No. 1990

N-

केस फाइल

१/१२/९० - ३/१/९०

SOL M. LINOWITZ

1627 I STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

July 9, 1990

820 (1-2)

Dear Ely:

As you might expect, I have been watching closely the recent Middle East developments and, with particular concern, the prospects for the Middle East peace effort.

I have noted that the Prime Minister continues to try to focus attention on the autonomy plan envisaged in the Camp David Accords. What is not generally understood, however -- here and elsewhere -- is that Israel had actually agreed to turn over to the Palestinians at the time of our negotiations ten years ago some 25 separate areas of activity and responsibility. I have called them to the attention of one or two news people here, but I think it might be worthwhile to have the list set forth by the Prime Minister to remind people that Israel is -- and has long been -- willing to convey these areas to the Palestinians as part of the autonomy arrangement.

I am sure you have a copy of the list, but -- for your convenience -- I am enclosing a page from my memoirs in which I enumerate them.

My feeling is that it would be beneficial for all concerned to be reminded of this list and of the willingness of the Israeli Government to turn them over as contemplated by the Camp David Agreement.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ely Rubinstein
The Government Secretary
Jerusalem, Israel

Excerpt from "The Making of a Public Man: A Memoir"
by Sol M. Linowitz

In every aspect of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, we were walking on eggs. Yet by stepping carefully we were able to make very considerable progress. In a memorandum I gave to Carter on January 14, 1981, a week before he left office, I listed no fewer than twenty-five areas where Israel and Egypt had agreed on powers and responsibilities to be granted to the Palestinian Self-Governing Authority.

administration of justice	internal transportation
agriculture	labor
budget	local police and prisons
civil service	manpower
commerce	municipal affairs
culture	nature preserves and parks
ecology	public works
education	refugee rehabilitation
finance	religious affairs
health	social welfare
housing and construction	taxation
industry	tourism
internal communication and posts	

It was not a trivial collection. We were, I estimated, four-fifths of the way to an agreement, and the five major issues still on the table were all, I thought, capable of resolution. . . .

1. "Public lands" — that is, settlements, which Israel claims to have placed only on land that had no private owners. As proposed in President Reagan's September 1982 Peace Initiative, the existing settlements would remain in the West Bank and Gaza, but once the Self-Governing Authority came into existence, uses of unallocated public lands for settlements by either Israel or the Palestinians would be subject to the agreement of both the Authority and Israel.

2. "Water rights." The Authority would have to be given sufficient say in the distribution of this most scarce and valuable commodity to ensure that Palestinian farmers were not disadvantaged by comparison with Israeli farmers. On the other hand, the Israelis would need assurance that the Authority would not cut off supplies to the settlements or act to reduce the flow of water to Israel. A joint commission would be set up to ensure fair distribution of water resources, and eventually a regional body — also including Jordan — would be appointed to develop and allocate water resources in the region.

3. "Security." The Self-Governing Authority would have a strong local police force to assist in providing security in cooperation with Israeli security authorities. So long as necessary, Israel would be responsible for external security.

4. "Powers." The Self-Governing Authority would have all the powers necessary and appropriate to exercise its responsibilities in the agreed areas. These powers would not be designated as either "legislative" or "administrative."

5. "Palestinians in East Jerusalem." One proposal considered would be to permit Palestinians in East Jerusalem to have absentee voting rights in the election of the Self-Governing Authority. They would vote in such elections as though they were residents of the West Bank.

To work out the details of such arrangements would of course be a full-time job for negotiators working a number of months, constantly prodded by the leaders of their governments and by the continued involvement of a high-level representative of the President of the United States.

יא' בתמוז תש"ן
4 ביולי 1990
סימוכין 6-721-2

820(1-2)

סנטור ג'ו ליברמן

הסנטור הזוטר מקונטיקאט, נבחר ב- 1987 דמוקראט, מהאסכולה של SCOOP ג'קסון כלומר ליבראל בעניני פנים ונץ בעניני חוץ.

יהודי שומר מצוות, גאה שאינו מסתיר את יהדותו.

היה סגן המושל של מדינתו בטרם נבחר לפנאט.

כיום אינו יושב באחד מהועדות העקריות מבחינתנו אך ראוי לציין שחבר בועדה לאיכות הסביבה ולא מן הנמנע שיתיחס לסוגית תחנת הממסר. בגלל מחויבותו לישראל כבר גילה פעילות בענינו והתבלט במיוחד בשל החוק שהעביר יחד עם הסנטור מק בדבר השעית הדיאלוג עם אש"פ. ניתן לומר שאילולא תיקון זה לא היה מנוף כלשהוא על הממשל לחייב אותם להפסיק את הדיאלוג עם אש"פ.

בביקור זה עומד בראש משלחת מטעם הבונדס אך ינהל שיחות מדיניות בנפרד. בביקורו זה נפגש כבר עם שהח' לוי והתרשם רבות ממנו. ביום שישי עומד לטוס לקהיר ולהפגש עם מובארק.

Joseph I. Lieberman

D—Connecticut
Reelection Year: 1994
Began Service: 1989

SH-502 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-0703

(202) 224-4041
FAX: (202) 224-9750

BIOGRAPHICAL
Born: 2/24/42
Home: New Haven
Educ.: B.A./J.D., Yale U.
Prof.: Attorney
Relig: Jewish

KEY STAFF AIDES

Name	Position	Legislative Responsibility
Michael Lewan	Admin. Asst.	
Sherry Brown (203-240-3566)	State Dir.	
Jim Kennedy	Press Secy.	
Carleen Overstreet	Exec. Asst./Scheduler	
William B. Bonvillian	Legis. Dir.	Budget/Taxes, Trade, Transportation communications; Overall
Aaron Bayer	Legis. Asst.	Governmental Affairs and Small Bus Committees; Banking, Judiciary, Pos
Barbara Cairns	Legis. Asst.	Environment Committee
Don Rogich	Legis. Asst.	Environment Committee, Agricultur
Sarah Walzer	Legis. Asst.	Education, Aging, Labor, Nutrition, Civil Rights, Veterans

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Committee	Subcommittee(s)
Environment and Public Works	Environmental Protection • Toxic Substances, Enviro Oversight, Research and Development • Water Resou Transportation, and Infrastructure
Governmental Affairs	General Services, Federalism, and the District of Col Oversight of Government Management • Permanent S tee on Investigations
Small Business	Competition and Antitrust Enforcement • Export Ex • Government Contracting and Paperwork Reduction

OTHER POSITIONS
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee • Democratic Leadership Counsel

STATE OFFICES
21st Floor One Commercial Plaza, Hartford, CT 06103 ..... (2

THE
WASHINGTON INSTITUTE
FOR NEAR EAST POLICY

June 25, 1990

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
Office of the Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

On behalf of The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, and my colleagues Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Yaari, I would like to express our appreciation for your meeting with us. Your information and impressions are very important to our overall understanding of Israel's current internal and strategic concerns, and its political positions.

Our goal now is to bring all of the information we've gathered back to our larger Steering Committee. We will then work to publish a report by the end of the year with our concept of American interests in a post-Cold War Middle East, and a new strategy for promoting those interests which will have at its heart an enhanced strategic relationship between the United States and Israel.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Martin Indyk

Martin Indyk
Executive Director

50 F STREET, N.W. • SUITE 8800 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 • (202) 783-0226

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR EAST POLICY
50 F STREET, N.W., • SUITE 8800
WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20001

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Ministeer
Office of the Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

The American Jewish Committee

Office of the President

June 21, 1990

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the American Jewish Committee, I wish to express deep appreciation for your announcement yesterday of a suspension in the U.S.-PLO dialogue.

The U.S. decision, in our view, sends an unmistakable signal of our country's determination to insist on the PLO's renunciation of terrorism in deeds, not just words, if a dialogue is to exist.

We share your hope that a viable peace process will emerge, and believe that, notwithstanding the criticism of your decision voiced in the Arab world, yesterday's announcement will indeed contribute to that worthy end.

With best wishes.

Respectfully,

Sholom D. Comay

Sholom D. Comay
President

SDC/dw

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

מצפ"א
טל' 3244

כ"ו סיון תש"ן
19 ביוני 1990

820 (1-2)

46476

אל : דוד גרנית, לשכת רוה"מ

מאת : מצפ"א

הנדון: פגישה עם ראש הממשלה

1. בין התאריכים 8-11.7 יבקר בארץ מושל דרום קרוליינה כאורח משרד החוץ. הנ"ל CARROLL A. CAMPBELL JR. הינו רפובליקני, חבר קונגרס לשעבר, מהכוחות העולים במפלגה הרפובליקנית ומקורב לנשיא בוש. המושל יציג בשנית את מועמדותו למשרה עם תם תקופת כהונתו בשנת 1991.

2. המושל ביקר בארץ בשנת 1981 (כחבר קונגרס) ומבקש לבדוק בארץ אפשרויות לקשרים מסחריים ותעשיתיים. במסגרת זו יפגש עם אנשי משרד החקלאות, מכון היצוא, תמ"ס קרן BIRD והתאחדות התעשיינים. כמו כן יפגש עם שה"ח, שר התמ"ס וראש עירית ירושלים, יבקר במרכז קליטה ובכנסת.

3. למושל יתלוו מזכיר החקלאות של מדינתו, עוזרים ואנשי קהילה יהודית המקורבים אליו; סה"כ מונה הקבוצה 15 איש. נבקש שראש הממשלה יפגש עם המושל ומלויו בתאריך 10.7 בשעה 10.00 בלישכתו.

4. מצ"ב קורות חיים.

ב ב ר כ ה,

יוסף אדרין

THE HONORABLE CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY

Carroll Ashmore Campbell, Jr. is the 112th person to occupy the office of Governor of South Carolina. He is only the second Republican in more than a century to attain the state's highest office.

Mr. Campbell was born in Greenville, South Carolina on July 24, 1940, the son of Carroll Ashmore and the late Anne Williams Campbell. He is married to the former Iris Rhodes and they have two sons, Carroll, III and Richard Michael, II.

Educated in the Greenville public schools and graduated from McCallie School, Carroll Campbell was unable to attend college full time for financial reasons. Instead, he went to work and took courses when he could. At age 19 he was working in the real estate business when he and a partner founded Handy Park Company, a successful chain of parking facilities. In 1967 he was a principal in the formation of Rex Enterprises, which developed a chain of 13 Burger King Restaurants before being sold in 1978.

Mr. Campbell also became active as a breeder of Arabian horses and owned and operated a farm near Fountain Inn, South Carolina for many years.

He began his political career helping a friend run for office in 1960 and through the years managed campaigns for others, including the campaign that elected the first Republican mayor of Greenville.

Mr. Campbell first sought political office in 1969 and was defeated in a special election.

In 1970 Carroll Campbell was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1972. In 1973 Mr. Campbell served as Assistant Minority Leader and was elected as the first Republican in a century to hold an office on a standing committee.

He lost a close race for Lieutenant Governor in 1974 and in 1975-76 served as Executive Assistant to Governor James B. Edwards. In 1976 Carroll Campbell was elected to the South Carolina Senate.

Elected to the Congress in 1978 from South Carolina's Fourth Congressional District, Mr. Campbell served for eight years before being elected Governor. In Congress Mr. Campbell was the only sitting member who had served on both the powerful Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees. He also served for four years as a member of the Republican Policy Committee and as vice chairman of the Steering and Policy Committee of the Textile Caucus.

Americans, and indeed, people around the world were exposed to Governor Campbell's brand of leadership when Hurricane Hugo slammed into the South Carolina coast last September 21. Citing his early evacuation of coastal residents and his forceful coordination of relief efforts, news organizations, public interest groups and thousands of South Carolinians have showered the Governor with accolades for his handling of the crisis. Wrote one editorialist, "Governor Carroll Campbell has shown extraordinary hands-on leadership throughout the Hugo crisis." The nation's pre-eminent business magazine, Forbes, said he was "a decisive executive whose actions probably saved scores of lives...he kept a cool head in a time of chaos." U.S. News and World Report wrote of "a new reputation..for political courage" and an "enhanced political reputation" for Governor Campbell.

In addition, five major statewide groups have given Governor Campbell special awards commending his leadership before and after the storm.

Governor Campbell enjoys a close personal and political relationship with President Bush. A frequent guest at the White House and at the President's Kennebunkport, Maine retreat, Campbell was among a handful of officeholders asked by Bush to go through the process of consideration for the vice-presidential nomination. Governor Campbell has stated his intention to run for re-election in 1990.

מדינת ישראל
משרד התקשורת

מינהלת תומר
(תחנת המימסר של ארה"ב בישראל)

TOMER MANAGEMENT
(U.S. Radio Relay Station, Israel)

דחוף / אישי

בס"ד

0622
כ"א בסיון ה'תש"ן
14 ביוני 1990

421-4
820(1-2)

שר התקשורת
(באמצעות מנכ"ל משרד התקשורת)

הנדון: תחנת "קול אמריקה" - עמדת המימשל והקונגרס של ארה"ב

1. ברוס פורטר, מנכ"ל "המועצה לשידורים בינלאומיים" (BIB) של ארה"ב, דיווח לי טלפונית כדלקמן:

א. ועדת משנה של ועדת ההקצבות של בית הנבחרים, במסגרת דיונה בתקציב ארה"ב לשנת הכספים המתחילה ב-1 באוקטובר 1990, דנה השבוע בהקצאת $23 מיליון שהקונגרס עוד "חייב" לפרויקט תחנת המימסר בערבה (כל שאר הכסף, בסך $274 מיליון, כבר הוקצה, כזכור).

ב. הועדה החליטה לבחון את הנושא מחדש בספטמבר הקרוב ולקבוע עמדה, לאור מה שיקרה עד אז בשני התחומים הבאים:

1) העמדה שתנקוט כלפי הפרויקט המועצה לבטחון לאומי (NSC), הדנה בו עתה במסגרת בדיקת כלל השידורים הבינלאומיים של ארה"ב.

2) האם תאושר עד אז ע"י ממשלת ישראל תוכנית המיתאר הארצית לתחנה.

2. בהקשר למידע זה מסר מר פורטר:

א. ידוע לו שהדו"ח המסכם שעומדת להגיש המועצה לבטחון לאומי (NSC), יביע תמיכה בלתי מסוייגת בהמשך הפרויקט.

ב. מאידך, הוא מודאג מסחף אפשרי בעמדת הקונגרס והמימשל כלפי הפרויקט, אם ימשיך להתעכב אישורה הסופי של התוכנית בארץ.

ג. לכן, אם לא תחול התקדמות משמעותית בישיבת המועצה הארצית ביום ג' הקרוב, 19.6.90, ישקלו ראשי תאגידי השידור את הפעלת שגריר ארה"ב בארץ, על מנת שיפנה שוב לממשלת ישראל בנושא.

בברכה,

מזכירות הממשלה
17-06-1990
נתקבל

ראובן ירדור
ר' מינהלת ת מ ר

עותק: אלי רובינשטיין, מזכיר הממשלה

ת.ד P.O.Box 53164
תל אביב Tel Aviv 61531
כללי 25
פקס. Fax. (972-3) 494914
טל. Tel. (972-3) 494911

12:00 2/7

AIPAC

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

JERUSALEM OFFICE

Leonard Davis
Director

13 June 1990

820 (1-2)

The Hon. Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office
Kirya
Jerusalem

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

During the first week in July, AIPAC will be hosting a delegation of important business leaders (see attached list) headed by U.S. Senator Harry Reid (Democrat, Nevada). We are very interested in having this visit be a positive one.

We would be honoured if you could meet the Senator and his delegation on Monday, July 2nd, at 12.00 pm in your office.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn

ROBERTA FAHN
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

enc

5 MAPU STREET, JERUSALEM, 94189, ISRAEL TELEPHONE: 02-244-953, 228-572, 233-105 FAX: 02-243-681

ט' בתמוז תש"ן
2 ביולי 1990
סימוכין: 2-717-6

סנטור הארי ריד

סנטור בכיר מנבדה, דמורקט, ליברלי, נבחר לסנט ב-1987 ויתמודד מחדש ב-1992. בין השנים 87-81 היה קונגרסמן ומתקופה זאת מוכר לנו כידיד. היה חבר בועדת החוץ והכיר את הנושאים שלנו. ביקר בישראל בעבר.

כיום חבר בועדת ההקצבות ובועדת הסביבה (העוסקת בין השאר גם בתחנת VOA בערבה).

בועדת ההקצבות מכהן כחבר בועדת המשנה לבינוי צבאי.

AIPAC

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

JERUSALEM OFFICE

Leonard Davis
Director

13 June 1990

The Hon. Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office
Kirya
Jerusalem

e/k 16

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

During the first week in July, AIPAC will be hosting a delegation of important business leaders (see attached list) headed by U.S. Senator Harry Reid (Democrat, Nevada). We are very interested in having this visit be a positive one.

We would be honoured if you could meet the Senator and his delegation on Monday, July 2nd, at 12.00 pm in your office.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

RUBERTA FAHN
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

enc

5 MAPU STREET, JERUSALEM, 94189, ISRAEL. TELEPHONE: 02-244-953, 228-572, 233-105 FAX: 02-243-681

SENATOR HARRY REID DELEGATION:

Senator Harry and Landra Reid

Lief and Joshua Reid - sons of the Senator
Baron Hill - Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate in Indiana
Jerry and Gwen Berlin - Democratic National Committee and
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee
Bret Berlin - son of Jerry and Gwen Berlin
Phil and Pricilla Bakes - former President of Eastern Airlines
John and Betsy Fox - Vice President, Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines
Robert and Salwa Smith - President, Turan Corp., Boston:
Mrs. Smith is the Hon. Brazilian Consul
Bob and Anne Woolf - Boston sports attorney

SENATOR HARRY REID DELEGATION:

Senator Harry and Landra Reid

Lief and Joshua Reid - sons of the Senator
Baron Hill - Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate in Indiana
Jerry and Gwen Berlin - Democratic National Committee and
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee
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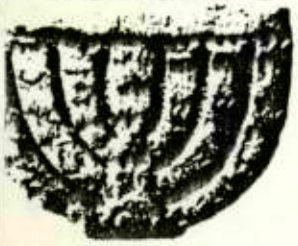
Phil and Pricilla Bakes - former President of Eastern Airlines
John and Betsy Fox - Vice President, Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines
Robert and Salwa Smith - President, Turan Corp., Boston;
Mrs. Smith is the Hon. Brazilian Consul
Bob and Anne Woolf - Boston sports attorney

THE JERUSALEM ELLOWSHIPS



לשכת ראש הממשלה
04 -6- 1990
נתקבל

משרד ר
- 3 -06-
161-1
820(1-2)
112-1-9-1

May 22, 1990

Prime Minister Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Minister's Office
Kiryat Ben Gurion, Jerusalem

Dear Prime Minister Shamir,

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the Honorary Chairman of the Jerusalem Fellowships Program, has officially invited you to address our program's participants this summer. The invitation will reach your office in the coming days. With your permission, I would like to pre-empt the Senator's letter, and initiate arrangements for your appearance.

As you may recall from your previous experience with us, Jerusalem Fellowships is a unique program. It has exposed hundreds of outstanding North American college students to the full flavor of Israeli society and Judaism. These students, the next generation of Jewish leadership, return to their homes with an abiding commitment to Israel. Graduates of the Jerusalem Fellowships are already making a difference in several major Jewish communities.

We would be honored if you would be able to take time from your busy schedule to meet with the Fellows once again this summer. In previous years, your address was received warmly by the Fellows, and we would very much like to arrange a similar event.

According to our schedule, any of the following dates and times are available:

July 1st, 2nd or 11th at 5 pm
July 8th or 22nd at anytime between 3 and 5 pm

If possible, we would like to bring the Fellows to your office for the event. This arrangement adds immeasurably to the lasting impression made on these young leaders.

We look forward to learning which of the above dates are possibilities.

Sincerely,

Leah Ben Yaakov
Assistant Coordinator

1 Rechov Shvut
Old City, Jerusalem

Tel. 894-445
Fax 273-172

250-10
31/5/90

The Yale Political Union

For over 50 years the national forum at Yale

1951 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CT 06520
(203) 432-4412

הממשלה
23-5-1990
בל

May 15, 1990

משרד ראש הממשלה
22-05-1990
820(1-2)
112-1-8

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister's Bureau
Jerusalem
ISRAEL,

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

On behalf of the Yale Political Union, I have the honor of inviting you to keynote a student debate at Yale this fall.

The Political Union, comprised of over 1,700 members, is the largest undergraduate organization at Yale. Founded over a half century ago by McGeorge and William Bundy in conjuction with Dean Acheson, the Union serves as a unique forum which enables students to meet with and debate America's most prominent, interesting and provocative political figures. In 1965, Senator John Kerry (D-MA), then Union President, expanded the program by inviting leaders of national stature to either debate students, prominent Yale faculty or other guests, or to give a keynote address. Since that time, Union guests have included the likes of Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, George Bush, George McGovern, Geraldine Ferraro, Jesse Jackson, and Molly Yard. Recently, a cabinet officer described the Union as "the most prominent campus forum for political ideas in America."

A typical visit to the Union includes dinner at Mory's with the Union executive board, a keynoted debate on the Union floor, and either a press conference or an informal reception with students following the meeting. Although the Union does not offer honoraria as a matter of policy, we will be happy to cover your travel expenses to and from New Haven, as well as provide lodging should you choose to spend the night at Yale.

If you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them. Through August 30, you can best reach me by phone at (201) 654-7760. After that time, I can be reached at (203) 436-2933. I sincerely hope that you will be able to join us this fall.

Sincerely,

Erika L. Blumberg

Erika L. Blumberg
Vice-President

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE for Near East Policy

May 15, 1990

V820(1-2)
112-1-9-1

Prime Minister Yitzchak Shamir
Office of the Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

On June 18-23, 1990 a group from The Washington Institute will visit Israel to research a major study we are undertaking on American strategic interests in the Middle East. This study promises to be our most important effort since our Presidential Study Group on U.S. Policy in the Middle East in 1988, which resulted in the publication of Building for Peace: An American Strategy for th Middle East.

As the events of the past year demonstrate, the United States is entering a new era in its relations with the Soviet Union and in U.S. foreign policy. The dramatic developments we have witnessed will undoubtedly also affect the Middle East and the U.S. approach to that vital but volatile region. Because of the need to develop a new understanding of U.S. interests in the Middle East, The Washington Institute has decided to establish a study group comprised of policymakers and experts. The purpose of the group is to produce a bipartisan report with judgements that can provide a basis for a new U.S. strategy toward the Middle East in a post-Cold War era. Its mandate will extend across a broad range of strategic questions, from the Soviet and American approaches to the region, to the impact of the change in superpower relations on regional conflicts and regional arms races, to America's strategic arrangements in the Mideast.

We are fortunate that a distinguished group has already decided to participate in our study. Among them are Sam Lewis (U.S. Institute of Peace), Robert McFarlane (former NSC adviser), Senator Daniel Inouye, Congressman Les Aspin, Alexander Haig (former Secretary of State), Ambassador Max Kampelman, Madeleine Albright (National Democratic Institute), Graeme Bannerman (former Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee), Stuart Eizenstat (former Counsel to President Carter), Frank Fukuyama (The Rand Corporation, Geoffrey Kemp (Carnegie Endowment), Zalmay Khalilzad (The Rand Corporation), Michael Mandelbaum (Council on Foreign Relations), Daniel Pipes (FPRI), James Roche (Northrop Corporation), Steven Spiegel (UCLA), and Dov Zakheim (SPC).

50 F STREET, N.W. • SUITE 8800 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 • (202) 783-0226 • FAX (202) 783-2769

We have decided it was vital to visit the Middle East as part of this study in order to hear the views of senior government and military officials as well as distinguished academicians on the critical subjects we will be addressing. We are particularly interested in learning how Israel views the potential for strategic cooperation with the United States and how Israelis perceive the impact of the dramatic changes in U.S.-Soviet relations on the Mideast region. Those visiting Israel will be a subgroup of the broad study group and will arrive in Israel on June 18 following a short visit to Egypt and Jordan. Unlike previous Institute study trips to Israel, this group will not include any journalists.

We would like to request that you meet with the group on the morning of Friday, June 22, in your office. We have asked two long-time associates of The Washington Institute, Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari, to assist us in planning our program in Israel. The will be in touch with your staff directly.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Martin Indyk
Executive Director

Marvin Feuerwerger
Convenor, Strategic
Study Group

121-10
15/5/90

City of Virginia Beach

MEYERA E. OBERNDORF
MAYOR

MUNICIPAL CENTER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23456-9000
(804) 427-4581

April 27, 1990

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel 91000

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

Roger joins me in thanking you for the most incredible experience of our lives, being able to visit Israel, but more importantly, the City of Jerusalem. The stamina, intellect and commitment of the people who make up this great country is absolutely one of the most energizing, exciting and awe-inspiring situations in which I have had the joy to be a part.

The exquisite City of Jerusalem is truly as great, if not greater, than any description in the Bible or modern literature. It must absolutely survive as a UNITED CITY so that people can understand the dignity and highest efforts of human kind to work together in fellowship and harmony, striving for dignity and peace.

Many thanks for the opportunity to meet with International Mayors as well as the tremendous legend, Mayor Teddy Kollek, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister Designate Shimon Peres and Minister of Foreign Affairs Moshe Arens.

I pray I will be able to serve as "an instrument of peace and support" for this city and magnificent nation. Israel MUST SURVIVE and Jerusalem MUST REMAIN UNITED.

Very truly yours,

Meyera

Meyera E. Oberndorf
Mayor

MEO:lb

THE
JERUSALEM
FELLOWSHIPS

JERUSALEM OFFICE
Old City, Jerusalem
P.O. Box 14149

April 25, 1990

Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
Misrad Rosh Hamemshala
Hakirya, Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Shamir,

For the past five years my colleague, Senator Arlen Specter, and I have served as Honorary Chairmen of the Jerusalem Fellowships program. This unique program has exposed over three hundred North American college students to the full flavor of Israeli society. These students, the next generation of North American Jewish leadership, return to their homes with an abiding commitment to Israel. Graduates of the Jerusalem Fellowships program are already making a difference on several major college campuses.

This year's Jerusalem Fellows will be in Israel from June 21 through August 7, 1990. I am pleased to invite you to meet with the Fellows and hope you will be able to join in assisting this exciting undertaking. The Jerusalem Fellowship office will be in touch with your office to explore possible dates and formats for such a meeting.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

Daniel Patrick Moynihan

72-10
11/5/90

Dr.
Lawrence
Nessman F.A.C.G.P.

Editor of the N. E. R.
440 First Street, Northwest
Suite 607
Washington, D.C. 20001

March 29, 1990

CERTIFIED
DIPLOMAT

Recently President Bush turned on Israel and Jerusalem -

Recently Jordan is a haven for terrorists -

Recently Arafat, the peacenick murders moderate Arabs that want peace with Israel -

Recently the Arabs increased the boycott against Israel and are trying to get Russia and Japan to join them -

Recently, Syria murdered tens of thousands of Arabs -

Recently Iraq poison gassed 5,000 men, women and children in their own country and are building a nuclear plant and a gas and chemical plant -

Recently, Egyptian Air Lines Magazine does not include Israel on its maps -

Recently, a new immigrant can come into this country untested for aids, a hospital bed for this patient is close to $1,000 a day, but you can't bring a beautiful flower into this country -

Recently the Arab murdering kidnappers hung Lt. Colonel Higgins on T.V. -

Recently, the Arab kidnappers said they would release the HOSTAGES AT THE END OF THE YEAR -

Why wait the nine months plus all the years the hostages were in captivity living in terror?

CAN IT BE THAT THEY MADE A DEAL WITH PRESIDENT BUSH TO RELEASE THE HOSTAGES IF HE TURNS ON ISRAEL? The release of the hostages will be a political feather in Bush's cap. How can he turn on a whole Democratic Ally? Lieutenant Colonel North traded thirty million dollars worth of missiles to Iran for a couple of hostages and the next day more hostages were taken. Recently, Greece and Turkey want our ships out of their ports. American ships are in Haifa. When is President Bush going to revenge Lieutenant Colonel Higgins' heinous murder? Are we going back to the President Carter era when America seemed weak in the eyes of the world? When President Carter forced Israel into a false peace with Egypt when Israel had to give Egypt the

143 Greenrale Ave., Wayne NJ 07470
(201) 942-6622

Sinai, plus the oil wells, plus strategic military passes, plus valuable land which they needed for defense around their borders. In return, what did Egypt give Israel? Egypt sent their Embassador to Israel which they recalled,Egypt does not have Israel on her maps. Egypt is now going to build a cable car and hotels on the same mountain where God gave Moses the Ten Commandments for a tourist attraction.

Recently Germany and Japan started talking and are thinking of starting their own airline factories which will eliminate Boeing. Japan had said that they control military chips and they can decide which country will be a military power . Will Germany avenge our bombings of their cities? Will Japan avenge our two atomic attacks on their cities?

Recently Germany refused publicly to recognize Poland's secure borders. Our education system is faltering, military budgets are going to be cut back and are we going to become a second rate country at the mercy of Germany, Japan, The Third World Powers and the Arabs and the Moslems, who are infiltrating every large city in every country in the world?

Yours truly,

Dr. Lawrence Nessman

LN:svf
cc: President Bush
Mr. Cheney
Mr. Baker

Dr.
Lawrence
Nessman F.A.C.G.P.

לשכת ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S BUREAU

Jerusalem, February 13, 1990.
717-9

612-13
√820 (1-2)
112-1-8

Mr. Geoff Smith
Assistant Principal, High School
The Walworth Barbour
American International School
in Israel, Inc.
P.O. Box 827
Kfar Shmaryahu 46910

FAX: 052-582881

Dear Mr. Smith,

I regret to advise you that Prime Minister Shamir is unable to accept your invitation to attend the Opening Ceremony of the Hockey Marathon on Friday February 16.

He wishes you and all the participants success in this venture.

Yours sincerely,

Z.H.Hurwitz
Adviser to the Prime Minister

The Walworth Barbour
American International School
in Israel, Inc.
P.O. Box 827
Kfar Shmaryahu 46910
Israel
Tel: 052-584225, 052-582603
Facsimile: 052-582881

Forrest A. Broman
Superintendent

January 25, 1990

The Honorable Prime Minister of Israel
Mr. Itzhak Shamir
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On behalf of the Walworth Barbour American International School, I am honored to invite you to the 1990 Hockey Marathon Opening Ceremony to be held Friday, February 16, at 8:15 a.m.

The American School community gathers annually to witness a special and unique event involving our high school students, the AIS Hockey Marathon. Our student body, representing forty-three nations, considers this event to be one of the highlights of the school year, never to be forgotten by those who have participated. The opening ceremony is viewed by the entire school community, parents and visitors from the foreign business community, diplomatic corp., representatives from the United Nations, and of course the press. The entire student body is split into two teams, Red and Blue. These teams are sub-divided into balanced teams and compete for 36 consecutive hours in a series of floor hockey matches. The elaborate event rallies AIS students, community members, and teachers as all participate in the shared experience. It is an exciting and memorable experience for the AIS community. While academics remain our school's number one priority, activities such as our hockey marathon promote a healthy environment in which students are actively involved in creating a positive school atmosphere.

The Hockey Marathon opening ceremony is traditionally a one hour performance kicking off the marathon. All involved extend themselves to great lengths to create an imaginative and dynamic ceremony. Your presence at this event would greatly contribute towards making it a very special experience for our young students. Their efforts are waiting to be shared.

We cordially invite you to be our guest of honor and to share with us a most pleasurable hour.

Respectfully yours,

Geoff Smith
Assistant Principal, High School

הקונגרס היהודי האמריקאי

Israel Office:
3 Mapu St. Apt .4
Jerusalem 94189
Tel. (02) 245 810
(02) 221 821

המשרד בישראל:
רח' מאפו 3/4
ירושלים 94189
טל. (02) 245 810
(02) 221 821

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

January 18, 1990

The Hon. Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of the State of Israel
Office of the Prime Minister
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Shamir:

The Tenth Jerusalem Conference of Mayors will take place this year during the week April 1 - 7. This annual event is sponsored by the Municipality of Jerusalem, the American Jewish Congress, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies.

As the tenth such conference and the twenty-fifth year of Teddy Kollek's tenure as Mayor of Jerusalem, we recognize this conference as a unique opportunity to project a positive image of the State of Israel and its capital, Jerusalem. We have invited mayors from over twenty countries and expect record attendance this year, as the attached list of participants indicates.

While this conference focuses primarily on issues of local government, it has been a tradition throughout the previous years of the conference for the Prime Minister to address the delegation. We would be honored if you would agree to meet with the delegation, as you have in the past.

I will be in touch with your office with respect to the arrangements.

Sincerely,

David Clayman

David Clayman
Israel Director

cc. Gabi Padon, Political Advisor to the Mayor of Jerusalem
Yossi Gal, Director, Hasbara, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ora Ahimeir, Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies

820 (1-2)

Jerusalem, January 15, 1990.
629-7

Dear George,

I am very grateful for your letter from Tokyo wishing me a speedy recovery from my recent operation.

By now the episode is a thing of the past and forgotten. Modern medicine is truly wonderful. Indeed, I was able to attend to my duties without interruption throughout my enforced stay at the hospital.

Now we are immersed in the great exodus of our people from the Soviet Union. They are arriving here at the rate of hundreds a day. All our calculations and estimates have been overtaken by the reality. Our people are ready to make all efforts to absorb and integrate the newcomers, and the budget will have to be found here and abroad.

As we deal with this blessed problem I think of you and pay tribute to you for your role in achieving the change in Soviet policy. You once told me that you opened every meeting with Soviet representatives with the question about the emigration rights for Jews. You would be thrilled to see the new arrivals, and I hope that before long you will visit us just for that purpose.

Shulamit joins me in extending best wishes to Helena and you.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

The Honorable George P. Shultz
Honorary Fellow
Hoover Institution
on War, Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305-6010

HOOVER INSTITUTION
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305-6010

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
HONORARY FELLOW

629-7
13/1/90

820(1-2)

December 12, 1989

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

News of your brief trip to the hospital just reached me here in Tokyo. I send you my very best wishes for a speedy and successful recovery. Knowing you, I'm sure you have been running the government from your hospital room without missing a beat.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz
per

George P. Shultz

(Dictated by Secretary Shultz
and signed in his absence.)

His Excellency Yitzhak Shamir
via Ambassador William A. Brown
American Embassy
Tel Aviv, Israel

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel Aviv

January 8, 1990

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

The Embassy received this week by international mail the enclosed letter from Former Secretary Shultz wishing you a speedy recovery from your recent surgery. I am glad to note that his good wishes have indeed been fulfilled.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Bill Brown

William A. Brown
Ambassador

Enclosure: As Stated

His Excellency
Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
of the State of Israel
Jerusalem

Jerusalem, January 9, 1990.
625-7

✓820 (1-2)

Dear Mayor Samuels,

On his visit to Jerusalem Dr. James Draper brought me your Proclamation of my appointment as an Honorary Citizen of Euless, Texas.

I appreciate this gesture, and extend best wishes to you and all the citizens of Euless for your wellbeing, progress and prosperity.

With greetings from Jerusalem,

Yours sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

Mayor Harold D. Samuels
City of Euless
201 North Ector Drive
Euless, Texas 76039
U S A

Proclamation

City of Euless

Texas

Whereas: we recognize the mutual long-lasting friendship between Israel and the United States of America,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Harold Samuels, Mayor of the City of Euless, Texas, do hereby declare

****

YITSHAK SHAMIR
Prime Minister of Israel

****

as Honorary Citizen of the City of Euless, Texas, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and honors pertaining hereto.

WITNESS MY HAND and the Seal of the City of Euless, Texas, USA, on this 14th day of December, 1989.

Harold D. Samuels

Harold D. Samuels, Mayor

✓820 (1-2)

Jerusalem, January 15, 1990.
596-7

Dear Congressman Dellums,

Thank you for your letter of October 13, 1989.

I am indeed sorry that you have been misinformed with regard to the issue of freedom of speech in Israel.

The fact is that freedom of speech - and of the press - are protected and maintained, even under Israeli military administration, and in spite of Arab terrorism and violence, more than in any other country in the Middle East. In Jerusalem alone, more than twenty newspapers and periodicals are published and are free to express their views. The same laws that apply in Israel are applied to them, including that of military censorship. They are free to report on any news from the Arab world, including the Arab terrorist organizations, such as the PLO.

The closing of the Palestine Press Services has therefore nothing to do with freedom of speech. It violated the law by serving as a front for terrorist activities on behalf of the Fatah terrorist organization. The various organizations under the PLO umbrella have engaged in setting up such seemingly innocent institutions as social clubs, news agencies, professional and youth clubs to serve as conduits for the purpose of transferring funds, recruiting personnel, and planning and directing violent and terrorist acts. In such cases, these institutions or offices are closed down and the violators are brought to trial whenever possible.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington DC

מדינת ישראל

תאריך 14/1

אל: ~~יו"ר~~

מאת: המנהל הכללי

בחי' ביה"ר

חובה בדרך ר"ט בנשתי

אור הקסם ומרבה ומר.

מרבה בר ביה ולשונאן

דון

נא לתת לי תאריך
ביקורת

820(1-2)

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, י"ד כסלו תש"ן

12 דצמבר 1989

מנכ"ל משרד רוה"מ, מר י. בן-אהרון

הנדון: רונלד לאומס - סגירת המשרד הפלסטיני
לשרותי עתונות
(שלך, 24 אוק' 89')

1. המשרד נסגר בעקבות מידע מצער, אשר הצביע על-כך שהינו ממומן ומונחה ע"י ארגון פת"ח ומשמש מכשיר בידי הארגון לקידום מטרותיו.
2. המשרד נסגר כחוק ע"פי צו מטעם אלוף הפיקוד (בהתאם לתקנות ההגנה) עד מרץ 90'.

ב ב ר כ ה

חובב שפירא - סא"ל

סגן מזכיר צבאי לראש הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

תאריך 24/X

אל: גב' ע. שן, מנהל לשכה.

מאת: המנהל הכללי

רצה בעזרתם של גב'
הקונגרס האמריקאי Dellums בקשר
לסביר משרד העמנר הפלסטיני.

אבקשם לקבל מגבר העמדות
המוסמכים לשם מתן תשובה לגוף הנ"ל.

בברכה

יהודה לסל

RONALD V. DELLUMS
8TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

ANY REPLY TO THIS LETTER
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
OFFICE CHECKED:

CARLOTTIA SCOTT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROBERT BRAUER
SPECIAL COUNSEL

☐ 2136 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2661

DONALD R. HOPKINS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

☐ 201 13TH STREET, SUITE 105
OAKLAND, CA 94617
(415) 763-0370

☐ 1720 OREGON STREET
BERKELEY, CA 94703
(415) 548-7767

☐ 3732 MT. DIABLO BLVD., SUITE 160
LAFAYETTE, CA 94549
(415) 283-8125

October 13, 1989

Prime Minister Yitzahk Shamir
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Shamir:

Recently, the issue of the closing of the Palestine Press Services by military order, was brought to my attention. Also, I have been informed that this order was renewed on September 29, 1989, for a six month period.

This Israel/Palestine problem is a personal concern of mine. Moreover, the issue of freedom of speech and information is of tantamount concern to me. As you well know, freedom of speech is a very important human right. It is important because it allows people to express their thoughts and to help keep everyone informed as to what is occuring in their societies and the world.

You know, as well as I, how imperative it is that no group be singled out and denied the right of freedom of speech. They must be permitted to keep their people informed and educated about issues relating to cultural, civil, and political events that concern their lives.

Peace in the Middle East is so very important. If there is peace in the Middle East, then there is hope for peace in the world.

Our countries have enjoyed a close/working relationship for many years and we will continue to do so. However, because of this relationship, you can understand my interest in the rights of human beings everywhere. It is so important that the people of Isreal be availed a life free of prejudice, a life of freedom.

I would appreciate it if you would look into the matter concerning the Palestine Press Service. I would, also, appreciate if you would inform me as to what is being done about this situation.

Thank you so very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Ronald V. Dellums
Member of Congress

RVD/vhc

File FAX ✓

לשכת ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S BUREAU

Jerusalem, December 27, 1989.
478-9

✓ 820 (1-2)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ted Pantaleo
Executive Director
JERUSALEM '90
Rt. 2, Box 279
Suite 96B
Bradenton, Fla 34202
FAX: (813)748-4793

Have arranged meeting for Dr. James T. Draper with Prime Minister Shamir on 1 January 1990 at 5.30 p.m.

A Happy New Year to your family, and all your co-workers!

Sincerely,

Z.H.Hurwitz
Adviser to the Prime Minister

269-10
4/6/90

SHEPHERD OF ISRAEL MINISTRIES
Howard Leighton-Floyd
P.O. Box 632
Rogers, AR 72756

Rev. 22:16-17

"...I will plant them upon their land, and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land, which I have given them, saith the Lord, thy God."
Amos 9:15

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
25-05-1990
מס' התיק 820(1-2)

05/08/90

THE STATE OF ISRAEL
PRIME MINISTER ITZHACK SHAMIR
PRIME MINISTER'S BUREAU
JERUSALEM ISRAEL 91919

Dear Mr. Prime Minister Shamir,

For your personal information the inclosed is a copy of a letter we sent to Senator Dole.

With best personal regards, and may God lead you in the formation of a new government.

Sincerely,

Howard Leighton-Floyd

Howard Leighton-Floyd

copy

SHEPHERD OF ISRAEL MINISTRIES
Howard Leighton-Floyd
P.O. Box 632
Rogers, AR 72756

Rev. 22:16-17

"...I will plant them upon their land, and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land, which I have given them, saith the Lord, thy God."
Amos 9:15

05/08/1990

The Honorable Senator Robert Dole
The Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Senator Dole,

The most disappointing moment in ones life is when we learn that a true and trusted friend has changed his position on a subject of considerable importance to them both.

In the past you have been a faithful supporter of Israel, personally I have voted for you. I am amazed that in such a short trip to the Near East you could come to such a different conclusion. In the past you have always seemed to have an intelligent and penetrating grasp of the issues, what happened?

You should have known that the Arab states have never agreed to Jerusalem being the Capital of Israel. And further more that King Hussein and the other Arab heads of state would bring the subject up. You could have pointed out to King Hussein that he occupied the Old City of Jerusalem for twenty years but there was a War of 1967, King Hussein and the other Arab nations lost the Old City, and the land of Israel (Judea and Samaria) to the Jordon river. Ever since the Arabs have been trying to get the rest of the world, and America in particular to restore to them what they lost in wars generated by the Arabs themselves.

In our opinion it is not the responsibility for America to tell Israel what to do with Jerusalem. It is not ours to negotiate any more than other nations have the right to tell us where our Capital should be. Why do we set different standards for Israel than for ourselves? Would we heed other nations telling us to return the territories of the United States to the Indians? They have more rights than the Arabs do to Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria.

You were right to support the resolution to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. You were wrong to state while in the Near East, "We didn't know anything about it, that's not our position. We think it ought to be up to negotiations." (Referring to the status of Jerusalem.) We know that negotiating the status of Jerusalem is the Pope's position. We didn't know that the statements you made reflected the official views of any American administration position to date, including President Bush. If it is the position of President Bush to negotiate the status of Jerusalem then we believe him to be wrong also. One thing all Believers in the Bible as the word of God should know; God gave the land of Canaan to Isaac NOT Ishmael (the Arabs) Gen. 17:8. You could help by supporting God's plan. If you play the harlot with the Arab States you will contribute to the judgments pending. Great Britain played the harlot with the Arabs and lost the Empire. She didn't escape judgment. Genesis 12:3. God is not changeable! See Malachi 3:6.

"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee." Psalms 122:6

I think I should tell you from where I come. My people sailed from Jones Port Maine in 1866; (153 persons) in a sailing boat named the 'Nellie Chapin'. Our colony was the first organized return to Israel in modern times. They were 'Christian Zionist' we are a part of Israel and believed that according to the Bible the set time for the return of the Jews to Zion had come. That's history as recorded in Congressional records of the times. Our people were Americans, and they believed back in 1866 the time to start the return of the Jews was at hand according to the prophet Ezekiel. "Prophesy therefore concerning the land of Israel '. . .' Behold, I am for you, and I shall turn unto you and you shall be tilled and sown: And I will multiply men upon you, all the house of Israel, even 'all' of it: and the cities shall be inhabited: And I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings; and ye shall know that I am the Lord." Ezekiel 36:6-8-9-10-11. The Arabs know the promises in the Bible concerning the return of the Jews and they are trying to get the nations to circumvent God. Don't be taken in by their scheme.

My father was born and raised in Jerusalem, and spoke fluent Arabic. My grandparents 'are buried' in Jerusalem. I have lived in Jerusalem. During the Mandate we built the Eden Cinema just off King George Ave. We had daily contacts with Arab peoples. I think I know their thinking, not just what they say to outsiders. They have and are trying to influence American leaders in any way they can, money, oil, trade, you name it and they will use it.

