

# מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

לשרר ראש הממשלה

משרד

השק ביתיק מט' 10

לשכת ראש הממשלה - אר"ב

12/1985

השק ביתיק מט' 12



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News Summary December 31, 1985

Editorials

**DN "A Welcome 'Clarification'"** The Administration's initial response to the carnage in Vienna and Rome was wrongheaded and inappropriate. The White House said the US had asked a number of governments to "lean on" Israel not to retaliate. What kind of response to murder is that? Now, the State Dept. says it didn't ask anyone to lean on Israel. The Administration now says, "It has been and remains our firm policy that terrorism cannot go unanswered." That's better. Words do matter.

**ND "Still More Terrorist Outrages"** Apologists for Palestinian terror usually trot out a collection of tired cliches after outrages like those in Rome and Vienna. The violence, they say, is a result of Palestinian frustration, of the world's refusal to give an oppressed people its due. Such rationalizations simply do not wash. Nothing can justify the wanton murder of an 11-year old, by a band of suicidal Palestinian gunmen. Khadafy's reaction was not surprising. The group that perpetrated the attacks get strong support from Khadafy. Since the attacks were targeted against Israel there seems little doubt that the country will retaliate. It should be carefully planned and measured. Israel gains nothing, and loses a great deal of international esteem, when it launches retaliatory raids and innocent civilians are killed. The US should pressure Syria to end its complicity with terrorists. Western Europe should sever ties with Libya. Neither Israel nor the Arabs should let the tragic events cloud the peace process.

Press Reports

US Denies Asking for Restraint

Headlines in NY & ND "US To Israel: 'Wine Them Out'"

NYT-Freidman-Israeli leaders insist that the US had not asked them to show restraint in responding to the terrorist attacks staged last Friday. The Administration, seeking to clarify its position, said Israel's response should be "measured" so as not to provoke a new round of fighting that might involve Syria. Meanwhile, the mood in official circles in Israel is that it is only a matter of time before Israel

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retaliates. There is a feeling that Israel must live up to its reputation about being tough, whether or not the gov't wants to retaliate at this time. Newspapers and radio programs in Israel are speculating where the strike will be. (see DM-Rehm; MD-Waldman)

#### Experts on Retaliation

ND-Holmberg-Israel runs the risk of "radicalizing large segments of the Mideast population" if it takes retaliatory action, says a Mideast expert. But another expert says that if Israel does not retaliate, terrorists will be "encouraged" to commit more violent acts.

#### US Accuses Libya

NYT-D.1-Bovd-The Administration accused Libya of aiding the terrorists who staged attacks on Rome and Vienna and said that it was prepared to work with other Governments to exert pressure on Libya to halt the export of terrorism. Larry Speaks said that although military action was a possibility, he could not say whether it was a consideration. Reagan is waiting for a list of military options prepared by the Pentagon. Speaks said the US believes that Abu Nidal masterminded the attacks. (see NYP-Dan & Latham)

#### Hostages Were Sought in Raid

NYT-Lewis-The two terrorists who attacked the Vienna airport said they had planned to take Israeli hostages and fly them out of the country aboard an El Al plane. The terrorists said they belonged to Abu Nidal's group. The mission was not a suicide mission. The terrorists received Tunisian passports from Libya. (see DM-Wire; MD-LA Times)

#### Terrorists Linked to Beirut

NYT-Tagliabue-Italian investigators believe the terrorist attacks were planned in Beirut and partly coordinated in Switzerland. The terrorists are said to have been recruited from the refugee neighborhoods of Sabra and Shatila, flown to Geneva, where they were given money and instructions and then sent by train to Vienna and Rome.

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Abu Nidal

DN-AP-Abu Nidal remains a mysterious figure. He is believed to have only a few hundred followers. At various times, Nidal was reported to have headquarters in Baghdad, Damascus, and most recently, in Tripoli.

Airlines Said They Had Warnings

NYT-p.1-Rother-Three days before the attacks in Rome and Vienna, airlines were warned that "Libyan-backed terrorists" were planning actions over the holidays. Italy and Spain were said to be targeted. The alert is still on.

NYP-Standard-One of the three captured terrorists said that France and Spain are targeted for attacks.

UN Council Condemns Attacks

NYT-special-The Security Council condemned the recent terrorist attacks. The condemnation took the form of a statement issued by the council's president. Diplomats said that nations professing nonalignment wanted the statement to include a passage opposing Israeli retaliation but the US refused to accept language that signaled Israel out or that might prevent the terrorists from being punished.

11-Year-Old American Buried

NYT-special-Matasha Simpson was buried in Rome after an emotional funeral mass attended by her classmates and several hundred people. US Amb. Robb and Israeli Amb. Ronn attended the service. (see all NY papers)

Americans at Risk

DN-UPI-FBI Dir. Webster said that Americans traveling overseas can "assume...they are at risk" of terrorist attacks, even if there is no warning.

NYP-People are canceling overseas trips, according to travel agents.

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### Hussein and Assad Talk

NYT-Kifner-Hussein arrived in Syria to visit an old enemy. Diplomats believe that the talks could have major implications for Mideast politics. The two leaders had two meetings. One meeting, a private session, lasted 3 hours. Assad held a dinner in Hussein's honor. The two men greeted each other warmly. Western diplomats believe that because of Assad's hatred of Arafat & Israel's distrust of Syria, friendly ties between Jordan and Syria will be "another nail in the coffin" of the Jordanian peace process. Israeli officials have expressed concern. Rabin said that "The more real rapprochement becomes, the more it lessens the chance for a Jordanian-Israeli dialogue."

### American-Arab Stereotypes

NYT-Shipler-Thousands of offensive caricatures and stereotypes of Arabs have found their way into the files of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, a Washington based organization that is devoted to combating the repugnant images of Arabs that it says pervade American life. Recent terrorism fosters such anti-Arab feelings. The Census Bureau says there are about 735,000 Americans of Arab descent in the US but according to Alixa Waff, a scholar who studies Arab immigration, there are 1.5-2 million American Arabs here. All TV networks are blamed for portraying Arabs in a negative light.

### 10 "Nazis" Guilty

DN-wire-10 members of the neo-Nazi group "The Order" were convicted of racketeering and other crimes while plotting to overthrow the US Gov't.

### Jewish Daily Forward

ND-12/30-Colford-full page story on the hard-times that have befallen the 88 year old newspaper.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!

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המשרד

אל: ממנכ"ל, היועץ המשפטי, מנהל מצפ"א  
 דע: ממרה"מ ושה"ח, מנכ"ל למ"ד

רפאת ואשים - מאמצים ציבוריים ומשפטיים בארה"ב  
להכביד על אשי"פ ופעילותו.

א. כפי שדיווחנו מספר פעמים ישנו מאמץ של איפא"ק המחרחב והולך לפעולה משפטית וציבורית נגד אשי"פ כאן. ההתחלה היתה בהכנת נייר משפטי שליכנסטיין מ"הריטג'י" הביא למיז שר המשפטים, בענין רצח שג' ארה"ב בסוף 1973 ובבקשה לתוצאות צו מעצר נגד עראפת כמעורב אישית. בנושא זה עצמו נמסר כי מיז הטיל על האגף הסלילי במשרד המשפטים בדיקת הענין ברצינות, אף כי אין בטחון באשר לתוצאות. מנסה לענין גורמים נוספים. , בראש ובראשונה עתה אישים בקונגרס (באיפאק מגישים את המחלקה העסקת בקונגרס שלא טיפלה בכך עד כה, כמובן היות הקונגרס בפגרה הוא בעיה בטווח המידי).

ב. ישיב רוזן, המרכז את הענין ו"מסוגע לדבר" טעו על נן בישיבה עתמו היום (בהשתתפות נעים מחני, למדן ואבידן).

ג. האלמנטים החדשים המתווספים עתה לפעילות (וכמובן ההתמקדות המחודשת בטרור בעקבות וינה/רומא מסייעת לכך, אם כי אין תוליטגועי רצח אלה בעראפת), הוא בכוון הגבלות על תנועת אנשי אשף באר"ט ונגד משרדי אשף. במקביל ישנו המאמץ לענין עראפת/אכילה לאורו שבו מטפל עתה הקונגרס היהודי האמריקני ע"י עו"ד מושינגטון.

ד. לדברי רוזן מבטיח חבר הקונגרס קמפ סיוע קונגרסיונלי, וקיתפטיק מבטיחה מאמר שיתמוך בכך. הדגש כמובן הוא אשף כגורם טרוריסטי בינלאומי המפעיל טרור נגד ארה"ב.

לה מנסים בניסך לעשות שימוש בחקיקה האמריקאנית נגד racketeering הכוללת סעיפים שיכולים לשמש גם נגד משרדי אשף. במקרים שבהם אלה מאוישים ע"י לא-אמריקנים, החקיקה האמריקנית יכולה לדרוש רישום סוכנים זרים וכו'.

ה. לדעת אנשי שיחנו, לרבות מקורות ידידותיים במחמ"ד (שהוא כמובן האגוד הקשה לפצוח בענין זה, זה- NEA יעשה למיטב הבנתנו כל שביכולתו למנוע מאמצים אלה) העמדה המשפטית האמריקנית עודנה כבעבר, כי אין כל חסינות מחוץ לבנין האום לאנשי משלחת אשף או לעראפת עצמו בבואו. כמו כן יוצר הסעיף בנושא ללחוץ בקשר לאי מתן אשרות לאנשי אשף. משקולי בטחון לאומי אמריקאי, שהם תופסים בענינים אלה.





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7. בהתיעצות העומדת להתקיים בנושא זה בסוף החודש בירושלים חיוני לקבל החלטה חד-משמעית הקוראת :

- א) לבריה"מ - לשנות יחסה ליהודים;
- ב) לארה"ב וליתר מדינות העולם החפשי - להפעיל השפעתן מיידית כדי להביא לשינוי מדיניות בריה"מ כלפיהן.

מ. רוח  
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שני חרשים") שהמזכיר בניגוד לאחרים לא טרח להזמין צ'אושסקו לביקור גומלין.

3. השיחות ביוגוסלביה לוו באוורה קשה, כפי שגם התפרסם בעתונות סביב נושא היחס לטרור. קושל הטביר שהמזכיר יצא מגדרו בשל כך ששה"ח היוגוסלבי ניסה להימנע (כמעט) להצדיק הטרור בכך שיש לרדת לסיבות שהביאו את מבצעייהם לעשות שימוש בכך. לשאלתי האם (המזכיר) הזכיר אש"פ השיב בהביאו המעשה המביש עם אבו עבאס. נושא הטרור האפיל על שאר השיחות (בעיקר בתחום הכלכלי) ושולץ לא השאיר שום מקום לספקות שנושא היחס היוגוסלבי לתופעת הטרור מטיל צל גדול על היחסים. בתחום הכלכלי הובעה הערכה להסכם עם ה-IMF ולמלחמה כאינפלציה אך המזכיר עמד גם על הצורך לצמצם את החוב הלאומי ע"י עידוד היצוא, תחום שבו לא נעשה דיו.

4. בהונגריה, לשם שינוי, האוירה היתה נינוחה יותר והרושם הפחות מדכא של החיים במקום בהשוואה ליוגוסלביה ובעיקר לרומניה. התאכזבו קמעה מ"עייפותו" של קאדר גם בשל גילו הגבוה והנסיגה שחלה בתחום הצמיחה הכלכלית. לאמריקאים נאמר כמפורש ע"י ההונגרים שהם מיצו את מרחב התמרון המדיני שלהם ביחס למה שחטבווייטים מוכנים להתיר להם ותנחת ההונגרים היא שגורבצ'וב מתכוון להכביד ידו עליהם. ההונגרים החליטו לנקוט עתה ב"פרופיל נמוך" ולהמציא בעמדת המתנה עד שעמדו על מדיניות הקרמלין כלפיהם בפרט וכלפי מזא"ר בכלל. לקושל ששרח בעבר בהונגריה לא היתה זו אכזבה אך ליתר חברי המשלחת כן. ציין שלפולמר השגריר המיועד שם צפונה מלאכה לא קלה למרות שמדובר בהונגריה. השורה התחתונה מהביקור בבודפשט של אמריקאים נאמר שלא לצפות לחידושים או לשינויים ביחסים, למרות הרצון ההונגרי לעשות כן.

אלי אבידן

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמי"ח קשי"ח.

להלן התמלילים של הראיון עם רבין שנערך ברשת הטלוויזיה סי.בי.אס  
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CBS MORNING NEWS  
as broadcast over the  
CBS TELEVISION NETWORK  
Monday, December 30, 1985  
7:00 ~ 9:00 AM, EST

With CBS News Correspondents Forrest Sawyer, Maria Shriver and Faith Daniels

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EXECUTIVE PRODUCER: Johnathan Rodgers

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SAWYER: The smoke had barely cleared from last Friday's terrorist attacks in Rome and in Vienna when the questions of responsibility and of vengeance began to be raised. The Israeli government has promised some kind of retaliation, and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin joins us this morning from Tel Aviv to discuss what could possibly happen.

Mr. Rabin, the Israeli cabinet met yesterday to discuss this and, of course, some other issues. Can you tell us, has the coalition government decided on any kind of specific response to these terrorist attacks?

YITZHAK RABIN (Israeli Defense Minister): Well, I believe that there is a misunderstanding on the part of the media in the United States about Israel's policy vis-a-vis terror. We have— unfortunately, have got a long experience in fighting terrorism in all its dimensions when it comes against Israel. We have got terror problems from Lebanon. We have got terror problems from within. We have got attempts to infiltrate through the lines between us and the Arab countries. We have got efforts to infiltrate from the sea. We ha— and in addition of course, there were the tragic and terrible attacks on El Al counter in the airports of Rome and Vienna. The war against terrorism, the way that we see it, it's one prolonged war. It's not an act and reaction. It's not a retaliation. It's a war that has to be waged in a way to minimize the damage that we suffer, to inflict the maximum damage on terrorists and those who help them. Therefore—

SAWYER: Mr. Rabin, let me— let me put it another way. The— there are some government sources who are being quoted as saying that the Israeli coalition government has decided in this case to take a sort of wait and see attitude and to let the public relations benefits against the PLO be accrued without any kind of response. Is that a fair characterization?

MINISTER RABIN: Not at all. We continue our struggle, our fighting against terrorism without any re— relations to one or two events. No doubt whenever there is such a tragic event as the on— the two ones— the two ones—

SAWYER: I'm sorry. Go ahead, sir.

MINISTER RABIN: The— the two ones that we had to cope with in Rome and Vienna, we of course, have to find out first, who are the bodies be— behind these attacks, second where they can be found, and only then we'll decide how to do it.

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SAWYER: Mr. Rabin, you are quoted as saying that it is your impression or it is the Israeli government's impression that Abu Nidal, a man who has been claimed to be responsible for some 50 terrorist incidents over the past eight years, possibly 12 in the past six months, is in fact, responsible for these two incidents as well. This morning, can you say that it's more than an impression?

MINISTER RABIN: So far, what we know, to the extent that the Italian and the Austrian governments have come out and said so, it looks that in these cases it was Abu Nidal. But again, we have to look at it in the context of all the terrorist organizations, all the efforts by terrorists to carry out terror acts against Israel. This week, for example, they celebrate the 21st anniversary of their first terror acts against Israel. Therefore, this week we expect terror acts from all different organizations in different areas in Europe from Lebanon, from within, practically everywhere. Therefore, it's one prolonged war. We hope that we can minimize the damage which is inflicted if, for example, the European governments, especially Italy and Austria, would have shown a different attitude towards the PLO, towards terrorism, and would not allow the kind of freedom that terrorists entertain now in Europe in preparations of their activities there.

SAWYER: Mr. Rabin, Abu Nidal has received some support from the government of Libya. Would the Israeli government ever consider retaliation against the government of Libya, or would the Israeli government consider retaliation against Syria for placing surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon that could strike against overflights by Israel?

MINISTER RABIN: Well, the question of the Syrian missiles moving to the Lebanese-Syrian border and into Lebanon is a different matter. It is not related to the question of terrorism. It's a problem, a major problem. When the Syrians change the rules of the behavior that have been established, without any agreement, in the last three years and no doubt that the introduction of these missiles, ground-to-air missiles, interferes with the freedom of flight over Lebanon for reconnaissance purposes and infighting against terrorist bases in the Lebanese-Lebanon valley. We hope that the Syrians will return to the status quo (indistinct). What we'll do once it will not happen, no doubt I'm not going to discuss it publicly. This (indistinct) Libya—

SAWYER: I have only a few seconds— yes, sir. I only have a few seconds. Could you respond to the Libyan question, sir?

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MINISTER RABIN: We— I wouldn't say a word if we'll do or we'll not do vis a vis any Arab country that is hosting FLO terrorists.

SAWYER: Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, thank you very much for joining us this morning, sir.

MINISTER RABIN: Thank you.

SAWYER: It is now 15 minutes past the hour. We will continue our discussion about international terrorism in just one moment.

ANNOUNCER: Next, we look back at a year of terror and what lies ahead.

(ANNOUNCEMENTS)

ANNOUNCER: The time now, 17 minutes past the hour.



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MR. REDMAN: I can refer you to a number of the things that I went through yesterday. I won't do that. I will note that you've seen the press reports, I'm sure, from Tunis concerning the three Tunisian passports that were used by the terrorists and which had been confiscated in Libya from Tunisian workers in recent months. I referred you to statements by Abu Nidal. I quoted as well from a Der Spiegel (?) article by Abu Nidal. And we also, I think, noted the statement by the Libyan News Agency which welcomed these — quote — "heroic acts," unquote. I think all of those things speak loudly.

Q Libya seems to be fairly well isolated diplomatically now. What more can happen to them, and how is it likely to hurt them?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not prepared at this point to comment on any specific new measures. I mentioned yesterday that for our part we have taken a number of steps concerning Libya, that we have been

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leading an effort for a number of years to exert economic and political pressures on countries supporting terrorism. For example, in the case of Libya, our sanctions included cutting off the sale of militarily useful aircraft, spare parts, oil pumping equipment. So I believe there are still things that could be done if the international community is willing to come together and act.

Q Bernie Gwertzman reported in the New York Times that in California, a Reagan Administration official said that our government has asked a number of governments to lean on Israel not to retaliate. At the same time, the State Department was insisting that no such messages went out, and this was just before Bernie reported a flurry of phone calls between Washington and Santa Barbara in order to resolve the apparent contradiction. Is Bernie Gwertzman telling the truth in this report? And if he is, was the Reagan official in California not telling the truth, or was the State Department evading? And what really is going on in the Reagan Administration? Could you give some clarification on this?

MR. REDMAN: Who is this fellow?

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Q You know him. You'd rather evade the thing. Bernie was telling the truth, in other words. That's the State Department way of admitting it.

MR. REDMAN: I'm sorry you weren't here yesterday, but we went through our policy concerning terrorism, our concerns with the cycle of violence, our concerns that terrorism not go unanswered. And I believe that all of that gave you a very full and detailed expose of United States policy --

Q (Inaudible.)

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2-1

MR. REDMAN: Lester, I might be able to discuss it, if you would let me continue a very full and detailed account of the United States policy on this particular issue.

Q Do you have any information on the whereabouts of Abu Nidal. Yesterday you said he had been in Libya. Where is he now? Do you know?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything further concerning his exact whereabouts beyond what I gave you yesterday. I would also note, however, that we understand the surviving terrorists in Vienna and Rome have admitted their affiliation with Abu Nidal to investigating authorities. We would also note that Abu Nidal has been involved in nearly 20 attacks this year, about two-thirds of them in Western Europe. He has been involved in a number of attacks against Egyptian, Jordanian, mainline PLO and other Arab targets. To help you out, we have prepared a background paper, which looks like this, on the Abu Nidal group, which you can pick up in the press office after this briefing, which contains a great deal of background on the group itself, the actions it's committed in recent times, some statistical information and, in addition, you will also find, "Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1984," which gives a lot of statistics on a worldwide basis and a regional basis for the year 1984. This is a yearly publication put out here by the Department of State and I'm informed there will be a version for 1985, which is in the mill, but it will take several months before that could be produced at the earliest.

Q To follow up on that Abu Nidal, are there any efforts to get him extradited or offer rewards or anything like that? Is that under consideration?

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

Q — that report yesterday afternoon, the American Jewish Congress research concluded that since 1972, with the killing of Natasha Simpson, there have been 427 American citizens murdered by Arab terrorists. And my question is, is that in accord with the State Department estimates or haven't you estimated or —

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to ask the experts to look into that. I'm sure we have statistics, but I can't give you that here.

Q What do you mean by "measured response?" What does that mean?

MR. REDMAN: I believe that speaks for itself.

Q Do you have any comment on the UN Security Council action yesterday and especially the reports that they ask for a greater degree of restraint which the United States representatives originally wanted to have in the resolution?

MR. REDMAN: The United States welcomes the statement issued yesterday by the President of the UN Security Council that condemns the, quote, "unjustifiable and criminal," unquote terrorist attacks that resulted in, quote again, "deliberate and indiscriminate killings," unquote, in Vienna and Rome last week. It is the fourth

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and strongest enunciation of terrorism by the UN in the last 2-1/2 months, reaffirming and building on Security Council statements condemning the Achille Lauro hijacking and the practice of hostage-taking as well as a General Assembly resolution that condemns terrorism in all its forms. In this instance, for the first time, the UN has urged that, quote, "those responsible," unquote, for the attacks and not only the actual perpetrators be brought to trial. This statement, another example of the movement of world opinion against terrorism, reinforces our view of the need for strong action against terrorism and parallels and supports our policy of no hiding for terrorists.

Your latter question is really concerning exactly what again?



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MR. REDMAN: Eventually.

Q There apparently has been two sets of communications between Israeli officials and Shultz and the President. Can you comment on either an alleged Shultz letter to Peres on the economic situation in Israel, and supposedly a Shamir communication to the President commending him on the US policy statement on terrorism yesterday?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Can't comment on either? Did either of them occur?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment; nothing on diplomatic exchanges.

Q You normally do provide confirmation whether or not a letter has gone out.

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MR. REDMAN: No, we don't.

Q The New York Post has published a report that in Geneva, Mrs. John Tower has taken furniture that General Richard Ellis contends belongs to him, and which he recovered from the Tower's residence when they went on vacation. But Mrs. Tower demanded that the US mission in Geneva bring an administrative action against General Ellis to recover the disputed furniture. Question: Will you deny that there is any truth in this report, or will you confirm it State Department style with a lofty no comment because what this report terms a secrecy medal (??)

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment, Lester.

Q So in other words you confirm it. Thank you.

Q Chuck, the SALT II treaty expires at midnight tonight. Is there any official comment on whether the US wants to continue abiding by that?



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MR. REDMAN: All right. Let me see what I can do. (Refers to guidance book.) On the ceasefire, peace accord, we have always believed genuine consensus is the only way to obtain restoration of Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence. Any agreement must enjoy broad-based support, if it's to be successfully implemented. We welcome any measures which reinforce dialogue rather than military action. Concerning the attacks this morning, we don't have the full details. We deplore such violence and continue all parties in Lebanon to exercise restraint. We continue to support political reform by constitutional means.

Q Any comment on the meetings yesterday and the continued meetings today in Damascus between Hussein and Assad?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q (Off mike) — had statements in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: No.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

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(אגב, ידיעות בכיוון זה הופיעו בתקשורת הכתובה) אך הוסיף שעפ"י דיווחי השגרירות בדמשק אסד מתפקד כראוי במגבלות הידועות שלו.

4. ירדן. שר המדינה יורגן מלמן שחזר לא מכבר מביקור בירדן שמע מחוסיין שמאמין למרות כל הקשיים, שיש סיכוי כלשהו להגיע לדיאלוג עם אסד בעניין ועידה בינ"ל על בסיס החלטות פאס. חוסיין לא נסוג מעמדו שהועידה תהווה מסגרת לשיחות ישירות עם ישראל. על שאלתי כיצד חוסיין מיישב זאת עם עמדתו הידועה של אסד לא היחה לגרמני הגובה. הערכת בון עפ"י פלאניץ שאמנם אין שינוי בעמדה הצודים למו"מ (ישראל וירדן) אך קיימים קשיים בדרך אליו ושצפויה האטה בצדדים לפתיחת תהליך כלשהו. חזר על כך שדחיית עסקת הנשק היחה לרוועץ. על שאלתי, ההיפוטטית, מה היחה עמדת רפ"ג לו בדעת ארה"ב היה לספק נשק לגרמ"ז לא היה מענה בפיו.

5. מפרץ. רפ"ג מקיימת קשרים טובים עם איראן ועיראק כאחת, בעיקר בתחום הכלכלי אך הודה שדגש יתר מושק על הגורם האיראני. בתחום הכלכלי רפ"ג מייבאת בעיקר כמויות נפט ומייצאת חמרי רפואה, מכונניות ומוצרי צריכה בסיסיים. נזהרת עפ"י מדיניותה שלא להיות מעורבת בייצוא נשק לצדדים. באשר לחצב הפוליטי באיראן, פלאניץ באמצעות השגרירות שם הצביע על קיום ויכוח בין הקבוצות השונות באיראן באשר למערב. זיהה את שה"ח וילאתי ובמידה פחותה את רפסנג'אני כדוברי הזרם הפרגמטי יותר. שני האישים הנ"ל מרבים לסייר בעולט וחווים את התחושה של חשיבות הקשרים בין איראן והמערב. הערכה בבון שלא צפויה שום תזוזה מהפכנית בתחום הצבאי אף כי מצפים לאיזה שהוא מחלך איראני באביב. מאידך, שינוי ב"מלחמה השכוחה" (כביכול) עפ"י הגדרתו יכול לבוא עפ"י הערכתו כמעט אך ורק באם יחול שינוי במשטר העיראקי שכן בצד האיראני גם אם ח'ומייני יעלם לא צופים שינוי משמעותי בעמדת המשטר כלפי התנאים לעיראק. לשאלתי (מברק השגריר בן ארי בנדון) על עמדת בון באשר לאספקת נשק למפרץ (פרט לאיראן ועיראק) השיב שלא חל שינוי בעמדת ממשלתו כגון, באשר להסכם המצומצם עם סעודיה שלא יצא לפועל בטם התקשות הסעודים לקבל "לאופרדיס". ובאשר לעמדת ארה"ב אמר שמתקיים עמה דו שיח בסוגיה בה נאמר לגרמנים שארה"ב לא תתערב בהחלטתם, לכאן או לכאן באשר למדיניות אטמקו נשק לא יזו ו לא תשיא להם עצות. הדגיש שאמנם אין בכך עידוד אך הסכים שגם לא התנגדות אמריקאית היה ורפ"ג תחליט בחיוב.

6. SDI. שר המסחר בנגמן, בלוויית נציגי משרדים ממשלתיים אחרים, עומד להגיע לכאן בינואר לדיון על מסגרת ש"פ עפ"י ההסכם שנחתם לא מכבר. הדגיש שממכון חייבת לנהוג בזהירות לאור הויכוח הפנימי ("ירוקים", הליברלים של גנשר-ועוד), והיא קיבלה עליה מגבלות ובעיקר שחיים (א) לא תהיה התערבות ממשלתית כלשהי בתכנית המחקר ובהתאם לכך לא יושקע שום כסף ממשלתי בפרוייקט, הביצוע יהיה על טהרת גופים פרטיים. (ב) השתתפות

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סווג בסחוני

דחירות

מאריך וז"ה

637... פסי פבר

אל:

של גופים אזרחיים בלבד ולשום גורם צבאי לא יותר לקחת חלק במחקר. מכאן גם החלטה להפקיד כל הטיפול בנושא על אגף המסחר (המורחב) ולא בידי המשרד ההגנה כפי שניתן אולי היה לצפות. פלאניץ ניסה "להוריד פרופיל" במעורבות הגרמנית בנושא S.D.I וטוען שהפרסומים בעתונות כאן מוגזמים (הנכון הוא שהתקשורת הכתובה כאן מרבה לשים דגש על השחתות רפ"ג בתכנית דבר, כך אני מסיק, מביך אה בון) אגב, גורם אירופאי נוסף שמגלה עניין בתכנית הן חברות איטלקיות תוך הדגשה שהממשלה הסוציאליסטית של קרקטי אינה מתלהב מכך בלשון המעטה). פלאניץ טרח להדגיש שהמשלחת של שר המסחר הוא שלב מוקדם לברור בעיות ועוד יקח זמן עד שיותר לחברות גרמניות לחפזם על הסכם <sup>המסחר</sup> הגרמנים, כך הבינתי, מעדיפים שלא להרבות המחלוקות בקרב האירופאיות (צרפת).

אלי אבידן

f. f.



31 בדצמבר, 1985

אל: מצפ"א  
דע: לשכת מ/מנכ"ל  
ארב"ל 2  
משיב  
מזי"תים  
לשכת רה"מ  
לשכת מנכ"ל האוצר  
לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון  
רמשי"ן, ניו-יורק  
הציר הכלכלי, כאן  
טובה הרצל, כאן  
מאת: היועץ לענייני הקונגרס

החלטת ההמשך (המקפת)

למברקנו נר 455 מה-20.12

1. בהעדר הנוסח הרשמי של ההחלטה הנ"ל (ה- CR) רצי"ב לעיונכם הפרק על סיוע החוץ מתוך דו"ח "ועידת ההתייעצות" (ה- Conference Report) שפורסם ב"רקורד הקונגרסיונלי" מה-19 בדצמבר (קטע זה זהה לפרק המקביל ב- CR).

2. לתשומת לבכם:

- (א) עמ' 12872, טור ג' - 12873, טור א' - תרומות וולונטריות לארב"ל.
- (ב) עמ' 12873, טור ב' - תיקון ברמן
- (ג) שם, טור ג' - תכנית ASHA
- (ד) עמ' 12874, טור א' - הסיוע האזרחי לישראל, למצרים, והקשר עם הסכמי ק"ד.
- (ה) שם, טור ב' - העברת כספים מיתרת הסיוע האזרחי של לבנון לתכניות ארב"ל.
- (ו) כנ"ל - שחרור יתרת הכספים שנועדו לסוריה.
- (ז) שם, טור ג' - סיוע לקליטת עולים בישראל.
- (ח) עמ' 12875, טור א' - סיוע צבאי לישראל ולמצרים, ו"תיקון הלביא".



3. וכ"כ, בסעיפים הכללים (עמ' 12875 ואילך):
- (א) סעיף 512 - איסור במתן סיוע למדינות שונות, לרבות עיראק, לוב, דרום תימן, וסוריה.
  - (ב) סעיף 528 - קיצוץ פרופורציונלי בהשתתפות ארה"ב בתכניות ארבי"ל לטובת אש"פ, לוב ומדינות וארגונים נוספים.
  - (ג) סעיף 530 - שימוש במלויים בלתי מנוצלים משנים קודמות.
  - (ד) סעיף 531 - איסור בהכרה באש"פ וניהול מו"מ עמו כל עוד הארגון אינו מכיר בזכות הקיום של ישראל, אינו מקבל 242 ו-338 ואינו שולל השימוש בטרור.
  - (ה) סעיף 532 - תיקון בייזן-קרנסטון.
  - (ו) סעיף 536 - איסור בחיוב סיוע אזרחי וצבאי לטובת לבנון.
  - (ז) סעיף 545 - "תיקון לארי סמית" בדבר מכירת נשק לירדן.
  - (ח) סעיף 549 - תיקון דוד בדבר החלת נהלי זירוז על כל החלטה משותפת של אי-הסכמה במכירת נשק לירדן שתוגש ב-1 בפברואר ולאחר מכן.
4. באופן כללי ניתן לומר שהושגו כל מטרתנו הכלכליות והפוליטיות. תמצאו עניין מיוחד ב:
- (א) תיקון הלבאי "המתוקן" (המאפשר השימוש, בישראל, ב-300 מליון דולר לשם מופי הלבאי ולשם "פעולות אחרות").
  - (ב) תיקון דוד, המבטיח שההחלטה של אי-הסכמה במכירת נשק לירדן לא תסוכל ע"י תמרונים פרלמנטרים.
5. תשימו-נא לב גם לזאת שלפי ההחלטה היו צריכים להעביר במזומנים את סיוענו האזרחי (1.2 בליון דולר) לאחר אימוץ ההחלטה (כלומר במחצית השנייה של ינואר 1986) אך למעשה כבר קבלנו סיוע זה בחודש אוקטובר שנה זו.

