughty individual finds it impossible to acknowledge anyone or anything greater than

himself. The Apostle Paul says, "Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man. Since they did not think it worthwhile to retain the knowledge of God, he gave them over to a depraved mind, to do what ought not to be done." (Romans 1:22-24).

And that is about as good a description of the present state of humanity as can be found in all the textbooks of sociology and political science.

The opposite of pride is, of course, humility, which does not have a good press today. Humble people are taken advantage of. You hear it everywhere; and yet when it comes to evaluating a person's character, a modest demeanor ranks above braggadocio and overbearing behavior every time.

I am not going to suggest that you become a humble ruler. In fact, I am not going to suggest anything. The very surroundings of your position militate against the posture of humility. What I am going to do is talk to you about love. There have been loving rulers in the past. Alfred the Great was such a ruler; so was Abraham Lincoln. You see, love is the one force in the universe that is invincible. In fact, God created the universe for love. God is love. The Holy Spirit is God. The Holy Spirit is love. To be filled with the Spirit is to be filled with love.

That, my friend, is the message of the New Testament, and the news I have

been asked to convey to you. Let your days in power be days of an outpouring of love to all people. Let the badge of authority rest lightly upon you. Do you remember Shelley's sonnet on Ozymandias? This ancient monarch had a huge statue of himself cast in stone, and upon its pedestal he had these words inscribed:

*"My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings:
Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair."*

But all that remained were two stumps of legs sticking up in the sand, and a shattered, half-buried face. That is the end of all the quests for power. Where is Genghis Khan today? Where is Tamerlane. Where is Attila the Hun? And where will today's powerful leaders be tomorrow? But love is eternal, and Jesus Christ is King forever.

When a ruler speaks the truth in love, there is no limit to the good he can do; and Jesus Christ is the truth. Tonight, when you prepare yourself for sleep, remember this letter. The months or years that are appointed to you have not yet run out. I urge you to speak to God in prayer. Promise him, in return for what he has done for you, that you will devote the rest of your life to serving him. If you have not yet turned your life over to His guidance – please do that. May God bless you abundantly.

by – SHERWOOD ELIOT WIRT

Organizing Committee For Peace
1536 The Queensway
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE:
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6
(613) 995-6296



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0A6

CONSTITUENCY OFFICE:
1673 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M6P 1A6
(416) 535-6593

ANDREW WITER, M.P.
PARKDALE - HIGH PARK

J.W.

April 26, 1988

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
Office of the Prime Minister
Hakiriya
Ruppin Street
Jerusalem 91919
ISRAEL



Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

In recent months, there have been reports of human rights violations on an extensive scale in Israel and the Occupied Territories.

Accounts of the situation there report that the Israeli armed forces have responded to Palestinian protest and unrest, with the use of live ammunition, severe and indiscriminate beatings, and the use of food as a weapon. Additionally, there have been allegations of torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary arrest and unfair trials, and the continued use of administrative detention in Israel and the Occupied Territories.

Such reports have caused considerable concern among Canadians, who bear no ill-will to the state of Israel, but are concerned that the basic principals of human rights be observed by all nations.

I urge the Government of Israel to address the concerns that have been raised in this letter, and to ensure that the principal of universal human rights is extended to the Palestinian people, and observed by all agencies of the Israeli government, including the Israeli armed forces.

I look forward to your response.

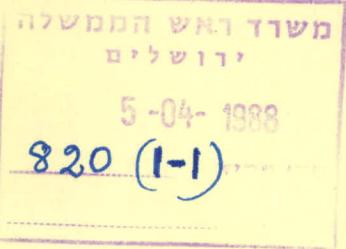
Yours sincerely,

Andrew Witer
Andrew Witer, M.P.



CITÉ DE
CITY OF CÔTE SAINT-LUC

BUREAU DU MAIRE
MAYOR'S OFFICE



5801 BOUL. CAVENDISH BLVD.
CÔTE SAINT-LUC, P.Q. H4W-3C3

346
14/4/88

March 24, 1988

Mr Yitzak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
The Knesset
Hakirya Ruppin Road
Building 3
JERUSALEM, Israel

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

The following is the text of a telegram which I sent today to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney:

"I have returned this week from a two week trip to Israel and was appalled to read Joe Clarke's speech to the Canada-Israel Committee.

"This speech shows that Mr Clarke is ill-informed and fails to understand the real cause of conflict in the area. His speech ignores history and contains inflammatory statements which have been disproved.

"His speech is a departure from Canada's stance on the Arab-Israel conflict and calls for your reaffirmation of Canada's support for the State of Israel.

"His reference to that arch violator of human rights, Saudi Arabia, as a "country that wants a just and lasting peace" is typical of the erroneous and wishful statements that are scattered throughout his speech. His speech also suggests that the violence, if not started by Israel, is primarily their responsibility.

"You were right the first time, Mr Prime Minister, when you stated that Israel has reacted to the palestinian violence with restraint. That restraint has cost Israel dearly. To suggest that Israel refrain from adequate measures to maintain order is typical of the double standard western countries apply where Israel is concerned.

Prime Minister of Israel

March 24, 1988

- 2 -

"Canada should immediately abandon that double standard and clarify its policy."

Yours truly,



Bernard Lang, Eng.
Mayor

BL/dg

NNNN

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PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR
PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
3 KAPLAN ST HAKIRYA
JERUSALEM 91919

THAT MR. ARAFAT HAS RECENTLY MADE WHAT
WOULD APPEAR TO BE VERY POSITIVE OVERTURES IN THIS REGARD. WE
EXPRESS THE SINCERE DESIRE THAT OUT OF THIS TRAGEDY, WHICH HAS
ALREADY COST THE LIVES OF TOO MANY ARAB AND JEWISH PEOPLE, NEW
INITIATIVES WILL INDEED BE FORTHCOMING FOR A LASTING SETTLEMENT.

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 8 51/50

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO REITERATE THE LONGSTANDING VIEW OF
THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS, THAT VIOLENCE SHOULD NEVER BE USED TO
PROMOTE POLITICAL CAUSES, REGARDLESS OF THE LEGITIMACY OF SUCH
CAUSES, AND THAT VIOLENCE ALWAYS BEGETS MORE VIOLENCE. I URGE YOU
TO TAKE IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO STOP THE VIOLENT REPRESSION

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 9 50

IN THE
WEST BANK AND GAZA, DECREASE THE TENSIONS IN THE REGION THROUGH
DIALOGUE, AND RENEW EFFORTS TO SECURE A LASTING SETTLEMENT BASED
UPON MUTUAL RESPECT FOR ARAB AND JEW ALIKE.

SINCERELY,

SHIRLEY G.E. CARR,
PRESIDENT,
CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS
OTTAWA, CANADA

CC: SHIMON PERES, FOREIGN MINISTER
ISRAELI EMBASSY, OTTAWA
ISRAEL

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 10 15/14

KESSAR, SEC. GEN. HISTADRUT, TEL AVIV
MICHAEL MAYER, CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR ISRAEL,
MONTREAL

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PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR
 PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
 3 KAPLAN ST HAKIRYA
 JERUSALEM 91919

DEAR PRIME MINISTER:

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS THE DEEP CONCERN OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS AND ITS 2.2 MILLION WORKERS REGARDING THE CONTINUING UNREST AND THE VIOLENT REPRESSION USED BY YOUR GOVERNMENT AGAINST DEMONSTRATORS IN THE

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 2 55/50

WEST BANK AND GAZA. THE CLC ALSO JOINS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN CONDEMNING THE EXPULSION OF PALESTINIANS. THESE EXPULSIONS underscore the reality that YOUR GOVERNMENT HAS HEAVILY OVER-REACTION TO LEGITIMATE SECURITY CONCERN IN THE REGION, AND IT HAS CONSEQUENTLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWING INSTABILITY. THERE CAN BE NO REAL

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 3 53/50

SECURITY, WHILE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS ARE BEING VIOLATED.

IN SHARPLY CRITICIZING YOUR GOVERNMENT FOR ITS ACTIONS IN DEALING WITH THE UNREST IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA, THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS IS FULLY AWARE THAT ISRAEL HAS UNDERTAKEN MANY INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS, AND THAT THESE

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 4 54/50

INITIATIVES HAVE GONE LARGELY UNNOTICED OR UNAPPRECIATED BY THE WORLD. WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE MANY COMPLEXITIES IN THE REGION, THROUGH OUR ONGOING CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THE ISRAELI TRADE UNION MOVEMENT WHICH, AS YOU KNOW, SUPPORTED THE ISRAELI ARAB WORKERS IN THEIR PROTEST STRIKE. WE JOIN WITH THE HTADRUT

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 5 52/50

IN LAMENTING THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE RIOTING, AND IN CALLING FOR A "CONTINUATION OF ACTIVE EFFORTS TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST". IN OUR VIEW, THE UNREST IS IN LARGE PART A SYMPTOM OF THE REALITY THAT THE SEARCH FOR A LASTING SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE

OF185 SHAMIR PAGE 6 53/50

EAST MUST BE GIVEN NEW IMPETUS.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT A LASTING PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED IF ARAB COUNTRIES CATEGORICALLY ACCEPT ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST WITHIN SECURE AND RECOGNIZED BOUNDARIES, AND IF ISRAEL RECOGNIZES THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE. WE HAVE NOTED WITH A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST,

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PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR
PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
3 KAPLAN ST HAKIRYA
JERUSALEM 91919

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OF181 SHAMIR PAGE 8 51/50

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OF181 SHAMIR PAGE 9 50

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SHIRLEY G.E. CARR,
PRESIDENT,
CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS
OTTAWA, CANADA
CC: SHIMON PERES, FOREIGN MINISTER
ISRAELI EMBASSY, OTTAWA
ISRAEL

OF181 SHAMIR PAGE 10 15/14

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MICHAEL MAYER, CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR ISRAEL,
MONTREAL

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 3 KAPLAN ST HAKIRYA
 JERUSALEM 91919

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COL FIGS CKD

903 8/1/88



31 Whitaker Ave
Toronto, Ontario
M6J 1A2
January 8, 1988

Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
Qiryat Ben Gurion, Building #3
Jerusalem 91919
Israel

Dear Sir,

The Toronto (Canada) chapter of New Jewish Agenda, like many other north American organizations, was appalled to learn of the confiscation of the Israeli identity papers of Dr. Mubarak Awad of the Palestinian Centre for the Study of Nonviolence, and other instances of his harassment by the Interior Ministry of Israel and by the police. It has been claimed that Dr. Awad's advocacy of non-violent civil disobedience to the Israeli occupation of the territories conquered in 1967 constitutes a danger to the State. If he is thereby committing a crime, the proper course of action is to indict him and to try him in a court of law. If he is not, then it is hard to see how his treatment (interrogation, threat of deportation), singling him out from other American citizens who remain in Israel with Israeli identity papers, can be justified.