Dear Senator Dole, why not ask all the Arab countries to absorb all the Palestinians back into 'their' countries, if they want to go. Why shouldn't they? If they do not wish to go to Arab countries, and most do not, then advise them; Live peaceable in Israel. Let me assure you that is what they are going to have to do. 'Live peaceable in Israel or get out'! There is no other way. God's way is the best way and you are requested to give God's promises serious consideration in all your deliberations concerning Israel and the Middle East.

In closing let me add we should expect Mr. Shamir to become the Next Prime Minister of Israel, following him Mr. Moshe Arens. The reason in our opinion that Mr. Peres could not form a government was that he would have deceived Israel into supporting the Bush\Baker plan, thinking they could 'trade land for peace' and that is not possible. 'It must be peace for peace'.

We hope and request that you reconsider your position, and give your full support to Israel and the resolution recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Thank you, 'go with God.'

Howard Leighton-Floyd

Howard Leighton-Floyd

cc
President Bush
Speaker of the Senate, The Honorable George J. Mitchell
Speaker of the House, The Honorable Tom S. Foley
Honorable Senators Moynihan-Boschwitz Washingfon D. C.
Mr. Yatzhk Shamir Prime Minister of Israel
Mr. Moshe Arens Foreign Minister of Israel
Embassy of Israel, Washington D.C.
The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem Israel

Shmuel Shimshoni
Security Consultant de Securité
Rehov Pinsker 5
Hadera 38428
Israel

950-9
78-10
13/5/90

Mr. George Bush, President of the U.S.A.
The White House
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

Hadera, 25th April 1990

Dear Mr. President

Life in The United States of America is governed by a set of laws that are universally known as the Constitution of the United States. A Constitution that is in force since September 17th 1787, by it's acclamation at the hands of 12 signators, representatives of the American people. Pity the meddler who would advocate subversion to any part of your Constitution.

The Jewish nation is also governed by a Constitution that was unanimously accepted by 600,000 men on the 50th day after having been freed from Egyptian slavery. That took place in the year 2448 after creation. Their Constitution is in force constantly and continuously since then as a document that governs their lives and destiny as individuals and as a viable nation for this past 3,302 years without interruption. It is taught and studied from childhood on amongst the Jewish people. It is universally known as their Torah, the basis for your Bible.

I take the liberty of following this introduction with a parable. One of the ways that the Jewish people have of illuminating a situation.

Following the almost total destruction of their home, most of the family members were dispersed to many parts of the world. They continuously kept in contact with each other, and in so doing, kept their individual hopes alive that they would eventually succeed in rebuilding their "near ruin", that was continuously inhabited by, at least, one of the family, at all times. The hope was, that some day, they would all be reunited in their own home.

Due to extenuating circumstances their hopes did not materialize till after about 1,900 years. Numerous trials and tribulations befell family members, and as the world stood idly by as their jealous hosts, in some regions, even attempted to annihilate their Jewish guests.

As they were robbed, beaten, and raped, millions perished in most hideous ways and no haven was offered those who might have escaped.

Finally, a majority of their hosts, with feelings of guilt and remorse, agreed that the survivors should become reunited in their own origional home. But that right was not automatic. They still had to battle hostile eliments to achieve that right.

Meanwhile a foundling, who's mother nor father were ever identified, but who was nurtured by his neighbours, took up residence in the house, who's ownership was never relinquished, and who's taxes had not ever fallen in arrears, by the origional owners. But this troublesome foundling is not welcomed by any of his neighbours, who cannot stand his rebellious behaviour. However, they support his claim of ownership on the grounds of "squatter's rights".

Now, Mr. Bush, to reality. The Jewish Nation who is not really at home in any of it's host countries of the world, living there as orphans, do now have a home to return to, If the Amalek of today will not try to deter them that right.

They are warned, in the fifth volume of their Constitution, The Book of Deuteronomy, chapter XXVI:17; "Remember what Amalek did unto thee by the way, when ye were come forth out of Egypt. And verse 19 ends...thou shalt not forget it." And today's Amalek, Mr. Arafat would try to prevent the Soviet Jewish émigrés the right to rejoin their brethern in their own ancient homestead. The Land of Israel.

However, The Jewish Nation is being pressured to disregard this warning as well as to negate other rules that are laid down and specified in their Constitution, as basic to the survival of the Jewish Nation in their own land. Foreign rulers; foreign to the needs of the Jewish people and foreign to the ideals as recorded in the Bible, are guilty of advocating subversion of their basic laws of survival, and of suggesting sedition to the Israeli Members of Parliment under threat of economic boycot, reduction of grants, trade, etc.

Personally, I would prefer that the Jewish Nation not be dependent on the "dole".

In thier Torah, they are advised that the Jewish Nation is to dwell in their land securely. (In the Bible translations, the term is "in safety" but it is not a true translation.) Supporting passages are found in: Leviticus XXV:18, XXV:19, XXVI:5 and in Deutronomy XII:10, XXXIII:12, and XXXIII:28.

As for the matter of living in peace in the land, we find that peace is only granted by G-d Himself. as we find supporting passages in Leviticus XXVI:6 and Numbers VI:26.

Concerning the offer of peace, they are advised that when a waring nation is offered, and accepts peaceful overtures, THEY are to become subservient to their captors. This is found in passages; Deuteronomy XX:10/12 incl.

Israel, as a modern nation, has not been near as strict as these directives, and having behaved overly humane towards a hostile inhabitation, captured during a war that was initiated by the Kingdom of Jordan, and lost by them. For such generous behaviour, Israel are taken to be weak dummies by a world that has never accepted the kind of behaviour being experienced by Israel at the hands of foreign nationals in her midst. Palestinians in Isreal are holders of Jordanian passeports, at their own choice. Yet they make demands of Israel, who has given them greater benefits than any other ruler had ever offered them. They make demands that Israel relinquish what is neccessary for Israel's basic security to it's population, in direct contravention to it's laws, as directed by it's Constitution. And the world, including the Government of the United States of America, who is still in possession of territories that were taken by force from, Mexico, Soux, Algonquin, Appelation, Black-foot, etc., pressures Israel's leaders to endanger it's very existance, in direct contravention to it's Constitution. The sacred instructions as laid down in their Torah.

One of those instructions is very clearely expressed in Exodus XXXIV:12 "Take heed to thyself lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land whither thou goest, lest it be for an obstacle in the midst of thee."

As a Nation, who's motto is; "In G-d we Trust." for 203 years, how can you, the President of that Nation, advocate that Israel, who has been under the direct intervention and guidance of G-d since He was first recognized, as the force that created the universe and guides it's every action, by their forefather, Abraham, 3,802 years ago.

King David, has warned the people of Israel in Psalms CXLVI:3 "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help."

So, Mr. President, please realize that your pressures and threats towards Israel will be of no avail, all the while that they are against the wishes of G-d, the Lord of Hosts, and the guardian of Israel.

The politicians of Israel don't see the folly of their ways

as well as the "little men", and the political system of Israel does not have a relationship with the public, as you do in the U.S.A. through local representatives in the Federal Government. But that is our next problem to solve.

Exodus VI:8 explains that the Land of Israel is an HERITAGE. An HERITAGE is not an inheritance, that may be disposed of as one may wish to, (or be forced to). An HERITAGE is a TRUST that is placed into the hands of trustees, who are obligated at all costs, to guard it and watch over it in it's entirety, so that it may be passed over to the next generation completely and in good order. No part of it may be gambled away as stakes in a lottery that may or may not lead to a very doubtful peace jackpot. A probable loss could mean a TOTAL loss.

Mr. Bush, I am one of those GUARDIANS. One of the "little men". Just as your destiny is in the service of the interests of your people, my hopes are that this message represents the interests of my people, (though many find it difficult to express their real feelings).

So- let us remain respectful of each other and our destinies,

I remain,

Sincerely

Shmuel Shimshoni

Shmuel Shimshoni

COPY TO THE:- PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL
MR. HAIM HERZOG, JERUSALEM.
- MEMBERS OF ISRAEL'S PARLIMENT

Daniel P. Moynihan
New York

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Have we sent thanks?

April 12, 1990

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

You might want to see the full text of Senate Resolution 106 which was adopted without objection on March 22nd. This resolution, which I introduced with Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, enjoued the support of 83 co-sponsors coming in equal measure from both political parties. It reflects the Senate's belief that the middle East peace process would be greatly enhanced by the long overdue American acknowledgment that Jerusalem is the Captial of the State of israel and must remain undivided.

I wish also to express my deep appreciation for having had the opportunity to speak with you and having the benefit of your insights on the problems as well as the possibilities of the region. My trip to Israel and our conversation will be of inestimable value in my role as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Sincerely,

His Excellency Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
Hakirya, Romema
Jerusalem 91950 Israel

101st CONGRESS
2d Session

S. CON. RES. 106

Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning Jerusalem and the peace process.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 20 (legislative day, January 23), 1990

Mr. Moynihan (for himself, Mr. Boschwitz, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Exon, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Levin, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hatch, Mr. McCain, Mr. Burns, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Lott, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Ford, Mr. Pell, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Biden, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Kerry, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Adams, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Coats, Mr. Bond, Mr. Mack, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Specter, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Boren, Mr. Robb, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Inouye, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Reid, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Heflin, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Daschle, Mr. Danforth, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Helms, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Warner, Mr. Dole, Mr. Garn, Mr. Roth, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Simon) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

March 22 (legislative day, January 23), 1990
Committee discharged

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning Jerusalem and the peace process.

Whereas the State of Israel has declared Jerusalem to be its capital;

Whereas from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths were not permitted access to holy sites in the area controlled by Jordan;

Whereas since 1967 Jerusalem has been a united city administered by Israel and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city;

Whereas the President and the Secretary of State have demonstrated their strong desire to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and have worked diligently toward that end;

Whereas ambiguous statements by the Government of the United States concerning the right of Jews to live in all parts of Jerusalem raise concerns in Israel that Jerusalem might one day be redivided and access to religious sites in Jerusalem denied to Israeli citizens; and

Whereas such concerns inhibit and complicate the search for a lasting peace in the region: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring)*, That the Congress—
3 (1) acknowledges that Jerusalem is and should
4 remain the capital of the State of Israel;
5 (2) strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain
6 an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic
7 religious group are protected; and

1 (3) calls upon all parties involved in the search for
2 peace to maintain their strong efforts to bring about
3 negotiations between Israel and Palestinian
4 representatives.

○

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April 10, 1990

Hon. George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

MIDEAST "PEACE PROCESS" REVEALED AS WAR PROCESS?

Dear Mr. President:

The undersigned endorsed, contributed, supported and voted for you for President.

My reasons included the security of the USA and of Israel as invaluable allies of each other.

Millions of like-minded Jews and Christians did so, not just because Israel is the US' NATO for the Mideast, doing for 1.8 billion dollars in military and 1.2 billion dollars in civilian aid, and without US troops, the job of NATO for Europe, with US troops, and at USA cost of 180 billion dollars.

We did so also because Israel is founder member, and the only example in the Mideast of the Judeo-Christian civilization, rejected by Islam, but on which much of the progress of man including of the USA depends.

Your remarks about Jerusalem and the "Settlements" coupled with the fall of the Israel Unity Government, and Iraq's revelation of its poison gas intentions, should give pause to all whether what is billed as a "peace process" isn't in fact a war process, but a short, if any, "stage" removed (PLO PNC Resolution 1974).

Jews and Christians both here and in Israel must now ask themselves whether the Administration policy to push Israel out of "occupation" of its own 2,200 square mile "heartland", in alleged exchange of "lands" for another Arab promise of "peace", isn't in fact a threat to the very existence of

Judeo-Christian civilization.

THE NOW EXPLODED ASSUMPTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THAT POLICY ARE:

1. That the USA must acquiesce in Arab demands because a third of its growing import of oil is from that source.

The Arabs cannot drink their oil.

In fact, the heavily over-priced Arab oil and related Arab expense stream is wedded to US demand, and even to downstream U.S. petro operations.

2. That detente with Russia permits the USA to downgrade the importance of Israel.

That detente is fragile indeed.

Continuing Russian bellicosity in the Mideast is tied to its own Muslim border populations.

3. That the USA "moderate" "friends" among PLO, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, etc. are a reliable "assist" to a "peace process."

"Moderates", if they be such, do not in fact run any Arab land or the PLO.

All 21 of them are run by despots, near despots or anarchy (Lebanon), who cannot get, hold, or survive long in power without heeding militant Islam.

Accordingly, all of the Arab states except Egypt are in declared war with Israel.

It was Saudi's mis-advice to the USA which largely impelled the disastrous USA coverup for Iraq poison gas preparations, ostensibly to enable Iraq to survive its self-imposed war with Iran.

4. That "peace" with the Arabs can be gotten by sacrificing the 2,200 square miles of Israeli "territory."

None but those who wish to believe the unbelievable, can believe that the "Arab Nation" which does not give peace after control of 5.5 million square miles of Arab "homelands", will do so upon gaining control directly or through an international facade of "demilitarization" or "guaranty", of the 2,200 square miles west of the Jordan River, which 100 US generals and admirals have concluded is key to the defense of Israel's remaining 8,500 square miles.

5. <u>That "self-determination" entitles the Arabs to the additional 2,200 square miles.</u>

Judeo-Christian terminology such as "self-determination", "peace", "human rights", "civil rights", "democracy", "elections", have no reality in the world of Arab Islam, where they are "metaphors for an absolute rule that could not be declared openly as such" (British analyst David Pryce-Jones in <u>Commentary Magazine</u>, January 1989, "Self-Determination, Arab-Style").

No Islamic land grents self-determination to non-Islamics.

Islamics on a worldwide scale seek self-determination only for themselves.

No claim of a Palestinian Arab nation or right of self-determination was made until the "Arab Nation" failed to conquer Israel by war in 1967.

The "Jewish Homeland" was never an Arab "homeland."

Indeed, the Arabs had reduced it to a land of "death and desolation", as described by Mark Twain in "Innocents Abroad" in the early second half of the 19th Century.

Accordingly, as recently as 1919 (Faisal-Weizman Agreement), Arab King Faisal gladly recognized the 46,000 square miles both east and west of the Jordan River as the "Jewish Homeland" (as did Balfour Declaration of 1917, League of Nations in 1920, US Joint Congressional Resolution 1922) -- in exchange for Jewish support at Versailles and after for "Arab Homelands", now 5.5 million square miles.

That includes 35,000 square miles lopped off from the "Jewish Homeland" by the British in 1922 to constitute the now 70% Palestinian Arab Jordan under a British-installed Saudi monarchy (Hashemite).

The facts are in the annexed "PALESTINE" -- NEVER AN ARAB COUNTRY from the Christian Mideast Conference.

6. <u>That appeasement is the key to dealing with militant Islam.</u>

The answer is in the annexed Christian Mideast Conference report "LET MY PEOPLE GO: THE CONTINUING ORDEAL OF THE HOSTAGES."

Appeasing a similar fanaticism, Hitler, by the similar policy of "peace in our time", brought a retreat from the Rhineland (1934), Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia (1938), World War II and Holocaust.

THE REALISTIC ALTERNATIVES TO THE CATASTROPHICALLY FLAWED "LANDS FOR PEACE" POLICY ARE:

1. Shifting the focus from "lands for peace" to the real problems of Arab Islam crying for remedy.

These are proper exploitation of resources, breaking the cycle of poverty, curbing the massive exploitation of Arab by Arab, and an end to the cult of hate by which the attention of the Arabs is distracted from their real problems.

Israeli joint ventures with Arabs thus far distracted, as in Egypt, by the cult of hate, was an agreed provision of the Camp David Agreement.

2. Taking the affirmative for a change, as our fellow Yalesman Bill Buckley (National Review 4/1 p. 62) counsels -- by Israeli annexation of its own 2,200 square mile "heartland" indispensable to its defense.

As Buckley adds: "There would be the firestorm, of course. But at the same time, the kind of strategic composure that comes from the knowledge that that is the way things are, and we had all better get used to it."

3. Taking the affirmative too, by much more realistic address to the USA-Israel Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to counter the obvious missile threat to civilization, especially from Iraq.

4. Above all, the USA, as Israel, must have in mind that many problems are better by far lived with, than a disastrous alternative, as would be the 2,200 square miles of Israel "heartland" for another Arab "promise of peace."

Examples abound, but some involving the democracies or parliamentary democracies come to mind at once, as England with North Ireland, Spain with its Basques, Sri Lanka with its Tamils, India with its Kashmiris, etc., etc.

Sincerely,

Leonard Horwin
former U.S. Diplomat
former Counsel, U.S. Board of Economic Warfare
former Editor-in-Chief, Yale Law Journal
former Mayor of Beverly Hills
Member, Executive Committee, AFSI

LH/gg
cc: Hon. James Danforth Quayle, Vice President of the U.S.
Hon. James Baker, Secretary of State

Hon. Dennis Ross, Director, Policy Planning Staff, Dept. of State
Hon. Richard Cheney, Secretary of Defense
Hon. Brent Scowcroft, National Security Director
Gen. Colin Powell III, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Hon. Jesse Helms, US Senator
Hon. Orrin Hatch, US Senator
Hon. Bob Packwood, US Senator
Hon. Robert W. Kasten, US Senator
Hon. Patrick J. Leahy, US Senator
Hon. George Mitchell, US Senator
Hon. Arlen Specter, US Senator
Hon. Carl Levin, US Senator
Hon. Pete Wilson, US Senator
Hon. Bill Bradley, US Senator
Hon. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, US Senator
Hon. Les Aspin, US Representative
American Enterprise Institute, Attn: Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
Freedom House, Attn: Ambassador Max Kampelman
International Security Council
Foreign Policy Research Institute, Attn: Dr. Daniel Pipes, Director
Center for Security Policy, Attn: Frank Gaffney, Director
Ray S. Cline, Chairman, US Global Strategy Council
National Committee on American Foreign Policy, Inc.
Attn: Joan Peters, Vice President
Committee to Prevent Terrorism
American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, Attn: Thomas Dine,
Executive Director
Midge Dector, Executive Director, The Committee for the Free World
Conservative Caucus, Inc., Attn: Howard Phillips
Jerusalem Institute for Western Defense
National Christian Leadership Conference
Christian Friends of Israel
Christian Mideast Conference
Bridges for Peace
Shalom International
David A. Lewis Ministries, Inc.
Richard A. Hellman, President, Christians' Israel Public Action Campaign
Mary Rose Black Ryan, President, California Christians for Israel
International Christian Embassy Jerusalem
Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations
National Jewish Coalition
Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies
Attn: Rabbi Abraham Cooper
Jewish War Veterans of the USA
William F. Buckley, Jr., Editor in Chief, National Review
Dr. Armand Hammer
Walter Annenberg
David Laventhol, Publisher and Chief Executive Officer
Los Angeles Times

Richard T. Schlossberg III, President and Chief Operating Officer, Los Angeles Times
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Publisher New York Times
Katherine Graham, Chairman of the Board and Publisher, Washington Post and Newsweek
Wesley Pruden, Managing Editor, Washington Times
Warren H. Philips, Chairman, The Wall Street Journal
Peter R. Kann, Publisher, The Wall Street Journal
Reginald J. Brock, Jr., President, Time Magazine
Louis A. Weil, U.S. Publisher, Time Magazine
Robert L. Miller, Worldwide Publisher, Time Magazine
Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Publisher U.S. News & World Report
Martin Peretz, Editor in Chief and Chairman, The New Republic
Ted Turner, President, Cable News Network Inc.
Robert Wright, President, National Broadcasting Corp.
Laurence A. Tisch, President, Columbia Broadcasting System
John Sias, President, American Broadcasting Corp.

CMC
- FACT - PAGE -

The CMC Fact Pages shed light on the stormy events in the Middle-East, which have special meaning to us as Christians. This information provides knowledge essential to our understanding of the background, motivations and causes of these events.

The Christian Mid-East Conference, P. O. Box 82, Poway, California 92064

LET MY PEOPLE GO

The Continuing Ordeal of the Hostages

***"Remember those in captivity, as though you were in captivity with them"* (Hebrews 13.3).**

The Forgotten Prisoners

The yellow ribbons, once seen everywhere, have largely disappeared, but the grim reality remains: Islamic terrorists continue to hold nearly a score of Western hostages, most of them Christians, in Lebanon. Here is the list of their names, with the date of their kidnapping in brackets:

Americans:

1. Terry Anderson, 42, journalist (March 16, 1985);
2. Joseph Cicippio, 59, professor (September 12, 1986);
3. Robert Polhill, 55, professor (January 24, 1987);
4. Frank Herbert Reed, 57, professor (September 9, 1986);
5. Alan Steen, 50, journalist (January 24, 1987);
6. Thomas Sutherland, 58, professor (June 9, 1985);
7. Edward Austin Tracy, 59, author of children's books (October 19, 1986);
8. Jesse Turner, 42, professor (January 24, 1987).

British:

1. The Reverend Terry Waite, 50, special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury (January 20, 1987);
2. John McCarthy, 33, television news producer (April, 1986);
3. Brian Keenan, 39, lecturer at American University of Beirut (April, 1986);
4. Jack Mann, 75, retired pilot (May 12, 1989)

Germans:

1. Heinrich Struebig, 48, humanitarian worker (May 16, 1989);
2. Thomas Kemptner, 28, humanitarian worker (May 16, 1989);

Italian:

1. Alberto Molinari, 70, businessman (September 11, 1985)

Swiss:

1. Emmanuel Christen, 32, medical relief worker, International Red Cross (October 6, 1989);
2. Elio Erriquez, 23, medical relief worker, International Red Cross (October 6, 1989);

The Captors

The groups responsible for abducting these innocent people are Islamic extremists. Some are factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and of the Hizballah ("Party of God"), a Moslem terrorist organization sponsored by Iran.

Why They Took Hostages

After the Ayatollah Khomeini came to power and ordered his fanatical followers to seize the US embassy in Teheran, the United States responded by freezing Iranian assets. The Ayatollah wanted to defy the country he called the "Great Satan" but he did not mount a military operation. Rather, he unleashed his fanatics against innocent civilians, most of them Christian.

Britons became targets because they are Christians and because they oppose terrorism and are allies of the United States. Especially brutal was their kidnapping of the Reverend Terry Waite, a special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who came (carrying substantial amounts of money) in response to the terrorists' invitation to negotiate the release of other hostages. (They got both him and the money...)

The Germans and Italians became targets because they are Christians and because their governments dared to arrest and prosecute Islamic terrorists. The Swiss Red Cross worker was kidnapped only because he is a Christian on a mission of mercy to the war-torn Lebanon.

Beyond these political reasons lies the inherent hatred of militant Moslems for all "infidels" (those not of the Moslem faith), especially Christians and Jews.

Where the Hostages are Held

While the location of the hostages remains a mystery, most are probably kept somewhere in Beirut. There have recently been clues as to the kind of conditions their Moslem captors force them to endure.

In the village of Quawthariyat al-Sihad in southern Lebanon, the Hizballah constructed a special prison. A rack of metal shelves in a garage wall concealed a 8-inch thick doorway leading to a secret passage. This passage led to another door, some 18 inches thick and plated with steel on the outside and cork on the inside for sound-proofing.

Inside, in a windowless area devoid of sunlight, were seven numbered cells with steel doors an inch and a half thick. A metal hook hangs from the ceiling of each cell. It is believed that the terrorists kept American Marine Colonel William Higgins in such a place before killing him on July 31, 1989.

A smaller cell used for interrogation was full of sophisticated torture devices, including an electric chair. A noose had been affixed to the ceiling. Written records indicated that the Islamic terrorists had tortured and executed a Lebanese Christian Minister in this dungeon.

The prison also housed a number of weapons and a large store of explosives and false identifications papers. Ironically enough, it was discovered by the Ammal militia during a search for a car-bomb. It is now believed that the hostages may be under direct Iranian control at Baalbeck, in the eastern Baq'aa valley. This report, however, remains unconfirmed.

Are the Hostages Alive?

Diplomatic personnel in Beirut put it this way: there is no substantial information that they are dead. It does seem clear that the captors are in for the long haul. Iranian president Raphsanjani has mentioned that the hostages should be freed, not out of any confession of wrongdoing or humanitarian concern, but because he believes they have become a propaganda weapon against Iran for the West! But Raphsanjani has also contradicted this statement numerous times.

The Prospects for Release

Overall the outlook appears bleak. Lebanon lives in a state of anarchy, with little anticipation of improvement. The US has no diplomatic relations with Iran and Britain has none with either Syria -- also believed to be involved with the hostage takers -- or Iran. In addition, tensions have arisen due to the British inquiry into responsibility for the bombing of the Pan American airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland. Syria supports Ahmed Jibril and his PLO faction believed to be responsible. Iran continues to vilify Britain over the Rushdie affair. The US continues to be the "Great Satan" for the captors and their Iranian paymasters.

What Should Be Done?

One sure way to increase terrorism is to yield to it. The best way to eliminate it is to fight back. America, the West, and the Christian church must stand firm and not give in to ransom demands or blackmail. All Christians, of course, must continue to pray for the hostages and give special support to their families, now without their loved ones for as long as five years.

Should the opportunity for rescue arise, it should be taken. If the hostages were to be killed, the Western powers should retaliate. There is wisdom in the dictum of one British specialist on terrorism, who said that "the only good terrorist is a dead terrorist."

Learning the Lesson

Perhaps the one redeeming feature of this ongoing thuggery is that it reveals the true face of militant Islam for all to see. A group, claiming to be religious, that kidnaps and murders innocent people as a matter of policy can make no contribution to civilized society or a peaceful world. All dealings with resurgent Islamic imperialism must be based on this knowledge.

While Christians should take a strong stand on violent Islamic terrorists, we may also remember that God also hears the cries of His people in bondage:

"Praise you, O LORD, ... which executes judgment for the oppressed; which gives food to the hungry" (Psalms 146).

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The Christian Mid-East Conference, P. O. Box 82, Poway, California 92064

"PALESTINE" -- NEVER AN ARAB COUNTRY

One of the myths of our time is that Israel, before it was settled by the "alien" Jews and "stolen" from the Arabs as a result of "imperialist machinations," was an independent state called "Palestine" whose majority residents were Moslem "Palestinians". Unfortunately for those who would propagate such misinformation, the truth can be easily and historically seen.

The historical fact is that until the defeat of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire in World War I, there was no geopolitical entity called "Palestine," no Arab nation ever set historical roots on this soil and no national claim was ever made to the territory by any national group other than the Jews.

Between the time of the expulsion of the Jews by the Romans in the year 70 to 132 AD and the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, Israel ("Palestine") was occupied by fourteen conquerors over thirteen centuries, until in 1948 the Jews once again declared their independence. The following table shows the historical periods of the various rulers of "Palestine":

1. Israel Rule (Biblical period)	1350 BC to 586 BC
2. Babylonian Conquest	587 BC to 538 BC
3. Israel Autonomy (under Persian and Greco-Assyrian sovereignty)	538 BC to 168 BC
4. Revolt of the Maccabees	168 BC to 143 BC
5. Rule of the Hashmoneans and their successors	143 BC to 70 AD
6. Jewish Autonomy (under Roman and Byzantine sovereignty)	70 AD to 637 AD
7. Rule of Moslem Caliphs	637 AD to 1072 AD
Mecca	637 AD to 661 AD
Umayyides	661 AD to 750 AD
Abbaaside	750 AD to 870 AD
Fatimides	969 AD to 1071 AD
8. Seljukes Rule	1072 AD to 1096 AD
9. Crusaders	1099 AD to 1291 AD
Ayyubids (In parts only)	1175 AD to 1291 AD
10. Mamelukes Rule	1291 AD to 1516 AD
11. Ottomans (Turks)	1516 AD to 1918 AD
12. British Mandate	1918 AD to 1948 AD
13. Israel rule under democracy	1948 AD ---

Thus, during the entire period of recorded history "Palestine" was never ruled by so called "Palestinians", the name adopted today by the Moslem residents of the Holy Land. The rule of the various Moslem Caliphates, which was a foreign rule, extended for a period of 432 years -- Jewish rule of "Palestine" extended over a period of over 2000 years.

The inhabitants of the land consisted of the conquering soldiers and their slaves, and only during the Moslem conquest of the area were these diverse ethnic inhabitants compelled to accept Islam and the Arabic tongue, or be put to the sword. The Jews, on the other hand, are in fact the sole survivors of the ancient inhabitants of "Palestine," who have maintained an uninterrupted link with the land since the dawn of recorded history.

It is one of the failures of our media today that, while an almost complete acceptance is granted to an absurd, fabricated lie, no attention at all is paid to the fascinating story of the Jewish families and communities who have resided in the Holy Land without interruption since Biblical times. These people have, throughout hundreds and thousands of years, kept their national claim to God's given ownership of their homeland.

ARABS RECOGNIZE JEWISH SOVEREIGNTY

These facts were well known and publicly recognized by the international community in 1919, during the Allied peace Conference in Paris, to which representatives of the Middle East Moslems, as well as the Jewish people were invited. At this conference, Emir (Crown Prince) Feisal, son of king Hussein (great grandfather of the present king Hussein of Jordan), who headed the Moslem delegation, agreed that "Palestine" should be earmarked as the specific area in which Jewish sovereignty was to mature.

He announced acceptance of the Balfour Declaration of November 2nd, 1917, and concluded an agreement with the World Zionist Organization, confirming that "all such measures shall be adopted as will afford the fullest guarantee of carrying into effect the

British Government's Balfour Declaration".

These same sentiments were expressed by Emir Feisal in a letter (dated March 3, 1919) to Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Justice of the United States Supreme Court: "Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted by the Zionist organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as modest and proper. We will do our best, insofar as we are concerned, to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home."

JEWISH AREAS REDUCED

The two sets of promises officially made by Britain -- one to the Moslems and the other to the Jews -- were originally fully reconcilable ones.

The interesting historical fact is that between World War I and the United Nations partition of "Palestine" in 1947, British promises to the Moslems were over-fulfilled, while their promises to the Jews were constantly violated and whittled down. Far from being the victims of imperialism, the Moslems were handsomely rewarded when 20 sovereign states were artificially established by the British after carving up the former Turkish Empire. These new countries had no previous national history or independent culture.

The development of the part of "Palestine" allocated by the major Powers for Jewish sovereignty took a different course. The area originally designated and agreed to by Hussein and Feisal was first reduced by four-fifths. Four-fifths of the Jewish homeland was given in a "land for peace" agreement and on this land today's kingdom of Jordan was established. On one-fifth of the remaining land, the democratic country of Israel exists today. In 1948, in the wake of 7 invading armies, Israel declared independence. The State of Israel consists of less than 8,000 square miles. Against this, only five Moslem States -- Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq -- cover an area of 1,200,000 square miles.

It should be pointed out here that at that time over 70% of today's Israel consisted of Crown lands transferred from the outgoing Ottoman Power to the Incoming British Mandatory Authority. The remaining 30% of the land was largely swamp and barren hillside: It was in these areas that Jewish settlement began through land purchase from absentee Moslem owners. At no time did the Jews seek to displace the indigenous Moslem population.

The distribution of land in 1949 in the part of "Palestine" after Israel was re-established was as follows:

- 8.6% of the land was owned by Jews
- 3.3% of the land was owned by Israeli Moslems.
- 16.5% of the land was owned by other Moslems.
- 70% of the land was the property of the British Mandatory Government, after 1948 transferee to the Government of Israel.

Under the Mandate, the Jewish population continued to grow but while their immigration was progressively restricted, that of Moslems from the surrounding countries (Syria and Jordan) was completely free. As a result, attracted by the Jewish development of the country, the Moslem population increased rapidly and had attained majority by 1947.

PALESTIAN ARABS NEVER A NATION

"Palestinian" Arab nationalism today is a product of recent political and religious currents. Until the 1920's no such national community had even existed in "Palestine". This is why both the Balfour Declaration and the League of Nations Mandate charged the Jews of the National Home with guaranteeing the civil and religious rights of other inhabitants. No mention was made of other national rights of other inhabitants, as it was recognized that the only national claim to the area was that made by the Jews.

But the fiction of Palestinian Arab nationality is still being exploited. If the Palestinians were in fact a separate nationality then their anger over the past 20 years would have been directed as much against Jordan and Egypt as against Israel, for it was the invading armies of these countries which captured, in the 1948 war, a substantial portion of the territory allotted under the United Nations plan to the Palestinian Moslems. This included the West Bank, which was occupied by the Jordanian Army, and added to their Kingdom, and the Gaza Strip which was seized by the Egyptians.

The one people that have, in fact, maintained its historic connection with the area called "Palestine," over a period of 2,000 years, is the Jews. Of course the Bible never uses the term "Palestine", but prefers to call this land "Judah" or "Israel".

Indeed, the Jewish right to the land of Israel is not based only on history and the Bible, but is claimed by the physical process of work invested in transforming it into an area capable of supporting life. It is the fruits of this work that motivate mythological Arab claims to the territory.

96-10
13/5/90

MRS. MORTIMER PROPP
405 Park Avenue, Suite 1103
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 752-3910

Thanks & for enclosures
Contents noted

April 3, 1990

Prime Minister Yitzchak Shamir
3 Kaplan Street
Kiryat Ben Gurion
P.O. Box 187
Jerusalem, Israel 91919

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

I think you would be interested in the enclosed correspondence with Senator Robert Dole.

Wishing you a joyful Passover.

Sincerely,

Eugenie (Mrs. Mortimer) Propp

Enclosures

MRS. MORTIMER J. PROPP
405 Park Avenue, Suite 1103
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 752-3910

March 9, 1990

The Honorable Elizabeth Hanford Dole

Dear Elizabeth:

You know the respect and admiration we have had for you for many years and the great pleasure we derive from following your remarkable career. We feel that your position as Secretary of Labor is but one milestone in others that will follow.

You also know how ardently Morty worked for Senator Dole's campaign and how he influenced many of our friends to be supportive. We are now burdened by some of the statements the Senator has made regarding Israel. Not a week goes by that we do not receive calls from persons distressed by those remarks.* Oversensitive, we agree, but concerned for Israel's survival, as the Arabs cannot be trusted at this time.

It would be most helpful if, at an appropriate time, Senator Dole were to issue a strong statement reaffirming his warm support for Israel, which we personally have never questioned.

Warm good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

* Please see enclosure

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 16, 1990

Mrs. Eugenie Propp
405 Park Avenue, Suite 1103
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Eugenie:

Elizabeth asked me to read your note of March 9, concerning recent comments I have made about Israel. It is always distressing to hear that good friends like you and Morty are getting "fallout" from remarks I may have made that were misinterpreted.

On a personal level, I wanted to assure both of you of my continuing strong support for Israel and for the strengthening of the special U.S.-Israeli relationship. I may from time to time disagree with some policy or action of the Israeli Government -- just as its leaders may disagree with me -- but that is as it should be among good friends: to be able to disagree, without calling into question the fundamental nature of our relationship.

It happens that Elizabeth and I will be visiting Israel in April. We both very much look forward to that visit, as an opportunity to reaffirm our strong and positive feelings for Israel and its people.

On a more specific note, I should add that those of us who are serious about our huge federal budget deficits, and are equally serious about helping the newly emerging democracies, are struggling to find ways to meet both needs. My proposal to reallocate foreign aid through a 5% across-the-board cut in so-called foreign aid "earmarks" was offered in that vein -- it was certainly not targeted at Israel, or any other individual country.

Again, Eugenie, I'm sorry that you and Morty have had to play the role of "lightning rods," -- but Elizabeth and I truly appreciate your long-time support.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

BOB DOLE
United States Senate

See you soon -

משרד ראש הממשלה

סגן המנהל הכללי

כמ' אדר תש"ן
26 מרץ 1990
ס-ביק 371/4

820(1-2)

אל: מר יוסי שטרית, מנהל מאו"ר משרד החוץ

מאת: סגן המנהל הכללי

הנדון: הוצאות אירוח נשיא ארה"ב לשעבר - מר קרטר
מכתבך מיום 19.3.90

אין לי מה להוסיף על הנאמר במכתבי מיום 15.3.90, מאחר ופנייתי הנוספת לאגף התקציבים הושבה ריקם.

על הגופים שנשאו בהוצאות לפנות ישירות לאגף התקציבים ולדרוש החזר ההוצאות.

ב ב ר כ ה,

צדוק שלום

העתק:
המנהל הכללי, משרד ראש הממשלה
מנהל מח' תקציבים, משרד ראש הממשלה
אגף התקציבים, משרד האוצר
מנהל אגף הכספים, משרד החוץ

ירושלים, כ"ח באדר תש"ן
25 במרץ 1990
סימוכין: 1-דש-731-7

161-1
820(1-2)

לכבוד
מר טדי קולק
ראש העיריה
ירושלים

שלום רב,

בתשובה למכתבך אל ראש הממשלה, מיום 23.2.90, הנני לאשר כי מר דב גולדשטיין דייק בדיווחו ב"מעריב" באשר לכוונתו של מר ג'ורג' שולץ לבוא ולהשתתף בחגיגת יובלך.

אני מקווה כי בינתיים קיבלת לכך את אישורו של מר שולץ עצמו.

בברכה,

יוסף אחימאיר
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים

ראש העיריה
رئيس البلدية
MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
27 -02- 1990
מס' התיק 161-1
820 (1-2)

ירושלים, כח' בשבט תש"ן
23 בפברואר 1990
מס' - 200

161-1
820 (1-2)

לכבוד
מר יצחק שמיר
ראש הממשלה
משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

כבוד ראש הממשלה,

בכתבה של דב גולדשטיין (מעריב 22.2.90) אני קורא על הסכמתך לשיתוף פעולה עם מר ג'ורג' שולץ בחגיגות יום הולדתי ה- 80 ב- 1991.

אינני יודע ואין לי שמץ של מושג על חגיגות כאלה ואתקשר עם מר שולץ כדי לוודא מהי כוונתו.

הערכתי למר שולץ היא גדולה ואני רואה בו ידיד טוב של ישראל, של ירושלים ושלי, ואני שמח שיחסך אליו חיובי כל כך.

לך אני רוצה להודות על רצונך הטוב.

בכבוד רב

בברכה,

טדי קולק

משרד ראש הממשלה
20 -2- 1990
לבל

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 136 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1990 No. 32

820(1-2) ✓
161-1

S. CON. RES. 106

Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning Jerusalem and the peace process.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 23), 1990

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. EXON, Mr. GORTON, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. FORD, Mr. PELL, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. DODD, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COATS, Mr. BOND, Mr. MACK, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. INOUYE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. SASSER, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DOLE, Mr. GARN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. SIMON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

MARCH 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 23), 1990
Committee discharged

Whereas the State of Israel has declared Jerusalem to be its capital;

Whereas from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths were not permitted access to holy sites in the area controlled by Jordan;

Whereas since 1967 Jerusalem has been a united city administered by Israel and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city;

Whereas the President and the Secretary of State have demonstrated their strong desire to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and have worked diligently toward that end;

Whereas ambiguous statements by the Government of the United States concerning the right of Jews to live in all parts of Jerusalem raise concerns in Israel that Jerusalem might one day be redivided and access to religious sites in Jerusalem denied to Israeli citizens; and

Whereas such concerns inhibit and complicate the search for a lasting peace in the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) acknowledges that Jerusalem is and should remain the capital of the State of Israel;

(2) strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic religious group are protected; and

(3) calls upon all parties involved in the search for peace to maintain their strong efforts to bring about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 106) was agreed to.

JIMMY CARTER

820(1-2)

March 20, 1990

To Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

Thank you for sharing with me your thoughts on the current political and economic situation in Israel. Especially gratifying to me were your candid and incisive assessments of local, regional, and international developments. Like you, I am interested in finding ways to enhance the peace process and in bringing a better life to the people of your country.

It was a pleasure to be with you again, and I appreciate the time you spent with me.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

His Excellency
Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel

שר העבודה והרווחה

ירושלים, כ"ב באדר תש"ן
19 במרץ 1990
R-8

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
22-03-1990
מס' הנייר 210(17)
820(1-2)

לכבוד
מזכיר הממשלה
מר אליקים רובינשטיין
ירושלים

שלום רב,

הנדון: נציגות משרד העבודה והרווחה בארה"ב וקנדה

אבקשך להעלות בישיבת הממשלה את נושא המשך פעילות נציגות משרד העבודה והרווחה בארה"ב וקנדה.

רצ"ב הצעה להחלטה ודברי הסבר.

ב ב ר כ ה,

רוני מילוא
שר העבודה והרווחה

העתק: ראש הממשלה
שר האוצר
שר החוץ

לשכת ראש הממשלה
21-3-1990
נתקבל

לשכת ראש הממשלה

כ"א באדר תש"ן
18 במרץ 1990
סימוכין: 5-38-2

820(1-2)

לכבוד
קורין מישל
רח' הצבר 200/1
גילה, ירושלים

שלום רב,

ראש הממשלה בקשני לאשר קבלת מכתבך.

תודה על עצותיך ואזרחותך הטובה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

יששכר קציר
יועץ ראש הממשלה

Supp. Letter

לשכת ראש הממשלה
15 -3- 1990
נתקבל

משרד ראש הממשלה

טופס למשלוח חומר לתרגום

№ 0313 - ב מספר סדורי

(1)

אל: משרד ראש הממשלה

מאת: שם המתרגם: רוזלין תיים תאריך המכתב: 8.3.90

סוג החומר: מכתב / מברק / חוברת / עתון

השפה: צרפתית משך זמן התרגום: שעתיים

מס' עמודי הפוליו שתורגמו [ציין]: אחד

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
15-03-1990
מס' התיק 820(1-2)

א) מען מכתבים הנשלחים מחו"ל יש לרשום באותיות דפוס לטיניות
[נא לציין פרטים מלאים כגון, מוסד או חברה]

ב) מען מכתבים מהארץ באותיות דפוס עבריות

שם המשפחה קורין - CORAINE שם פרטי מישל - MICHELE

מספר ורחוב רח' הבר 1/200 העיר גיל"ת ירושלים הארץ 93856

נא לתרגם: תמצית/מילולי

נא לציין הנדון: גב' קורין שולחת לרה"מ איגרת מאשתה שלחה למס בוש בענין הסיכסוך ישראל-ערבי, ומאשרת לו:

1) בימין ומשמל מישל - ומעין עם אשיב שמתאיב באמונה הפלסטינאית להשמדת מדינת ישראל ומבהירה יחד עם המדינה הערבית פלא תשובה לה ביומה של ישראל.
2) נוכל בעזרים של שחיטה בספיר לעליה מרוסיה
3) מצפירה למר בוש שטרות של ישראל בלון בתרבה מצה של ירדן שביקלה במתנה מבריטניה, ובלה רבה יותר משוטרה של גשינגטון, ותושבה טדות היסטוריות בהבדרל שמשמיע על ירושלים.

בסוף מעירה לו שנשים שמדינו נבנה על חיסול של העם הפלסטיני, אינו יכול לחיות מורשל, ומבקשת שהמרמה ילמדו את מס בוש על מנת לשנות ביחסן בנושא ישראל.

נא להחזיר את התרגום עם ההעתק הוורוד ואת ההעתק הכחול לצרף לריכוז חשבון.

LETTRE OUVERTE A MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE.

MICHÈLE CORAINE, JOURNALISTE CRITIQUE D'ART, ~~13, RUE DE LA FONDATION, 1080 BRUXELLES~~

Jerusalem, le 8 mars 1990.

Monsieur le Président,

Je vous engage vivement à lire "The Abandonment of the Jews, America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945" de l'historien non-Juif David S. Wyman.

Preuves à l'appui, cette solide étude vous apprendra comment les Etats-Unis ont laissé Hitler procéder au plus effroyable génocide de l'histoire humaine.

Actuellement, il semble malheureusement que l'Amérique renouvelle cette terrible et scandaleuse erreur.

En dialoguant avec le P.L.O., dont la Charte toujours en vigueur parle explicitement de l'anéantissement total de l'Etat d'Israël, thème constamment repris par les medias arabes, les U.S.A. prouvent au monde arabe que la survie d'Israël ne leur importe pas.

En soumettant le sauvetage des Juifs d'U.R.S.S. à un véritable chantage financier, les U.S.A. se montrent les alliés fidèles du monde arabe, si hostile à ce sauvetage.

L'Etat d'Israël, avec tous les territoires qui lui sont contestés couvre la superficie de 26.563 km2. La Jordanie, cadeau britannique prélevé sur le Foyer National Juif, est vaste de 97.740 km2. Quant à l'Etat de Washington, par exemple, j'ai constaté avec plaisir qu'il occupe 176.617 km2. Dans ces conditions, j'aimerais savoir de quoi on parle lorsqu'on évoque sans plaisanter le GRAND Israël.

La capitale de cet Etat que vous êtes occupé à menacer sans scrupules, vous importe tellement peu, vous en ignorez tellement l'Histoire irréfutable, que vous avez pu penser pendant au moins une minute, à une nouvelle partition de Jerusalem! De la part du Président du pays le plus puissant du monde, c'est une erreur monumentale.