בברכה  
יוסף למדן  
יוסף למדן

**LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,353,220,096.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$700,000,000, for the second installment of the United States contribution to the seventh replenishment, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no such payment may be made while the United States Executive Director to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while the alternate United States Executive Director to the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIAL FACILITY FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

For payment to the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be paid to the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa no later than December 31, 1985.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION**

For payment to the International Finance Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$29,077,390, for the United States share of the increase in subscriptions to capital stock, to remain available until expended.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended; and \$38,000,983 for the United States share of the increase in paid-in capital stock to remain available until expended; and \$11,700,000 for the United States share of the capital stock of the Inter-American Investment Corporation to remain available until expended: Provided, That no such payment may be made while the United States Executive Director for the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while the alternate United States Executive Director for the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

**LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

The United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such increase in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,230,964,704.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the paid-in share portion of the United

States share of the increase in capital stock, \$11,909,408 to remain available until expended; and for the United States contribution to the increases in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asian Development Bank Act, as amended (Public Law 89-369), \$100,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds provided by the United States to the Asian Development Bank may be made available if the Republic of China (Taiwan) is denied any of the rights and privileges of full membership in the Asian Development Bank: Provided further, That no such payment may be made while the United States Director of the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate which together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

**LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such increase in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$226,230,498.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND**

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$62,250,000, for the United States contribution to the fourth replenishment of the African Development Fund, to remain available until expended.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the paid-in share portion of the United States share of the increase in capital stock, \$16,188,910, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no such payment may be made while the United States Executive Director to the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while the alternate United States Executive Director to the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

**LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$48,564,032.

**PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

(a) Titles I, II, and III of H.R. 2253 as reported on May 15, 1985 and section 3 of H.R. 1948 as introduced April 3, 1985, are hereby enacted.

(b) Section 102 of H.J. Res. 465 shall not apply with respect to the provisions enacted by this paragraph.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS**

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 301 and 303(p) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of sec-

**Amendment numbered 14:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert:

(f) such amounts as may be necessary for projects or activities provided for in the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, at a rate for operations and to the extent in the following Act; this subsection shall be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriation Act:

AN ACT making appropriations for foreign assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, and for other purposes, namely:

**TITLE I—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**

**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States share of the paid-in share portion of the increase in capital stock, \$109,720,549 for the General Capital Increase, as authorized by section 39 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (Public Law 79-171), to remain available until expended: Provided, That no such payment may be made while the United States Executive Director to the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while the alternate United States Executive Director to the Bank is compensated by the Bank at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

tion 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1983, \$277,922,475: Provided, That no funds shall be available for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology: Provided further, That the total amount of funds made available by this paragraph shall be available only as follows: \$148,500,000 for the United Nations Development Program; \$48,150,000 for the United Nations Children's Fund; \$1,900,000 for the World Food Program; \$900,000 for the United Nations Capital Development Fund; \$250,000 for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women; \$1,282,500 for the International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions; \$1,800,000 for the World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program; \$17,715,000 for the International Atomic Energy Agency; \$9,000,000 for the United Nations Environment Program; \$900,000 for the United Nations Educational and Training Program for South Africa; \$1,429,975 for the United Nations Development Program Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa; \$225,000 for the United Nations Institute for Namibia; \$180,000 for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; \$250,000 for the World Heritage Fund; \$90,000 for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; \$225,000 for the United Nations Fellowship Program; \$400,000 for the Center on Human Settlements; \$14,725,000 for the Organization of American States; and \$30,000,000 for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (except that the funds provided by this paragraph for the International Fund for Agricultural Development shall not be made available to such organization until a budget request has been received by the Congress and the United States has entered into an agreement to participate in the second replenishment of the organization and, notwithstanding sections 451, 492(b), or 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law, such funds may be made available only for the second replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, except that to the extent that these funds cannot be so utilized, they shall revert to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts).

#### TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

##### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 1986, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

##### AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture, rural development and nutrition, Development Assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 103, \$699,995,900: Provided, That not less than \$5,000,000 shall be provided for new development projects of private entities and cooperatives utilizing surplus dairy products: Provided further, That not less than \$8,000,000 shall be provided for the Vitamin A Deficiency Program.

Population, Development Assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(b), \$250,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to pay for

the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; and that in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Health, Development Assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(c), \$200,824,200: Provided, That not less than \$12,500,000 shall be provided for child survival programs and activities.

Child Survival Fund: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(c)(2), \$25,000,000.

Education and human resources development, Development Assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 105, \$169,949,700: Provided, That of this amount not less than \$4,000,000 shall be made available only for the International Student Exchange Program.

Energy and selected development activities, Development Assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 106, \$174,358,930: Provided, That not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available only for cooperative projects among the United States, Israel and developing countries: Provided further, That up to \$2,280,000 may be made available for hybrid poplar energy farming in Nepal: Provided further, That up to \$1,200,000 may be made available for the establishment of land use management system in Costa Rica if requested by the Government of Costa Rica.

Central America Development Assistance: Of the funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, not more than \$250,000,000 shall be available for Central America except as provided through the regular notification process of the Committees on Appropriations.

Private and Voluntary Organizations: None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for development assistance may be made available after January 1, 1986, to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, which obtains less than 20 per centum of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government: Provided, That the requirements of the provisions of section 123(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the provisions on private and voluntary organizations in Title II of the "Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985" (as enacted in Public Law 98-473) shall be superseded by the provisions of this section.

Science and technology, Development Assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 106, \$10,790,000.

Private sector revolving fund: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, not to exceed \$18,000,000 to be derived by transfer from funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of chapter I of part I of such Act, to remain available until expended. During fiscal year 1985, obligations for assistance from amounts in the revolving fund account under section 108 shall not exceed \$18,000,000.

Loan allocation, Development Assistance: In order to carry out the provisions of part I, the Administrator of the Agency responsible for administering such part may furnish

loan assistance pursuant to existing law and on such terms and conditions as he may determine: Provided, That to the maximum extent practicable, loans to private sector institutions, from funds made available to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, shall be provided at or near the prevailing interest rate paid on Treasury obligations of similar maturity at the time of obligating such funds: Provided further, That amounts appropriated to carry out the provisions of chapter I of part I which are provided in the form of loans shall remain available until September 30, 1987.

American schools and hospitals abroad: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 214, \$35,000,000.

International disaster assistance: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491, \$22,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Sahel development program: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 121, \$80,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of such appropriation may be available to make any contribution of the United States to the Sahel development program in excess of 10 percent of the total contributions to such program.

Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund: For payment to the "Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund", as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, \$43,122,000.

Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$376,350,000: Provided, That not more than \$20,000,000 of this amount shall be for Foreign Affairs Administrative Support: Provided further, That except to the extent that the Administrator of the Agency for International Development determines otherwise, not less than 10 per centum of the aggregate of the funds made available for the fiscal year 1986 to carry out chapter I of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be made available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises (within the meaning of section 133(c)(5) of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977), historically black colleges and universities, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically and socially disadvantaged (within the meaning of section 133(c)(5) (B) and (C) of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977). For purposes of this section, economically and socially disadvantaged individuals shall be deemed to include women: Provided further, That not less than \$2,500,000 shall be used to carry out the purposes of section 636(d): Provided further, That not less than \$1,200,000 shall be available for the International Development Intern Program: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds appropriated or made available by this paragraph) pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used for the operating expenses of the Agency for International Development: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act may be used to relocate the Regional Inspector General's Office in Cairo to another country: Provided further, That after February 28, 1986, none of the funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be available for the operating expenses of the International Development Cooperation Agency.

Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspec-

for General: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$21,050,000, which sum shall be available only for the operating expenses of the Office of the Inspector General notwithstanding sections 451 or 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any other provision of law: Provided, That the full-time equivalent staff years for the Office of the Inspector General for fiscal year 1986 shall not be less than one hundred and ninety-three: Provided further, That up to three percent of the amount made available under the paragraph "Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development" may be transferred to and merged and consolidated with amounts made available under this paragraph.

Trade credit insurance program: During the fiscal year 1986, total commitments to guarantee or insure loans for the "Trade credit insurance program" shall not exceed \$250,000,000 of contingent liability for loan principal.

Trade and development program: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661, \$18,900,000.

Housing and other credit guaranty programs: During the fiscal year 1986, total commitments to guarantee loans shall not exceed \$152,000,000 of contingent liability for loan principal: Provided, That the President shall enter into commitments to guarantee such loans in the full amount by this paragraph, subject only to the availability of qualified applicants for such guaranties.

Economic support fund: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II, \$3,700,000,000: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, not less than \$1,200,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, which sum shall be available on a grant basis as a cash transfer and shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1985, whichever is later: Provided further, That not less than \$825,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, of which not less than \$115,000,000 shall be provided as a cash transfer in accordance with the provisions of section 202(b) of Public Law 99-83, and not less than \$200,000,000 shall be provided as a Commodity Import Program: Provided further, That it is the same sense of the Congress that the recommended levels of assistance for Egypt and Israel are based in great measure upon their continued participation in the Camp David Accords and upon the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty; and that Egypt and Israel are urged to continue their efforts to restore a full diplomatic relationship, including ambassadors, and achieve realization of the Camp David Accords: Provided further, That not less than \$250,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be available only for Pakistan: Provided further, That any of the funds appropriated under this paragraph for El Salvador which are placed in the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador shall be maintained in a separate account and not commingled with any other funds, except that such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law, which are inconsistent with the cash transfer nature of this assistance, or which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (H. Repl. No. 98-1159): Provided further, That pursuant to section 660(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 up to \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be available to assist the Government of El Salvador's Special Investigative Unit for the purpose of bringing to justice those responsible for the murders of United States citizens in El Salvador: Pro-

vided further, That a report of the investigation shall be provided to the Congress: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph for Mozambique may be made available only for activities in support of the private sector: Provided further, That of the amounts made available by this paragraph for Mozambique, \$5,000,000 may not be made available until a democratic election has been held in Mozambique: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this paragraph only \$125,000,000 shall be made available for the Philippines: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading, \$15,000,000 shall be made available only for Cyprus (except that any offshore procurement must meet Agency for International Development procurement source and origin regulations): Provided further, That not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds provided under this paragraph shall be made available only for Ecuador, which sum shall be disbursed within thirty days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That up to \$20,000,000 of the funds provided under this paragraph may be made available to carry out the Administration of Justice program pursuant to section 534 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That not less than 35 percent of the funds allocated for the Human Rights Fund for South Africa shall be made available in accordance with section 802(d) of Public Law 99-83: Provided further, That the obligation of funds made available under this paragraph to finance tied all credits shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Transfer of funds: Of the unobligated funds remaining from funds appropriated for the "Economic support fund" for Lebanon in Public Law 98-63, \$22,850,000 shall be transferred as follows: (1) \$12,500,000 to the "Child Survival Fund", (2) \$5,350,000 to "Internal Organizations and Programs" for the United Nations Children's Fund, and (3) to "International Narcotics Control: Provided, that except for such transfers", amounts remaining unobligated as of September 30, 1985, from funds appropriated for the "Economic Support Fund" for Lebanon in Public Law 98-63 shall, notwithstanding sections 451, 492(b), and 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law, be made available only for Lebanon: Provided further, That, to the extent that these funds cannot be used to provide assistance for Lebanon, they shall revert to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

RESCISSION

Deobligation and rescission of funds: \$11,200,000 of the funds remaining in the "Syria Termination Account" created by Public Law 98-151 are deobligated and are rescinded: Provided, That the authority contained in sections 451, 492(b), and 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law, shall not be exercised to permit the use of funds remaining in the "Syria Termination Account" created by Public Law 98-151 for any other purposes than those for which the account was created.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, Public Law 96-533, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104, title 31, United States Code, \$3,872,000.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104, title 31, United States Code, \$11,969,000.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law (including not to exceed \$35,000 for official reception and representation expenses), and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1986 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the amount of direct loans shall not exceed \$14,250,000.

During the fiscal year 1986, total commitments to guarantee loans shall not exceed \$142,500,000 of contingent liability for loan principal.

PEACE CORPS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$130,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay for abortions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 481, \$57,529,000.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross and assistance to refugees, including contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; \$338,930,000: Provided, That not less than \$12,500,000 shall be available for Soviet, Eastern European and other refugees resettling in Israel: Provided further, That these funds shall be administered in a manner that ensures equity in the treatment of all refugees requiring Federal assistance: Provided further, That no funds here appropriated shall be used to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance based on reasonable standards to ensure against Communist infiltration in the Western Hemisphere: Provided further, That no more than \$8,150,396 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Office of Refugee Programs of the Department of State: Provided further, That not more than \$2,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the orderly movement of overland Vietnamese refugees presently located at the Dong Rak (Site 2) refugee camp in Thailand to a safe haven either in Thailand or in another location more directly under the control of the United States where they may be joined with other Vietnamese refugees: Pro-

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vided further, That each of the earmarks contained in section 108 of Public Law 99-93 shall be reduced by 1.7 percent.

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II, \$7,420,000.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551, \$34,000,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding sections 451, 492(b), or 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law, these funds may be used only as justified in the Congressional Presentation Document for fiscal year 1986: Provided further, That, to the extent that these funds cannot be used to provide for such assistance, they shall revert to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 503 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including administrative expenses and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, \$782,000,000: Provided, That of the funds made available under this paragraph only \$40,000,000 shall be available for the Philippines: Provided further, That only \$215,000,000 shall be made available for Turkey: Provided further, That the reports required by section 702 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-83) shall also be provided to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That these reports shall supersede the reporting requirements relating to El Salvador contained in the last proviso of the paragraph under the heading "Military Assistance" contained in the joint resolution entitled "a joint resolution making urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, for the Department of Agriculture", approved July 2, 1984 (Public Law 98-332) and section 533 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (as enacted in Public Law 98-473): Provided further, That not less than \$40,000,000 of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be available only for Tunisia.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541, \$54,489,500.

FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$5,190,000,000, of which not less than \$1,800,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, and not less than \$325,000,000 shall be available only for Pakistan: Provided, That if the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, up to \$150,000,000 of the amount of credits made available for Israel pursuant to this paragraph shall be available for research and development in the United States for the Lavi program, and not less than \$300,000,000 shall be for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and services, including research and development, for the Lavi program and other activities if requested by Israel: Provided further, That during fiscal year 1986, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, exclusive of loan guarantee defaults, shall not exceed \$5,190,000,000: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this paragraph, only \$427,852,000 shall be available for Turkey: Provided further, That of the funds

Handwritten notes: \$1.75, \$1.20, \$1.31

made available under this paragraph, only \$450,000,000 shall be available for Greece: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this paragraph only \$15,000,000 shall be made available for the Philippines: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be available for Guatemala, unless the President makes the following certifications to the Congress:

(1) For Fiscal Year 1986, an elected civilian government is in power in Guatemala and has submitted a formal written request to the United States for the assistance, sales, or financing to be provided.

(2) For Fiscal Year 1986, the Government of Guatemala made demonstrated progress during the preceding year (A) in achieving control over its military and security forces, (B) toward eliminating kidnappings and disappearances, forced recruitment into the civil defense patrols, and other abuses by such forces of internationally recognized human rights, and (C) in respecting the internationally recognized human rights of its indigenous Indian population: Provided further, That not more than \$553,900,000 of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be available at concessional rates of interest: Provided further, That all country and funding level changes in requested concessional financing allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification process of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That not less than \$27,000,000 of concessional credits shall be provided only for Tunisia.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

Not to exceed \$325,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund during fiscal year 1986.

TITLE IV—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon State as defined in article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON PROGRAM ACTIVITY

During the fiscal year 1986 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed \$1,110,000,000: Provided, That during the fiscal year 1986, total commitments to guarantee loans shall not exceed \$12,000,000,000 of contingent liability for loan principal.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$18,357,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$16,000 for official recep-

tion and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors: Provided, That (1) fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade, (2) necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or a fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Export-Import Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, and (3) expenses (other than internal expenses of the Export-Import Bank) incurred in connection with the issuance and servicing of guarantees, insurance, and reinsurance, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this paragraph.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. None of the funds appropriated in this act (other than funds appropriated for "international organizations and programs") shall be used to finance the construction of any new flood control, reclamation, or other water or related land resource project or program which has not met the standards and criteria used in determining the feasibility of flood control, reclamation, and other water and related land resource programs and projects proposed for construction within the United States of America under the principles, standards and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.) or Act amendatory of supplementary thereto.

Sec. 502. Except for the appropriations entitled "International disaster assistance", and "United States emergency refugee and migration assistance fund" not more than 15 per centum of any appropriation item made available by this Act for the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last month of availability.

Sec. 503. None of the funds appropriated in this Act nor any of the counterpart funds generated as a result of assistance hereunder or any prior Act shall be used to pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for any person heretofore or hereafter serving in the armed forces of any recipient country.

Sec. 504. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used for making payments on any contract for procurement to which the United States is a party entered into after the date of enactment of this Act which does not contain a provision authorizing the termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States.

Sec. 505. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations.

Sec. 506. None of the funds contained in title II of this Act may be used to carry out the provisions of section 209(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Sec. 507. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$110,000 shall be for official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

Sec. 508. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for entertainment expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

Sec. 509. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for representation allowances for the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year. Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars. Provided further, That of the total funds made available by this Act under the headings "Military Assistance" and "Foreign Military Credit Sales", not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$70,000 shall be available for representation allowances. Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training", not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for entertainment allowances. Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Inter-American Foundation, not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for entertainment and representation allowances. Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of \$4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses. Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Trade and development program", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

Sec. 510. None of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds for "International organizations and programs") pursuant to this Act, for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology.

Sec. 511. Funds appropriated by this act may not be obligated or expended to provide assistance to any country for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Sec. 512. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, South Yemen, or Syria.

Sec. 513. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to any country whose duly elected Head of Government is deposed by military coup or decree.

Sec. 514. None of the funds made available by this act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated without the written prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the Congress.

Sec. 515. Amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the same general purpose as any of the paragraphs under "Agency for International Development" are, if deobligated, hereby continued available for the same period as the respective appropriations in such paragraphs for the same general purpose and for the same country as originally obligated or for activities in the Andean region. Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the Congress are notified fifteen

days in advance of the deobligation or reobligation of such funds.

Sec. 516. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of enactment of this Act by the Congress.

Sec. 517. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act.

Sec. 518. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act.

Sec. 519. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to any international financial institution whose United States governor or representative cannot upon request obtain the amounts and the names of borrowers for all loans of the international financial institution, including loans to employees of the institution, or the compensation and related benefits of employees of the institution.

Sec. 520. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to any international financial institution whose United States governor or representative cannot upon request obtain any document developed by the management of the international financial institution.

Sec. 521. Section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting "the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945," after "the Peace Corps Act."

Sec. 522. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity. Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

Sec. 523. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, for the production of any commodity for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

Sec. 524. None of the funds made available under this Act for "Agriculture, rural development and nutrition, Development Assistance", "Population, Development Assistance", "Child Survival Fund", "Health, Development Assistance", "Education and human resources development, Development Assistance", "Energy and selected development activities, Development Assistance", "Science and technology, Development Assistance", "International organizations and programs", "American schools and hospitals abroad", "Sahel development program", "Trade and development program", "International narcotics control", "Economic support fund", "Peacekeeping operations", "Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development", "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General", "Anti-terrorism assistance", "Military assistance", "International military education and training", "Foreign military credit sales", "Inter-American Foundation", "African Development Foundation", "Peace Corps", or "Migration and refugee assistance", shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of material assistance, countries, or other operation not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Appropriations Committees for obligation under any of these specific headings for the current fiscal year unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are previously notified fifteen days in advance.

Sec. 525. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order pursuant to existing law.

Sec. 526. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be used to lobby for abortion.

Sec. 527. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be available for any country during any three-month period beginning on or after October 1, 1985, immediately following a certification by the President to the Congress that the government of such country is failing to take adequate measures to prevent narcotic drugs or other controlled substances (as listed in the schedules in section 202 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Prevention Control Act of 1971 (21 U.S.C. 812)) which are cultivated, produced, or processed illicitly, on whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to the United States Government personnel or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully.

Sec. 528. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or this Act, none of the funds provided for "International organizations and programs" shall be available for the United States' proportionate share for any programs for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Southwest African Peoples Organization, Libya, Iran, or, at the discretion of the President, Communist countries listed in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Sec. 529. (a) Not later than January 31 of each year, or at the time of the transmittal by the President to the Congress of the annual presentation materials on foreign assistance, whichever is earlier, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President

of the Senate a full and complete report which assesses, with respect to each foreign country, the degree of support by the government of each such country during the preceding twelve-month period for the foreign policy of the United States. Such report shall include, with respect to each such country which is a member of the United Nations, information to be compiled and supplied by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, consisting of a comparison of the overall voting practices in the principal bodies of the United Nations during the preceding twelve-month period of such country and the United States, with special notes of the voting and speaking records of such country on issues of major importance to the United States in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and shall also include a report on actions with regard to the United States in important related documents such as the Non-Aligned Communique. A full compilation of the information supplied by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for inclusion in such report shall be provided as an addendum to such report.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to a country which the President finds, based on the contents of the report required to be transmitted under subsection (a), is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States.

Sec. 530. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Israel may utilize any loan which is or was made available under the Arms Export Control Act and for which repayment is or was forgiven before utilizing any other loan made available under the Arms Export Control Act.

Sec. 531. In reaffirmation of the 1975 memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel, and in accordance with section 1302 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-83), no employee of or individual acting on behalf of the United States Government shall recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or representatives thereof, as long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist, does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and does not renounce the use of terrorism.

Sec. 532. The Congress finds that progress on the peace process in the Middle East is vitally important to United States security interests in the region. The Congress recognizes that, in fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty of Peace Between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, done at Washington on March 26, 1979, Israel incurred severe economic burdens. Furthermore, the Congress recognizes that an economically and militarily secure Israel serves the security interests of the United States; for a secure Israel is an Israel which has the incentive and confidence to continue pursuing the peace process. Therefore, the Congress declares that it is the policy and the intention of the United States that the funds provided in annual appropriations for the Economic Support Fund which are allocated to Israel shall not be less than the annual debt repayment (interest and principal) from Israel to the United States Government in recognition that such a principle serves United States interests in the region.

Sec. 533. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be restricted for obligation or disbursement solely as a result of the policies of any multilateral institution.

Sec. 534. Ceilings and earmarks contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent act unless such act specifically so directs.

Sec. 535. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State are directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 1986, a report on the domestic economic policies of those nations receiving economic assistance, either directly or indirectly from the United States including, where appropriate, an analysis of the foreign assistance program conducted by these recipient nations.

Sec. 536. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act for "Economic Support Fund" or for "Foreign Military Credit Sales" shall be obligated or expended for Lebanon except as provided through the regular notification process of the Committees on Appropriations.

Sec. 537. Of the funds made available by this Act for Jamaica and Peru, not more than 50 per centum of the funds made available for each country shall be obligated unless the President determines and reports to the Congress that the Governments of these countries are sufficiently responsive to the United States Government concerns on drug control and that the added expenditures of the funds for that country are in the national interest of the United States: Provided, That this provision shall not be applicable to funds made available to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That assistance may be provided to Bolivia for Fiscal Year 1986, under chapter 2 (relating to grant military assistance), chapter 4 (relating to the economic support fund), and chapter 5 (relating to international military education and training) of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act (relating to foreign military sales financing), only under the following conditions:

For Fiscal Year 1986—  
(A) up to 50 percent of the aggregate amount of such assistance allocated for Bolivia may be provided at any time after the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of Bolivia has enacted legislation that will establish its legal coca requirements, provide for the licensing of the number of hectares necessary to produce the legal requirement, and make unlicensed coca production illegal; and

(B) the remaining amount of such assistance may be provided at any time following a certification pursuant to subparagraph (A) if the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of Bolivia achieved the eradication targets for the calendar year 1985 contained in its 1983 narcotics agreements with the United States.

Sec. 538. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to make available to El Salvador any helicopters or other aircraft, and licenses may not be issued under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act for the export to El Salvador of any such aircraft, unless the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate are notified at least fifteen days in advance in accordance with the procedures applicable to notifications.

Sec. 539. Funds provided in this Act for Guatemala may not be provided to the Government of Guatemala for use in its rural resettlement program, except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Sec. 540. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive

Directors of the Multilateral Development Banks to—

(1) vigorously promote a commitment of these institutions to add or strengthen professionally trained staff to undertake environmental review of projects; or have development management plans to substantially increase the environmentally trained staff engaged in review of the ecological impacts of prospective projects;

(2) vigorously promote changes in these institutions in their preparation of projects and country programs that will encourage staff and borrower countries to—

(A) actively and regularly involve environmental and health ministers, or comparable representatives, in the preparation of environmentally sensitive projects and in bank-supported country program planning and strategy sessions;

(B) actively and regularly use the resources of available nongovernmental conservation and indigenous peoples' organizations, and consistent with international procurement policies, in the preparation of environmentally sensitive projects and in bank-supported country program planning and strategy sessions;

(3) vigorously promote a commitment of these institutions to increase the proportion of their lending programs supporting environmentally beneficial projects and project components, resource rehabilitation projects and project components, protection of indigenous peoples, and appropriate or light capital technology projects. Examples of projects include small scale mixed farm and multiple cropping; agroforestry; programs to promote kitchen gardens; watershed management and rehabilitation; high yield woodlots; integrated pest management systems; dune stabilization programs; programs to improve energy efficiency; energy efficient technologies such as small scale hydro projects, rural solar energy systems, and rural and mobile telecommunications systems; and improved efficiency and management of irrigation systems.

(4) vigorously promote the establishment within the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank to institute a component which provides training in environmental and natural resource planning and program development;

(5) ensure that there is a thorough evaluation within the U.S. Government of the potential environmental problems, and the adequacy of measures to address these problems, associated with all proposed loans for projects involving large impoundments of rivers in tropical countries; penetration roads into relatively undeveloped areas; and agricultural and rural development programs; the potential environmental problems to be addressed in such evaluations shall include those relating to deterioration of water quality, siltation, spread of water borne diseases, forced resettlement, deforestation, threats to the land, health and culture of indigenous peoples, top soil management, water logging and salinization in irrigation projects, and pesticide misuse and resistance;

(6) call for, by May 31, 1986, separate and special meetings of each of the Boards of Executive Directors of these institutions to discuss their environmental performance, and ways in which this performance can be improved, including alternative projects considered and alternative configurations of projects with specific attention to environmental problems associated with the following categories of projects: large impoundments of rivers in tropical countries; penetration roads into relatively undeveloped areas; agriculture and rural development projects; and

(7) in preparation for the meetings referred to in clause (6), the United States Executive Directors of the Multilateral Development Banks shall request the preparation of reviews by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank from available information, of their environmental performance over the past decade with respect to the categories of projects referred to in clause (6); the United States Executive Directors shall request that these reviews specifically discuss the environmental problems explicitly referred to in clause (5).

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations by March 31, 1986, a report documenting the progress the Multilateral Development Banks have made in implementing the environmental reform measures described in clauses (1) through (4) of subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State shall undertake initiatives, in addition to those described in clause (6) of subsection (a) to discuss measures to improve the environmental performance of the Multilateral Development Banks with the representatives, and with the ministries from which they receive their instructions, of other donor nations to these institutions.

(d) In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury required by subsection (b) regarding the implementation of staffing measures suggested in clause (1) of subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall specifically discuss the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's progress in adding environmentally trained professionals, or in developing and implementing alternative plans for environmental staffing in each of the Bank's six regional offices to review projects for their prospective ecological impacts.

Sec. 541. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations. The Congress reaffirms its commitments to population, development assistance and to the need for informed voluntary family planning.

Sec. 542. Not less than \$15,000,000 of the aggregate amount of funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter I of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and chapter 4 of part II of that Act, shall be available for the provision of food, medicine, or other humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

Sec. 543. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for the Sudan if

the President determines that the Sudan is acting in a manner that would endanger the stability of the region, or the Camp David peace process.

Sec. 544. The President shall make available to the Cambodian non-communist resistance forces not less than \$1,500,000 nor more than \$5,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act for "Military Assistance" and for the "Economic Support Fund", notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act for this purpose shall be obligated in accordance with the provisions of section 906 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-83).

Sec. 545. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that no foreign military sales financing appropriated by this Act may be used to finance the procurement by Jordan of United States advanced aircraft, new air defense weapons systems, or other new advanced military weapons systems, and no notification may be made pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act with respect to a proposed sale to Jordan of United States advanced aircraft, new air defense systems, or other new advanced military weapons systems, unless Jordan is publicly committed to the recognition of Israel and to negotiate promptly and directly with Israel under the basic tenets of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Any notification made pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act with respect to a proposed sale to Jordan of United States advanced aircraft, new air defense systems or other new advanced military weapons, must be accompanied by a Presidential certification of Jordan's public commitment to the recognition of Israel and to negotiate promptly and directly with Israel under the basic tenets of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Sec. 546. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to a private voluntary organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Agency for International Development.

Sec. 547. Of the amounts made available by this Act for military assistance and financing for El Salvador under chapters 2 and 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and under the Arms Export Control Act, \$5,000,000 may not be expended until the President reports, following the conclusion of the Appeals process in the case of Captain Arila, to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of El Salvador has (1) substantially concluded all investigative action with respect to those responsible for the January 1981 deaths of the two United States land reform consultants Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman and the Salvadoran Land Reform Institute Director Jose Rodolfo Viera, and (2) pursued all legal avenues to bring to trial and obtain a verdict of those who ordered and carried out the January 1981 murders.

Sec. 548. It is the sense of the Congress that all countries receiving United States foreign assistance under the "Economic Support Fund", "Foreign Military Credit Sales", "Military Assistance" program, "International Military Education and Training", Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) development assistance programs, or trade promotion programs should fully cooperate with the international refugee assistance organizations, the United States, and other governments in facilitating lasting solutions to refugee situations. Further, where

resettlement to other countries is the appropriate solution, such resettlement should be expedited in cooperation with the country of asylum without respect to race, sex, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 549. Any joint resolution introduced on or after February 1, 1986, which states that the Congress objects to the proposed sale to Jordan of advanced weapons systems, including advanced aircraft and advanced air defense systems (submitted to the Congress on October 21, 1985), shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

Sec. 550. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports that four million children die annually because they have not been immunized against the six major childhood diseases: polio, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, and tuberculosis;

(2) at present less than 20 percent of children in the developing world are fully immunized against these diseases;

(3) each year more than five million additional children are permanently disabled and suffer diminished capacities to contribute to the economic, social and political development of their countries because they have not been immunized;

(4) ten million additional childhood deaths from immunizable and potentially immunized diseases could be averted annually by the development of techniques in biotechnology for new and cost-effective vaccines;

(5) the World Health Assembly, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations General Assembly are calling upon the nations of the world to commit the resources necessary to meet the challenge of universal access to childhood immunization by 1990;

(6) the United States, through the Centers for Disease Control and the Agency for International Development, joined in a global effort by providing political and technical leadership that made possible the eradication of smallpox during the 1970's;

(7) the development of national immunization systems that can both be sustained and also serve as a model for a wide range of primary health care actions is a desired outcome of our foreign assistance policy;

(8) the United States Centers for Disease Control headquartered in Atlanta is uniquely qualified to provide technical assistance for a worldwide immunization and eradication effort and is universally respected;

(9) at the 1984 Bellagio Conference it was determined that the goal of universal childhood immunization by 1990 is indeed achievable;

(10) the Congress, through authorizations and appropriations for international health research and primary health care activities and the establishment of the Child Survival Fund, has played a vital role in providing for the well-being of the world's children;

(11) the Congress has expressed its expectation that the Agency for International Development will set as a goal the immunization by 1990 of at least 80 percent of all the children in those countries in which the Agency has a program; and

(12) the United States private sector and public at large have responded generously to appeals for support for national immunization campaigns in developing countries.

(b)(1) The Congress calls upon the President to direct the Agency for International Development, working through the Centers for Disease Control and other appropriate Federal agencies, to work in a global effort to provide enhanced support toward achiev-

ing the goal of universal access to childhood immunization by 1990 by—

(A) assisting in the delivery, distribution, and use of vaccines, including—

(i) the building of locally sustainable systems and technical capacities in developing countries to reach, by the appropriate age, not less than 80 per centum of their annually projected target population with the full schedule of required immunizations, and

(ii) the development of a sufficient network of indigenous professionals and institutions with responsibility for developing, monitoring, and assessing immunization programs and continually adapting strategies to reach the goal of preventing immunizable diseases; and

(B) performing, supporting, and encouraging research and development activities, both in the public and private sector, that will be targeted at developing new vaccines and at modifying and improving existing vaccines to make them more appropriate for use in developing countries.