It is heartening to read (Jerusalem post, week ending Nov 28, '87) that the issuing of a deportation order against Dr. Awad has so far been deferred in response to public and U.S. State Department pressure on his behalf. One hopes that the Israeli government will permanently discard the idea of deporting him, and thus demonstrate its responsiveness to the human-rights sensibilities of so many concerned people and groups.

Whatever one thinks of Mubarak Awad's political aims, his example of pursuing them non-violently, and of demonstrating to the Palestinian people the desirability of choosing non-violent over violent means of struggle (it being clear by now that they will continue to struggle, by whatever means are at their disposal), is surely to be appreciated by those who wish to end the bloodshed and to hasten the arrival of a solution in the region that is satisfactory for both its peoples.

Sincerely,
Maxine Kaufman Nunn
Maxine Kaufman Nunn
on behalf of the Toronto Chapter,
New Jewish Agenda

cc:Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister of Israel ✓

Benyamin Abileah, Israeli Consul General to Canada
Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs
The Toronto Star
The Globe and Mail
The Canadian Jewish News
The Jerusalem Post
Mubarak Awad
Deena Hurwitz, The Resource Center for Nonviolence, Santa Cruz

Jerusalem

November 8, 1987.

820 (1-1)

Mr. Guy Charbonneau
Speaker of the Senate
Canada

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Thank you for your kind letter that reached me after some delay.

I am very glad that you found the opportunity to visit our country, and hope that you were able to travel around and see some of the things our people have accomplished. It is, after all, only 40 years since we renewed our independence. Despite our limited resources, we have managed to build and create a nation, a society and an infrastructure.

It was a pleasure for me to meet you, and I hope there will be other opportunities in the future.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

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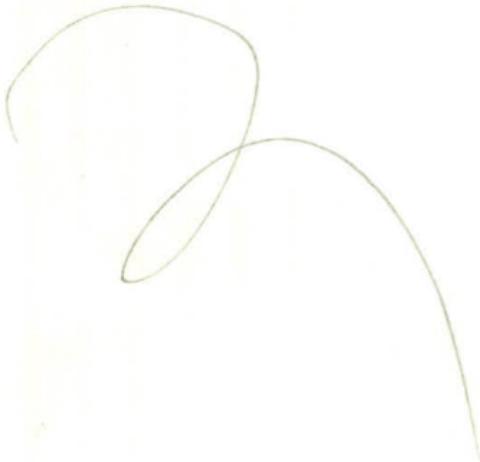
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הַכּוֹנֶסֶת
KNESSET

820 (1-1)

VISIT TO ISRAEL



THE HONOURABLE
JOHN ALLEN FRASER, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.B.
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
AND
MRS. CATHERINE ROSE FINDLAY FRASER

CANADA

31 December 1987 - 8 January 1988

The Hon. Speaker is accompanied by :

Mr. Martin Lavoie,
Deputy Executive, Office of the Speaker

Mr. Albert Morrissette,
Office of the Speaker

Thursday, 31 December 1987

15.30 - Arrival at Ben Gurion
 International Airport by
 Panam, flight No. 114

 - To be welcomed by
 Mr. Shlomo Hillel,
 Speaker of the Knesset

 - Proceed to Jerusalem
 (the King David Hotel)

Evening - At leisure

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Friday, 1 January 1988

08.00 - Leave hotel

- Programme arranged by the Canadian Embassy :
- 11.30 - Arrive at CANLOG/UNDOF

14.30 - Visit the holy sites on the shores of Lake Kinneret (the Sea of Galilee)

- Proceed to Kibbutz Ginossar
- Dinner with a member of the Kibbutz

Overnight at the Nof Ginossar Guest House

Saturday, 2 January

08.00 - Meeting with Mr. Uri Baidach, Director General of the Nature Reserve Authority

 - Leave for a tour accompanied by Mr. Uri Baidach

 - Visit the Hula Nature Reserve - Meeting with the Manager, Mr. Eitan Gluzman

 - Visit the Carmel Hai-Bar (Reserve for Predator Animals mentioned in the Bible) - Meeting with the Manager, Mr. Salah Maklada

 - Lunch

 - Leave for Haifa (the Dan Carmel Hotel)

20.00 - Dinner hosted by the Deputy Speaker of the Knesset and Mrs. Meir Cohen-Avidov

Overnight at the Dan Carmel Hotel, Haifa

Sunday, 3 January

- 08.00 - Leave for the Technion, Israel's Institute of Technology
- 08.30 - Meeting with Dr. Max W. Reis, President of the Technion
- 09.00 - Visit the Coler California Visitors' Centre viewing "Technion Experience"
- 09.45 - Visit the Coastal and Marine Engineering Research Institute
- 10.30 - Leave for Hadar Ha'Carmel
- 11.00 - Visit the Seat of the Universal House of Justice and the Baha'i Shrine
 - Meeting with Mr. Ronald Bates, Deputy Secretary General and Mr. Douglas Martin, Director General, Office of Public Information
- 12.00 - Leave for Elscint Ltd.
- 12.30 - Meeting with Mr. Benyamin Peled, President and Chief Executive Officer of Elscint

Sunday, 3 January (cont.)

- 13.00 - Lunch hosted by Mr. B. Peled
- 14.00 - Visit the plant
- 14.30 - Proceed to Hadassim
- 15.45 - Visit the WIZO Children and Youth Village Hadassim, sponsored by Canadian Hadassah WIZO
 - Meeting with Mrs. Raya Jaglom, President of World WIZO and Mrs. Dina Czernobilsky, Head of Schools Department, World WIZO Executive and Mr. Zvi Levi, Principal of Hadassim
 - Proceed to Herzliya (the Dan Accadia Hotel)
- 19.00 - Reception given by H. Exc. the Ambassador of Canada and Mrs. J. Bartelman (at their Residence)

Overnight at the Dan Accadia Hotel,
Herzliya

Monday, 4 January

- 09.15 - Leave for Jerusalem
- 10.30 - Visit "Yad Vashem",
Martyrs' and Heroes'
Memorial of the Holocaust
accompanied by Mrs. Chayka
Grossman, M.K.
- Wreath-laying ceremony
in Remembrance Hall
- 12.00 - Tree-planting in the
Peace Forest
- Proceed to the King David
Hotel
- Lunch at the hotel
- 15.05 - Leave for the Knesset
- 15.20 - Welcoming ceremony
- 15.30 - Meeting with Mr. Shlomo
Hillel, Speaker of the
Knesset
- 16.00 - Attend the plenary session-
To be greeted by the
Speaker of the Knesset
- 16.45 - Meeting with Mr. Abba Eban,
M.K., Chairman of the
Knesset Foreign Affairs
and Defence Committee

Monday, 4 January (cont.)

17.15 - Meeting with Mr. Dan Meridor, M.K., Chairman of the Israel-Canada Parliamentary Friendship Association and members of the Association

18.15 - Return to hotel

19.45 - Leave for the Knesset

20.00 - Dinner hosted by the Speaker of the Knesset and Mrs. S. Hillel (in the Reception Hall)

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Tuesday, 5 January

- 08.00 - Breakfast and working session chaired by Mr. Yoav Biran, Assistant Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (at the hotel)
- 09.30 - Leave for Mevaseret Yerushalaim
- 09.45 - Visit the Immigrants' Absorption Centre
- 11.00 - Return to Jerusalem
- 11.30 - Meeting with Mr. Avraham Sharir, Minister of Tourism and Justice
- Afternoon - Private tour arranged by the Canadian Embassy
- 19.00 - Leave for Tel Aviv - the Mann Auditorium
- 20.10 - Attend the Philharmonic Orchestra Concert
- Return to Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Wednesday, 6 January

- 08.30 - Leave for the Negev
- 10.00 - Meeting with Mr. Salem Abu Siam, Agricultural Instructor, Ministry of Agriculture
 - Visit the Joe Alon Bedouin Museum in Lahav
 - Visit the Bedouin town of Rahat
- 11.45 - Proceed to Rehovot, the Weizmann Institute of Science
- 12.30 - Lunch hosted by Mr. Hanan Bar-On, Vice President for International Operations and Public Affairs
 - Visit the Institute
 - Return to Jerusalem
- 18.30 - Call on the President of Israel and Mrs. Chaim Herzog
 - Return to hotel
- 20.00 - Dinner hosted by the Hon. Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons and Mrs. J. Fraser (at the King David Hotel)

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Thursday, 7 January

- 09.00 - Meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
- 10.00 - Meeting with Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shimon Peres
- 11.00 - Private visit - arranged by the Canadian Embassy
- 13.00 - Return to hotel
- 16.30 - Visit the Shrine of the Book at the Israel Museum
- 20.00 - Dinner hosted by the Assistant Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Y. Biran

Overnight at the King David Hotel,
Jerusalem

Friday, 8 January

06.30	- Leave for Ben Gurion International Airport
	- Farewell by Mr. Eliezer Shostak, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset
07.50	- Departure by Swissair, flight No. 333

For further information, please contact :
Mrs. Hannah Dvir
Division for Official Guests
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jerusalem - Tel. 303111

תאריך 23/12. 97

820 (1-1)

אל: מילוי

מאת: לשכת ראש הממשלה.

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הנתקה מ-
הנתקה מ-

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Left side of the neck area is red



ל.ח. כסל"ו תשמ"ח
9 בדצמבר 1987

1842

820(1-1)

אל : מר א. מקל - היועץ המדיני, לשכת רה"מ

מאת : מצפ"א

הנדון : בקבוק גו"ב הפלמנט - קנדיה

1. מר JOHN FRASER, יו"ר בית הנבחרים הקנדיים, ייבקר בקורס رسمي בארץ בין ה- 31.12.87 ל- 8.1.88.
2. מר פרידיזר היינו בעל השפעה רבה בארץו בהיותו מס' 2 בהייררכיה השלטונית הקנדית, ובhayתו בכיר ופעיל במפלגה השמרנית (השלטת כיוום).
3. מר פרידיזר ידוע כאוהד ישראל, והינו מיזוד מואוד עם הקהילה היהודית בקנדה.
4. זהו בקורס הרשמי הראשון של מר פרידיזר (ביקר פעמיים בעבר באופן פרטי) בישראל.
5. רצ"ב קורות חילו של מר פרידיזר.
6. התאריכים המוצעים לפגישה הם יום שלישי 5.1.88 או יום חמישי 7.1.88. עורכת תוכנית הביקור היאגב' חנה דביר במאו"ר, טל: 303-651.