Il s'agit aussi d'une erreur grave que de s'ériger en professeur de morale, lorsqu'on a bâti son pays sur l'extermination pure et simple des tribus indiennes, à qui il appartenait de droit et de fait.

J'espère, Monsieur le Président, que ces quelques réflexions vous permettront de rectifier votre itinéraire, et dans cet espoir, je vous prie d'agréer mes salutations très distinguées.

Michèle Coraine

MICHELE CORAINE
REHOV HATSABAR 200/1
GUILO-93 856 JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

~~TÉL. 37.50.33 - C.C.P. 600.95 - SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE 821.770 BRUXELLES~~

לשכת ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S BUREAU

ט"ז באדר תש"ן
13 במרץ 1990
סימוכין: 5-38--2

820(1-2)

לכבוד
איתן יעקב
הגנה 32/4
נהריה

שלום רב,

ראש הממשלה בקשני לאשר קבלת מכתבך.

תודה על עצותיך ואזרחותך הטובה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

יששכר קציר
יועץ ראש הממשלה

06.03.90
הגנה 32/4
נהרה

לכבוד
ראש הממשלה
מר שמיר

(1)

שלום רב לכם!

הנני מתכבד להגיש לידיעתך פרט מכתב אשר שלחתי לשגריר ארה"ב בישראל מר דניאל. יש לזכות בכל תודה את הקמת הבילתי פורמלית מדינת ישראל. אין מה לעשות לנו במפגש בהאיר, במבדים אשר מנהלת תעמלה הרשנית נגסת בקלס נגד העם היהודי ומדינת ישראל. יש לעמוד איתן על משלנו ואנו נגלה את כל אוזנינו ליריב לו. אדוני ראש הממשלה. יש כח, על תיאן יד לשמאלנים שמעדיף להסמס נגסת מינחן. העם נגד טה. העם יודיח עשות שרה כבלפי כאשר ימרש לכה.

בברכה
ובכבוד רב
שרון ולדה

לכבוד
שגרירי ארה"ב בישראל
מר בכאן.

לפני זמן-מה ראיתי בטלויזיה את הסרט "שגרירים באירה" בביים אונטונ פיינר, והתברר לי כי בארה"ב שררת אינטרס אמיתי - כמו בכל ארצות העולם, לפי כל הסימנים הממשל האמריקאי הופך לאחראי לאינטרס אמיתי לשנות ישראל הנימה הפוליטית באמריקאית מתבררת לאינטרס ישראלית הלכה לגבי רת. אתם עושים הכל לשמור אותך בעיני שליטי ארצות ערב, מנפלים פלורט עם אש"ף אשר חרט על דגלו השמדת מדינת ישראל, אתם אנתם והשפלתם את משפחת פולארד באמצעות הרוטלולות המבכירים את שימניה הנשוכה ותוסיף פסטיבלניסטית רק שהם ניסו לעצור עצם הנתון המצוי למעשה אתם היתם אומרים לספר לנו כל אינפורמציה חיונית לקיומנו. הריאותם בעלי בריתנו כביכול-לא? הברית הסוביטית הישלבנה פיקדה כל התעלות מעבר רק אותם הפרתם.

זה זמן ממושך למדי אנו עדים ללחץ פוסק של הממשל האמריקאי ובלוחצ הנסוך בישראל. מנהיגי המדינה שלכם מרי בייקר ידעתי על אחריות ישראל שבולה. האומנם? אנו מאיחל לו אורך מלכות כך שבולה ירחבה. היכן המבקרים שלו? אתם עושים הכל לפגיל את עצם הדבר המבאתם מיכתם טלחים מאמרת שלום המבלים את האינטרנט של ממשלת ישראל בכדי להבטיח לתרבנה. הרי מי הביא לטבלת השח האירני אם לא אמריקה. מי בנה בפרוק ישוענק והביא לתקומתה? ידוע כי הלחץ הבינלאומי פוסק על ישראל מלאה בפיטפוטים על דבר, שיוון שתהה. אמריקה אשר נישבה את הפוטנציאל מאומתתם, אמריקה אשר מתערבת בסנמה הרחק מגבולותיה, אוזן לפה כל עבות מלאי חוקי להטיל לעצם ישראל מלאי. מה היתה עושה אמריקה אילו היתה חיה כמונו 40 שנה תחת איום מתמיד של השמדה? פיגי רולדה לירושלים אותכם. אגב, ראינו איך פיגדתם כשורחרלשלבה מדיר עילים בקרבה. ואתם עוד מדברים ולחצים עלינו? חוצפה! אמריקה אומנם ידידים אתם? אנו שוקלי לנקיבשלה.

אנו בן-אדם מבלבר ואנו מבכה אתכם שלהם המר שלהם בבלבל. אל מי אתם ללחצים? אל עם אשר נעקר ממולדתו ברחבי לפני 3000 שנה ומאז נעשה לו האי לבדו הבינלאומי שבכל העמנים. בכלל השנים שבדנו בעולם לאנו פוסק להתעלל בעם היהודי האומלל הזה. הרומאים עקרו

אותנו, הספרדים אליתנו אל מרדים, בלרבנים אילו אלינו, הגרמנים
חללו בנו שאר, הרוסים טבחו בנו הפולנים ענו אותנו במחנות
הצלאש, הפולנים לעזור רצינים הבלרוסים הרגו אותנו. לפרצם מי לנו
שלח יד בנפשנו? האנגלים הורידו סנרואות הערבים על ארץ ישראל
המלישו ספר לבן דרך. בעוד בעמן המלחמה הלישון לאינגליה
שומרים לפבלל את המילות הברזל המבישות למחנות ההשמדה, הם
סירבו. ומנו בעושרם יש לנו חשבון אורך עם העולם המולל
על אונו חייהם. מה יש כבר לעדה בעושר לבין O.D. לעדר
ביבו אולטריה! בעוד משליך שור הבינות לבעות נו למלחמת
מלכים כ"ו ... מה לבדר פה?

אורנו הנגרר, רוצה אני להשמון שאתה יודע אומה של מדינת
ישראל. (האומה הישן שאני לא בטוח בעד כלל וכלל, כי אתה בוער פומני
להקטנת הסוג לישראל, בעוד שאנחנו כלי כל צרוף לעבדך לקיטת
יהודי רוסיה עושר בורחים מהבן אדם שלל הבולשביקים!)
אנחנו, בוער לעמוד בראש האומלל הזה. בעוד גם כבעוי לעבור
לנו. אין מלרה נעלה מזה, הרי בעבר היה לאומה ריקה נשיאים
יודעי אומה של ישראל: בלנסון, נחום, בורוב, ר"ן. (לאינטרנט כון?)
כן, מבדנו אומנם קשה אנו מעוות נולדנו בעולם אובדי זה אוב
בטלה אני שאנחנו נתבדר לעמות הכל המאומן בפסוק שבת שלך
"יש ויר לה לשחרית ושבו בנים לגבולם". אני מאומן שכלל
הזמים הבתומים בנו יבירך השוב וכל אילה הרוצים להשמידנו
שופם מר. ונימה. לבינמה, אנו עדים בעמנו להת בורות השוימריה
שלהרשע ויגיות מצרים שניה. אנשי, אורנו הנגרר תהיה הטמעגלש
ומה אות ה. אורנו הנגרר. מאומן בטה? אנו לה הפר. מי יודע
מחשבות לב הבורא ונטיות לבו?

הנו, אורחת מדינת ישראל, מגרונך לפניך. בעל לעמוד ישראל,
תעצור לאורך הדנה הטבות, ותבלון בקב הארץ בשוך.
ח"ו הלם הבלו! תחי מדינת ישראל!
רו"ה הלם האומרים! תחי הדרת ישראל שומרה
אנשי הלבור מפחד לה לומר ביקר!

בבריה
ובבא ... רב
שיתן ... יון
הגרה ... ברה

יד' באדר תש"ן
11 במרץ 1990
סימוכין: 2--38-5

820(1-2) ✓

לכבוד
בנמוסה רפאלה
רח' חפץ חיים 2005/51
אשדוד 77390

שלום רב,

ראש הממשלה בקשני לאשר קבלת מכתבך.

תודה על עצותיך ואזרחותך הטובה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

יששכר קציר
יועץ ראש הממשלה

בנימין רבאלה
ת"ד חבצלת ח"ק-2005/51
אשדוד 77390
טלפון 08.532336

4.3.90

לכבוד כבוד
ראש הממשלה
מר יצחק שמיר
ירושלים

(1)

הנדון: לחצים שם ארצות הברית.

כבוד ראש הממשלה,

ומידתך - לא לה כלום ללחצים הנמשכים בקשר
לסיוע אמריקאי - בלי עיבות... הכסף שלהם
לא יכול להפסיד להם התערבות גסה בענינו
פנים של ישראל.
מאשר אני להם - כי ישראל יש רק אחד
והארצות הברית יכולה להתפרק כמו ברית
המועצות... בשקט - אנחנו להרבות לדבר
בטחון - הקדוש ברוך הוא עם אתך
שומר ישמיר - שמור על הסיקר שהוא
מהות ישראל.

כבוד רב ובברכות

בנימין רבאלה

718-631-8748

H. SHEINER
207-29 28th AVE.
BAYSIDE, N.Y. 11360

73-10
11/5/90

March 26, 1990

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear President Bush;

It is an unequivocal fact that you are the elected President of the people of the United States Of America. That is, ALL the people!

It is also an unequivocal fact to the people of Israel that Jerusalem is the capital of the State Of Israel. That is, ALL of Jerusalem!

Unfortunately it is also a fact that you have contradicted yourself along with existing American policy by your recent statement which implied that Jerusalem was a divided city subject to negotiation.

For you to recommend the division of Jerusalem is as outrageous as it would be to apply negotiations to your own Presidency over the entire U.S. population. Your goal is ludicrous.

We mortals are only a passing glance in time Mr. President. Jews have lived in Jerusalem thousands upon thousands of years. Do you find fault with Israel's impartiality or honesty in governing Jerusalem? Do you quarrel with Mayor Teddy Kollek's ability? Why do you suddenly wish to disunite a city which exists in harmony with all religions? There are no settlers in Jerusalem only Jerusalemites. I am deeply troubled with your attitude!

I am also angry.. Why do you wish to constuct a wall in Jerusalem just weeks after the Berlin wall was torn down? There is so much glorious news in the world these past months, why are Israel's waters being muddied by you and Secretary Baker?

God bless America and Israel and all freedom loving countries.

Sincerely,

Hy Sheiner

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem, March 7, 1988

820(1-2)

Dear Senator Levin,

I would like to refer to your letter of March 3, 1988 to Secretary of State Shultz, which was co-signed by some of your colleagues in the US Senate and was published in the media.

Your letter came as a surprise, at a crucial moment in the peace efforts that were being conducted by Secretary Shultz. We have been doing our utmost to ensure the success of these efforts, because we have sought peace relentlessly, but our Arab neighbours, except Egypt, still have to prove in deeds that they are willing to negotiate peace with us.

Although you correctly blame the Arab side for refusing until now to recognize Israel and make peace with it, we were astonished by the words of criticism you levelled at us on the formula of "territory for peace".

As you yourself state, Resolution 242 provided the basis for a peace settlement. Israel has accepted this resolution and implemented it in the Camp David Accords. These Accords, to which Egypt and the US are committed, produced an agreed formula for settling the territorial issue, and Israel made a considerable sacrifice to achieve agreement on this very sensitive issue.

In accordance with this formula, Israel was required to withdraw from the entire Sinai peninsula to the international border between it and Egypt.

Senator Carl Levin
The Senate
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

On the Eastern sector, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin devised an agreed formula that would grant the Palestinian Arabs self-rule, following which the sides would negotiate the final status of the territories in question in a vastly - improved setting of coexistence and cooperation between Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Arabs.

In other words, the government of Israel is committed to negotiate the ultimate disposition of Judea, Samaria (the West Bank) and Gaza in the context of the implementation of the Camp David Accords.

I must add that, whereas, the Sinai was uncontested Egyptian territory and therefore it was returned to Egyptian sovereignty, Judea, Samaria and Gaza were occupied militarily and illegally by Jordan and Egypt and their status must, therefore, be determined in the peace negotiations.

I, therefore, fail to understand the reasons for your criticism which hurts even more because it comes from friends who have Israel's security and welfare at heart.

Are we now expected to wipe away the Camp David Accords, for which we paid such a high price?

If we are going to lose faith in solemn American and Egyptian commitments under these Accords, how can we be assured of future commitments that will require us to take even further risks to our security and future?

In a few days I shall be in Washington to continue our deliberations with an Administration that has strikingly demonstrated its friendship with, and support of, Israel. I am also looking forward to meeting our numerous friends on Capitol Hill.

Let me assure you: nobody yearns for peace more than the people of Israel whom I have the privilege to represent.

It is the free and democratic people and government of Israel that will have to decide the issues of peace and security. It is their future and wellbeing that is at stake and I shall endeavour to ensure them to the best of my capacity.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

8 Dogwood Lane
Rumson, NJ 07760
March 9, 1990

Secretary of State Baker:

Tonight's news is that the Government of Israel has decided on additional settlements of Jews in the lands occupied by their Armies --- purely because President Bush has opposed such settlements! You may take this in stride, but it makes my blood boil.

It is recognized around the world that Israel violates the Fourth Geneva Convention as a matter of Government policy. Israel kills, maims, and deports the people of the lands occupied by its Armies; it deprives the young people of an education. Now ask yourself: How many Jews do they kill and maim? How many Jews do they deport? How many Jewish young people do they deprive of an education?

The Government of Israel is absolutely devoid of any sense of justice for non-Jewish human beings. In the U.S.A. this would not only be illegal, it would be criminal. How can we continue to stain and soil our reputation for justice by supporting this criminal nation?

Yours truly,
James R. Harris

Copies:
Mr. John Sununu
Senator Charles Robb
Congressman Frank Pallone
→ Prime Minister Shamir
Mr. Shimon Peres
Secretary-General, United Nations
U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.
U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the U.N.
British Ambassador to the U.N.
Swedish Ambassador to the U.N.
Pope John Paul
Commission on Human Rights, Rumson Presbyterian Church

9789
22/4/90

March 9, 1990

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

Mr. Prime Minister:

Please find enclosed Xerox copy of my letter to President Bush and Senators Moynihan and D'Amato, to which there was an attached page of signatures.

Most of all, we commend your stand during this most difficult time.

God bless you with good health and success,

Sincerely,

Betty Ouzer

Betty Ouzer
127 Shaftsbury Road
Rochester, New York, 14610
Telephone (716) 482-9044

TIMES-UNION 2/18/90

Harvest of terror

WHILE the Neros of the world fiddled, a dozen West German companies built pilot plants in Iraq for the production of mustard gas and nerve agents. Europe supplied the raw materials for the gas; Iraqis evaded U.S. export restrictions and acquired the key chemicals needed to make mustard gas from the United States.

And as the fiddling befogged the devastating potential of chemical proliferation, Iraq, a signatory to the Geneva Protocol banning first-use of these weapons, poison-gassed its Kurdish civilians and Iranian soldiers.

Furthermore, according to the former deputy undersecretary for defense policy, Stephen Bryen, the Commerce Department allowed Iraq to obtain microwave antennae for their Sa'ad ballistic missile complex. Bryen says Commerce "secretly approved" other such licenses to Iraq while his department was "fighting the few cases that came to our attention."

Ironically, and unbeknownst to all and sundry, the Atlanta branch of Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro approved $3 billion in letters of credit to U.S. and European firms to finance exports to Iraq, guaranteed by the federal Commodity Credit Corporation.

In other words, U.S. taxpayers may end up paying for Iraq's buildup of atomic and poison gas facilities. Not to mention reaping a harvest of terror that the mindless Neros created.

Betty Ouzer Rochester

Aid to Israel a bargain

DOES the U.S. get its money's worth for the aid it gives Israel?

Israel is the only country in the Middle East with a stable democratic government and a populace friendly to the United States. It is a reliable partner in the promotion of Western strategic interests.

It's the only country in the area that makes itself available to the U.S. — in any contingency. It's the only country in the entire area that has a Voice of America transmitter on its territory.

Only a fraction of the aid given stays in Israel. The largest share stays in the U.S. with American defense contractors. The Agency for International Development estimated that every billion dollars of aid to Israel creates 60,000 to 70,000 jobs in the United States.

Compared to the $1.8 billion annual military aid to Israel, the U.S. spends about $130 billion every year for the defense of Europe and about $30 billion in Japan, Korea and the far East. The U.S. has 340,000 troops stationed with NATO — 30,000 in the Far East — but none in Israel.

American aid to Israel is a two-way street. Aid to Israel is America's greatest defense bargain!

Henry M. Brown Brighton

TIMES UNION 3/7/90

more concerned about trouble now
ere before last week's game," said
nior Kristen Nolan during the game.
old to keep our mouths shut and not
one. So far everyone is behaving."
homore Precious Wilson said there
chool about what would happen if any
mates caused problems. "They said
ake the championship away if they
rted anything."
people, including Nolan and Wilson,
expect trouble between the two

The
seemed
and sto
One
patted
man."

But s
Webster
with his
the East

"I don
he told

nk Smith said two restaurants
threats in the past week, and
evacuated.
out a bomb, and I'm not ruling
om methane buildup," he said.
eginning the investigation."
an FBI spokesman in Denver,
possibility, but he didn't know
not like this is a bank that's
frica," he said.
ccurred at 9:15 a.m. yesterday,
ank opened.
ed were in "serious" condition,
esident Thom Cox.
l-floor windows blown out and
the air," said a businessman

into contact w
cave around
Killed were
Jade Woelk a
Butte. Autho
blast from aut
Dusty Der
phy shop abo
the rescue. "
ing out the ba
him down,"
Bob Giller
area, said the
if it were an
Crested Bu
feet high in t

PLO Issuing Passports

JEWISH LEDGER 2/22/90

BY HENRIETTA BOAS

AMSTERDAM, (JTA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization has added a new twist to its efforts to represent itself as the embodiment of a Palestinian state.

After failing in several attempts to win diplomatic representation in various international bodies, it has begun issuing "passports" to the "State of Palestine."

The first such document was issued this week by the PLO representative in The Hague, Afif Safeih. It cost the equivalent of $100 and was issued to Mariam Khoury, 82, a former resident of Bethle-

(Continued on Page 24)

hem who has lived in Holland since 1983.

Khoury, now a Dutch citizen, is the mother of the late Georges Khoury, the first PLO representative here, who died over two years ago.

The steep price of the passport makes it an attractive source of revenue for the PLO. Safieh expressed hope that the 500 Palestininans living in the Netherlands will all apply.

Betty Ouzer
127 Shaftsbury Rd.
Rochester, NY
14610

March 3, 1990

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

Soviet Jews face frightening explosive ethnic unrest and the unleashing of ancient Russian anti-Semitism.

With reverberating echoes of past history, we find Arabs wielding their oil weapon, in concert with those of a political expediency bent, in an effort to bottleneck Russian Jewish emigration.

With Arabs usurping Eastern Palestine (Jordan) and hundreds of thousands of Arabs who entered Palestine illegally, with permission of the perfidious British - how ironic that Arabs should be preventing Jews in peril from returning to their ancient homeland.

In brief, Mr. President, we beseech you most earnestly, to facilitate the Soviet Jewish exodus and prevent history from repeating itself.

Sincerely,

Betty Ouzer

Sheila Weinberg
Direct Flights please

ROBERT LIEDERMAN
Attorney at Law

68-63 108TH STREET
FOREST HILLS, N.Y. 11375
(718) 263-0298

File
copy of L.

March,7,1990

Hon George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington.D.C.

re; Palestinian Arab-Israel Problem

Dear Mr President:

I would like to first congratulate you on your intense interest and dedication to the human rights problems in this World as well as to commend you on the enormous accomplishments that have been achieved as a result of your untyring efforts.

I am a former attorney for the Vladimir Jabotinsky family.Mr Jabotinsky was the most outstanding Zionist leader in the Zionist movement.I am also a member of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Judges of which the late Justice Arthur Goldberg was the honrary President of the United States Section and of which Mr Max Kampelman is a member as well.The purpose of this association whic is composed of the most outstanding Jewsih Lawyers and Judges in the world is to fight legally for the human rights of all individuals.

I am enclosing a copy of a speech that I delivered which will acquaint with the true facts in relation tp the Palestinian Arab - Israel problem as well as the problems beyween Israel and its Arab neighbors.The facts that are documented will prove that Israel is the only country that has a legitimate right to the land ~~and~~ territories which is now called Israel.As the contents of my speech will reveal the legitimate right of the Jewish prople to reestablish a National Jewish homeland was recognized years before the Balfour Declaration the mandate and the UN admission of Israel as a member country. Israel never had to rule as a military occupier or by military lawor to annex any territory as they had a legitimate right to the land was never conquered territory.Israel should have governed

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by civil law which it should have enacted upon the formation of the government. It is important to note as the Military arm and the intelligence arm of the United States Government has stated time and time again in support of a strong Israel State that Israel is not only the only democratic country in the Middle East but has been Americans true ally and friend. It is in t he interest of the free world to have the strongest possible Israel Israel protects the stragetic flank of NATO from an otherwise uncheckable Soviet penetration of the Arab world and through the Arab World of Africa and India. Failure to support Israel will lead to calamity not just for Israel but for the West as a whole.

It is time for the World and the State Department to know and understand these facts in the same light as the Military and Intelligence departments. Outstanding people like Vice President Daniel Quayle, Jack Kemp, Senator Jesse Helms Ed Meese, Congressmand Bill Dannemeyer, Phyllis Schlafly Beverly La Hayes, Ed Mc Ateerall members of the Religious Roundtable and Mr Jerry Falwell all understand these facts and support a Strong Israel.

America cannot permit to allow the fundamentalists rule this world by terrorism, kidnapping, blackmail and fear. It is time to take a firm stand.

Thanking you for taking the time from your busy schedule to read and review this letter and the copy of the speech. If there is anything further that I can do to help. please feel free to call upon me.

I pray that almighty God will grant to you and to Mrs Bush the strength of body and mind to enable both of you to continue for many long and fruitful years you work in making this a better world for all of us to live in.

RL/rl

Respectfully yours,

Robert Liederman

Israel offers no excuse for its presence in Jerusalem or in the land which it now occupies as a nation. Israel is there as a legitimate right which has been hallowed by the Bible, a right which has been sanctified by history, by sacrifice, by prayer, by yearning, a right which has been strengthened and vindicated by virtue of the reestablishment of a national homeland for the Jewish People and with a demoratic administration. In the territories now occupied by Israel, Jewish history began 4000 years ago and has been continued uninterrupted. Long before most of the nations of the world even dreamed of statehood, a great Jewish civilization was flourishing. in the cities and villages of Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem. The Judges of Israel dispensedJustice in Jerusalem on the basis of one of the most advanced and enlightenedcodes of law in history. Hebron is the burial place of the Jewish Patriarchsto this day and it was there that King Davis ruled until he moved his Capitol to Jerusalem. The Kingdom of Israel was centeredupon the hills of Judea and Samaria, The biblical name of Samaria is Shomron and it was the capitol of the Kingdom of Israel. For the Jews, the Bible is not just something one teaches on a sunday morning, it is rather a record of the living experience of a people, which has continued in an unbroken chain of history, of greatness, of tragedy, of unparalled human contribution of struggle for existence against overwhelming odds and a triumph and advance. The great nations may have allowed the State to be reestablished and recognized when the Security council and the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority agreed to accept it as a member State of the United Nations, but it was Jewish sweat, talent , and blood thatrecreated it and sustained it. No communal Jewish effort since biblical days canbe compared to it. During the period of expulsion and exile, the Jewish peoplenever abandoned their heritage and always remained a nation proud of its destiny, linked to its land by myriad bonds. During this time the land of Israelstood desolate. its successive conquerors saw in it occupied territory. It neverbecAme a separate soverignity again. The Arab and Muslim rulers never considered its ancient Capitol of Jerusalem even as an administrative center. Those of the conquerors who settled in the land were few, their populated localities sparse They never saw themselves different from the inhabitants of neighboring lands. They never produced a national culture of their own. They never aspired to be regarded as a separate political entity. Travelers such as Mark Twain and others who toured Palestine in 1775 through 1883 wrote that it was a dying land, desolate and a ruined land. In the Innocents Abroad, Twain said that he was shocked by the lands desolation. In the 19th century there were only about 150,000 settled inhabitants and an equal number of nomads. Indeed until the mass return of the Jews at the end of the last century, and expecially after World War 1, the picture of Palestine, is one of a waistland inhabitated [illegible] landlords residing

in Beirut, Damascus and Cairo. It was these lands that the Jews purchased from those landlords. It is clear that when new opportunities opened up in the towns and on Military Works in Palestine, that many Arabs from neighboring countries immigrated to Palestine. Thus it is clear that the majority of the Arab inhabitants of Palestine at the time Israel attained its independence were immigrants who had come in from the neighboring Arab States. In these circumstances it was not surprising that Arab Nationalists did not regard Palestine as a separate nationality or political personality. As late as May, 1947 Arab representatives informed the United Nations in a formal statement "Palestine was part of the province of Syria." Politically the Arabs in Palestine were not independent in the sense of forming a separate political entity. The traditional Arab view of Palestine even to-day is that when we speak of Palestine we feel we are speaking as part of the Syrian country. Throughout history, it was only in the eyes of one people and one people alone, the Jewish People that the land was different from other lands, that it was the cradle of its national aspirations. In history, this has been recognized by the Arabs themselves. The Koran states with reference to the Jews " Enter O My People to the Holy Land which God has destined for you" The Arabic name for Jerusalem El Quds is derived from El Maqdes, which is the Arab form of the Hebrew Hamikdash meaning the Holy Temple, The Jewish Temple. On March, 23, 1918 Sherif Hussein, the ruler of Mecca published an article in Al Quible in which he said " We saw the Jews from foreign countries streaming to Palestine. The cause of causes would not escape those who had the gift of a deeper insight, they knew that the country was for its original sons, abna-ehi lasliyum, for all their differences a sacred and beloved homeland. Experience has proven their capacity to succeed in their energies and their labors. The return of these exiles (Jaliya) to their homeland will prove, materially and spiritually an experimental school for their brethern the Arabs. Emil Feisal, the father of modern Arab nationalism on March, 1, 1919 wrote to the future US Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter "We Arabs, expecially, the educated among us look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. We wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home. We are working together for the reformed and revived Middle East and our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist. Indeed I think that neither can be a real success without the other." On April 24, 1920, Sun Yat Sen founder of the Chineese Republic, wrote a letter to a Zionist leader in Shanghai, MR E.B. Ezra in which he said "Dear Mr Ezra, I have read your letter and the copy of Israels messenger with much interest and wish to assure you of my sympathy for this movement which is one of the greatest movements

of the present time.All lovers of democracy cannot but support wholeheartedly and welcome with enthusiasm the movement to restore your wonderful and historic nation which has contributed so much to the civilization of the World and which rightfully deserves an honorable place in the family of nations." It Is important to note that there has been pro-zionist sentiment in America for centuries.The early American settlers were imbued with the creative value of the Jewish Bible,and the concept of the Jews return to Ancient Israel was seen as deeply imbedded in the American Character. In 1818 John Adams,a deeply religious Christian wrote"I wish the Jews again in Judea as an independent nation.This sentiment was reiterated a few years later byhis son John Quincy Adams.In 1891,William Mc Kinley signed aresolution reiterating the Israelite claims to Palestine as their ancient home. What about the PLO.The objectives of the PLO created by the Arab Leagueis not concerned and never has been concerned with the realization of the rights of the Palestinians but with the annulment of therights of the Jewish People;Israel's destruction and denial to the people of Israel of its rights to self determination and independence.This is not surprising.The PLO did not emerge from the Palestine community.It is not representative of the Palestine Community.It was established at the first summit meeting of the heads of the Arab States in Cairo in 1964 as an instrument for waging terror warfare against Israel.Its covenant stipulates that the establishment of Israel is fundamentally null and void. It is now engaged in a terror warfare against the Palestinian Arab inhabitants as well.It never had any standing and still has no standing to represent any inhabitants in Israel in their domestic problems with Israel. They legally represent no state or country.The Arab Israel conflict, is not over where a given boundary line should be drawn.It is over the existence of the State of Israel,which the Arabs have defined since the inception of the State as a threat to their existence.The Soviet delegate in the Security Council stated on May,15,1948,"7 Arab countries including Jordan invaded Palestinewith the avowed purpose of destroying the State of Israel at its birth." An armed struggle is taking place in Palestine as a result of this unlawful invasion of the territory of Palestine which does not form any part of the States whose armed forces have invaded it.The provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention, including those of its Article 49 were intended to protect the rights of the legitimate soverign.Israel therefore cannot be considered as an occupying force within the meaning Of the Conventionas they are the only legitimate soverign in Palestine and has better title to the land of Palestine including the whole of Jerusalem than do any other soverign country or the Palestine Arabs who were never a soverign nation. No Arab inhabitants have been displaced by any settlements.According to International Law therefore the Settlements

are not illegal. The settlements were established as well within the framework of the security requirements as seen by its government. The formula, calling for Secured and agreed boundaries is contradictory. Secure borders in Israels definition could never be agreed borders in the Arab definition. Israel should regard their role in the territories as that of an established government. There is no need to annex any land or territory which is part of the Land of Israel. They should not govern any part of Israel asa military occupation. All the land of Israel should be under civil lawand governed by civil law. Military FORCES should only be used to defend the country from any outside forces. The historic right of the Jews, to the land of Israel is irrefragible. The Arabs in Palestine, on the other hand have an unquestionable right both as individuals and as an ethnic and religious body to preserve the material and cultural conditions of their existence and the freedom to manage their internal affairs; provided they do not conflict with Israel's right as a Nation. But they can hardly claim as their national homeland a country which has not played any noticeable part in their cultural development and which they have utterlyneglected for many generations. To this end the Palestine Arab-Israel conflictcan be settled by the inhabitants themselves and only the inhabitants in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel which proclaims that the personal rights of individuals as well as the political rights and the cultural interests of the religious and ethnic communities living in the country willbe protected by the law of the land and international safeguards. The State of Israel will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all of itsinhabitants and will be based upon the precept of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew Prophets. It is time for the leaders of the Palestine Arab inhabitants who are inhabitants as well and not outside sources to sit down and discuss and resolve these rights. The Palestine Arabs must start to understand what King Hussein and the Prime Ministers of Jordan have said over and over again. The Arab Leaders have used The Palestine People for selfish political reasons. Geographically andethnically Jordan is Palestine and Palestine is JordanThere is one State the name is not important. Although, I believe that peace can be resolved with the Palestinian Arabs in Israel and through negotiations with Jordan, I donot believe that peace can be negotiated with the Arab Neighbors. Israels existence symbolizes to the Arabs thecomparative failure of Arab Moslems as compared to Western Christian civilization in the modern period. That the Jews who suffered so deeply under that civilization should become its symbol, to the Arabs is ironic, but it is an irony that only exacerbates Arab anger and frustration for it appears to them that even a small and rejected remnant of Western Civilization a group moreover that was despised within Islam has been able to humiliate

the Arab world. Overcoming the State of the Jews means restoring to Islam its truth, the end of Israel would be the vindication of Islam. Even Secretary of State Kissinger misunderstood this Arab attitude. He believed that byproducing a stalemate at the end of the Yom Kippur War would allow the Arabs to restore the honor they had lost through repeated defeats by Israelwhich would allow them to accept Israel, But the Arabsview the Yom Kippur War merely as marking the beginning of the restoration of the Arab honor to be fully restored when the Arab world would prove that it didx not and need not tolerate a non-arab nation, especially a democratic one in the heart of the Middle East.

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March 6, 1990

President George Bush
White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Bush,

I am grateful to live in a country where I am not afraid to write this letter! Israel and the "peace process" is much in the news. Perhaps the impression of an American who is visiting Israel would be interesting. I am not Jewish. I am a Gentile Christian, whose ancestors came to America from England, Scotland, and France, before the Revolutionary War.

I have been visiting in Jerusalem for 4 months. Since Jordon TV transmits in English, I usually watch Jordon's programs. My impression is that the Arabs are trying to use America and our government to destroy Israel, 1st by forcing Israel to give up half of their land, and 2nd, when Israel's borders leave them vulnerable, by war.

One of Jesse Jackson's campaign managers (an Arab) was in Jordon several weeks ago. He was the featured guest on at least two Jordan TV programs. He advised Jordon that the Arabs in America are now organized, and that they now know how to use the American media and the American political process to control public opinion in America to force the American government to back Arab demands.

I have discovered that the average citizen in America is not aware of the history of this conflict. When I began to learn the most important aspects of the history of this conflict, I was shocked at my own ignorance (and I have a MA degree from a very good American University). [Thank God we have you, the "Education President", who will soon see that Americans are made more aware of what is happening in the world and of history.] Many Americans, including me have had false ideas about the middle east situation. Some extremely important things the average American does not know:

(a) <u>Palestine was 5 times the size of Israel.</u>
I discovered that Palestine included Jordan. In 1920 Palestine was about 5 times the size of Israel. Most Americans think that only Israel was Palestine.

(b) <u>Jews lived in Palestine continuously for thousands of years.</u>
An American, who visited me here in Jerusalem was shocked to learn that a man born in Jerusalem in 1940 was Jewish.

(c) <u>Jews have lived in places like Hebron in the West Bank for thousands of years.</u>
Many members of a community of Jews living in Hebron in the West Bank, were massacured by Arabs before Israel became a state. Jewish survivors from that community are still in Hebron.

(d) <u>The Arab Palestinians were given 80% of Palestine as a state before Israel became a state.</u>
The English first promised all of Palestine to the Jews for an national homeland and then gave 80% of Palestine to the Arab Palestinians. Jews were not allowed to settle in the Arab area of Palestine, which was first called "Transjordan" and then "Jordan". In 1947 the UN offered the Arabs another state which covered about 10% of the original Palestine (bringing the Arab share of Palestine to 90%). The Arabs turned down the offer, attached Israel and lost the war.

After the war of 1948 90% of Palestine was an Arab Palestinian state until 1967 when the Arabs again tried to destroy Israel and lost the Golan Heights, Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

From 1967 to today 80% of Palestine is an Arab Palestinian state. How many states do the Arab Palestinians want?

(e) Arab leaders still want to destroy Israel.
In an interview in Time Magazine (Oct. 9 "A Voice of the Hisballah") Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah said that the Israel's "presence" is the problem. He does not accuse Israel of wrongdoing. The very "presence" of Israel is "the problem". Defined in that way the only possible solution to "the problem" is to eliminate Israel.

(f) Will another Arab Palestinian State solve the problems of the Arabs in the Territories?
Let us judge by past performance. Arabs governed the Golan Heights, Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip for 20 years (1948-1967). In that 20 years Israel settled 3.5 million displaced Jews in 10% of Palestine. But in the same 20 years the Arabs were unable to settle 0.7 million displaced Arabs in 90% of Palestine. 800 million Arabs in the middle east and Africa were not able to settle less than 3/4 of a million displaced Arabs.

After 20 years of Arab rule, there were no universities in the territories. Now there are 6 universities in the territories, etc. etc. etc.

(g) Are all Arabs in favor of the Intifada?
The Arab mayor of Nazareth suggested that the Intifada should be ended. The reply was 10 bullets in his stomach.

Every day in the paper there are accounts of Arab death squads killing Arabs, who want to cooperate with Israel. If the all of the Arabs favor the Intifada, would it be necessary to kill disenters to keep the Intifada going?

(h) Will Arab leaders set up a democracy?
Democracy requires freedom of speach and press. The Israeli newspapers everyday allow disenting oppinions to be printed. It is safe to criticize the Israeli government. Israeli's don't fear being hacked to death by death squads, if they disagree with their leaders. That is democracy.

Will Arab leaders, who killed 186 Arab disenters in 1989 (almost 4 of their brothers every week), suddenly become democratic leaders, if they get another Arab Palestinian state? If the Arab leaders want democracy let them demonstrate it by allowing Arabs to express their beliefs freely, now! The Arab leaders clearly demonstrate by their actions that they do not think as people dedicated to freedom think.

I believe that America and our leaders are much too wise to allow Arabs to manipulate them through uninformed public oppinion into giving the Arab Palestinians another state.

One of the rules America made for PLO involvement in the Peace Process was for the PLO leaders to prove to us that they could control the terrorists. (We needed to know that they could STOP terrorism. We do not want another Lebanon -- right?) PLO leaders have not been able to keep their bargain. Won't America's leaders look foolish, if we now allow the PLO to take part in the Peace Process?

Norma Archbold

Norma Archbold
931 S. Roselle Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60193, USA
Copy to Secretary Baker and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister Shamir -- I understand that you are sick of hearing outsiders tell you how to run Israel, BUT destroying the homes of suspects looks really bad to us Americans, who believe that suspects are innocent until proven guilty. How about setting up a situation where Arabs are safe to testify against the death squads? Maybe America would help with that process. If you could protect Arabs from the death squads, you might find that many of the Arab people in the territories would be happier under Israeli rule. Don't say that is impossible. A nation that can grow wheat in the desert and that thought of putting their soldiers to work farming in their spare time, and pay that can solve almost any problem (with the help of God).

God bless the people Israel.

NA

903-9
2/4/90

Supp. to

Mrs. Marlene Claus
5 Sutton Place, #23
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230

Date: March 8, 1990

Prime Minister Shamir
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

Greetings and God bless you Prime Minister.

I respect your and admire you so greatly for hardening your stance on U. S. proposals for convening peace talks with a Palestinian delegation and for ruling out participation of Arabs from East Jerusalem in the process.

I am saddened and even a bit angered by the position my country is taking in trying to pressure you into such a **foolish** move as to give Palestinians and Arabs (terrorists) who are among **your worst enemies, (and dedicated to your total annihilation), ANY CONCESSIONS**.

I love you Sir and I love Israel.

Please don't give in an inch to the Arabs or Palestinians. The Jewish people have suffered enough from the Holocaust.

Israel belongs to the Jewish people as it is the only land upon the face of this earth given to a race of people by their God. Any concessions, **no matter how seemingly harmless they might be, would eventually spell another Holocaust.**

Even though I am a Gentile, Jesus has made me a Jew in the heart.

I will truly be praying for you, your people and Israel.

Remain strong. You WILL WIN OUT.

God Bless you,

Marlene Claus

Mrs. Marlene Claus
5 Sutton Place, #23
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230

Date: March 8, 1990

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

As an American Citizen and a Born Again Believer in Jesus Christ I send my deepest love and respect to you Sir.

I am, however, saddened to read of the pressure we, as a nation, are placing on Prime Minister Sharmir of Israel. Please see the attached letter as to my deepest feelings and convictions on this.

God bless you sir and may He also guide you to a **much more supportive and understanding role with Israel**. May I remind you of the warning God gave to all people of all nations concerning His beloved Israel: **'WHOSOEVER CURSES YOU I WILL CURSE, WHOSOEVER BLESSES YOU I WILL BLESS"**.

Respectfully and Lovingly,

Marlene Claus

ANNA LEVIN

25 Hatikvah Street
Yemin Moshe
Jerusalem, Israel
Tel. 02-242198

אנה לוין

רח' התקווה 25
ימין משה
ירושלים, ישראל
טל. 02-242198

U.S. SOC. SEC. AND IRS No.
143 - 32 - 5802

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

March 7, 1990

Dear Mr. President,

Many thanks are due to you for finally uniting all of Israel with your recent pronouncement concerning Jerusalem.

To advance the matter very significantly and thus enhance the chances of peace in the region, I respectfully propose that you provide the example.

It is absolutely certain that as soon as your Administration shows itself ready to forbid additional white Americans from settling in the Mid-West, and Texas and California, and give these and other similarly occupied territories back to the Indians, the Israeli Government will also show itself ready to divide Jerusalem up again.

Looking forward to your favorable reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Anna Levin

cc: President Chaim Herzog, Jerusalem
Prime Minister Yitzchak Shamir, Jerusalem
Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Jerusalem

File copy of L

LAW OFFICES OF
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121 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
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March 5, 1990

Hon. James Baker
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE "PRESSURE"

"Baker Steps Up Pressure on Israel
"Pressure Boosted on Israel Settlements"
Los Angeles Times 3-2-90 by Kempster and Williams

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Since the Agreement of 1919 between Arab King Faisal and Jewish Chaim Weizman, the Jews are among those who helped the Arabs to what are now 5.2 million square miles of so-called Arab "homelands" including all of the 3,300-year old "Jewish Homeland" east of the Jordan River.

By the Camp David Agreement, the Israelis re-transferred to the Arabs the 25,000 square miles of the Sinai Peninsula constituting 91% of the "territories" re-occupied by the Israelis in defending themselves against five Arab wars plus incessant terrorist incursions.

The remaining 2,800 square miles lying west of the Jordan River is 9% of the so-called "territories", -- but is the strategic and political "heartland" of the 3,300 year old "Jewish Homeland."

100 retired US generals and admirals are among those who have verified that that 2,800 square miles is essential to the "secure borders" for Israel's remaining 8,000 square miles, -- within the meaning of UN Resolution 242.

Accordingly, there is no legal obligation -- but the contrary -- for Israel to treat that area as "occupied" area, or area which Israel may not "settle."

Indeed, without the defense in time and space afforded by that area, Israel might have perished in the Arab surprise Yom Kippur Day attack of October 1973.

Israel's history is replete, that settlement of its security area is an indispensable ingredient of that security.

The reason that area required settlement is because -- during their prior occupation, the British, followed by the Jordanians, shut out Jewish, while encouraging Arab, immigration.

Israel's Arab neighbors, so-called "moderate" Saudi Arabia and Jordan (which occupies 3/4 of the 3,300 year old "Jewish Homeland"), deny both residence and ownership of property to Jews.

In 1,300 years of Arab history, there is no instance where an Arab promise to a sovereign Christian or Jewish presence to exchange Arab "peace" for Christian or Jewish lands has been durable.

The Egyptian Camp David promise of 1979 is no exception but increasingly less durable both in intent and performance.

That is because militant Islam rejects the sovereign presence of the "dhimmi" ("inferior") "People of the Book", whether Christian (e.g. Lebanon or Soviet Armenia) or Jewish (Israel) -- unless the "dhimmi" can defend themselves.

Since your "pressure" on Israel, not to "settle" its security area, -- indeed pressure on Israel to cease to "occupy" its security area -- is calculated to reduce the ability of Israel to defend itself, the "pressure" can only be regarded as counter-productive to the security interests of the USA and of Israel as invaluable allies of each other.

Indeed, Christians and Jews are becoming aware that the real confrontation is not between Jews and Arabs but world-wide and increasing militant Islam versus Judeo-Christian civilization, and especially against the USA as the "Great Satan."

For while Israel is a founder member, the USA is a principal beneficiary of that Judeo-Christian civilization, on which much of human progress is founded.

That is the civilization which helped inspire the Reformation, Renaissance, Age of Enlightenment, Industrial and Scientific Revolutions, and the very concepts which Arabs use to woo the gullible West, but which have no reality in the world of militant Islam, -- including concepts of "human

rights", "civil rights", "civil liberties", "equality", "democracy", "elections", "self-determination", "peace."

It was in recognition of that intimate connection between the fate of Israel and the fate of man, that world-renowned non-Jewish "San Francisco longshoreman philosopher" Eric Hoffer uttered his sombre but pregnant 1968 prophecy: "I have a premonition that will not leave me: as it goes with Israel so it will go with all of us. Should Israel perish the holocaust will be upon us. Israel must live!"

Sincerely,

Leonard Horwin

Leonard Horwin
former U.S. Diplomat
former Counsel, U.S. Board of Economic Warfare
former Editor-in-Chief, Yale Law Journal
former Mayor of Beverly Hills
Member, Executive Committee, AFSI

LH/gg

cc: Hon. George Bush, President of the US
Hon. Richard Cheney, Secretary of Defense
Hon. Brent Scowcroft, Director, National Security Council
Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Hon. Alan Keyes, Ambassador
Dennis D. Ross, Director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State
International Security Council
Center for Security Policy, Attn: Frank Gaffney, Director
American Enterprise Institute, Attn: Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
Freedom House, Attn: Ambassador Max Kampelman
Conservative Caucus, Attn: Howard Phillips, Chairman
Heritage Foundation
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Attn: Dr. Daniel Pipes, Director
National Committee on American Foreign Policy, Inc.
Attn: Joan Peters, Vice President
National Christian Leadership Conference,
Christian Mideast Conference
Shalom International
Christians for Israel
Bridges for Peace
International Christian Embassy Jerusalem
California Christian Committee for Israel

American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC)
Jerusalem Institute for Western Defense
Hon. Jesse Helms, US Senator
Hon. Orrin Hatch, US Senator
Hon. Bob Packwood, US Senator
Hon. Les Aspin, US Representative
Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
National Jewish Coalition
Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs
Americans for a Safe Israel

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March 1, 1990

Hon. George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

RECOGNIZING THE REAL ENEMY

Dear Mr. President:

Christians are becoming increasingly aware, as are Jews, that the real confrontation in the Middle East is not between Jews and Arabs, but part of a growing and world-wide confrontation between militant Islam and Judeo-Christian civilization, of which Israel is a founder member, whereas a principal heir (including as seen by Islam) -- indeed "the great Satan" to Islam -- is the USA.