(2) In support of this global effort, the President should appeal to the people of the United States and the United States private sector to support public and private efforts to provide the resources necessary to achieve universal access to childhood immunization by 1990.

Sec. 551. The foreign debt burdens of many Third World nations have contributed to their economic decline and inability to engage in a significant economic recovery;

The United States foreign military assistance loan programs, which have had very high interest rates in past years, have contributed to the security of our friends and allies, but also have played a contributing role in adding to the debt burdens of many of our friends and allies;

United States foreign aid has, among its major objectives, the enhancement of the military and economic security of our friends and allies and our own security;

A foreign assistance program which adds significantly to the debt burdens of our friends and allies by forcing the weaker of those nations to use funds which could be used for development for repayment of loans impairs their economic development unnecessarily and is not in either their or our interest;

The past few years have seen several positive legislative steps taken to alleviate the FMS loan-related debt burdens of our friends and allies by reducing interest rates, stretching out the repayment period of these loans, and by increasing the level of MAP grants and forgiven FMS credits;

These steps have helped to ease these problems in the short term, but the long-term debt servicing problems of our friends and allies remain;

It would be in the best interests of our friends and allies to alleviate their debt burdens brought about by past loans and to bring about a more streamlined and straightforward approach to their programs in this area;

Such streamlined, straightforward programs would make it easier to develop country programs and would ease current pressures on the United States to grant to aid recipients the most favorable terms on their military loan programs: Now therefore

(1) it is the sense of the Congress that a more simplified, streamlined, straightforward foreign military assistance program is in the national interest and in the interest of the military and economic security of our friends and allies throughout the world;

(2) that greater concessionality only to match economic need as appropriate should be incorporated into future military assistance programs;

(3) that FMS loan programs extending the repayment period beyond the useful life of the items to be purchased could tend to increase the long-term debt burdens of our friends and allies;

(4) that the FMS concessional loan program contains a significant grant element in the recipient nation and that the Congress should actively consider replacing this program with a more straightforward approach;

(5) the President is urged to propose, in the next formal Congressional Presentation for Security Assistance Programs, reforms and refinements in the foreign military assistance programs along these lines for consideration by the appropriate committees of the Congress.

Sec. 552. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized—

(1) to deny nondiscriminatory (most-favored/nation) trade treatment to the products of Afghanistan and thereby cause such products to be subject to the rate of duty set forth in column number 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, and

(2) to deny credit, credit guarantees, and investment guarantees to, or for the benefit of, Afghanistan under any Federal program.

(b) If the President has not denied nondiscriminatory trade treatment to the products of Afghanistan before the date that is 45 days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to the Congress on such date . . .

This subsection may be cited as the "Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986".

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דחיסות... מיידי  
מאריך וזיית, צמ' 31 1200  
מס' מפי מברק

אל: ה מ ש ר ד

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אל: מצפ"א. כנסיות.

מרכז המורמונים

1. למען הסדר הטוב, רצ"ב לידיעתכם צילום מכתב לשר החינוך (עם העתק לראש עיריית ירושלים) בנושא הנ"ל. לדברי דוד ברודי (הנציג הראשי של הליגה נגד השמצה בווינגטון ואחד מהמכותבים), בזמן ממשל הנשיא פורד, הכותב היה קצין הקישור לקונגרס מטעם הבית הלבן, ועד היום הוא מקורב לסנטורים רפובליקאים. ברודי יודע לספר שאחד מהאחרונים פנה לקורולוגוס ויזם את המכתב (מבלי לדעת שם הפונה). העתקים נוספים של המכתב שוגרו לרה"מ, שר החירות, והשר בלי תיק וייצמן.
2. בהקשר זה, אנו חקווה שתשובת רה"מ למכתב לוגאר חתקבל בחקדם (מברקנו 390 מה-17/12).

י. מ. א. 311  
למדן

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10/12  
TOM C KOROLOGOS  
1850 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 890  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

November 18, 1985

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Dear Mr. Minister:

I am not a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon). I am a practicing Greek Orthodox. I also have been a supporter of Israel both in my previous positions in the U.S. Government and now in the private sector.

My purpose in writing is to urge support for the Brigham Young University Jerusalem Center for Near Eastern Studies. It is with some concern that I hear of opposition to the Center from certain official and unofficial groups in Jerusalem and in the United States. A vocal minority should not be allowed to disrupt progress such as that proposed for the Center. I feel it is extremely important that the Christian world be represented in Jerusalem through the BYU Center.

As you know, it is open only to students who enroll at the main BYU campus in Provo, Utah and it would be in compliance with directives from Israel's Council for Higher Education in not allowing Israeli students to enroll.

I wanted you to know that there is a large body of non-Mormon individuals in the United States who support this Center and I would be grateful for any favorable consideration that can be given to its orderly construction and establishment.

Sincerely,

*Tom C. Korologos*  
Tom C. Korologos

His Excellency  
Yitzhak Navon  
Minister of Education and Culture  
The Knesset  
Jerusalem, Israel

cc: Mayor Teddy Kollek  
Morris J. Amitay  
David A. Brody

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר  
בלמ"ס

מא: המשרד, נ, נר: 633, מ: 1101  
דח: ד, סג: ב, תא: 301295, רח: 1800

בלמ"ס/רג"ל

500 נר 1101

ממנכ"ל, מצפא, מעת, רמח קשא

להלן הודעת דובר הבית הלבן ב' 30 דצמבר  
=====

FOR THE BOMBINGS IN ROME AND VIENNA? THEY INDICATED THE  
OTHER DAY THAT WE WANTED THEM TO HOLD OFF. THEY'VE  
INDICATED THAT THEY DON'T INTEND TO DO THAT.

MR. SPEAKES: NO, YOU MISUNDERSTOOD WHAT WAS READ THE  
OTHER DAY. OUR POSITION IS, AS IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN, THERE  
MUST BE NO PLACE TO HIDE FOR TERRORISTS. AS THE PRESIDENT  
SAID VERY EMPHATICALLY, +THEY CAN RUN BUT THEY CAN'T HIDE.  
TERRORISTS WHO KILL AND MAIM INNOCENT CIVILIANS ARE  
BEYOND THE PALE OF CIVILIZATION AND MUST BE HELD  
RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CRIMES. AS YOU KNOW, WE HAVE ALWAYS  
BEEN OPPOSED TO AN ESCALATING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE. WE ARE  
FIRMLY OPPOSED TO A CYCLE OF VIOLENCE WHICH CONTAINS THE  
SEED OF BROADER AND MORE DEVASTATING HOSTILITIES. IN THAT  
CONTEXT, WE HAVE URGED AND WILL CONTINUE TO URGE RESTRAINT

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

BY ALL STATES -- RESTRAINT FOR ACTION THAT WOULD ONLY FEED THAT CYCLE. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, IT REMAINS OUR FIRM POLICY THAT TERRORISM CANNOT GO UNANSWERED. WE HAVE ALWAYS RETAINED THE RIGHT TO RESPOND TO TERRORIST ACTS IN AN APPROPRIATE, MEASURED AND FOCUSED WAY. IN ONE CASE, WE WANT TO AVOID A WIDENING CONFLICT OF HOSTILITIES AND THE DANGERS THAT POSES. ON THE OTHER HAND, TERRORISTS SHOULD KNOW THAT WE HAVE THE OPTION OF RESPONDING IN A DIRECT MANNER TO THEIR BARBARIC ACTS.+

MR. PLANTE: WELL, WHAT ABOUT THE ISRAELIS RESPONDING IN A DIRECT MANNER TO THEIR BARBARIC ACTS? YOU SEEM TO BE SAYING THAT'S OKAY.

MR. SPEAKES: THE UNITED STATES POLICY IS THAT IF YOU CAN FIND TERRORISTS AND SEEK THEM OUT AND HIT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, GO AT IT, GO TO IT.

MR. PLANTE: SO IT'S ALL RIGHT?

MR. SPEAKES: ABSOLUTELY. WE'LL DO THE SAME THING. LOU?

MR. CANNON: THE POINT THAT REAGAN MADE IN THAT MESSAGE TO PERES, THOUGH, WAS THE POINT THAT YOU JUST MADE THAT FINDING THOSE RESPONSIBLE -- I MEAN IT WOULD BE CORRECT TO SAY FROM WHAT YOU WERE JUST SAYING, +WE DON'T WANT THEM TO ATTACK SOME GROUP UNLESS THEY KNOW THAT THAT GROUP IS THE ONE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PARTICULAR MISSION.+

MR. SPEAKES: WELL, THAT'S THE UNITED STATES' POLICY. THE POLICIES OF OTHER STATES ARE DETERMINED BY OTHER STATES, BUT SPECIFICALLY IS THAT YOU SEEK OUT THOSE RESPONSIBLE AND YOU HIT THEM.

MR. CANNON: THAT WOULD SEEM TO BE THE POLICY THAT THE PRESIDENT, IN A GENERAL WAY, WAS SUGGESTING TO PERES WHEN HE WROTE THAT MESSAGE.

MR. SPEAKES: I DON'T WANT TO AMPLIFY ON THAT, BUT THAT'S CERTAINLY THE UNITED STATES' VIEW CONCERNING ALL STATES.

MS. MITCHELL: DO YOU HAVE SOME CONCERNS ABOUT RABIN'S STATEMENTS AND OTHER STATEMENTS OUT OF ISRAEL THAT REFLECTED A DESIRE TO RETALIATE PERHAPS NOT IN THE FOCUSED WAY THAT YOU ARE --

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

MR. SPEAKES: I DON'T THINK THAT I SHOULD HAVE ANY SPECIFIC

WH FROM PALM SPRINGS-12/30/85 3-2

ON THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS YESTERDAY.

MS. MITCHELL: IN GENERAL, ARE YOU MORE OR LESS CONCERNED THAT THE MES

Q LARRY, ON SATURDAY, AFTER THE (INAUDIBLE), RESTRAINED ON ISRAEL AND OTHER COUNTRIES FOR NOT RETALIATING. TODAY YOU'RE SAYING INSTEAD THAT APPROPRIATE RETALIATION BY ISRAEL OR EVEN BY THE UNITED STATES, AS LONG AS IT HITS A DIRECT TARGET, IS JUSTIFIED. IS THAT CORRECT?

MR. SPEAKES: THERE'S NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SATURDAY AND TODAY.

Q THE WORD WHICH I THINK YOU'VE ANSWERED ON THIS ALREADY, BUT LET ME TRY AGAIN -- THE WORD +RESTRAINED,+ WHAT DOES THAT GO TO?

MR. SPEAKES: RESTRAINED GOES TO, JUST AS I SAID HERE, WHICH I'LL BE GLAD TO READ IT WITH YOU: +WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FIRMLY OPPOSED TO AN ESCALATING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE WHICH CONTAINS THE SEED OF BROADER, MORE DEVASTATING HOSTILITIES. IN THAT CONTEXT, WE HAVE URGED AND WILL TO CONTINUE TO URGE ALL STATES TO AVOID TAKING ACTIONS WHICH COULD ONLY FEED THAT CYCLE= FOR INSTANCE, I.E., RESTRAINT.

+AT THE SAME TIME, IT HAS BEEN OUR FIRM POLICY THAT TERRORISM CANNOT GO UNANSWERED. WE HAVE ALWAYS RETAINED THE RIGHT TO RESPOND TO TERRORIST ACTS IN APPROPRIATE, MEASURED AND FOCUSED WAYS= I.E., YOU CAN RUN BUT YOU CANNOT HIDE.+

Q IF THERE WAS A DIRECTED ATTACK ON THOSE RESPONSIBLE, WHY WOULDN'T THAT -- WHAT MAKES THE UNITED STATES THINK THAT WOULDN'T LEAD TO AN ESCALATING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE ANYWAY, EVEN IF WE WERE JUSTIFIED IN OUR ATTACK?

MR. SPEAKES: WELL, IF WE CAN FIND WHO THEY ARE, OR IF ANOTHER NATION CAN FIND WHO THEY ARE, AND THEY ATTACK 'EM AND WIPE 'EM OUT, THAT'S FINE WITH US.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

Q LARRY, WHAT ABOUT THE REPORTS THAT FURTHER ATTACKS IN EUROPE (INAUDIBLE)? DO WE GIVE A LOT OF CREDENCE TO THIS? WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT IT?

MR. SPEAKES: YOU MEAN THEY'VE DONE OTHER ATTACKS?

Q NO, THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY -- THERE HAVE BEEN WARNINGS, I GUESS BY INTERPOL OR WHOMEVER, THAT THERE MIGHT BE OTHER ATTACKS VERY SOON.

MR. SPEAKES: WELL, THIS GROUP HAS CONDUCTED A NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN EUROPE OVER THE PAST YEAR. I THINK THE NUMBER STICKS IN MY MIND IN THE OVER-20 ATTACKS IN THE PAST YEAR. SO CERTAINLY WE TAKE ALL WARNINGS IN A SERIOUS MANNER, AND THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO RESPOND TO THEM.

MS. MITCHELL: IN THAT LIGHT, DO YOU THINK IT IS WISE NOW FOR OTHER COUNTRIES TO CONSIDER PUBLIC SECURITY IN PUBLIC AREAS, SUCH AS --

MR. SPEAKES: THAT'S SOMETHING THAT I, OF COURSE, AM NOT EXPERT ON, AND IT WOULD BE SOMETHING TO DISCUSS. I JUST CAN'T MAKE A STATEMENT ON THAT NOW.

WH FROM PALM SPRINGS-12/30/85 4-5

MS. MITCHELL: A QUESTION ON QADDAFI. WHERE DO WE STAND ON THOSE REPORTS? WHAT IS THE US POSITION ON WHETHER OR NOT THIS GOVERNMENT HAS EVER TRIED TO UNDERMINE QADDAFI -- THE BOB HOODWARD STORY. WHAT WAS THE LATEST --

MR. SPEAKES: WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY COMMENT ON THAT AT THAT TIME ON INTELLIGENCE TYPE STORIES.

MS. MITCHELL: IS THE UNITED STATES TRYING TO UNDERMINE QADDAFI?

MR. SPEAKES: WE JUST DON'T HAVE ANY COMMENT.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5-1

WH FROM PALM SPRINGS-12/30/85 5-1

MR. BIERBAUER: LARRY, DOES THE WHITE HOUSE HAVE ANY KIND OF ADVICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO ARE TRAVELING TO:

מועד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

EUROPE? THERE HAS BEEN A LOT OF TALK NOW AMONG TRAVELERS THAT THEY DON'T WANT TO GO THERE.

MR. SPEAKES: I'M NOT SURE THAT WE HAVE ANYTHING ON TRAVEL ADVISORIES. PETE (ROUSSEL), DO WE HAVE ANYTHING ON TRAVEL ADVISORIES? I THOUGHT THERE WAS SOMETHING IN HERE. I DON'T THINK I HAVE ANYTHING ON TRAVEL ADVISORIES AND I DON'T KNOW. WE CAN SEE IF STATE HAS ANYTHING ON THAT.

Q IN WHAT SENSE IS LIBYA A SPONSOR OF ABU NIDAL? I MEAN OTHER THAN BUYING WEAPONS, WHAT ELSE?

MR. SPEAKES: WELL, AS I INDICATED HERE, THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THEY HAVE PROVIDED AS AN OPERATIONAL BASE AND AS TO WHETHER THEY HAVE PROVIDED HIM FUNDING, I DON'T KNOW. WE BELIEVE THAT HE HAS BEEN PROVIDED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF FINANCING AND ASSISTANCE BY THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT.

MS. MITCHELL: LARRY, YOU SAID THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE IN THE POLICY BETWEEN SATURDAY AND TODAY BUT HAS IT BEEN DEFINED? I MEAN ONE OF THE THINGS THAT YOU SAID SATURDAY WAS THAT, +WE WOULD HOPE NEITHER SIDE WOULD RETALIATE.+

MR. SPEAKES: NO, THAT HAS NOT CHANGED. SAME THING.

MR. PLANTE: NOW WAIT A MINUTE. YOU CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS. YOU SAID SATURDAY THAT, +WE WOULD HOPE NEITHER SIDE WOULD RETALIATE,+ AND YOU SAY TODAY THAT, +IF THEY CAN FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE AND HIPE THEM OUT, IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH US.+

MR. SPEAKES: IT ALL FALLS IN THE TERMS OF THE WORD +RETALIATH.+ WHAT DO YOU MEAN +RETALIATION?+ AS I SAID, +WE HAVE ALWAYS RETAINED THE RIGHT TO RESPOND IN APPROPRIATE, MEASURED AND FOED WAYS -- TO RETALIATE IN APPROPRIATE, MEASURED AND FOCUSED WAYS.+ SO, SAME THING.

Q I THINK A SENIOR WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL WAS SAYING SATURDAY THAT THE US POLICY WAS ONE OF TRYING TO PUT -- I THINK THE WORD WAS +PRESSURE,+ -- ON PEOPLE TO LEAN ON ISRAEL TO SHOW RESTRAINT AND NOT TO RETALIATE. HAS THAT CHANGED?

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

MR. SPEAKES: I DON'T HAVE ANY COMMENT ON THAT.

תפ: ישהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, רס, אמן, מטד, שמורק,  
מעת, הסודה, מצפא, סביר, סי'בל



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE, THE METHOD OF OPERATION ALL POINT TO ABU NIDAL,

WHICH, AS YOU SAID, IS A RENEGADE PALESTINIAN GROUP. THESE ARE MURDERERS WHO GO OUT OF THEIR WAY TO TARGET CIVILIANS AND HAVE ATTACKED AND KILLED MANY ARABS AS WELL AS ISRAELIS, AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS. I'M NOT SURE WHAT YOUR SECOND QUESTION IS.

Q THE QUESTION IS ABOUT ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WAS ON NBC AND LOTS OF OTHER NETWORKS. IT LOOKS LIKE THE ISRAELIS DID NOT REALLY RESPOND TO THE APPEALS OF THE WHITE HOUSE, OR THE REQUEST OF THE WHITE HOUSE -- THE PRESIDENT SENT A MESSAGE, IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING, AND HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC NOW -- TO EXERCISE THE UTMOST NOT TO DAMAGE THE WHOLE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS IF THEY WILL UNDERTAKE ANY RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST ANY OF THE NEIGHBORING ARAB COUNTRIES. THE RESPONSE OF MR. RABIN WAS DISQUIETING TO THE WHOLE ATMOSPHERE NOW. WHAT IS YOUR COMMENT ON THAT?

MR. REDMAN: NO, I'M NOT GOING TO COMMENT DIRECTLY ON MR. RABIN'S COMMENTS. THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF AND HAS DONE SO AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO. NOW I WILL COMMENT ON THE SUBSTANCE OF OUR DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES. WHAT I WILL DO IS TO REITERATE FOR YOUR BENEFIT -- TO CLARIFY, IF YOU WILL -- WHERE WE STAND, TAKING YOU BACK TO FRIDAY WHEN I SAID, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THERE MUST BE NO PLACE TO HIDE FOR TERRORISTS. THE TERRORISTS WHO KILL AND HARM INNOCENT CIVILIANS ARE BEYOND THE PALE OF CIVILIZATION AND MUST BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CRIMES.

YOU ALSO KNOW WE'VE ALWAYS BEEN FIRMLY OPPOSED TO AN ESCALATING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE WHICH CONTAINS SEEDS OF BROADER AND MORE DEVASTATING HOSTILITIES. IN THAT CONTEXT, WE HAVE URGED AND WILL CONTINUE TO URGE ALL STATES TO AVOID TAKING ACTIONS WHICH ONLY FEED THAT CYCLE.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, IT HAS BEEN AND REMAINS OUR FIRM POLICY THAT TERRORISM CANNOT GO UNANSWERED. WE HAVE ALWAYS RETAINED THE RIGHT TO RESPOND TO TERRORIST ACTS IN AN APPROPRIATE, MEASURED, FOCUSED WAY, AND OTHER VICTIMIZED STATES HAVE A SIMILAR RIGHT.

Q DO YOU HAVE ANY DEFINITE INFORMATION ABOUT THE WHEREABOUTS OF ABU NIDAL THESE DAYS?

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

MR. REDMAN: WE DON'T KNOW PRECISELY WHERE HE IS AT THIS MOMENT. HE HAS BEEN IN LIBYA. HE HAS GIVEN SEVERAL PRESS INTERVIEWS IN LIBYA THIS YEAR. ONE OF THOSE, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN DER SPIEGEL (?) IN THE FALL -- OCTOBER, I BELIEVE -- HE WAS QUOTED, +QADDAFI IS AN UPRIGHT MAN. WE,+ MEANING QADDAFI AND ABU NIDAL, +ARE LINKED BY A DEEP, STRONG FRIENDSHIP. HE IS A GREAT HELP TO US,+ UNQUOTE. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT MUCH OF HIS OPERATIONAL BASE IS IN LIBYA, ALTHOUGH THERE IS ALSO APPARENTLY AN ABU NIDAL PRESENCE IN SYRIA.

WE WOULD ALSO NOTE THAT LIBYA HAS APPLAUDED THE ATTACKS AT THE ROME AND VIENNA AIRPORTS, CALLING THEM, ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN NEWS AGENCY, +HEROIC ACTIONS.+

Q IS THERE ANY INDICATION OF LIBYAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE ATTACKS?

MR. REDMAN: I CAN'T GIVE YOU ANYTHING MORE SPECIFIC THAN TO SAY THAT WE BELIEVE QADDAFI HAS GIVEN ABU NIDAL AND HIS GROUP A

MR. REDMAN: I'M NOT GOING TO FURTHER SPECULATE ON THOSE KIND OF SPECULATIVE STORIES.

Q OKAY. MAY I FOLLOW UP ON A DIFFERENT MATTER? THIS, WHAT HAPPENED IN VIENNA AND ROME, CREATED A (INAUDIBLE) IN THE ARAB WORLD, COMPLETELY ON THIS TOTAL CONDEMNATION OF WHAT HAPPENED. WHAT WILL THE UNITED STATES -- WITHOUT TRYING TO SAY (INAUDIBLE) -- WHAT WILL THE UNITED STATES SAY IF ISRAEL WILL UNDERTAKE ANY ACTION AGAINST JORDAN OR AGAINST IRAQ OR SOUTH YEMEN OR ANY OF THE (INAUDIBLE) THERE?

MR. REDMAN: I WOULD SAY THAT'S A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION TO WHICH I'VE ALREADY GIVEN YOU, IN ANY CASE, IN MY INITIAL RESPONSE TO YOUR QUESTION, THE ELEMENTS OF AN ANSWER, IN WHICH I REVIEWED OUR CONCERNS FIRST OF ALL CONCERNING THE FACT THAT TERRORISTS SHOULD HAVE NO PLACE TO HIDE= SECONDLY, OUR CONCERNS OVER ACTIONS WHICH SPEED THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE. I THINK THAT'S ALL EMBODIED IN THOSE ANSWERS.

Q IN THE SAME AREA?

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

MR. REDMAN: YES.

Q DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENT OR REACTION TO THE LEBANESE AGREEMENT REACHED IN SYRIA?

MR. REDMAN: WE HAVE NOT SEEN THE TEXT OF THIS ACCORD, SO I DON'T HAVE ANY SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON IT. WE WOULD BE ENCOURAGED BY ANY INDICATION THAT THE LEADERS OF ALL LEBANON'S VARIOUS COMMUNITIES MAY BE ABLE TO UNITE IN SEEKING POLITICAL REFORM AND NATIONAL SECURITY, THE KEY TO THE REBIRTH OF THEIR COUNTRY. WE HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED THE BROADLY-BASED POLITICAL DIALOGUE WHICH LEADS TO GENUINE CONSENSUS IS THE ONLY WAY TO OBTAIN RESTORATION OF LEBANON'S UNITY, SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

Q -- CLEAR THAT THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT IS SOMEHOW SEEING THAT THE PLO IS NOT RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN THE INCIDENTS OF VIENNA OR ROME. DO YOU SHARE THE SAME POINT OF VIEW?

MR. REDMAN: WE DON'T RULE OUT ANY POSSIBILITIES, ONLY TO SAY THAT THE EVIDENCE AT THIS TIME POINTS STRONGLY TO ABU NIDAL. WE'VE HAD A QUESTION HERE FOR SOME TIME THAT HASN'T GOTTEN ANSWERED.

Q IT'S A DIFFERENT SUBJECT, THOUGH.

MR. REDMAN: OH, ANYTHING --

Q ANY COMMENT ON KING HUSSEIN'S VISIT TO DAMASCUS?

MR. REDMAN: NO. THAT VISIT IS JUST TAKING PLACE TODAY. DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT TRAVEL PLANS FOR THE SHINS (?), THE AMERICAN COUPLE THAT WAS INJURED IN ROME. I UNDERSTAND THEY'VE CHECKED THEMSELVES OUT OF A HOSPITAL AND MAY BE ON THEIR WAY BACK.

MR. REDMAN: NO, I DON'T BELIEVE SO. ANYTHING ELSE IN THIS AREA BEFORE -- THE FIRST QUESTION OUT OF THE AREA GOES OVER HERE. YES?

Q ARE THERE ANY TRAVEL ADVISORIES OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT KICKING AROUND?

MR. REDMAN: LET ME SEE WHAT I'VE GOT TO SAY TO THAT. (REFERS TO GUIDANCE BOOK.) NO, THERE ARE NO NEW TRAVEL ADVISORIES. TRAVEL ADVISORIES ARE ISSUED WHEN THERE IS A

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

CHANGE WITHIN A COUNTRY OR REGION WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT AMERICAN TRAVELS. TERRORIST ATTACKS CAN OCCUR VIRTUALLY ANYWHERE, AND WE KNOW OF NO PRECAUTIONS AN INDIVIDUAL TRAVELER COULD TAKE TO AVOID AN ATTACK LIKE THOSE OF LAST FRIDAY, OTHER THAN NOT TRAVELLING.

Q DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING ON THIS IRANIAN-LIBYAN-SYRIAN SUMMIT LAST WEEK, AND WHETHER THAT DEALT WITH TERRORISM AT ALL?

MR. REDMAN: NO.

Q WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION -- HAS IT CHANGED ANY -- ON THE IRANIAN RELIEF FUND AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE PEOPLE'S MOUJAHADIN AND THESE AFFILIATED GROUPS?

MR. REDMAN: NO, THE POSITION HAS NOT CHANGED. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE IS AN

IRANIAN GROUP WHICH IS NOW CONDUCTING AN ACTIVE PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN WITH CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. IT INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES OF A NUMBER OF SMALL GROUPS AND IS CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE'S MUJAHADIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN AND OPERATES AS A FRONT FOR THE LATTER. THIS GROUP HAS NO CONNECTION WITH THE AFGHAN MUJAHADIN FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH THEM. THE PEOPLE'S MUJAHADIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN, IN FACT, HAS PUBLICLY SUPPORTED THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN AND OPPOSED THE AFGHAN MUJAHADIN. WITHOUT GOING INTO A LOT OF HISTORY, LET ME SAY THAT THE MOVEMENT EVEN TODAY HAS GONE THROUGH SOME PERMUTATIONS BUT STILL REMAINS A MILITANTLY ISLAMIC ANTI-AMERICAN AND ANTI-WESTERN COLLECTIVIST ORGANIZATION WHICH CONTINUES TO EMPLOY TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE AS STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF ITS POLICY. IT WAS A GROUP THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, DURING THE 1970S, ASSASSINATED AT LEAST SEVEN AMERICANS IN IRAN AND ENGAGED IN OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE, INCLUDING BOMBINGS, ASSASSINATIONS OF IRANIANS, ATTACKS ON ISRAELI OFFICES IN TEHRAN AND BANK ROBBERIES.

Q DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING ON THE ARREST OF WINNIE MANDELA THIS MORNING?

MR. REDMAN: BASICALLY THE SAME ANSWER THAT I GAVE

## מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

YOU LAST WEEK WHEN SHE WAS ARRESTED FOR A SIMILAR VIOLATION OF THESE BANNING ORDERS. WE HAVE LONG BELIEVED THAT BANNING AND SIMILAR RESTRICTIONS ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE WRONG. WE OPPOSE BANNING AND THE ARRESTS RESULTING FROM BANNING AND, FOR THAT REASON, WE HAVE DEPLORED THE ARREST OF MRS. MANDELA AND WE WOULD DO SO IN THIS CASE AS WELL.

Q LAST TIME OUT, AN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICER MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE SOUTH AFRICANS. ARE YOU DOING IT THIS TIME?

MR. REDMAN: AT THIS POINT, I'D LEAVE IT THAT THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT IS WELL AWARE OF OUR CONCERNS, OUR POSITION.

Q ANY REACTION TO THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN?

MR. REDMAN: YES. (REFERS TO GUIDANCE BOOK.) WE HEARTILY WELCOME THIS DECISION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN, WHICH, BY THIS STEP, HAS FULFILLED ITS PLEDGE TO RESTORE FULL CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION, THE UNITED STATES CONGRATULATES THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN.

Q DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OPPOSITION PARTIES THAT CAN NOW BE FORMED AND FUNCTION AS A RESULT OF THIS STEP?

MR. REDMAN: I DON'T KNOW.

Q WHAT'S ITS VALUE?

MR. REDMAN: WHAT? THE VALUE OF RESTORING CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT?

Q NO, YOU SAID THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW. THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE RESPONDING TO, RIGHT?

MR. REDMAN: THAT'S RIGHT. AND THE RESTORATION -- OR: THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT -- OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT BASED ON REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS. I THINK THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Q DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OPPOSITION PARTIES THAT WILL IMMEDIATELY BE AFFECTED BY THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW?

MR. REDMAN: I CAN LOOK INTO THAT.

Q CAN WE HAVE SOME COPIES OF THESE STATEMENTS YOU?

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

READ EARLIER ABOUT THE MIDDLE EAST?

MR. REDMAN: NO. THEY DON'T EXIST.

Q CHUCK, MAYOR FEINSTEIN OF SAN FRANCISCO SAYS THAT SHE'S BEEN INFORMED BY THE SOVIET COUNSEL THERE OF 35 SOVIETS WHO ARE BEING GIVEN EXIT VISAS TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES. ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THAT?

MR. REDMAN: I DON'T HAVE ANYTHING ON THAT.

Q COULD YOU CHECK INTO THAT?

MR. REDMAN: I CAN LOOK INTO THAT.

THE PRESS: THANK YOU.

עד כאן

עמנואל

תפ: ששה, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, ממד, מצפא,  
ומעת, הסברה, שמודק, סי'יבל



30 בדצמבר, 1985

אל: מנהל מצפ"א

דע: מ/מנכ"ל

✓ לשכת רוה"מ

לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר

לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון

רמשי"ן, ניו-יורק

הציר, כאן

הציר הכלכלי

נספח צה"ל

הנספח האוירי

הנספח הימי

מאת: היועץ לענייני הקונגרס

### קונגרס: הלבאי

1. בעשרת הימים האחרונים אנו עדים להתבטאויות - סותרות - בדבר הלבאי, כאשר שר האוצר מטיל ספק בהשרדות הפרוייקט, ולעומתו מכריז רה"מ שפיתוח הלבאי יימשך ב-1986. בהנחה שטרם שמענו את המלה האחרונה בויכוח מתמשך זה ובתקווה שאיני מתפרץ לדלת פתוחה, ברצוני להצביע על המחיר הפוליטי שנצטרך לשלם בקונגרס של ארה"ב אם, באחד הימים, יוחלט לבטל את הפרוייקט.

2. בהקשר זה ברצוני להדגיש ביתר שאת את הדברים הנאמרים בסעיף האחרון למברק הלפריין "הלבאי-המרה" מה-12/2/85 (נר 487 למשרד, 371 לממבטחון, ו-121 לניו-יורק). אין ספק שהחלטה לבטל את פרוייקט הלבאי, אם תקבל, עלולה להשפיע לרעה על התמיכה הרחבה בקונגרס לסיוע שאנו מקבלים מארה"ב כיום. לא זו בלבד שאלה שנאבקו בעד הלבאי בבית הנבחרים ובסנט ירגישו נבגדים (כדברי הלפריין), אלא האמינות הכללית שלנו תפגע. התוצאה תהיה כפולה: מחד גיסא, תומכינו המובהקים יירתעו מלהרתם לצורך קידום פרוייקטים דומים בעתיד (כגון שימוש אצלנו ואולי אצל מדינות שליטות בכספי ה-FMS לשם בניית צוללות), ומאידך גיסא, תתעוררנה שאלות רציניות (ולא רק בקונגרס) לגבי יעדים ושימושים אחרים שלנו בכספי הסיוע, כי הרי ביטול הלבאי בשלב זה, פירוש הדבר שהוצאנו כבליון דולר מכספי "משלם המסים האמריקאיים"



לריק, וקרוב לוודאי יהיו השואלים אם אין אנו מבזבזים כספי הסיוע על "פילים לבנים" נוספים.