ה, ב, ב, ר, ב,

ר.ו.ת י.ר.ו.ן

העתק:גב' ח. דביר, מאו"ר



יג' ט' כסלו תשמ"ח
10 בדצמבר 1987

1849

קורות חיים - לוייר הפלמנט הקנדי

JOHN ALLEN FRASER

פרטים אישיים

נולד ביווהמה, יפן להורים קנדים.
המשפחה שבה לקנדה וمتגוררת בונקובר.
סיום לימודי תואר ראשון במשפט, אוניברסיטה בריטיש קולומביה
בונקובר.

עם סיום לימודי ועמידה בהצלחה בבחינות לערכית דין, הצטרף מר
פריליזר כשותף בכיר בחברה ידועה לערכית-דין בונקובר.
 נשוי ואב לשלוש בנות.

כבייה פוליטית

ב- 1972 נבחר מר פריליזר לראשונה לבית הנבחרים הפדרלי קנדי וונקובר-דרום,
מטעם המפלגה השמרנית. היה פעיל ביותר בתחום איכות הסביבה.
ב- 1974 הפר לדובר מפלגתו בנושאי עבודה.

ב- 1979, עם בחירת המפלגה השמרנית לשטון מר פריליזר הציג למשלה כשר
לאיכות הסביבה והדואר. עם נפילת הממשלה ב- 1980 הפר מר פריליזר לדובר
האופוזיציה בנושאי דואר, דיגיג ומשפט.

cta מלהבות ב- 1984 מונה מר פריליזר לשגר הדיגיג במשלה השמרנית.
בשפטember 1985 התפטר מר פריליזר מתפקידו (במסגרת אחריותו המיניסטריאלית
ל"סקנדל הטוננה" - שמורי טונה בלתי ראויים למאכל אדם שעברו, למרות ذاتו,
את בקורס משרד).

מר פריליזר נשאר כחבר בית הנבחרים עד להבחרו כיו"ר הפלמנט בשפטember 1986.



- 2 -

רעיית יועץ הפלמנט

CATHERINE ROSE FINDLAY FRASER

- ילידת אונטריו קנדה.
- בוגרת בית הספר לאחיות בטורונטו - אחות מוסמכת.
- עבדה כאחות חדרי-נתוח בבית-החולים בונקובר.
- נישאה לג'ון פריזר ב- 1960 . אם שלוש בנות.
- פעילה בנושאי מעוננות-יום, גני ילדים, פעילות ספורט לילדים וכו' .



(1-1) 820

ביקור יו"ר בית הנבחרים של קנדה

JOHN ALLEN FRASER

31/12/87 - 8/1/88

תובע

- .1. קוררות חיים
- .2.
- .3. נקודות לשיחנה
- .4. קנדה - כללי
- .5. קנדה - מדיני
- .6. קנדה - קהילה יהודית
- .7. קנדה - ישראל
- .8. עדכון: תగות קנדה לאירועים בישראל



LETTER
1987
10 DECEMBER

1849

קונבות חביבם – גו"ב הפלמנט קנדי

JOHN ALLEN FRASER

פרטיהם אישיים

נולד ביווהומה, יפן להורים קנדים.
המשפחה שבה ל קנדה ותגורرت בונקובר.
סיום לימודי תואר ראשון במשפט, באוניברסיטה בריטיש קולומביה
בונקובר.

עם סיום לימודיו ועמידה בהצלחה בבחינות לעירית דין, הצטרף מר
פרייזר בשותף בכיר בחברת ידועה לעירית-דין בונקובר.

נשי ואב לשלוש בנות.

קרבייה פוליטית

ב- 1972 נבחר מר פרייזר לראשונה לבית הנבחרים הפדרלי כנציג ונקובר-דרום,
מטעם המפלגה השמרנית. היה פעיל ביותר בתחום איקות הסביבה.

ב- 1974 הפרק לדובר מפלגתו בנושאי עבודה.

ב- 1979, עם בחירת המפלגה השמרנית לשפטון מר פרייזר הצטרף לממשלה כשר
לאיכות הסביבה והโดור. עם נפילת הממשלה ב- 1980 הפרק מר פרייזר לדובר
האופוזיציה בנושאי דואר, דיגג ומשפט.

כתועאה מהבירות ב- 1984 מונה מר פרייזר לשר הדיגג במשרת השמרנית.
בשפטember 1985 התפטר מר פרייזר מתפקידו (במסגרת אחראיותו המיניסטריאלית
לי"ס קנדי הוטנה) – שמורי טונה בלתי ראויים למאכל אדם שעברו, למרות ذات,
את בקורס משרד).

מר פרייזר נשאר כחבר בית הנבחרים עד לה把他ו כיו"ר הפלמנט בספטמבר 1986.



- 2 -

רעיית יו"ר הפלמנט

CATHERINE ROSE FINDLAY FRASER

- ילידת אונטריו קנדה.
- בוגרת בית הספר לאחיות בטורונטו - אחות מוסמכת.
- עבדה כאחות חדרי-נתוח בבית-החולים בונקובר.
- נישאה לג'ון פריזר ב- 1960 . אם לשוש בנות.
- פעילה ב��ושאי מעוננות-יום, גני ילדים, פעילות ספרות לילדים וכו' .



- 3 -

גולויים ליו"ר הפרלמנט"

1. מזכיר אישי - ALBERT MORRISSETTE

יליד קובוק 1956. בעל השרוח בלימודי חשבונאות, מדעי החברה
באוניברסיטת אוטווה.
מ- 1980 בשירות יו"ר בית הנבחרים.

2. קוזב אישי - MARTIN LAVOIE

יליד קובוק 1927. בעל תואר בוגר בכלכלה מאוניברסיטת אוטווה.



סקירת רקע:

ישראל-קנדה

א. כללי

הקנדיים נודגים להציג היחסים עמנו כ"מצוילנים" אולם באותה עת, הם מקפידים לשמר על פרופיל ייחודי נמור. כהוכחה לחברים הזרים מצילנים הקנדיים את נושאי הכוח הרב לאומי, את הסכם התעופה שנחתם בין שתי המדינות, את הסכם לשט"פ מדעי (בין המדענים הראשיים של משרד התח"ס) ואת רבו שלוחות אנשי העסקים מקנדה.

מבדיקת מכלול היחסים בין שתי המדינות עולה כי בתחוםים העיקריים לא חלה התקדמות, ובאחרים אף חלה נסיגה. למרות שנושאים כמו הייצוא הבתוחני ומומ"פ הועלו בדרגים הגבוהים ביותר - כולל בפגישת ממרה"ם רשה"ח פרש עם שה"ח קלארק בעצרת (ספטמבר 1987) - לא הייתה התקדמות של ממש בתחוםים חשובים אלה.

מצד שני אירופאים אחרים כמו שנוי הצעעה בחו"ם (בנושא הוועידה הביל"ל), אלי-האמנת נספח צה"ל עמוס ירוווץ, א-הצמנת ראש-העיר ירושלים לכנס ראש עיר-ביריה, דוחית בקורס אשר שרזן בקנדה וכו' - מצלופים למגמה שאינה חיובית.

למרות מגמות שליליות אלה אין להטלים מפעילות וסיוועה של קנדה בנושאי יהדות המזוקה (בריה"מ ו��יפיה), ומגשתה הביטשית של קנדה למנייעת פוליטיזציה במערכות הבינלאומיות המתחבطة בעמידה עצה של ישראל בארגונים הבינלאומיים.

ב. מדיניות המזוקה של משה"ח הקבדי

הגישה הקנדית, שהה"ח קלארק מיצגה, דוגלת ב"בינלאומיות בונה" - INTERNATIONALISM CONSTRUCTIVE. כלומר: קנדה מעוניינת למלא תפקיד עצמאי יותר ובעל פרופיל גבוה יותר בזרה הבינלאומית תוך התחבות רובה במגבות הקנדיות - חברות בנא"טו, שותפות בסיסית עם ארה"ב והתחבות מתמדת בהשלכות הפנימיות של מדינות מדיניות. בנושאי מדיניות חוץ, באופן כללי, בולת הבלתי הפסיכון גית של חיים בצל השכנה האדירה. בנושא הסבון ישראל-ערבי מציגים הקנדיים רצונם לפעול לשמרת השלום", והרואה-השתלבותם בכוח הרב לאומי. מטור היענות לפניות רוח"ם דואז והה"ח היום בנושא תוכנית משל למזוה"ת החליט משה"ח הקנדי להעלות הסיווע מטעמו לירדן ולשטחים (לשגרירות קרן סיוע מיוחדת לשטחים בסך 400 אלף דולרים קנדים).



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משה"ח הקנדי תומך ביזמת פרס-חויסין בבוגדיה-בינלאומית כ"מסגרת ביןלאומית שתוביל למ"מ ישיר" ; תומך בבוסטני השлом וקמף-דוניד , אולם הנושא הפלסטיני מרכז. למרות שאין במשה"ח הקנדי סימפתיה רבה לאש"פ וערפאת , הוא רואה בערפה, בהעדר מועמדים פוטנציאליים אחרים, שותף לחוסין כמייצג הפליטינאים. מבחינת הפטון הרצוי לבעה הפליטינית הנושא הקנדי גורסת "מולדת בתוך שטח מוגדר: הגדה ועדה".

פן חשוב במדיניות החוץ הקנדית, המשפייע על התייחסותם אליו, הוא נושא דרא"פ והאפרטהייד . קלארק ביקר בקי"ח האחרון בדרא"פ ותוואות סיורו באו ליד' בטוי בהחלטות כינוס חבר העמים הבריטי שהתקנס בונקוור באוקטובר 78' . בפורום זה, הייתה קנדיה המובילה בניסוח מדיניות הגנו- לדרא"פ ובהקמת "קרן סיוע לנפגעי האפרטהייד".