The reasons why are shown by way of example only, in the annexed three monographs from the Christian Mideast Conference:

1. Know Thine Enemy;

2. The Bull Market in Poison Gas;

3. Is the "Intifada" Dying Out?

Christians and Jews would have recognized and sounded an earlier alarm had not so many been distracted (helped by artful propaganda of the Islamic world to the gullible West) by the ongoing effort of some Christians to prove a Christian primacy to the Kingdom of God by bashing the Jews including Israel.

The importance of recognizing, and dealing in time, with the real confrontation is more than a security problem of the USA and of Israel as invaluable allies of each other.

It is also a problem of safeguarding civilization itself.

For Judeo-Christian civilization has helped to inspire the progress which militant Islam rejects (and which therefore flowered only in the West), including the Reformation, Renaissance, Age of Enlightenment, Industrial and Scientific Revolutions, and including the very concepts used by Arabs to woo the gullible West (but which have no reality in the world of militant Islam), such as "human rights", "civil rights", "equality", "freedom", "self-determination", "democracy", "elections", "peace."

It is in that sense that world renowned non-Jewish San Francisco "longshoreman philosopher" Eric Hoffer uttered his pregnant but sombre 1968 prophecy: "I have a premonition that will not leave me: as it goes with Israel so it will go with all of us. Should Israel perish the holocaust will be upon us. Israel must live!"

Sincerely,

Leonard Horwin

Leonard Horwin
former U.S. Diplomat
former Counsel, U.S. Board of Economic Warfare
former Editor-in-Chief, Yale Law Journal
former Mayor of Beverly Hills
Member, Executive Committee, AFSI

LH/gg

cc: Hon. James Baker III, Secretary of State
Hon. Dennis D. Ross, Director, Policy Planning Staff, Dept. of State
Hon. Richard Cheney, Secretary of Defense
Hon. Brent Scowcroft, Director, National Security Council
Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman, Joints Chiefs of Staff
Hon. Jesse Helms, US Senator
Hon. Orrin Hatch, US senator
Hon. Bob Packwood, US Senator
Hon. Les Aspin, US Representative
International Security Council
Center for Security Policy, Attn: Frank Gaffney, Director
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Freedom House, Attn: Ambassador Max Kampelman
Hon. Alan Keyes, Ambassador
Conservative Caucus, Inc., Attn: Howard Phillips, Chairman

Foreign Policy Research Institute, Attn: Dr. Daniel Pipes, Director
National Committee on American Foreign Policy, Attn: Joan Peters,
Vice President
Christian Mideast Conference
International Christian Embassy Jerusalem
National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel
Christian Friends of Israel
Shalom International
Bridges for Peace
Jerusalem Institute for Western Defense
California Christian Committee for Israel, Attn: Mary Rose Black Ryan
Christians' Israel Public Action Campaign (CIPAC)
Attn: Richard A. Hellman, President,
Americans for a Safe Israel, Attn: Joseph Puder, Exec. Director
Herb Zweibon, Chairman
Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
National Jewish Coalition

CMC
- FACT - PAGE -

The CMC Fact Pages shed light on the stormy events in the Middle-East, which have special meaning to us as Christians. This information provides knowledge essential to our understanding of the background, motivations and causes of these events.

The Christian Mid-East Conference, P. O. Box 82, Poway, California 92064

THE BULL MARKET IN POISON GAS

Poison gas, now euphemistically called "chemical weapons," poses a threat every bit as potent as the atom bomb. Unlike atomic bombs, poison gas can be easily concealed, transported and used. Worse, terrorist organizations and their national backers already boast substantial supplies of this deadly commodity. In fact, the world market is quite prolific.

President Reagan made an ineffective attempt to stop Libyan entry in the field. But the major powers seem content to ignore the subject, as does the media. Only occasionally does an item emerge reminding us of the threat.

The German Contribution

The Germans continue to be the major suppliers of both poison gases and equipment specifically designed to manufacture them. A Christian colleague in the Persian Gulf's principality of Dubbai reports that 250 tons of poison gas were confiscated from a West German ship en route to Iran. Other Middle East countries already have Chemical Weapons manufacturing capabilities or are rapidly developing them.

Egypt pioneered this effort, and effectively used these gases against tribesmen in Yemen during the 1960s. The world community did not condemn that action. The fact that Egypt is now building a gigantic poison gas factory has been denied by President Mubarak. A Christian mission source in Cairo -- whose information proved to be accurate in the past -- tell us that this factory is in to be the largest in the Middle East.

Iraq used poison gas extensively, first against the Kurds and then against the Iranians, who retaliated in kind. Egypt, Iraq, Iran and Syria -- in that order -- possess the largest inventories of poison gases. Libya is now in the process of manufacturing its own. The PLO and some of its affiliated terrorist groups already boast stockpiles.

A Catholic source in Syria, well acquainted with the military there, writes us that the Syrians possess not only the gas-filled artillery shells and bombs, similar to those used by the Iranians and the Iraqis, but also gas warheads for their Skud missiles, with a range of over 200 miles. These missiles can reach almost any point inside Israel, including the main population centers in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa. He adds that the Syrians believe that both Iraq and Egypt are now close to possessing similar capabilities.

The Agents Of Death

There are several kinds of poisonous gases used and stockpiled by Arab countries. The most common are the various mustard gases, which burns the skin both outside and -- as it is inhaled -- inside, causing extreme pain and slow, agonizing death.

The second type are nerve gases, which, unlike the mustard variety, are totally odorless. Since regular military forces are often prepared and equipped for gas attack, civilian populations present a more tempting target.

The Victims

The murder of thousands of defenseless Kurd, women and children, by the Iraqis this year -- a genocide which is still going on -- and the extermination of thousands of whole Yemenite families by the Egyptians, are a ghastly proof of that. The sight of their women and children dying slow, cruel deaths is designed to demoralize the enemy into surrender. Security methods currently used by most airlines (except Israel's El Al) cannot detect them.

With all their marvelous advantages to the terrorist, why, then, have Islamic extremists not used poison gasses against Israel? A Christian missionary, living in the Middle East for over 30 years and now a resident of Amman, Jordan, offers a firmly held belief on the subject.

Why Goliath Fears David

Israel's enemies have not dared to use poison gasses because the Israelis have made it very clear that, on the first sign of such use, they will reduce to ashes the country from which the attack is initiated and destroy not only its military complex but also all of its industrial and economic structure and "return it to the middle ages". Moreover, this they will do whether that country officially participates in the attack or just provides a base for someone else -- the PLO or one of its terrorist subsidiaries -- to act from.

Since Arab rulers correctly believe that Israel is not only able to carry out such threat at a moment's notice, and obviously will have no choice but to do so immediately, the threat is taken seriously and hitherto forestalled any chemical attack. The same principle, however, may not apply in others, equally hated by terrorists but not ready or able to retaliate in the same fashion.

And In America --

"Unless the United States" -- writes our man from Jordan -- "adopts a similar attitude, it is only a matter of time before one of the PLO's affiliates (calling themselves "the oppressed of earth" or whatever other name) will carry Yasser Arafat's already existing orders to test its new German-made toy on American women and children in one of your most populous centers..."

CMC
- FACT - PAGE -

The CMC Fact Pages shed light on the stormy events in the Middle-East, which have special meaning to us as Christians. This information provides knowledge essential to our understanding of the background, motivations and causes of these events.

The Christian Mid-East Conference, P. O. Box 82, Poway, California 92064

KNOW THINE ENEMY

Underestimating the swelling of the Islamic fundamentalist wave across the world may have tragic consequences.

For the Record

The primary adversary of Islam is the Bible.

Islam sees Christianity as its mortal enemy, the Word of Jesus Christ and all those who hold to the Christian Faith.

With them, fanatic Moslems hold to be major enemies all "infidels" -- those who do not accept Muhammad, his book "the Koran", and the barbaric, backward Islamic cannonic laws. These include Bhuddhists, Jews, Bahaians, and members of other non-Islamic religions.

The Danger

Moslem fundamentalists are brutal imperialists with a visceral hostility to Christianity and all that it stands for, including the values which Western civilization represent.

Being religious, fanatical and intolerant in nature, this movement is the greatest threat to the world in human history, worse by far then both fascism and communism.

The "Holy" Mass Murder

For example: the modern-day caliphs of Iran, Iraq, Lybbia, Syria, Saudia Arabia, Sudan etc, clearly demonstrated, and still do daily, that the Islamic fundamentalism is extremely rigid in theology and, by principle, totally committed to the "Jihad", the Islamic "holy war", dedicated to the spreading of Islamic hegemony -- as commanded by Muhammad -- "by the sword" or, in modern terms, by poison gasses, mass starvation, genocide (murder of nations) bombings, kidnappings, mass distribution of drugs, and other forms of "simple" terror, whichever happens to be available.

Politicians Feed Us Lies

What is troubling is that world attention, directed by politicians, diplomats and media with vested interests, downplay the threat posed by Islam and feed us lies, preferring to "explain" the terrorism and mass murders, for example, as economically or politically motivated. It is none of the above.

The Wrong Reasons

The recent passion aroused by the Salman Rushdie affair should show once and for all that Israel, Lebanon or the Christians in southern Sudan and the Asian republics of the Soviet Union, have nothing to do with the revival of Islamic fundamentalist extremism. Hostility to Christianity, the Bible or anything Western would, no doubt, be as strong if the Christians in Sudan, Lebanon, Armenia or the Jews in Israel never existed; only a different excuse or target would be found.

The Moslem Azars (in Azerbaijan, a republic in southeast Soviet Union) certainly could not care less about Israel or the Christians in southern Sudan, in their fanatical hatred of the Armenian Christians; neither could the Afghans, nor the Uzbeks, nor even the tribal Moslems battling Christians for the soul of Lebanon.

Expansion Of Christianity

The imperialist threat of world communist domination is clearly waning -- although we are still advised to hold onto our gunbelts -- as Eastern Europe opens up to Christianity and even the Soviet Union itself undergoes transformations heretofore undreamed of. It is the Faith of Jesus Christ on the one hand and the lure of Western democratic values on the other, that is appealing to even the most backward of Third-World fiefdoms.

Such developments are unacceptable to the mullahs of Islam, who continue to nurture an image of a world devoted to their prophet's "Sword of Islam" and imprisoned by the dictates of Shari'ia, the brutish, inhuman and rigid code of Islamic law.

If the Christian World does not quickly abandon its naivete and awaken to the imminent danger of the Islamic threat, it may well find itself unprepared when its most relentless enemy wages its final "holy war" at its very heart.

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The Christian Mid-East Conference, P. O. Box 82, Poway, California 92064

IS THE "INTIFADA" DYING OUT?

Although the media tries hard not to notice, our Christian sources in the Holy Land report that an elementary change has occurred in the so called Moslem "uprising" in Israel.

What Has Changed?

Since the intifada (the Moslem "uprising") broke out in Israel in late 1987, the Moslem fanatics were acting and the Israelis were reacting. Now the process has largely been reversed, for a number of reasons.

The International Scene

International media attention has shifted from the intifada to Eastern Europe, the USSR, China, and Lebanon. This process has reduced the violence, since most incidents surrounding the violence in Israel were "made for TV" events.

Internal Battles

Simultaneously, the internal conflicts among the Moslems have intensified. The various factions of the PLO, warring among themselves, have been weakened and even more fanatic group, the Hamas, are now the dominating power in the streets. The Hamas are zealot fundamentalist Moslems, with ties to Iran, whose primary targets are not Israelis but their Moslem rivals, whom they accuse of not being dedicated enough to the principal of the "Sword of Islam". In the past few months, more Arabs have been murdered by other, even more fanatic Arabs, than all those who lost their lives in the intifada, since it's inception.
Arab scholar Mahdi Abdel Hadi contends that the Arabs face *"a civil war, with the Islamic Jihad, the Fatah, the PLO, Hamas and other factions fighting each other to the bitter end".*

Local Leaders Want Peace

However, recently, local leaders (mayors, heads of villages, clans and families, who by the large are not fanatics) have conducted meetings with Israeli officials lately. One PLO faction threatened to murder a respected local leader, Jamil Tarifi, for meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Shamir. This incident underscored the deep splits within Arab ranks in the past year.
All this has indicated to the population that, despite all the talk to the contrary, major parts of the local leadership would rather try to make peace **with** Israel, rather then follow the PLO's "two-stage plan for the **elimination** of Israel."

File

Hans Simat
P.O. Box 1663
7250 Leonberg
Germany
3. 3. 90

The President
of the United States
Mister G. Bush.

Copy

Dear Mister President,

Over the newsmedia I be able to hear, there are so many changing remarks between the States and Israel and over the financial help you have once offered for the settlement of the returning Jews from Russia. In the beginning you had your mind fixed for Israel, but now since the Arabs turned up into the picture I dont know on which side you are standing now. Please could I be informed about this for deeper prayer!

I also wonder why your advisors did not tell you from God's word where the Jewish people after the second Exodus from Russia should settle down. Jeremiah the Prophet in Chapter 50 Vers 19 had to give a clear statement where God wanted to have these people to stay

This I write to you Mister President, that you and the Nation should not be troubled by doing things which are not in the interest of the Lord, Like as Pharaoh did do, and he tried to keep them as slaves in his Land for his own interest. If he would have softened his heart and had God's people Let go, he surely would have blessed richly. Please, Mister President do not Listen to the empty words of the Arabs, but instead turn your eyes to God's people, the children of Israel and you will be blessed. I also say this to you: The God of Israel, the everlasting, bless yo and your nation richly, as you stand in his will.

Yours Lovingly in Jesus Christ,
Hans Simat.

P.S. It just comes to my mind to send a copy of this Letter to Primeminister Shamir as well.

Jerusalem, February 13, 1990.
670-7

820(1-2)

Dear Senator Specter,

Thank you for your letter of February 1, and the various enclosures.

I was very pleased to see you and your wife again, and appreciated the opportunity of a wide-ranging discussion on topics of mutual concern. Since your visit there have been more significant developments in Eastern Europe, which have a direct bearing upon us. We have, as you know, renewed diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, and we are continuing our efforts to obtain Soviet government approval for direct flights for the large number of Jews wanting to come here.

We are most grateful to you, dear Senator, for initiating the letter to Soviet President Mikhael Gorbachev on this subject. I am sure that such intervention at the highest level of U.S. Government could have the desired effect. You are to be heartily congratulated on getting the support of the total Senate for your proposal.

We are continuing with our efforts to advance our Peace Initiative, which we believe is the only direction to take. I am unalterably opposed to the idea of an international conference, at which we would be virtually isolated and pressurized from all sides.

Senator Arlen Specter
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510
U S A

By now you have, I am sure, learnt that the measures taken against illegal residents in Judea and Samaria have been discontinued. After investigating the complaints our Defence Minister, Yitzhak Rabin instructed the Military Government in the area to review their procedures and to recommend other ways of dealing with persons who have exceeded their temporary residents' rights.

I hope we shall meet again in the not-too-distant future, and that we shall maintain contact in the meantime.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

ARLEN SPECTER
PENNSYLVANIA

670-7
13/2/90

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATIONS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
INTELLIGENCE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 1, 1990

820(1-2)

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
c/o Embassy of Israel
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for the many courtesies on my recent visit to Israel. I have followed up on many of the matters which we discussed and I am enclosing for your background reading my Senate floor statement on Tuesday, January 23, 1990, identifying Israel's security as the dominant Mideastern issue over the Palestinian matter, and my Senate floor statement on Wednesday, January 24, 1990, disagreeing with Senator Dole's proposal for a five percent cut in aid to a number of countries including Israel.

I met with President Bush who was very interested in my suggestion that the most important Mideast issue was Israel's security which would be best facilitated by bringing the major Arab countries to the peace talks including Syria and Iraq.

There is one other matter which I would like to raise with you because I am very much concerned by a front page story which appeared in The Washington Post on January 30 (copy enclosed). This story has brought much adverse reaction. I am interested to know if it is accurate and I am especially concerned about the account that the eviction action was taken at night, that the people are given very little time to assemble their goods to leave and that families are separated as a result of such practices.

I realize that you face many difficulties and there are many of us in the Senate and the House who highly value a strong relationship between Israel and the United States. As I have reflected on my findings in the Mideast, it seems to me that a more productive approach may well be to push for an international conference to be convened by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. since it now appears that Syria would accept such a conference and it may be a way to break through on pushing the Mideast peace process.

My best.

Sincerely,

Arlen Specter

AS/kr
Enclosures

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 136 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1990 No. 2

Senate

THE ELIMINATION OF EARMARKING

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I would like to make just a few remarks about a subject which has been raised on the floor earlier today and is undergoing a considerable amount of public debate; that is, the proposition of discontinuing the practice of earmarking U.S. foreign aid, and that five countries had been specified among those where the earmarking should be eliminated.

I had the opportunity to travel to three of those countries in the distinguished company of Senator RICHARD SHELBY of Alabama, who happens to be the Presiding Officer today. During our trip we had discussions with the leaders of Pakistan, Egypt, and Israel, three of the countries designated to have the earmarking curtailed.

It was my view that those countries would be very adversely affected by any reduction in foreign aid which is being advanced at the present time. I happened to be in Israel at the time the announcement was made as to the distinguished Republican leader's statement, which appeared on the op-ed page of the New York Times, and I can say that there was considerable consternation there as to what impact there would be on Israel.

I had come from Egypt the day before and had a discussion with Egyptian officials, including President Mubarak. There was concern over Egypt's financial situation, and on that day Foreign Minister Meguid and others had left Cairo to go to the United States to deal with the IMF, International Monetary Fund, because of Egypt's precarious position.

I am sure that when President Mubarak and others read the notice of the proposal to cut their assistance, there was enormous concern. Similarly, in Pakistan, as you know, Mr. President, because you and I were present and talked to the President of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, about the enormous difficulties confronting Pakistan. In Pakistan there has been a special alliance with the United States on the very, very difficult issues in Afghanistan.

Mr. President, I think that ultimately we have to take a very hard look at the reduction in foreign aid from something in excess of 20 billion in 1985 to something in the neighborhood of $16 billion in fiscal year 1990. Those statistics were cited yesterday by Senator KASTEN, who is the ranking member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee. Since I serve on that subcommittee, I know personally the very grave problems which we face in allocating funds and dealing with this problem of earmarking.

We are looking for some funding, possibly, as a reduction in our defense needs. That has been articulated by the President and the Secretary of Defense. Where there is a necessity for assistance in Eastern Europe, we may be able to find funds in that direction. When we talk about the needs in Bolivia and Latin American countries on the drug issue, we have appropriated substantial funds, some $8.9 billion, or there may be some funds available as a reduction of defense needs.

Certainly, it is a very difficult issue. I caution my colleagues that the issue being raised may spread considerable alarm among our allies. I suggest that these delicate matters be handled preliminarily with discussions with our allies.

In Israel—as I said, I was there when the news broke—they face enormous additional costs as a result of the immigration of Soviet Jews. We know that there has been a sharp limitation in our own immigration policies, so that Soviet Jews are not able to come to the United States, which most would prefer. But instead, they are being taken by the State of Israel, and Israel is doing a favor to many, to the world really, but certainly to the United States, where there is considerable sentiment about having Soviet Jews come to this country. That is a subject which was debated very extensively last year in the immigration bill.

I know my time is growing to a close,

and I thank my distinguished colleague from Vermont for yielding, because he was about to speak. I think this is a very, very sensitive issue, and the other two countries on the list, the Philippines and Turkey, are both good friends. All are good friends.

We have to do a great deal, but in the context where there is some difference with policies, as there might be with Turkey on the Armenian issue, the resolution pending in this body, or where there is debate as to whether we are trying to pressure Israel or propose a cut in foreign aid that may signify to some that it is a form of punishment, we have to proceed with great care.

I suggest, Mr. President, as we look at Eastern Europe and the chances for democracy and economic development, and look at Latin America with the need for curtailing drugs, and look at long-standing allies like Pakistan, Israel, and Egypt, we ought not to be curtailing aid and ought not send them signals which would suggest to any extent that we are fair-weather friends.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 136 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1990 No. 1

Senate

THE MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today I seek recognition to make a few comments about a trip which I recently made to the Mideast. I intend to submit a more detailed report at a later time. But a few of my comments, I think, are worthy of note at this time, because of the pendency of certain issues now being considered by the administration and soon to be considered by Congress. It relates to the priorities on the Mideast peace process.

Mr. President, I suggest that U.S. priorities are now misplaced on the simering problems of the Mideast, with so much tension on the Palestinian issue, which is very important, but I suggest that the central issue is security and peace in the region.

Mr. President, I suggest that the Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President—I'm sorry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senate is still not in order. The distinguished Senator from Connecticut did not even know this Senator had the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senators in conversation will withdraw from the Chamber.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the comment which I wish to make here very briefly is that I suggest that the real issue in the Mideast today is security. If the security issue were to be established by the entire region, especially the security of Israel, then it is my thought that the Palestinian issue, the issue of the intifada, would be relatively easy to solve.

I had the opportunity earlier this month, Mr. President, to meet with President Assad of Syria and with President Hussein of Iraq. I made the point to both of these national leaders that if they were to participate in the Mideast peace process and sit down at sessions, perhaps an international conference which would include Israel as well as Egypt and Jordan and the Palestinians, and the peace issue were to be resolved there, then I think that the other issues in the Mideast would be solvable.

The question on the Palestinian delegation is a very complex issue that is not easy to solve, and I am hopeful that it will be solved. I commend Secretary of State Baker, President Mubarak of Egypt, and Prime Minister Shamir of Israel for the efforts they are undertaking at the present time.

But that, Mr. President, is not the central issue. What is going on in the Mideast today is a "Cuban missile crisis" every day of the year. It certainly is a crisis for Israel with the missiles present in Syria, and with the three-stage rocket which Iraq has recently announced.

The meetings that I have had with these two national leaders, who are forceful men, who are important men, was of great value. These men are now looking westward at least in their interest in having discussions with one U.S. Senator and I urge my colleagues to follow on these trips.

Last year, some other Senators had met with President Assad of Syria. I have had an opportunity to have lengthy discussions with President Assad in 1988, 1989, and again earlier this month.

When I was talking to President Assad of Syria, I noted a significant change in his position. For example, on the convening of an international conference where it has been Syria's position that a conference had to be convened by all five permanent members of the United Nations, he now is willing to have the international conference convened by only the United States and the Soviet Union.

When I brought that information to Prime Minister Shamir, he expressed interest because there had been a concern there would be undue pressure on Israel, and that is another point where President Assad, of Syria, was willing to make a very flat statement that

there should not be undue pressure and that the parties should sit down and have the discussions.

When President Saddam Hussein, of Iraq, raised a question as to my own personal views of the Palestinian issue, I responded I was pleased to hear the question because I thought that the issue was the business of the President of the United States, President Bush, and the President of Egypt, President Mubarak, as well as President Hussein, of Iraq, and he was a little surprised because he then asked why is it my business. I responded because Iraq is a major participant in the security interest in the region as was Syria, and once those issues can be resolved, it seemed to this Senator, that the other issues in the region would be satisfied.

I want to make one more point briefly and then yield the floor because others of my colleagues are waiting to speak.

One of the issues raised by President Saddam Hussein, of Iraq, was his thought that the United States was excluding Soviet Jews in order to compel Soviet Jews to go to Israel. I commented that the President of Iraq did not have the facts straight because he just was not informed, that we did not have any unique policy on excluding Soviet Jews from the United States but these were regularly established quotas. I further commented about the efforts of many of us, including myself, to try to expand the number of Jews who come to the United States, but it was not an effort made to direct Jews to Israel.

That is illustrative, Mr. President, of what I think the value is of more trips being made by Senators, Members of the House, and American citizens of all walks of life to try to have closer relations, because Iraq is interested in and so is Syria. There are some questions as to Syria and terrorism that I think have to be resolved, and I will speak more about that at a later time.

I had an opportunity earlier today to call these issues to the attention of Secretary of State James Baker, who met with the Republican luncheon, and the brief opportunity to mention them yesterday to President Bush in talking about another subject.

I hope that our national policy, Mr. President, will focus on the security issue with renewed evident bilateral relationships between this country and Iraq and this country and Syria to try to move toward this very central issue, and then I think the other matters in the Mideast will fall into place.

I thank the President and yield the floor.

Weather
Today: Mostly sunny, milder. High 54. Low 35. Wind 7-14 mph.
Wednesday: Sunny, breezy. High 52. Wind 10-18 mph.
Yesterday: Temp. range: 40-45. AQI: 15. Details on Page D2.

The Washington Post

Sections
A News/Editorials
B Style/Television/Classified/Comics
C Sports/Business
D Metro/Obituaries
Inside: Health
Detailed index on Page A2

113TH YEAR ··· No. 56

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1990

'Non-Resident' Palestinians Forced Out

Rights Groups Assail Deportations as Being Politically Motivated

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Foreign Service

BIDDU, West Bank—The knock on the door came at 6 a.m., as Khaled Abdel Khadour and his wife Jawaher were sleeping in the windowless, one-room cinder-block house where they lived with their 10-month old twins. Abdel Khadour heard his father say: "Come and open the door."

When he pulled open the metal door to the room, Abdel Khadour, a 26-year-old teacher, saw that the ordeal that he and 21-year-old Jawaher had long feared was about to begin. Standing beside his father in the chilly pre-dawn darkness were a group of Israeli soldiers, and their commander had a blunt order: Jawaher had five minutes to prepare herself and the children for deportation to Jordan.

Minutes later, Abdel Khadour saw his family disappear in a Mercedes taxi ordered by the military squad. Although he and Jawaher, married three years, were both Palestinians who had never been charged with a legal offense, Jawaher and the children had fallen afoul of a system of residency regulations that critics say is being used by Israel to curtail the Arab population in the occupied territories.

A month after Jawaher and the two children were dropped by the Army at a bridge over the Jordan River, Abdel Khadour appears to have only one way of seeing them again: giving up his right to live in Biddu and emigrating to Jordan.

Earlier this month, Israeli authorities denied his request for a permit to visit his family temporarily, even though one of his young children has been hospitalized. "What Israel wants is to force Palestinians to give up the right to live here," said Abdel Khadour. "These expulsions are part of a quiet policy to transfer population."

The deportation of Abdel Khadour's wife is part of a campaign that has touched dozens of average Palestinian families in villages around the West Bank over the last six months.

In an unannounced and largely unpublicized toughening of past policy, Israel has begun systematically expelling West Bank Palestinians who do not meet residency requirements so stringent that they frequently

See ISRAEL, A16, Col. 3

BY LARRY FOGEL—THE WASHINGTON POST

ISRAEL, From A1

threaten families who have lived in the same West Bank village for generations.

Israeli officials, who acknowledge that deportations have taken place, say no official information is available on their numbers or timing. Palestinian sources, however, say that at least 200 persons were expelled to Jordan in the last six months of last year, including 56 in one 30-day period in August and September.

Most of those deported are women, and most of the military operations against them have taken place at night. According to human rights groups and Palestinian sources, soldiers typically arrive at a village after midnight with a list of names for deportation and allow families only minutes to gather belongings. They are then driven to the Jordanian border, where they are often forced to pay both a fine and a fee for transportation before being expelled.

In some cases documented by Palestinians, soldiers have allegedly torn up the travel documents of departing women and destroyed the birth certificates of their children to ensure that they can never legally return.

The deportations frequently leave families divided, with men remaining in the West Bank while their wives are exiled in Jordan. In some cases, families have had several children deported while others remain in the territories, unable even to visit their mothers. Lawyers say the deportations have created serious problems of property inheritance for some families, while some of the women and children deported have been left without papers and have no place of legal residence.

Since the beginning of the Arab uprising or *intifada* against Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip two years ago, Israel has come under strong pressure from the United States and other Western governments to cease its occasional expulsions of Palestinian political activists. None has been ordered since last June. Palestinians and Israeli human rights groups charge, however, that the recent deportations of "non-residents" represent a similar violation of human rights motivated by political considerations.

"This is about the Israeli 'transfer' policy in action," said a report by the Sanabel press service, a Palestinian organization based in East Jerusalem. "Transfer" is the word used in Israel to describe the proposal by extreme nationalists that the 1.7 million Palestinians living in the territories be moved out to allow for Israeli settlement and annexation.

"This is a system of bureaucratic procedures by which a person's right to reside in the territories is either withheld or withdrawn. The person, usually a woman with her children, is then summarily expelled."

Israeli officials answer that those deported are simply illegal aliens, not residents or political suspects, and that the rules governing them are relatively generous.

"The whole story is about a population of people who entered the area as visitors and then overstayed their permits," said a senior official of the Israeli territorial administration, who asked not to be named. "These people know the regulations well, but have chosen to violate them."

Palestinians touched by the recent deportations generally acknowledge that they have transgressed Israel's regulations. But they contend that the regulations themselves are both malevolently complex and inhumane, designed to obstruct the reunification of Palestinian families and force legal residents of the territories to emigrate.

At the heart of the trouble, both sides say, is an Israeli policy under which only Palestinians registered in a census of the territories carried out on one day in September 1967 have a clear right to live in the area. Children born inside the territories to parents who are both legal residents also receive permits.

But Palestinians who, for some reason, were not present in the West Bank on the day of that census usually cannot obtain the legal right to live there, even if they were born in the territory and marry legal residents. In recent times, children of male residents can also be expelled if their mothers are considered nonresidents under the regulation.

What makes the rules particularly nettlesome is the widespread practice among Palestinian Arabs of marrying within ancestral villages and families. Following custom, many Palestinian families who fled from the West Bank to Jordan during the 1967 Six-Day War have sent their daughters back to their villages to marry male cousins. Because Israel denies the refugees the right to return to the territories, the women enter the only way they can: under "visitor's permits" good for a maximum of three months.

Once they are married, these Palestinian couples routinely apply for a residence permit for the newly returned spouse under family reunification procedures. But Israel rarely grants such requests.

According to Red Cross figures, only 9,000 of 140,000 such petitions made between 1967 and 1987 were approved. Since the intifada began, Palestinian human rights advocates say, almost no family reunification requests have been granted.

Many other Palestinians have lost their legal right to residence in the territories over the years by traveling or working abroad. Israel's regulations say that Palestinians who remain abroad for more than three years without returning home permanently forfeit their residence rights.

Yet, drawn by family ties or their powerful allegiance to the land, the Palestinians often return anyway, entering as visitors or tourists and then staying on.

Palestinian advocates estimate that as a result of such restrictions as many as 120,000 Arabs now living in the territories are illegal residents by the Israeli definition—and now subject, apparently, to late-night summary deportation.

"These are not political activists," said Brenda Siniora, a staff worker at al Haq, a human rights organization based in Ramallah. "These are ordinary men and women who want to live ordinary lives with their families, and nothing else."

The Israeli official in the territorial administration said that following criticism of the recent deportations in the Israeli media, the procedures for deportations had been reviewed and new orders had been issued "making sure such cases will be handled with very, very senior control." Nevertheless, human rights monitors say the deportations are continuing.

In Biddu, Abdel Khadour vowed to remain in his poor and now empty home even if his family is never able to return. "I will never give up my land," he said. "I was born here and this is my country. I will not let the Israelis drive me away."

PublicAffairs

Zionist Organization of America
4 East 34th Street, New York, NY 10016 • (212) 481-1500

action report for ZOA leaders

March 27, 1990

To : ZOA Leaders

From: Paul Flacks

The following information is important. Please review carefully.

1. **Senate Declaration: Jerusalem is the Undivided Capital of Israel**

At midnight, Thursday (March 22, 1990), by a voice vote, 80 Democrat and Republican Senators passed Resolution No. 196 which recognized an undivided Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

This resolution was made possible by the initiative of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, with the strong cooperation of Senator Rudy Boschwitz. A similar measure was introduced on Wednesday (March 21, 1990) in the House of Representatives by Rep. Eliot Engel (D-NY). It reaffirms "the support of the United States for the unified status of Jerusalem."

This action by the Senate clearly recognized the right of Jews to live wherever they choose in Jerusalem. A statement (attached) by the ZOA calls upon President Bush and Secretary of State Baker to respond to the "voice of the people" by making this bipartisan declaration a formal U.S. policy.

It should be noted that Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, who has recently been critical of Israeli policy, was among those who supported the measure.

Israel and its supporters can feel a sense of important satisfaction by this Senate action. However, it should be noted that the original language intended for inclusion was softened to guarantee bipartisan support. A paragraph was eliminated that would have called on "the President and Secretary of State to issue an unequivocal statement in support of these principles."

Instead, the resolution "calls upon all parties involved in the search for peace to maintain their strong efforts to bring about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives."

While pleased by these actions, it is obvious that there is considerable reluctance on the part of the Administration to adopt a policy based on these resolutions. Yet, a situation wherein the Senate and the House will both say "yes" to a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, while the President and the Secretary of State say "no," can only create obstacles to achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The need for the Administration to be responsive to the "voice of the people" as reflected by the actions taken by their elected representatives is an important activity which ZOA must continue to address.

Note: The issue of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel has always been a highly sensitive topic in general, as it is a subject of serious concern to all the Jewish people. The fact that the United States Senate adopted a resolution is, in itself, significant although it is not yet recognized as official American Middle East policy. The fact that this issue was addressed by Congress during a very sensitive moment, considering the recent exchange between President Bush and the American Jewish community regarding "settlements" in East Jerusalem, makes this subject even more newsworthy.

To our knowledge, no major media covered the report of this action by Congress -- not even the New York Times which always boasts that it reports all the news that is fit to print!

Why the news blackout of a significant development directly related to the peace process and one which has extraordinary importance to all the Jewish people?

2. Terrorism vs. Jewish Immigration to Israel

Considerable attention and concern has been directed to reports indicating that certain governments were capitulating to threats of potential violence thereby causing them to cease or to slow down the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

The tactics on the part of Arab states and the PLO is consistent with the historic actions taken in the past to prevent Jews from inhabiting Israel. An important statement by the ZOA regarding this matter is attached.

3. State Department Gives PLO Clean Bill of Health

In its annual review upon which the continuation of the dialogue between the United States and the PLO is determined, the State Department has announced that the PLO did adhere to its commitment undertaken in 1988 to renounce terror.

The Embassy of Israel has just released a 50-page document which contradicts the conclusions of the State Department. The report illustrates that the PLO has not undergone a substantial transformation, and that it has not, in fact, abided by its commitments to the United States.

In the past, the United States has respected the ability of Israeli intelligence to adequately interpret its own security requirements. It is, therefore, disquieting and perplexing when the United States is able to disregard the factual evidence compiled that the PLO continues to advocate and carry out acts of terrorism. This includes the PLO's desire to seek the elimination of Israel which is stated continuously in Arabic and which emphasized that a Palestinian state would be the instrument for achieving this objective.

A ZOA statement which is attached calls upon the State Department to cease its dialogue with Yasir Arafat. This is especially valid since elements of the PLO appear to have acted to intimidate and coerce various countries to stop issuing transit permits to Jews. ZOA views these threats against Jewish lives as an act of international terrorism which is, in itself, sufficient reason for the United States to cease its negotiations with Mr. Arafat.

4. Administration May Inadvertently Encourage Arab Intransigence

In a letter to President George Bush, ZOA President, Sidney Silverman, expressed his concern regarding various statements made by the Administration which may inadvertently encourage the Arab nations to continue a policy which obstructs the peace process. A copy of this communication is attached.

5. Policy of Poland vis-a-vis Jewish Immigration

The Prime Minister of Poland has made statements to the effect that his country will resist the threat of terrorism by taking action to accommodate Jewish immigration which may be denied by other countries more vulnerable to such threats. A statement issued by ZOA is also attached.

ACTIONS TO TAKE:

Being informed is important.

The need to act on the information is imperative.

Please see next page.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
ZOA HOUSE
4 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016
[212] 481-1500

ZOA

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPT.

ACTION GUIDELINES

ACTIONS TO TAKE

Senate Declaration: Jerusalem is the Undivided Capital of Israel

a. Send letters of appreciation to Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz. These communication could be sent to:

The United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510.

b. Send immediate communications of support to Rep. Eliot Engel and other representatives from your area by urging them to support the resolution being considered by the House of Representatives. These letters of support could be forwarded to:

The House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

c. Send appropriate communications to President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker urging them to "hear the voice of the people" and to support the Senate representatives' recognition of undivided Israel as the capital of Israel, and adopting it as American policy. (More information regarding action to be taken will follow). Letters could be forwarded to:

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Secretary of State James Baker, III
The State Department
Washington, DC 20525

d. Send communications to your local general media asking why the Senate action was not reported. It is important that you do this immediately and share with us the responses you will receive.

Terrorism vs. Jewish Immigration to Israel

a. Send communications to President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker expressing disagreement with the conclusion that the PLO has undergone a substantial transformation and that it has not abided by its commitments to the United States to renounce terrorism. (Please see addresses above).

b. In the same communication as above, urge that the United States terminate its dialogues with Yasir Arafat.

Policy of Poland vis-a-vis Jewish Immigration

a. Send communications to the Ambassador of Poland, Jan Kinast, commending the statements made by Prime Minister Mazowiecki, to the effect that his country will act to accommodate Jewish immigration. Letters could be sent to:

Embassy of Poland
2640 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009

b. Send communications to the Ambassador of Hungary, Peter Varkony, urging his country to reinstate its ban on other airlines carrying Jews to Israel via Budapest. Mail letters to:

Embassy of Hungary
3910 Shoemaker Street, NW
Washington, DC 20008

c. Send communications to Ambassador Yuri Dubinini of the Soviet Union urging no change in Soviet policy regarding Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R. Mail your letters to:

Embassy of U.S.S.R.
1125 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

d. Members of Congress from your area should be urged to support the resolution by Senators Gore, Pell, D'Amato and Pressler (Senate Resolution No. 97) that urges President Gorbachev to "publicly condemn the emergence of popular anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and take whatever measures are necessary to protect Soviet Jews from acts of harassment and violence."

e. Similar communications should be forwarded to Representatives Lantos and Brown who have introduced House Resolution No. 264 pertaining to the same subject.

It is obvious from the above that ZOA activists must motivate the pro-Israel community to take decisive action in all of the above areas. You can be assured that the pro-Arab/PLO advocates are working hard to convince the Administration, Congress, the Soviet Union, et al. not to take action that would be helpful to Israel and the Jewish people.

This is a battle for public policy and public opinion.

PLEASE ACT!

Paul Flacks

Note: The reprints attached contain very significant commentaries. We urge that you take time to read them.

Soviets to Curb Jews' Flights to Israel

By JOEL BRINKLEY

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, March 23 — The Soviet Union has announced that it will severely limit flights to Israel for emigrating Soviet Jews, and Yitzhak Shamir, the interim Prime Minister, held urgent meetings today to find a way to counter the Soviet decision.

An announcement on Thursday night on the Soviet television said that Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, would no longer issue tickets to Soviet Jews planning to emigrate to Israel by flying first to Hungary and then on to Jerusalem.

Three-quarters of the 1,500 Soviet Jews who come here every week use Budapest as the transit point, largely because officials in other European cities have been unwilling or unable to handle the large numbers of émigrés. If the Budapest transit point is in effect closed, the flow of emigrating Soviet Jews could be considerably slowed.

Hungarians Acted First

The Soviet announcement came two days after Malev, the Hungarian national airline, suspended charter flights to Israel for Soviet emigrants in reaction to threats of retaliation from an Islamic fundamentalist group. A day later, Malev asked Aeroflot to stop flying Soviet Jewish émigrés to Budapest, the Hungarian press agency M.T.I. reported.

Since the Malev charters carried only a small percentage of the emigrants, Israeli officials called the Hungarian decision worrisome more for what it might portend than for the harm it would actually cause.

The Soviet announcement seems to confirm those fears. If the two decisions mean that Soviet Jews will no longer use Budapest as a transit point, "it will be a tremendous problem," a senior immigration official said today.

That is especially true because even as Israeli officials ask other European countries to provide transit points, officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization say they are hard at work in the same cities, threatening and cajoling officials not to let the Jews pass through. Other transit points include Bucharest and Vienna. The major objection of the P.L.O. is that the Jews are ending up in the Israeli-occupied lands.

Will Seek U.S. Assistance

The Israeli Government seems to have few avenues now. The Prime Minister and several of the remaining ministers in his interim Government, who met today to discuss the Soviet immigration situation, decided that "what we are going to do now is immediately alert the United States," said Avi Pazner, a close Shamir aide, adding, "The situation is still murky, but it may be that the whole problem here is in the Soviet Union," which has no relations with Israel.

Moscow is hoping that if it allows free travel and immigration, the United States will improve the Soviet trade status. Israel hopes Washington will press Moscow to change its mind.

The number of Soviet Jews arriving here in March is expected to reach 6,000, and more are moving to the United States as well. But despite the flow of Jews leaving the Soviet Union each month, Mr. Pazner said, it is the Israeli Government's view that "on the one hand the Soviet Union is letting them out, but on the other they are creating great difficulties for them."

Even before the recent decisions by Malev and Aeroflot, all the flights for Jews leaving the Soviet Union were completely booked. Would-be emigrants have had to wait many months for a reservation.

Threat by Militants

Then, reacting to Arab threats, Malev announced on Wednesday that it would no longer charter flights for Soviet emigrants to Israel. Islamic Holy War for the Liberation of Palestine, a terrorist group based in Lebanon and Iran, had threatened to attack airlines and airports if those and others flights continued.

For two months, Arab Governments and guerrilla groups have been complaining about the large flow of Soviet Jews to Israel because many are being resettled in the occupied West Bank. But the Malev decision, by itself, was not viewed as a sharp blow.

Moscow responds to pressure from Islamic groups.

The airline had begun the charter flights early in March and was carrying about 200 immigrants a week. El Al charter flights and regularly scheduled Malev flights from Budapest would continue, Hungary said.

Still, Israel has been trying to persuade Hungary to change its mind. Tonight, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said Israel was "surprised and disappointed as this is part of an organized effort by the Arab world to halt the immigration from the Soviet Union."

"We are making every effort to open additional routes," he said. "But pressure must be applied to the Hungarian Goverment."

This morning, Istvan Komoroczki, first consul in the Hungarian embassy in Tel Aviv, said: "The Hungarian airline is a commercial, profit-oriented organization which is naturally a state airline. But the Government doesn't usually interfere with the company' policies, and I don't think it will do so i this case."

Some Round Trips Omitted

The announcement on the mai Soviet evening televison news pro gram, Vremya, said: "The sale of tick ets to passengers departing for perma nent residence in Israel has bee stopped from the 22d of March 1990 fo routes Moscow-Budapest-Tel Aviv Leningrad-Budapest-Tel Aviv and Kiev-Budapest-Tel Aviv."

The announcement said Aeroflot would honor tickets that had already been purchased by would-be emigrants, but that no new tickets would be sold. The report also said that the airline would continue to sell round-trip tickets to businessmen or tourists to Hungary.

Today, Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, quoted First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli N. Vorontsov as saying that Aeroflot had "no plans in the immediate future" for direct flights to Israel. Although Aeroflot and El Al agreed in principle on direct flights last year, the agreement has not been put into effect.

Israeli officials said they had received no solid confirmation of the Soviet announcement on ticket sales to Budapest. Gad Ben-Ari, spokesman for the Jewish Agency, the large quasi-governmental agency with the largest responsibility in immigration matters said: "We're still checking. It's not yet clear what they are going to do."

JTA MARCH 21, 1990 DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

2 SENATORS AND JEWISH GROUPS ASSAIL STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON THE PLO

By Howard Rosenberg

WASHINGTON, March 20 (JTA) -- U.S. Jewish groups and two senators accused the State Department this week of bending over backward to argue that the Palestine Liberation Organization has faithfully upheld its pledge to renounce terrorism.

"The PLO has adhered to its commitment undertaken in 1988 to renounce terrorism," the department said in a report submitted to Congress on Monday.

The report is the first submitted under a law enacted last year that requires the State Department to update Congress every four months on the PLO's compliance with its December 1988 statement recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism. It was that change of policy that led to the United States opening a diplomatic dialogue with the PLO.

The report filed Monday is critical of the PLO for various anti-Israel statements made by senior officials since December 1988. But it concludes that "PLO official statements have been generally consistent" with the 1988 commitment.

It calls the PLO a "heterogeneous organization in which constituent groups and individuals often express opinions differing from the consensus of the PLO as an organization."

The report also found that PLO factions, particularly Damascus-based PLO groups, such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were responsible for nine of 30 border or rocket attacks into Israel since December 1988.

The United States is "disappointed that the PLO has not found a more authoritative way to distance or disassociate itself" from the attacks, the report says.

But it adds, "We have no evidence that these actions were authorized by the PLO executive committee or (PLO leader Yasir) Arafat personally."