3. מעבר לזאת (שוב, אם יוחלט להפסיק את העבודה על הלבוא), יהיו, מן הסתם, המטילים ספק בנחיצות האישור מחדש של השימוש, בישראל, ב-300 מליון דולר מה-FMS. יש לציין שכאשר סוכם הקיץ לשנות את נוסח "תיקון הלבוא" ולהכניס התייחסות ל"פעולות אחרות", הכוונה לא היתה לעודד פרויקטים צבאיים אחרים אלא לאפשר לנו גמישות מה ויכולת השימוש, בישראל, ביתרה הבלתי מנוצלת של הכספים המיועדים למופי' הלבוא, אם תהיה יתרה כזו. מכאן, באקלים התקציבי הנוכחי, ובייחוד בעקבות קבלת "חוק גרייה-רודמן" כאשר הכל מחפשים דרכים לקצץ ולחסוך, סביר להניח שלא מעטים יתנגדו להמשך "ייצוא" כספי ה-FMS אם הלבוא יבוטל.

4. בטוחני שהחלטה בגורל הלבוא, אם וכאשר תיפול, תתקבל לגופו של דבר, אך לעניות דעתי אין להקל ראש בשיקולים הקונגרסיונליים הנ"ל. כמו כן אני סבור שלא רק תומכינו בקונגרס אלא גם ידידינו באיפא"ק, הנוטלים חלק משמעותי בגיוס התמיכה לסיוע מדי שנה זכאים לשמוע באופן ישיר מאתנו, ולא באמצעות כלי התקשורת, על כל החלטה הנוגעת בדבר. כל מה שיעשה בתהליך ההתייעצות יתקבל בהבנה לאין שיעור מאשר ב"הנחתה" של החלטה בלא הכנת הבריות אני מניח שהאמור ידוע ואף מקובל במשרד, אך חשוב להנחילו לנוגעים בדבר במערכת כולה.

בברכה  
יוסף לנדן  
יוסף לנדן



דתימות:	מחלקת הקשר נינו-יורק	דף: 2
סוג כסחוני:	סופס סברק	מחור: 5
תז"ח:		א ל :
גר : 862 / 187		ד ע :
		מאת :

in Italy than previously believed, with possible links to a wide range of activities, including the Achille Lauro hijacking.

#### Chief Austrian Investigator Absolves Top PLO Group

NYT-Lewis-Interior Minister Karl Blecha "rules out" any involvement by Al Fatah, in the attack in the Vienna airport. He said that the Abu Nidal group may be responsible but that was not yet certain. The precise identity of the group that organized and mounted the attack is critical because Israel said it would retaliate against those it finds responsible. Arafat is under pressure by Arab leaders to recognize Israel as a prelude to joining a new Mideast initiative. But diplomats say such hopes are unlikely if Israel decides that the PLO was behind the attacks.

#### US Tries to Clarify Stand on Israeli Response

NYT-Gwerczman-The Reagan administration, seeking to clarify its policy on whether Israel should retaliate for the attacks, said that Israel's response should be "measured" so as not to provoke a new round of fighting. Concerned that White House officials gave the wrong impression that the Administration was opposed to any retaliation, senior officials said that Washington was only trying to insure that Israel did not take any steps that might involve Syria in an open confrontation.

#### Terrorists are "Heroes" in Libya

ND-Reuters-Libya called the attacks on the European airports "heroic" and said that they resulted from the massacres at Sabra and Shatila.

#### Militancy Grows Among Young Palestinians

NYT-Hilazi-According to sources close to the Palestinians, growing militancy among young Palestinians is pumping new life into extremist guerrilla factions. At the same time, the results of a poll, taken among Palestinian refugees in the Beirut area reportedly shows a sharp decline in the popularity of Arafat. The sources say a despondency and a sense of desperation about the future, intensified by restrictions imposed by governments in the countries where they live, had driven hundreds of youths into the arms of hard-line groups. Conditions for Palestinians have deteriorated sharply since aid was cut due to a budget deficit at UNRWA. Unemployment is rampant. According to this poll, a sampling of 350 Palestinians said Arafat has no mandate to negotiate a settlement with





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trained to be a spy and ultimately parachuted into Palestine, to learn what he could about the British effort to stop Rommel from taking control of the Suez Canal.

Iran Convicts South Yemeni For Hijacking Saudi Airliner

NYT-AP-An Iranian court convicted one Southern Yemeni and acquitted another in the hijacking of a Saudi Arabian jet to Teheran last year. The convicted hijacker received a 12 year sentence.

Cartoons

NYP-12/28-Righy-Terrorist stands on skulls. Caption reads "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from Terrorists Inc."

DN-Righy-Terrorists dripping blood over globe. "You can always tell the brave martyrs--we're the ones murdering little girls at airports."

Letters

NYT-George Friedman, Chairman of the political-science dept. of Dickinson College writes that it is because of anti-Semitism that the Vatican does not allow itself to recognize Israel. They maintain a double standard for the Jews. Surely the Vatican recognizes other countries at war. The Vatican must work to earn the moral recognition of the Jews.

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AUSTRIA RULES OUT PLO ROLE/ATTACKERS BELIEVED IN ABU NIDAL UNIT

Wash. Post, DeYoung: Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha said today that he has "ruled out" responsibility by Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization for Friday's terrorist attack at this city's international airport. Blecha said the government still was investigating the possibility that the attack was launched by a breakaway PLO group headed by Abu Nidal, but had not come to any definite conclusions. Another police official said today, however, that "we believe, we think, that our two terrorists belong to Abu Nidal." Three men were involved in the attack. One was killed in a shootout with police and two were wounded and remain hospitalized. The attack on passengers checking in for an Israeli El Al Airlines flight to Tel Aviv killed two persons and wounded 39.

SYRIA: KEY ARAB FACTOR IN MIDEAST EQUATION

Chris. Science Mon., Curtius: When Israel debates a response to terrorist attacks against its airline in Europe, it takes account of Syria. When Lebanese factions sign a peace pact, they hail its broker-Syria. When Jordan floats a peace plan, it seeks Syria's view. All highlight Syrian President Assad's key regional role. The first summit in 10 years between Jordan's King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad could have a dramatic impact on the chances for an Arab-Israeli peace conference taking place next year. The shaky Mideast peace process could collapse if King Hussein either cannot persuade President Assad to join in a conference or cannot secure his acquiescence to such a conference taking place, diplomatic sources here say. The prospects look bleak for Hussein winning Assad over to his point of view in pursuing a settlement, Jordanian sources acknowledge.

ISRAEL INSISTS IT WILL AVENGE AIRPORT DEATHS/PERES SAYS U.S. FEAR OF THREAT TO PEACE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

The Sun, Wire Reports: Israeli leaders vowed yesterday to punish those responsible for terrorist attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna, despite pleas from the U.S. for restraint to save the Middle East peace process. Addressing a Jerusalem audience, PM Shimon Peres said Israel was "seriously and sincerely trying to reach a peace dialogue with Jordan and negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem." But he said Israel was "determined not to forgive, not to surrender or ignore an organization called the PLO as long as the PLO deals in terror." Mr. Peres also named Libya, Syria and Lebanon as countries that are "centers of terror." He accused European nations of sanctioning terrorism by permitting PLO offices on their soil. In a clear reference to Austria, Italy and other countries whose leaders have shown sympathy for the PLO, Mr. Peres said: "I'm not just speaking of terror but about him who gives it shelter, equipment, encouragement, by eye-shutting and (allowing) diplomatic mail to pass on weapons." Reacting to Saturday's letter from President Reagan urging restraint in possible retaliation, Mr. Peres voiced satisfaction that President Reagan was "determined to most clearly confront" terrorism, and he said the US would find in Israel "a faithful partner."

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SECRET SERVICE IN ITALY KNEW OF PLANNED ATTACK

The Sun, Schmetzer:Italians learned yesterday that the country's military secret service had known for weeks that Arab terrorists planned an attack on the Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome. Adm. Fulvio Martini told reporters in the wake of Friday's raid, in which 15 people died and 74 were wounded, that his agency had been alerted weeks ago. An additional warning was received from Zurich on Christmas Eve, when an Arab carrying a false Moroccan passport was arrested, sources said. Despite the warnings, the Rome airport, where 26 attacks have been staged in the last 16 years, was so poorly protected last week that four Palestinian terrorists succeeded in slipping into the departure area undetected with four Kalashnikov assault rifles and 15 hand grenades. Only a lone Italian carabinieri, stationed near the El Al check-in counter-an obvious target for any attack-retaliated when the terrorists opened fire. Italian ballistic experts said yesterday that the Italian policeman fired 11 shots before being wounded. Four El Al security agents fired a total of 59 shots from their Beretta pistols. Three of the assailants were killed and a fourth was wounded. The terrorists fired 110 shots from their rifles, the ballistic report said.

U.S. JEWS SAY PLO IS TO BLAME

Phil. Inq, Cohen:An organization of Jewish groups in the U.S. yesterday blamed the PLO for the recent terrorist attacks in Europe and said the PLO should be condemned by the world and its U.S. observer should be expelled. A spokesman for the organization, Kenneth Bialkin, did not assert that the PLO carried out the terrorist attacks Friday in Rome and Vienna, Austria, that left 18 people dead and 121 wounded, but he said that it tacitly approved the attacks through its actions in the past.

ISRAELIS PROMISE TO RETALIATE/TIME, PLACE TO BE CHOSEN, AIDE SAYS

Chicago Tribune, Broder:Cabinet Ministers and senior Israeli officials vowed Sunday that Israel would punish those responsible for the Arab terrorist massacres in Rome and Vienna once the assailants were identified. The government huddled in secret session to hear detailed reports on the two attacks that were carried out minutes apart Friday against the El Al Israel Airlines check-in counters at the Rome and Vienna airports. The attacks were discussed in the framework of the government's ministerial defense committee, whose deliberations are secret. But Lt. Gen. Moshe Levy, the chief of staff of th Israeli army, and the commander of the air force, Maj. Gen. Amos Lapidot, participated in the meeting, which indicates that Israel's military options for retaliation were discussed, sources said. ..."I am sure our intelligence will be able to discover who was responsible, and those responsible for these atrocities will be punished," Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein told reporters after the cabinet meeting.

LEBANESE PACT WOULD PUT SYRIA FIRMLY IN CONTROL/OPPOSITION VOICED TO ACCORD AMONG MILITIAS

Wash. Post, UPI: Rival militia leaders unveiled details of a peace agreement

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today that is designed to end a decade of civil war by placing Lebanon firmly in Syrian hands and gradually giving more power to the nation's Moslem majority. Militia sources said a cease-fire would take effect Tuesday, while Sunni Moslem PM Rashid Karami would resign, clearing the way for formation of a new Cabinet. The 23-page document said the state of war should end within one year and called for the deployment of Syrian forces both to stop the fighting and block Israeli attacks on Syria, and rebuilding the Lebanese Army with Syrian help. The militias would be disbanded. The new Parliament will decide when to scrap Lebanon's 42-year-old system of awarding political and military posts according to religious affiliation—a system that many Moslems feel is the root cause of the civil war.

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להלן מחור MEPS מס. 142 (20.12.85)

This attitude also lent credence to the arguments of some US officials that Israeli spying was no one time thing. Donald Gregg, National Security Adviser to Vice President George Bush, asserted in an interview that the Israelis "have been doing things like this for years." Gregg, a 30-year veteran of the CIA, may have been reflecting the anger and frustration of a large segment of the US intelligence community. Said one State Department official, "The CIA is really upset. They feel [the Pollard affair] compromises all their dealings with the Arabs."

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סיוע לישראל והקיצוץ בתקציב

להלן מתוך ה- Congressional Quarterly 21.12-1

**For Israel, No 'End-Run' on Gramm-Rudman Cutbacks**

Israel probably could have gotten an exemption from the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting procedures, but the Israeli Embassy and pro-Israel lobbyists declined the exemption.

Rep. David R. Obey, D-Wis., chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said several members of Congress offered Israel an exemption from the automatic budget cuts that the Gramm-Rudman act (H J Res 372 — PL 99-177) will force starting in 1986.

"They didn't want it. It would have been counter-productive, politically," Obey said.

Obey added that he was reluctant to make any exemptions because "we didn't want to be the first committee to make an end-run on Gramm-Rudman."

Other sources confirmed that Israel and its lobbyists in Washington, including the influential American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), rejected the prospect of an exemption because it might have caused resentment among advocates of domestic programs that will face sharp budget cuts.

AIPAC officials refused comment on the matter.

Foreign aid is considered a non-defense program under the Gramm-Rudman act, and will face cuts of about 4 percent for fiscal 1986. (Story, p. 2712)

Israel receives \$3 billion a year in U.S. foreign aid — by far the largest single amount for any country.

Because of Israel's strong political support in this country, its aid long has been considered the only foreign assistance program likely to be protected from budget cuts.

A big chunk of Israel's aid for fiscal 1986 — \$1.2 billion in economic grants — will in fact escape the first round of Gramm-Rudman cuts early in calendar year 1986. That is because Congress has directed the Treasury Department to send the money to Jerusalem within 30 days of enactment of the continuing appropriations resolution (H J Res 465), well before the Gramm-Rudman procedures take effect. Congress has mandated the early expenditure of Israel's economic aid for several years, an extra bonus to Israel.

Israel's \$1.8 billion in military aid will be subject to the Gramm-Rudman cuts, however.

Still unclear is the effect of the Gramm-Rudman cuts on Egypt, which receives about \$2 billion in aid each year as a reward for its 1979 signing of a peace treaty with Israel. Congress has tried to maintain a rough ratio, under which Egypt gets about two-thirds as much aid as Israel.

Obey said aid to Egypt will be cut under Gramm-Rudman, and both Congress and the administration will have to decide how to maintain the ratio between the two countries.

—By John Felton

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NEWS SUMMARY SUNDAY DEC 29, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

U.S. SEEKS TO TEMPER RESPONSE BY ISRAEL

L. CANNON WASH POST The Reagan administration sought today to prevent Israel from bombing neighbouring countries of PLO camps in retaliation for Friday's terrorist attacks at airports in Vienna and Rome that left 18 dead and 113 wounded.

GUNSHAN'S NOTE VOWS TO AVENGE TUNIS RAID

L. JENKINGS WASH POST The death toll of Friday's dual terror attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna rose to 18 today. Italian authorities disclosed that the attackers have apparently belonged to a previously unknown group who struck, at least in part, to avenge an Israeli air strike against PLO headquarters in Tunis in October.

TERRORIST INTERROGATED

K. DEYOUNG WASH POST Police in Vienna said that they have interrogated one of the two surviving terrorists responsible for the attack at the city international airport but they still had no firm evidence of either the identities or the motives of the attackers.

AIRPORT ATTACKS CLAIM 2 MORE AMERICAN DEAD

WASH POST W. CLAIRBORNE Israeli security sources said that they have never heard of the Palestinian terrorist group the "martyrs of Palestine" named by the only survivor of the attack in Rome airport, but they said that it probably is a pseudonym for the Abu Nidal Fatah revolutionary council.

EGYPTIAN WHO KILLED 7 ISRAELIS GETS LIFE SENTENCE

C. DICKEY WASH POST An Egyptian policeman who murdered 7 Israeli tourists in a Sinai resort town on Oct 5. was sentenced to life in prison with hard labor by an Egyptian military court.

LEBANESE MILITIALEADERS SIGN PEACE PACT

S. KAWAR WASH POST The leaders of Lebanon's three main warring militias signed a Syrian brokered accord in Damascus today to end the 10 years of civil war that had ravaged the country and left more than 100,000 persons dead.

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NEWS SUMMARY SATURDAY DEC 29, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

U.S. DECRIES 'VICIOUS ATTACKS ON INNOCENT'

J. GOSHKO WASH POST The US condemned the terrorism against El-Al Airlines at the Rome and Vienna airports. While US officials publicly refused to assign blame, they said privately that the initial evidence points to Palestinian terrorist group known as Abu-Nidal.

GUNMEN USE GRENADES, RIFLES

L. JENKINGS WASH POST (Rome) Terrorists throwing handgrenades and firing automatic rifles simultaneously attacked the checkin counters of the Israeli airline El-Al at the international airports in Rome and Vienna. The attack left 16 persons - including two and possibly three Americans dead and 117 wounded, according to government and police officials.

ISRAELI THREATENS TO RETALIATE

W. CLAIRBORNE WASH POST The Israeli government issued a stern warning in the wake of the Vienna and Rome airport attacks that it will retaliate harshly against Palestinians terrorism in "every place and at any time it sees fit".

EDITORIALS

CHANGE IN ROME AND VIENNA

CHIC TRIB Once again the civilized world recoils in horror over terrorist slaughter of the innocent. This time the murderers struck in the international airports at Rome and Vienna, aiming at the counters occupied by Israel airlines.

IN FEAR OF PEACE

THE SUN The machine gun and grenades attacks at the El-Al counters at Rome and Vienna airports were the most random - and in that sense most horrible acts of terrorism conducted against Israel in behalf of Palestinians.

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NBC News

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M E E T T H E P R E S S

Sunday, December 29, 1985

11:00 A.M., Washington, D. C. (Live)  
12:00 Noon, NBC-TV Network

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**GUESTS:**

AMBASSADOR ROBERT B. OAKLEY  
Acting Ambassador-at-Large  
for Counter-Terrorism

YITZHAK RABIN  
Israeli Defense Minister

**ANCHORMAN:**

Marvin Kalb - NBC News

**PANEL:**

Jim Hoagland - The Washington Post  
Henry Trewhitt - U. S. News & World Report

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MEET THE PRESS - NBC NEWS  
202/885-4598  
(Sundays: 202/885-4200)

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MR. KALB: Hello and welcome once again. We are focussing

today on terrorism and for a very simple reason. On Friday 18 innocent people were murdered, more than 120 wounded during terrorist attacks at the airports in Rome and Vienna, a grisly break in the holiday spirit.

Terrorism has emerged in 1985 as a new form of warfare. What do we know about it? Perhaps more important, what can we do about it?

Both of our guests today on MEET THE PRESS are experts on terrorism, both confront it in different ways on a day-to-day basis. From Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who may well be planning retaliation against Palestinian terrorists. And here, in our Washington studio, Ambassador Robert Oakley, the State Department's top official on counter-terrorism. Joining me for our interviews today are Jim Hoagland, the Assistant Managing Editor of The Washington Post, and Henry Trehitt, the Deputy Managing Editor of U.S. News & World Report.

The latest outburst on terrorism has its roots in the Middle East where nothing is simple and everything is possible.

Mr. Kalb (On tape): "All year in one meeting after another King Hussein of Jordan tried to persuade the PLO's Yasser Arafat to join the peace process. By year's end it was clear the King had failed. Arafat either wouldn't or couldn't pay the price of admission: his public acceptance of Israel's right to exist in peace.

"While Hussein's frustrating effort proceeded, Israel, in the late spring, completed its troop pullout from Lebanon, a wrenching experience that left the country divided and exhausted. There had been terrorist acts before.

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"March 8th, Beirut, a car bomb, 80 people killed. But after the Israeli pullout, there were many more.

"June 14th, TWA Flight 847 hijacked from Athens, Greece to Beirut, Lebanon. One American passenger killed.

"October 7th, the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro seized by Palestinian terrorist. A New York tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, is murdered. U.S. Navy fighter planes intercept an Egypt Air plane carrying the gunmen to safety. President Reagan is proud that at last the U.S. has taken action against terrorism."

President Reagan (On tape): "These young Americans sent a message to terrorists everywhere. The message: you can run, but you can't hide."

Mr. Kalb (On tape): "November 23rd, an Egypt Air plane is hijacked by Palestinian terrorists from Athens to Malta. Egyptian commandos storm the plane. Sixty people killed, including 3 Americans.

"And now the latest. December 27th, Rome, Vienna, terrorists attack the airports killing at least 18 people, wounding over 100.

"Although there is sympathy for the <sup>plight of the</sup> Palestinian people, too, U.S. officials feel there can be no justification for terrorism."

Secretary of State Shultz (On tape): "Hijacking the Italian ship, murdering an American, torturing and holding a whole bunch of other Americans is not justified by any cause that I know of. There's no connection with any cause. It's wrong."

Mr. Kalb (On tape): "1985 may yet become known as the year of the terrorist, but it fanatical, murderous, a grim statistic.

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Through it all, so far, at least 22 Americans killed, 167 wounded."

MR. KALB: In a moment we'll be back with Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, when MEET THE PRESS returns right after these messages.

[Announcements.]

MR. KALB: We are back on MEET THE PRESS with Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who's coming to us live from Herzliyya, Israel.

Mr. Minister, does Israel know who actually perpetrated the actions on Friday in Rome and Vienna?

MR. RABIN: We don't know exactly, but it looks to us that Abu Nidal group is responsible. But no doubt, once the investigation of those who were captured in Rome and Vienna will be completed, we will know exactly which group has carried it out.

But I don't believe that this is the basic problem. Let's not forget, attacks like this one, carried out at Larnaca, at Barcelona, the hijacking of the Achille Lauro that -- all of them were carried out by Arafat group, by the PLO. And no doubt it created a sense of competition between the various groups of Palestinian terrorists, who have to prove that they can do better than the other ones.

MR. KALB: But, Mr. Minister, the word out of the White House this entire weekend is that President Reagan is urging your government not to retaliate. Do you believe that -- Or do you have any sympathy for that point of view, not to retaliate?

MR. RABIN: Look, Marvin, we conduct a policy of an overall struggle against terrorism. It's a continuous war. It's not a question

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of reprisals or reaction to certain atrocities that is carried out by the PLO. It's an overall anti-terror war, which we are carrying out. We have heard the message from Washington. We'll do what we consider to be vital to our interests in this prolonged war against terrorism.

MR. KALB: Do you feel though, Mr. Minister, that it is vital right now and in Israel's interest not to take action, because the White House is saying that such retaliation could damage the chances for peace in the Middle East?

Again, we are not retaliating. We are dealing with a struggle against terrorism, a defensive means and offensive means. Whenever we realize that there is a target of terrorism that deserve the action, we will act with or without. The kind of attacks that carried out in Rome or Vienna, for us is one prolonged war.

MR. TREWHITT: Mr. Minister, let me bring you back to something you said earlier. That has to do with the target of Israeli attacks. You tended to blame the PLO, in general, if I understood you correctly; and yet you also considered that the Abu Nidal group, which is opposed to Arafat, at least nominally, may have been responsible for this attack.

Would Israel consider confining its attack to the Abu Nidal group in the next round? Would you strike the PLO in general the next time?

MR. RABIN: Well, look again. You are talking about certain two attacks that were carried out in Rome and in Vienna. At the same time, there are many other acts of terrorism that we have to cope with,

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either those who are originated from the territories under our control that are mainly carried out by the PLO, Mr. Arafat. Last night we had a Katyusha rocket that, to the best of my knowledge, was fired by a Palestinian group close to Mr. Arafat, that hit the soil of Israel near the border between us and Lebanon.

We are in a war against terrorism, all the groups of terrorism, including, might be mainly the Arafat group. We look at it not as one or two actions that took place in Europe. For us, it's a daily war against terrorism.

MR. HOAGLAND: But, sir, part of the approach in the past has been to punish countries that support and extend help to various terrorist groups. Could you tell us if the reports that Abu Nidal and his group operate out of Libya are correct? And, if they are correct, are you prepared to strike against Libya, which you've not done so, so far?

MR. RABIN: Well, we decide <sup>and</sup> how/ when and where to attack in coping with terrorism. Abu Nidal group started in Iraq, later on supported by Iran, was located in Syria, now they are deployed in Syria and in Libya. Might be that Abu Nidal himself is located now in Libya. We are not attacking countries. We are attacking terrorists.

I'm not going to say anything what we are going to do and where. For us, it's a prolonged war. We'll calculate all our acts in accordance where to hit to get the maximum impact in preventing terrorist acts in the future.

MR. TREWHITT: Mr. Minister, has the policy of retaliation accomplished anything more than satisfaction, because the level of

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terrorism seems to be rising, in spite of Israel's policy of retaliation?

MR. RABIN: Well, there is a question: What would have happened when it comes to the amount of terrorist acts against Israel, against our targets, other world -- in the -- in the world without our continuous actions against terrorism. I'm not saying that by military means only you can really uproot, put an end to the Palestinian terrorism. But by no means it justifies that Israel will not do on the defensive way and the offensive way to minimize the damage which is close to us and to maximize the damage that is inflicted on the terrorists. We --

MR. KALB: Mr. Minister, in the past couple of weeks Syria has moved missiles into Southern Lebanon. In the view of some Israeli leaders that has changed the balance of forces in that part of southern Lebanon. Do you feel that Israel is now required to take military action to take those missiles out?

MR. RABIN: Well, I believe that what the Syrians have done by moving the SAM-2s to the -- to the -- to the border between Syria and Lebanon, but they are still located on Syrian soil. An introduction, pulling out, introduction of SAM-6s and SAM-8s into Lebanon, into northern part of Lebanon, not in the southern part of Lebanon. No doubt it's a breaking of the rules of behavior that have existed for the last three years. It reduces our capability to get information that we need by our reconnaissance flights. It reduces our capabilities to attack terrorist groups in the Lebanese Valley. No doubt this change in Syrian deployment serves as a source that might bring about

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escalation. When? What way? We will decide about.

MR. KALB: It might bring about escalation, but you seem to leave open the possibility for maintaining the status quo, which is what the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Peres, suggested the other day.

MR. RABIN: Well, so far, the Syrians have not agreed to return to the status quo ante that prevailed till the 19th of November, when the two Syrian planes were shot down. Therefore, I believe that our purpose is to return to the status quo ante. Otherwise, it might serve as a source of escalation. I will not elaborate if, when, what we will do to return the situation to what it used to be.

MR. KALB: But just to be clear, you are not accepting the status quo with the Syrian missiles in Southern Lebanon. Am I correct?

MR. RABIN: Not in Southern Lebanon, in Lebanon. I believe that Israel is in need of a freedom of flying over Lebanese territory because it serves vital interests of Israel to prevent any surprise attack by Syria and to make sure that Lebanon will not be a base for terrorism which they can find immunity from our air attacks.

MR. KALB: We've got about a minute to go. Jim -- Jim Hoagland --

MR. RABIN: I refer -- I refer to the terrorists in Lebanon, not in Syria.

MR. HOAGLAND: Mr. Minister, I wonder if I could ask you about a slightly different subject and that is the case of Mr. Pollard, who has been accused of spying for Israel in the United States. Can you tell us what the status of the investigation that your government has been carrying out into the Pollard case is?

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MR. RADIN: I believe that the case on our part is closed. There was an American mission here. At the end of its presence here a communique was issued by the U.S. Government that I see on the relations between our two governments the case to be closed.

MR. KALD: And does that mean that Israeli officials will no longer spy on the United States?

MR. RADIN: Well, as we made it clear from the very beginning, Israel's policy was, is and will be by no means to spy against the United States. There was --

MR. KALD: Mr. Minister --

MR. RADIN: There was a unique exception, which was explained in the talks between us and the American group that came over here. We allowed the Americans to have an interviews with all the people who were relevant on our side to the case. And no doubt in my mind that we gave all the explanations how it happened, in contradiction to the well-established Israeli policy not to spy against the United States. In addition --

MR. KALD: Mr. Minister, thank you. Thank you. Our time's up. Thanks very much for being our guest today on MEET THE PRESS.

In a moment, Ambassador/<sup>Robert</sup>Oakley, the State Department's top expert on counter-terrorism when MEET THE PRESS returns right after these messages.

[Announcements.]

MR. KALD: We are back on MEET THE PRESS with Ambassador Robert Oakley, the top official at the State Department for combatting terrorism. Mr. Ambassador, you just heard the Israeli Defense Minister

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responding, in a sense, to the President's appeal for caution, for restraint. Do you think the Israelis are getting the message?

AMB. OAKLEY: I have a great deal of confidence in the Israeli government, including Defense Minister Rabin and Prime Minister Peres. I think that the message is one of avoiding the sort of sudden escalation and conflict in the Middle East as a whole. And I think that that is probably what the Defense Minister was talking about also.

Let us recall that Abu Nidal was the proximate cause of a major upheaval in the Middle East when his group tried to assassinate Israeli Ambassador Schlomo Argov in London in 1982, which was followed by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. That's the sort of thing where you find a terrorist act can touch off a much broader conflict and I think that's what everyone wants to avoid.

MR. HOAGLAND: His support really comes from Libya, which is a country that is not at all involved in the peace process. Wouldn't an Israeli action against Libya lessen the damage to the peace process that could be done?

AMB. OAKLEY: Well, I have no idea what the Israelis may or may not do. As the Defense Minister said, he's not going to speculate on that and I think that's the sort of thing that one probably should not discuss. But, in any event, I think that the thrust of the President's message and the whole policy of the United States is, indeed, to get on with the peace process and that's what we don't want to see disrupted, and I think the Israelis probably share that point of view.

MR. TREWHITT: Mr. Ambassador, can I take you to a more general question regarding terrorism. The United States talks tough

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about terrorism, yet it asks for restraint. Nothing much happens and the level of terrorism continues to rise. Where does that leave us in terms of credibility, in terms of a policy, do you think?

AMB. OAKLEY: Well, Henry, I think the first thing that one has to recognize is that terrorism is an international phenomenon. We're dealing with international terrorism and it's increasing; that's quite true. There are well over 700 international terrorist acts this year, compared to 600 last year, and 500 the year before. But these acts are taking place outside the United States. Therefore, the United States alone doesn't have the power to stop terrorism anymore than Israel alone has the power to stop terrorism. One must work to build an international consensus.

MR. TREWHITT: Let me continue that thought then.

You mentioned that it's been occurring outside the United States. Don't you reckon though that inevitably, sooner or later there is going to be a catastrophic/terrorist incident in the United States just by the nature of the beast?

AMB. OAKLEY: I am certain that there are today a few acts of terrorism in the United States. Good work by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, plus I think the general American attitude, abhorrence of organized violence, although there's plenty of spontaneous violence in this country, has kept terrorism down. There are groups in this country who may be supported from outside who'd be interested in doing something like that. So far, we've been able to keep that threat down to a manageable level. But it is possible that things could happen in this country, but we do our best to prevent it by

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having tight controls on the borders, something that the Europeans I think would do well to take a second look at.

MR. KALB: Mr. Ambassador, I want to understand two aspects of U.S. policy right now. On the one hand, you seem to be saying that terrorism cannot go cost free, you've got to take action against terrorism. On the other hand, you're asking the one government that has taken consistent action against terrorism, namely Israel, in effect not to take action at this point. Where do you end up then?

AMB. OAKLEY: I wouldn't say that the thrust of the U.S. message is that we want Israel to stop its efforts to combat terrorism. What we're talking about, I believe, is not allowing terrorists to produce a major disruption of an ongoing process, and I've already cited one instance where that has happened in the past.

As you know, Marvin, there've also been instances in 1973, '74, '75 where the terrorists, Palestinians, have tried to disrupt ongoing negotiations and where the Israelis and the Middle East governments have not allowed that to -- to disrupt the process. And I think that's the thrust of the United States message. We believe that terrorism must be combatted. It must be combatted by many different governments, not one alone.

MR. HOAGLAND: You've spoken about the phenomenon of international terrorism. Does the Soviet Union, perhaps even contribute directly to international terrorism?

AMB. OAKLEY: Jim, we hope that there's going to be a change in the Soviet attitude. We were interested to see that the Soviets agreed to go along with a resolution in the Security Council

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condemning the taking of hostages and also with the President's -- the Security Council's statement condemning terrorism after their diplomats had been taken hostage in Lebanon. But there's no question but what Soviet indirect support at least has been a major contributor to international terrorism.

MR. HOAGLAND: How are we trying to stop that?