ג. בבש-בטחוננו

מאז 1982 - עת נחתם הסכם בין ממשלות קנדה וישראל ובו סעיף המציין נוכנות משרד ההגנה הקנדי לרכוש מישראל ציוד ואמל"ח כדי לעזרה במצומם הפלר המשחררי - שמעו נציגינו ברמות השוניות הבתוות קנדיות למימוש נוכנות זו. בפועל, מעט מאוד בוצע מעבר להכרזת הנוכנות. משה"ח הקנדי הטיל מגבלות רבות על הרכש הבתוחני מישראל - אשור מוקדם של משה"ח על בקשות רכש של משרד ההגנה, הסכמה לילינור משותף רק של תתי-מערכות (בנגבור למערכות נשק עיקריות) שאינן בעליות VISIBILITY HIGH ועוד - אולם גם בתנאים אלה דבר לא התקדם. ביולי 1987 נאמר לאנשי שגרירויותנו באוטבה כי מדיניותה שה"ח הקנדי היא כי עקרונית לא יהיה רכש בתוחני מישראל, גם לא מכירות בסכומים נמוכים, שכן קיימים אי-רצון לتمرור בתעשיית הנשק הישראלית.

נושא חשוב זה הועלה בפגישת שר החוץ בספטמבר 1987 - ולמרות שקלארק נמנע מה להשיב בלאו מוחלת הרי שתשובהתו היו בעצם שליליות. לאחרונה, נפגש שגרירינו באוטבה עם הסמאנכ"ל BRAULT ויחד עמו גובשה הצעה כי אברהם בן-יוסף , ראש משלחת הבתוון באלה"ב המואמן גם לקנדה, ייבקר באוטבה כדי לבדוק אפשרויות לקידום הנושא. הצעה זו נבדקה עתה ע"י שר- החוץ הקנדי ואם תזכה לאשורו - תצא לפועל.

ד. מתקב-ונפתח

באוקטובר 1985 בעת פגישת רוח"מ פרס עם רוח"מ מלרוני באוטבה העלה מר פרס עניין המו"פ המשותף.

באפריל 1986 עלה שוב הנושא בעת פגישת שה"ח קנדה בברוקו בארץ עם שה"ח שמייר.



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בשפטember 1986, עת ביקר מר פרט באוטבה, הביא עמו הצעה מתוקנת שנועדה לעודד הסקטור הפרטני בשתי המדיניות להשקיע במו"פ משותף בעדרת פטור או הקלות במיסים. הן מלרוני והן קלארק התייחסו בחוויה להצעה, והנושא נמסר לבדיקה במשרד האוצר הקנדי. שם נמצא הנושא עד היום - לטענת משרד האוצר הקנדי נושא הפטור מ Mills על השקעות מו"פ מהוועה עבורם בעיה שקשה להתגבר עליה. באמצעות שרגות הנושא נותר עדין ללא מענה.

ה. מש"ב

בבוקר שה"ח קנדה בארץ, באפריל 1986, הועלה ע"י שה"ח נושא שתו"פ משב"י בינוינו לבין קנדה. סוכם שה"ח קנדה יורה לאנשי CIDA (המש"ב הקנדי) לבדוק פרויקטים ספציפיים לישראל תציג. בהמשך הועברה על-ידיינו רשימת העוצות לפרויקטים משותפים. כדי לקדם הנושא הוצע על-ידיינו כי משלחת CIDA תבקר בארץ ו/או משלחת מש"ב תבקר בקנדה כדי לחותם על הסכם כולל לשטו"פ מש"ב. במקומם זאת, העדיפו הקנדים לגשת לפרויקט-פרויקט. רק בחודשים האחרונים ניכרה הפשרה בקפואן האror של בנושא ועתה מתנהלים מגעים קונקרטיים בינוינו לקנדים בנושא הקמת מרכז הדרכה בקמרון.

הקנדים מארתאים כי אם פרויקט זה יילך כשרה, הרי ישמשו לבחון פרויקט נוסף. בינוינו, מתוכננת משלחת משותפת, של מומחים קנדים וישראלים, לкамeroon לצורך קידום פרויקט מרכז הדרכה הפרנקופוני.

תחום המש"ב הינו, למעשה, התחום היחיד בו ניתן להציג על התקדמות-מה בתקופה الأخيرة, לאחר תקופה ארוכה של "סחרת" בנושא.

ו. סח

היקף הסחר עם קנדה היה בשנה שעברה כ-100 מיליון דולר בלבד. השנה צפוי גידול קטן בלבד. הייבוא שלנו מקנדה מורכב ברובו מדגנים, מכונות תעשייתיות, מחרקים ובימיקלים. הייצוא שלנו לקנדה מורכב ברובו הגדל מילויים מלוטשים, והשאר - תוצרת חקלאית - מזון מעובד, מוצרי טבשטייל ועור, תרופות ובימיקלים. תקופה ארוכה נמנעו הקנדים מקיים כלכליים בדרג בכיר בעקבות עניין השם שרוון.

הקנדים נוהגים אמנים לשגר מדי פעם משלחות אנשי עסקים לארץ, אולם אלה בד"כ מתרכזות בתחום מעניןיהם את הקנדים ולאו דווקא אותנו, והשפעתן מבחינה גידול הסחר ו/או בניית תשתיות כלכליות ארוכת-טווח הינה קטנה ביחס.



סיכום

בשאנו בודקים אחד לאחד תחומי הקשרים עם קנדה ניתן היה לצפות, לאור ההגדרה הקנדית של "מצוילינוטם" של היחסים הבילטרליים, להיקף ועומק ניכרים בכל תחום, ולא בר היא.

פרופיל היחסים המעשיים הנרו נמור והקנדים חוזרים ומאותמים שכבר נוח להם ואין להם מעונליינים ביותר.

לאחרונה החלו מסתמכוות שתי מגמות שליליות העוללות להתחפה: האחת - בנוסא הعلاה חוזרת ונשנית של "תלונות בנושא זכויות אדם" (רק בחודש האחרון העלו בפני נרו אנשי השגרירות הקנדית שתי תלונות כאלה - מילגה לנערה מעזה, ואי-מתן כניסה לאזרוח קנדי מומצא פלטינני). השניה - נסיוון שאינו עדיין ברור די צורכנו, להצמד ל夸 הקיצוני יותר של המערביות בנושא ירושלים, למשל (השגרירות הקנדית כאן הסתייגה מפorschות מבקורו המתוכנן של יו"ר הפרלמנט בביית-העירייה או התערבות משה"ח הקנד למניעת הדמנתו של טדי קולק לכנס ראי ערי-בירה שנערך באוטבה באוקטובר 1987).

לסכום, נראה כי ניתן להאחז בהגדרת הקנדים את היחסים הבילטרליים ולטוען כי על בסיס זה אנו מוצפים ליתר תוכן ועומק בנושאים השוניים שבין שתי מדינותינו.



ז' טבת תשמ"ח
28 בדצמבר 1987

1986

נקודות לשיחת עם יו"ב הפרלמנט הקנדי

1. מר פריזר מתענין ואודד נושא יהדות המצוקה - בעיקר פעיל בנושא יהודי בריה"ם ויהודי אתיופיה. רצוי להעלות הנושא ולהודות לו על פעילותו זו.
2. מר פריזר מאמין, והתבטא כך באזני שגרירנו, כי הבירוקרטיה הקנדית היא בעוכרנו והיא המונעת הדוק יותר של היחסים הבילטרליים. מומלץ להעלות בפניו ציפיותנו כי ביחסנו עם מדינה ידידותית כמו קנדה יהיה יותר תובן מבחינת יחס הסחר, מחקר ופטוח, ושתופ פוליה בעולם השלישי (מש"ב).
3. מר פריזר מזכיר הרבה לקהילה היהודית הקנדית, המעריבת אותו בעיקר אחדתו לישראל ופעילותו למען יהדות מצוקה. בנוובמבר 1987 קיבל מר פריזר בטקס רב משתפים את פרס השנה של הדסה-ו-י"צ קנדה.



1990

- ש מ ו ר -

עדכונו: תגבורות קנדה לאירנוניים ביש"ע

הАОראות האחרוניים ביש"ע גדרו גםTAGBOROT_KNDAH_BIYSH"U תגבורות קנדיות במסגרת כלל התגבורות הבינלאומית.

1. ב- 14.12.87 ביקש שה"ח קלארק משרירוטנו באוטבה להעביר דאגתו ותקוותה להתקפות מצד ישראל. משרד החוץ הביע דאגתו מהסלת האלימות, משיתות הפעולה של צה"ל והגדול במספר הנפגעים. הודעת משרד החוץ הקני צייננה שמשתת קנדה סבורה שני הצדדים לסקור צרכיים להגיא להבנה בדרך פתרון שלום באמצעות ועידה ביןלאומית שתאפשר מומ"מ לשיר.
2. ב- 22.12.87 בראיון טלוויזיה לקרהת חג המולד, אמר רה"מ קנדה כי למרות העליה במספר ההרוגים, ישראל הגיבה באפקט. לשאלת אם ישראל מפיראה את זכויות האדם השיב מילוני בלאו קטגוריל, דחה מכל וכל השוואת מצב הפלשטיינאים לשחורים בדרא"פ.
3. בתקורת הקנדית הנושא היה בכורות ובעמודים הראשונים במשר למעלה משבע. הכותרות היו רעות והבקורת במאמרים הייתה מרובה. הדיווחים המצלומים בטלוויזיה היו קשים ומדעדים וגררוTAGBOROT_KNDAH_BIYSH"U תגבורות קשות.
4. לסקום, על רקע רגשותה הרבה של ממשלה קנדה בנושא זכויות האדם - התגובה הקנדית של משרד החוץ הייתה מתונה יחסית אם כי הייתה חד-צדדית ומרופנית בעיקרה לישראל.

עמדתו של ראש ממשלה קנדה בולטת, הן במישור הקני (מול עמדת משה"ח) והן במישור הבינלאומי, במתינותה ובהבנת העמדת הישראלית.



1986

קנדה – כללי

קנדה היא המדינה השניה בגודלה בעולם (אחרי ברזיל) ומשתרעת על פני 9,222,330 קמ"ר. אוכלוסייתה כ- 25 מיליון תושבים. היא מורכבת מ-10 פרובינציות כשלכל אחת ממשלה, ועוד שתי טריטוריות פדרליות. רוב הקנדים גרים ברכזוּה בת 160 ק"מ בסמוך לגבול הדרומי (עם ארה"ב) ומחצית האוכלוסיה מרוכזת בקוויבק ובאונטריו. הריכוזים העירוניים הגדולים הם מונטראול, טורונטו, ואנקובר ואדמנטון. רוב האוכלוסיה הינה ממוצא אנגלי וצרפתי, ואנגלית וצרפתית הן שתי השפות הרשמיות. כן יש מיעוטים אירופאים ואסיאתים, כ- 30,000 אינדיאנים גרים באזוריים שהוקזו להם ויש כ- 25,000 אסיקמוסים.