Malcolm Hoenlein, executive director of the Conference of Presidents of major American Jewish Organizations, said he was "disappointed" with the 33-page report, calling it "not a balanced and objective account" of PLO performance in the past year.

Hoenlein argued that the report will "erode confidence" in Israel toward building "foundations for peace."

'Too Kind' To Arab Nations

At a Capitol Hill news conference, two senators who sponsored the reporting requirement criticized a one-time-only section that discusses the positions of Arab nations toward peace with Israel.

Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) charged that the section "went out of its way to be too kind to the Arab nations."

"The reality is that only Egypt has recognized the State of Israel" and established relations with it, he said.

Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.) said, "I am concerned that the peace process has become a dialogue to establish a Palestinian state as opposed to a process which will bring true peace to the Middle East."

Mack said U.S. policy has "shifted too much toward the issue of a Palestinian state" and away from gaining Arab acceptance of Israel.

The report does ask the PLO to amend its national covenant, which calls for the "elimination of Zionism in Palestine." But it points out that "at present, the PLO is willing to consider revising" it "only in the context of a comprehensive peace settlement."

The report also says that the State Department does "not believe that the PLO was responsible for starting the intifada," but rather supports its continuation "as a means of pressuring Israel to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967."

ESSAY | William Safire

Bush Versus Israel

WASHINGTON

Arabs and Jews who agree on little else can agree on this: George Bush is less sympathetic to Israel's concerns than any U.S. President in the four decades since that nation's birth.

President Carter harbored grudges at stiff-necked Israelis, but was constrained by the unity of our ally under Menachem Begin, the strong ties to the Democratic Party of most Jewish voters, and the reputation of Israel as a valiant ally under siege.

Those protections have been stripped away. Mr. Bush is dealing with an Israel paralyzed by parliamentarianism, with a voting group here that goes mainly against Republicans anyway, and with commentators holding Israel to wartime rules never applied to its neighbors.

Mr. Bush has long resisted America's special relationship with Israel. His Secretary of State, James Baker, delights in sticking it to the Israeli right. His national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, and chief of staff, John Sununu, abet that mind-set.

The basic U.S. policy shift was noted last week by no less an authority than Yasir Arafat. "This Administration is the first American Administration that speaks of the end of the Israeli occupation," he said, hailing James Baker for telling Israelis "to forget the dream of a Greater Israel."

Mr. Arafat knows who his friends are; he accurately senses a historic change in White House support of Israel's right to decide its future.

This is the first Administration to openly threaten to cut aid to Israel; Secretary Baker enlisted Bob Dole in a scheme to drive a rift in American ethnic groups by shifting aid from Israel to Poland.

This is also the first Administration to tie aid directly to Israel's willingness to conform to U.S. policy demands: unless the West Bank is barred to Jews who want to move there, no loans will be guaranteed to help Soviet Jews start new lives.

Mr. Bush, by extending his anathema on "settlements" to a portion of Israel's capital, is the first to raise the prospect of a divided Jerusalem. Mr. Bush pretends that his bombshell, which brought down the Likud Government, is no change in U.S. policy; that legalistic half-truth fools nobody.

He ignores the danger to Soviet Jewry.

No previous Administration shut its eyes to clear evidence of terrorism: despite a rise in attacks on Israelis by Palestinian Arabs, and hundreds of assassinations of intifada Arabs by P.L.O. hit men, Mr. Bush holds that if no proof can be produced to show Mr. Arafat personally ordered the terror, the P.L.O. is innocent.

With such diplomatic strengthening, the P.L.O. was able to prevail on Mikhail Gorbachev to renege on an agreement with Israel's airline to transport Soviet Jews directly to safety. Another terrorist group was able to bring the Hungarian Government to its knees, at least temporarily canceling an escape route.

That's why Mr. Arafat is so high on the Bush Administration. That's why Iraq's Saddam Hussein, recipient of a fresh $500 million in U.S. loan guarantees, feels no restraint in building poison-gas plants and missiles, hanging anybody who dares to inquire.

No wonder that mainstream Jewish groups in America have belatedly come to the conclusion that Israel's friends are in the Congress, not the White House. And no wonder that Israeli diplomats are straining to build new ties in Central Europe, against the day Mr. Bush decides that Israel has lost strategic significance.

This Administration's policy, grimly fixed on imposing a P.L.O. state in the disputed territories and the Old City of Jerusalem, comes at the worst moment for millions of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Great political-cultural pressures are building in Russia. Forgive me for sounding alarmist, but if resurgent Russian nationalism turns anti-Semitic, as it so often has, no one can say how many scapegoats will be slaughtered.

Mr. Gorbachev, to gain American trade, opened the gates to let Jews out; Mr. Bush closed American gates, directing the refugees to Israel, which exists to receive them; but Arab leaders, emboldened by the Bush-Baker mind-set, have used terrorism and diplomacy to close off the escape route to Israel.

Come the first pogrom, which God forbid, who in the Bush White House will accept responsibility for failing to facilitate the new exodus while there was still time?

Who among supporters of Israel will step forward on some future Passover and admit they were so caught up with the "peace process" that they refused to confront the real possibility of a death process? □

ON MY MIND | A. M. Rosenthal

Terrorism: New Targets

Now the terrorists of the Middle East are threatening to bomb the planes and airports of some of the countries that supplied them with explosives and guns for so long — the Soviet Union and its recent satellites in Eastern Europe.

It is an ugly irony but a historic inevitability. Give the instruments of murder to fanatics who live to kill, make heroes of them, and one day if you cross them, they will look at you and decide that you too must die.

The purpose of the latest terrorist threats is to cut down drastically the number of Jews arriving in Israel from the Soviet Union.

They are the real targets. And so far the threats are paying off for the terrorists.

One more time the years of failure to act against terrorism carry their price. But always it is the innocents, not the governments, who pay that price. The newest chapter in the chronicle of Middle East terrorism began just a couple of weeks ago. The United States has paid astonishingly little attention so far, almost as if nobody wanted to know.

Governments sow, innocents reap

Soviet Jews immigrating to Israel must travel through another capital before arriving in Jerusalem. The Soviet Union refuses to allow air traffic to and from Israel; Arab pressure.

With tickets on regular flights to Budapest and other way stations sold out months in advance, the Israelis persuaded Hungary to provide charter flights between Moscow and Budapest.

Terrorists had already begun threatening to attack the immigrants and planes carrying them. This brought about the Israeli decision to censor stories from Israel about Soviet Jews.

The Hungarian charters lasted less than a week. More threats, from Islamic Holy War for the Liberation of Palestine, supposedly based in Lebanon and Iran, frightened Hungary into calling off the flights. Hungary then asked Moscow to prevent emigrating Jews from flying to Budapest at all.

Moscow agreed. The whole scenario banning direct flights and bowing to terrorist threats against indirect flights makes a mockery of Soviet promises to allow unrestricted emigration.

Unless the Soviet Union is willing to untie the knot — permitting El Al to fly between Moscow and Jerusalem could do it — the issue will come up when Congress is asked to suspend the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and give the Soviets maximum import and export privileges. That law denies those full privileges to countries blocking full emigration.

Meanwhile, Yasir Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization busily tries to get other Governments — Romania, Czechoslovakia and Austria among them — also to close their capitals as way stations to Israel.

Terrorist threats are going to those countries, too. In the Middle East it is hard to draw the line between terrorism and diplomacy. Without the terrorists' power, the threatened nations would not be very afraid of Mr. Arafat.

Terrorist gangs love to present themselves as lone, brave bands, but many of them are linked to one another and sometimes join up for action. They all get funding from Iran, Syria, Libya and other Middle Eastern powers.

The West believes — presumed would be a better word — that the collapse of the Communist system put the Soviet Union out of its business of supporting terrorism. If so, Moscow should open its secret files and provide information about names, addresses, sponsors and methods of operation of the terrorists it has trained.

President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia showed the way. He revealed that his country's ousted Communist Government shipped 1,000 tons of Sematex to Libya. Muammar el-Qaddafi promptly passed the powerful explosive to terrorists around the world.

One thousand tons. Two hundred grams, Mr. Havel pointed out, is enough to blow up an airplane — barely a cupful. So in any action involving Sematex, Libya is a participating murderer.

It is probably futile to think Moscow will do anything to fight the terrorists. The fact is, however, Soviet power and self-interest in the Middle East are weakening rapidly. That should encourage the U.S., if it can summon the will, to issue a warning that any attacks by terrorists will meet with retaliation against their bases and supply lines in any country harboring them.

That might convince the Middle Eastern countries involved that backing terrorism is no longer cost-free. It is the only way to break the network connecting the terrorist gangs, Middle Eastern Governments and the objectives of the P.L.O.

The U.S. should have delivered the warning long ago — before Pan Am 103. It should be done quickly now, before more hundreds of innocent lives end in the skies. □

Arafat Presses Soviets on Jews' Migration to Israel

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

Special to The New York Times

CASABLANCA, Morocco, March 23 — Yasir Arafat says the Palestine Liberation Organization has asked the Soviet Union to adopt specific measures to slow the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the P.L.O., said in an interview on Thursday that Soviet officials had promised that the Government would consider the P.L.O.'s request and respond in two weeks. He spoke before word reached Casablanca that the Soviet Union had decided to stop selling airplane tickets to Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel by flying through Budapest.

Contending that Jews wishing to leave the Soviet Union are being constrained to go to Israel, Mr. Arafat said a number of countries should allow them to stop at transit points, where they could choose to go elsewhere.

The P.L.O. asked the Soviet Union to refrain from "direct maritime or air transport" of emigrants to Israel. Such direct transport has never taken place, and a Soviet-Israeli agreement in principle on direct flights has never been put into effect.

Return to Soviet Union Urged

Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also said the P.L.O. had proposed that the Soviet Union stop the automatic cancellation of emigrants' passports. Such a move would allow the émigrés the right to return to the Soviet Union within five years, if they so chose.

Mr. Arafat contended that past experience proved that most Soviet Jews preferred to go someplace other than Israel. He said they should be allowed to emigrate to Canada, "which is empty," or to Australia, Scandinavia and the United States.

Speaking about past patterns of Soviet Jewish emigration, he said, "We know that 90 percent of those who go to these transit stations do not immigrate to Israel." He named previous processing centers of Soviet emigrants in Vienna, Rome and Bucharest as an example of such transit stops.

Mr. Arafat was not asked about reports of threats issued by Islamic Holy War for the Liberation of Palestine to attack planes and airports that help transport Jewish settlers to Israel.

Mr. Arafat spoke in a 90-minute television news program on 2M Internationale, a Moroccan private television network. He was questioned by three correspondents. The program was recorded on Thursday and broadcast in Casablanca tonight.

Agence France-Presse

Yasir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has asked the Soviet Union to take steps to slow the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Describing the anticipated emigration of tens of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel as "an attempt to impose change through demography," Mr. Arafat said he had asked the Soviets to revoke all measures relating to the cancellation of Soviet citizenship rights for the emigrants and to issue a new law on the matter.

Commenting on the fall of the coalition Government in Israel last week, Mr. Arafat openly advocated the election of a new Government headed by Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader.

He said the difference between the former Government, headed by the Likud Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, and Mr. Peres is similar to a choice of "peace or war."

"If Shamir returns it means the war plan will go on," Mr Arafat said. "If Peres is elected it means the Israelis have chosen the peace line, chosen dialogue and, indeed, chosen the current of history."

Mr. Arafat said that if no tangible results were reached in the peace efforts by the United States, Egypt and Israel, he would tell delegates of the Palestine National Council, which is scheduled to meet in six months, that he had failed in his peace plan and might offer to resign.

In a rare departure from his constant criticism of American support of Israel in the last decade, he praised the Bush Administration for its efforts to bring peace in the Middle East and to change Israel's attitude toward the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"This Administration is the first American Administration that speaks of the end of Israeli occupation," Mr. Arafat said. He praised Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d for telling Israelis "to forget the dream of Greater Israel."

Called a Step on the Way

Mr. Arafat said that even if the efforts to start a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians over holding free elections in the West Bank and Gaza succeeded, it was only one step on the way to an international conference that would discuss the establishment of an independent Palestinian nation in those regions.

"All that Baker is seeking is an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, that is to say to break the barriers for a dialogue," he said. But added that the process could not stop there while "peace is breaking all over the world."

He said failure to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict would lead to the danger of a new and highly destructive war in the Middle East, in which chemical and other new weapons might very well be introduced.

"The era of fast Middle East wars is over," he said. "If there is a war the damage will not be limited to the Middle East or Arab countries. It will be a catastrophe that will hit near far and will impact many interests."

Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning Jerusalem and the Peace Process.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Moynihan (for himself and Senators Boschwitz, Lautenberg, D'Amato, Dixon, Exon, Gorton, Metzenbaum, Levin, Lieberman, Packwood, Wilson) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning Jerusalem and the Peace Process.

Whereas the State of Israel has declared Jerusalem to be its capital;

Whereas from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths were not permitted access to holy sites in the areas controlled by Jordan;

Whereas since 1967 Jerusalem has been a united city administered by Israel and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city;

Whereas the President and the Secretary of State have demonstrated their strong desire to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and have worked diligently toward that end;

Whereas ambiguous statements by the Government of the United States concerning the right of Jews to live in all parts of Jerusalem raise concerns in Israel that Jerusalem might one day be redivided and access to religious sites in Jerusalem denied to Israeli citizens; and

Whereas such concerns inhibit and complicate the search for a lasting peace in the region: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE (The House of Representatives concurring), that the Congress -

(1) acknowledge that Jerusalem is and should remain the capital of the State of Israel;

(2) strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic and religious group are protected; and

(3) calls upon all parties involved in the search for peace to maintain their strong efforts to bring about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives.

Zionist Organization of America

Office of the President

March 14, 1990

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Upon my recent return from Israel, I was exhilarated and gratified by the first-hand experiences of meeting newly arrived Soviet Olim. Although immigration to Israel is not a new development, the circumstances under which thousands have arrived in Israel is truly historic. We are very indebted to you and your Administration for the influence you extended to help convince the Soviet Union to open the gates of freedom.

Just as I have been uplifted by what I witnessed in Israel, so was I disturbed on the first day of my return to the United States by the report that Secretary of State James A. Baker has cast doubts on the Administration's support for Israel's request for American loan guarantees to help absorb the immigrants from the Soviet Union.

We know that the United States genuinely believes that the resettlement of Soviet Jews in Israel is highly desirable. But to infer that financial support would be forthcoming providing Israel stops Jewish settlements, is extremely disquieting.

Soviet Jews, as is true of Jews from anywhere in the world, should not be denied the right to settle in Judea and Samaria if it is their free choice decision to do so. Surely, Soviet Jews escaping the yoke of oppression in Russia, should not be forced into second class citizenship in Israel. The statements by Mr. Baker appear to voice the possibility of a policy being implemented which may impinge on Israel, as a sovereign nation.

We recall that opposition to immigration was fundamental to the Arab campaign against Israel long before there was a Jewish State. By attacking a basic principle upon which Israel's very existence depends, the Arab countries and the PLO are resorting to a battle cry of the past. Having failed to prevent the establishment of the State of Israel, and having failed to destroy it militarily, the Arabs now attack Jewish immigration as a continuation of its fundamental opposition to the very existence of the State of Israel.

Every Soviet Jew who arrives in Israel is free to choose where he will live. If the Arabs truly seek peace and coexistence, they should be prepared to live with Jews in peace everywhere in Israel. Immigrants are not the cause of tension; it is the Arab states who remain in a state of war against Israel, 41 years after its establishment. This is the core problem.

JACOB AND LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, NY 10016 • (212) 481-1500

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports on February 27 that a senior member of the PLO, Dr. Assad Abdel Rahman, stated that a "Palestinian state which is established on part of the homeland, will be established on all of the homeland ... it will gradually cause the disintegration of the Zionist/Jewish framework of the State of Israel."

The Jews of the world will not deny the existence of their homeland. Nor, will they forego the right to settle in any part of the sovereign State of Israel. The objectives of the Arab countries and the PLO is to create a Palestinian state majority so that the Jewish community in Israel becomes a minority. This would achieve their objective of dismembering the State of Israel. This must not happen.

Mr. President, we respectfully convey to you our greatest concern that recent statements made by you and members of your Administration may incorrectly encourage the Arabs to believe that their expectations will be realized. This could inadvertently encourage their continued intransigence. Hopefully, your recent letter to Mayor Teddy Kolleck of Jerusalem will be clearly understood that the United States believes that Jews have the right to live in any part of Israel.

President Bush, the tide of freedom is sweeping many parts of the world. We know how your important initiatives encouraged this historic development. Unfortunately, thus far, there has been no similar positive response from the Arab people. We hope they will have the will to challenge the despots and dictators under whose rule they live. Freedom of Soviet Jews should be an inspiration to the Arab people. The uprising by the Palestinians should be directed, not against Israel, but against their Arab oppressors. It is they who deny the Arab people the freedom and democracy, so joyfully experienced in the United States and in Israel, and which is now being discovered elsewhere in the world.

Mr. President, we know full well your deep interest and desire to achieve peace in the Middle East. We have faith that, with continued diligence and patience, this will be realized.

With all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Sidney Silverman

Sidney Silverman

/md

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1990

Dear Mr. Mayor:

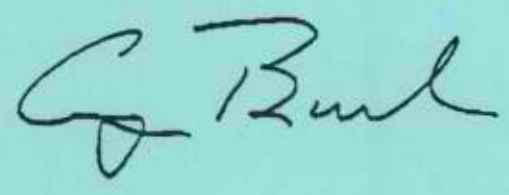
Thank you for your thoughtful and gracious letter. I will always treasure the memory of my visit to Jerusalem, an experience made even more enjoyable because of your personal involvement. But I am simply one of many who are in debt to you. Thanks to your fair and farsighted leadership, and to Israel's exemplary respect for the holy places, Jerusalem remains an inspiration and a source of hope to Jews, Christians and Muslims alike.

I would like to thank you as well for sharing your insights with me. There is much that we hold in common. As you note, the basis of our position remains that Jerusalem must never again be a divided city. We did not approve of the status quo before 1967; in no way do we advocate a return to it now. This was and is the policy of the United States, and it is my policy. Our efforts in the peace process are in no way designed to promote the division of Jerusalem. We would oppose any such effort.

It is also our view that the final status of this most special of cities should be decided by negotiation, and that this negotiation would be facilitated if we were well along the path toward peace. There is thus no intention on our part to focus now on the final status of Jerusalem. It is also our view, just as it has been the view of the United States since 1967, that all sides should be taking steps to get to negotiations and avoiding steps that could prejudice the prospects for these negotiations. It is the pursuit of peace that ought to take priority, for only with peace can Jerusalem truly be open and whole.

Thank you again for taking the time to write me. Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Teddy Kollek
Mayor
City of Jerusalem

ESSAY | William Safire

Baker's Trick

WASHINGTON

Why do you suppose Syria has finally told its ally Iran that now would be a good time to release the hostages held in Syrian-controlled Beirut?

Why has the demand for an "international conference" to arrange a "comprehensive settlement," so long a central Arab strategy, vanished from all P.L.O. pronouncements?

And why did Arabists get President Bush to confuse bedrock U.S. policy by raising the specter of a divided Jerusalem?

The answers interlock: the Soviet Union's abdication of empire has eroded the foundation of the 40-year war against Israel and caused a panic in the Arab world.

No longer is Moscow its reliable ally. Because the U.S. Congress restricts trade as long as the Soviets restrict emigration, Mr. Gorbachev has been forced to begin to let out Israel's most precious asset: persecuted Jewish families eager to make a new life for themselves.

The prospect of a haven in Israel for a million Soviet Jews in the coming decade ends vain fantasies of driving out the "Zionist entity." But that's not all: Arab leaders see diplomatic blocs crumbling.

If the freed Soviet satellites establish relations with Israel, as they are doing, and if African nations follow, what will happen to the automatic condemnations of Zionism in the U.N.?

If the Helsinki pact of 35 European and Atlantic nations becomes the central arena of international diplomacy, as Mr. Gorbachev apparently hopes, the U.N. General Assembly — long dominated by the Arab-African bloc backed by Soviet bloc votes — will become all the more peripheral.

On top of that is the loss of terrorist training camps and military supply; Syria and Libya can no longer depend on a flow of Soviet-made missiles, tanks and planes. That leads to a strategic stunner: No longer will a superpower be ready to guarantee that Arab aggressors cannot lose a war.

No wonder potentates are panicked; their world has changed, their boycott is undercut, and their monarchies and dictatorships could be engulfed by the world wave of freedom. No longer will they be able to deflect their peoples' anger at deprivation into a dead-end jihad; Arabs deserve liberation, too.

At this pregnant moment, which cries out for a campaign to spread democracy throughout the Middle East, George Bush and James Baker are frozen in the diplomatic Ice Age. They focus on Israel's West Bank; they exploit divisions within Israel's polity and refuse humanitarian aid to refugees unless the Israeli Government accepts their view of what's best for our ally's security.

That's why we see Mr. Bush deliberately calling into question the integrity of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, ordering the Israelis not to let new refugees live there. That's why Mr. Baker — more underhanded than evenhanded — wants an Arab representative from Jerusalem, not from the West Bank, in the negotiations.

Some Israelis understand this trap. Far from nit-picking, the Jerusalem address is central: the Bush-Baker notion is to revisit the issue of an undivided Jerusalem, settled a generation ago, and put it on the negotiating table.

Then Secretary Baker, having created a new difference, will split that difference and grandly propose a "compromise": Israelis keep Jerusalem so long as Arabs can live there, the P.L.O. gets the West Bank and the power to deny Jews the right to live there.

Slouching toward Jerusalem.

The State Department will not admit it; the Labor Party in Israel refuses to see it — but that's the deal in the cards.

The Baker trick deals dishonorably with an ally, involves the U.S. in a new generation of troubles, and puts manacles on Palestinians of the intifada — whose local leaders are being murdered for challenging the Tunis terrorcrats' claim to be their "sole legitimate representative."

This weekend, the split Israeli Cabinet will decide whether to go down that road. A principled refusal will be roundly denounced by Israel-bashers and don't-make-waves Jews as anti-process; the Bush Administration would threaten to retaliate.

But who in Washington needs to provoke a crisis between democratic allies? Must we compensate for the real crisis among tyrannies? Why, when not even Communist parties lay claim to a monopoly of power, should the U.S. be on the side of unelected "sole representatives" of anybody?

Let Arab dictators panic; let Soviet Jews settle throughout Israel without dictation from Washington; let Israel's offer of free elections to West Bank Palestinians not be corrupted by Baker trickery to rig the outcome. □

Zionist Organization of America

JACOB and LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE 4 EAST 34TH STREET, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Flacks (212) 481-1500

News Release

ZOA PRESIDENT, SIDNEY SILVERMAN, COMMENDS U.S. SENATE FOR RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL.

NEW YORK, New York, March 23, 1990 -- Sidney Silverman, President of the Zionist Organization of America, today, expressed a deep sense of gratification that "the U.S. Senate has formally recognized undivided Jerusalem as the capital of Israel." He urged the American Administration "to heed the voice of the people" by taking action in support of this resolution which was passed late Thursday evening, March 22, 1990.

Said Silverman, "This expression of support is in direct contrast to the infamous United Nations resolution against Zionism which Vice President Quayle so properly and recently urged be revoked."

"The Administration of the United States, in response to the democratic process in our country, should now take action for this to become American policy. Hopefully, the House of Representatives will join in this action which is a courageous and moral position to which America can point with pride. The resolution of this question will serve to set aside issues which stand in the way of the Middle East peace process."

- 30 -

Zionist Organization of America

JACOB and LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE 4 EAST 34TH STREET, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Flacks (212) 481-1500

News Release

ZOA PRESIDENT CONCERNED THAT AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION MAY INADVERTENTLY ENCOURAGE ARAB INTRANSIGENCE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, March 26, 1990 - In a letter to President George Bush, March 14, 1990, ZOA President, Sidney Silverman of Detroit, expressed his concern regarding various statements made by the Administration which "may inadvertently encourage the Arab nations to believe that their expectations will be realized." This was in direct reference to inferences that the Administration's support for Israel's request for American loan guarantees to help absorb immigrants from the Soviet Union may be in doubt. Also, that financial support would be jeopardized if Soviet Jews settled in Judea-Samaria, and especially the references made by President Bush to "settlements" in East Jerusalem.

Said Silverman, "We are very indebted to you and your Administration for the influence you extended to help convince the Soviet Union to open the gates of freedom. At the same time, we believe that Soviet Jews escaping the yoke of oppression in Russia, should not be asked to accept second class citizenship in Israel by being denied free choice to settle wherever they wish."

Silverman expressed the view, "If the Arabs truly seek peace and coexistence, they should be prepared to live with Jews in peace everywhere in Israel. Immigration is the excuse, but the cause for tension are the Arab states who remain in a state of war against Israel, 41 years after its establishment. This is the core problem."

- OVER -

Referring to the "tide of freedom sweeping many parts of the world, Silverman expressed regret that there has been no similar positive response from the Arab people. He said, "We hope they will have the will to challenge the despots and dictators under whose rule they live. Freedom of Soviet Jews should be an inspiration to the Arab people. The uprising by the Palestinians should be directed, not against Israel, but against their Arab oppressors. It is they who deny the Arab people the freedom and democracy, so joyfully experienced in the United States and in Israel, and which is now being discovered elsewhere in the world."

Silverman concluded his letter to President Bush by expressing confidence in the President's "deep desire to achieve peace in the Middle East. We have faith that, with continued diligence and patience, this will be realized."

Zionist Organization of America

JACOB and LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE 4 EAST 34TH STREET, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

News Release

For Information, contact: Paul Flacks (212) 481-1500

ZOA PRESIDENT CALLS PLO ACTIONS AGAINST JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Sidney Silverman Disputes State Department Conclusion That PLO Has Renounced Use of Terror

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, March 27, 1990 - Sidney Silverman, National President of the Zionist Organization of America today called upon the world community and the Jewish people to counter the cynical attack on aliyah from the Soviet Union to Israel being conducted by the Arab world. He referred specifically to the threats of violence by elements of the PLO and the intimidation which has been reported as being directed against various countries to coerce them to stop issuing transit permits to Jews.

Said Silverman, "These threats against Jewish lives are an act of international terrorism. It is an action based on fundamental Arab rejection of Israel which attacks the basic principle of aliyah upon which Israel's very existence depends. If the Arab countries and the PLO had their way, no Jew would be allowed to emigrate to Israel. It is part of a tactic to create a Palestinian Arab majority in the State of Israel and to turn the Jewish community in Israel into a minority, a precondition for dismembering the State of Israel as a Jewish state."

"The threats of violence are clear evidence that the recent announcement by the State Department that the PLO has lived up to its commitment to denounce terrorism is an error. Not only is there overwhelming evidence that the PLO has violated the commitments it was said to have made in

- over -

order to achieve its dialogue with the United States, but it has continued to advocate and carry out acts of terrorism, which is now dramatically evidenced by its efforts to stop aliyah from the Soviet Union to Israel."

The State Department has concluded that Arafat cannot be held responsible for those groups within the PLO who commit acts of terrorism," said Silverman. He questioned, "Are we being told that Arafat speaks for the Palestinians and Israel should accept him as a negotiating partner, yet the same Arafat cannot be held responsible for what goes on within the PLO? This is an unacceptable rationalization. If Mr. Arafat is not responsible for the conduct of the PLO, then he does not represent the PLO and those who urge Israel to negotiate with him are advocating a process that does the cause of peace a disservice."

Silverman directed specific questions to the Secretary of State: "Mr. Baker, who threatens violence and who seeks peace in the Middle East? What more evidence do we need for the American Administration to be convinced that we cannot continue catering to international terrorists? Should you not recognize that PLO activities against Jewish immigration is, in itself, an act of terrorism?"

Silverman concluded, "The voice of the PLO is its covenant. It speaks for all within the PLO. As long as this document calls for armed struggle against Zionism, Israel cannot and should not capitulate to the Arabs and the PLO. We, in the ZOA, continue to believe that neither should the United States of America. President Bush has played a singular role in his appeal to the world to reject terrorism. The recent actions and threats by the PLO to deny the right of Jews to emigrate is sufficient reason for the United States to cease its negotiations with Mr. Arafat."

Zionist Organization of America

News Release

JACOB and LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE 4 EAST 34TH STREET, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Flacks (212) 481-1500

ZOA PRESIDENT ENCOURAGED BY POLISH PRIME MINISTER'S ASSURANCES THAT BORDERS WOULD BE OPEN FOR JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, March 27, 1990 - ZOA President, Sidney Silverman, today expressed his organization's "sense of optimism that reports indicating Poland would cooperate in expediting immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel will, in fact, become reality." Said Silverman, "In view of what appears to be the capitulation to terrorism on the part of some nations who, up to now, have been helpful in accommodating Jewish immigration, if Poland does, in fact, take decisive action, it would be a decision of high moral courage and integrity."

"The statement made by Prime Minister Mazowiecki of Poland, while encouraging, is not yet reflected by specific decisions on actions on the part of the Polish government. Hopefully, this positive response will be accompanied by official confirmation in Warsaw that will include prompt and specific action which will enable Jews from the Soviet Union to immigrate to Israel without unnecessary delay," continued Silverman.

- 30 -

975-9
22/4/90

March 13, 1990

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
The Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Sir:

The attached essay by William Safire appeared in the "New York Times" on Friday, March 9, 1990.

I pray that Israel will stand firm and reject Baker's so-called "Peace Plan." I personally have increased my buying of Israel certificates and pray that other Jews will follow.

I am also enclosing a cut-out which appeared in the "Baltimore Sunpapers." You will note the phrase "Arab EAst Jerusalem." I have also seen this phrase in the "New York Times" recently.

Anti-Semitism is alive and well.

Sincerely,

Beatrice Davis

Ms. Beatrice Davis
2431 Forest Green Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21209
U.S.A.

File

Arthur M. Marshall
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 80033
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01138-0033
(413) 781-8200

הוריו.

March 12, 1990

Hon. George Bush,
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Re: The District Known as East Jerusalem is Part and Parcel of the City of Jerusalem

Dear Mr. President:

Your recent remarks opposing new 'settlements' in East Jerusalem are unjustified, untimely and highly unfortunate.

The State of Israel has neither contemplated nor created 'settlements' in East Jerusalem. There can be no such thing as 'settlements' in East Jerusalem since the plain, incontrovertible fact is that East Jerusalem is an integral part of the City of Jerusalem. In the same manner and to the same extent that the Districts of Boston called East Boston, South Boston, Allston, Brighton and Hyde Park are political entities of the City of Boston and that Manhattan, The Bronx, Queens, Staten Island and Long Island are political entities of the City of New York - as may be cited by countless other illustrations - so also is East Jerusalem a political entity of the City of Jerusalem.

On many occasions, President Reagan, together with other Presidents and high Officials of the United States Government, have declared clearly and unequivocally that Jerusalem shall not be divided. Clearly, Mr. President, East Jerusalem is part and parcel of the undivided City of Jerusalem, which, for generations and ages, has been known as the Holy City.

To the people of the State of Israel and to the Jewish people around the world, the undivided City of Jerusalem has for thousands of years and will forever be their eternal Capitol.

בירור

886-9
29/3/90

March 1, 1990

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
c/o Consulate General of Israel
Information Office
800 2nd Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

לשכת ראש הממשלה
12 -3- 1990
נ ר ק ב ל

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
11 -03- 1990
מס' התיק 009-5-2
820 (1-2)

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

As participants in the sophmore United Nations simulation at James Madison Memorial High School, Madison, we undertook an intense study of the current issues and historical background of the Middle East. We considered key aspects of this issue and unanimously concluded that a breakdown of racial stereotypes was a necessary first step towards resolving the conflicts in this region.

We ask you to communicate this message, as described in the enclosed communique, to your colleagues in the Knesset. We chose you as our messenger because we know of your problems in the Middle East.

Sincerely,

Richard Dubielzig
Jeff Henson
TRAVIS STORCH

Richard Dubielzig
Jeffery Henson
Travis Storch

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association

Route 2, Kempton, Pennsylvania 19529 Telephone 215 - 756-6961

26 February 1990

The Honorable Yitsak Shamir
Vice Prime Minister
Israel Government Offices
Jerusalem
Israel

My dear Mr. Shamir:

This letter is to bring to your attention Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association's concern over the plans to push ahead with the Voice of America radio transmission complex in the Negev near Hatzeva.

By way of background, the Association is a nonprofit educational organization with about 8,000 members. Its mission is to foster the conservation of birds of prey and other wildlife and create better understanding of the environment. To accomplish this mission the Association operates the 2,200 acre Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, the world's first refuge established in 1934 to protect raptors, with programs in conservation, education, and research that are international in scope.

The Association's ties with Israel are very strong. Since 1981 we have been consulting with the SPNI in Tel Aviv and with the Israel Raptor Information Center at Har Gilo on bird of prey issues as they relate to conservation and education. Yossi Leshem of the IRIC and Professors H. Mendelssohn and A. Zahave of the Tel Aviv University have been honored guests at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary on several occasions. In March 1987, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and the Israel Raptor Information Center were co-sponsors of the Fourth International Raptor Conference in Eilat that brought some 400 biologists from 15 countries to Israel.

Beginning in 1984, our Association and the SPNI have conducted student exchanges where Israeli and American students can spend 4 to 5 months in each of our institutions for training in education and research.

page 2. Honorable Reuven Yeredor

ARLEN SPECTER
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATIONS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
INTELLIGENCE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

אל ראש הממשלה
706/7

pse acknowledge
under PM's sign.

February 9, 1990

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
c/o Embassy of Israel
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Prime Minister Shamir:

I want you to know that I very much appreciate the many courtesies on our recent trip to Israel.

With this letter, I am enclosing two extracts from the Congressional Record which I think will be of special interest to you:

(1) my brief statement on PLO terrorism on February 7, 1990 with an attachment on the report from the Israeli Prime Minister's Bureau on PLO terrorism, and

(2) my statement from the Congressional Record on February 8, 1990, concerning the letter signed by all 100 senators to President Gorbachev urging him to expedite the El Al travel arrangements for Soviet Jews to come to Israel.

My best.

Sincerely,

Arlen Specter

AS/kr
Enclosures

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 136 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1990 No. 10

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 noon.

Rev. Dr. Calvin V. French, pastor, Massachusetts Avenue Congregation, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

O God and Father of us all: These are momentous times as the winds of freedom swirl in many lands. As this yearning for democracy unfolds before us, may it remind us of the freedoms we enjoy—freedoms so carefully crafted by our forefathers with Thy divine help. May we who are charged with protecting and defending the rights of the people be guided by that same spirit.

We approach our tasks knowing that there will be differences of opinion, but may we be one in spirit, and one in purpose, and may good will abide.

Amidst the noise and stress that surround us, help us to listen for Thy still small voice, that it may direct us to do that which is right.

Grant us integrity of character that we will not break faith with Thee or with those who look to us as leaders.

And now Father, bless the Republic and those who lead with wisdom and skill to implement our just intentions. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GRANDY] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GRANDY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, there they go again. Back in 1981 the Republican Party and the administration in which the present President was Vice President decided to cut $200 billion out of Social Security.

In 1985, President—then Vice President George Bush—rushed to the Senate to break a tiebreaking vote on cost of living COLA's for Social Security, and in the 1980's they took tens of thousands of disabled people who were on Social Security off disability. They closed hundreds of offices across the country.

Recently they are suggesting that we privatize Social Security. The leadership on the Republican side of the aisle has suggested this idea. The President indicated the other day that it was an interesting idea.

Mr. Speaker, there they go again. The Democrats have fought for Social Security, created it and defended it—defended it for the last 55 years—and we will do the same for the next 55 years.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COUNSELING ACT

(Mr. PURSELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 3970, the Elementary School Counseling Act that is the first of a series of bills I intend to offer which will strengthen our educational system.

Elementary teachers are overwhelmed with students that need early counseling.

Single parent families, drug and alcohol abuse, and other unprecedented stresses make it imperative that we assist the classroom teacher at the early stage of life.

The Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act would provide demonstration grants to local school districts, to establish effective counseling programs.

My bill would make grants available for up to $200,000 per school per year, for up to 3 years. Demonstration grants would be made to urban, suburban, and rural schools.

Early elementary counseling and Head Start will greatly reduce the dropout rate, help the classroom teacher, and provide a higher standard of educational excellence that we need to compete in the 21st century.

Counselors are more valuable in the elementary system, where problems are identified in the early stages.

MORE ACTION, FEWER STUDIES

(Mr. TORRICELLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, this week the President has announced a plan to study global warming. Since the President has come to office he has also asked for studies on competitiveness, space, a study of technology, of health care, agriculture, a study of rural America, education, and transportation. There is even, Mr. Speaker, a study on a thousand points of light.

All these studies can lead us to only one conclusion. There is no problem so big, so serious, and so immediate that the administration cannot duck it, hide from it, avoid it by some study or another, by some commission or board.

Mr. Speaker, we now know what it is the President had in mind when he said he wanted to be the education President. He wanted to educate him-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

self, to study it, to have another commission, not to lead America.

Mr. Speaker, what we need is for the President to confront bold problems, to come up with answers, not to peer at America's problems behind a mounting pile of paper produced by another board and another commission.

KEEPING PROMISES TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, in my last visit and communications from Wyoming people, there are two issues that seem to have the highest priority among all others. One is financial responsibility. They believe we spend too much, that we have too large a government, and that we are not responsible in our financial organization of that government.

The second priority is that we maintain and keep our promises that we have made to people, promises that have been made in terms of retirement, and specifically in terms of Social Security. The Moynihan proposal which has been talked about a great deal in the last number of days deals with both those issues.

One issue is the notion that we are hiding the real deficit by the Social Security trust fund. I agree that we are doing that, and if we are we should take it off. This is a government of the people, and we ought to share with everyone the real depth of that irresponsible deficit.

□ 1210

The other is to maintain a fund that will be able to meet the obligations and the promises that we have made.

Mr. Speaker, I support the President in his admonishment in that we should not mess around with Social Security. I hope we take heed in the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH'S PRESIDENCY: STUDY, STUDY, STUDY

(Mr. NAGLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NAGLE. Mr. Speaker, a disturbing trend is beginning to emerge as George Bush's Presidency enters its second year.

Plainly put, George Bush wants to study everything. Talk takes the place of action, public relations replaces public policy.

This week the topic was global warming: the President recommended a study but no action.

Last week, it was health care: after a decade of studies and after a decade of increasing crisis in America's health care system—the President used his State of the Union address to propose yet another study, this one to be headed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The week before, the issue was rural development.

Mr. Speaker, rural America aches for meaningful action to meet its critical development needs. So we waited anxiously as the President unveiled his rural development plan. Its central component: creation of a Presidential advisory commission to study the development needs of rural America.

The list goes on. Last year education was the President's top priority. He summoned the Nation's Governors to an "education summit" where—over the course of 2 days—he talked about education, promised to study it further, and promptly adjourned the meeting.

The American people have a right to expect more than a "we'll get back to you" Presidency.

They deserve more than a President who seeks only to deflect and delay in order to defend his standing in the popularity polls because to make choices, to decide—to govern—is to run the risk of ruffling the feathers of somebody somewhere.

After 8 years of a President who played to the grandstands, the last thing this country needs is a President who wants to sit in the grandstands and merely watch the world go by.

FIFTY-FIVE PERCENT OF OUR ARMED SERVICES ARE MADE UP OF EITHER RESERVISTS OR GUARDSMEN

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, earlier today Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. HUBBARD, and I had the privilege of attending the ceremony wherein newly promoted Lt. Gen. John Conoway was sworn in as head of the National Guard. I think it is important to point out to the Members of the House that more than 55 percent of our armed services are made up of either reservists or members of the National Guard and that 50 percent of our combat forces are in fact National Guardsmen.

With all the talk about reducing the size of our Army and our armed services, it is more important than ever that National Guards and reservists be of high-quality people and highly trained.

To that extent I am pleased as I can be that Lt. Gen. John Conoway has been given the job of heading up that effort.

IEP THREATENS TAKEOVER BID OF CUMMINS

(Mr. McCLOSKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, shining example of American industr al competitiveness is the Cummin Engine Co. which has its headquarter in Columbus, IN. Cummins, with 7,00 workers in Columbus, is now threat ened by a foreign raider.

The continued existence of Cum mins, the largest independent diese engine manufacturer in the world, i imperiled by a Hong Kong corporat raider with a history of disruptin companies to reap short-term profits Industrial Equity (Pacific) Ltd. alleg edly has threatened to commence proxy contest or launch a takeover bi for the sole purpose of putting Cum mins' stock in play. These tactics which are the tools of trade for so called greenmailers, have been usec before by IEP to disrupt other U.S companies' operations. Cummins ha charged IEP with violations of the se curities, antitrust, and racketeering laws.

Of course, not all corporate take-overs are bad. However, I beli Congress must ensure our laws are violated by those seeking to make quick profits.

KEEP YOUR COTTON-PICKIN' HANDS OFF SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. CAMPBELL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, Senator MOYNIHAN, and colleagues, I have a word on Social Security: Keep your cotton-pickin' hands off of it.

This proposal that will jeopardize the Social Security trust fund has caused concern among our senior citizens and among our younger citizens alike. They have good reason to worry whether there will be any money in the Social Security trust fund.

I put to you a very simple choice: Are you going to put money aside now so that there is money availab for when we need it, or are you going to tell the American people, "Don't worry, come the next century we are just going to double or triple the tax rate and the people then will willingly pay for it?"

I think the people who rely on Social Security deserve an honest answer.

Mr. Speaker, there are two types of people in America, those who are over 65 and those who want to be over 65. To each of those groups we should tell them, "Your money is safe."

Do not mess around with Social Security; keep your cotton-pickin' hands off Social Security.

CLOSED CAPTION TELEVISION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES ACT OF 1990

(Mrs. LLOYD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

participate in the effort to achieve several astonishingly worthwhile objectives by that date. Leaving aside the question of whether a 9-year plan is a long term goal, I am concerned by the President's almost breathless enthusiasm to accomplish all sorts of things by this day.

President Bush, has become fascinated lately with the potential for harmonic convergence in the year 2000. He wants to eliminate adult illiteracy, reduce dropout rates to 10 percent, and advance 17-year-olds to the top of the industrial world's math and science class by the dawning of that magical moment.

We are rushing headlong toward the year 2000, trying to pass appropriate legislation along the way. Faster and faster we go while behind us are voters and pollsters tolling us to do something about education.

My fear, Mr. President, is that instead of finding the promised land in the year 2000, we will find a cliff. We will find we are at the edge of a precipice rushing headlong to our destruction. The hard fact of the matter is—and we all know it—simply by passing legislation, we will not improve the literacy of our adults and our children.

It would be a great tragedy if—while the people are behind us—we took steps which do not lead to the improvement of our schools. It would be tragic if we stood on the floor and only pretend to understand what is needed or to simply posture about the long term benefits.

It would be a tragedy because we need to dramatically improve the quality of American primary and secondary education. The performance of our best teachers and students suggest what we could do; but the aggregate performance of all our students make it clear how far we have to go. I happen to be one of many Americans who the President of the United States referenced in Charlottesville when he said "Americans are ready for a radical change in their schools." I do not believe the President's proposals are up to that particular task.

At their best, and indeed they can be good—given the proper oversight and funding—these legislative moves will improve things at the margin. At their worst, which I fear is more likely, they offer promise unsupportable by honest evaluation.

In this case, we will have thrown a little more money at the problem, adding credibility to the conclusion of many parents and teachers that nothing can or will be done to add to the intellectual performance or capacity of the American student. And there is the very real possibility of strengthening the two most formidable barriers facing America's teachers, parents, tax payers, and pupils, and that is the bureaucracy of education and regulation of education in this country.

All the clearing houses, public-private partnerships, challenge grants, merit schools, alternative certification programs, and the rest, take us in many cases in the opposite direction suggested earlier by Secretary Cavozos. Apparently he is only concerned by bureaucracies in America's schools, not in America's human capital.

When I look at the long list of all the new and expanded ideas contained in two education bills being considered this week, the words of an old Muscovite man who was commenting on the Soviet Communist party come to mind. He said:

> When the mouth is eating more food than both hands can hold it in time to shut the mouth.

Mr. President, I feel the same way now about our education policy. It is time for us to shut our mouths and put a lot more money into the hands of teachers, principals, and parents who are struggling against great odds. There are 40 million students in America's 16,000 primary and secondary school districts; they need a lot more than we are prepared to give them this week.

They will need a comprehensive effort which, I believe, must be centered around encouraging the most innovative, creative and promising educational programs around the country.

In the near future I plan to introduce legislation establishing an Education Trust Corporation which attempts to accomplish that objective. I believe radical changes are needed but I believe the Federal Government is going to have to be an active partner; otherwise, those radical changes will not occur.

My proposal in many ways is analagous to the Resolution Trust Corporation in that both establish a source of funds to address the problem and make sure that problem is addressed in adequate way.