AMD. OAKLEY: We're trying to stop it in several different ways, intensive dialogue with the Russians on what their support for governments that back terrorism can mean, such as Libya, a case in point. It's even more a case in point today than it was earlier. Also working on the countries themselves, the governments who are providing support for terrorism. In the Middle East: Iran, Syria and Libya being the chief culprits.

MR. KALD: Mr. Ambassador, I've got to ask you one question here about -- It goes back to a speech that you delivered in September. And part of what you said was that inter-agency plans -- there are inter-agency plans for the response to and the countering of plausible terrorist threat in either nuclear, or chemical-biological attack. Is that a real -- You talk about a plausible terrorist threat in those two areas. Is there?

AMD. OAKLEY: There's always a danger. So far, the world has been fortunate that this has not occurred. But the ease with which one can lay hands on chemical weapons or biological weapons, things that could be made into chemical or biological weapons is there. It's more difficult with nuclear things and the nuclear facilities are

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fairly well protected, but it's always a possibility. Therefore, one has to plan against such an eventuality, Marvin.

MR. KALB: How are those plans working out? What are you doing?

AME. OAKLEY: Well, there are a lot of things that are going on. The Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, all of them have done a lot of work in protecting our facilities and continuously planning should there be some sort of an incident.

MR. TREWHITT: Could I take you back to the Middle East again, in general. The administration is asking the Israelis, as I understand it, to restrain themselves in retaliation out of potential danger to the peace process in the Middle East. But is in -- Is, <sup>are</sup> in fact, there/enough there in the peace process to -- to inhibit the Israelis? Is there any real promise here that you can see?

AME. OAKLEY: Well, the peace process, so-called, is one that goes on and on, Henry, and we're not disposed to give it up. We recognize that to deal with problems of this nature, you have to get at the cause. At the same time, you can't possibly support the sort of effects which you see here. And -- But the government of Israel has made it clear that it intends to pursue some sort of a resolution of the Palestinian issue and wants to continue in the peace process, as we do. And it's a process that was really begun in 1973 at the end of the last war and it's still going on today.

MR. HOAGLAND: Do you have indications that the government of Libya was involved in these two attacks in Rome and Vienna?

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AMC. OAKLEY: We don't at this stage, but we do have indications that the government of Libya was very much involved in the Abu Nidal attack upon the Egyptian airline plane that was hijacked to Malta. And therefore, we understand that this is a very serious problem that we must deal with.

MR. KALB: Mr. Ambassador, our time's up. Thanks very much for being our guest today on MEET THE PRESS. And for Jim Hoagland, of The Washington Post, and Henry Trewhitt, U.S. News & World Report, my gratitude to you both for stopping by. That's it for now. Thank you all for joining us. I am Marvin Kalb saying goodbye for MEET THE PRESS, wishing you a happy and safe New Year. See you next Sunday.

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The following 3 articles appear in the 20.12.85 edition of the 'New York Times.

## ISRAEL WEIGHING RESPONSE TO RAIDS

### Aides, After Airport Attacks, Note Terror Has Prompted Retaliation in the Past

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 — Israel is still considering how to react to the terrorist attacks on Friday against El Al Israel Airlines counters in Vienna and Rome, but senior Israeli officials said that if the past was any indication Israel would find a way to retaliate at a time and place of its own choosing.

"Take our statement of yesterday seriously," a senior Israeli official said today. "It doesn't mean tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, but in the past these kinds of terror acts never went without an answer."

The Government statement to which the official referred said that "Israel will continue its struggle against terrorism in every place and at any time it sees fit."

Israeli officials released the text of a message that President Reagan sent to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, expressing condolence over the attacks. The message said:

"I was shocked and saddened by the news this morning of the attacks on airline facilities at the Rome and Vienna airports. These vicious murders and wounding of innocent civilians, including Israeli and American victims and those of other nationalities, are another example of the evil of terrorism that we must all work to eliminate.

"Such acts must be condemned and their perpetrators brought to justice. Furthermore, we must not allow terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of a lasting peace. I extend to you and the people of Israel my most sincere condolences for the Israeli victims of this atrocity."

#### Cabinet to Meet

A senior Israeli official noted that while the message contained no explicit warning not to retaliate, there was clearly an implicit suggestion that Israel should show restraint.

The Israeli Cabinet will be holding its regular Sunday meeting, and senior officials said the subject of how Israel should respond to the raids would figure prominently in the discussion.

The officials noted, however, that despite the attacks, the primary concern of the Israeli leadership remains the new deployment of Syrian surface-to-air missile batteries in Lebanon. One senior official said that terror incidents are nothing new to Israeli leaders.

But the decision by Syria to push its mobile SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles across the border into Lebanon, and to install new long-range SAM-2 missiles along its own border, amounts to a major change in the strategic balance between Syria and Israel. The new Syrian missile deployments threaten Israel's regular reconnaissance flights and its retaliatory air strikes against Palestinian bases inside Lebanese territory.

"The No. 1 item on the agenda is still the Syrian missiles," a senior Israeli official said. "First, we have to resolve that problem."

#### Emphasis on the P.L.O.

Israeli officials said that although they had not received specific warning of the attacks staged on Friday, they had been expecting some kind of large-scale terrorist incident in Europe because, for almost two years, Israel has managed to virtually seal its own borders and prevent any serious terrorist incident from being launched from the outside.

While Israeli leaders consider how to respond to the airport attacks, Israeli embassies around the world have been instructed to emphasize in their respective countries that even though the Palestine Liberation Organization has denied involvement, it should nonetheless be held responsible for the attacks.

For the last year, Israeli officials have been blaming Yasir Arafat, the head of the P.L.O., for virtually every act of violence against Israel, whether or not he takes responsibility and whether or not there is proof of his complicity.

This policy appears to be based partly on the sincere Israeli belief that Mr. Arafat is indeed behind most of the violence against Israel, either directly or by inspiration.

But it is also apparently part of a more general Government policy to discredit Mr. Arafat at a time when some American diplomats would like to try to find a way to include him in the peace process if he would recognize Israel's right to exist.

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#### Accusations of Naivete

Israeli officials were disappointed that after the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro in October, and the bad publicity it generated for the P.L.O. and Mr. Arafat, it took only a few weeks before Mr. Arafat was again being wooed by Jordan, Washington and Egypt to join the peace process.

Speaking to the Israeli radio, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin made it clear that Israel held the P.L.O. responsible for the attacks staged on Friday, and that those countries that think the P.L.O. is changing its image are naive. In this vein, he had particularly harsh words for Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy and the former Austrian Chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, both of whom have urged Israel to admit the P.L.O. to negotiations.

Mr. Rabin, referring to the incidents Friday, said: "I believe they are more evidence of the atrocities that the Palestinian terrorist organizations can carry out. No doubt it is painful to us because people who intended to come to Israel and Israelis were wounded and killed."

Mr. Rabin added: "It is ironic that these attacks were made in the countries of Craxi and Kreisky — the two European leaders that stood up and supported the P.L.O. as a Palestinian organization, believing naively and strangely that it can be a partner for the peace process in the region."

## U.S. ASKS RESTRAINT

### Reagan Also Tells Israel Attackers Should Be Brought to Justice

By GERALD M. BOYD  
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28 — President Reagan today sent a message to Israel saying that the terrorists who attacked airports in Rome and Vienna must "be brought to justice," but asserting that "we must not allow terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of a lasting peace."

A White House official said the message was intended to reflect a plea for restraint in the aftermath of the attacks at El Al Israel Airlines check-in counters in the two airports.

At the same time, Government officials differed over whether messages had been sent to other governments urging them to put pressure on Israel to pursue a moderate course.

"The United States has asked a number of governments in the region to lean on Israel not to retaliate," a White House official said. "There is serious concern that the cycle of violence not be continued."

#### Dispatch of Notes Is Denied

In Washington, however, a senior State Department official said there was no effort to start a campaign to dissuade Israel from retaliating. He said the United States had not asked Israel directly or through third parties not to strike back.

"Obviously, that would not do us any good anyway," he said, "because Israel will decide what it is going to do regardless of what anybody advises."

The Israeli Foreign Ministry has blamed the Palestine Liberation Organization for the attacks and said Friday that Israel would respond at a time and place of its choosing.

Here in Los Angeles, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that messages had gone out to other governments and that the President had taken the step out of concern about mounting tension in the wake of the airport attacks.

He declined to identify the governments that he said had been asked to intercede with Israel. It is believed that

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They included Arab nations and United States allies with ties to Israel.

"It is time for all parties to show restraint," the spokesman said.

Israeli officials have expressed concern about the deployment by Syria of surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa region and along the Syrian-Lebanese border.

White House officials said the United States had been concerned even before the two airport incidents that Israel would attack the Syrian missile sites, and the officials said the Israelis might now use the incidents as a justification for such an action.

The United States' call for restraint was in contrast to Mr. Reagan's response in October to an Israeli bombing raid on the headquarters of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Tunisia. Israel said the raid was in retaliation for the slaying of Israeli yachtsmen in Cyprus.

At that time, the United States first

said the Israeli raid appeared to be a "legitimate response." A day later, a White House statement called the raid understandable as an expression of self-defense, but said the bombing, in which 67 people were killed, "cannot be condoned."

Today Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan believed that "now, more than ever" it was time to consider the peace process and that his message to Israel underscored that point.

Mr. Reagan, who received an intelligence briefing on the Rome and Vienna attacks today, made no mention of them in his weekly radio address, which he gave from his hotel suite here.

White House officials said they expected Mr. Reagan to call the families of the five Americans killed during the airport attacks.

Mr. Reagan is traveling without his national security adviser, John M. Poindexter, although a staff official of the National Security Council, William Martin, is here. Mr. Poindexter is to join the President in Palm Springs next week for a trip to Mexico.

## Gunmen's Ties, And the Motive, Not Yet Clear

By JOHN KIFNER

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Dec. 28 — The identities and affiliation of the assailants who mounted the attacks at airports in Rome and Vienna have not been established beyond doubt, and so the motivation behind the terrorism is still obscure.

A note found on the sole surviving terrorist in the Rome attack claimed it was in reprisal for the Israeli air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis last August.

Thus it appeared that the attacks were a kind of mad, suicidal howl of anger and frustration directed at Israel.

### Peace Effort Opposed

But there was speculation among Middle East experts that they could also have roots in inter-Arab struggles. According to this line of reasoning, another goal of the attacks could be to help block the peace effort mounted by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasir Arafat, the P.L.O. leader.

Experts noted that the attacks came just as Egypt was increasing pressure on Mr. Arafat to publicly recognize Israel's right to exist and as King Hussein was about to travel to Syria, which is host to anti-Arafat P.L.O. leaders.

In addition, tension has risen throughout the Middle East as a result of Syria's moving ground-to-air missiles back into Lebanon, a step that could expand hostilities should Israel decide to retaliate with air strikes against Palestinian sites in Lebanon.

The attacks were only the latest in a mounting wave of violence in the Middle East, and experts in the region believe they could well presage new and yet more uncontrollable terrorism.

Each new incident over the last year

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— they have included the hijacking of Kuwaiti and Trans World Airlines planes by Shiite Moslems and the seizing of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro by Palestinian guerrillas — seems to have reached a new level of brutality, with American hostages slain in cold blood.

In the latest hijacking — that of an Egyptian airliner to Malta last month — women, who had previously been treated as exempt, were shot in the head. The hijackers made no political demands and their affiliation has still not been disclosed.

terrorists who hurled grenades and sprayed automatic weapons fire at airport check-in counters of El Al Israel Airlines, killing 14 people and wounding more than 120, is not yet known, the police in Rome and Vienna are working on the theory that they were members of a Palestinian guerrilla faction.

A group calling itself the Arab Guerrilla Cells claimed responsibility for the attacks in a typewritten statement in Arabic, calling the raids blows "against bargaining, against the Arabs of Camp David, against negotiations, against peace with and recognition of the Israeli enemy."

**"The Road of Martyrdom"**

The statement, given to Reuters in Beirut, attacked the leadership of Mr. Arafat and the agreement between Jordan and the P.L.O. to work toward a Middle East peace conference.

"The Arab Guerrilla Cells, by adopting the road of sacrifice and martyrdom and by the death of all members of the two units in Rome and Vienna, hereby declare the birth of a revolutionary and suicidal group," the statement declared, adding:

"Having decided to die, we have also decided to kill as many imperialists and Zionist killers as possible."

The fragmentation of the P.L.O. after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 brought with it attacks on Mr. Arafat's leadership by Syrian-backed factions, frustration with the weakened

political position of the P.L.O. once its independent military bases had been taken away and bitterness at Arab nations who had failed to come to its aid.

A number of diplomats and academics familiar with the area have held that this mood of hopelessness among young Palestinians, together with the harsh memories of the Israeli invasion, the massacres in Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps by Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militiamen and the further attacks on the same camps last spring by Syrian-backed Shiites of the Amal militia, would provide fertile ground for a new wave of terrorism.

**Attack on Delegate Fails**

Two days ago, an attempt to assassinate the official P.L.O. representative in Cyprus, Talal Abu Gazaleh, failed when his bodyguard surprised three

men attempting to plant a bomb in his car, according to both the police and a P.L.O. spokesman. Nevertheless, the next day a telephone caller claiming he spoke for "The Eagles of the Revolution" told a Western news agency that the group had carried out a death penalty on Mr. Gazaleh.

The name "Eagles of the Revolution" has been used in the past in a number of terrorist actions, including the seizure of the Egyptian Embassy in

widely regarded as a front for Syrian-dominated Palestinian factions.

Immediate speculation after the attacks Friday centered on the anti-Arafat Palestinian group operated by the terrorist known as Abu Nidal. Abu Nidal, who has previously been covertly backed by both Iraq and Syria, is now reportedly being sheltered by Libya.

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מחנה, מצבא

הפיקוחים הנומא והזונה

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אל: מ"מ ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ

הנדון: פיקוח על יצוא טכנולוגיה מתקדמת

א. בעיות יצוא טכנולוגיה

1. נושא הפיקוח על יצוא טכנולוגיה מתקדמת לארצות הגוש הקומוניסטי הפך בשנים האחרונות לנושא בעל עדיפות גבוהה בממשל האמריקאי כאשר בנוסף לטכנולוגיה צבאית טהורה מושם הדגש על פיקוח על יצוא טכנולוגיה אזרחית היכולה לשמש במסגרת הטכנולוגיה הצבאית (Dual Use).
2. הפיקוח ע"י ארצות הברית נעשה במסגרת מולטיטרלית באמצעות ארגון COCOM בו חברות 15 מדינות (על בסיס מדינות חברות נאט"ו) או באמצעות הסכמים בילטרליים בין ארצות הברית למדינה הנוגעת בדבר.
3. העניין שיש לארצות שונות להכנס להסכמים עם ארצות הברית נובע מן הצורך לקבל טכנולוגיה אמריקנית מתקדמת שלא תנתן אם לא יובטחו תנאים שטכנולוגיה זו לא תועבר לגוש הקומוניסטי, הן בצורתה המקורית והן משולבת בפיתוח מקומי. החשש המרכזי של המדינות מפני הסכמים והסדרי פיקוח על היצוא הוא שהגבלות שונות שיוטלו על היצוא של מוצרים אזרחיים המכילים טכנולוגיה מתקדמת יפגעו ביצוא של המדינה הן משום מגבלות לגיטימיות במסגרת ההסדרים, הן משום ניצול המגבלות לפגיעה ביכולת היצוא של המדינה בטענות או תואנות של פיקוח על יצוא טכנולוגיה מתקדמת.  
יש צורך אם כן למצוא הסדרים שמחד יספקו את צרכי הפיקוח של ארצות הברית שיראו במדינה המקבלת "מדינה בטוחה" ומאידך לא יטילו מגבלות שיפגעו ביצואה המסחרי.
4. כל הסדר כנ"ל צריך לענות לבעיות בשני מישורים:  
(א) רשימת המוצרים המוגבלים ביצוא;  
(ב) שיטות הפיקוח על היצוא.

ב. יצוא טכנולוגיה בישראל

1. היצוא הצבאי הישראלי המכיל פיתוח אמריקאי או פיתוח טכנולוגי ישראלי משולב או מקורי נתון למגבלות ופיקוח של מערכת הבטחון ואינו נושא לטיפול במסגרת זו.
2. הפיקוח על יצוא טכנולוגי אזרחי בעל שימושים צבאיים אפשריים (Dual Use) היה בדיונים בין ישראל וארצות הברית. במסגרת דיונים אלה הגיעה לישראל משלחת אמריקאית ב-27.6.85 וקיימה התיעצויות עם משלחת ישראלית בין משרדית בראשות תמ"ס ובהשתתפות נציגי משרד החוץ ומשרד הבטחון.  
המשלחת האמריקאית הציעה לאחר הדיונים ומגעים נוספים בוואשינגטון וירושלים חתימה על הבנה בילטרלית (Memorandum of Understanding) בין ישראל וארצות הברית הכוללת הסדרים לגבי רשימת המוצרים הרגישים ולגבי הסדרי הפיקוח.  
בדיקת ההצעה האמריקאית על ידינו מעלה חששות שהמגבלות ואמצעי הפיקוח שיוטלו במסגרת זו יפגעו ביצוא הישראלי. ההצעה האמריקנית ניתנת כמובן למו"מ ולשינויים.

### 3. האפשרויות לגבי ישראל

בפני ישראל מספר אלטרנטיבות לבדיקה:

- א. הבנה בע"פ בין ישראל וארצות הברית כפי שקיימת למעשה היום.
- ב. הסכם או הבנה בילטרלית.
- ג. הצטרפות ל-COCOM.
- ד. הסכם או הבנה בילטרלית על בסיס הסדרי COCOM.

א. הבנה בע"פ - ההערכה היא שהמצב הנוכחי לא יכול להמשך וקיים חשש שארה"ב תטיל מגבלות על יצוא טכנולוגיה אמריקאית לישראל ומגבלות אלה יפגעו הן בתעשייה האזרחית והן הצבאית.

ב. הסכם או הבנה בילטרלית - לארצות הברית הסכמים כאלה עם מספר ארצות, אולם אין בידינו פרטים על תכן הסכמים אלה ולא הצלחנו להשיגם. אם ההצעה שהוגשה לישראל היא כדברי האמריקנים דומה למה שקיים עם ארצות אחרות קיים חשש שהמגבלות עלולות להיות קשות וישראל תצטרך לעמוד לבדה מול לחץ אמריקני. מאידך מערכת הבטחון מעריכה שהיחסים המיוחדים בין ארה"ב וישראל יבטיחו לישראל בסופו של דבר גישה לטכנולוגיות שארה"ב מסרבת להעביר אפילו למדינות אחרות הקשורות במסגרת מולטילטרלית כגון COCOM.

ג. הצטרפות ל-COCOM - היתרון בהצטרפות הוא עצם היותנו בחברת מספר מדינות גדולות הפועלות יחד לא רק לאבטחת טכנולוגיה אלא גם מסוגלות לעמוד בלחץ אפשרי ולשמור על האינטרסים המסחריים שלהם. הסיכוי שלנו להצטרף ל-COCOM אינו גדול אולם להערכת ארה"ב אינו חסר סיכויים.

ד. הסכם בילטרלי על בסיס COCOM - בהנחה שלא נוכל להצטרף ל-COCOM רשמית קיימת אפשרות לחתום על הסכם בילטרלי בו יאמר כי אנו מקבלים על עצמנו כל החובות וכל הזכויות של חברי COCOM וארה"ב מתחייבת לעדכן אותנו בכל החלטות COCOM כאילו היינו חברים מלאים בארגון.

#### ג. הפיקוח המינהלי על היצוא

1. הפיקוח המינהלי על היצוא הצבאי נמצא כיום בידי מערכת הבטחון ואין כוונה לשנותו.
2. הפיקוח על היצוא האזרחי (כפי שקיים היום ושאינו מספק את ארה"ב) נמצא במערכת הרישוי שבפיקוח תמ"ס והמכס. משרד הבטחון מציע להעביר את הפיקוח על היצוא על רשימת המוצרים הרגישים עליהם יוסכם עם ארה"ב, לידי מערכת הפיקוח על מערכת הבטחון. תמ"ס והמכס מתנגדים בכל תוקף להצעה זו בטענה שהיא בלתי מעשית ועלולה לפגוע ביצוא. הפיקוח שיוסכם עליו, יעשה לטענתם במערכת המנהלית הקיימת במכס ובתמ"ס (רשיונות יצוא, פיקוח מכס וכדומה).

#### ד. ה מ ל צ ו ת

בדיונים הבין-משרדיים נבחנו ההצעות השונות ולהלן סיכום המלצותינו:

1. אין להתחמק יותר מלהגיע להסדר כלשהוא עם ארה"ב וצריך להמנע מטקטיקה של "רוח זמן".
2. הפתרון המומלץ ביותר הוא הצטרפות ל-COCOM ואנו מציעים לבקש את ארה"ב להגיש בשמנו בקשה להצטרף ל-COCOM.

3. בהנחה שבקשה זו תידון, אם בכלל, במשך תקופה ארוכה וארה"ב תבקש להגיע להסדרי ביניים (ראה סעיף 1 בהמלצות), נבקש את ארה"ב לחתום על הבנה בילטרלית על בסיס הסדרי COCOM (סעיף ב' 3(ד)).
4. במסגרת הדיונים על ההצעה להסכם בילטרלי כנ"ל תבחן האפשרות להסכם בילטרלי מיוחד שיכיר ביחסים המיוחדים בין ארה"ב וישראל ויתן לנו גישה לטכנולוגיות שאינן פתוחות בפני חברי COCOM תמורת הסדרי פיקוח נוספים.
5. בענין הפיקוח המנהלי על היצוא מומלץ שתמ"ס והמכס יהיו האחראים להסדרי הפיקוח האזרחי.

ה. ס י כ ו ם

1. ההמלצות הנ"ל מגובשות על דעת משרד החוץ אך לא כל ההמלצות מקובלות בהכרח על דעת המשרדים האחרים.
2. אנו ממליצים לגבש עמדה מקובלת על דעת השרים הנוגעים בדבר ולהנחותינו לפעולה.

ב ב ר כ ה  
13.1  
מרדכי דרורי

העתק: מר ח. בראון, ממנכ"ל  
מר ר. סייבל, היועץ המשפטי  
מר מ. לבנת, סמנכ"ל תמ"ס  
מר ד. שפי, סגן היועץ המשפטי, משרד הבטחון  
מר י. עזורי, מנהל כלכלית ב'

אל:

התאריך

לנהל ולקיים

מאת:

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# מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: כח' בכסלו תשמ"ה  
11 בדצמבר 1985

מספר:

אל: לשכת רוה"מ ✓

## הנדון: ביקור משלחת בראשות המורשה רון וייזן

מרשל ברקמן מאיפא'ק מארגן ביקור של 3 חברי קונגרס ביד-התאריכים  
24.12.85 - 3.1.86.

משתתפים בביקור:-

א. המורשה RON WYDEN - (ד' אורגון) יהודי במקצועו עו"ד, יליד 1949,  
נבחר לקונגרס ב-1980, ידידותי ומצביע היטב בנושאים הקשורים  
אליינו. זה לו ביקור הראשון בארץ, חבר בוועדות:-  
אנרגיה וסחר, מסחר זעיר, ועדה מיוחדת על זיקנה. התמחה בנושא  
טיפול בזקנים וזיקנה וזה הנושא שהביאו לקונגרס.

ב. המורשה MARTIN FROST - (ד' טכסס) יהודי - עו"ד במקצועו, יליד  
1942, נבחר לקונגרס ב-1978, ידידותי ומצביע היטב בנושאים הקשורים אלינו.  
זה לו ביקורו השלישי בארץ (פעם הגיע גם במסגרת "דור ההמשך"  
של המגבית), חבר בוועדות:-  
התקציב ו - RULES. //

ג. המורשה ROBIN TALLON - (ד'דר' קרולינה) יליד 1946, נבחר לקונגרס  
ב-1982 לאחר ששרת בבית הנבחרים המדינתי 1980-1982, זהו ביקורו  
הראשון בארץ חבר בוועדות החקלאות וצי הסוחר והדיג.

ד. PHIL DUNCAN - מנהל משרדו של המורשה ג'ים רייט שיהיה כנראה  
הספיקר הבא של בית הנבחרים. //

במסגרת ביקורם מבקשים לפגוש את רוה"מ ואנו ממליצים לאשר פגישה זו.  
אם וכאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם הפרטים עם מר יוסף שטרית ממאז'ר  
שהוא עורך התכנית.

רצ"ב חומר נוסף על המורשים, לידיעתכם.

ב ב ר כ ה,

ברוך רם

העתק: מאז'ר - מר יוסף שטרית

SECRET



Bethany, Blackwell, Choctaw (part), West City (part), Newkirk, Nichols Hills, La City, Spencer, The Village, Tonkawa, Logan, Noble, Oklahoma (part), Osage

Washington office, 2434 RHOB, dial 503-221-1451. Born July 12, 1937 in Cleveland, Ohio. J.D., 1969. Attorney. Newspaper information director, Pacific University, 1966-73. Admin., Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, 1973-74. Oregon State Rep., 1971-75; majority leader, 1973-75. Chairman, Washington County Drug Abuse Council, 1971-72. Married. DISTRICT OFFICE— Portland 97204: Room 1716, Federal Bldg., 1220 SW Third Street, dial 503-221-2901.

ko, Apache, Beaver, Boise City, Burns, Reno, Enid, Fairview, Geary, Granite, Mangum, Mustang, New Cordell, Mattuck, Snyder, Thomas, Watonga, Taifa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Kingfisher, Woods and Woodward. Dist. pop. ('82) 526,840.

office, 2235 RHOB, dial 225-5565. 1940 in Cordell. Southwestern State petroleum landman, oil and gas leasing. Assembly. Exec. director, Okla. Democ. OFFICES— Enid 73701: Federal Bldg., Old Post Office Bldg., 215 Dean A. 9th St., dial 405-256-5752.

on office, 711 SHOB, dial 224-3753. man, Senate Committee on Appropriations Dallas. Willamette Univ., B.A., 1943. es, 1943-46. Instructor, 1949; dean of Univ., 1950-56. Oregon State Rep., ry of State, 1956-58. Married. Baptist. Courthouse, dial 503-221-3386. Salem

office, 259 SROB, dial 224-5244. Senate State Committee on Commerce, Science Willamette University, B.A., 1954. New practicing attorney, 1958-68. Chairman, 2. Oregon State Rep., 1963-67. Named Married. Unitarian. STATE OFFICE— Bldg., dial 503-221-3370.

**ACTIVES**

Beaverton, Cedar Hill, Clatskanie, Cornelius, Lake Oswego (part), Lincoln City, (part), Rainier, Raleigh Hills, St. Helens,

Scappoose, Seaside, Sheridan, Sherwood, Tigard, Tillamook, Toledo, Tualatin (part), Vernonia, Warrenton, West Slope and Willamina. **COUNTIES (8):** Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Multnomah (part), Polk (part), Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill. Dist. pop. ('82) 526,840.

**REP. LES AUCCOIN (D OR—1)** of Forest Grove. Washington office, 2159 RHOB, dial 225-0855. House service, January 3, 1975 to present. Born October 21, 1942 in Redmond. Pacific University, B.A., 1969; Pi Delta Epsilon. Army svc., 1961-64. Newsman, *Portland Oregonian*, 1965-66. Public information director, Pacific University, 1966-73. Admin., Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, 1973-74. Oregon State Rep., 1971-75; majority leader, 1973-75. Chairman, Washington County Drug Abuse Council, 1971-72. Married. DISTRICT OFFICE— Portland 97204: Room 1716, Federal Bldg., 1220 SW Third Street, dial 503-221-2901.

**SECOND DISTRICT OREGON — CITIES:** Altamont, Ashland, Baker, Bend, Burns, Chenoweth, City of the Dalles, Eagle Point, Elgin, Enterprise, Grants Pass, Harbeck-Fruitdale, Heppner, Hermiston, Hines, Hood River, Jacksonville, John Day, Klamath Falls, La Grande, Lakeview, Madras, Medford, Milton-Freewater, Nyssa, Ontario, Pendleton, Phoenix, Pilot Rock, Prineville, Redmond, Redwood, South Medford, Stanfield, Talent, Umatilla, Union, Vale and White City. **COUNTIES (20):** Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jackson (part), Jefferson, Josephine (part), Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler. Dist. pop. ('82) 526,968.

**REP. ROBERT F. SMITH (R OR—2)** of Burns. Washington office, 118 CHOB, dial 225-6730. House svc., Jan. 3, 1983 to present. Born June 16, 1931 in Portland. Willamette Univ., B.S. in econ., 1953. Rancher, small businessman for 30 yrs. Oregon House of Rep., 1960-73. Speaker, 1968-73; Oregon Senate, 1973-82, minority leader, 1972-82. Married, three children. Presbyterian. DISTRICT OFFICE— Medford 97504: Suite K, 1150 Crater Lake Ave., 503-776-4646.

**THIRD DISTRICT OREGON — CITIES:** Centennial, Cully, Errol Heights, Fairview, Gresham, Happy Valley, Hazelwood, Lake Oswego (part), Milwaukie (part), Oak Grove, Parkrose, Portland (part), Powellhurst, Troutdale, Tualatin (part), Wilkes-Rockwood and Wood Village. **COUNTIES (2):** Clackamas (part) and Multnomah (part). Dist. pop. ('82) 526,715.

**REP. RON WYDEN (D OR—3)** of Portland. Washington office, 1406 LHOB, dial 225-4811. House service, January 3, 1981 to present. Born May 3, 1949 in Wichita, Kansas. Stanford Univ., A.B. (with distinction), 1971. Student, Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara, 1967-69. Univ. of Oregon School of Law, J.D., 1974. Admitted to Iowa Bar, 1975. Instructor, Wallace School of Community Service & Public Affairs, Univ. of Oregon, 1975-76; staff, Crime Prevention Div., City of Portland, 1976-77; director, Oregon Legal Services for the Elderly, 1977-79; public member, Oregon Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators, 1978-79; instructor, Portland State Univ., 1979-80. Author: "Public Regulation of Private Supplements to Medicare and Medicaid in Oregon," 9 *Conn. Law Review*, vol. 3, spring, 1977; "Senior Lobby: A Model for Senior-Student Action," *Perspectives on Aging*, Sept., 1976; "Oregon Elderly Win Insurance Fight," *Aging*, Nov.-Dec., 1977. Member: Iowa and Amer. Bar Assns.; Kiwanis; Jaycees; Common Cause; Gray Panthers; Oregon Environmental Council. Recipient: First Annual Award for Significant Service to Senior Adults from Portland/Multnomah Area Agency on Aging. Married. Jewish. DISTRICT OFFICE— Portland 97208: Room 714, 1002 N.E. Holladay, (Box 3621), dial 503-231-2300.

**FOURTH DISTRICT OREGON — CITIES:** Bandon, Brookings, Bunker Hill, Central Point, Coos Bay, Coquille, Cottage Grove, Creswell, Eastside, Eugene, Florence, Gold Beach, Green, Harbor, Junction City, Lakeside, Lebanon, Myrtle Creek, Myrtle Point, North Bend, North Springfield, Oakridge, Philomath (part), Reedsport, River Road, Roseburg, Santa Clara, Springfield, Sutherlin, Sweet Home, Tri-City, Veneta and Winston. **COUNTIES (8):** Benton (part), Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson (part), Josephine (part), Lane and Linn (part). Dist. pop. ('82) 526,462.

**REP. JAMES H. WEAVER (D OR—4)** of Eugene. Washington office, 1226 LHOB, dial 225-6416. House service, January 3, 1975 to present. Born Aug. 8, 1927 in Brookings, S.D. University of Oregon, B.S., poli. sci., 1952. U.S. Navy service, 1945-56. Publisher's rep., Prentice-Hall Co., 1954-58. Staff dir., Oregon Legis. Interim Com. on Agric., 1959-60. Builder/developer, 1960-75. Married. DISTRICT OFFICE— Eugene 97401: 211 E. Seventh Ave., dial 503-687-6732.