השלטון : ב- 1982 החזיר הפרלמנט הבריטי ל קנדה את השיטה המלאה על חוקתו. מלכט בריטניה הינה ראש המדינה והיא פועלת בקנדה באמצעות מושלת כלכלית ממנה. לפרלמנט שני בתים, שכובית הנבחרים 282 חברי נבחרים ובסנאט – 104 חברי ממונים לכל החיים, ראש הממשלה הוא חבר בבית הנבחרים והוא ראש המדינה. לבסוף מוחז פרלמנט שלו.

ההיסטוריה : שטחים בקנדה נtagלו לראשונה ב- 1497 (אנגליה) וב- 1524 (צרפת). יישוב הקבע הראשון הוקם על ידי הצרפתים ב- 1605. העוינות בינו צרפת ואנגליה מצאה ביטוי גם בעולם החדש וב- 1763 הושלה השתלטת אングלייה על קנדה הצרפתית. לתושבים הצרפתים (שהיו רובו הרענקו זכויות לשמור על שפתם ודתם וזכויות אחרות, ואולם לסיירוגינו היו מתייחסות בין התושבים שהביאו ב- 1791 להפרדת קויבק דאץ ל קנדה העילונה (אונטריו) והתחתונה (קויבק). ב- 1839 אוחדו למוחז קנדה. ב- 1867 הוקם הדומיניון של קנדה בעל מושל עצמו ובו ארבעה מחוזות: אונטריו, קבק, ניו ברונזוויק ונובה סקוטיה. עד 1898 הצרפו יתר המחווזות והטריטוריות. בשנת 1960 התווררה התבונה הבדנית- עצמאית בקוויבק. בשנות ה- 50 היו מתחים אזרחיים כאשר הפרובינציות המערביות – במיוחד אלברטה העשירה בנפט, קבלו שהשיטה הפדרלית מונעת מהן לנצל את משאבייה הטבעיים. מלחמות מעין אלו הביאו להזדרת החוקה ל קנדה ב- 1962. על החוקה חתמו איז כל הפרובינציות, להוציא את קבק. לאחרונה, בעקבות הסכם MEECH LAKE הטריפה גם קבק לחוקה, לאחר שהוכר ביחודה הלשוני ותרבותי של הפרובינציה הפרנקופונית.



1986

כג'ה-מג'ג

לממשל השמרני באוטבה יש מאז עלייתו לשלטונו מספר הישגים בתחום הכלכלי. לדוגמה, הורדת רמת האבטלה מ-12% ב-1984 ל-9.8% ב-1985, הורדת הגירושן התקציבי, כאשר המגמה בשנת התקציב הקרויה היא המשר הירידת ב安然ן רמה של כ- 29 מיליארד דולר ולרמת אבטלה של כ- 7%.

יחד עם זאת נכשל הממשל בהצגת הישגיו ולעומת זאת באים לידי ביטוי מספר מחדלים שלומיאליים שרובם קשורין להתבטאות ובמעשיהם הנוועדים נסיוון. תדמיתו של ראש הממשלה מילרוני הינה של אדם חסר חזון וראיה ארוכת טווח של מטרות הממשלה וחוסר יכולת החלטה.

מעמד המפלגה שמרנית ירד פלאים ולעומת זאת בולטת המגמה המתמשכת של התאוששות והתחזקנות המפלגה הליברלית בראשות ג'ון טרנר. מפתיעה ביותר היא ההתאחדות של ה- NDP (המפלגה הסוציאל-דמוקרטית) - מפלגה קטנה, יחסית, זו דבטה במשאליך דעת הקהל האחרוניים ברכורה וניצבה עם כ- 40 מלהוקולות, אחריה המפלגה הליברלית כ- 35%, ורק לבסוף השמרנים עם כ- 25% מהקולות.

נושא פנימי נוסף לו הקדישה הממשלה ממצאים הינו שיפור היחסים בין הממשלה המרכדי והפרוביינציות. קיימת נוכנות לשתף הפרוביינציות במספר נושאים מרכזיים, כאשר הבולט ביניהם, הואumo'ם להסכם סחר חופשי בין קנדה וארה"ב.

בהתאם ראיון ראש הממשלה מילרוני איש קבב ועל רקע ההיסטוריה של חבל הארץ זה, מטעם הדברים שהוא מעדיף מאמץ ליחסי פרוביינציה זו עם הממשלה הפדרלי. הפסדה של המפלגה הקבאקית (שדגלה ברעיון הבדלנות) בבחירה האחרונות ועליתת הליבראלים לשטוץ הקלו על מגמה זו של שיפור יחסי הפרוביינציה עם הממשלה הפדראלית. חתימת הסכם הסחר החופשי עם ארה"ב (אוקטובר 1987) מושילה להיוות אחד הנושאים העיקריים לחילוקי דעת בין הממשלה הפדרלי לפרוביינציות, בעיקר עם אונטריו.

למדיניות החוץ של קנדה מאפיינים של מדינה שורחת שלום. ממשלה מילרוני דואגת לטפח את התדמית הדו המתבDATAה בששתפות קנדה בכוחות לשםירת השлом ברחבי העולם ובתרומה מאוד ניכוצה בתחום הסיווע הטכני והכלכלי לעולם השלישי ומודעות עמוקה לביעותיו. הממשלה זהירה מאוד בהתיחסותה לשוגיות ספציפיות בנוסאי חוץ ולנקיטת עמדת לגביהן. ממשלה מילרוני הבטיחה בדיקה כוללת של מדיניות החוץ הקנדית (ע"י ועדת מושתפת לפרלמנט ולסנאט). הוועדה סיימה בדיקת שני נושאים - "מלחמת הכווכבים" והסכם הסחר החופשי עם ארה"ב. בשני נושאים אלה לא המליצה הוועדה המלצות ברורות וחד משמעיות. מילרוני הבהיר שקנדה לא תשתתף ב- IDS אך מפעלים וairygoony מחקר שירצו להשתתף יוכלו לעשות זאת.

יחס קנדה עם שכנותה הדרומית - ארה"ב, הם יחסים מורכבים. מילרוני מסתדל לשומר על אוירה טובה ביחסים בין שתי המדינות ולטפל ביתר אינטנסיביות בנוסאים הבילטרליים המהוותים: זיהום הסביבה (RAIN ACID), הקמת אזור סחר חופשי, השותפות בנאטו (בביקורו האחרון בארא"ב חתום על הסכם להארמת השותפות ב- NORAD).



נראה שאיישת מצאו מלרכני וריגגן שפה משותפת טרבה ואווירט ההתנצלות שאייפילינה את גישת טרודה לאלה"ב נעלמה כליל. ההשכמה השמרנית הבסיסית המשותפת למושלי וושינגטון ואוטבה תקל על השגת האינטימיות שאייפילינה היחסים לפני טרודה. עם זאת קנדיה חולקת על אלה"ב במספר נושאים כגון המדיניות באמרכ"ז.

נראה שמשלת מלרכני תמשיך לקדם תדמיתה של קנדיה בעולם כמדינה עצמאית וחופשית, שותפה מScheduler מהימנה, מקום טוב להשקעות מבחן, מדינה המכבדת את התחייבותה לבנות בריתה.

בהתבטאות, כמו בחיי יום יום, מתפקידים רבים הנקדים בסגנון שקט ומאופק, אך אין נימה זו מעידה על חולשה.



1986

קנדיה – הקהילה היהודית

מרבית יהודים אלה מוצאים מקלט ומרכז אירופה, מרביתם הגיעו לבגדה בזמן מלחמת העולם השנייה. מעט בkehila היהודית מוצאו מצרפת-אפריקה.

במרכזם הגדולים, בעיקר מונטראול וטורונטו, קיימים ארגונים לרווחת של רשות חנוך ומרכזים קהילתיים. החיים היהודיים בקהילות אלה מגוונים ועוסקים בכל האСПטים – דת, תרבות, חנוך, חברה וכו' – ומנוהלים בד"כ ע"י ועד קהילה מקומי.

בנוסף לוועדי-קהילה אלה קיימים בקנדה אינספור ארגונים יהודים, בד"כ במקביל לאלה הקיימים בארץ"ב (ויצו"ו, בונדס, קק"ל, מגבית וכו'). בשנים האחרונות קתנה התלות הארגונית היהודים בארץ"ב והפתחו מסגרות עצמאיות וליחודיות קנדיות.

חשוב לציין, כי אין להשוות כלל את שתי הקהילות - קנדה וארה"ב - ובמיוחד לא מבחינת העוצמה הכלכלית והפוליטית. יחד עם זאת, ניתן להציג על התוצאות פוליטית ובכללית של יהודי קנדה בשנים האחרונות, המתבטאת בהשפעה הפוליטית של הקהילה.

הארגונים היהודים העיקריים הם: -

1. **הונגראם היהודי הקני** – ארגון הוג של הקהילות, העוסק ברוב העניינים היהודיים "מדיניים" של יהודיה קנדיה ובקשר עם השלטונות בנושאים אלה.

2. הפלרציה הציונית הקנדית - ארגון בעל אלפי חברים ברחבי קנדה, שפעילותו ענינה בתחום הקשר הישראלי-תפוצות. עוסק בתחום החנוך היהודי, העליה, תנועות נוער, לימוד עברית וכו'.

3. **בני ברית** – זהו ארגון רב-משתתפים המאורגנים בקבוצות שוניות – נחشب לארגון החרוגים (GRASS-ROOTS) עוסק בעיקר בנושאי אנטישמיות והילגה נגד השמץ.

שלושת הארגונים הנ"ל הם מייסדי ה- CIC (CANADA ISRAEL COMMITTEE) והוא המדורע ענייני ישראל בקרבת הממשלה הפדרלי והפרובינציאלי.

אחד הנושאים המרכזיים של סדר-יומה של הקהילה היהודית הקנדית הוא המאבק להעמדתם לדין של פושעים נאצ'ים.



בתחום זה צעדה קנדה כברת-דרך רצינית, כשהנתקלו המלצות ועדת השופט דה-שאן לתיקון בחוק הפלילי המאפשר שפיטה הנאים, המתגוררים ביום בקנדה.

פרופ' ארווין קוטלר משפטן יהודי קנדי בעל מוניטין עולמי, שהיה פעיל מאוד במאמר להבאת פושעים נאצים לדין, גילתה כי ב- 1948 הסכימו ביןיהן קנדה אנגליה ושש המדינות האחרות לחבר העמים הבריטי לחדר מלבדו אחר פושעים נאצים. בכרזן הפכו לארצאות מקלט לאוותם פושעי מלחמה שנמלטו מאיורפה.