We must understand that housing, health care, transportation, public libraries and parks, and job retraining are more important than they have ever been in the struggle to educate our children. As important as good law enforcement is we will not educate our children by promising them good shelter only if they end up doing hard time.

We must struggle against our own schedules and ages to understand what it is like to be a teacher or a principal today. The heroic effort of our best must be joined by us. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with our school leaders to fight for better pay, improved working conditions, and the opportunity to be held accountable for their performance.

We must examine the status of American productivity and connect American educational effort with the daunting task of reversing an almost two decade decline which threatens the standard of living of all of us.

Mr. President, you, above all people, have not only spoken but written at length about declining productivity in United States of America, and understand how crucial it is for us to connect our educational achievement with our economic gain and our economic machine.

When I graduated from high school in 1961, the statistics said I would double my standard of living in 20 years, but today's graduate, the person who graduates from school in 1990, statistics say that that individual will have the opportunity to double his standard of living in 120 years.

Additionally, we must make certain that our Tax Code simultaneously rewards long-term productivity and provides a fair shake for middle America. We must turn back those greedy friends who approach the Federal tax trough for exemptions, deductions, or lower rates that amount in the end to welfare for the rich.

We must stop the annual charade of talking about $100 billion deficits in January while knowing we will increase the national debt by $300 billion in October. Mr. President, it is fatal hypocrisy for us to promise educational improvement with these grand legislative measures at the same time we understand that our fiscal policies force interest rates higher, shift wealth away from those Americans upon whom we depend as we compete with the world, and worse of all burdened today's children with the debt of our consumption today.

In short, Mr. President, if we have any real expectation, desire, or hope to stand on the edge of the year 2000 looking back on the work we did in the year 1990 with the pride of mature men and women who gave their all to the cause of preparing a better world for their children we will have to do more than pass a few education bills.

I yield the floor, and I thank the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island and the distinguished Senator from Kansas for permitting me to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I have studied this amendment and find it a very interesting one. As I understand it, it says that a teacher at a private school or home school could not take the examination to be certified. I am a trustee and have been a trustee of a private school, and we have not certification requirements, to the best of my knowledge, for any of our teachers at that school.

As of now a teacher, if she wanted to and if this basic legislation is passed, could go ahead and take the test to be certified. She does not have to, but she has that privilege. I think the passage of this amendment could prevent her from having that privilege and that right, and I think that would be an error.

I would hope we could adjust the legislation or amend it in such a way that it would not interfere with the present practice in private schools or in home teaching.

The present procedure is that the Board certifies teachers, not schools, and sometimes in our discussions we forget that the individuals being certified are not the schools but they are actually the teachers.

This amendment would place a restriction on teachers who move from public to private schools or, to give the example I just did, move from private school to a public school.

When we certify doctors, we do not restrict that certification to practice in a public hospital. I think that that analogy is pretty correct here, that when teachers get certified they should be certified without the requirement that they must teach in a public school.

I suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Who yields time?

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I did not know we are under a time agreement. I yield such time as the Senator from Pennsylvania may require.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank my distinguished colleague from North Carolina.

Mr. President, I have sought recognition to address the pending amendment and to speak more broadly on the questions which were discussed yesterday in a series of amendments which sought to limit the funding for the National Board for Professional Teachers and also to change the composition to provide for open bidding on such funding.

In my votes yesterday, I opposed the reduction in the $25 million figure and I also opposed providing for a change in the composition of the Board because of the very considerable progress which has been made already following the Carnegie Task Force report on teaching as a profession which was issued in 1986. With respect to funding, at this juncture I am not sure how much that funding should be, but with an authorization provided in this legislation there can always be a tailoring during the appropriations process. I am the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, so we can address the funding issue more closely at that time.

As I listen to the distinguished Senator from North Carolina earlier today, I share his frustration in the educational system in America. I commented to him in the Cloakroom a few moments ago about my own observations in a classroom taught by my wife, Joan Specter, as to what Senator HELMS had observed or commented about with his own daughter.

I visited the classroom on one occasion many years ago and it was similar to that of a track and field event. The teacher was really a warden of a small institution.

We do know that our educational process in this country is in a state of disrepair and in tremendous need, and it is one which requires our very devoted attention. I compliment my distinguished colleague from North Carolina for the close attention which he has paid to it and his efforts to try improve the situation. In addition, I compliment my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] and the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Senator PELL, as we struggle here today to try to find some ways to improve this system and it is very hard to do.

I have struggled with the issues which were presented yesterday. It is very difficult because we were in the midst of hearings on the nomination of Clarence Thomas and it was back and forth from the floor on a series of amendments, talking to my colleagues in the well, on the floor, trying to reach some conclusion. With the help of my very excellent staff assistant, Earthamae Issac, I cast the votes I did yesterday and wanted to comment very briefly today on the pending amendment.

I have been impressed with the work which has been done by the Carnegie Task Force on Teaching as a Profession. It issued an extensive report in 1986 entitled "A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century." That report calls for the establishment of a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. I have noted that there is considerable private funding which has already been advanced, a $5 million, 5-year grant from the Carnegie Corp. in New York. The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards was launched as a result of that. There has been additional funding in excess of $6 million: $3 million from the Lilly Foundation, $1 million from the Ford Foundation, $75,000 from Charlson Research, $500,000 from AT&T, $500,000 from the Chrysler Corp., $500,000 from Du Pont, $500,000 from Xerox, and many other contributions.

When we are looking at Federal funding, we are looking at it in the context of very considerable private funding. I think it is a very important public-private partnership which is in process here. So that when we look at this authorization for $25 million, it is in the context of others having put up considerable money from the private sector.

I have noted the composition of this Board. I heard some of my colleagues complain yesterday about a Board dominated by folks which were antithetical to this particular Member's point of view, let me put it that wa charitably and diplomatically.

As I look at the composition of th Board, it is very diversified and the is no monopoly of power anywhere Some may complain about the partic pation of some groups, but as I loo over this Board of 64 members, th American Federation of Teachers ha 7 members; the National Educatio Association has 7 members; 14 mem bers represent specialty and discipl nary associations, such as the Nationa Council of Teachers of Mathematic The remaining 21 directors includ Governors, State legislators, local an State school board members, chie State school officers, superintendents principals, community and busines leaders, parents, and outstanding indi viduals from higher education. Tha looks to me like it is a pretty repre sentative Board. Obviously this is no an allocation of Federal money t some special interest groups which are going to have their own interests at heart as opposed to the public interest.

I discussed some of these issues with Mr. Albert Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers some time ago, and others who are in this group.

Mr. President, I would also like to note the participation of three very distinguished Pennsylvanians, which is something this Senator considers, although it is not dispositive. We have had representations from three members of my State whose word I value highly.

Martha Dolfi is on the Board. She teaches math and language arts in the Brookline Elementary Teachers Center in Pittsburgh. Ms. Dolfi was the 1986 Pennsylvania Teacher of the Year.

Another Board member is Mr. Alan K. Campbell, executive vice president and vice chairman of the board of ARA Services, Inc., in Philadelphia. He is former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and former Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

In addition, Miss Helen E. Martin, who teaches Earth and space science to seniors and juniors at the Uniontown High School in Pennsylvania. She has come to my office on a couple of occasions. She and her students have a unique process for a weather satellite tracking station which they use to track American and Russian satellites.

This is a teacher who is in the trenches. She really, I think, knows what is going on.

From these three Board members I, frankly, have a lot of confidence in what they are doing. And the concern I have about the amendments which have been pending so far is a concern that we would start over from scratch. This Board is now ready to commence the intensive research and development program that will enable it to issue the first certificates to teachers in 1993. That is why, notwithstanding

the able arguments presented by the proponents of the bill for opening up the competition, it seems to me we should not take a step away from the Board, which already is in existence; and that if we forfeit these 3 years of work, we will start all over again, forcing a setback of this important project.

The whole project, Mr. President, of establishing high and rigorous standards for what teachers should know and be able to do is a very lofty goal. And this certification, I think, has significant promise to advance educational goals and to improve the quality of our teachers and the quality of education in America.

This is an issue which, of course, the Senate must pass on without being experts in the field. I have not had the opportunity to attend the hearings or to delve with the depth which the committee has which has presented this proposal.

When the distinguished Senator from North Carolina offers the current amendment, as best I understand it, that would preclude private schools from participating in the certification program. My own sense is they do not have to if they do not want to. I would be reluctant however, to see a Federal bar, if I accurately understand this amendment. A Federal prohibition which would rule out participation in this certification process if anyone, any school, private or home school, wishes to undertake that.

I do agree with the rest of the comment that we ought not to force it on private schools or on home schools. But if they wish to do so a voluntary basis, at least at this stage of the debate, I have not seen forceful reasons which ought to preclude its availability, if they choose to undertake it.

Mr. President, although considerable debate has occurred regarding title X of S. 695, the Educational Excellence Act, not enough attention has been focused on the public/private partnership nature of this initiative.

In 1986 the Carnegie Task Force on Teaching as a Profession issued its report "A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century," which called for the establishment of a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. One year later, with a $5 million, 5-year grant from the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards was launched.

The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization governed by a 64-person board of directors. Two-thirds of the board must be teaching professionals—32 of whom must be elementary and secondary school teachers—with 7 members representing the American Federation of Teachers; 7 members representing the National Education Association; 14 members representing specialty and disciplinary associations; for example, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics; and 14 members must be outstanding teachers. The remaining 21 directors include Governors, State legislators, local and State school board members, chief State school officers, superintendents, principals, community and business leaders, parents and outstanding individuals from higher education.

Three of the current board members are Pennsylvanians: First, Martha Dolfi, teachers math and language arts at the Brookline Elementary Teachers Center in Pittsburgh. Ms. Dolfi was the 1986 Pennsylvania Teacher of the Year. Second, Alan K. Campbell is executive vice president and vice chairman of the board of ARA Services, Inc, in Philadelphia. He is a former chairman of the Civil Service Commission and former director of the Office of Personnel Management. And third, Helen E. Martin teaches earth and space science to juniors and seniors at the Unionville High School in Pennsylvania. Ms. Martin and her students built and now operate a weather satellite tracking station, which they use to track American and Russian satellites, and which has enabled them to follow hurricanes.

The purpose of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is to establish high and rigorous standards for what teachers should know and be able to do, to certify teachers who meet those standards, and to advance other education reforms to improve student learning in the schools. The certification will be offered on a voluntary basis, and will be designed for experienced teachers. Such certification is meant to complement, not replace, State systems of mandatory licensure, which set minimum standards for beginning teachers.

Mr. President, in addition to the $5 million grant from the Carnegie Corp., the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards has received other gifts and pledges totaling $6,425,000. These include: $3 million from the Lilly Foundation; $1 million from the Ford Foundation; $75,000 from Charlson Research; $500,000 from AT&T; $500,000 from Chrysler Corp.; $500,000 from Du Pont; $500,000 from Xerox; $150,000 from RJR Nabisco; $100,000 from ARA Services; and $100,000 from Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The corporate contributions totaling $3,350,000 have been raised this year and represent slightly more than a quarter of the $10 billion the Board plans to raise from the business community in 1990. The 1990 corporate campaign is being chaired by David Kearns, chairman and CEO of the Xerox Corp., and Richard E. Heckert, retired chairman and CEO of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., both of whom are members of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Mr. President, there is ample precedence for providing Federal funds for private nonprofit organizations: the Close Up Foundation, the American Red Cross, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting are only three examples of private organizations receiving Federal support. The funds would be used for research and development purposes and could not be used for administrative costs. In addition, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards will conduct an open competition for research grants. Requests for Proposals [RFP's] will be published in the Federal Register, ensuring that the research community is aware of the availability of funds, and the procedure for obtaining these funds. Further, the Board's research agenda must be submitted to the Secretary of Education, the director of the National Science Foundation, and the National Research Council for Comment and Review.

Mr. President, the Board for Professional Teaching Standards has already developed policies regarding certification standards, assessment processes, and education reform issues. The Board is now ready to commence the intensive research and development program that will enable it to issue the first certificates to teachers in 1993. This issue is too important to the future of education in this country, to forfeit 3 years of work and start all over again. I believe that our colleagues on the Labor and Human Resources Committee have given this issue careful consideration. Further, I believe that the willingness of the private sector, including the business community to invest in the work proposed by the Board should be matched, to the extent possible, by the Federal Government. The future of teachers and therefore of education in this country is irrevocably tied to our future ability to be internationally competitive. This is a national problem, and it demands a national response.

In the fiscal year 1990 Labor, HHS, Education and related agencies appropriations bill, Congress provided [illegible] million for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, pending authorization of such legislation. The private sector has demonstrated strong leadership in the development of this vehicle to professionalize teaching and to help attract and retain talented people in teaching. It is now up to the Federal Government to contribute to this effort.

I urge my colleagues to support this public/private sector initiative.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Pennsylvania has made some very thoughtful observations. I particularly appreciate his comments regarding the composition of the Board. I introduced the names in the RECORD yesterday because I think there are many distinguished men and women who are serving on that Board.

I know this whole area, education, is of great interest to the Senator from Pennsylvania, as it is to all of us. My

opposition to the Board of Professional Standards, as it is so construed, is, for one, if the teachers themselves believe this is important, the funding should come from the profession itself, as doctors have done for their specialty board credentials.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is exactly right. It is a matching, dollar for dollar, as a matter of fact, between public and private funds. Many in the business community are very supportive and have already, as the Senator pointed out, put in a sizable amount of funding for this endeavor.

I think it will have the ability to enhance professionalism and criterion standards, which I think are very important. But I also believe this is really not the heart of the matter as far as trying to determine and support and increase the recognition and quality of teachers who are in our system today.

It is for that reason I felt there were other things that perhaps our energies and talents could be channeled into at this point that would be more beneficial. But I certainly think the points raised are valid ones and important ones.

Mr. SPECTER. Will the distinguished Senator yield for a question?

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I will be happy to.

Mr. SPECTER. On the amendment which the Senator proposed yesterday, as I understood it from our informal discussions in the well, the Senator would have had the Board constituted by competitive bidding or open offers.

Who would have made the decision as to the ultimate composition of the board under the amendment which the Senator proposed yesterday.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. The Secretary of Education. And I would just add, the competitive bidding. I think there were a lot of concerns that we do provide funds without competitive bidding—and I am not sure this group would not have been the ones that would have been selected, because they have already done so much work.

But I just think it behooves us, whenever we can, to encourage the competitive process. That is why I made that suggestion.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Senator for that response, and that was my understanding, that it would have been a decision made by the Secretary of Education. It was with great reluctance I opposed that amendment of Senator KASSEBAUM because of my high regard for her work and customary deference for her decisions concerning her committee work.

But it seemed to me when I took a look at what the Carnegie Task Force had done in 1986, it would force the initiative to start over from scratch. We have a very able Secretary of Education. But I think there is a high value to encouraging foundations like Carnegie to undertake this kind of work and if we, the Congress, came in at this stage and said, well, we do not like your Board and we do not like your activities, for one reason or another, that would discourage activities like those of the Carnegie Foundation.

If there was some very positive reason, if they had done something wrong, or if they had a board which was not adequate, then I think it would be our duty to say so. But at least presumptively, given the three members I identified and the composition of the Board and the presidents, where we have private and nonprivate organizations. In addition, we have the Close Up Foundation, organization like Organization for Public Broadcasting, even the American Red Cross, where we have in the private sector very positive activities.

It just seemed to me in light of the urgency of the need for improvements in education and the work already done, on balance I wanted to stay with what the Carnegie Task Force had done since they had put substantial money into it. Other foundations had taken a look at it, prominent people. We can always handle, in the appropriations process, further limitations if we think they are appropriate.

I know these are complex decisions. I appreciate the work which Senator KASSEBAUM and others have done. I thank the Senator for her comments.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. And I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his comments in this debate.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum with the time to be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Who yields time?

Mr. PELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Michigan have 5 minutes not to be charged against my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, earlier today we adopted a very important amendment which will authorize $10 million for grants to local communities to provide drug abuse resistance education. I want to spend a moment saying why this is such an important program.

One of the most exciting and important aspects of our Nation's war on drugs is the growing awareness and the growing toughness of our young people. In elementary schools and high schools, just saying no is no longer just rhetoric; it is struggling to be reality. In community after community in my State of Michigan and around the country, drug free is becoming the way to be.

Families deserve the lion's share o the credit for the turnaround that w are beginning to see in some place There never will be a substitute fo the active involvement of parents. I the schools where the social pressure on young people are the greatest, re sistance to drugs has a chance t become a new standard of behavior.

One proven way to improve our odd to clean up our schools and give youn people the tools of confidence an self-esteem to say no is the DARE Pro gram. DARE is a 17-week program le by law enforcement officers to teac fifth and sixth graders how to resi drugs. The program has four majo goals: Providing accurate informatio about alcohol and drugs, teaching stu dents decisionmaking skills, showin them how to resist peer pressure, an giving them ideas for alternatives t drug use.

The DARE Program is unique in en couraging law enforcement officers t spend time directly with the [redacted]ient This creates contact from classroom t playground to lunchroom, creates sense of partnership and citizenshi that can last a lifetime. Along the wa the truth about drugs replaces th myths and an entirely new form o peer pressure arises in our schools.

Michigan started implementing th DARE Program in 1987. Already th State police and other local law en forcement agencies have reache thousands of fifth and sixth grader There are over 150 trained DARE la enforcement personnel teaching dru resistance to 250 elementary school 430 fifth grade classes and almost 30 sixth grade classes.

Last year the DARE Progran reached 20,000 youngsters in Michiga and this year the State police expec that the program will reach ove 40,000 youngsters.

Mr. President, one of the most im pressive aspects of the Michigan pro gram is that it is funded by [redacted]ivat donors almost exclusively. How[redacted]r, a impressive as that is, there are sti more students that we need to reac and in this the Federal Governmen ought to help. This amendment woul provide that additional assistance.

Americans can win the war on drug and will do it by keeping our childre off drugs. DARE has given thousand of Michigan children the tools to sa "no" and an important new relation ship with police officers. DARE is o the frontlines, and that is where Fed eral money for the war on drug should be spent.

I thank my friend from Rhod Island. I thank the Chair. I yield th floor. I note the absence of a quorum

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Th clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I send to the floor an amendment to S. 1630, the Clean Air Act, and ask for its immediate consideration.

I intend to make a very short statement on my amendment, delaying further debate until after the recess, in accordance with the desires of the committee.

However, I want to file my amendment today to bring attention to the issue that it addresses, and to allow parties on both sides of the issue time to prepare their responses.

Let me tell you what my amendment proposes, Mr. President:

First, it recognizes that air pollution is a global problem, and for the United States, an acute regional problem because of our proximity to Latin America.

Second, it provides a plan for Third World Latin American countries to clean up their air, while crediting the costs of buying environmental technologies against their privately held debt in the U.S.

Third, it helps American firms that sell environmental clean air technologies, equipment and services since the debtor countries must buy American-made products to qualify for the debt reduction credits.

Fourth, Mr. President, my amendment assists the United States banking community, which at the insistence of our own Government, risked their shareholder and depositor funds to make loans to Latin American countries to promote United States foreign policy objectives there.

Finally, this amendment uses as a model the copper industry. In the United States, tens of thousands of jobs were sacrificed to pay the costs of scrubbing sulfur dioxide out of the gaseous emissions created by copper refining.

These expenditures also cost the industry market share in the United States and abroad. My amendment will take a long step toward making the U.S. copper industry more competitive again, and, at the same time, provide an incentive for our cleanup industries to compete in the foreign marketplace.

I look forward to much more debate on these issues after the recess, Mr. President, and thank the Chair for its considerations.

FEDERAL CRIME CONTROL ACT

SPECTER AMENDMENT NO. 1249

(Ordered referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.)

Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1972) to enhance the ability of the Federal Government to enforce the criminal laws in drug cases, and for other purposes, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. 1236. DECEIVING CONGRESS OR ITS COMMITTEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, as follows:

"§ 1032. Deceiving Congress or its committees.

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate or the House of Representatives of the United States, or any committee or subcommittee thereof, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or misrepresentation, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years and may be fined not more than $10,000. Liability under the provisions of this section may be avoided by notifying the appropriate committee or subcommittee of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States of any violation hereof and providing the truthful information in its place within five days.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1032. Deceiving Congress or its committees.".

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Small Business Committee will hold a full committee hearing on Tuesday, February 27, 1990, to consider the nomination of Kyo R. Jhin to be chief counsel for advocacy for the Small Business Administration. The hearing will be held in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building and will commence at 9:30 a.m. For further information, please call John Ball, staff director of the committee at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, February 7, at 9:30 a.m., for a hearing on S. 2005, the Department of the Environment Act of 1990.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, FAMILY, DRUGS, AND ALCOHOLISM

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 7, 1990, at 1 p.m. for a hearing on "Street Kinds—Runaway and Homeless Youth."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 7, 1990, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate Wednesday, February 7, 1990, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing on the safety and soundness of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet in open session on Wednesday, February 7, 1990, at 9 a.m. to receive testimony on the military strategy and operational requirements for NATO defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 7, 1990, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing on John W. Lyons (MD) to be Director of the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 7, 1990, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing in preparation for the 1990 farm bill; the administration's views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 7, 1990, at 9 a.m. to hold a hearing on Ervin S. Duggan (SC) to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Communications Subcommittee, of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 7, 1990, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on S. 1660, Telephone Operator Consumer Services Improvement Act of 1989 and S. 1643, Telephone Operator Service Consumer Protection Act of 1989.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMERS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Consumer Subcommittee, of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 7, 1990, at 10:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on the subject of child passenger safety.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 7, 1990, at 10:30 a.m. to consider an original bill to provide for the restoration of certain trade benefits for Panama; and, to hold a hearing on Oversight of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

AFGHANISTAN

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I want to bring the Senate's attention to an article on Afghanistan by John F. Burns that appeared in the magazine section of the New York Times on February 4, 1990. This is an important piece, and I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will read it and think about its implications for human rights, for American leadership, for simple decency.

Several months ago, in an op-ed article that was published in the Washington Post I called upon the administration to reevaluate its policy toward the war in Afghanistan and to begin seriously to explore ways to end that conflict. Mr. Burns' description of what has been going on in the intervening months—mounting civilian casualties, continuing dissension and disarray among the military commanders, cynicism and confusion among administration officials—lends fresh urgency to that call, which I repeat today.

Mr. President, when Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, I was among the first to advocate arming the resistance. I supported that policy until 1989 when the Soviet armed forces withdrew. That withdrawal was a victory for Afghanistan and a victory for the United States and those countries that joined with us in opposing the Soviet invasion. It was also a victory for the Soviet people who, as glasnost revealed the scope and costs of that terrible war, became increasingly open in their opposition. But as Mr. Burns' article makes clear, we have not capitalized on that victory to bring peace to a war-torn land or to begin the long, slow process of economic and political reconstruction. Instead, as he puts it "we have squandered that opportunity."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place Mr. Burns' article and the op-ed piece I referred to in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the New York Times Magazine, Feb. 4, 1990]

AFGHANS: NOW THEY BLAME AMERICA

(By John F. Burns)

At first, it was just a morbid whistling overhead, the sound of an antipersonnel rocket in the dying moments of flight. Then it exploded in a shattering burst of smoke and dust.

A group of children had been playing a noisy game of tag near their mud-walled homes. Now, as the smoke cleared on this bright December afternoon, there was only moaning. Near the crater dug by the rocket lay two children, a boy of 17 and his 6-year-old sister, shattered by shards of twisted steel. Around them nearly a dozen other children were strewn about, many of them grievously wounded.

Throughout 1989, rocket attacks by United States-backed rebels had been pounding Government-held cities and towns; in major cities like Kabul and Kandahar I had seen these rockets kill as many as 40 people in a single blast. But this was Khost, a Government outpost in a remote, southeastern corner of the country (map, page 28), a place so small and so long besieged that its services barely function at all. It took 20 minutes for any help to appear. By then, another youngster, a 4-year-old girl, had died. By dusk, three more children were dead.

As a crowd gathered around the children, I was identified as an American reporter. There were murmurs as the word passed; the United States provides the rebels with $700 million in support each year—by far their largest single source—and the rockets are widely regarded as an American responsibility. One old man stepped forward. "Get away!" he shouted. "Why do you do this to us? Tell us why!"

The cry was familiar to the handful of American reporters who remained in Afghanistan after the last Soviet troops withdrew on Feb. 15, 1989. In the courtyards of 1,000-year-old mosques, in the sinuous back streets of ancient cities, in smoky restaurants where men in turbans chewed mutton kebabs, ordinary Afghans regularly approached and asked—sometimes in puzzlement, more often in anger—how the United States could allow the rebels to fire American-supplied weapons into neighborhoods and bazaars, killing and wounding the ordinary people on whose behalf they claim to be fighting.

During 1989, according to estimates made by Western relief agencies, rebel rocket attacks killed at least 1,000 people in Kabul, the capital, and perhaps several times that many across the country. But through it all, American officials insisted that the United States would continue to arm and finance the rebels, while supporting their refusal to negotiate with the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul. By the fall, the officials had begun to speak almost casually of the need for another "season" or two of fighting before the rebels could force the capitulation of the Kabul Government.

But the Government has shown no willingness to surrender, and no sign of collapsing in the face of the rebel attacks. Instead it has pursued its own murderous military policies, killing large numbers of civilians—probably far more than the rebels—with its own long-range Soviet-made Scub-B missiles, a European battlefield weapon that is notoriously ill suited for the pinpoint accuracy required in strikes against guerrillas, and in high-altitude bombing raids that only rarely hit rebel targets.

Still, for many Afghan civilians, it was the rebels' resort to similar tactics that seemed the most troubling aspect of the war, so contrary was it to everything the United States had professed to seek in Afghanistan. That these tactics worried American officials was plain from the remarks of Peter Tomsen, President Bush's special envoy to the rebels, who told reporters during visits to rebel headquarters in Pakistan that their use of rockets against civilian targets reminded him of atrocities against civilians that he had seen in Vietnam, where he had served as a junior diplomat.

Mr. Tomsen said he had appealed to the rebel groups to end the attacks against civilians. But there was no sign that the United States was ready to cut back weapons supplied to the groups responsible, or to discipline them in any way. As 1990 began, the rocket attacks continued, with the overwhelming majority of them—more than 90 percent, according to the estimates of the International Committee of the Red Cross—hitting nowhere; near military targets.

The damage to American prestige has been immense. Since the Soviet Union sent its troops into Afghanistan in late 1979, Afghans had looked to the United States as the one foreign power with the resources, and the concern, to help end the country's miseries. It was American money and arms—together with support from China, Iran and Saudi Arabia—that ultimately helped force the Kremlin's decision to withdraw its troops.

But once the Russians were gone, many Afghans began to see the United States in a new guise, as a distant power that sanctioned the routine killing of civilians and although these attitudes were widespread by last summer, it was only in the last few weeks, almost a year after Soviet troops withdrew, that there was any sign that the Administration was seriously reviewing its policy. Last month, the Administration sent a fact-finding mission to South Asia, led by Under Secretary of State Robert Kimmitt, the third-ranking official in the department. According to Administration officials, Mr. Kimmitt's conclusions will influence the United States position in the Moscow talks later this week between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, where Afghanistan is expected to be high on the agenda.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Kimmitt's mission has reaffirmed Washington's existing policy, or laid the groundwork for a shift toward a negotiated settlement. But one thing is certain. After the last Soviet armored vehicles slipped and slid through the snow-bound mountain passes of the Hindu Kush on their way home to the Soviet Union, few who witnessed the relief among ordinary Afghans could have imagined the situation a mere 12 months later—that the United States would come to be blamed by

The major media has been quick to conclude that the United States is obligated to assist the Panamanian people because of the damage done by the United States military action. But then again, the major media can always be counted upon to blame America first.

But the fact is, blame for the predicament faced by the Panamanian people should be laid where it belongs—on the doorstep of the Torrijos and Noreiga regimes.

President Bush simply had no other option but to send forces into Panama. Noriega declared himself in a state of war with the United States. American lives and security interests were clearly at stake.

This liberation brings to a close a shameful 12-year period of United States history when our Government became willing partners of a corrupt regime in Panama. When the treaties were being debated in 1978, it was already apparent that the Panama Government was in the hands of drug traffickers.

Omar Torrijos was the classic tinhorn dictator at the time, and his righthand man was none other than Manuel Noriega. It was well-known that Noriega ran the drug operations for Torrijos and his brothers.

I discussed this on the Senate floor, calling both of them by name—both in public session and in more detail in a closed secret session which I asked for. Unfortunately, our Government chose not to listen until it was much too late.

Militarily, the operation was executed with precision. We owe a debt of gratitude to the men and women of our Armed Forces. It was moved by the countless television images of Panamanian citizens embracing our soldiers.

In fact, there is a petition circulating now in Panama asking President Bush to keep American troops there. According to a recent poll 92 percent of the Panamanian people support the United States action.

Finally, Mr. President, when all is said and done, the liberation of Panama and the historic transition to democracy is a tribute to our former Ambassador, Arthur Davis. These changes could not have come about without Ambassador Davis' skill in handling the Panama crisis over the last few years. He maintained a close relationship with the leaders of the democratic opposition; and his ability to keep them together in the dark hours when there seemed to be no hope made him a central figure for democratic change.

He was, in fact, regarded as a hero by the people of Panama. Both Ambassador Davis, and his predecessor Ambassador Ted Briggs, had the knowledge and foresight—when the bureaucrats in Washington were praising Noriega—to uphold the finest ideals of freedom.

When others were making excuses, and giving supposed pragmatic reasons to support a gangster, these dedicated Ambassadors were quietly working within the system to expose the real Noriega regime. Their work exemplifies the most professional traditions of our diplomacy.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join in supporting this bill. It will have overwhelming, bipartisan support—as it should.

A new dawn has emerged in Panama. Operation Just Cause has toppled Noreiga, and led to the establishment of a government supported by the Panamanian people—committed to democracy—and determined to throw out the drug cartel's puppet politicians and secret bank accounts.

We have an obligation to help the healing and building process in Panama.

Our policy of sanctions against Noreiga was the right one—but it did bring devastation to the Panamanian economy. Operation Just Cause was the right move—but the resulting fighting and unrest did cause widespread physical damage and dislocation.

Of course, we also have an enormous stake in Panama. It anchors the southern end of Central America—where the stuggle for democracy goes forward.

It is home for the Panama Canal—which remains an enormously important strategic waterway.

And Panama hosts thousands of Americans—soldiers and civilians—whose welfare and safety are always uppermost in our minds.

This is a modest package—a good beginning. It lifts the sanctions, and provides some immediately needed humanitarian assistance, to the tune of $32 million. It will provide some assistance and training to insure that Panamanian forces can insure security.

Panama is back on the right track—this package will help keep it there.

We will need to do more—but, again, this is the right first step.

I commend the Foreign Relations Committee—Chairman PELL, ranking member HELMS, and the membership; and the Finance Committee—Chairman BENTSEN, ranking member PACKWOOD and the membership. They worked quickly, effectively and in a bipartisan way.

I commend the administration, too, for moving forward on this expeditiously, and working with the leadership and the relevant committees on the bill.

Most of all, I offer congratulations to the people of Panama. They have their future back again, and I am pleased and proud that the United States is going to help them make it a good future.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, title II of this legislation provides assistance to support transition to democracy in Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia. I feel strongly that we must make sure that these funds are used effectively by political parties to fight for freedom behind the Iron Curtain. Fighting fo freedom in Communist countries not an easy task given the power o the Communist Party, the secr police, and—in Poland, Czechoslov kia, and Hungary—the presence o tens of thousands of Soviet militar occupation forces.

The managers of the bill hav agreed on two limitations on thes funds which can help the democrati processes develop in Communist coun tries.

First, the President must certif that the country where funds ar being expended has had, or is sched uled to have, open and free multipart elections at the national level or at th regional level.

Second, these funds must benefi substantially a full range of non-Com munist political parties in the coun tries where such funds are used.

If we are going to assist non-Commu nist political parties by providin funds for such basics as telephones fax machines, copying machines printing equipment, and perso[redacted] com- puters then these funds should be given on an evenhanded basis.

It appears that extensive United States assistance has been granted to political organizations, including the Solidarity labor union, which are on the political left but that political parties which are on the right of the spec trum have been cut out or neglected.

The phrase "full range of non-Communist political parties" means from the liberal to the conservative in the political spectrum such as the Republicans and Democrats in the United States or the Conservatives and Labor in the United Kingdom or the Christian Democrats/Christian Social Union and Social Democrats in West Germany.

Specifically excluded are parties with Communist—that is, Marxist-Leninist—ideologies and programs and parties with Nazi ideologies and programs.

Parties which are on the libe[redacted]l or left side of the spectrum are mo[redacted]vell known than the conservative parties in Eastern Europe. For reference, examples of conservative parties in Eastern Europe include: the Confederacy of Independent Poland [KPN]; the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union in Czechoslovakia; the Independent Smallholders Party and FIDESZ in Hungary; and the Peasants Party in Romania. In my view parties such as these clearly fall under the definition of "full range of non-Communist political parties."

The phrase "benefit substantially" means that U.S. assistance would be apportioned equitably between liberal parties and conservative parties. Obviously, there must be balance. Liberal Senators would not want these funds slanted in favor of conservative parties and conservative Senators would not want these funds slanted in favor of liberal parties. Assistance must be ex-

tended in a balanced manner to all parties which are qualified so that the full range of the non-Communist political spectrum is assisted in an equitable and balanced manner.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I agree with my distinguished colleague that the assistance provided in title II must benefit substantially a full range of non-Communist political parties by apportioning the assistance in an equitable manner.

I thank the Senator. I yield back any time I have.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

BILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—S. 2073

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 441, S. 2073, the Senate companion bill, be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

PROVIDING URGENT ASSISTANCE TO DEMOCRACY IN PANAMA

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I understand there are only about 3 minutes left on this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Three minutes fifty seconds.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the bill before us, which will help Panama begin the process of rebuilding its shattered economy. But, while providing assistance to Panama in its time of need is important, I believe the assistance which is contained in this bill for Eastern Europe is equally as important.

As part of the new SEED II bill, authored by Senator PELL and the other Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee, I have proposed that $10 million be immediately reprogrammed to assist the six Eastern European nations—as a appropriate—organize multiparty elections. Two of these nations, East Germany and Hungary, have scheduled their races for as early as March.

In my judgment, Mr. President, there are few higher priorities for American foreign policy than helping those countries that have lived under the iron fist of totalitarianism. By helping East European nations develop truly democratic institutions, we are helping to ensure that the Iron Curtain shall never fall again across Eastern Europe.

It would be folly indeed for Americans to sit on the sidelines as mere spectators, cheering democracies in Eastern Europe. Instead, Mr. President, we must do all we can to facilitate their transition to democracy.

Although I am hopeful that the SEED II bill can be acted upon quickly, I felt it important to attach my proposal on election assistance to the legislation now before us, because the need, as it is with Panama, is so urgent.

As drafted, we will be providing the President the authority to use $10 million from existing foreign aid money to help these emerging democracies, primarily through the National Endowment for Democracy. It is our hope that this money will be immediately available to those citizen's groups, opposition party and media organizations that desperately need basic equipment such as typewriters, computers, fax machines and telephones to conduct their elections.

However, this $10 million should be considered only a down payment. I believe we must not only help in the election process, but we must also provide sustained support for Eastern Europe's transition to democracy over the next several years to help those countries develop effective legislative and judicial systems. That is why I am hopeful that we can work with the administration to cover other countries and provide greater long-term assistance.

We created organizations like the National Endowment for Democracy precisely for this moment in history. I have met with several of the leaders of the opposition in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and I can assure my colleagues that there is a need for such assistance. When I asked the Czech delegation which recently visited Washington what can we do most to help now, their immediate response was "Help us down the path of democracy by providing resources to organize our election".

It seems to me that it is our duty not to fail these countries now. We must give them our help and the benefit of over 200 years of American experience with democracy and its institutions. It would be a tragedy if we let this critical moment pass without doing all we can; $10 million is a very small price relative to the outcome.

I thank the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee for his leadership on this and many other issues that face this Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 3952) was passed.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion to lay on the table is agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATE VISITS AND MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS DURING RECENT RECESS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, during my years in the Senate, I have made it a practice to spend much of the time while the Senate is in recess traveling through Pennsylvania. I hold open house/town meetings, visit schools, and take the opportunity to listen to the views of my constituents on State needs and problems, particularly those that can be addressed through Senate action. I have visited all 67 counties of my State many times. This is invaluable to my staying in close touch with the wide spectrum of interests that I represent.

This past recess was no exception. After the Senate went into recess on Wednesday, November 22, I went home to Philadelphia. Over the next several weeks I visited, in chronological order, Pittsburgh, Butler, New Castle, Mercer, Franklin, Oil City, Erie, Pottsville, Bloomsburg, Sunbury, Lewistown, Harrisburg, Scranton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Media, Coatesville, and Lancaster.

As a U.S. Senator, I represent national interests as well. As a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, it is my responsibility to address national security, foreign aid and other international issues including terrorism, drug trafficking, nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons proliferation, U.S. hostages, and the volatile situation in the Middle East.

To address some of these concerns, in January 1990 I spent 18 days in discussions with leaders in the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, and the Middle East. This statement reports some of the highlights of those meetings. I have already had an opportunity to discuss this trip with President Bush, Secretary of State Baker, Chief of Staff Sununu, National Security Adviser Scowcroft and many of my Senate colleagues.

For most of the trip, I was accompanied by my distinguished colleague from Alabama, Senator RICHARD SHELBY, who serves on the Senate Armed Services Committee. The fact that we represent different regions of the Nation and different political parties lent strength to our common concerns on many national security issues, as we expressed them to foreign leaders.

In the Soviet Union, we explored improved bilateral cooperation on terrorism and international drug trafficking. We met with Customs and law enforcement officials, including the new Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs Vadim Viktorovitch Bakatin. Mr. Bakatin was selected by President Gorbachev, and his attitude certainly reflects a new, refreshing style among Soviet officials. He appeared to have little faith in bureaucracy and expressed the view that the effectiveness of law enforcement could not be measured by statistics, but only by the level of acceptance and cooperation that the population accorded its police. Minister Bakatin reponded favorably to my suggestion of the need for an International Criminal Court to try terrorists and drug traffickers, saying "the idea is quite necessary and will be realized sooner or later." I will continue to press this concept in both bilateral and multilateral meetings.

Regarding the broader situation in the Soviet Union, there is much uncertainty. Glasnost appears to be in full flower, but perestroika lags seriously behind. There is great uncertainty about the fate of the Baltic States and other Soviet Republics, the future of the Soviet economy, the outcome of ethnic strife between the Armenians and Azerbaijanis and the very survival of President Gorbachev. There are few answers, and the whole world is watching closely as events unfold. Ambassador Jack Matlock briefed us in detail on United States-Soviet affairs and introduced us to a number of Soviets with whom we had interesting and productive discussions.

From the Soviet Union, we traveled to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where we met with the Saudi Defense and Foreign Ministers and pursued the predominant theme of our trip, which was Mideast regional security and the peace process. We noted and welcomed a more aggressive Saudi role as a moderating force in the region, as witnessed by their recent hosting of the Taif conference to promote a peaceful settlement in Lebanon.

We registered our concern with Saudi officials about their purchase of CS-2 missiles from China. While it is clear that the CS-2s were purchased to counter the perceived missile threat from Iran, it is notable that they also pose a potential threat to Israel. We had a lively discussion with Prince Turki, the Director of North American Affairs for the Saudi Foreign Ministry, who expresed deep concern about Israel's purported nuclear capabilities, and in his view, Israel's unwillingness to submit to inspections. I told Prince Turki that I would raise his concern with Prime Minister Shamir and I have done so. Prime Minister Shamir responded that he had proposed regional inspections many years ago in the United Nations and was interested in discussing arms control with inspections to guarantee compliance.

Our visits to India and Pakistan largely concerned nuclear proliferation issues and the war in Afghanistan. We raised our concerns about proliferations with the new political leadership in India, including the new Prime Minister V.P. Singh and key members of his Cabinet. India, of course, exploded a "peaceful" nuclear device in 1974, and this event continues to create concern in the region. India has numerous border disputes with Pakistan and China, and Indian officials point out that China has a nuclear capability and Pakistan may well be on the verge of having one. The good news to be reported is that India and Pakistan have concluded a "no attack" treaty—both sides have agreed not to attack each other's nuclear facilities.

Regarding free trade, we raised strong concerns about India's alleged pirating of drugs and other products without abiding by United States patent and copyright restrictions. These practices have resulted in loss of income to major drug companies, several of which are headquartered in Pennsylvania. These drug companies spent millions of dollars on research and development and now find that their products are being copied abroad through "reverse engineering" and other means. My sense is that much United States pressure, like the exhortations from Senator SHELBY and myself, must be brought to bear before United States property rights will be adequately respected in nations like India.

In Pakistan, we met with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, a dynamic and capable young leader. We had visited Ms. Bhutto 2 years earlier in Karachi and she reciprocated by visiting us in the Senate before her election, so our conversations covered a wide range of matters which we had discussed before. After our discussions with the President of Pakistan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and Prime Minister Bhutto, I was more convinced than ever of the importance of maintaining our extensive foreign aid to Pakistan. Pakistan has enormous problems and has been a very important ally in that region.

In talks with Pakistan civilian and military officials we stressed United States concerns about nuclear proliferation and the need to stand by the Afghan freedom fighters. Pakistani leaders suggested that the Soviet defeat and troop withdrawal in Afghanistan gave the initial impetus to glasnost and perestroika and the resulting changes in the U.S.S.R. We observed that despite the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan their enormous logistics support has stalemated the valiant efforts of the mujahideen. The United States should continue to negotiate with the Soviet Union to stop the influx of armaments into Afghanistan from foreign sources and to set the stage for elections to establish self determination there.

Ours was the first congressional delegation in several years to meet with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. He is an imposing figure who exudes strength and confidence, which would be expected from a leader whose nation has recently emerged with the upper hand from an 8-year war with Iran.

Our discussions were cordial and candid. When I suggested his participation in regional security and peace talks with Israel, President Saddam Hussein responded that he needed to first concentrate on peace between Iraq and Iran, but he did not rule out Iraqi participation in regional meetings.

President Saddam Hussein expressed concern and annoyance that the United States specifically limits the number of Soviet Jewish immigrants in order to force them to go to Israel. I told him politely but firmly that he was misinformed—that the United States placed limits on immigrants from all nations. I added that as the son of Russian Jews, I had, in part, successfully opposed such restrictions in the Senate.

As this was my first meeting with President Sadam Hussein, we did not cover every sensitive issue. However, a substantive dialog was opened. Given his misapprehension regarding United States immigration policy, there is an obvious need for more contracts by the United States with Iraqi officials. I hope to meet with him again, and I urge my Senate colleagues to do the same.

In Damascus, I found President Assad of Syria cordial, thoughtful, and firm in his convictions on where he wished to lead his country. He showed pragmatism in his position that a Mideast peace conference could be convened by the United States and the Soviet Union rather than by all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. When I informed Prime Minister Shamir of President Assad's willingness to attend an international conference convened only by the United States and the U.S.S.R., Mr. Shamir noted the change in position, appeared interested, and noted that some time back he had personally favored such an international conference.

I have had three lengthy meetings with President Assad—in 1988, 1989, and again this year. In more than 10 hours of talks, many subjects have been discussed, including terrorism, Lebanon, United States hostages, and the plight of Syrian Jews. Following my latest meeting with President

Assad, I visited Rabbi Abraham Hamrah at the Ifrange synagogue in Damascus and spoke with Jewish schoolchildren.

In Cairo, after a visit to the tomb of former President Anwar Sadat, we met with President Hosni Mubarak. President Mubarak is forceful and direct in his advocacy of the Mideast peace process. Largely through his efforts, Egypt has been brought back into the Arab League, where hopefully it will be able to exert its pragmatic diplomacy on Iraq, Syria, and the other nations critical to regional security. Egypt, of course, already has made peace with Israel; the Camp David accords were a first critical step, and now the process should go foward. I urged President Mubarak to meet with Prime Minister Shamir, but President Mubarak said that such a meeting should be delayed until positive results would assuredly come from the meeting.

When I arrived in Israel on January 17, I was immediately confronted with a report that my distinguished colleague Senator BOB DOLE had called on Congress to support an amended foreign aid strategy, one of whose major components would be a cut of 5 percent in aid to Israel, Egypt, and three other countries in order to increase aid to Eastern Europe. In response to United States and Israeli news media inquiries, I publicly stated my opposition to Senator DOLE's proposal, opposition which I later restated in a speech to the Senate. This is not the time, in the midst of delicate regional negotiations being encouraged by Secretary of State Baker, to withdraw support from our allies. It is the wrong signal to send, especially to Israel, which faces enormous additional costs as a result of a continuing emigration from the Soviet Union.