**WHEAT (D MO-5)**  
 Committee on Rules  
 Committee on the Legislative Process  
 Committee on Children, Youth & Families

**WILLIAM WHITEHURST (R VA-2)**  
 Committee on Armed Services  
 Committee on Military Installations & Facilities  
 Committee on Readiness  
 Select Committee on Intelligence  
 Committee on Legislation

**CHARLES WHITLEY (D NC-3)**  
 Committee on Agriculture  
 Committee on Cotton, Rice & Sugar  
 Committee on Forests, Family Farms & Livestock  
 Committee on Tobacco & Peanuts

**WHITTAKER (R KS-5)**  
 Committee on Energy & Commerce  
 Committee on Health & the Environment  
 Committee on Oversight & Investigations

**MIE L. WHITTEN (D MS-1)**  
 Committee on Appropriations, Chairman  
 Office Member of all Committees  
 Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development & Related Agencies, Chairman

**LE WILLIAMS (R OH-17)**  
 Committee on Government Operations  
 Committee on Environment, Energy & Natural Resources  
 Committee on Small Business  
 Committee on Tax, Access to Equity Capital & Business Opportunities  
 Committee on Aging  
 Committee on Retirement Income & Employment

**AT WILLIAMS (D MT-1)**  
 Committee on Budget  
 Economic Policy & Growth Task Force  
 Education & Employment Task Force

Entitlements, Uncontrollables & Indexing Task Force  
**Committee on Education & Labor**  
 Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary & Vocational Education  
 Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities  
 Subcommittee on Human Resources  
 Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education  
 Subcommittee on Select Education

**REP. CHARLES WILSON (D TX-2)**  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Defense  
 Subcommittee on District of Columbia  
 Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

**REP. LARRY WINN, JR. (R KS-3)**  
 Committee on Foreign Affairs  
 Subcommittee on Europe & the Middle East  
 Subcommittee on International Operations  
**Committee on Science & Technology,**  
 Ranking Minority Member & Ex Officio Member with vote on all subcommittees

**REP. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH (D CO-2)**  
 Committee on Budget  
 Education & Employment Task Force  
 Energy & Technology Task Force, Chairman  
 International Finance & Trade Task Force  
**Committee on Energy & Commerce**  
 Subcommittee on Health & the Environment  
 Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection & Finance, Chairman

**REP. BOB WISE (D WV-3)**  
 Committee on Government Operations  
 Subcommittee on Environment, Energy & Natural Resources  
 Subcommittee on Government Activities & Transportation  
 Subcommittee on Information, Justice & Agriculture

**Committee on Public Works & Transportation**  
 Subcommittee on Economic Development  
 Subcommittee on Investigations & Oversight  
**Select Committee on Aging**  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Consumer Interests

**REP. FRANK R. WOLF (R VA-10)**  
 Committee on Post Office & Civil Service  
 Subcommittee on Civil Service  
 Subcommittee on Postal Personnel & Modernization  
**Committee on Public Works & Transportation**  
 Subcommittee on Aviation  
 Subcommittee on Surface Transportation  
**Select Committee on Children, Youth & Families**

**REP. HOWARD WOLPE (D MI-3)**  
 Committee on Budget  
 Capital Resources & Development Task Force  
 Education & Employment Task Force  
 Federalism/State-Local Relations Task Force  
**Committee on Foreign Affairs**  
 Subcommittee on Africa, Chairman  
 Subcommittee on International Economic Policy & Trade

**DEL. ANTONIO B. WON PAT (D GUAM)**  
 Committee on Armed Services  
 Subcommittee on Military Installations & Facilities  
 Subcommittee on Research & Development  
**Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs**  
 Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Chairman  
 Subcommittee on Public Lands & National Parks

**REP. GEORGE C. WORTLEY (R NY-27)**  
 Committee on Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs  
 Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization  
 Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation & Insurance  
 Subcommittee on General Oversight & Renegotiation  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Community Development  
**Select Committee on Aging**  
 Subcommittee on Health & Long-Term Care  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Consumer Interests

**REP. JIM WRIGHT (D TX-12)**  
 Majority Leader  
 Committee on Budget

**REP. RON WYDEN (D OR-3)**  
 Committee on Energy & Commerce  
 Subcommittee on Energy Conservation & Power  
 Subcommittee on Health & the Environment  
**Committee on Small Business**  
 Subcommittee on Export Opportunities & Special Small Business Problems  
 Subcommittee on SBA & SBIC Authority, Minority Enterprise & General Small Business Problems  
**Select Committee on Aging**  
 Subcommittee on Health & Long-Term Care  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Consumer Interests

*10/27 10:00 AM - 620*

Rep. Martin Frost (D)



Elected 1978; b. Jan. 1, 1942, Glendale, CA; home, Dallas; U. of MO, B.A., B.J. 1964, Georgetown U.; J.D. 1970; Jewish; married (Valerie).

Career Practicing atty., 1970-78.

Offices 1238 LHOB 20515, 202-225-3605. Also Republic Bank Tower, Ste. 1319, 400 S. Zang Blvd., Dallas 75208, 214-767-2816; and Republic Bank Tower, Ste. 720, 801 West Freeway, Grand Prairie 75051, 214-262-1503.

Committees *Budget* (10th of 20 D). Task Forces: *Budget Process*; *Health* (Chairman). *Rules* (5th of 9 D). Subcommittee: *The Legislative Process*.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	ACA	CSFC
1984	65	90	76	50	56	40	19	50	36	31	38
1983	75	—	73	83	76	22	11	—	20	32	21

National Journal Ratings

	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Social</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
1984			
Liberal	63%	84%	42%
Conservative	37%	0%	58%
1983			
Liberal	65%	94%	50%
Conservative	34%	3%	50%

Key Votes

1) Cap Tax Cut	FOR	5) OK School Pray	AGN	9) Cancel MX Missile	AGN
2) Extend SS Benefit	FOR	6) Limit Abortions	AGN	10) Halt Aid to Contras	FOR
3) Estab Dom Content	FOR	7) Approve ERA	FOR	11) Incr Aid to El Sal	AGN
4) Bar Imm Amnesty	AGN	8) Pass Imm Reform	AGN	12) Supp Nuclear Freeze	FOR

Election Results

1984 general	Martin Frost (D)	105,210	(59%)	(\$640,083)
	Bob Burk (R)	71,703	(41%)	(\$25,061)
1984 primary	Martin Frost (D)	25,248	(92%)	
	Dan Leach (D)	2,185	(8%)	
1982 general	Martin Frost (D)	63,857	(73%)	(\$618,258)
	Lucy Patterson (R)	22,798	(26%)	(\$129,018)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>Direct Cont. 1983-84</i>	<i>PACS Breakdown 1983-84</i>		
Receipts	\$653,156	Indiv. \$396,651	Corp.	\$91,300	T/M/H \$51,520
Expend.	\$640,083	PACS \$245,250	Labor	\$55,718	Agr. \$12,500
Unspent	\$16,161		Ideo.	\$15,873	CWOS \$11,993

## STAFF DIRECTORY

ration, Refugees &  
 Policies & Commercial  
 Children, Youth

(D AL-5)  
 Means  
 Light  
 Revenue Measures

(D NJ-1)  
 Commerce  
 Force, Transport-  
 man  
 Light & Investigations  
 Insular Affairs  
 & the Environment  
 Light & Investigations  
 ng  
 & Long-Term Care  
 Services

ETTA (D PA-1)  
 ices  
 Installations &  
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 ver & Strategic

arine & Fisheries  
 Guard & Navigation  
 nt Marine  
 Canal &

(D WA-5)  
 ent Operations,  
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 c Marketing,  
 trition  
 Family Farms &  
 Soybeans & Feed

Administration  
 s  
 Systems

(D TN-9)  
 ans  
 ssistance,

Long-Term Care

## REPRESENTATIVES' ASSIGNMENTS

FORD / GAYDOS 465

REP. WILLIAM D. FORD (D MI-15)  
 Committee on Education & Labor  
 Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary &  
 Vocational Education  
 Subcommittee on Health & Safety  
 Subcommittee on Labor-Management  
 Relations  
 Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education  
 Committee on Post Office & Civil Service,  
 Chairman & Ex Officio voting Member  
 of all subcommittees  
 Subcommittee on Investigations, Chairman

REP. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE (R NJ-13)  
 Committee on Merchant Marine &  
 Fisheries, Ranking Minority Member  
 Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife  
 Conservation & the Environment  
 Committee on Standards of Official  
 Conduct

REP. WYCHE FOWLER, JR. (D GA-5)  
 Committee on Ways & Means  
 Subcommittee on Public Assistance &  
 Unemployment Compensation  
 Subcommittee on Social Security  
 Permanent Select Committee on  
 Intelligence  
 Subcommittee on Oversight & Evaluation,  
 Chairman

REP. BARNEY FRANK (D MA-4)  
 Committee on Banking, Finance &  
 Urban Affairs  
 Subcommittee on Financial Institutions  
 Supervision, Regulation & Insurance  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Community  
 Development  
 Committee on Government Operations  
 Subcommittee on Manpower & Housing,  
 Chairman  
 Committee on the Judiciary  
 Subcommittee on Administrative Law  
 & Governmental Relations  
 Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties &  
 the Administration of Justice  
 Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees &  
 International Law  
 Select Committee on Aging  
 Subcommittee on Retirement Income &  
 Employment

REP. WEBB FRANKLIN (R MS-2)  
 Committee on Agriculture  
 Subcommittee on Cotton, Rice & Sugar  
 Subcommittee on Department Operations,  
 Research & Foreign Agriculture  
 Subcommittee on Tobacco & Peanuts  
 Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries  
 Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Navigation  
 Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife  
 Conservation & the Environment

REP. BILL FRENZEL (R MN-3)  
 Committee on Budget  
 Budget Process Task Force  
 Federalism/State-Local Relations Task Force  
 International Finance & Trade Task Force  
 Tax Policy Task Force  
 Committee on House Administration,  
 Ranking Minority Member  
 Subcommittee on Accounts  
 Committee on Ways & Means  
 Subcommittee on Public Assistance &  
 Unemployment Compensation  
 Subcommittee on Trade

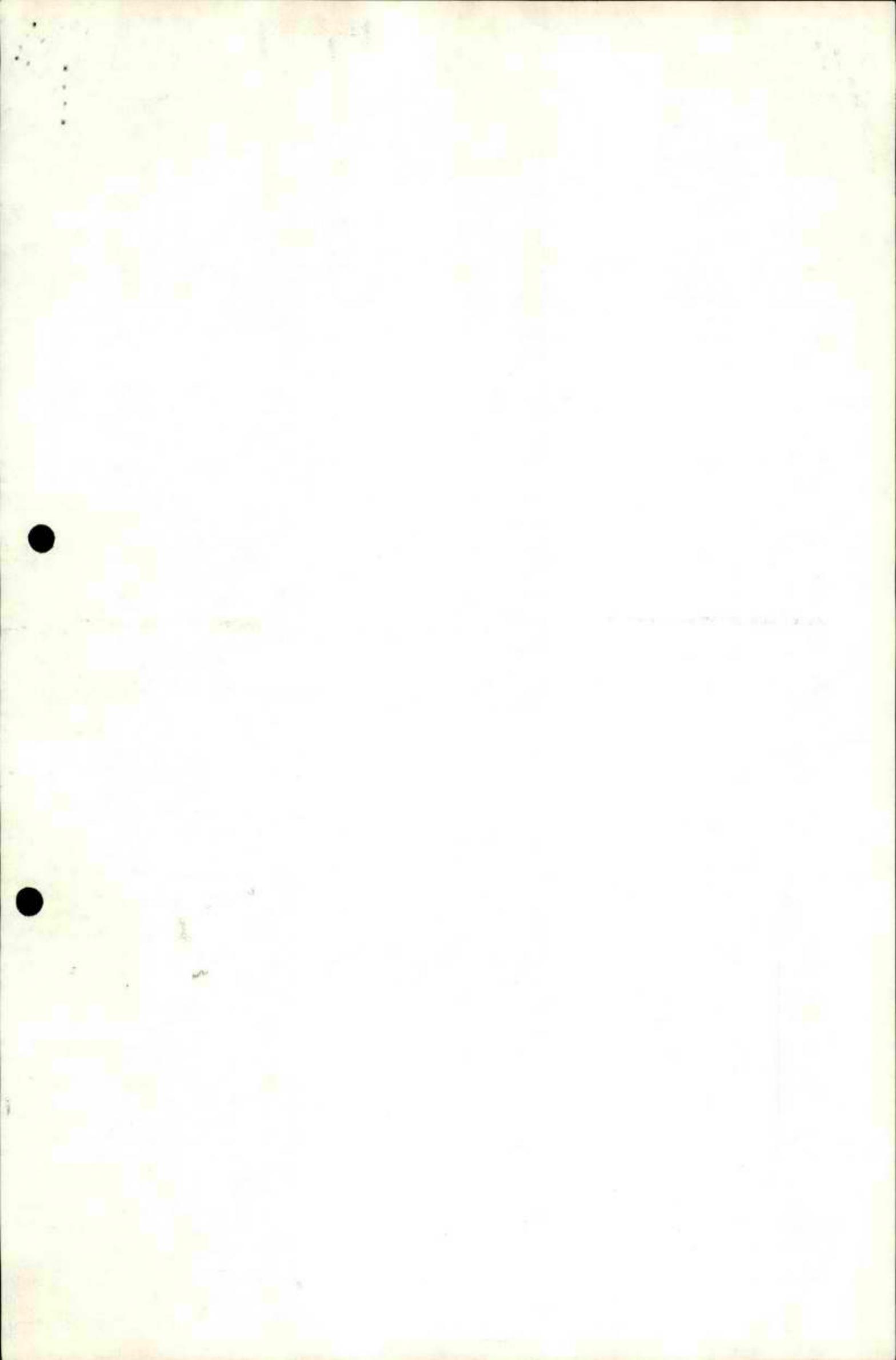
REP. MARTIN FROST (D TX-24)  
 Committee on Budget  
 Education & Employment Task Force  
 Energy & Technology Task Force  
 Tax Policy Task Force  
 Committee on Rules  
 Subcommittee on the Legislative Process

REP. DON FUQUA (D FL-2)  
 Committee on Science & Technology,  
 Chairman & Ex Officio Member  
 of all subcommittees  
 Subcommittee on Energy Development &  
 Applications, Chairman  
 Committee on Government Operations  
 Subcommittee on Legislation & National  
 Security

REP. ROBERT GARCIA (D NY-18)  
 Committee on Banking, Finance &  
 Urban Affairs  
 Subcommittee on Financial Institutions  
 Supervision, Regulation & Insurance  
 Subcommittee on General Oversight &  
 Renegotiation  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Community  
 Development  
 Subcommittee on International Development  
 Institutions & Finance  
 Committee on Foreign Affairs  
 Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere  
 Affairs  
 Committee on Post Office & Civil Service  
 Subcommittee on Compensation &  
 Employee Benefits  
 Subcommittee on Postal Operations  
 & Services, Chairman

REP. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS (D PA-20)  
 Committee on Education & Labor  
 Subcommittee on Health & Safety,  
 Chairman  
 Subcommittee on Select Education  
 Committee on House Administration  
 Subcommittee on Accounts  
 Subcommittee on Contracts & Printing,  
 Chairman  
 Joint Committee on Printing





**REP. AL SWIFT (D WA-2)**  
**Committee on Energy & Commerce**  
 Subcommittee on Energy Conservation & Power  
 Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection & Finance  
**Committee on House Administration**  
 Subcommittee on Accounts  
 Subcommittee on Office Systems  
 Subcommittee on Services  
**Joint Committee on the Library**

**REP. MIKE SYNAR (D OK-2)**  
**Committee on Energy & Commerce**  
 Subcommittee on Energy Conservation & Power  
 Subcommittee on Fossil & Synthetic Fuels  
**Committee on Government Operations**  
 Subcommittee on Environment, Energy & Natural Resources, Chairman  
**Committee on the Judiciary**  
 Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties & the Administration of Justice  
 Subcommittee on Monopolies & Commercial Law  
**Select Committee on Aging**  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Consumer Interests  
 Subcommittee on Retirement Income & Employment

**REP. ROBIN TALLON (D SC-6)**  
**Committee on Agriculture**  
 Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit & Rural Development  
 Subcommittee on Tobacco & Peanuts  
**Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries**  
 Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment  
 Subcommittee on Merchant Marine  
 Subcommittee on Oceanography

**REP. THOMAS J. TAUKE (R IA-2)**  
**Committee on Education & Labor**  
 Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary & Vocational Education  
 Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities  
 Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations  
**Committee on Energy & Commerce**  
 Subcommittee on Fossil & Synthetic Fuels  
 Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection & Finance  
**Select Committee on Aging**  
 Subcommittee on Health & Long-Term Care

**REP. W. J. (BILLY) TAUZIN (D LA-3)**  
**Committee on Energy & Commerce**  
 Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation & Tourism  
 Subcommittee on Fossil & Synthetic Fuels  
**Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries**  
 Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Navigation

Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment  
 Subcommittee on Oceanography  
 Subcommittee on Panama Canal & Outer Continental Shelf

**REP. GENE TAYLOR (R MO-7)**  
**Committee on Post Office & Civil Service,**  
**Ranking Minority Member & Ex Officio**  
**voting member of all subcommittees.**  
 Subcommittee on Investigations  
**Committee on Rules**  
 Subcommittee on Rules of the House  
 Subcommittee on the Legislative Process

**REP. LINDSAY THOMAS (D GA-1)**  
**Committee on Agriculture**  
 Subcommittee on Tobacco & Peanuts  
 Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans & Feed Grains  
**Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries**  
 Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Navigation  
 Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment  
 Subcommittee on Merchant Marine

**REP. WILLIAM M. THOMAS (R CA-20)**  
**Committee on House Administration**  
 Subcommittee on Accounts  
 Subcommittee on Office Systems  
**Committee on Ways & Means**  
 Subcommittee on Oversight  
 Subcommittee on Public Assistance & Unemployment Compensation  
 Subcommittee on Social Security

**REP. ESTEBAN E. TORRES (D CA-34)**  
**Committee on Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs**  
 Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization  
 Subcommittee on Housing & Community Development  
 Subcommittee on International Development Institutions & Finance  
**Committee on Small Business**  
 Subcommittee on Energy, Environment & Safety Issues Affecting Small Business  
 Subcommittee on Export Opportunities & Special Small Business Problems

**REP. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI (D NJ-9)**  
**Committee on Foreign Affairs**  
 Subcommittee on Asian & Pacific Affairs  
 Subcommittee on Europe & the Middle East  
**Committee on Science & Technology**  
 Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research & the Environment  
 Subcommittee on Science, Research & Technology  
 Subcommittee on Space Science & Applications

**REP. EDOLPHUS TOWNS (D NY)**  
**Committee on Government Operations**  
 Subcommittee on Governmental Information, Justice & Agriculture  
 Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations & Human Resources  
**Committee on Public Works & Transportation**  
 Subcommittee on Aviation  
 Subcommittee on Economic Development

**REP. BOB TRAXLER (D MI-8)**  
**Committee on Appropriations**  
 Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development & Related Agencies  
 Subcommittee on HUD-Independent Agencies  
 Subcommittee on Legislative

**REP. MORRIS K. UDALL (D AZ)**  
**Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs**  
 Chairman & Ex Officio member of subcommittees  
 Subcommittee on Energy & the Environment, Chairman  
 Subcommittee on Mining, Forestry & Bonneville Power Administration  
 Subcommittee on Water & Power Resources  
**Committee on Post Office & Civil Service**  
 Subcommittee on Civil Service  
 Subcommittee on Investigation

**REP. TIM VALENTINE (D NC)**  
**Committee on Public Works & Transportation**  
 Subcommittee on Aviation  
 Subcommittee on Economic Development  
**Committee on Science & Technology**  
 Subcommittee on Energy Research & Production  
 Subcommittee on Natural Resources  
 Subcommittee on Science, Research & Technology

**REP. TOM J. VANDERGRIFF (D TX)**  
**Committee on Public Works & Transportation**  
 Subcommittee on Aviation  
 Subcommittee on Surface Transportation  
**Committee on Small Business**  
 Subcommittee on Export Opportunities  
 Subcommittee on Special Small Business Programs  
 Subcommittee on Tax, Accounting & Business Operations  
**Select Committee on Aging**  
 Subcommittee on Retirement & Employment

**REP. GUY VANDER JAGT (D TX)**  
**Committee on Ways & Means**  
 Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures  
 Subcommittee on Trade



משרד החוץ

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# VISIT TO ISRAEL

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

27 December 1985 - 6 January 1986

Participants :

The Hon. Rep. and Mrs. Ron Wyden (D)

The Hon. Rep. Martin Frost (D)

Miss Illana Frost (daughter)

The Hon. Rep. and Mrs. Robin M. Tallon, Jr. (D)

Mr. Phil Duncan, Office of Rep. Jim Wright

Miss Betty Saleeby, Office of Rep. Martin Frost

Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Brachman

Friday, 27 December

11.00

Arrival at Ben Gurion International Airport  
by El-Al, flight No. 004

Proceed to Jerusalem

At leisure

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Saturday, 28 December

- 08.00            Leave for the Dead Sea area
- Visit Massada
  - Return to Jerusalem
- 13.00            Lunch at the hotel
- Tour of Jerusalem
- 20.00            Dinner at the hotel with Mr. Shmuel Ovnat,  
Special Adviser to the Mayor of Jerusalem and  
Mrs. Ovnat

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Sunday, 29 December

- 08.15            Leave the hotel
- 08.30            Meeting with Mr. Menachem Biali, Director,  
Wood Paper and Printing Department, Ministry of  
Industry and Trade
- 10.00            Visit "Yad Lakashish" (Lifeline for the Old)
- 11.00            Meeting with Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem
- 12.00            Proceed to Rehovot
- 13.00            Lunch with Prof. Ra'anan Weitz, Head of the  
Settlement Study Centre
- Return to Jerusalem
- 16.30            Meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres
- 19.00            Dinner at the hotel
- 20.30            Coffee given by Mr. and Mrs Oded Eran (at their home)

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Monday, 30 December

- 08.15            Leave the hotel
- 08.30            Visit "Yad Vashem", Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial
- 10.15            Meeting with Mr. Yitzhak Lior, Director,  
Middle East Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 11.00            Meeting with Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
- 12.00            Tour of Jerusalem
- 13.30            Lunch with Mr. Abba Eban, M.K., Chairman of the  
Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee
- 15.00            Tour of the Knesset
- 15.45            Meeting with Mr. Yigal Ehrlich, Chief Scientist, Ministry  
of Industry and Trade (to be confirmed)
- 20.00            Dinner at the hotel

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Tuesday, 31 December

- 07.30 Leave for a visit of the Merkava assembly line (to be confirmed)
- 10.00 Meeting with Tat Aluf (Brig. Gen.) Nehemya Dagan,  
Head of the IDF Education Corps (to be confirmed)
- 12.00 Proceed to Tel Aviv (Dan Hotel)
- 12.30 Lunch followed by briefing with two Senior Officers of the  
Intelligence and the Planning Branch, IDF (to be confirmed)
- 15.00 Visit "Beth Hatefutsoth", Museum of the Jewish Diaspora
- 17.00 Proceed to Haifa
- Dinner at the hotel

Overnight at the Dan-Carmel Hotel, Haifa

Wednesday, 1 January

- 09.45            Leave for Akko
- 10.15            Meeting with Mr. Eliyahu de Castro, Mayor of Akko
- Tour of Eastern Akko - Renewal Project
- 11.30            Proceed to Tefen
- 12.00            Meeting with Mr. Stef Wertheimer, President of  
"ISKAR GROUP" (Israel Carbide)
- Visit Tefen - the industrial Park and "Ir Havradim"  
(Rose Garden city, followed by lunch
- 14.30            Proceed to Nazareth
- 15.15            Visit the Basilica of the Annunciation
- Proceed to kibbutz Kfar Blum
- 19.00            Dinner with a member of the kibbutz  
Overnight at the Kfar Blum Guest-House

Thursday, 2 January

- 08.00            Visit the kibbutz
- 09.00            Leave for Metulla
- Visit the "Good Fence" on the border with Lebanon
  - Visit an IDF military base - to be followed by lunch
  - Visit Mitzpe Gadot on the Golan Heights
  - Visit the Holy Sites on the shores of the Sea of Galilee -  
(Mont of Beatitudes, Tabha, and Capernaum)
  - Proceed to Jerusalem via the Jordan Valley, Ma'ale Efrain  
and Allon Road
- 20.00            Dinner at the hotel with Dr. Yermiyahu Shiran, Adviser,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Friday, 3 January

- 07.45            Breakfast at the hotel with Mr. Hanan Bar-On,  
Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 10.00            Visit the Israel Museum and Shrine of the Book
- 12.00            Leave for Bethlehem
- Visit the Church of the Nativity
- 13.30            Lunch at the hotel
- At leisure

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Saturday, 4 January

- Tour of Jerusalem
- At leisure
- Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Sunday, 5 January

- 08.00 Leave for Sde Boker
- 11.00 Visit the Desert Research Institute
- Lunch at the Institute
- 14.30 Return to Jerusalem
- 20.00 Dinner at the hotel

Overnight at the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem

Monday, 6 January

06.30                    Leave for Ben Gurion International Airport

08.30                    Departure by El-Al, flight No. 009

For further information, please contact :  
Mr. Joseph Chitrit, Assistant Director,  
Official Guests Division,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Jerusalem - Tel. 235111

WALTER F. MONDALE

2550 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 500  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

February 3, 1986

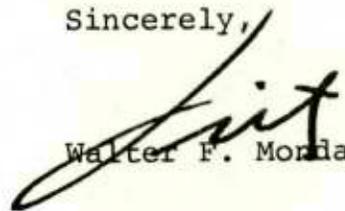
Prime Minister Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister's Office  
3 Kaplan Street  
Hakirya  
Jerusalem, Israel 91919

Dear Shimon:

Thank you so much for all of your time during my recent visit to Israel. I enjoyed our visit enormously and found it most helpful. Best wishes to you in your most spectacular career.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Walter F. Mondale

WFM:ps

*I found your  
speech very  
persuasive!  
WFM*



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Tel Aviv, Israel

December 27, 1985

His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of the State of Israel  
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been asked to convey to you the following message from Secretary Shultz:

"Dear Shimon,

"Judge Sofaer has reported to me on the conclusion of the discussions he and other U.S. officials held in Israel in connection with the Pollard affair, following our telephone conversation.

"I understand these discussions were not easy for either side, but the results confirmed that we could work together to resolve this very difficult problem, as we had to, in a way that reflects the strength and closeness of our relationship. I was pleased that you and I could discuss this together, and I appreciate very much the critical role you played personally to bring about the process of cooperation we requested. We are also particularly grateful for the roles played by Abraham Ben Dor, Rami Caspi, and Hanan Bar-On. Abe tells me that he doubts we could have succeeded without their efforts.

With warm regards,

S/ George P. Shultz"

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Robert A. Flaten  
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

CONFIDENTIAL

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News Summary December 28-29, 1985

The weekend newspapers are filled with stories related to the Rome and Vienna attacks. Photos of dead are on the front pages of all NYC newspapers. DN headline 12/29 reads "Terrorist Goal: Kill Children" NYP headline of 12/28 "Israel Vows Revenge" NYT headline 12/29 "note carried by Terrorist Calls Airline Raid Response to Israel's Bombing of PLO"

Editorials

NYT 12/28 "When Horror Becomes Frequent" It is not possible to make airports totally secure, nor is it possible to count on any vestigial sense of decency among the terrorists--not from men so driven that they push a crippled old man off the side of a ship or machine-gun an 11 year-old girl at a ticket counter. The terrorists have forced us to change our behavior. To give up the comfort and convenience of unrestricted travel. It would be much worse if we allow terrorists to lessen our humanity, by allowing ourselves to become numb to the grisly acts they perpetrate. The way to fight terrorists now, until we learn more how to punish the killers and sponsors of terrorism, is to show our anger. (cabled 12/23)

DN 12/29 "Fight Mad Terror with Tough Sanity" Israel is target of more terrorism than any other country on earth. It has a sound policy. That is to punish, quickly and with tight focus on those responsible. It is proper that Israel retaliates. But retaliation alone will never staunch the tide of terror. The US has been toughening up but it must do more to draw together other nations, outside the UN mechanisms, to stand firm against terrorism.

DN 12/29 "And Firm Diplomacy" Holy violence is on a mad rampage in the Mideast. Witness Lebanon's 10-year civil war. The seething conflict within the PLO, Libya, led by a maniac. One fragile effort to end the violence involves Jordan and Syria--and peripherally but importantly, Israel. The meeting between Hussein and Assad could lead the way towards peace. The US must remember that terrorism feeds on anarchy. Hard-headed diplomacy is needed.

NYP 12/28 "Fist of Iron, Not Appeasement, The Only Response to Terrorism" This is war. Israel clearly understands this and the organizers of

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the raids will pay dearly for their actions. That much is certain. Sadly, other nations, the US, is not so quick to defend their interests, America, every bit as much as Israel, was the target of the assault.

### Press Reports

#### Gunman's Ties and Motives Not Yet Clear

\*\*\* NYT-Kifner 12/29-p,1-The identities and affiliation of the assailants have not been established beyond doubt, and so the motives behind the terrorism is still obscure. A note found on the sole survivor in the Rome attack claimed it was in reprisal for the Israeli raid on Tunis. Thus it appeared that the attacks were a kind of mad suicidal howl of anger and frustration directed at Israel. But many Mideast experts say that the raid could also have roots in inter-Arab struggles. One goal could be to help block peace efforts. The attacks came just as Egypt was pressuring Arafat to recognize Israel's right to exist. At the same time, tension in the area has risen as a result of Syria's air-to-ground missiles in Lebanon, a step that could expand hostilities should Israel decide to retaliate with air strikes against Palestinian sites in Lebanon. Experts in the region say that a new and yet more uncontrollable wave of terrorism could inflict the area. Police in Vienna and Rome are working on the theory that the gunmen were members of a Palestinian guerrilla faction. (cabled) (see NYT-12/29-Tagliabue "Gunman Asserts He Is Member of Group That Split With Arafat")

NYT-12/28-Kifner p,1-The critical question is which Palestinian faction might be responsible for the attacks. Abu Nidal is the most immediate suspect. The action appeared likely to deal another blow to Arafat. Israel was quick to issue a statement blaming the PLO. The random violence of the European attacks suggests Abu Nidal's style. He reported works out of Libya. But if the attacks did come out of the PLO mainstream Arafat risks embarrassment for being unable to control his organization after making a pledge that the PLO would not carry out any action outside of Israel. A Western diplomat said in Amman: "I don't think the PLO has any idea of how isolated they have become." (cabled 12/28)

#### Israel Weighing Response

\*\*\* NYT-12/29-Freidman-If the past is any indication, Israel will find a

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way to retaliate at a time and place of its own choosing. Israeli officials released the text of a message that Reagan sent Peres. A senior Israeli official noted that the message contained no explicit warning not to retaliate, but there was a clear implicit suggestion that Israel should show restraint. Despite the attacks, the primary concern of Israeli leadership remains the deployment of Syrian missiles in Lebanon. The Syrian decision to deploy the missiles amounts to a major change in the strategic balance between Syria and Israel. Israeli embassies around the world have been instructed to blame Arafat for the attacks, whether or not there is proof. This policy appears to be based partly on the sincere belief that Arafat is indeed behind most violence against Israel, either directly or by inspiration. But it is apparently part of a more general policy to discredit Arafat at a time when some American diplomats would like to try to find a way to include him in the peace process if he would recognize Israel's right to exist. Israeli officials were disappointed that it took only a few weeks after the Achille Lauro incident for Arafat to be wooed again by Jordan, Washington and Egypt. (see NYT-12/28-Freidman "Israel, Blaming PLO, Issues a Warning")

US Asks Restraint

NYT-Boyd-p.1-Reagan sent a message to Israel saying that the terrorists "must be brought to justice," but asserted that "we must not allow terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of a lasting peace." A White House official said the message was intended to reflect a plea for restraint in the aftermath of the attacks. At the same time, Gov't officials differed over whether messages had been sent to other governments urging them to put pressure on Israel to pursue a moderate course. "The US has asked a number of governments in the region to lean on Israel not to retaliate," a White House official said. "There is serious concern that the cycle of violence not be continued." But a senior State Dept. official said there was no effort or campaign to dissuade Israel from retaliating. "Israel will decide what it is going to do regardless of what anybody advises." (cabled)

Terror Aftermath-News Analysis

\*\*\* DN-12/29-Rehm-The terror unleashed at the European airports may well decide the course of the Mideast peace process at a time when US officials fear chances for a negotiated settlement are slipping away.