התיקון בחוק הפלילי הקנדי, בעקבות ועדת דה-שאן, מאפשר ביום העמדתם לדין של פושעים אלה.

Jerusalem

November 8, 1987.

820 (1-1) ✓

Mr. Guy Charbonneau
Speaker of the Senate
Canada

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Thank you for your kind letter that reached me after some delay.

I am very glad that you found the opportunity to visit our country, and hope that you were able to travel around and see some of the things our people have accomplished. It is, after all, only 40 years since we renewed our independence. Despite our limited resources, we have managed to build and create a nation, a society and an infrastructure.

It was a pleasure for me to meet you, and I hope there will be other opportunities in the future.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

Jerusalem

November 8, 1987.

820 (1-1)

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Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE



PRÉSIDENT DU SÉNAT

September 30, 1987

820 (1-1)

His Excellency Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
The Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Thank you for doing me the honour to receive me at your offices on August 28th, during my visit to Israel.

I was very pleased to have the opportunity to discuss with you at that time a number of matters of interest to our two countries.

Please find enclosed the curriculum vitae of Pierre Ouvrard, Canadian bookbinder, an example of whose work I left with you.

It was a great pleasure for me to meet you.

Please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration and regard.

Guy Charbonneau

PIERRE OUVRARD, relieur canadien de renom, est né à Québec en 1929, membre de l'Ordre du Canada et de l'Académie Royale du Canada. Il est membre des pionniers de l'édition d'art québécoise. Ses œuvres, fréquemment offertes par les gouvernements du Québec et du Canada aux visiteurs de marquise, figurent dans les plus grandes bibliothèques privées et publiques du monde entier.

PIERRE OUVRARD, noted Canadian bookbinder, born in 1929 in Quebec.

A pioneer of art bookbinding in Quebec, he is a member of the Order of Canada and the Royal Canadian Academy. His works are frequently given by the government of Canada and Quebec to distinguished visitors and are found in the world's finest public and private libraries.



CANADIAN EMBASSY

220 Hayarkon Street
Tel-Aviv • Israel

His Excellency Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
The Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel



SPEAKER OF THE SENATE



PRÉSIDENT DU SÉNAT



David M Ifshin
First Vice President - Director
Washington Capital Markets

2300 N Street NW
Suite 750
Washington DC 20037
Telephone (202) 785-6130

September 30, 1987

Costmark 4/11/87

112-1-9-1
✓820 (1-2)

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister's Office
Hakirya, Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On behalf of our recent delegation of Democratic campaign managers and strategists, I want to again thank you for taking the time to meet with our group during our stay in Israel. Each of us recognize the unusual pressures and demands on your time caused by developments during our visit. The time you spent with our group was even more appreciated as a result. It contributed substantially to the positive and warm reaction every member of the delegation had to the visit.

As you know, members of these recent delegations of key Democratic strategists will certainly be critical in a future Democratic administration. I am confident the time invested by you and others will be an important ingredient in maintaining a special relationship between our two countries.

Again, thank you for your understanding and time.

Best personal regards,

David M. Ifshin

DMI/rjh

Jerusalem April 12, 1987.

✓820(1-1)
640-13

Mr. Gordon D. Walker
1405 - 1850 Comox St.
Vancouver BC
Canada V6G 1R3

Dear Mr. Walker,

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, to acknowledge your letter of March 20 and enclosure, the contents of which have been noted.

Sincerely,

Z.H.Hurwitz
Adviser to the Prime Minister

The Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations

Conrad W.A. Morrison, Counsellor (Arms Control
and Disarmament)



La Mission Permanente du Canada
auprès des Nations Unies

866 United Nations Plaza
Suite 250,
New York, N.Y. 10017

4 March 1987

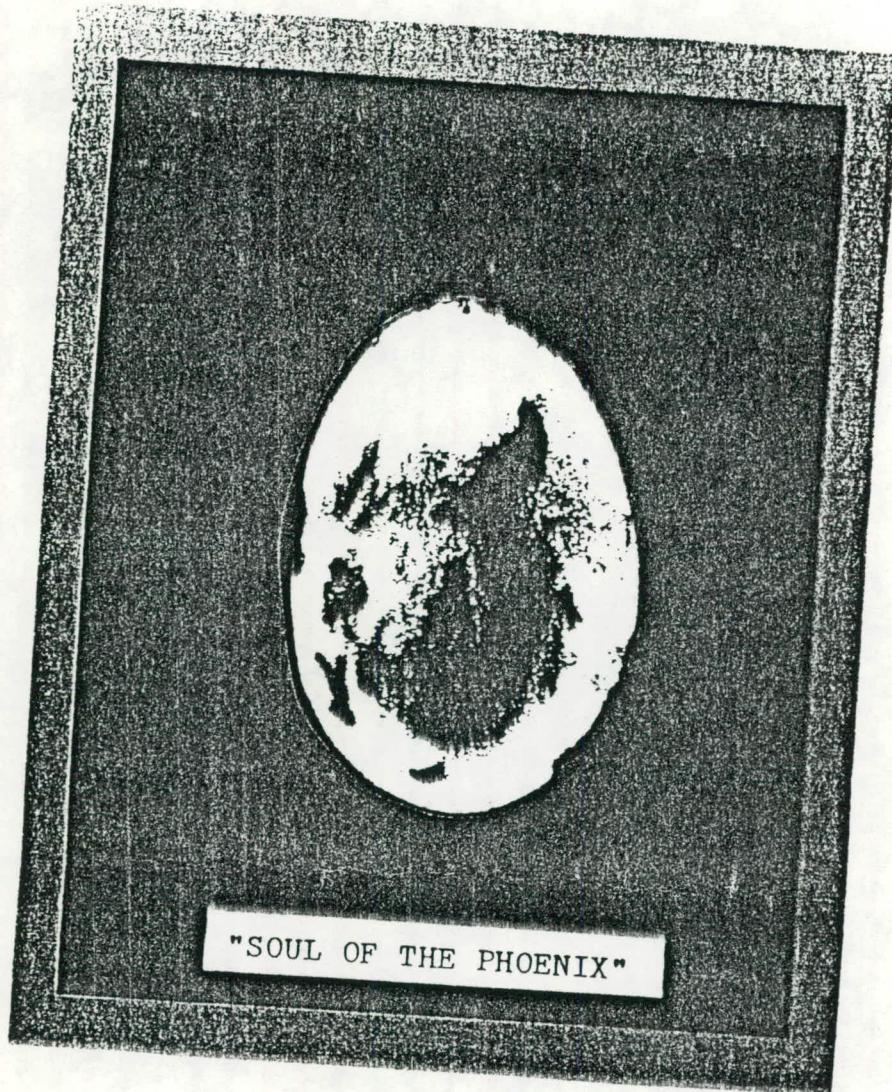
Dear Mr. Walker:

Ambassador Lewis has asked me to reply to your recent letter concerning your "Soul of the Phoenix" proposal. Your remarks on Mr. Lewis' performance at the United Nations are very much appreciated and he wishes you to know that he will share the praise with the other deserving members of the Permanent Mission.

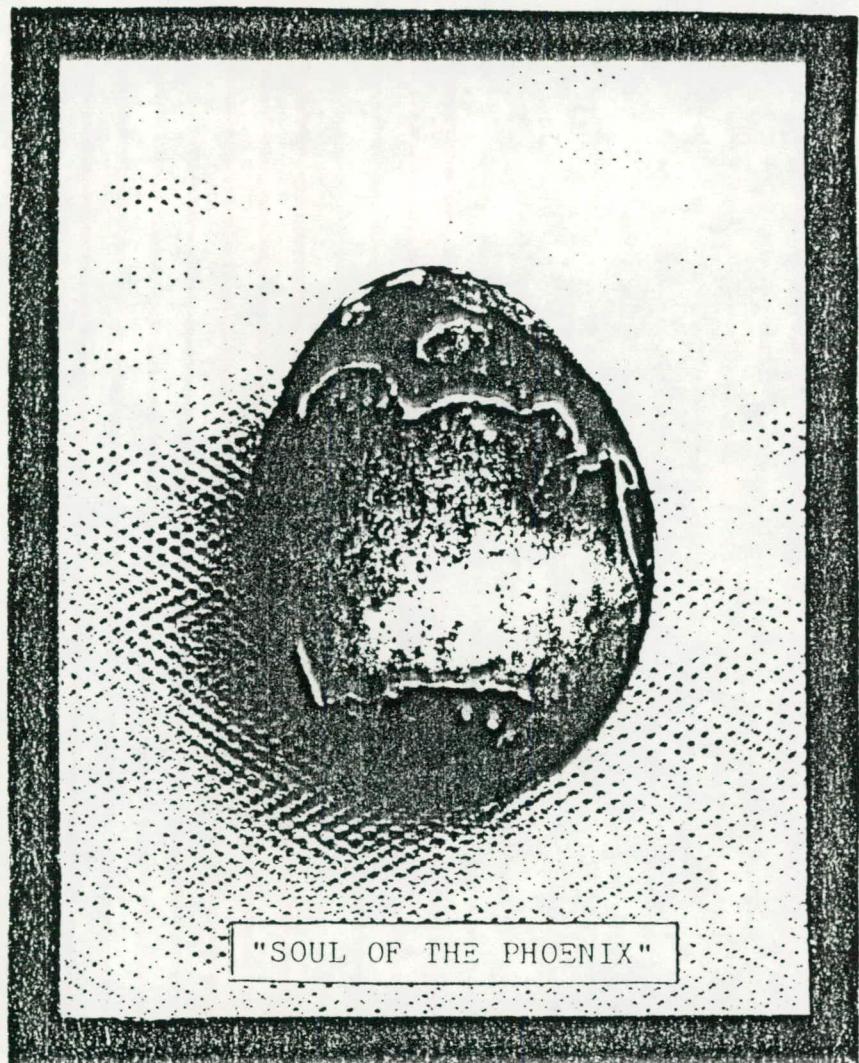
I note that your proposal has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and I am sure you will hear from his office shortly. Perhaps then the question of UN involvement can be considered.

With all good wishes
Sincerely
Conrad Morrison

Gordon D. Walker
#1405 - 1850 Comox Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6G 1R3



"SOUL OF THE PHOENIX"



"SOUL OF THE PHOENIX"





I have commissioned the attached graphics to aid in the visual comprehension of the aforementioned.

You Mr. and Mrs. Mulroney, along with the wives and husbands (heads) of the previously mentioned governments, may wish to impart your particular flavour to the work enclosed.

This I would most heartily welcome.

I thank you both for your interest in this project and look forward to your implementation of same.

I remain at your service.