We paid our third visit to Elias Freij, mayor of Bethlehem on the West Bank. As we all are aware, the Palestinian intifada continues in the West Bank and Gaza. In my view, exclusive and excessive attention to this situation has kept Mideast leaders from addressing broader issues of regional security and peace with Israel. This is the core of the message that I brought to Presidents Assad and Saddam Hussein, and to the Saudis. I believe that if Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia could be persuaded to join Egypt in negotiations with Israel to discuss regional stability and peace, the issues of the Palestinians and the intifada would then fall into place.

Regarding negotiation on the future of the West Bank and Gaza, the composition of the Palestinian delegation remains an issue. I, for one, remain unconvinced of the sincerity of Yassir Arafat and the PLO. Public statements by PLO leaders continue to claim that their peace offensive is merely a tactical ploy to cover their long-term plan for the "liberation of the Palestinian homeland." Also, I see increasing evidence of PLO activation of terrorist gangs attempting to infiltrate Israel, encouragement of violence in the West Bank and Gaza, and a persistent campaign of intimidation against Palestinians who are suspected of being less than ethusiastic about the PLO.

I am actively studying the possibility of a revised proposal for an international conference to be convened by the United States and the Soviet Union in light of President Assad's shift in willingness to accept that format and possible interest by Prime Minister Shamir.

As noted earlier, I discussed my trip with President Bush and other senior administration officials upon returning to the United States. Without speaking for the President, I believe he was genuinely interested in my finding and is determined to pursue the Mideast peace process.

Returning to the United States through Ramstein Air Base in the Federal Republic of Germany, I met with senior military personnel responsible for electricity and heat generation at the air base and at the nearby Army facilities in and around Kaiserslautern. I encouraged their use of anthracite coal from northeastern Pennsylvania and bituminous coal from southwestern Pennsylvania in their future energy planning. I described the important role that coal plays in U.S. national security planning, and our need to be free of dependence on foreign oil, particularly from the volatile Mideast.

Mr. President, world events are moving at an unprecedented pace. Despite the difficulties, there are numerous opportunities to promote democracy and peace, and the members of the Senate must be prepared to lend their informed advice and assistance to the administration in the formulation and execution of our foreign policies.

From our meetings with Soviet officials, I believe that there is an opportunity for agreement and greater cooperation on combating international drug dealing and terrorists. Our friendship with Pakistan and India can be of assistance in promoting a better relationship between those two important nations on border disputes and in dispelling the threat of nuclear confrontation in that region.

While these visits are very instructive in helping to decide on the allocation of substantial United States foreign aid and other complex international issues, the visits to Syria and Iraq were especially useful on the value of greater contacts between members of the Unites States Senate and House and Syrian and Iraqi officials. It is important to strengthen bilateral relations between the United States and Syria and the United States and Iraq. The results of our meetings in Syria and Iraq were so useful that I will extend my comments on our trip to those countries in separate floor statements.

PLO TERRORIST ACTS AGAINS ISRAEL

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I h intended to attach a report on Pl terrorism against Isarel compiled the Prime Minister's Bureau of t State of Israel to my trip report whi I have just presented to my colleag in the Senate, but I now consider preferable to append that report PLO terrorism to this supplement floor statement in light of the atta on an Israeli tour bus in Egypt on Fe ruary 4, resulting in the killing of 8 later raised to 9—Israelis and t wounding of 17 others.

In my trip last month to the Mi east, I discussed the Palestinian iss with many Mideast leaders includi President Mubarak of Egypt, Pres dent Assad of Syria, President Sadda Hussein of Iraq, Mayor Elias Freij Bethlehem and Israeli officials inclu ing Prime Minister Shamir, Depu Prime Minister Peres, Minister Ari Sharon and Minister Yitshak Moda President Mubarak articula th generally hle Arab view that PL constitutes the appropriate represen ative of the Palestinians. Prime Minis ter Shamir emphatically insisted tha the PLO could not represent the Pal estinians in discussions with Israel be cause of the PLO's record of terrorisr and public statements by PLO leader that their peace offensive is only a tac tical ploy in their effort to destro Israel.

I personally continue to have grave doubts about the PLO because of the involvement of Yasser Arafat and the PLO in the murder of the U.S. Ambassador and the Charge' d'Affaires in the Sudan in 1974 and their involvement in the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and the murder of Mr. Leon Klinghoffer in 1985. Ultimately, the question of the composition of the Palestinian delegation is something that must be worked out by the negotiating parties. It may be that the laborious efforts of Secretary of State Baker, President Mubarak, and me Minister Shamir will lead to an reement on the composition of the Palestinian delegation acceptable to all sides.

In my discussion with Israeli officials, I asked about their view of the PLO record on terrorism in terms of PLO deeds and PLO statements in the period since Yasser Arafat made his pronouncement in Geneva in December 1988. Shortly after Arafat made that renunciation of terrorism he threatened to kill Mayor Freij of Bethlehem, who had suggested an end to the bloodshed in the West Bank and Gaza. Soon after Mayor Freij, a christian Arab, proposed a truce, Arafat was heard to say: "Whoever thinks of stopping the Intifada before it achieves its goals, I will give him 10 bullets in the chest." Mayor Freij then withdrew his proposal. On January 14, 1989, I met with Mayor Freij in his office in Bethlehem. We discussed the

threat and his withdrawal of his truce proposal. From my discussion with Mayor Freij, there was no doubt in my mind that Arafat's threat caused Mayor Freij's change of position. Notwithstanding the fact that this statement by Yasser Arafat had been tape recorded and was conclusively established to be Arafat's voice, Yasser Arafat denied making the statement.

In response to my request to Israeli officials on the PLO activities and statements since December 1988, the Israeli Prime Minister's Bureau made available to me a lengthy 29-page report on their conclusion on PLO terror in the period from December 15, 1988, to December 15, 1989. I believe this report to be of sufficient importance to be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent that it be so included at the conclusion of this statement.

While I obviously cannot attest to the accuracy of the incidents set forth in this report, it does state the position of the Israeli Prime Minister's Bureau and expresses the Israeli state of mind on this subject.

There is, however, no doubt on the accuracy of the report on the February 4, attack on the Israeli bus and the murder of 9 Israelis and the wounding of 17 others. I ask unanimous consent that the news account in the New York Times of February 5, 1988, be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the end of the statement. While the initial report in the New York Times does not conclusively establish who was responsible for the terrorist attack, it is important to note the immediate comment of Minister Ariel Sharon who is quoted as saying, "I believe these are PLO terrorists. I cannot believe for a moment, though it has happened in the past, that it could be Egyptians." A New York Times article on February 7, 1990, reported Egyptian authorities stating that the men suspected of being the terrorists were Palestinians. I ask unanimous consent that the February 7, Times article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of this statement, along with the news accounts of the February 4, attack, and also the report from the Prime Minister's Bureau, because I believe they should be considered in evaluating the Israeli position about PLO participation in the Palestinian delegation.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 5, 1990]

8 KILLED AND 17 WOUNDED IN RAID ON BUS OF ISRAELI TOURISTS IN EGYPT

(By Alan Cowell)

CAIRO, February 4.—Assailants armed with rifles and grenades attacked a tour bus carrying a group of Israeli academics and their wives on a main highway east of Cairo today, killing 8 Israelis and wounding 17 others, Israeli and Egyptian officials said.

The attack was among the worst on Israelis in Egypt since the two countries signed a peace treaty in 1979, and Western diplomats said it would bring new uncertainty to the latest United States Middle East peace diplomacy.

[In Washington, the State Department called the attack a "horrible act of terrorism" and said it was "an obvious attempt by the enemies of peace to halt efforts at reconciliation and dialogue," Reuters reported.]

FUNDAMENTALISTS' RALLYING CRY

A man claiming to represent a previously unheard-of Egyptian group calling itself the Organization for the Defense of the Oppressed of Egypt's Prisons called an international news agency here to take responsibility for the attack, but there was no immediate way to verify the claim.

The caller, speaking Arabic with an Egyptian accent, said the attack had been carried out to protest torture in Egyptian prisons. Reporters who heard the call quoted him as saying, "God is great," the rallying cry of Islamic fundamentalists. Western and Israeli officials said they had no direct knowledge of who was responsible.

Israeli officials said an Israeli military airplane would evacuate some of the wounded, who were initially taken to a hospital in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis.

At the scene of the attack, 30 miles east of Cairo and close to 10th of Ramadan City—one of a string of new towns built to ease congestion in the capital—the bus could be seen toppled onto its side, with its windows smashed. The police did not permit reporters to examine the bus, which was operated by an Egyptian company.

Israeli officials said the bus, carrying 31 academics from Israeli universities and scholarly institutions and their family members, had been on its way from Rafah on Egypt's border with the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip to Cairo via the Suez Canal port city of Ismailia.

The officials said it was normal practice for buses carrying Israelis to be escorted by the Egyptian police as far as Ismailia. But from there it proceeded alone.

Israeli officials said a car swerved in front of the bus and masked attackers open fire with assault rifles, possibly causing the bus to fall onto its side as the driver swerved. Then the attackers lobbed hand grenades into the wreckage and sped off, the officials said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The Egyptian Interior Ministry said two men speaking Arabic with a non-Egyptian accent launched the attack from a white Peugeot sedan. After forcing the bus to halt, they opened fire on the passengers with automatic weapons and threw four grenades two of which exploded. Then, they fled, the ministry's statement said.

ATTACK "SERIOUS AND SHOCKING"

The Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, told Israeli television that the attack was "serious and shocking."

"This attack proves that hatred for Israel still exists and is running wild in the area," Mr. Shamir said. "I hope the Egyptian authorities will take all measures to find the attackers and punish them."

Hundreds of thousands of Israelis have visited Egypt since the 1979 peace treaty—the only one between Israel and an Arab country—and their presence has become routine.

In 1985, however, a crazed Egyptian soldier opened fire on Israeli tourists at the resort of Ras Burka on the Sinai peninsula killing seven. An Israeli official said that while the 1985 attack seemed to have been undertake by "a soldier who was mad at the time," today's killing was apparently a planned and premeditated attack.

From 1984 to 1986, anti-Government Egyptians armed with automatic weapons carried out a series of attacks on Israeli diplomats, killing two and wounding others. Those on trial on charges related to those attacks include Khaled Abdel Nasser, son of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

In Israel, Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, who is strongly opposed to Prime Minister Shamir's approach to American peace diplomacy, blamed the Palestine Liberation Organization for today's attack.

"I believe these are P.L.O. terrorists," he said. "I cannot believe for a moment though it has happened in the past, that it could be Egyptians."

Mr. Sharon opposes efforts by the United States to bring the Egyptian and Israeli Foreign Ministers together with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d for talks to arrange direct negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egyptian officials told newspapers here before today's killings that the talks could take place within days in Geneva. After the attack, however, it is unclear whether any Israeli official will feel politically able to discuss the possibility of a direct encounter with Palestinians as long as the identity of the assailants remains unclear.

"Who knows?" said an Israeli official. "It could be Egypt's Revolution, fundamentalists. All these groups are trying to hurt us." The official was referring to dissident Egyptian movements opposed to the policies of President Hosni Mubarak and his slain predecessor, Anwar Sadat, who signed the peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 7, 1990]

ATTACK ON ISRAELIS UPSETS PALESTINIANS IN EGYPT

(By Alan Cowell)

CAIRO, February 6.—The Egyptian authorities said today that the men they suspected of killing nine Israelis in a rifle and grenade attack on a tour bus near here on Sunday were Palestinians. That has come as no comfort to a dwindling minority of 40,000 Palestinians whose roots here, once firm, have weakened with time.

"Many Palestinians who used to look at Egypt as the refuge feel some resentment at the loss of Egypt as that major haven of support," a senior Palestinian said. He said he feared that the Egyptian dragnet for the killers might draw in innocent people.

The police say the hunt for those who killed the Israelis, who were slain on a main desert highway east of Cairo, has narrowed to a Palestinian who used a Jordanian passport to hire the car used by the assailants. Along with the 9 who died, 17 Israelis were wounded in the attack. A faction of the Islamic Holy War terrorist group in Lebanon took responsibility for the raid.

PASSPORT IS DISCOVERED

The passport was discovered in an apartment close to where the abandoned car was found, in a village just north of Cairo. The photograph in the passport has been circulated to the police, who have been ordered to check hotels, car-rental companies and apartment agencies. The driver of the bus was also a Palestinian, police officials said, and he has been detained for questioning about whether he cooperated with the assailants. A second attacker is being sought.

The use of a Jordanian passport is seen by Western diplomats as significant. With Egypt, Iraq and Yemen, Jordan is a member of the Arab Cooperation Council, whose nationals are not required to have visas to enter the four countries. More than half of Jordan's population is of Palestinian origin.

On Monday, when the Shiite fundamentalist group in Lebanon took responsibility for the attack, it used a Syrian radio station

often associated with a Palestinian extremist movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command.

[In Jerusalem, the authorities identified the dead as Eugenia Weisbard, 72 years old, of Tel Aviv; Zeev Shiftan, 70, of Jerusalem; Zvia Schumert, 67, of Jerusalem; Aya Meiri, 66, of Tel Aviv; Issachar Binyamini, 72, of Tel Aviv; Ruhama Berliner, 48, of Mevasseret Zion; Eli MIron, 39 of Bat Yam; Leah Berditchev, 57, of Moshav Ein Vered, and Shmuel Horowitz, 57, of Har Adar.]

For some of the Palestinians who live in Egypt and seek to avoid confrontation with the Government, the attack and the identification of Palestinians as the assailants is a burden.

"We do not want to be singled out, either as a community or as individuals, as terrorists," said a Palestinian businessman who asked not to be identified. "We don't want ordinary Egyptians to come to regard us as people who have brought bloodshed to their land."

P.L.O. DENOUNCES ATTACK

The Palestine Liberation Organization representatives, Sayed Kamal, denounced the assault, and reaffirmed P.L.O. policies prohibiting armed actions outside Israel and the occupied territories. But unease among other Palestinians reflects a sense that their position in Egypt has been eroded by economic pressures, as it has in other Middle Eastern countries.

The contrast is particularly striking in Cairo. Under Nasser, the first wave of Palestinian refugees after the creation of Israel had special status. Many of the leaders of the P.L.O., including Yasir Arafat, the chairman, were educated here and began their political careers as students. Moreover, said Dr. Nabil Shaath, a prominent Palestinian, in an interview before the assault, Nasser gave Palestinians the same work, property and rights as Egyptians.

"The community probably never exceeded 100,000, but its quality has deteriorated in terms of education," he said. At one time, 40,000 of the 100,000 Palestinians were in Egyptian universities. Now, he said, "the majority are very poor and because they are uneducated have little mobility."

HARD TIMES UNDER SADAT

"Many feel this is part of a much broader Egyptian problem, that Egypt is not in an economic condition that allows largess," said Dr. Shaath, a businessman and a member of the Palestine National Council, which the P.L.O. calls a parliament in exile.

Under Anwar el-Sadat in late 1970's, Palestinians lost the rights they were given by Nasser. Many have embarked to universities as far-flung as Romania and Sri Lanka, the Philippines and India.

But some Palestinian institutions survive. In a Cairo suburb, 2,000 patients, half of them Palestinians, are treated at the Palestine Hospital, run by the Red Crescent Society, whose chairman is Fathi Arafat, the younger brother of the P.L.O. chairman. The hospital is in the same Cairo suburb, Heliopolis, as the Egyptian hospital where Israeli wounded were treated after the attack on the bus.

[Prime Minister's Bureau Advisor for Countering Terrorism]

P.L.O. TERROR—A YEAR SINCE ITS RENUNCIATION (DECEMBER 15, 1988–DECEMBER 15, 1989)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The P.L.O. continues with its terrorist activities inside Israel and on its borders in violation of its undertakings in Geneva in December 1988 and in violation of the U.S. conditions to the dialogue with P.L.O.

In the past year the following terrorist attacks took place:

13 terrorist attacks by "Fatah" inside Israel in its pre-1967 borders.

17 border attacks by P.L.O.-affiliated organizations, (including 2 Katyusha rocket attacks on Kibbutzim in the Jordan Valley and 15 infiltration attempts across all borders, including 2 by "Fatah").

125 Palestinian were murdered on directives of the "Unified Command" (an organ operated by P.L.O. in the territories).

UNITED STATES' POLICY CONCERNING P.L.O. TERRORISM

In 1984 the United States re-affirmed and codified its policy regarding P.L.O. in the U.S. Congress Amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill, Title XIII, section 1302.

It added a stipulation demanding that the P.L.O. renounces terrorism: "In accordance with that policy no officer or employee of the United States Government and no agent or other individual acting on behalf of the United States Government shall negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or any representatives thereof (except in an emergency or humanitarian situation) unless and until the Palestine Liberation Organization recognizes Israel's right to exist, accepts United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and renounces the use of terrorism".

The codification went into effect on October 1, 1985.

On December 15, 1988 the United States began contacts with the P.L.O. based on the assumption that Arafat's declaration in Geneva justified this move.

On Dec. 16, 1988 Ambassador Pickering conveyed to the Government of Israel the U.S. "Talking Points" regarding the U.S.-P.L.O. dialogue.

The Talking Points stipulated that "no American Administration can sustain the dialogue if terrorism continues by the P.L.O. or any of its factions".

Furthermore, the P.L.O. was required to "publicaly disassociate yourselves from terrorism by any Palestinian group operating anywhere".

The U.S. also stipulated that "in the event of a terrorist action by any element of the P.L.O. or one or more of its members—we expect that you not only condemn this action publicly but also discipline those responsible for it, at least by expelling them from the P.L.O.".

Not only has the P.L.O. failed to fulfill these requirements but Arafat's own "Fatah" organization, in particular, has itself engaged in terrorist acts, as will be demonstrated in the following report, and it has, furthermore, encouraged and lauded these attacks, even in the midst of the dialogue.

Ambassador Pickering also informed the Government of Israel that Arafat had told the U.S. that he does not control the violence in the areas of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, and that the U.S. accepted this statement by Arafat.

The P.L.O. may or may not have ignited the violence, but there is no doubt that the P.L.O. directs and finances the activities of those who are leading and inciting it (namely, P.L.O.'s "Unified Command" in the territories).

It should be noted that this is not the first time that the P.L.O. has violated its commitment to renounce terrorism.

On November 1985 Arafat declared in Cairo that the P.L.O. would renounce terrorism (except in the "occupied territories").

However, since his November 1985 "Cairo Declaration" until his December 1988 "Geneva Declaration"—"Fatah" itself, commanded by Arafat, organized and carried out terrorist activities throughout Israel (in its pre-1967 borders) and abroad, including a major attack on an American airliner flying over Athens, on April 2, 1986 (See appendix).

On Dec. 19, 1988 Arafat responded to a question on Viennese Television on his "renunciation" of terror by stating: "I did not mean to renounce (terrorism) . . . Actually, I only repeated what our Palestine National Council had accepted. . . . I am still now committed to what I said in Cario in 1985".

ARAFAT'S "FATAH" TERRORIST APPARATUSES

The P.L.O. is an umbrella organization which encompasses several groups. By far the largest group with para-military characteristics is "Fatah".

Arafat, as commander of "Fatah", maintains centralized control over the organization through orders and instructions, approval of plans, and allocation of the funds necessary for the execution of terrorist operations.

The apparatuses involved with terrorist activities under "Fatah" are:

1. The "Western Sector"

This is the major operational body within "Fatah", which carries out terrorist activities within Israel's borders as well as occasional attacks abroad.

In the past, the "Western Sector" was headed by Khalil Al-Wazir ("Abu Jihad"), one of "Fatah's" senior leaders, thus indicating the importance of this apparatus within the terrorist community. Currently, Arafat himself commands the "Western Sector".

Within this body operates the "Committee 77" (headed previously by Basem Sultan and Muhammad Bheis). Its main function is to activate "Fatah's" "Islamic Jihad" special branch.

2. "Force 17"

The prime role of this apparatus is to provide personal security for Arafat and senior members of the P.L.O. and for P.L.O. delegations around the world.

Over the years this apparatus assumed an additional task, namely, the execution of terrorist attacks both in and out of Israel, as well as the elimination of Arab-Palestinian opponents to "Fatah" (like the murder of a Palestinian cartoonist in London in July 1987; (see appendix).

The commander of this apparatus is one of Arafat's closest associates, Mahmoud Al-Natur (alias "Abu Tayyib").

3. The "Hawari Apparatus"

This is a specialized strike force for the purpose of carrying out operations outside of Israel.

In the past it was a section within the "Central Security and Intelligence Apparatus" of "Fatah". Currently it is operating directly under Arafat's command.

The head of this apparatus is a senior "Fatah" activist named Abdallah Abd Al Hamid Labib (alias "Colonel Hawari") who has been a close confidant of Arafat for many years.

A number of members of this group have already been tried and found guilty for terrorist activities in various European countries. "Hawari" himself was recently sentenced in France (in absentia) to ten years imprisonment.

Among members of the "Hawari Apparatus" are also former members of another radical terrorist group known by the name of "May 15".

Another member of this apparatus is the terrorist Muhammad Rashid who is in jail now in Greece and whose extradition was requested by the U.S. Government, for his

responsibility for the 1982 attempt to blow up a Pan-American airliner over Honolulu (in which attack a civilian passenger was killed).

TERRORIST ACTS BY "FATAH" INSIDE ISRAEL IN ITS PRE-1967 BORDER SINCE DEC. 15, 1988

Since December 15, 1988 we have recorded thirteen acts of terror against civilians (involving explosives, hand-grenade and Molotov Cocktails) committed by members of "Fatah", within Israel's pre-67 borders.

The following list documents these acts.

In April 1989 a cell of terrorists was uncovered in the district of Jenin (Samaria). The terrorists, ten in number, all residents of the village of Arabeh, were members of the "Fatah"/"Force 17" apparatus.

The members of the cell were recruited in Amman (Jordan) during 1987-1988 and committed the following acts of terrorism after mid-December 1989, on instructions of their superiors in Amman:

Feb. 24, 1989: A Molotov Cocktail was thrown at a private car on the Nazareth-Yafi'a road.

Mar. 23, 1989: A Molotov Cocktail was thrown at a private car on the Kibbutz Kfar Hakhoresh-Yafi'a road.

Mar. 29, 1989: A handgrenade was thrown at a public bus on the Nazareth-Afula road.

In June 1989, a terrorist cell was uncovered in the district of Bethlehem. The terrorists, residents of the village of Teqoah, were members of "Fatah"/"Western Sector" apparatus. They were recruited in Amman in 1988, and instructed by their superiors after mid-December 1988 to commit acts of terrorism.

May 16, 1989: An explosive device was placed in the Liberty-Bell Park in West Jerusalem.

In June 1989, a terrorist cell was uncovered in the district of Tulkarm (Samaria). The terrorists, residents of the village of Al-Zawiya near Qalqilia, were members of the "Fatah"/"Force 17" apparatus.

They were recruited in Amman in 1988 and instructed by their superiors, after Mid-December 1988, to commit acts of terrorism:

Mar. 20, 1989: An explosive device was placed at a bus station near the "Bellinson" hospital in Petah-Tikva.

Mar. 21, 1989: Another explosive device was placed at the same location.

Mar. 31, 1989: An explosive device was placed at the entrance to a Jewish Synagogue in Kfar Avraham (near Petah-Tikva).

Apr. 16, 1989: An explosive device was placed near an apartment house in the town of Pardes Kats.

Apr. 30, 1989: An explosive device was placed at the Jabotinsky Street in the city of Ramat Gan.

May 15, 1989: An explosive device was placed at the industrial zone of Segula (near Petah-Tikva).

Jun. 5, 1989: An explosive device was placed in Hakovshim Street in Tel Aviv.

Another terrorist act committed by this cell could be added to the above list though it caused no damage inside Israel:

Jun. 15, 1989: An explosive device—intended to be placed in Tel Aviv—exploded in the hands of the perpetrator, during the preparation stages, in his village, causing him injury.

In October 1989 a terrorist cell was uncovered in the district of Jenin (Samaria). The terrorists, residents of the town of Jenin and the villages Siylat Al-Hartiya and Deir Abu-Dha'if were members of "Fatah". They were recruited in Jordan prior to Dec. 15, 1988 and instructed by their superiors to commit acts of terrorism after this date:

Apr. 11, 1989: An explosive device was placed in an Irrigation installation in the village of Ram-On (near Afula).

Not included in this list are tens of "Fatah" operatives who were arrested before they were able to carry out their plans.

TERRORIST ATTACKS ACROSS ISRAELI BORDERS BY P.L.O.-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1988

Since December 15, 1988 we recorded seventeen attacks across all isreali borders, perpetrated by P.L.O-affiliated organizations.

These attacks take two forms:

a. "Katyusha" rocket attacks fired from outside Israel's borders on civilian targets within the country.

b. Infiltration attempts.

The following list records these attacks.

A. "Katyusha" Rockets

Two rocket attacks were perpetrated by the "P.F.L.P." ("The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine", headed by George Habash). Both attacks were launched from Jordanian territory.

The first attack took place on the night between the seventh and eighth of August 1989. The "P.F.L.P." took responsibility for the attack claiming that it was aimed at Kibbutz Ma'oz Hayim in the Jordan Valley.

The second attack took place on the night between the sixth and the seventh of September 1989. The "P.F.L.P." took responsibility for the attack claiming that it was aimed at Kibbutz Tel-Katzir.

(The rockets fell near a neighbouring Kibbutz-Sha'ar Hagolan).

In a third "Katyusha" attack (on May 27, 1989) on the town of Metulah in the upper Galilee, the "P.F.L.P." was one party to a coordinated attack perpetrated by three organizations: "Hizballah", "P.L.F." ("Palestine Liberation Front") Tal'at Ya'qub faction, and the "P.F.L.P.".

B. Infiltration Attempts

The following table lists seventeen infiltration attempts across all Israeli borders perpetrated by P.L.O.-affiliated organizations.

The P.S.F. ("Popular Struggle Front" headed by Samir Ghosheh) and the P.L.F./Tal'at Ya'qub Faction (headed by Yousef Al-Miqdah) participated in Algiers P.L.O. conference in November 1988 and were party to the decisions taken there.

On Nov. 19, 1989 P.L.O.'s organ "Falastin Al-Thawra" announced the re-unification of the two factions of the "P.L.F." (the "Abu Abbas" faction and the "Tal'at Ya' qub" faction), "thanks to Arafat's efforts."

Thus, since mid-November 1989, both organizations are part of P.L.O.

Nevertheless some observers consider the "P.S.F." and the "P.L.F."-Tal'at Ya'qub faction to be more inclined to the more radical grouping of Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Even if we omit the attacks committed by these organizations, we are still left with ten mainstream-P.L.O. attacks of this type.

LIST OF INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS

Organization	Attacks	Borders	Dates
"Fatah" (Headed by Yasser Arafat)	2	Egyptian	Mar. 15, 1988
		Egyptian	Dec. 1, 1989
"P.F.L.P." (Headed by George Habash) "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine"	4	Lebanese	Feb. 4, 1988 (in cooperation with "P.L.F."/Tal'at Ya'qub faction)
		Lebanese	Feb. 24, 1989
		Lebanese	Mar. 30, 1989 (in cooperation with the "Lebanese Communist Party")
		Lebanese	May 27, 1989 (in cooperation with "P.L.F." Tal'at Ya'qub faction and "Hizballah")
"D.F.L.P." (Headed by Nayef Hawatmeh) "Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine"	3	Lebanese	Feb. 23, 1988
		Lebanese	Mar. 2, 1988
		Lebanese	Jun. 4, 1989
"P.L.F." (Headed by Mahmoud Zeidan "Abu Abbas") "Palestine Liberation Front".	1	Lebanese	Oct. 6, 1989 (the organization took responsibility for the attack in "Al-Nahar", Beirut Oct. 9, 1989)
"P.S.F." (Headed by Samir Ghosheh) "Palestine Struggle Front".	2	Lebanese via Sea	Dec. 26, 1985
		Lebanese via Sea	Apr. 8, 1986
"P.L.F." (Tal'at Ya'qub faction headed by Yousef Al-Miqdah "Palestine Liberation Front".	3	Lebanese	Dec. 26, 1988
		Jordanian	Mar. 13, 1989
		Lebanese	Aug. 1, 1989
And additional two in cooperation with P.L.F.P (Feb. 4, 1989; May 27, 1989)			

MURDER OF PALESTINIANS UNDER P.L.O.'S "UNIFIED COMMAND" DIRECTIVES SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1988

Since December 15, 1988 one hundred and twenty five Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza were murdered by the "Hit Squads" operating under the directives of P.L.O.'s "Unified Command" in these territories.

In the leaflets issued by this organ (which consists of delegates from the major organizations of P.L.O.)—dates are determined for the "escalation of attacks" against "collaborators" "civil administration officials" and "municipal committees".

These murders serve the P.L.O. as a means of preventing Palestinian public figures from moving in the direction of peace. These victims serve as a warning to others not to deviate from the P.L.O. line.

Among the victims are Civil Administration workers, Mayors or municipality workers, council workers and Mukhtars, Health Department band Hospital workers, Arabs working in Israel or trading with Israelis etc.

Arafat himself threatened "any Palestinian leader who proposes an end to the Intifada" that he "exposes himself to the bullets of his own people and endangers his life. The P.L.O. will know how to deal with him". (Radio Monte Carlo, Jan. 2, 1989 and Al-Qabas, Kuwait Jan. 1, 1989).

This threat was specifically aimed at the well-known Mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, who only suggested a few days earlier that there be a "ceasefire" between Israel and the Palestinians, in the territories.

Arafat (in a press conference in Amman/Jordan according to A.P Aug. 22, 1989 and in interviews in "Al-Qabas", Kuwait, Oct. 11, 1989 and in "Al-Ray", Jordan. Oct. 10, 1989) Abu Iyad (in a press conference in Tunis according to A.F.P Aug. 29, 1989) and Basam Abu-Sharif (in an interview to the B.B.C/Arabic service and in the Arab weekly "Al-Dustur" Sept. 19, 1989)—all took responsibility for these murders in the name of P.L.O., and justified them.

ATTACKS BY MOLOTOV COCKTAILS ON ISRAELI PUBLIC BUSES UNDER P.L.O.'S "UNIFIED COMMAND" DIRECTIVES SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1988

Since December 15, 1988 thirteen Israeli public buses were burnt as a result of repeated attacks by use of Molotov Cocktails. In the leaflets issued by P.L.O.'s "Unified Command", dates are determined for intensive attacks of this type.

On October 30, 1988 a woman and her three infant children were burnt to death as a result of a Molotov Cocktail attack on a civilian bus en route from Beit Shean to Jerusalem.

Arafat justified this attack in the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al-Majallah (on April 5, 1989) saying that the attack was carried out by way of a Molotov Cocktail rather than a gun.

KNIFE ATTACKS UNDER P.L.O.'S "UNIFIED COMMAND" DIRECTIVES SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1988

Since December 15, 1988 five Israelis (all civilians) were murdered in stabbing attacks (and 16 others were injured).

In the leaflets issued by P.L.O.'s "Unified Command" dates are determined for attacks of this type.

On March 21, 1989 an Israeli doctor, M. Schelinger (age 75) was stabbed to death by an Arab resident of Gaza, while walking on Bin-Nun Street in Tel-Aviv. Two other civilians were injured.

On May 3, 1989 two elderly Israeli pensioners, K. Vardy and N. Levi, were stabbed to death while sitting at a bus stop in the center of West Jerusalem, by an Arab resident of Ramallah. Four other civilians (including a woman) were severely injured.

In an interview with Radio Monte Carlo on May 4, 1989 Arafat related to these murders, stating: "We shall continue wave after wave until the Palestinian flag will fly over Jerusalem".

On July 14, 1989 an Israeli construction company owner Z. Schlein (age 60) was murdered in the village of Gan-Yavneh near the town of Ashdod, by two Arab residents of Gaza, member of a local "Fatah" cell.

On September 7, 1989 a building laborer, M. Eshtamkar, was stabbed to death at his working place in the center of Tel-Aviv by his colleague, an Arab resident of Ramallah (who two days later committed a knife attack on a civilian bus driver en route from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem in order to roll the bus over into a deep ravine, for the second time within one month).

Enclosed (in the appendix) are some examples of P.L.O.'s leaflets directives regarding murder of Palestinians, stabbing and Molotov Cocktails attacks.

P.L.O.'S UNDERSTANDING OF ITS COMMITMENT TO THE "GENEVA DECLARATION" REGARDING TERRORISM

Arafat has reiterated again and again that he has "neither changed his policy nor submitted to the American demands" ("AlQabas", Dec. 21, 1988).

When asked, on April 1989, about the infiltration attempts by P.L.O. in South Lebanon and whether he opposes such acts he said: "I want to stress that the P.L.O. gave no promise nor made any agreement to stop military actions in Southern Lebanon". (Al-Majallah Apr. 5, 1989).

In a statement he made to the Emirate of Dubay television on Mar. 3, 1989 one day after the D.F.L.P. infiltration attempt—and again to A.P. on Jul. 6, 1989. Arafat declared that the attacks will continue; "The P.L.O. will not stop the armed struggle" he said "and I did not ask anybody to refrain from military operations".

Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) also stated, that it is "unthinkable" that anyone will demand that the P.L.O "put down its guns" (Agence France Presse Dec. 18, 1988), and stressed that "the P.L.O has never obligated itself to stop the armed struggle, and it shall not renounce it" (Al-Jazirah, Mar. 9, 1989 and to the U.A.E. daily "Al-Ittihad" Aug. 17, 1989).

He further clarified that "Arafat's declaration in Geneva did not relate to military targets, and if Reagan thinks that such attacks will be stopped—then the dialogue with P.L.O should be terminated immediately, because the attacks will continue until the flag of Palestine will fly over Jerusalem" (Reuter's Dec. 17, 1989).

A few days after the "P.F.L.P" and "D.F.L.P" infiltration attempts of February 1989 Faroug Al-Qaddumi, Head of the Political Department of P.L.O declared that "the P.L.O is not ready to condemn any operation for which Palestinian organization and factions had taken responsibility" (Al-Sharq al-Awsat and Reuter's Feb 28, 1989).

In several interviews, Abu Iyad drew a distinction between the murder of old men, women and children and attacks on military targets (Al-Qabas and Der Spiegel Jan. 5, 1988; Radio Monte Carlo Mar. 4, 1989; Al-Jazirah Mar. 9, 1989 and "Al-Majallah" Mar. 1, 1989), stating: "We informed the U.S. of our definition of terrorism. It is an act in which civilians of any nationality, including Israelis, are killed". (Radio Monte carlo, Mar. 4, 1989).

But on Feb. 2, 1989 he made a contradictory statement in which he referred to the "Fatah" border attack of Mar. 7, 1988 (in which a public bus was hijacked and three civilians, two of them women, were murdered)—as a military operation, and stated that such operations will continue:

"The P.L.O. has decided to build up its range of military operations in the occupied land. We have a conception with regard to military operations; such operations are executed in specified zones like the "Dimona operation". As for operations of the skyjacking type—these will not be currently executed".

In none of the above mentioned cases has Arafat or his lieutenants disassociated themselves from these actions or moved to expel the individuals or organizations involved from the P.L.O., or attempted any kine of disciplinary action—as demanded by the U.S.

The recent Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem bus terrorist action of Jul. 6, 1989 demonstrates P.L.O.'s understanding of its commitment in this respect.

On Jul. 6, 1989 an Arab resident of Gaza, named Abd al-Hadi Suleiman Ghanayem, while as a passenger on the Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem bus, over-powered the driver and forced the bus off the highway into a deep ravine.

The bus burst into flames; sixteen people were killed (among them an American woman) and 25 were injured (among them seven American citizens).

The "Islamic Jihad" took responsibility for the incident.

P.L.O.'s news agency ("Wafa") qualified the attack (on Jul. 9, 1989) as "an heroic act of a new type".

Arafat's political advisor, Basam Abu Sharif, claimed on Radio Monte Carlo on the day of the attack, that this was not a terrorist act but "a natural human reaction".

P.L.O.'s Radio broadcast from Bagdad, on Jul. 12, 1989 also qualified the attack as an "heroic act", and stated:

"The act has proven that the Zionist entity is a foreign implant and intruder in this region". It further declared that "The Jewish entity has no right to exist"; "It is an entity beyond the realm of history and reason, and beyond the long standing established realities of this part of the world".

The "Fatah" Conference Resolutions (of August 1989).

On Aug. 8, 1989 the "Fatah" Conference passed new resolutions which contradict, still further, Arafat's "Geneva Declaration"—:

Resolution No. 5 calls for the "continuation, intensification and escalation of the armed struggle in order to liquidate the Zionist occupation of our Palestinian land".

Resolution No. 13 establishes a special committee for the prevention of immigration of Jews to Israel.

APPENDIXES

THE P.L.O.'S "PALESTINE LIBERATION FRO FACTION LED BY "ABU ABBAS" TAKES SPONSIBILITY FOR AN ATTEMPTED TER RAID ON KIBBUTZ MISGAV-AM (Oct. 6, 19

"Al-Nahar" (Lebanon), 9 October 1989.

"The "Palestine Liberation Front" nounced that a squad belonging to "Unit of Nahariya Martyrs" was intercep on 7 October 1989 by a joint patrol of Isr forces and the South Lebanese Army n the town of Al-Taibeh.

The squad was on its way to attack Mis Am.

The squad fought the force for some tin using machine guns and anti-tanks missil and thereby causing the disabling of an mored personnel carrier and casualt among the men on it.

The "Front" announced that its fight "succeeded" in forcing a way open for the selves and withdrew towards Wadi Litani".

LEAFLET FOUND WITH TERRORISTS OF T "PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT"/"A ABBAS" FACTION ON THEIR INFILTRATION A TEMPT OF OCT. 6, 1989

THE PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT

The measures of oppression and orist which you use against our masses in the o cupied land only strengthen our resolutio to confront you.

Here we are, the fighting men of the Pa estine Liberation Front from the uni (named in honor) of the martyr commande Faud Zeiden Abu Al-Umreyn, coming wit full resolution and intention to confro you in order to fight you on the soil of ou homeland which you defile with your occu pation, and to remove the hardships suf fered by our people who are persevering an standing fast against you, and to prove t you once again that the capacity of the Pal estinian figher is capable of reaching int your own home, whatever scientific meas ures you may use to prevent us from reach ing our occupied land, (you will find that our will and resolution are stronger than these preventive measures.

SOLDIERS OF ISRAEL

Our right to Palestine is an historical right which is confirmed by all conventions and laws, so go away from it, and if not, it will forever be burning under your feet.

DISPATCH FROM A "FATAH" OPERATIVE IN JORDAN TO RECRUITS IN THE TER RIES TO COMMIT ACTS OF TERRORISM U THE NAME OF "THE EAGLES OF THE REVOLUTION" (AUGUST 18, 1989)

In the name of Allah the Compassionate and Merciful

To the rebel brother Abu Zaitun Bilal,

[A series of greetings]

You know that I went to Tunis and the messenger came while I was staying there, and therefore he was delayed. When I returned to Jordan I found that not even a cent was left. However, within a night, I obtained money and at the nearest opportunity ten thousand dollars or ten thousand dinars will reach you. But I requested that there be dinars, and I hope that so it shall be and the matter will not last long. Believe me that I asked for you the amount that you requested, but the lack of money is the basic reason [for the delay].

As to the military activity, we want it to take place on two levels: the first against agents, as you made clear in your letter, and we want you to focus on a few undesirable figures, such as Kamal Al-Wahidi, Gamal Al-Bilawi, Al-Abd Salaha who was shot in the past, Hanan Halifa who lives in the area

of Al-Jadida near the home of the al-Ziara family, and in addition the man who was found in the orchard of Abu Sharkh, and the owner of the cafe near the prison, Abu Kamal, with whom intelligence officials meet. The second level will be against the enemy directly, such as with hand grenades. You may buy grenade if you can, for it is most vital during this period.

We want, after every killing of an agent, that you send to the press communication offices a letter in which you will write that the "Eagles of the Revolution" movement put the agent on trial and that he was shot and executed, having been judged by the people for having collaborated with the enemy. The letter must be written with the left hand and must not have any fingerprints on it so that [its writer] will not be exposed.

We want you to act in this manner so that we will not cast responsibility for that act on the Organization [the P.L.O.] under these circumstances due to the negotiations which are taking place with the United States on political matters.

Also in military activity against the enemy, one must write [sign] in the same name and only one sentence, [i.e.]: The "Eagles of the Revolution" movement carried out the armed attack against the [vehicle] of the enemy and destroyed it, etc.

We do not want anyone to know who delivered the letter [to the media] or who asked the office to deliver it or who sent it to the agency of the world press.

Brothers, as for the liquidations we hope that you will exercise great caution on this level, and first of all that there will be names suggested [that will be dealt with] who are well known to people, so that we will not be accused and no excuse will be given to people to talk about anarchy.

There is a man by the name of Abdallah Al-Husein, who lives opposite Al-Nur, who is one of the greatest drug dealers. It is very important that you be careful, and try to liquidate the people who are known to be agents, and not people who only you know, for that is insufficient, and it is important that the people known them, so that they will not have doubts about [the value] of your action.

We want, my brothers, for you to make sure that also the military activity against the enemy will continue, and that the squads will be composed of one person or two, that every person or every squad will be assigned to carry out [an action] against [specific] official targets.

(Area chart and designated sites in the Gaza district in which arms and combat equipment are stashed.)

My brothers, I do not want to obligate you in terms of the scanty communications with us. [However] there is no need for the messenger to arrive at the office, for everyone comes there; the agent as well as the [loyal] nationalist come there. The current messenger knows the telephone number and it is the second [number]: 832117. The messenger should guard it well, should call and stay at a distance from the office so as to safeguard his security and the security of the entire squad.

We strengthen your hands and highly value your position, and we are determined in our decision to continue along the path.

My brothers, there were good decisions at the Conference [the "Fatah" Conference of Aug. 1989] for new leaders as well as new blood emerged in the movement in the "Central Committee" and in the "Revolutionary Council" during the movement's Conference.

We hope that this new [phenomenon] will be an expression of the glory of your struggle and the struggle of everyone for the liberation of the stolen land.

Revolution until victory, until victory, until victory.

Your Brother, Halim.

AUGUST 18, 1989.

"THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE" (GEORGE HABASH) CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ATTACK ON THE SETTLEMENT OF MAOZ HAIM (ON AUGUST 7, 1989)

1. In a declaration of the "Popular Front" organization today (August 8, 1989), it was said that the organization yesterday fired two rockets from Jordanian territory towards the settlement Maoz Haim. The attack resulted in the wounding of a number of Israelis. "The occupation forces launched flares and searched in the area for our fighters." The declaration stated that the terrorists returned safely to their base, after achieving all the mission's goals. (Reuter in Damascus, August 8, 1989)

2. "The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine" announced that a squad of its fighters on the Jordanian border shelled on August 8 the settlement of Maoz Haim. The announcement added that the rockets hit their targets accurately and that all the members of the squad returned to their bases safely. (Radio Monte Carlo, August 8, 1989)

3. The military spokesman of the "Popular Front" organization (George Habash) said on August 8 in Damascus that the squad named after the martyr, Jabar Amar (of the Popular Front), fired from the Jordanian border, on the night of August 7-8, two rockets on Maoz Haim. (Kuwait News Agency, August 8, 1989)

THE ARREST OF TERRORISTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE "POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE" (GEORGE HABASH) FOR FIRING KATYUSHA ROCKETS TOWARDS MAOZ HAIM ON AUGUST 8, 1989

1. Reuters reports, based on official Jordanian sources, that Jordan arrested on October 5 a number of people who are members of the "Popular Front" (George Habash) for the firing of Katyusha rockets into Israel on September 7, 1989. (Radio Monte Carlo, October 5, 1989)

2. A reliable source stated, on October 6, that a number of people belonging to the Jordanian faction of the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (George Habash) were arrested on the night between October 4-5 in Amman by the Jordanian authorities. A source close to the Popular Front in Amman added that 8 members of the Front were arrested, among them two who were responsible for the Jordanian faction, Hamdi Matar (Abu Samir) and Azmi Khouajah (Abu Issam). The six others who were arrested are—according to the same source—Ahmed Dahbur, Abu Muhammad Almragha, Ahmed Almahsiri, Majd Alkhouajah, Abbu Kifah and Nabil Najem. (Agence France Presse, October 6, 1989)

3. It is reported that a number of members of the "Popular Front" (George Habash) were arrested today in Jordan in connection with the firing of Katyushas on Israel from Jordanian territory on September 7.

4. Diplomats reported that between 7 to 17 members of the organization were arrested. (Reuter from Amman, October 5, 1989)

EXAMPLES OF P.L.O.'S "UNIFIED COMMAND" 'S DIRECTIVES TO ATTACK ARAB CIVILIANS IN JUDEA, SAMARIA AND GAZA AND TO USE MOLOTOV COCKTAILS AND KNIVES

Leaflet 34, February 11, 1989:

The 13th of February is set as the day of escalating attacks on the collaborators, traitors, the Cadre of (Arab) workers in the Civil Administration, and members of Local Municipal Councils.