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נר: 0833 178		ד ע :
		מאח :

One US official said "In many ways, this incident, and subsequent Israeli actions, could decide the future of the PLO and Palestinian participation in the peace process." The PLO has denied any involvement but a senior State Dept. official points out the Arafat also denied any involvement in the Achille Lauro affair but later admitted it was the result of an aborted attempt by Abbas, a member of the PLO executive committee. He continued and said that "Even in the Arab world, Arafat's credibility has reached an all-time low." About the young Palestinian terrorists, another State Dept. official said "It is a generation numbed by violence. They grow up in the squalor of refugee camps, intensely nationalistic, without a nation. The frustration and anger is directed to Israel and any Arab that considers making peace with Israel. Their lives are geared toward a single end, the destruction of the State of Israel. They feel they have nothing to lose."

#### Airport Attacks Widely Deployed

NYT-Saxon-12/28-The terrorist assaults were condemned world-wide.

#### Interpol Warned of Raids on Airports

NYT-Shinler 12/28-A warning on possible terrorist attacks on airports and airlines was issued two weeks ago by Interpol. The alert was very general, raising the possibility of an attack by those of Arab origin carrying false Moroccan or Egyptian passports.

#### EL AL

NYT-12/28-Witkin-El Al maintains the tightest security of any airline in the Western world, most security experts agree. Planes baggage holds have been reinforced with armoured plating. El Al planes are also reported to have devices under their wings to protect against surface to air missiles by altering their flight through electronic or other means. In Israel, the airport is totally secure but problems crop up in airports where counterspace is out in the open.

#### Austria Will Try Gunmen for Murder

NYT-12/29-Lewis-Austrian officials said that the two gunmen involved in the terrorist attack at their airport will be tried on murder charges.

דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 5
סוג מסמך:	טופס מברק	מס': 6
ת"ח:		א ל 5
נר:		ד ע 1
0833 178		מאת:

Abductors Issue Threat to Kill 3 Jewish Hostages in Beirut

NYT-12/29-special-The Organization of the Oppressed in the World, a Muslim fundamentalist group that said it killed a Jewish hostage, has threatened to kill three Lebanese Jews and to strike at others "on whom we may lay our hands." The group said it would kill the Jews if Lebanese prisoners detained in southern Lebanon by the Israelis and the SLA were not freed. The statement came after Shamir said "Israel will not respond to the demands of anyone abducting Jews in any other countries." Shamir did say that Israel would protect Jews to the best "of our ability."

Egyptian Officer Given Life Term

NYT-12/29-special-An Egyptian border policeman who ran amok in Sinai, snorting and killing 7 Israelis, four of them children, was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor.

Peace Pact for Lebanon

NYT-12/29-Hijazi-Leaders of Lebanon's rival militia forces signed a pact designed to end a decade of fighting. The signing took place in Damascus. In Beirut, people were glued to their radios awaiting news of the signing. But along with the euphoria on the streets, there has been widespread skepticism about the success of the accord.

Reagan-Gorbachev

NYT-12/29-Week-in-Review-Gwertzman-The two leaders did not make headway on the big problems in Geneva. But the Soviet leader is to visit Washington in June. There were reports last week that Soviet diplomats were telling American Jews that they expected Moscow to restore diplomatic relations with Israel soon. They also speculated that Moscow would allow large-scale emigration of Jews. Israeli diplomats and many Jewish groups expressed skepticism about the reports. And yet, experts acknowledge, if Gorbachev is coming to Washington it makes sense for Moscow to produce a more favorable climate. Unless Gorbachev wants Jewish and other human rights groups dogging his path, he will have to act on questions affecting Jews.

ITONUT

אישר:	שם השולח:	תאריך:
	29.12.81	

דח"פנות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 6
סדרג בטחונני:	עופס מברק	מחור: 6
תז"ח:		א ל :
נר :		ד ע :
0833 178		מאח :

There is little possibility that Austria, who has close links to the Arab world and the PLO, would release the terrorists. The attack has embarrassed the Austrian Gov't by showing again that its traditionally strong pro-Arab stance does not protect the country against terrorist outrages and may even encourage them.

#### Families, Survivors and Victims

All NYC newspapers has numerous stories of the experiences of those in the airports, of their families reactions and of the murdered Americans, particularly focusing on the death of an 11-year old.

#### A Year of Terror

All newspapers has chronological stories highlighting 1985 as the year of world terror.

#### Arafat Is Reported Ill

NYT-12/23-AP (Tunis) Arafat is recovering from an illness and his doctor says he requires "many days of rest" according to Wafa. Arafat was recently reported to have complained of severe pain caused by an inflammation.

#### Pollard Affair-US and Israel Stay on Speaking Terms

NYT-12/29-Week in Review-Shipler-By all indications, the US has inclined last week to forgive, if not forget Israel's recent spy caper against the US. Administration officials were calling the affair "a bruise" on a healthy body, or a "blip" on a graph of rising cooperation. The entire incident testified to the remarkable closeness of the US-Israeli relationship. But the countries interests also diverge at times. A longstanding difference has existed over the ultimate disposition of the West Bank, which the US may press Israel to relinquish if an Arab peace proposal can be negotiated. Some US Gov't analysts and military officers believe that ties with Israel damage relations in the larger Arab world. Israel has also resisted serving as a surrogate for the US. One and one-half years ago, Israel turned down a request by the US to supply and train the so-called contras in Nicaragua. A former US diplomat said: "They are willing to go with us in the open. But to get the onus for assisting the contras while the US is standing aside and keeping their hands clean?"

10.

איטור:

שם השולח:

תאריך:



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv

December 27, 1985

His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of the  
State of Israel  
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been asked to convey to you the  
enclosed message from President Reagan.

With warmest personal Regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Robert A. Flaten". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

Robert A. Flaten  
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

December 27, 1985

His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of the  
State of Israel  
Jerusalem

Dear Shimon:

I was shocked and saddened by the news this morning of the attacks on airline facilities at the Rome and Vienna airports. These vicious murders and wounding of innocent civilians, including Israeli and American victims and those of other nationalities, are another example of the evil of terrorism that we must all work to eliminate. Such acts must be condemned and their perpetrators brought to justice. Furthermore, we must not allow terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of a lasting peace.

I extend to you and the people of Israel my most sincere condolences for the Israeli victims of this atrocity.

Sincerely,

/s/

Ronald Reagan

December 27, 1985

His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of the  
State of Israel  
Jerusalem

Dear Shimon:

I was shocked and saddened by the news this morning of the attacks on airline facilities at the Rome and Vienna airports. These vicious murders and wounding of innocent civilians, including Israeli and American victims and those of other nationalities, are another example of the evil of terrorism that we must all work to eliminate. Such acts must be condemned and their perpetrators brought to justice. Furthermore, we must not allow terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of a lasting peace.

I extend to you and the people of Israel my most sincere condolences for the Israeli victims of this atrocity.

Sincerely,

/s/

Ronald Reagan

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

דף 1 מתוך 8  
עמ' 4 מתוך 24

מאלי: המשרד, נד: 599, מ: 111  
דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 271285, זח: 1600

סודי ביותר/רגיל

מאלי: מצפ"א, ממ"ד/בינלי

דע: ממרוהמי ושה"ח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל

## יחסי ישראל-ארה"ב בשלהי 1985

א. תמצית: יחסי ישראל-ארה"ב בכל התחומים הגיעו בשנים האחרונות לשיאים שלא היו כמותם בשעה שפרצה פרשת פולארד. מבחינת הנושאים לגופם לא חל שינוי של ממש אך הפרשה נתנה עילה לחלק ממי שלא אהדו את ישראל לנסות לפגוע ביחסים, ופגעה בפסיכולוגית בראש ובראשונה הקהילה היהודית בארה"ב. משימתה של ישראל לטווח הקרוב צריכה, בצורות שונות, פומביות ושאינן פומביות, להיות תקון הנזק ככל שאפשר, ע"י הוכחה כי הפרשה אהיתה חריג וכי הדקמה של היחסים איתנה כשהיתה. להלן תיאור הטצב המסתקף כאן והתייחסויות לדרכים למפל בו, וכן מסקנים נושאים אחרים שעל הפרק ביחסי ישראל-ארה"ב.

ב. אילו נכתבה סקירה זו למחרת ביקורו של שהב"ש כאן באמצע נובמבר, ולאחר שבאוקטובר ביקרו כאן ממרוהמי ושה"ח ואחד כך נערך דיאלוג מקיף בדרג המדיני בין שתי המדינות - היתה וודאי מציגה תמונת-שיא של יחסי ישראל-ארה"ב, כמעט בכל המישורים. ניתן היה לציין, בלא הסתייגות משמעותית, כי היחסים בין המדינות לא היו טובים יותר בתקופה כלשהיא למעשה, מאז אמצע 1983, לכשנתבהרו השמים לאחר עונת לבנון, היינו בתהליך ברור של שיפור הקשרים בין שתי המדינות. התייחסותו החיובית המיוחדת של שולץ מאותה עת ואילך - גם בגלל אכזבותיו מהבטחות שונות של שכנינו באותה שנה, אך בעיקר בגלל תהליך של בניית אמון עם ממשלת ישראל, לרבות מאז מטורבותו האישית האינטנסיבית - בהתכנס 17.5.83 - היתה עמוד-תווך באלה הביטויים הפרקטיים לכך היו: התייחסות רצינית, ועם זאת נדיבה ואוהדת בניצוח שולץ

# מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

2 דף 8 מתוך 8  
4 עותק 24 מתוך 24

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\*\*עצמו, לשאבר הככלה, לרבות בתחומי הסיוע והסיוע הנוסף.  
\*\*התחלת בנייתו של שיתוף הפעולה האסטרטגי, כריתת הסכם איור  
\*\*הסחר החופשי, תמיכה נמשכת ברוב רובם של המקרים באירגונים  
\*\*בנילאומיים, שיתוף פעולה בתחום המודיעין והתפתחות מיוחדת  
\*\*בשיתוף בתחום הטירור, הסכמתנו לבניית תחנת המסר שלי'קול  
\*\*האמריקני, התייחסותנו החיובית לתכנית ה-100 ולא היה לחץ  
\*\*עלינו בענין לבנון, ואף בתחום תהליך השלום, שהיסטורית  
\*\*ופוטנציאלית, בשל מה שרואים חלקים שונים במישל ארה"ב בדרך  
\*\*כלל כאינטרסים רחבים יותר של ארה"ב בעולם הערבי, הוא תחום  
\*\*שקיימים בו זרעי חיכוך, לא היו בשנים אלה חיכוכים נכבדים  
\*\*במידה רבה בגלל עמדות הערבים. הגיעו הדברים לידי כך שניקור  
\*\*הדרך המדיני לא נתאפיינו, כבעבר לא רחוק, בהצגת משאלות  
\*\*מציאות (ניסוי קניות) או במוס' מייגע על קטע זה או אחר  
\*\*בתהליך השלום, כי אם במקירת מצב תוך חמימות. הדגש מבחינתנו,  
\*\*מלבד הכרת תודה, אמור היה להיות הבלטת ההדדיות שבניסוחים (שגם  
\*\*נתבטאה בנאומים שונים של ראשי הממשל בפומבי, עד כדי הצגתנו  
\*\*בפי שולץ בתוך רשימת בעלות בריתה של ארה"ב חרף העור ברית  
\*\*פורמלית), ובגיבוש ויציקת היחסים בתחומים הנוכריים, לשם  
\*\*הבטחתם ככל האפשר מפני תפוצות כהן בגלל שינויי מטעל והן  
\*\*בגלל התפתחויות לא נוחות מבחינתנו באירופה.

\*\*בני בריתנו הנאמנים בכך, מלבד ידידים במישל, היו הקונגרס  
\*\*שסייע לנו הן בתחומי החיוב נסיוע וכו' והן במניעת מכירת  
\*\*נשק למדינות שבמצב מלחמה עמנו, וכן - כמובן - בראש וראשונה  
\*\*הקהילה היהודית שבעבודה מצב האחווה בין שתי המדינות היה  
\*\*האידיאל הנכסף שלא היה רחוק מן המציאות. ניתן לאמר אפוא, כי  
\*\*השנו בבני-בית במערכת האמריקנית, בחופשיות ובקרבה רבה. פרשת  
\*\*פולארד שהתפוצצה ב-21.11.71 פגעה במצב זה וגרמה נזק.

\*\*ג. ההגיונות מחייבת לומר כי אין פרוש הדבר שמצב שיא מעין זה  
\*\*צריך היה להיראות כמונח בקופסה בשוחה, מבחינת ילעולם  
\*\*החוסני. בתחומים מסויימים היה פוטנציאל מתמיד של קושי ראשית  
\*\*העובדה שאנו מקבלי הסיוע הגדול ביותר בנתח הסיוע בתקציב  
\*\*האמריקני אינה רצויה לטווח ארוך. לא דק שאין דומה מ' שאין  
\*\*פת בסלו למי שאין פת בסלו, קרי, בעקרון ירו של המבקש היא  
\*\*מבחינה פוליטית-פסיכולוגית על התחלופה, ואין יעד קל יותר  
\*\*לתקיפה לאויבינו מאשר הסיוע הנראה כגדול. כמובן, יש לנו  
\*\*כנאולי חשוב מרה לידינו) סיעונים בקשר לסיוע הבטחוני,





# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\* \*\* 5 דף \*\* מתוך 8  
\*\* \*\* עותק 4 מתוך 24 סודי ביותר  
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\*\* השליטת של חוסיין באפריל 1983) חזר המימשל לעסוק בכך, וראת  
\*\* הן בגלל מה שנראה בעינין כהתקדמות אצל הערבים ל הסכם פנדואד,  
\*\* הבטחות חוסיין לשולץ, והן בגלל פרספציה באשר לממשלת ישראל.  
\*\* התוצאות היו פחות ממה שקיוו, אף שכדברי המימשל בימים  
\*\* האחרונים, לקראת סיכום השנה, משתדלים לשוות למצב את המראה  
\*\* הטוב ביותר האפשרי. התקווה כי 1985 תהיה שנה שבה יוחדש  
\*\* המומ' נתבדתה, כרגיל בגלל אי יכולת של הערבים להגיע להסכמה  
\*\* ללכת למומ'. האגורים הקשים - הייצוג הפלסטינאי והיי'פורום  
\*\* הבינלאומיים עודם על הפרק. האמריקנים, במיוחד אנשי אגף  
\*\* מז'ית, קיבלו כנראה את הרעיון שצריכה להיות ועידה בינלאומית,  
\*\* ועליהם לחפש דרך שזו לא תתנגש באינטרס שהוא אמריקני לא פחות  
\*\* מישראל, קרי שמידת הסובייטים מחוץ לתהליך המהותי. יש גם  
\*\* קולות אחרים במימשל, אך לאגף מז'ית של מחמ'יד לפי שעה  
\*\* הבכורה. באשר להתווית הדרכים הטקטיות לפחות. הם גם מייחלים  
\*\* לכך שאש'יף יתרצה לנוסתאות הנחוצות על פי התחייבות 1975 על  
\*\* מנת שארה'יב תוכל לדבר עמו. אף כי גם בכך יש מבחינת ארה'יב נ  
\*\* וקארק (ישראל) קשיים של ממש נ טרוד ועוד. מכל מקום משתדלים  
\*\* לפחות לקרב את הגאווה ביחסי ישראל-מצרים, ובכך סבורים הם ערב  
\*\* 86 19 כי הדרך קלה יותר. בראשית 1986 ימשיכו בכל אלה, תוך  
\*\* התקווה כי חוסיין יהיה מוכן בכל זאת מתי שהוא לחצות את  
\*\* הדוביקון נ לאחר שראו הישג בכך שאינו מדבר עוד על תוצאות  
\*\* המומ' מראש, וגם לו לטובה.

\*\* 1. ביחסי ישראל-ערב ישנה כמוכן בעית לבנון שטרם נפתרה,  
\*\* וארה'יב טדיין רוצה ביוניפיל, ולאחרונה נתווספה שאלת הס'ילים  
\*\* הסודיים, שבעת כתיבת שורות אלה הוא בראש ההתעניינות, תוך  
\*\* שהאמריקנים חרדים מהתנגשות צבאית.

\*\* 2. עניינים בילטרליים אחרי כל הבעיות לא נתייחס כאן למניית  
\*\* הישגים או עניינים שאינם מעונים סיפול.

\*\* א. סיוע. מלבד הקשיים הפוטנציאליים הרגילים נ שניתן היה מן  
\*\* הסתם להתגבר עליהם) ומלבד י'תוספת הנחת' של פרשת פולארד  
\*\* שטרם נבחנה ביחסים עם הקונגרס, למעט בענין תיקון  
\*\* קסטנ-אינויה, נ מדובר גם על HEARINGS בהקשר הרחב של פולארד  
\*\* בשלב הקונגרס מן הפגרה) - ישנה עתה גזירות חוק גראם-רוזמן,  
\*\* דהיינו האירון התקציבי הכללי. כבר דווחו ההשלכות האפשריות  
\*\* בענין זה, ויש להביאן בחשבון. בתחום הלכלכי הכללי ישנו

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מחור 8      דף 6  
מחור 24      עותק 4

סודי ביותר

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\*\* דיאלוג הועדה (שרון-ואליס) שסיבוב נוסף בו הסתיים זה עתה,  
\*\* וכן ישנו דיאלוג הצמיחה (נויטהאד).  
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\*\* 1. VOA - אמור להקבע מועד לסיבוב נוסף לקידום הנושא,  
\*\* שאותו הצגנו בצדק כתרומה ישראלית ביחסים.  
\*\* 2. ייצוא טכנולוגיה. האמריקנים מעוניינים מאד לקדם את הנושא  
\*\* עייתי פתיחת מומי להסכם, ובו הגבלות בעניין זה על ייצוא  
\*\* למדינות מאוייר. שגרירות זו המליצה על הסכמה עקרונית. משעמם  
\*\* מובהקים של תועלת ישראל יש צורך בהחלטה.  
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\*\* 3. SOI. נכונותו העקרונית להשתתפות, שהיתה משמעותית  
\*\* וחיונית טרם תורגמה מעשית. יתכן כי יש צורך לחשוב על  
\*\* הסכם-מסגרת כדי למקד את השיתוף באורח מסודר יותר נראה  
\*\* המלצות בנפרד.  
\*\* 4. שחוף הפעולה האסטרטגי. כינוס הועדה המדינית-צבאית בעיצומם  
\*\* של ימי פרשת פולארד היה כלשעצמו חיוני ובעל משמעות. הנושאים  
\*\* מתקדמים בקצב רגיל.  
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\*\* 5. שחוף הפעולה בתחומי CIA מתקדם בקצב שהיינו רוצים בו  
\*\* יגבר, אף שהוא סביר.  
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\*\* 3. יהודי בריהמי. פסגת רייגן-גורבצ'וב סימלה חירה לנסיון  
\*\* אמריקני להשיג עליה יהודים במה שקרוי 'דיפלומטיה שקטה'.  
\*\* קרי, בלו שהממשל מכריז על לחצו בפומבי (רייגן שוחח על כך עם  
\*\* גורבצ'וב בפגישות המצומצמות). אילו הוכנס הדבר במסגרת המומ'  
\*\* למחר יש אומרים כי אפשר היה להשיג הישגים בדרך שלבית, אך  
\*\* התמונה עדיין אינה נהירה.  
\*\* 6. הממשל.  
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\*\* 1. מבחינת הנפשות הפועלות בממשל יש לציין, על סף 1986, כי  
\*\* תהלו שינויים ותוספות אלה, שעל טיבם הודאי מוקדם לעמוד  
\*\* בסופית;  
\*\* א. מקפדלן סיים את תפקידו כיועץ לבטחון לאומי. לרביית הדעות  
\*\* היה חיוני מבחינתנו. הן בגישתו הכללית האוהדת לישראל ולמעמדה  
\*\* ובאירור והן בנסיון שרכש בעת שירותו כשליח בלבנון. יודשו,  
\*\* אדמירל פוינדקסטר, הוא כמעט 'לוח חלקי' מבחינת האורז



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\* פולארד יוצר ענן, אין צורך לשכוח לרגע דקמה בריאה זו, שהיה  
\*\* עצוב מאד אילו פרשה כלשהי הייתה פוגעת בה 'יבשר החי'.

\*\* ט. והערה 'ישראלית' אחת: פרשת פולארד האירה מחדש את הצורך  
\*\* בקצת יותר תיאום בין 'יכוונותינו'. גם אם קשה להגיע לשלמות,  
\*\* אין לנו כאן ספק, כי אילו פעלו אנשינו מן הודועות השונות  
\*\* ממלכתחילה ביתר תיאום ואמון, היה אינטרס המדינה יוצא נשכר.  
\*\* דבר זה ניתן לתרגום לשפת המעשה תוך הפקת לקחים, ועל כן בותר  
\*\* השגריר בנפרד.  
\*\* ארנבינשטיין ==

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\*\* תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, טמנכל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא

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News Summary December 27, 1985

Editorials

Did "Warm Wind From the Steppes?" It's good news that the Soviet Union might restore diplomatic ties with Israel, even though they should have never been severed in the first place. There is also news that Gorbachev plans to allow Soviet Jewish emigration to resume. Emigration has been almost nil since 1979. Freedom to emigrate should be a basic human right.

Did "Restore Soviet-Israeli Relations" The Soviets made a serious diplomatic blunder when it severed relations with Israel in 1967. Moscow's influence in the Mideast has declined anyway. If ties are restored, the whole Mideast would benefit. Israel has been understandably reluctant to have peace talks under an international umbrella without diplomatic ties to the Soviet Union. Jordan and Egypt are urging Moscow along. The US should also use its leverage.

WSJ-"The Horrors of Iran" Khomeini's Iran easily ranks among the most toothsome regimes in the world. But the conduct of the UN in dealing with Iran shows more about voting-bloc maneuvers and the cynicism of its own bureaucracy than it does about human-rights violations. Bahais face death in Iran. But Iran is waging an even more savage campaign against the People's Mujahedeen. Executions of members, friends and relatives have topped 20,000. Iran's only close friend in the UN is Nicaragua. But despite this, it has not been regulated to join Israel and South Africa as one of the UN's whipping boys, perhaps because some of the players in the UN power politics game still hope to do business with the ayatollah.

Press Reports

Israel Says Syria Returned Missiles to East Lebanon

NYI-p.1-special-Peres said that Syria had moved batteries of mobile anti-aircraft missiles back into eastern Lebanon. The announcement stirred concern that the Syrian action could be a fresh challenge to Israel. There was no immediate statement from Syria. Peres said "We are watching the situation very carefully. A State Dept. spokesman said the US

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reiterated its opposition to any intensification of tensions and called for all parties to show restraint. The arms were removed two weeks ago at the request of the US and there is concern about the possibility of renewed fighting between Israel and Syria. "Israel is against any escalation and surely against any confrontation. It seems the best policy is a policy of status quo: Nobody will move, nobody will start anything," said Peres. (see NYP; WSJ-Greenberger; DN-wire; ND)

\*\*\* NYT-special-Although the US has not blamed either Syria or Israel for the tensions, State Dept. officials have told reporters that Israel provoked the Syrians last month by shooting down IIG's inside Syrian airspace rather than breaking off the fight when the IIG's retreated. There is additional concern about the effects of Syrian-Israeli tensions on the prospects for Middle East peace. Hussein was reported to go to Syria on Saturday.

#### Egyptian Opposition Lionizes Guard Who Killed 7 Israelis

\*\*\* NYT-Kifner (Cairo) An Egyptian border policeman who shot and killed 7 Israelis in October in an apparent mad rampage has emerged as a folk hero of the political opposition in Egypt. He is being called the "hero of the Sinai" in opposition newspapers. Suliman Khater, a 25 year old conscript is on trial for the killings. A verdict is expected on Saturday. The trial has caused thousands of students to protest. "Khater, we offer you our lives and blood!" the students shouted. So far, there have been four days of demonstrations over the trial. The protestors also demanded the resumption of Islamic law and the canceling of the Camp David Accords. There appears to be a growing antagonism towards Israel in several quarters here.

#### Bomb Explodes in Tel Aviv

NYT-Reuters-A guerrilla bomb went off opposite City Hall in Tel Aviv. A woman was taken to the hospital for shock. The bomb shattered the windows of a restaurant.

NYP-Two other bombs were found and safely dismantled in towns close to Tel Aviv on Monday. Three other devices have exploded in the city since June.

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Freedom for Soviet Jews Seen as Ploy

NYT-Norman & Hurewitz-Zeedy Schnur, exec. dir. of the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews, warned that hints that Jews will be allowed to leave the Soviet Union could just be a ploy. Queens Borough President Donald James reported that Yankov Mesh, a jailed Soviet activist, is being given an exit visa so he can leave for Israel.

Peres Refuses to Halt Mormon Center

NYT-special-Peres rejected demands by Orthodox Jews to halt construction of a new center for Brigham Young University in Jerusalem. But he said that steps would be taken to make sure that the college did not become a center for Mormon missionary activity. The Prime Minister said it would be a breach of Israeli law to halt the building.

Pact by Lebanon Militias Reported

NYT-p.1-Hilazi-Nahih Berri said that Lebanon's warring militias had agreed on a Syrian-mediated pact to end 10 years of civil war. However, there is still widespread skepticism about whether the accord could be put into effect, and if it could, how effective its application would be. The pact envisions the eventual dissolution of private militias over a 12 month period, during which thousands of Moslems and Christians would be allowed to return home. On the political side, there will be a transitional period lasting a decade, after which the old system of assigning gov't and legislative positions along religious lines would be replaced by a non-denominational order. The pact entails a role for Syrian troops in Lebanon, allowing them to be sent to the capital to maintain law and order and eliminate the "Green-Line." (DN-AP)

Family of French Hostage Leave Beirut

NYT-Reuters photo of Joelle Kauffmann, the wife of a French hostage held in Lebanon, with her family. She said she came to Beirut to be symbolically close to her husband.

Lies of 1985

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ND-Column-Kanlan-A monthly list of lies in 1985. The March lie was Mubarak's statement on Arafat: "He is not a terrorist as some people think." The October lie was Gorbachev's statement on Jews in the Soviet Union: "I would be glad to hear of Jews enjoying anywhere such political and other rights as they have in our country." See cartoon of Arafat with flowers making a peace sign.

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אתמול בא לראותני ויקטור בוטניק, עוזר ראש העיר קוץ', וסיפר שב-23 בדצמבר התארחו (קוץ' ובוטניק) לארוחת ערב אצל הקרדינל או'קונר. הקרדינל סיפר להם שתוך שבוע עד 10 ימים יסע ללבנון. זאת לפי הזמנת הנשיא ג'ומאיל ובקשת האפיפיור. מטרת הנסיעה לארגן ועידת שלום ללבנון שאולי תכונס בוטיקן ושיוזמנו אליה נציגי כל העדות והגורמים השונים בלבנון. גם ישראל תוזמן וכן גם הסורים היודעים כבר על יוזמה זו ומצפים שיפריעו לה.

- 1. הסיבות להזמנת ישראל: לא ניתן להשיג תוצאות חיוביות בלבנון ללא שיתוף ישראל,
- 2. לישראל ולנוצרי לבנון מורשת דומה ואינטרסים משותפים.

או'קונר סיפר שמחוכנת כבר נסיעה שניה שלו למזה"ת בעוד כמה חדשים, שתכלול את מצרים, ישראל וירדן.

במהלך הארוחה העלה קוץ' את ענין העדר יחסים דיפלומטיים בין הוטיקן לישראל ואו'קונר הציע לקוץ' שיבקש מהנשיא ריגן שיפנה לאפיפיור בבקשה שיקים יחסים דיפלומטיים בו-זמניים עם ישראל וירדן כאחד. או'קונר מאמין שדחיפת מצד ארה"ב תועיל. הוא אף אמר שחלח הצעה זו בפני סגן הנשיא ג'ורג' בוש בפגישהם האחרונה לפני זמן מה.

למותר לומר שיש בסיפור הזה כמה וכמה דברים תמוהים ומוזרים וגם בוטניק עצמו מורה בכך. מכל מקום הוא מוכן לברר פרטים אם נבקש ממנו.

אנא הודיעני.

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ממוכ"ל, מנכ"א, מע"מ, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

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STATE DEPT. 12/27/85

-1-

MR. REDMAN: I'll begin with one statement... The United States deplors and condemns in the strongest possible terms the terrorists attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports today. We extend our deep condolences to the families of the innocent victims of many nationalities who were killed and wounded. The terrorists in these vicious attacks deliberately and indiscriminately killed innocent people. This latest outrage demonstrates again that terrorism threatens all nations. In line with the resolution passed unanimously earlier this month by the United Nations General Assembly, we call upon all members of the world community to join us in combatting forcefully these criminal acts and bringing to justice those responsible. There must be no place to hide for terrorists.

Terrorists who kill and maim innocent civilians are beyond the pale of civilization and must be held responsible for their crimes which no cause can justify. People and nations who respect decency and humanity have a common obligation to work together to end this menace.

Questions?

Q Who is responsible for these attacks?

MR. REDMAN: At this point, we have no information concerning the responsibility for the attacks.

Q ... Are you urging restraint on the parts of various countries to not retaliate until they know exactly who is responsible or in general?

MR. REDMAN: All I can say is that we're in touch with a variety of parties, but the nature of our contacts I'll have no comment on.

Q Restraint is called for here or would retaliation be understandable?

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MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to speculate on those kinds of questions at this point.

Q Because there was at least one American killed, do we consider this an attack against the United States, if it was, in fact an attack against the Israeli national airline?

MR. REDMAN: This was a terrorist attack against many nationalities, many countries. As I've said before, we're all in this together. Unfortunately, again, there were Americans killed, but there were also innocent victims of other nationalities and, as I said, we can only deplore and condemn in the strongest terms this sort of cowardly criminal act.

Q That answer leaves something -- I mean that's the kind of thing where it's everybody's business and everybody's business is no one's business. I'm interested if we consider this a direct attack on the United States necessitating some sort of US response?

MR. REDMAN: I think our response to the attack is contained in the statement.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2-1

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2-1

Our call, which is a reiteration of our call on earlier occasions for the nations of the world to come together and to address this menace on a collective and a more efficient basis, is the heart of our response.

Concerning your question as to the casualties, details are still coming in. But our reports so far indicate that in Rome, 13 persons were killed, including three terrorists, and 50 were injured. In Vienna, three persons were killed, including one terrorist, and 16 were wounded. One American was confirmed killed in Rome, and we have reports that approximately 16 were injured. We can't release any of the names because of the Privacy Act. We have no information indicating that any Americans were killed or wounded in Vienna.

Q What (inaudible) coordination do you see on these twin attacks? What does that lend itself to as far as a unified command operation here?

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MR. REDMAN: I can't help you any further on that question at this time. It's simply too early; the facts are still coming in, and I believe that kind of evaluation can't be made yet.

Q Are some terrorists being held alive?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have details, but it is my understanding that there are a number of terrorists who were captured, some wounded. But again, I don't have those details at this point.

Q Has anyone claimed responsibility?

MR. REDMAN: Not that we know of.

Q Chuck, the manager of Skipol (?) Airport in Amsterdam said that they had recently received a heads-up warning about possible terrorist attacks during the Christmas season. Did those warnings -- the last ones, last month -- come from the FAA?

MR. REDMAN: I can't comment on the specific origin of that report, other than to say that there was a generalized threat warning. By that, I mean there was no specific target identified, but that that was a report which was widely circulated. Let me add that there has been a continuous and steady effort to strengthen our anti-terrorism capability, including improved collection and exchanges of intelligence information.

The State Department and other agencies, including Transportation and the FAA, have been working with other governments to help improve their airport security. A number of potential terrorist attacks have been thwarted -- at least 90 during the past year. However, the terrorists have certain advantages, including that of surprise, and in some cases the support of other governments. We're working in a variety of ways to curb the terrorist threats, but there are no magic solutions, and it will be a long and difficult process.

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Q Were the 90 attacks in the last year all around airports, or in a broad --

MR. REDMAN: No, I am not tying that to airports.

Q Just to follow that up, Chuck, were any terrorist attacks thwarted this month that you can comment on?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you any comment beyond that because of the intelligence sources and --

Q But you are, to take you back over your statement -- this is in response to my question -- you are aware of a widely circulated report recently about terrorist threats in Western Europe.

MR. REDMAN: That's right. As the FAA has said today, we are routinely -- unfortunately, routinely -- in the business of sharing intelligence concerning the threat as it exists throughout the world. There was reference last month to some advisories that had been put out at that time by the FAA. This is in the same nature of warning or advisory, and I believe in most cases -- as the Dutch, for example, said -- airports do take these seriously, but nonetheless the nature of the threat is vague, indistinct; the target is not identified; and of course, the terrorists, as I just said, possess unfortunately certain elements of surprise and support of other governments in some cases.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: Pardon?