Yours very truly,

Gordon D. Walker

Gordon D. Walker
1405 - 1850 Comox St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
Canada V6G 1R3

cc Mr. & Mrs. Mikhail Gorbachev

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Reagan

Enclosures

January 30/87

Office of the Prime Minister
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario

Att: Mr. & Mrs. Brian Mulroney

Dear Sir and Madam:

Long before the dawn of man, the world was not as we know it now. There was no such place as Russia, Canada, or the United States. Instead, all continents were nameless and all continents were one. However, as the fossil record underscores, life abounded and the seeds of life were sown. One of those seeds, is the approximately 190 million year old "Soul of the Phoenix". Nature's earliest effort at giving wing to it's imagination.

The exact age of this priceless gift may never be known. Today scholars can only estimate. Perhaps the learned of the future, the product of the generations to come, will be able to precisely date this residue of paradise.

To the ancient Egyptians, the Phoenix was their symbol of immortality. They believed this wondrous bird lived for five hundred years, died and rose to live again and again, from the fires of it's own funeral pyre. The soul (the embryo therein)well, that is to some the spirit of man, to others it is the essence of man. Hence the name "Soul of the Phoenix".

We live in an age of discovery. An era of continuous firsts. It is my hope that by employing the "Soul of the Phoenix" as an international peace symbol between the super powers, we will take the "first" step in the right direction and "discover" we need each other to solve the complex problems that lie ahead.

To that end, I propose the following:

Canada give to the U.N. the "Soul of the Phoenix". They in turn, present it to the peoples of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to hold in joint custody as testament to their love for this planet.

The U.S. and U.S.S.R. issue a series of postage stamps to celebrate this event.

These stamps honour one another by waving each others flag.

A special stamp be issued to fete the wives of the leaders brave enough to act so positively. By this I mean, the loving hands of those they love, be used as the model for their countries stamp. These hands will surround their warmth, provide their protection and impart their affection for the "Soul of the Phoenix".

March 20/87

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Jerusalem,
Israel

9-04-1987
SLO (1-1) 64073

Dear Mr. Prime Minister;

Might we have your country's support at the United Nations for the enclosed "Soul of the Phoenix" international peace symbol project?

It has also been suggested that because of the super-human efforts of our Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, that he been nominated for the Nobel peace prize, for his work on the "Soul of the Phoenix" proposal.

May we have your support in this nomination also?

With many thanks, I remain;

Yours very truly,

Gordon D. Walker

Gordon D. Walker
1405 - 1850 Comox St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
Canada V6G 1R3

Encls.

THE SENATE OF CANADA



LE SÉNAT DU CANADA

820 (1-1)

March 20, 1987

Hon. Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Hakirya, Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you very much for taking the time to meet with Martin Goldfarb, Tom Axworthy and myself, and our wives, when we were in Israel recently. Because all of us have held senior government positions, we know how busy you are and hence were most appreciative of the time you spent with us.

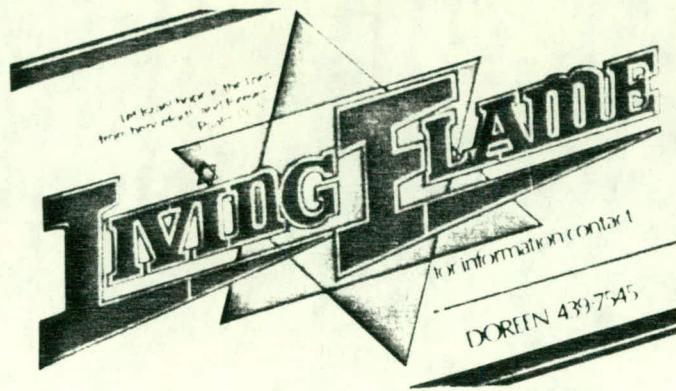
We found our discussion with you both informative and stimulating. We left our meeting with a much better understanding of middle eastern issues and a much better appreciation of the challenges which face Israel. Thank you for contributing to our education in this way.

I hope that we have the opportunity of meeting again.

Yours sincerely,


Michael J.L. Kirby

PRIME MINISTER
YITZHAK SHAMIR
BEST WISHES FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



February, 1988

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Meir Bar-Rav-Hay, Chairman 5th World Assembly and this assembly of Jewish War Veterans who have gathered here in Jerusalem:

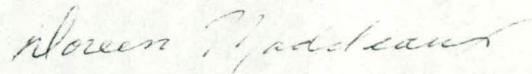
On behalf of "Living Flame", a small group of gentiles dedicated to the support of our local Jewish Community and eretz Israel, to whom we have pledged allegiance and devotion, and also on behalf of all of your friends in Canada, I bring you greetings and sincere felicitations, heartfelt congratulations from our government.

Each of the following letters corroborates our nation's support and friendship and asserts that Canada celebrates with you. We extend our good wishes, respect in this your nation's fourtieth year.

It is my personal belief that Canada recognizes Israel's position in the Middle East, but unfortunately many of our population have only a blemished perception of its role in eastern affairs, its politics, its religious affiliations and its culture. This is unquestionably due to the press, television and popular journalism. Canada has received a biased estimation of your country, and thus its citizen's opinions are perhaps somewhat fettered by our media's misleading representation.

Clearly, the remedy to this must be education: Our nation indeed, all nations must be made aware of the truth, must see an unbiased, unspeculative, objective examination of the actual state of affairs. It is my hope that we (Living Flame) may contribute to such a revelation through our active participation and most especially, through the strength of our collective voice each time we return from Israel full of new experiences fresh impressions and newly collated, unbiased insights.

Let me end by reassuring you that there are many like us, groups both political, cultural and spiritual in nature, who believe in you and hope and work for a genuine Shalom: Israel has achieved much since 1948 and it is good and fitting that we now celebrate its Fourtieth Anniversary; let us hope and pray that before fifty years have followed Israel's Independence that a true tranquility and stability shall be realized for all nations in the Middle East, for this must naturally follow a concerted promotion of education, understanding and cooperation, mutual respect, trust, compassion and concern for one's fellow human beings. It is in this direction that our efforts and, undoubtedly, yours are extended, and it is our greatest wish that you are reassured, regardless of what may appear overwhelming opposition and conflict which literally and figuratively surrounds you, of one incontrovertable truth: "Israel you are not alone!"



Doreen Maddeaux of Living Flame
43 Coping Road
Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
M1G 3J7



The City of Toronto
Arthur C. Eggleton
Mayor

GREETINGS

YITZAK SHAMIR

PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

On behalf of the people and the Council of the City of Toronto, it is a pleasure to extend greetings to you, Prime Minister Shamir, and the people of Israel on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of Israel's independence.

I am especially pleased that this message is being presented to you by the members of the Living Flame, whose fine work in strengthening the ties of friendship between Canada and Israel has been much acclaimed. Visits such as this are a meaningful way of increasing understanding and promoting international goodwill.

Toronto is a city of exciting cultural diversity where people of different backgrounds live and work together in harmony. The strengths of this diversity enrich our society and are an integral part of Toronto's heritage.

I thank you for the hospitality which you are extending to the members of the Living Flame, and hope that you will enjoy their music. I look forward to welcoming to Toronto similar groups from Israel in the future.



ROOM 674
Confederation Building
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6
(613) 995-9372

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

CONSTITUENCY OFFICE
3495 Lawrence Avenue East
Suite 216
Scarborough, Ontario
M1H 1B3
(416) 439-9552

Bob Hicks, M.P.
Scarborough East

SCARBOROUGH
January 15, 1988

Mr. Meir Bar-Ras-Hay
Chairman, 5th World Assembly
Jewish War Veterans

Dear Mr. Bar-Ras-Hay:

In my capacity as Member of Parliament for the Canadian electoral district of Scarborough East (Toronto), it is indeed an honour to extend my best wishes and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of Israeli independence.

The United Nations resolution which acknowledged the formal creation of the independent nation-state of Israel marked the dawning of a new era, one ripe with promise and excitement not only for Israel but also for the young and as yet untested United Nations.

Guided by the concept of a new, inter-dependent international community, Canada was counted as one of the 33 countries which voted in favour of Israeli statehood.

As you gather together in Jerusalem to mark this significant occasion, and as War Veterans to commemorate your contribution to the cause of freedom, may your assembly stand as an example of the success and national spirit which perseverance, dedication and vision may engender.

I wish your delegates a safe and rewarding journey.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,


Bob Hicks, M.P.
Scarborough East



ED FULTON, M.P.P.
Scarborough East

CONSTITUENCY OFFICE
255 Morningside Ave., Suite 309
Scarborough, Ontario M1E 3E6
416/281-2787

February 18, 1988.

Mr. Nelson Maddeaux,
43 Coping Road,
Scarborough, Ontario
M1G 3J7

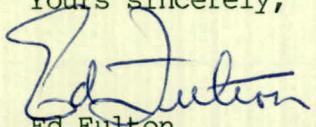
Dear Mr. Maddeaux:

I am sure that you and the members of the "Living Flame", together with the Jewish War Veterans are looking forward to your trip to Israel to meet Prime Minister Itzek Schamir on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel.

This is indeed a memorable event - and one which I am sure will be well marked by Ontarians as well. May I at this time congratulate the Living Flame members for their many contributions towards promoting love and support for the State of Israel.

I trust that your trip is memorable.

Yours sincerely,


Ed Fulton,
M.P.P. Scarborough East



The Premier
of Ontario

Le Premier ministre
de l'Ontario

Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1A1

Hôtel du gouvernement
Queen's Park
Toronto (Ontario)
M7A 1A1

February 10, 1988

Dear Mr. Maddeaux:

I have recently learned that you will be travelling to Israel at the end of February to help celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel.

The anniversary of this important event is one that will be marked by many people in Ontario. I am pleased that you have had an opportunity to visit Israel at this time, and would like to offer best wishes for a memorable trip.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Peterson'.

David Peterson

Mr. Nelson Maddeaux
43 Copping Road
Scarborough, Ontario
M1C 3J7



THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF ST. CATHARINES
ONTARIO

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERY
MAYOR

BOX 3012
POSTAL CODE L2R 7C2

BY HAND

January 28th, 1988

The Right Honourable Yitzhak Shamir,
Prime Minister of Israel.

Dear Mr. Minister:

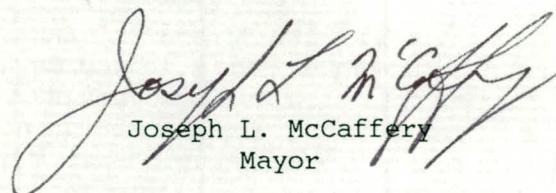
I am very pleased indeed to have the opportunity, which Mrs. Mona O'Halloran's visit to Israel gives me, to convey my personal greetings to you and to all the people of Israel on the important occasion of the Fortieth anniversary of Israel.

Perhaps you are aware that we have many citizens of Israeli origin residing in St. Catharines, who, like so many of our new Canadians, are making an outstanding contribution to the growth and development of our area. We are especially mindful of such things these days because we are currently enjoying the twentieth anniversary of the formation of the Folk Arts Council of St. Catharines, and in so doing, we are endeavouring to emphasize the role which so many persons have played in our success.

I have asked Mona O'Halloran to convey to you a small momento of St. Catharines which I trust you will accept not only as symbol of the involvement which so many people from Israel have in our community but, also, as a token of the goodwill extended to the people of Israel by the citizens of St. Catharines.

Please accept our heartiest congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Israel's Fortieth anniversary.

Yours very truly,


Joseph L. McCaffery
Mayor

Enclosure

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir,
Prime Minister of Israel

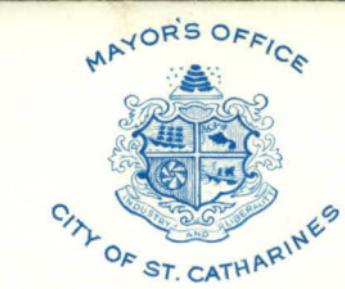


HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

K1A 0A6

The Right Honourable Yitzhak Shamir,
Prime Minister of Israel,
c/o Mrs. Mona O'Halloran.

BY HAND





HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0A6

WILLIAM C. ATTEWELL, M.P.
DON VALLEY EAST

OTTAWA 613-992-2689
TORONTO 416-493-1994

February 9, 1988

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
3 Kaplan Street
Hakirya, Jerusalem
Israel, 91919

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

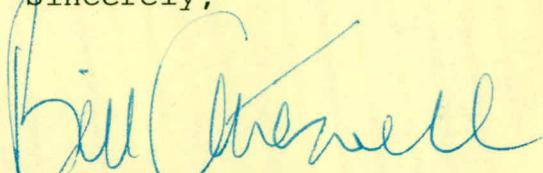
I am delighted to convey my warmest greetings and sincere best wishes to you and the people of Israel on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel.

A group of Jewish War Veterans from the Toronto, Ontario area are leaving for Israel on February 27, 1988 to take part in the Anniversary celebrations. I hope you have a chance to meet these veterans.

My wife Sandy and I met you in January 1985 when we visited Israel for ten days as part of the Canada-Israel Parliamentary Friendship Group. We have fond memories of our extensive trip through many parts of Israel.

I remember the warm reception you afforded us and look forward to seeing you again someday.

Sincerely,



William C. Attewell, M.P.
Don Valley East

WCA/nb

Wm. C. Attewell, M.P.
DON VALLEY EAST

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
3 Kaplan Street
Hakirya, Jerusalem
Israel, 91919



CANADA
HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
K1A 0A6



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF NORTH YORK

Canada's 4th Largest City

5100 YONGE STREET, NORTH YORK, ONTARIO M2N 5V7 (416) 224-6157

MEL LASTMAN

MAYOR

FEBRUARY 25, 1988

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR LASTMAN

TO THE 5TH WORLD ASSEMBLY
OF JEWISH WAR VETERANS IN ISRAEL:

ON BEHALF OF THE CITIZENS AND COUNCIL OF OUR GREAT CITY OF NORTH YORK, I WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY GREETINGS AND WELL WISHES TO YOU ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE.

OUR THRIVING JEWISH COMMUNITY APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS DATE AND WILL BE CELEBRATING WITH ISRAEL IN SPIRIT.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF YOU WHO FOUGHT TO WIN AN INDEPENDENT STATE FOR JEWISH PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE VALUE OF YOUR EFFORTS TO FREE OUR HOMELAND WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS.

CORDIALLY,

MEL LASTMAN
MAYOR



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF YORK

2700 Eglinton Avenue West, City of York, Ontario M6M 1V1 (416) 394-2700

MAYOR

ALAN TONKS, M.A., M.Ed.

CONTROLLERS

FERGY BROWN, Phm.B.
PHILIP WHITE, Phm.B.

ALDERMEN

BEN NOBLEMAN
Ward 1

TONY MANDARANO
Ward 2

TONY RIZZO
Ward 3

NICOLÓ FORTUNATO
Ward 4

CHRIS TONKS
Ward 5

BOB McLEAN
Ward 6

GARY BLOOR
Ward 7

BILL SAUNDERCOOK, B.A., B.Ed.
Ward 8

January 28, 1988

The Right Honourable Prime Minister Shamir
State of Israel

On behalf of the City of York I would like to extend congratulations to Israel on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations. This is a time to rejoice on the significant progress made in the past towards peace and a time to step forward with a sense of pride, hope and confidence for an era of better understanding and tranquility throughout Israel and the Middle East.

In our municipality we have a very active Jewish community which has close ties with Israel and I join with them in extending best wishes to you during this memorable and historic Anniversary.

Yours truly,

Alan Tonks
Mayor
City of York

BC/nb

Corporation of the
Borough of East York



Office of the Mayor
550 Mortimer Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4J 2H2
Telephone (416) 461-9451

David J. Johnson
Mayor

Message From The Mayor

January 22, 1988

Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel

I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Council of the Borough of East York, to extend greetings to you and to the State of Israel.

The Jewish War Veterans in Canada, together with The Living Flame from the City of Scarborough, East York's neighbouring municipality, are visiting Israel to participate in a major celebration. The 40th Anniversary of Israel's independence gives great reason for celebration.

I extend congratulations to the people of Israel and I wish you much personal and political success.


DAVID J. JOHNSON,
Mayor.

Gus Harris
Mayor



150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

Tel: (416) 296-7222

February 1988

His Excellency Yitzchak Shamir,
Prime Minister of Israel,
3 Kaplan Street,
Kiryat,
Ben-Gurion,
JERUSALEM, 91919.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

As Mayor of the City of Scarborough, I am pleased to have this opportunity to extend greetings and congratulations to you and your citizens on the 40th Anniversary of Israel's Independence.

This letter is being delivered to you by Mr. Maddeaeux, a resident of Scarborough who is part of the group "Living Flame" an organization of Jewish War Veterans who are in Israel to attend special celebrations in connection with the Independence.

I know the visitors from this City will enjoy their stay in Israel and I appreciate this opportunity of conveying warmest greetings and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gus Harris".

Gus Harris
MAYOR



CITY OF SCARBOROUGH



150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

His Excellency Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
3 Kaplan Street
Kiryat
Ben-Gurion
JERUSALEM 91919

Minister
of Veterans Affairs



Ministre des Affaires
des anciens combattants

February 16, 1988

Mr. Meir Shalit
Chairman,
Israeli-Jewish War Veterans League

Dear Mr. Shalit:

Please pass on my very warmest wishes to all members of your League as you celebrate this special anniversary.

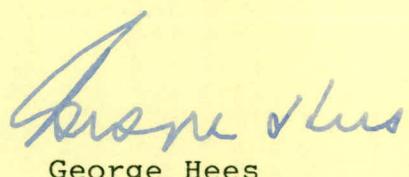
Those of us who served in the Canadian Armed Forces in the Second World War had a great admiration for our comrades of the Jewish faith. Brave, resourceful and determined, they were a perpetual source of inspiration.

Since the end of the war, Canada has been fortunate to have become the home of Jewish veterans from other Armed Forces, other campaigns.

Irrespective of where we fought in the past, today as veterans we have much in common. We have seen first-hand the human tragedy of war and the pain that can last a lifetime. I join with Jewish veterans in the hope that the next 40 years will allow Israel the luxury of peace.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,



George Hees

Mr. Meir Shalit
Chairman,
Israeli-Jewish War Veterans League

Minister
of Veterans Affairs



Ministre des Affaires
des anciens combattants

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
3 Kaplan Street
Hakirya, Jerusalem
Israel 91919

W. P. McCrossan, M.P.
YORK-SCARBOROUGH



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA
KIA 0A6



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0A6

W. PAUL MCCROSSAN, M.P.
YORK-SCARBOROUGH

OTTAWA (613) 995-4432
TORONTO (416) 299-8649

Scarborough, Ontario
February 23, 1988

Dear Prime Minister Shamir,

I am delighted to convey my warmest greetings and sincere best wishes to you and the people of Israel on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the State of Israel.

A group of my constituents will be travelling to Israel on February 27th to participate in the celebrations, and I hope they will have the opportunity to meet you.

Once again my sincere best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

W. Paul McCrossan, M.P.

Mike Dietsch, M.P.P.
St. Catharines-Brock



February 20, 1988

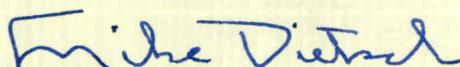
Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel

On behalf of the Province of Ontario and the riding of St. Catharines-Brock, I would like to extend my best wishes to you and your citizens as you celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Israel becoming a nation.

Your forefathers came to your country seeking refuge and through hard work and determination have built Israel into one of the most advanced countries in the Middle East. Your ancestors envisaged a strong and independent nation, and in 1948 this dream came true.

I wish you and generations to come peace and prosperity.

Yours very truly



Mike Dietsch, M.P.P.
St. Catharines-Brock



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0A6

JOE REID, M.P.
ST. CATHARINES
ROOM 345
WEST BLOCK
OTTAWA, K1A 0A6
(613) 995-1013

ST. CATHARINES CONSTITUENCY OFFICE
43 CHURCH, SUITE 606
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
L2R 7E1
(416) 684-2211

February 25th, 1988

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir,
Prime Minister of Israel,
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Prime Minister:

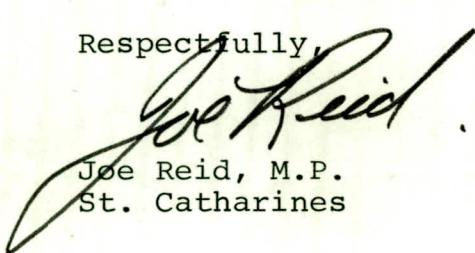
This is to introduce to you active and community minded residents of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Others in the City of St. Catharines have sponsored the development of a garden area in Jerusalem.

Mrs. O'Halloran brings to you, and through you, to the people of Israel, the greetings and best wishes of our people.

The experiences of her tour of Israel will be retold many times upon her return to Canada and we do appreciate the hospitality showed to her.

Respectfully,


Joe Reid, M.P.
St. Catharines