Q It was a US warning, though, that went out?

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look into that. I believe it was.

Q In assessments of airport security, how did Vienna and Rome stack up?

MR. REDMAN: I really can't tell you how they stacked up, if you're looking for some sort of a checklist of which airports are better or worse. We're confident that Italian and Austrian authorities are taking appropriate security precautions at these airports.

Q -- after the Achille Lauro and now this with the Italians, you're really confident that they have good security?

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MR. REDMAN: I believe you're mixing apples and oranges.

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3-1

The Achille Lauro was a cruise ship seized in an Egyptian -- or on the high seas, I should say -- and, as a consequence, the two incidents really are of different varieties.

Q Chuck, you talked before about the support of other governments. Which of the other governments that are giving support to the terrorists?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not prepared to go any further in characterizing that list.

Q Well, I mean, you used the phrase, so you must have something specific in mind.

MR. REDMAN: I may have something in mind, but I have nothing else I can give you.

Q Chuck, in those 90 terrorist attacks that were headed off, do you have a breakdown on how many of those may have been hijacked and how many of them were intent to kill?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Do you have any additional information on that figure -- 90? Were there any arrests? Where did they occur?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q When you're talking international cooperation, are you thinking like say, an international conference to revise the whole procedures in airports and things like that? Are you going to do anything specific?

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MR. REDMAN: In general terms, the people who work on these kinds of issues are looking at all kinds of specific ways we can address the subject. The subject is a difficult one, but I don't have any specifics that I could share with you at this point.

Q Aren't you undercutting the credibility and the urgency of your own message today by not providing specifics, for example, of governments that do support terrorists?

MR. REDMAN: I think many of those governments are known to all of you in any case.

Q Well, why don't you tell us?

MR. REDMAN: In this particular context, in light of this particular incident, no, I'm not going to specify countries.

Q What's so special about this context that you can't tell us?

MR. REDMAN: My statement is a general one concerning support of other governments, not, at this point in any case, to be taken in the

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context of these particular attacks about which we do not yet know the details.

Q CBS Radio was reporting this morning that there might be a connection between these attacks and reports that several hundred terrorists had been trained in Iranian camps and were traveling on forged passports, courtesy of Iran. Can you comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: That report is a reference to the FAA warning that was issued in November. But at this point, as I say, we don't know who carried out these attacks. No one has claimed credit for them. So I'm not in a position to lengthen to any particular report or group at this time.

Q Can you give us any information on the report from the Vice President's Committee on Terrorism which, apparently, was delivered to the White House just recently?

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MR. REDMAN: At this point, no, I can't give you anything on that.

Q Did any of the terrorists escape?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, I don't know what the disposition of all the terrorists is, other than to say that some were killed, some were captured wounded. Whether or not any escaped, I can't say now.

Q Does justice in this case require apprehending more than those who carried out the actions and those who immediately helped them or, as we often talk about state-sponsored terrorism, is this something where something broader will need to be done for justice to be done?

MR. REDMAN: At this point, I'm not prepared to speculate any further, simply because I don't know any more about the nature of the incident and those responsible.

Q Israel blames this on the PLO. The US has no independent confirmation.

MR. REDMAN: I've answered that question concerning responsibility.

Q New subject. The Times story concerning North Korean incorporation into the Non-proliferation Treaty. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: We were informed by the Soviet Union on December 19th that North Korea deposited its instrument of accession to the Non-proliferation Treaty in Moscow on December 12th. As you know, we firmly oppose the spread of nuclear weapons and strongly support the NPT. Consequently, we welcome North Korea's accession to the NPT and hope that it adheres to the spirit and letter of the treaty.

Q What do you know about their nuclear programs?

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MR. REDMAN: Well, I have seen some reports in the press concerning the nature of the nuclear program. I'm neither going to confirm nor deny those sorts of reports which would clearly be based on classified information, intelligence. However, I would note that, by joining the NPT, North Korea undertakes to put all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.

Q Do you believe the North Korean signing of NPT concurrently with the non-production of nuclear weapons by North Korea?

MR. REDMAN: Do I believe that signing means what concerning the production?

Q NPT. North Koreans signing of the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons treaty concurrently with the non-production of nuclear weapons by North Korea?

Q Does signing it mean that they won't produce?

MR. REDMAN: All I can say is that the NPT treaty has certain obligations which are incumbent upon those who sign it. I said that we hope that North Korea will adhere to the spirit and the letter of the treaty.

Q Is South Korea a signatory?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, some 10 years ago.

Q Do you have anything on the New Year's Day message business that Reagan and Gorbachev agreed to at the summit?

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.....דח"ס  
.....מאריך וז"ח  
.....מס' סדר

603  
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MR. REDMAN: Do I have anything on it?

Q Yes. What are they going to do?

MR. REDMAN: It's 1:00. I can talk about it. The White House announcement, read by mutual agreement: President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev will exchange New Year's greetings. The President will address the people of the Soviet Union, and the General Secretary will address the people of the United States on January 1, 1986. Their messages will be recorded and are available for radio and television broadcast at 1:00 PM Eastern Standard Time, 9:00 PM Moscow Time, on that date. I'm not sure what other questions you might have.

Q Is there any area here for deletion of phrases, words, what have you?

MR. REDMAN: Not that I know of. In addition, we will each be providing a translation of our remarks.

Q Do you have an assurance --

MR. REDMAN: There's no -- the content is not limited in any way, other than an agreement to limit their remarks to no more than five minutes.

Q Are you encouraging the networks to transmit Gorbachev's remarks in full, in English?

MR. REDMAN: I believe that's a decision for the networks to make.

Q Sure, it's their decision, but you can encourage them.

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

Q Do you have anything new, any characterization of the situation today in Eastern Lebanon with the redeployment of the Syrian SAMs and the tension there, perhaps US efforts to resolve it?

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing beyond what I've said and reiterated before.

Q Going back to the terrorist attack in Rome, do you have any idea whether the AP correspondent, Victor Simpson, was a selected target, or whether it was just purely coincidental that he was nearby?

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MR. REDMAN: At this point, I haven't commented on any names or individual involvement whatsoever. It's my understanding nonetheless that the attack was an indiscriminate attack on those people who found themselves in the vicinity of the El Al counter at that point -- or in the case of Rome, at the adjoining TWA counter.

Q Do you have any comment on the reports that the Syrian supposed (?) accord in Lebanon may be signed by the new year?

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

STATE DEPT. 12/27/85

4-2

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't. We haven't seen that accord. Beyond that, I could only reiterate what we've said before concerning our hopes for Lebanon, that we would see the restoration of a strong central government, able to exercise its sovereignty throughout the country, and that such an accord would clearly need to be broadly-based on the Lebanese people.

Q Do you have any comment on the timing of the visit of King Hussein to Damascus tomorrow with the news of this accord?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing on that.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END OF BRIEFING

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

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12/31 + P

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דף.....מס'.....דפים

שמו

סוג בטחונות

מידי

החיסום.....

מס' זכויות... 27.1545 דצמ 85

מס' זכויות מדינת ישראל

אלו

המסר

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1  
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600

במרום נוביק, אורי סביר - לשכת רה"מ.

דע : מצפ"א.

להלן עותק מכתב שנתקבל בשגרירות משרדו של מרטין פרץ, נאשר

נחקשנו להעבירו אליכם.

שבת שלום.

לפ

לואיז שימרון

מ	ה	א	א	א	א	א
2	3	3	1	1	1	1

# THE NEW REPUBLIC

600 <sup>2/2</sup>

December 27, 1985

Dear Mr. Rubenstein:

The following is a message Martin Peretz would like you to transmit to Nemird Novik and Uri Savir:

Senator Gore, Tom Tish, Martin Peretz and their spouses are going to Israel on January 11, 1986 and are eager to dine with the Prime Minister. Harry Wall of the ADL in Jerusalem knows their itinerary.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

*Dina Heizer*

Dina Heizer  
Assistant to the Editors

Mr. Elyakim Rubenstein  
Embassy of Israel  
3514 International Drive, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

✗

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

583

ט ו ק ט      ט ב ר ר  
 דף.....ממוך.....דפים  
 סווג בסחובי.....סודי  
 דחופות.....מלידי  
 תאריך וציחה.....1300 27 בדצ 85  
 מסי מברק.....

מאו"ר, מצפ"א, דע: נוביק, לשכת רה"מ.

ביקור קיטינג'ר, שלכם 674, ו-733.

תודה על המידע.

שתי נקודות להבהרה:

(1) היכן תיערך א"צ עם השר ארנס, ומי עוד ישתתף בארוחה?

(2) כנ"ל לגבי הפגישה עם טדי קולק.

הערה: - ארוחות הבקר ב-19/1 וב-21/1:

אני מצפה לשמוע ממשרדו של קיטינג'ר אם רוצה לקיים את א"ב בסוויטה שלו, או בחדר אחר במלון. אודיעכם.

עד כאן להיום.

שבת שלום.

*Handwritten signature*

לואיז שימרון

כהן 2-1-1      שניה 2      מנס 3      מנס 1      מנס 1      מנס 1      מנס 1      מנס 1

28

דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	1
סיווג בטחוני: בלוי	טופס מברק	3
תד"ח: 2615-	המסרד	א ל :
נר :		ד ע :
0764	נאו"ם ניו-יורק	מאת :

אל : מזא"ר.  
 דע : ממנכ"ל. הורם; ממ"ד/בינ"ל 1.

מאת: גביר.

ברה"ם - ישראל.

סצ"ב כתבה ב- N.Y.T. מה-26.12 :

"Russian Said to Predict Israeli Ties and Increased Jewish Emigration".

נאו"ם

26.12.85 : תאריך

שם השולח: ר. גביר

אישור:

שורה ראשונה: 2  
 שורה שנייה: 3 3  
 שורה שלישית: 4 4 4  
 שורה רביעית: 4 4 4

הערות: *הערות*

## Russian Said to Predict Israeli Ties And Increased Jewish Emigration

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 — A Soviet diplomat was reported today to have told a representative here of an American Jewish organization that he believes Moscow will restore diplomatic relations with Israel in February and dramatically increase the number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel.

The conversation, which occurred a few days ago, was disclosed in a telephone interview today by Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles.

According to Rabbi Hier, the Soviet diplomat, attached to the embassy here, initiated the luncheon and seemed eager to put across two points. These were that he "thinks" there will be full diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union in February, before the Communist Party congress that month, and that Moscow is going to allow many more Jews to leave than are permitted now.

Rabbi Hier asked that the names of the diplomat and the representative of the Wiesenthal Center not be mentioned. He said that the substance of the discussion had been conveyed to the Israeli Embassy in Washington. The Israelis said the Soviet diplomat, who is officially listed as one of many first secretaries in the embassy, was known to them for years as a K.G.B. agent who has specialized in Jewish affairs.

The Israelis speculated that the diplomat was unlikely to have spoken as he had with the Jewish representative except under instructions, Rabbi Hier said.

### Cautioned Is Stressed

Israeli officials said, however, that while they were interested in such reports, they were waiting for firm indications from Moscow that a more conciliatory approach toward Israel and Soviet Jews was planned.

In a separate conversation, Rabbi Hier's representative confirmed the essence of his talks but stressed the need for caution, since there has been no official indication from Moscow of an imminent change in policy. The Soviet diplomat did not respond to a reporter's request to talk to him.

This was the latest in a series of reports about possible improvement in Soviet relations with Israel that have circulated in recent months. As with other such reports, there is a plausibility to it, but no confirmation from the Soviet side.

What is clear from the pattern of meetings and conversations, Reagan Administration officials said, is that Moscow seems interested in maintaining contacts both with Israeli officials and with leading Jews in the West.

### Moscow Seeks Peace Conference

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has said Israel would be willing to attend a Middle East peace conference — long sought by Moscow and more recently by Jordan — only if the Soviet Union restored diplomatic relations, which it severed at the time of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Peres has also

704 3/3

said such a conference should only serve as a vehicle to allow Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to negotiate directly.

Mr. Peres met in October at the United Nations with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and raised the possibility of diplomatic relations and eased Soviet emigration rules for Jews. Mr. Shevardnadze, who was reported by Mr. Peres to have been affable in the conversation, told him that Moscow was then preoccupied with preparing for the November summit meeting with President Reagan but would look at such questions afterward.

At the summit meeting Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, agreed to come to Washington next year, possibly as early as June, and Mr. Reagan agreed to go to Moscow in 1987.

Rabbi Eler speculated that Moscow was interested in blunting criticism among American Jews before Mr. Gorbachev came to the United States. During the Geneva summit meeting, Rabbi Eler's group was active in protesting the treatment of Soviet Jews, as were some other organizations.

He said this could be "a new and significant development."

The Simon Wiesenthal Center is involved primarily in studying Nazi

crimes and contemporary anti-Semitism. Rabbi Eler said the group had become increasingly involved in Soviet affairs because of its concern over conditions for Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peres has also proposed to Moscow, through intermediaries, that there be a large-scale increase in emigration to Israel of Soviet Jews. After reaching a high of nearly 80,000 in 1979, the number of Jewish emigrants has fallen below 1,000 in recent years.

Mr. Peres suggested that the Soviet Union allow charter planes to take the emigrants directly to Israel, insuring that they not go instead to the United States via Vienna, which is where they fly now when they leave the Soviet Union. But Israeli officials said they had not received any reply from Moscow to the proposal, made several

months ago.

Senior Soviet diplomats have had talks with Israeli diplomats in Paris and Washington in recent months, Israeli officials said, but no promises were made.

Some Arab nations, such as Egypt and Jordan, have recommended to Moscow that it restore diplomatic relations with Israel to help improve chances for a Middle East peace conference. They have contended that Moscow is unable to play a significant role in Middle East diplomacy as long as it lacks an official presence in Israel.

Officially, the Soviet Union has taken the position that it would not restore diplomatic relations with Israel until Israel agreed to return all the lands it occupied in the 1967 war.

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: ה' בטבת תשמ"ה  
17 בדצמבר 1985

מספר:

*קולט*

אל: לשכת רוה"מ ✓

הנדון: ביקור המורשה STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

המורשה סטיבן סולרז (ד' ניו יורק) יגיע ביזמתו לביקור בארץ בין התאריכים 24-29 דצמ' 85.

סולארז הוא יהודי, נולד 1940, המיציג אזור בו קהילה יהודית יוצאת סוריה וקהילה אורתודוקסית קיצונית (כולל סאטמר). נבחר לקונגרס ב-1974, חבר ועדת החוץ, ועדת החנוך והעבודה והועדה לעניני דואר ועובדי מדינה.

למרות שבהצבעות תומך עקבית בעניני ישראל יש הוכחות כי מאחורי הקלעים פועל לעתים נגד יוזמות המועלות ע"י יהדות ארה"ב ואיפא"ק. בגישתו הרעיונית ניתן להגדירו כליברלי.

לאחרונה כמעט וטירפד את המהלך לעיכוב מכירת הנשק לירדן עקב התעקשותו שלא לקבל את הצעת הסנאט לחקיקה, דבר שהיה עלול לאפשר לממשל לבצע את העסקה למרות ההתנגדות העזה בסנאט ובבית הנבחרים. - אמנם טענתו היתה כי נקט בגישתו מתוך דאגה לישראל אך אם לא היה משתכנע היה, כאמור, עלול להביא לקיום העסקה.

ארוע לא ידידותי נוסף הוא בקשתו שלא להיות מלווה עי' משרד החוץ בעת בקורו בארץ בטענה שכאילו בביקורו הקודם צוטט שלא כהלכה.

במסגרת ביקורו מבקש להפגש עם רוה"מ. אם וכאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם הפרטים עם מר יצחק פילוסוף ממאור'ר שהוא עורך התכנית.

רצ"ב חומר נוסף על המורשה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

*[Signature]*  
ברוך דם

העתק: מאור'ר - מר יצחק פילוסוף

21.22

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

*[Handwritten signature]*

NOTARY PUBLIC

*[Handwritten notes]*

THIS INSTRUMENT

WAS FILED FOR RECORD

ON THE 15th DAY OF MARCH 1964

AT THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

IN THE CITY OF DALLAS

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Comm. Expires

NOTARY

NOTARY PUBLIC

th Korea. At the same time, his move from Africa  
 ittees—suggests that he is interested in moving from  
 polarized on liberal-conservative lines to where they  
 open to creative influence. Solarz may be responding  
 tnam debate seemed to predict the future: Vietnam  
 Asian countries, as hawks predicted, nor has the United  
 al liberation" movements in the Third World, as down  
 East Asia have been the explosive economic growth of  
 Hong Kong, Malaysia and even Singapore—the later  
 wks expected to go the way of Indochina. That growth  
 tablishment of ties with the Communist government of  
 of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. But he  
 highly the U.S. bases in that country and recognizing  
 issues when he first came to Congress felt the United  
 y and in effect rooted against their own country. Solarz  
 ncing American interests generally serves the causes of  
 ent. He is quick to argue that his criticisms of Reagan  
 nd he was the initiator, in early 1985, of the congressi-  
 ail Gorbachev, warning the new Soviet leader that  
 K or other Reagan programs, believe that the Russians  
 n control talks. Some would argue that Solarz is reflecting  
 n tendencies of his constituency; certainly the united  
 against Israel and the Russian Jewish immigrants  
 Union have made it clear to most Brooklyn Jews which  
 guys.  
 mocrat on the Foreign Affairs Committee and possibly  
 eading spokesman of the younger Democrats who hold  
 already substantial. At home he has essentially a safe  
 ng process it looked as though Solarz and the 10th dis-  
 n the same seat, and both accumulated huge campaign  
 they both got safe, separate districts.

Rep. Stephen J. Solarz (D)



Elected 1974; b. Sept. 12, 1940, New York City; home, Brooklyn;  
 Brandeis U., A.B. 1962, Columbia U., M.A. 1967; Jewish; married  
 (Nina).

Career NY Assembly, 1968-74.

Offices 1536 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2361. Also 28 Cadman Plaza  
 W., Brooklyn 11201, 718-330-7229.

Committees: Education and Labor (15th of 19 D). Subcommittees:  
 Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education; Postsecondary  
 Education. Foreign Affairs (4th of 25 D). Subcommittees: Africa;  
 Arms Control, International Security and Science; Asian and  
 Pacific Affairs (Chairman). Post Office and Civil Service (4th of 14  
 D). Subcommittee: Compensation and Employee Benefits.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	ACA	CSFC
1984	85	83	89	83	94	0	21	10	33	0	25
1983	90	—	90	67	73	0	14	—	24	17	14

National Journal Ratings

	Economic	Social	Foreign
1984			
Liberal	70%	78%	77%
Conservative	29%	21%	20%
1983			
Liberal	99%	78%	66%
Conservative	1%	22%	33%

Key Votes

1) Cap Tax Cut	FOR	5) OK School Pray	—	9) Cancel MX Missile	FOR
2) Extend SS Benefit	FOR	6) Limit Abortions	AGN	10) Halt Aid to Contras	—
3) Estab Dom Content	—	7) Approve ERA	FOR	11) Incr Aid to El Sal	AGN
4) Bar Imm Amnesty	AGN	8) Pass Imm Reform	FOR	12) Supp Nuclear Freeze	FOR

Election Results

1984 general	Stephen J. Solarz (D-L) . . . . .	82,610	(66%)	(\$174,183)
	Lew Y. Levin (R-C-RTL) . . . . .	42,737	(34%)	(\$41,926)
1984 primary	Stephen J. Solarz (D-L) unopposed			
1982 general	Stephen J. Solarz (D-L) . . . . .	68,549	(81%)	(\$264,790)
	Leon F. Nadrowski (R-RTL) . . . . .	14,257	(17%)	

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

1983-84		Direct Cont. 1983-84		PACS Breakdown 1983-84		
Receipts	\$190,272	Indiv.	\$26,008	Corp.	\$1,950	T/M/H \$4,125
Expend.	\$174,183	PACS	\$19,000	Labor	\$16,367	Agr. \$0
Unspent	\$621,978			Ideo.	\$1,350	CWOS \$250

1970-80. Households (1980): 67% family, 31% with  
 ing units rented; median monthly rent: \$195; median house  
 7,947; 13% Spanish origin, 6% Black, 2% Asian origin.

71,441 (53%)  
 64,033 (47%)

מדינת ישראל

תאריך 16.12.85

אל: כהן

מאת: לשכת ראש-חממשה.

סעיף 106 סעיף 107

בשם ארבעה

28.12 - 21.82

הפסד מוצה

דח"פ: סוג בכתובי:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
	טופס מברק	מחור: 3
תד"ח: 2618 -	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ח. ממנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק. הסברה. שפ"א. ממ"ד. יועץ רנה"מ לחקשורח. לצ"מ.	
נר : 0749		ד ע : וושינגטון.
157-01		מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק.

News Summary December 26, 1985

Press Reports

Russian Predicts Ties to Israel

NYT-p.1-Gwertzman-A Soviet diplomat, attached to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, told Rabbi Marvin Heir, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, that he believed Moscow would restore relations with Israel in February and dramatically increase the number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel. The Soviet initiated the meeting and seemed eager to stress the two points discussed above. He said he "thinks" there will be full diplomatic relations before the Communist Party congress. The rabbi said the substance of the conversation was relayed to the Israeli Embassy. The Soviet is known to be a KGB agent who has specialized in Jewish affairs. The Israelis speculated that the diplomat was unlikely to have spoken as he had except under instruction. The Israelis stressed however, that they were waiting for firm indications from Moscow that a more conciliatory approach was planned.

Moscow Backs Syria in Missile Feud With Israel

NYT-Hijazi-The Soviet Union has assured Syria of support in its dispute with Israel over the deployment of anti-aircraft missiles and Moscow has accused the Israelis of carrying out underground nuclear tests in the Negev, according to reports published in Lebanon. Novosti accused the Israelis of having as many as 47 nuclear warheads.

Body of Jew Found in Beirut

NYT-AP-The body of a kidnapped Lebanese Jew was found in West Beirut hours after a militant Moslem group, the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, announced it had killed him. Chaim Cohen Halala, 39, had been shot three times in the head and body. Halala had an Iranian passport. The group's statement said he had been killed in retaliation for the shelling of Shiite villages in southern Lebanon by the Israeli-backed SLA.

תאריך:	שם השולח:	אזור:
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27 14 1631 תאריך: 26/12/85 שם השולח: אזור: 157-01

תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 2
סיווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	3
תז"ח:		מסודר: ---
כ"ר: 749/157		ל: 5
		ד: 7
		מאת: ---

Blast at Israeli Plant

NYT-Reuters-A man was killed and two others were seriously wounded in a blast at an Israeli power station that plant officials said was an accident.

Bethlehem on Christmas

NYT-AP-(Bethlehem, Israeli Occupied West Bank) Thousands of pilgrims from around the world crowded into Bethlehem for Christmas. Celebrations were subdued, in contrast to the often-boisterous activities on Christmas Eve. Fewer tourists attended the celebration than in previous years. Peres attended Freilj's traditional Christmas Eve reception for the second straight year.

NYP-As celebrations went on in Bethlehem, the specter of violence appeared in Afula. A bomb exploded in Afula's main square, apparently planted by a dissident group within the PLO and aimed at other Arabs. Along with Peres and Rabin, US Ambassador Pickering attended Freilj's reception. The ambassador's visit, a departure from US policy to avoid showing support for Israeli control of the West Bank, was intended to demonstrate US support for the budding peace process between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians.

Lebanese Factions Close to Peace Solution

NYP-(Damascus) Rival Lebanese militias agreed on a plan aimed at ending their 10-year civil war, a source close to the militias said. An agreement is expected to be signed in Syria this weekend.

Rabbis Protest at Soviet Embassy

ND-Sirica-Barely three hours after their release from jail, five rabbis dressed in prison issue Army jackets, appeared at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and read a message concerning Soviet Jewry to Gorbachev. Usually, protesters do not go to jail for protesting in front of embassies. Federal prosecutors have refused to comment on why the rabbis were given jail sentences.

דחלמות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס מברק	דף: 2
סוג כסחובני:		מתור: 3
תז"ח:		א ל :
נר : 749/157		ד ע :
		מאת :

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraqi warplanes struck a shipping target, an Iraqi communique stated.

Letters

NYP-Writer says that a letter berating the "Jewish lobby" (NYP-12/9) is unfair. The "Jewish lobby" is made up of many types of concerned Americans who share an enduring concern for the security of Israel, but whose first priority is a strong America. It is understandable to be upset over the Collard incident but every American-Jewish leader who was asked, expressed disgust with the notion of spying on America and demanded swift Israeli compliance with a full investigation.

ITONUT

אישור:

שם השולח: 8/12/75

תאריך: 26.12.85



ס 100 ס 100  
97... מתוך... דפים  
... 100 בסחונני  
... דחירות  
... מאריך וז"ח  
... סעי' פבר

מל: 567  
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ה. אני למד מחברים בקיאים, כי אם אמנם תצלה התכניה בידי האמריקנים עשויה להיות לה השפעה מרחיקת לכת על הלחימה הקונבנציונלית, שחבל משקל יתר לאחר ניטרול האיום הגרעיני. בנוסף לכך יש אומרים כי עולה אפשרות, כתוצאת לוואי, שמטוסים יהיו פגיעים ביותר (לפחות כטילים בליסטיים), וכן אפשר יהיה לפגוע במטרות קרקעיות מהחלל. אי שותפות לידע המחקרי והטכנולוגי הפוטנציאלי הזה עלולה להיות בעוכרינו, אם אכן אלה פני הדברים. יתרה מזו: עלינו לבחון בזהירות את האפשרות שמדינת ישראל תהיה מחוץ למטריה המגינה של SDI באירופה. משמעות הדבר היא קרחת מכאן ומכאן ומבחינתנו, וד"ל.

ו. לדעתי יש להרהר ברצינות - האם - בהנחה שטרם איחרנו - אין מקום להכנס למו"מ על הסכם מסגרת בין הממשלות שימש כבסיס למגעי חברות ולהשתתפות הפרקטית. אני ער כמובן לחששות שהיו בודאי בממשלה אצלנו שלא להיראות כ"קופצים בראש" ושוב כזוקרים אצבע בעיניהם של הסובייטים, הרואים בדאגה רבה את כל הנושא. מן הצד האחר כבר קדמו לנו אחרים (אמנם הללו בעלי ברית פורמליים, מנאטו; <sup>מא</sup>אוסטרליה, מטעמים פוליטיים - סירבה), ובעיני הסובייטים אנו ממילא נראים כשותף אסטרטגי של ארה"ב, כפי שאוהבת תקשורתם לציין בכל עת. אולי גם, אם יוחל במו"מ, אפשר להגביל את מסגרתו להצהרות "טכניות" ולא "פוליטיות". מכל מקום, אם יש רצון להשתתף בפרוייקט בצורה רצינית על התועלות המדעיות והכלכליות הכרוכות בכך (ואני שומע שיש זו ואף זו) נדמה לי שנחוץ צעד כנ"ל, למיקוד המאמץ ולהנחלת תודעת השתתפותנו לדרגים הנוגעים בדבר בממשל. כל זאת אם אכן, כפי שאחדים מעריכיים, עדיין יש לממשל רצון להסכם כזה. אם יהיה "אור ירוק" נוכל (הנספחות המטפלת בכך ואנו) "לבדוק את השטח".

דובינשטיין

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דמי שירות

מאריך וזיהוי... 26.11.73

בטחון

המשרד,

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

חדרון דובר מחמי"ד ליום 26.12.85

Q What is the US assessment of the state of play between the Israelis and the Soviets? Do we have a point of view in those two countries breaking down some of the barriers and moving towards normalization?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything new on that particular issue.

Q Is the US in favor of those two countries establishing diplomatic relations?

MR. REDMAN: Syria and Israel? Syria and the Soviet Union?

Q The Soviet Union and Israel.

MR. REDMAN: I thought your question referred initially to Svria... I'm sorry, maybe I mis-heard that.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: No, that's why I thought your question was little -- no, on the question of establishing diplomatic relations, we have said that this issue -- let me say first of all that the story has involved a number of issues. It's involved questions of Jewish immigration; it's involved questions of recognition; it's involved questions of whether or not those kinds of things are tied to participation in the Middle East peace process. On the question of immigration, we have said before that we have a firm commitment to promoting human rights worldwide. One of the fundamental human rights is the right of immigration. This is true for all communities in the Soviet Union, including, of course, the Jewish community. That issue should not be tied to the question of restoring diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel, which we have consistently supported.

The only thing I could refer you to further would be the Secretary's remarks on December sixth at his press conference before he left for Europe, at which he addressed that issue. And his remarks remain valid. They're found on page eight of the transcript.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including the word 'מחמי"ד' and various numbers and symbols.



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Q What about the situation on the Syrian-Lebanese border? Is there any change in the status of the missiles which the Israelis have been complaining about? Are those missiles still there? Is the US involved in that in any way?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, from the start we haven't commented on the status of the missiles, and I don't intend to do that today. The only remark I would have would be to reiterate our opposition to any escalation of the tensions in the region, and our call for all parties to demonstrate restraint.

Q Chuck, do you have anything on a reported build-up of Syrian forces along the Golan?

MR. REDMAN: I don't. I have seen since those reports came out the Israeli response to those reports, which I can't confirm, but which they, according to Defense Minister Rabin, there's been no change in the Syrian force facing the Golan. But I have no independent evidence to add to that.

Q Do you have anything on the story about the United States providing security defined envoys, selected foreign envoys, starting next year?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) Let me recap in just a few bits and pieces. I don't have any prepared statement for you. The current status of our program to protect foreign envoys is carried out largely on an ad hoc basis. When a foreign envoy needs personal protection because of a bona fide threat, then the Department of State does make sure that such protection is given. And we make that determination concerning the bona fide threat in consultation with other appropriate federal agencies.

What we are talking about in this case is regularizing or institutionalizing what is currently an ad hoc program. Among other things, that means that it would be funded, that it would be budgeted. It is that money -- some \$5.5 billion -- which is the State Department proposal for counter-terrorism. Within that 5.5 billion is found this particular program. That money has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and it has not yet been submitted to the Congress.

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Q How much money?

MR. REDMAN: The total program is \$5.5 billion for the counter-terrorism. This specific portion of it, I don't know. I can take a look at that.

Q What years is the 5.5 over? What timeframe?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I'll have to look into that. We'd hope to begin the program in 1986.

Q Does that include the embassy rebuilding and so forth?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, it does.

Q If that's the beginning of 1986, you're gonna need a supplemental, right, since this is fiscal --

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look into that.

Q Well, could you figure out when it is? If it's been approved by OMB, when is it supposed to go forward and in what form?

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MR. REDMAN: I can tell you that the proposal will be submitted not later than the President's budget message to Congress. So that means sometime between now and early February.

Q And how many envoys are you talking about?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you any numbers on the size of the program.

Q Chuck, is it more than a handful?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any characterization of the numbers.

Q Would you still have a system for assigning on an ad hoc basis, as --

MR. REDMAN: In the meantime, or in addition to this program?

Q Well, in addition to regularizing the ones you're now providing.

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MR. REDMAN: As I understand it, even in this case the security personnel would not be assigned on a permanent basis to any one particular envoy. It would still be done in conjunction with the threat. If the threat evolves and changes, the difference would be that we would now have budget allocated in order to provide that on a more regular basis. And whether or not it would be expanded, I really couldn't say. But again, that would depend on the threat, I think.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: I can't call it that. I don't know.

Q Does the fact that you need to regularize this, as opposed to the past ad hoc basis, suggest the problem of providing security is worsening?

MR. REDMAN: It's not my impression that that's the intent, no. It is more as I described it earlier, because there are on occasion bona fide threats, because we do have to meet those threats and we do provide security for foreign envoys from time to time. We simply want to put that on a sounder footing.

Q It's more a budgetary move than it is some recognition that you have to expand the level of security?

MR. REDMAN: That's my impression. If it's anything other than that, I'll look into it and we'll post something.

Q Is this at all related to the complaints of Arab ambassadors? Is it sort of aimed at the Middle East and, say, Soviet bloc diplomats?

MR. REDMAN: No, because of the nature of the material, because it's intelligence material, we're talking about a terrorist threat or

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other form of threat, we're not going to specify the particular people involved.

*[Handwritten signature]*