Leaflet 39, April 30, 1989:

May 13, 1989, is set as a special day for the escalation of attacks and confrontations with Molotov Cocktails and knives.

Leaflet 41, June 11, 1989:

June 19 and 20, 1989, are set as days for the escalation of the struggle by way of increased use of Molotov Cocktails and knives.

B. TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BY "FATAH" INSIDE ISRAEL (IN ITS PRE- 67 BORDERS) AND ABROAD—POST ARAFAT'S "CAIRO DECLARATION" OF NOV. 1985

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Terrorist activities were carried out by "Fatah" members in several countries. The major cases to be mentioned are:

Apr. 2, 1986—Four passengers were killed and ten injured in an explosion on a T.W.A. airliner on its flight from Rome to Athens. (Among the victims were a woman and her child who were sucked out of the plane). The perpetrators were members of the "Fatah"/"Hawari Apparatus".

Aug. 22, 1986—Four members of "Fatah"/"Hawari Apparatus", armed with explosives, were arrested in Casablanca, planning to attack Jewish targets while Israeli Prime Minister (at the time Shimon Peres) was visiting Morocco.

July 22, 1987—A Palestinian cartoonist working in the Kuwayti newspaper "Al-Qabas", was murdered in London by members of the Fatah/"Force 17" apparatus.

CROSS-BORDER ATTACKS

Fifteen infiltration attempts across Israel's borders were made during 1988 by "Fatah" members for the purpose of attacking Israeli communities. Thirteen attempts were made from the northern border and two from the Egyptian border.

In one of these attacks, a group of "Fatah" terrorists succeeded in penetrating the southern border near Mount Harif in the Negev, hijacked a public bus, murdered two women and a man, and injured another eight passengers—all civilians.

It is worth noting that 1988 was a peak year in "Fatah's" attempts to attack Israel across its borders.

TERRORIST ATTACKS WITHIN ISRAEL—CAR BOMBS

Three car bombs were placed during the above-mentioned period by "Fatah" members, but discovered prior to explosion.

The first was discovered in Hebron, on February 1986. It was intended to explode in the Beer-Sheva market.

The second was found in Jerusalem on March 3, 1988, aimed at Secretary of State G. Shultz who was visiting the area at the time.

"Fatah" took responsibility for the act.

The third car-bomb containing two gallons of gas exploded in a car park in the town of Kfar Saba, in March 1988.

HAND-GRENADES

In October 1986 hand-grenades were thrown at the "western Wall;" causing one death and 67 injuries.

In October 1987 a hand-grenade was thrown at the Carmel-Center of Haifa (but failed to explode).

In August 1988 a hand-grenade was thrown at the "Nordau Mall", in the center of Haifa, injuring 25 people (including children).

MOLOTOV COCKTAILS

During March and April of 1988 Molotov Cocktails were thrown at public buses near Kibbutz "Sha'ar Ha'amakim" by Arab Israelis, members of "Fatah".

EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Explosive devices were placed by "Fatah" members during 1986 in a Jerusalem supermarket and at public bus stations in the city.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRO-JORDANIAN PERSONALITIES

During 1986 attempts were made by "Fatah" member in order to assassinate Zahran Hassuna, Mayor of Kabatia, and Farida Rsheid, relative to the Royal Jordanian family.

MURDERS

In March 1987 a Jewish resident of Ramleh was murdered by a member of the "Fatah"/"Force 17" apparatus.

In May 1988 an elderly Jewish woman (a holocaust survivor) was murdered in her home at the village of Shafir near the town of Kiryat Malachi, by members of the "Shabibah"—"Fatah's" youth movement.

Mr. SPECTER. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 1:10 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled joint resolutions:

S.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing February 18, 1990, and ending February 24, 1990, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week"; and

S.J. Res. 217. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing February 4, 1990, and ending February 10, 1990, and the period commencing February 3, 1991, and ending February 9, 1991, as "National Burn Awareness Week".

The enrolled joint resolutions were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 3:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3952. An Act to authorize certain United States assistance and trade benefits for Panama, and for other purposes.

At 3:42 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 262. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning Operation Just Cause in Panama.

At 5:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the bill (S. 1096) to provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Seminole Indians in dockets 73, 151, and 73-A of the Indian Claims Commission; with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 198. A concurrent resolution authorizing a concert performance on the Capitol grounds; and

H. Con. Res. 254. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning negotiations for a political settlement in Cambodia.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolutions were read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 198. A concurrent resolution authorizing a concert performance on the Capitol grounds; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

H. Con. Res. 254. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning negotiations for a political settlement in Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2309. A communication from the Acting General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to support mobilization of the defense industrial base of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2310. A communication from the Acting Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the protection of military whistleblowers from actual or threatened reprisals for reporting violations of law or regulations; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2311. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1989 Annual Report of the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2312. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on alternative methods for financing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2313. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the progress of management activities concerning the northern spotted owl and timber sales from National Forest lands in the States of Oregon and Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2314. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Policy, Budget, and Administration), transmitting pursuant to law, a report on the implementation of section 318 of the 1990 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act through January 1, 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2315. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Policy, Budget, and Administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the implementation of section 318 of the 1990 Department of the Interior and Related Agenices Appropriations Act through December 1, 1989; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2316. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the allocation of certain funds; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2317. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on each instance in which a Federal agency did not fully implement a recommendation made by the General Accounting Office in connection with a bid protest decided during the prior fiscal year; to the Committee Governmental Affairs.

EC-2318. A communication from [illegible] Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on competition advocacy for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2319. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the implementation of the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BENTSEN, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

S. 2092: A bill to provide for the restoration of certain trade benefits for Panama.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 2086. A bill to extend the current duty suspension on certain glass ceramic kitchenware; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 2087. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the admission to the United States to the status of lawful permanent residence of certain alien entrepreneurs and their spouses and children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (for himself and Mr. McCLURE):

S. 2088. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to extend the authority for titles I and II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOSCHWITZ (for himself, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SASSER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KASTEN, and Mr. JOHNSTON):

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 136 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1990 No. 11

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 20, 1990, at 12 noon.

Senate

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1990

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 23, 1990)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable HERBERT KOHL, a Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

"The Senate is the living symbol of our Union of States." (Dirksen Building)

*Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people? And the speech pleased the Lord. * * *—1 Kings 3:9, 10.*

Eternal God, Lord of the universe, Ruler of the nations, as King Solomon, the wisest of men, prayed for his own rule so I pray for this great and powerful institution, the United States Senate, where all the diversity of Nation and world meet. With few exceptions, whatever the issue, the Senate must find a way midst all the controversy of Nation and world, the many conflicting views of 50 States, many great cities and counties, unnumbered organizations and special interests, plus the views of millions of constituents—not to mention partisan interests as well as conservative/liberal views which converge here. Out of such a complex milieu, the Senate must produce legislation responsive to all the issues and voices yet never totally satisfactory to any.

Grant to Thy servants and staffs the wisdom of God to find the golden way and the courage to follow it. In the name of Jesus who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 8, 1990.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable HERBERT KOHL, a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. KOHL thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order, the majority leader is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, this morning, following the time for the two leaders, there will be a period for morning business until 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each. At 10 a.m. I will seek consent to proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 50, S. 419, the hate crime statistics bill.

This is important legislation which the President has indicated he supports and I hope very much, Mr. President, we will be able to proceed to consideration and disposition of that legislation today.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my leader time. I am pleased to yield to the Republican leader.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order the Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT OF RUSSELL REDENBAUGH TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to announce that I have formally recommended Russell G. Redenbaugh of Philadelphia, PA, for an appointment to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

RUSSELL REDENBAUGH: A PROFILE IN COURAGE

From the start, Russell's life has been a profile in courage and achievement.

At age 17, Russell was blinded and lost most of his two hands—the result of a toy rocket explosion in the backyard of his family home.

While Russell's blindness—and the partial loss of his hands—may have made him stand out, they have never stood in the way of his own personal success.

Shortly after his accident, Russell attended the University of Utah, proceeded to graduate third in his class, then went on to the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, where he apparently slipped up a bit and graduated only sixth in a class of 300 razor-sharp business students.

Russell is now a partner in an investment firm that manages more than 4 billion dollars' worth of stock and bond assets for pension funds and charitable endowments. He also somehow finds the time to serve as chairman and CEO of a computer software company, as a finance teacher to corporate executives and lawyers, and as a husband and father of four lovely children.

So, Russell's life has obviously been a life of leadership and accomplishment. But it has also been a life of many challenges—challenges made more difficult by his own extraordinary physical disabilities.

PROTECTION FOR THE DISABLED

Mr. President, last July, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The passage of the Civil Rights Act was one of Congress—and America's—shining moments. And it was one of the great milestones in America's long journey toward civil rights justice.

But America needs to reach another milestone. We need to redefine the traditional meaning of the term "civil rights" by extending the protective shield of the civil rights laws to one group that remains unprotected—to a group with 43 million members—43 million Americans with disabilities.

That is why I join with Russell in supporting the Americans with Disabilities Act. And that's why I believe it is so important for America's disability community to have a forceful representative on the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

When he is finally appointed, Russell Redenbaugh will be the first person—the very first person—with a disability ever to sit on this Commission. I must say, I am very proud of that fact. And frankly, it is about time.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AT THE CROSSROADS

We have heard a lot about dissension among the ranks of the Commission's members. We have heard a lot about the Commission's inability to get anything done. We have heard that politics has taken over.

With its recent reauthorization, the Commission now stands at the crossroads. The Commission can continue down the path of dissension, of politics over performance, or it can take an alternative road—the high road—and become a remade, reinvigorated guardian of our cherished civil rights.

CONCLUSION

Finally, I want to thank Senators HATCH and SIMON for their leadership on the Commission reauthorization bill. Without this leadership, I would not be here today recommending such a fine person for a Commission appointment. And I would not have had this opportunity to help the Commission regain its proper standing in American political life.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a biographical sketch of Russell Redenbaugh be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RUSSELL G. REDENBAUGH

Summary of Qualifications: Author, executive, financial and economic strategist, builder of organizations and teacher.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Partner and Director, Cooke & Bieler, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.; 1969—Present.

Security analyst, portfolio manager, chief investment officer and currently economic strategist for an investment management firm which manages about $4 billion of stock and bond assets for pension funds and charitable endowments.

Previously managed the largest number of clients, with responsibility for the largest pool of assets, $350 million. Directed and supervised securities research process. Developed innovative portfolio management and securities valuation techniques. Introduced a rigorous valuation methodology which resulted in systematic assessments of when to buy and when to sell, and which securities represented the most attractive values. Prepared the quarterly economic and investment outlook memoranda. All this occurred during a period of dramatic growth in the firm and superior results for client portfolios.

One of the seven partners responsible for the growth of the firm from $120 million to $4 billion in assets. This growth was accomplished with no change in the size of the professional staff or the total number of clients.

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Action Technologies, Inc., Emeryville, CA.; 1987—Present.

Concurrent with Cooke & Bieler responsibilities, is chairman and CEO of ATI, a maker of operating system and application software for distributed computing systems. ATI is an innovator in developing enabling technologies for coordination of work in the office. Responsible for the strategy that resulted in product commercialization and profitability for the firm.

Co-founder, Kairos, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.; 1984—Present.

Teaches finance to nonfinancial professionals, including corporate executives, lawyers and computer scientists. Also serves as head of this educational services firm.

PUBLICATIONS

July, 1989: Author of "Electronic Messaging Systems: Leveraging the Exchange Conversation," published by CompuCom Systems

1988—Present: Commentator on Federal Reserve policy, the U.S. economy, and technology to subscribers as author and publisher of an electronic newsletter

1975—Present: Author of numerous economic memoranda published for clients of Cooke & Bieler on the topics of the world economy, the U.S. economy, the stock market, Fed policy, interest rates, inflation, etc.

1985—Present: Author of "white papers" on the topics of money, financial instruments, production of income and language

EDUCATION

Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, MBA, graduated with honors, sixth in class.

University of Utah, Salt Lake City, BS in Banking and Finance, graduated third in class, magna cum laude.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Chartered Financial Analyst since 1972.

Chartered Investment Counselor since 1969.

Member of Financial Analysts of Philadelphia.

Member of Wharton Club of Philadelphia.

PERSONAL

Birthdate: July 14, 1945.

Married: Patty Redenbaugh.

Children: Micah, 10 (stepson), David, 9, Allie, 6, James, 1 month.

Blinded and lost most of hands at age 17 in an explosion while building a rocket.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

SENATOR DOLE'S COMMITMENT TO CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, while the distinguished Republican leader is on the floor, I would like to compliment him on the designation of Mr. Russell Redenbaugh to the Civil Rights Commission. Mr. Redenbaugh is a distinguished Pennsylvanian who I have had the opportunity to meet.

I think Senator DOLE's appointment of the first individual who has a disability is a hallmark occasion and it shows Senator DOLE's commitment to civil rights and to improving the plight of the handicapped in this country.

I am pleased to be able to lend my support to his appointment and compliment my distinguished colleague on this matter.

I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER].

A GREAT FORTUNE TO SERVE WITH SENATOR DOLE

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I am just fortunate enough to be the chief Republican cosponsor of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Even more so, let me say it is my great good fortune, and has been for the last 11 years, to serve in the U.S. Senate with BOB DOLE. There is not anybody here in my experience in this period of time that has made a greater commitment, perhaps because of the party that he represents and some of the views that people occasionally have toward our party today, to the cause of civil rights in this country. His latest contribution is probably not one he was born with but came along during the course of his life, and that is a commitment to discrimination in America against the 43 million people with disabilities.

BOB DOLE's leadership in getting the Americans With Disabilities Act through this body with a very, very substantial vote against substantial opposition, his leadership in getting it to this point in the negotiations with the administration and his leadership now in trying to influence the House of Representatives to come to an agreement on a bill that the President can sign I think is a signal. What he announced here today is just another indication of what a fine spirit this Republican leader has, not just for those with disabilities but in the area of discrimination, generally, in this country.

TRANSANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I rise now once again to give my weekly update on the six-man international dogsled expedition that is currently crossing the Antarctic continent.

The team is right now 410 miles away from the Soviet science station at Mirnyy, which is their ultimate objective, on the coast of the Antarctic.

They have traveled 3,200 miles from their beginning point in the first part of August 1989 across this continent. They are, I remind you once again, the first people in history to cross Antarctica on foot, and they are going to do it right on schedule.

They have had good traveling weather. As Frenchman and coleader Jean-Louis Etienne radioed this week, "blue sky, white sun, and flat surfaces." However, it has been cold. The temperature has been hovering somewhere between 40 and 50 degrees below zero.

The cold affects everything, but it is obviously worse in the morning. They wake up to a frozen world. Their tents are covered by ice and sleeping bags frozen stiff. In order to eat breakfast, the stoves must be lit, but the white gas is reluctant to burn and the gas itself must be warmed up by using matches. But even the matches freeze. At 50 degrees below, everything freezes—food, clothing, utensils.

As Geoff Somers describes, "You crawl out of the bags into the freezing temperatures, and you feel absolutely horrible. All you want to do is stay in the bag. But you do not have any choice. It's like going to work every day. Sometimes you wish for a storm so you can stay in bed. But it's this impulse thing. You've got to go!"

So each morning the men write in their diaries, but that is easier said than done at 50 degrees below zero. First, the paper has to be warmed over the Coleman stove, to drive away the moisture and heat the pages so the ink will dry. Then, the pen must be warmed, usually by holding the pen against their bodies.

Mr. President, many of my colleagues have asked me exactly how the team travels. They want to know about the dogsleds, and some people worry about the dogs pulling all these big men. As this picture shows, the men do not ride on the sleds, as we might normally conceptualize. Instead, as in the case here of Geoff Somers, they ski along beside the sleds. Riding on the sleds would obviously be very hard on the dogs, and it would waste their energy. The sleds themselves carry the supplies and the equipment, not the men, who are skiing alongside them.

There are three wooden sleds, each pulled by 12 dogs and tended, as in this case, by the two men. Each sled weighs about 100 pounds empty and 1,000 pounds when fully loaded. One man is tethered to the back of the sled while the other man leads the dogs.

Mr. President, as the six men from six different countries near the end of their trek, I know it is not easy to fully grasp the significance of their feat. When they reach Mirnyy in a couple weeks, they will have done something that no one has ever done before. Many have climbed Mount Everest, but no one has traveled 3,600 miles on dogsled across Antarcitica. That is further then traveling from New York City to Los Angeles. This was done in unbearable weather, 60 below temperatures, through ice storms and at great risk.

I hope my colleagues will reflect on this, and consider both the feat historic and the men heroes.

EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today Secretary of State James Baker is scheduled to meet with the Soviet Minister Shevardnadze on a wide range of topics affecting the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, and one of the items on the agenda is a discussion of a program to enable Soviet Jews to leave the Soviet Union to travel to the State of Israel. There is an arrangement worked out between El Al and Aeroflot to provide for accelerated transportation with perhaps as many as two or more flights, jumbo jets, from the Soviet Union, on El Al planes. That arrangement, however, has not proceeded because of certain political impediments.

Mr. President, a letter has been circulated among U.S. Senators, and I am pleased to announce this morning that late last night we obtained the 100th signature marking the full complement of United States Senators on a letter to President Gorbachev, urging that the implementation of the agreement be immediate to allow for the maximum emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to the State of Israel.

In a recent trip last month to Israel, I was informed by our Ambassador there, Bill Brown, that there were Jews who had exit visas from the Soviet Union and entry visas to Israel, but their airplane tickets were not dated until November of this year.

I was asked by Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to do what I could to bring United States political sentiment to bear on this issue and later discussed this matter with Prime Minister Shamir, who is very anxious to expedite the transit of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel, and upon return a letter was prepared. We quickly obtained the leadership support from the majority leader, Senator MITCHELL, and from the Republican leader, Senator DOLE, and then proceeded to circulate this letter in the Senate and, as I say, we now have signatures from 100 Senators supporting this very important matter.

In my efforts to find a precedent for having 100 signatures on a letter, no one has recollected that having been achieved, so I think it is perhaps even more significant that this unanimity is present from our body.

This matter, Mr. President, is especially important to me. My father came to the United States from Russia in 1911. He came before there was a Soviet Union. My mother came with her parents at the age of 5 from a portion of Russia and Poland which changed hands depending upon what year the identification of the boundaries were marked.

There is an increase, as we know from many reports, of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. There is a real pressing humanitarian interest in having Jews who wish to leave the Soviet Union to go to Israel be able to do so at the earliest moment.

We have limited, as you know, Mr. President, the number of Jews who can come to the United States. It is my wish that we have more; that we

should relax our immigration policies in that direction, and it is a matter that many of us will continue to fight on the Senate floor. But until there is an opportunity for more Jews to come to this country, they ought to be able to travel and migrate freely. I doubt that we will ever have unlimited immigration, although I think that would be desirable both from a humanitarian point of view and from a point of view of strengthening the United States. Our country was built on a strong base of immigrants coming to this county. But it is not likely to happen there will be unlimited immigration. Until that can occur—and the State of Israel is ready, willing and able to accept all the Jews who wish to go there from the Soviet Union—it is very important for the growing strength of the state of Israel, but perhaps first and foremost on humanitarian grounds to allow Jews—and the principle would apply to anyone—to be able to travel and to migrate as they see fit, making their own decisions in a context of freedom.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the letter and the accompanying signature pages showing the 100 signatures be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, February 5, 1990.

His Excellency Mikhail Gorbachev,
President, Supreme Soviet, The Kremlin.

DEAR PRESIDENT GORBACHEV: Noting the historic concern of the American people regarding the compelling plight of Soviet Jews, we are writing at this time to request that prompt action be taken to implement the agreement between Aeroflot and El Al Airlines to transport Soviet Jews to Israel.

This laudable agreement was signed in Moscow on December 6, 1989, with the "intention to advance air transport and aerial services between the two parties, between Soviet and Israeli points directly." Implementation was scheduled to begin on January 1, 1990, but as of this day, no actions related to the agreement have been taken.

It is our understanding that all aspects of authorization for the Soviet Jewish emigres to leave for Israel already have been arranged. We understand that these emigres have their exit visas from the USSR and their entrance visas to Israel in hand as well as airplane tickets. It is, of course, extremely difficult for such individuals who are very anxious and concerned about their future.

We have been assured that these Soviet Jewish emigres have the money for transit from either private or public sources and that Israel is prepared to receive them. We are advised that two, or perhaps even more, 747 flights per day can be arranged once this signed agreement between Aeroflot and El Al is implemented.

To accomplish this humanitarian purpose, we urge you to take whatever action is appropriate to have the agreement implemented. We are advised that the El Al mission that conducted the negotiation was informed that approval for implementation must come from the "political level" of the Soviet Union. When Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens preceding the signing of the agreement, however, Mr. Shevardnadze offered that this was strictly a commercial rather than a political issue. In either case, we ask that you assist in removing whatever obstacles currently exist so that the flight may begin.

Thank you for your personal attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

George J. Mitchell, Bob Dole, Arlen Specter, Alan Cranston, Wendell H. Ford, Thad Cochran, Carl Levin, John McCain, Paul Simon, James M. Jeffords, Slade Gorton, John D. Rockefeller IV, Dennis DeConcini, James A. McClure, Mark O. Hatfield, John W. Warner, Richard H. Bryan, Phil Gramm, Kent Conrad, Steve Symms, Quentin N. Burdick, Herb Kohl, Alan J. Dixon, Harry Reid, Brock Adams, Frank R. Lautenberg.

J. James Exon, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, John Heinz, Larry Pressler, Charles E. Grassley, Rudy Boschwitz, Claiborne Pell, Don Nickles, Joseph I. Lieberman, Daniel K. Inouye, Bill Bradley, Alfonse M. D'Amato, Pete V. Domenici, Bob Packwood, Dave Durenberger, John Glenn, Pete Wilson, Orrin G. Hatch, John H. Chafee, Connie Mack, Dan Coates, William S. Cohen, Warren Rudman, Jim Sasser, Edward M. Kennedy, Christopher S. Bond, Spark Matsunaga, Charles S. Robb, Lloyd Bentsen, Ted Stevens, John B. Breaux, J. Robert Kerrey, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Richard G. Lugar, Gordon J. Humphrey, Donald W. Riegle, Jr., David L. Boren, Albert Gore, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Max Baucus, Bob Graham, Sam Nunn, Mitch McConnell, J. Bennett Johnston, Tom Harkin, Dale Bumpers, Jeff Bingaman, William V. Roth, Jr., Frank H. Murkowski, Strom Thurmond, Jake Garn, Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

Trent Lott, Jesse Helms, William L. Armstrong, Christopher J. Dodd, John C. Danforth, John F. Kerry, Terry Sanford, Conrad Burns, Ernest F. Hollings, David Pryor, Alan K. Simpson, Malcolm Wallop, Paul S. Sarbanes, Howell Heflin, Timothy E. Wirth, Barbara A. Mikulski, Thomas A. Daschle, Wyche Fowler, Jr., Robert W. Kasten, Jr., Richard Shelby, Robert C. Byrd, Howard M. Metzenbaum.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair. I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask that the period for morning business be extended until 10:20, and that Senator DOMENICI be recognized to address the Senate for not to exceed 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEXICO

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, over the past few months I have had what I consider to be a rare opportunity to meet with the President of the Republic of Mexico and his foreign ministers, and others who advise him.

In addition, the Senate Budget Committee held field hearings on the potential economic impact of United States-Mexico relationships. That hearing was held recently.

I want to share what I learned because, while we have more at stake in Mexico than any other country, seldom does it get the attention that is commensurate with its importance.

There is a silent revolution going on in Mexico right in our own neighborhood. It is going on at a time when we are daily hearing about one country after another choosing democracy and moving toward pluralism, moving toward open economies, and moving toward free enterprise.

Yet while our newspapers and magazines are full of stories about these changes taking place in Eastern Europe, there is little written about the changes taking place in Mexico.

This Monday's Washington Post editorial page was a rare exception. The editorial, "Mexico and Its Banks," played down the emphasis on the recent deal with Mexico's bankers and described the reorganization of Mexico's internal economy as an "extraordinarily" impressive job.

The extraordinary global change taking place in the East-West relationship is historic and exciting. But at the same time, the same is true in north-south developments with Mexico. The free market experimentation that is going to take place in both hemispheres during this decade offers an unrepeatable opportunity for the United States and the free world.

During this year, the year of worldwide political earthquakes, our neighbor to the south is also making an irreversible shift toward becoming a free market economy. Mexico is taking radical economic steps to open its market to international competition. It is cutting subsidies, selling off inefficient enterprises, and pushing its budget toward balance.

We have an opportunity to team up with Mexico's President and move toward a stronger North American market.

President Salinas is a topflight economist who thinks and acts pragmatically. He is turning out to be a topflight political leader as well. He has chosen to lead his nation rather than to merely preside over it. He wants to add to the wealth of all Mexicans. He is moving away from a state dominated economy in Mexico toward a diversified free enterprise economy.

President Salinas has his work cut out for him:

He is wrestling with a huge Federal deficit. It is 11.5 percent of their GDP. To put this into perspective, if the

a person had actually been intimidated. In fact, there is no general crime of intimidation in Federal law. Therefore, when the Department of Justice formulates its guidelines for the crime of intimidation, they should be drawn narrowly so as to ensure legitimacy of the data.

Second, with regard to the cost of the legislation, it has been estimated that the cost of this study could range from $1 million to $10 million annually. The Congressional Budget Office stated in its cost estimate that it is impossible to find a precise estimate of the costs until the procedures for collecting the data have been established. Some have argued that cost should not be a factor and that those who question cost are not committed to wiping out prejudice in this area. Nothing could be further from the truth. In this time of necessary fiscal restraint, such a question is entirely appropriate. It should be made clear at this point that there is no precise estimate as to how much this bill will cost.

As I stated earlier, I voted to approve the bill in committee and I intend to vote for final passage. However, I wanted to make my concerns with regard to this legislation clear for the record.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of S. 419, the Hate Crime Statistics Act and am proud to be an original cosponsor. The bill represents an important first step in out attempt to effectively deal with crime, as well as ethnic and racial prejudice in our country. It directs the Department of Justice to collect and publish data on crimes which manifest prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

Why is this legislation necessary? Unfortunately, Mr. President, because prejudice and violence often go hand in hand. Violence based on racial, ethnic, religious, and sexual stereotypes is still too often a disturbing reality here in America. The violent murders at Howard Beach, NY, the Ku Klux Klan rally in Forsyth County, GA, the Ethiopian immigrant who was beaten to death with a baseball bat in the State of Washington, and the synagogue that was desecrated with swastikas in Marblehead, in my own State of Massachusetts—provide an unpleasant reminder of this fact. More disturbing, these examples are only a sampling of the type of crimes directed toward minorities across the United States.

For example, in 1988, there were 1,281 documented incidents of anti-Semitic bias crime, an increase of 41 percent since 1986. In my home State of Massachusetts, anti-Semitic vandalism incidents increased 171 percent between 1988 and 1989 and in that same time period, overall anti-Semitic incidents including harassment, threats and assaults, increased 81 percent.

Mr. President, our country is one blessed with a rich ethnicity, spanning the decades and forming the foundation of the ideals we stand for. Unfortunately, however, ours is a country threatened with deep ethnic and racial animosities. It is these animosities that the legislation before us attempts to address.

Gay people in America have also frequently suffered from prejudice based on stereotypes. And that prejudice has often led to violence against gays in our cities. Along with the devastation that AIDS has produced on the gay community in the United States, has come an increasingly devastating upswing in prejudice and discrimination against gays. And with that prejudice has also come violence against gay men and women.

A report released on June 7, 1989, by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force documented 7,248 antigay episodes in 1988—ranging from harassment to homicide—in 38 States and the District of Columbia.

According to the task force's report, in 1988, "two lesbians in Brockton, MA, were beaten unconscious by the ex-boyfriend of one of the women. As a result of the attack, one of the women sustained five skull fractures and required extensive reconstructive surgery. According to the victims, the assailant continually harassed them after he learned of their involvement, spraying antilesbian graffiti on their house and smashing a car windshield."

Mr. President, this type of hatred and bigotry cannot be tolerated. We must speak up today against prejudice and violence directed at ethnic minorities, religious minorities, and homosexuals. We must show those members of our communities that we will not tolerate the violation of our laws and the smearing of our Constitution out of hate and ignorance. We must stand in support for civil rights for all Americans. Countenancing this type of hatred leads to an erosion of the trust and good will in all of our communities. It leads to an erosion of the fundamental principles of our country. It cheapens what our flag stands for, and what American men and women have died for.

The Hate Crime Statistics Act will establish a basis by which we will be able to analyze and quantify more accurately the frequency and extent of crimes of hate in this country. It will establish a data base, to be used for research or statistical purposes. In order to begin to combat hate crime, we must know more about where it is happening, and about who the offenders are. We must zero in on the problem, and isolate where it is flourishing. Only then can we begin to effectively control and eradicate crimes of violence toward racial and religious minorities.

Mr. President, as we consider the impact of this legislation, we should also recall the words of Pastor Martin Niemoeller, and his comments on the Nazi Holocaust. Pastor Niemoeller said, "When Hitler attacked the Jews * * * I was not a Jew, therefore, I was not concerned. And when Hitler attacked the Catholics, I was not a Catholic and therefore I was not concerned. And when Hitler attacked the unions and the industrialists, I was not a member of the unions and I was not concerned. Then Hitler attacked me and the Protestant Church, and there was nobody left to be concerned."

I reiterate my support for the Hate Crime Statistics Act and urge its immediate passage.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, with passage today of the Hate Crime Statistics Act, we insert in the national quiver one more arrow with which to battle bigotry. As an original cosponsor, and as a Senator representing America's cornucopia of peoples—New York State—I am gratified to witness passage of this measure.

The Hate Crime Statistics Act directs the Attorney General to collect and publish statistics indicating the nature and extent of crimes motivated by bigotry and based on hate for certain racial, ethnic, and religious groups, among others. It may come as a surprise to many that at present no such collection effort is mandated. Data on hate crimes is collected, at best, in a haphazard and sporadic manner, exclusively on the State and local level. This legislation will assure, henceforth, the prosecution of a coordinated and centralized data collection effort.

If America is to preserve its cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity, we must continue our vigilance against those who blemish our cultural fabric. To effectively deal with these vestiges of bigotry, it is time we substitute our reliance on anecdotal evidence with hard data. This data will serve as an important tool in a campaign of public awareness, and will bolster the power of bully pulpits nationwide.

The wide margin by which this measure was adopted demonstrates the deep concern this body has for the integrity of diversity in America.

Mr. President, be it a swastika painted on a synagogue or a cross burned on a lawn, hate crimes must not be tolerated. Today we send a message across the land.

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I regret that my duties as a member of the Carter delegation to monitor the Nicaraguan elections preclude my presence during Senate consideration of the Hate Crime Statistics Act. If I were present, I would vote in favor of passage of this important legislation.

An individual's race, religion, sexual orientation, and ethnicity are key elements of his identity, and hate crimes not only cause bodily harm, but attack individuality and self-worth as well. A society which values diversity as ours does should be free of such threats, and we must take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate hate crimes.

It is my hope that the Hate Crime Statistics Act will prove to be a valua-

ble first step in this effort. The act would result in the collection of data regarding the incidence of crimes of murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, assault, intimidation, and vandalism motivated by prejudice against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. By collecting such information, police should be better able to prevent future hate crimes from occurring.

I commend Senators SIMON and HATCH for their leadership in steering this valuable antiprejudice measure through the Senate.●

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today the Senate considers the Hate Crime Statistics Act, which addresses one of the most heinous forms of criminal conduct—incidents against individuals or property motivated by hatred based on race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this important legislation.

In recent years, there has been an alarming resurgence nationwide of crimes based on bias or hatred of individuals or groups, which in my sense, threatens the peace and tranquility of all society. The pending bill is designed to address this disturbing trend on the Federal level by developing a data base from which to determine the extent, severity and location of the activity. Surprisingly, there currently are no comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date statistics on the national incidence of hate crimes. Although several States have passed legislation directed at bias crime, the types of statutes enacted vary in their provisions and potential effectiveness. Therefore, this bill directs the Attorney General to collect and publish annually data about crimes which manifest prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.

Mr. President, crimes based on hatred vary in form and target victims indiscriminately. An October 1987 report commissioned by the Justice Department's National Institute of Justice concluded that the incidence of bias crimes based on race, religion, national origin, or sexual preference are widespread and increasing. The study found that such crimes may be turning more violent, and that, as compared with the past, a larger proportion of incidents involve personal injury as opposed to vandalism. The report noted that the most frequent victims of hate violence today are Jews, blacks, Hispanics, Southeast Asians, gays, and lesbians.

As district attorney of Philadelphia between 1965 and 1974, I witnessed firsthand these atrocious crimes on a regular basis, and I am deeply concerned that in 1990 they are on the rise. In January 1990, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported that anti-Semitic incidents for 1989, totaled 1,432, the highest number reported by the organization since it began collecting these figures 11 years ago and an increase of 12 percent over 1988. According to the report, harassment, threats, and assaults totaled 587, a 28-percent increase over 1988.

Ethnic and racial groups such as Asians and black Americans continue to be targets of activity by neo-Nazi and white supremacist groups such as the "skinheads." In June 1988, the Klanwatch project of the Southern Poverty Law Center reported a range of black racial incidents involving cross burnings and "move-in" violence, in which victims are targeted because they are a racial minority when moving into neighborhoods.

Mr. President, our criminal justice system captions criminal cases as "the Commonwealth versus Defendant," or "United States versus the Defendant" because the crime is not only directed at the individual, but ultimately is directed at society as a whole. When criminal conduct, however, is based on racial or religious hatred it is doubly reprehensible and destructive. I believe that this bill is an important step toward identifying the nature and form of this activity. Developing a workable system within the Department of Justice will enable the Attorney General, working with the States, to determine appropriate guidelines to target and combat these crimes.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise in support of the Hate Crime Statistics Act which Senator SIMON has valiantly championed and which I was proud to cosponsor.

The bill, which was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would require the Attorney General of the United States to gather data about crimes involving prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.

That these violent crimes occur, and with increasing frequency, is an alarming and disquieting fact. The collection of this data by the Federal Government will give us a better idea of the scope of the problem and will be a first step toward understanding why such crimes occur.

A study prepared by Abt Associates of Cambridge, MA, for the U.S. Department of Justice in 1988 reported:

> For New York City, the total number of reported bias crimes for the first six months of 1987 was double that for all of 1986. There is also some evidence that bias crimes may be turning more violent. The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) found that whereas vandalism was still the most common offense reported by victims of hate crimes nationwide, 44% reported assaults, 25% reported arson incidents, and nearly 15% reported at least one homicide.

Blacks and other people of color, Jews, gays, and lesbians are most often the victims of such violent crimes. For one simple reason. Hate. The Washington Post reported on the increase in bias-related crime on October 8, 1989, describing a "surge" in incidents around the country.

Just this past month, Mr. Zappalorti of Staten Island, NY, was brutally murdered steps from his home. Why? Because he was perceived, not even known to be, gay.

To end hate-motivated violence we must understand it; to understand it we must know where and how often it occurs. S. 419 will provide the Justice Department and the FBI with the kind of data necessary for Federal, State, and local governments to implement effective policies to combat and to educate people about vicious and shameful acts of hate-motivated crime.

We will not tolerate such attacks on individual liberty and I would urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Hate Crime Statistics Act. I was a cosponsor of this legislation in the 100th Congress and am a cosponsor again in this Congress. I am pleased that we have brought it to the floor this session and look forward to its final passage and enactment into law.

Hate crime is the most abhorrent form of prejudice. Through violence, vandalism, and intimidation, the perpetrators of hatred threaten the security of all Americans.

Our Nation, which prides itself on its acceptance of widely varied heritages, beliefs, and ideals, cannot stand for these manifestations of hatred and misunderstanding to continue.

The few statistics we do have on hate crime show that it is on the rise in America. Numbers collected by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith indicate an increase in anti-Semitic crimes in the United States. This pattern may well exist among other groups.

An important step in combating this type of crime is assessing the level and nature of hate crimes. The appalling lack of information in this area leaves our hands tied. Compiling statistical information about these crimes will provide a better appreciation for the magnitude of the problem and help direct our prevention efforts.

I hope the Senate will speak strongly and vote overwhelmingly to pass this important bill. The Hate Crime Statistics Act will not alleviate the problem of hate crime, but it is a vital and necessary step in the right direction.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of S. 419, the Hate Crime Statistics Act that is presently under consideration by the Senate. This important legislation directs the Department of Justice to compile and publish data on crimes that manifest prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. The categories of crime for which data would be collected would include homicide, rape, assault, arson, vandalism, and intimidation.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith הליגה נגד השמצה של בני ברית

849-9-1

820(1-2)

22nd January, 1990

The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister,
Prime Minister's Office
Kiryat Ben-Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the participants of the recent visits by Senator and Mrs. Christopher Bond and the January 1990 Congressional mission I want to thank you for the time and courtesy you extended us.

As always, the ADL appreciates you taking time out of an extremely busy schedule to meet with our visitors from the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Kam-Issacharoff

Laura Kam-Issacharoff
Program Coordinator

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חבר הכנסת

הכנסת

כ"ד בשבט התש"ן
19 פברואר, 1990

820 (1-2)

לכבוד
מר יצחק שמיר
ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

אדוני ראש הממשלה,

כראש ממשלה של מדינה עצמאית ריבונית ובלי כל קשר ליחס לעמדותיו של השר שרון, אני מציעה לך לקרוא אליך את שגריר ארה"ב בישראל ולהעביר דרכו מתאה למר בייקר על התערבותו החצופה והגסה בענייניה הפנימיים של מדינת ישראל ובחלוקת התיקים של ממשלת ישראל.

זו לא הפעם הראשונה שארה"ב, גם באשמתנו, מתייחסת אל ישראל כאל רפובליקת בננה, על כל המשתמע מזה לתכתיבים מדיניים גורליים.

בכבוד רב,

גאולה כהן, ח"כ

Timothy J. Penny
First Congressional District
Minnesota

House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

February 8, 1990

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Kiryat Ben-Gurion
Jerusalem Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I enjoyed meeting with you during my trip to Israel. I learned a great deal in a short period of time and look forward to a return trip.

Thank you for your time and hospitality.

Sincerely,

Jim

TIMOTHY J. PENNY
Member of Congress

TJP:mc

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MAX FISHER

820(1-2)

FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG
SARAH DECAMP

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION AS A CATALYST FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Following his address to civic leaders in San Francisco on Wednesday, the President urged the Soviet Union to normalize ties with Israel and appealed for direct flights for Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate there. The President made these statements in response to a question concerning the prospects of the United States and the Soviet Union working together to solve some of the world's problems, such as the Middle East.

During your meeting with the President on Monday, he was impressed by your accounts of the increasing urgency of the situation facing Soviet Jewry. His statements following Wednesday's speech reflect the impact of your comments about the importance of direct flights between the the Soviet Union and Israel.

A transcript of the Presidents remarks is attached for your information.

the environment.

But I don't think you're going to necessarily see that is because of the evolution of Iron Curtain countries into growing -- hopefully, growing democracies. I think there's an awareness now in Europe about the need to have sound international environmental practice -- based on science. Not on myth, but on science.

Q As Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. progress toward democracy, do you see foresee any potential military alliances being formed that could threaten the Free World, such as a united Germany and Japan?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't. And I think everybody that's interested in foreign affairs, I'm sure, has an opinion one way or another as to what happens on the reunification of Germany. But I think that can be -- well, let me recite just as background the U.S. position, which is, self-determination -- and this is the NATO position -- self-determination, and then when it comes to borders, I believe Helsinki says no alteration in borders without agreement of the parties. So that gives you a rather stable framework.

Now, you can read every day about the rapidity of change and what might happen in terms of German reunification. But I think it can be managed in such a way that it will not be a threat to Western Europe or to what was termed in the question, I think, the Free World. And when I hear both Mr. Genscher and Chancellor Kohl talking about a Germany that remains tied into NATO in some way -- maybe not a NATO in exactly the same form it is -- but that's encouraging. That's encouraging.

Q In the past, smaller countries used to play the U.S. versus the U.S.S.R. to get military and economic aid. Now that relations have improved with the U.S.S.R., and if we can anticipate continued improvement, what are the chances of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. working together to solve some of the world's problems, such as the Middle-East?

THE PRESIDENT: Better, far better. And I think there's certain things that the Soviet Union could do that would facilitate their role as a catalyst for peace in the Middle East. One of them would be to assist more, through transportation -- direct flights -- for Soviet Jews wishing to leave the Soviet Union to go to Israel. I think that would send a sign that their presence -- their interest in the Middle East is not just on the side of what heretofore has been the side of the more radical states in the area. So they can do something like that. I'd like to see them normalize diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. I think that would be helpful. But I would think that, as the Soviet Union evolves in a more democratic fashion, that some of the concerns we've had in the past will be lessened.

So I wouldn't say that at some point they wouldn't have useful role. I've cited two areas where I think they can have a useful role in building credibility, not just with the State of Israel, but with other states as well. So let's hope that they can do something. (Applause.)

Q How can we help Mr. Gorbachev in his quest for a

MORE

820 (1-2)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Q How can we help Mr. Gorbachev in his quest for a

MORE

820 (1-2)

official text

02/02/90

BAKER: INTENSIVE EFFORTS FOR MIDEAST DIALOGUE UNDERWAY

(Text: Baker remarks to Senate panel 02/01/90)

Washington -- Secretary of State Baker told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee February 1 that the U.S., Israel and Egypt are now working "intensively" on the practical details for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

"If the parties are prepared to approach this process in a practical and broadminded way, we can make progress," Baker said. "We have hammered out a framework for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo to discuss elections for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza."

He said elections for Palestinians offer a practical step toward the kind of negotiating process that could lead to a comprehensive peace -- "one based on U.N. Security Resolutions 242 and 338, security for Israel and all states in the region, and the fulfillment of the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people."

Baker said the administration's 5.1 billion dollar request in total security assistance for Egypt and Israel demonstrate U.S. commitment to help the peacemakers broaden and strengthen the Middle East peace initiative.

Turning to other regional concerns, he said the United States "has obtained indications of restraint" from the Chinese regarding their supply of missiles to the Middle East region.

In Lebanon, he said, the U.S. supports the constitutionally elected Hrawi government and is working to garner support for the process of reconciliation begun in the Taif accords. Baker said in the Persian Gulf, the "no war/no peace situation in the Iran-Iraq conflict serves the interests of no one." He said the United States continues to support the Secretary General's effort to fully implement U.N. resolution 598 through mediation between the parties.

Baker said in Afghanistan, the United States has played a key role in securing Soviet withdrawal. "We remain committed to achieving a lasting peace by helping the Afghans establish a broad-based government through self-determination. This goal can be best realized through a political settlement supported by the Afghan people that

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United States Information Service
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involves a transfer of power from the Najibullah regime to a representative government. We are engaged in a dialogue with those in the region, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations toward that end.

Following is the text of Baker's remarks as prepared for delivery to the Senate Foreign Relations committee·

(BEGIN TEXT)

I welcome the opportunity this morning to review with you the Bush administration's foreign policy priorities and our Fiscal Year 91 budget request.

During my confirmation hearings before this Committee a year ago, I described a world in transition and said that the only sure policy guide for us in the midst of such change is the compass of American values -- democracy, respect for human rights, fair play, market principles and the peaceful settlement of conflicts. I also said that we can advance our foreign policy objectives if we are resolved on the necessity of American leadership and on the need for bipartisanship. After a year on the job, I am even more convinced of this.

The president and I have been pleased to work productively with you, Mr. Chairman, with the members of this Committee and with others in Congress.

The careful investments in leadership, realism and pragmatism that together we have made are paying off. There are strong trends around the world toward democracy¿ free and open markets propel world economic growth¿ tensions with the Soviet Union are lessening¿ stabilizing arms control efforts are progressing. The old world of dogmatic dictatorships is on its way out. But the new world of secure, prosperous and just democracies is not yet here. It will not arrive automatically. If we fail to support the principles that brought us this far, we could end up living in a future that resembles the past -- the past of Cold War and the conflicts that preceded it.

Too many nations have won the war only to lose the peace. We cannot afford to let that happen now. The stakes are too high and can only get higher.

We must work hard with our allies and partners to bring the new world about -- to secure our investments in a better future by consolidating and institutionalizing democracy.

As the president said last night, our task is to consolidate the democratic revolution transforming the world. It can scarcely be otherwise, for our fundamental values -- self-determination, human rights, the rule of law and political freedom -- push us in this direction. We seek to promote democratic values abroad because they reflect the best that is in ourselves. And we do so because championing democracy is in our interest. Where democratic values take hold, we find friends -- not enemies. Democracies are more likely to open their economies to the world and legitimate democratic governments are more likely to focus on the livelihood of their peoples than on foreign conquests or aggression.

Truly, political freedom, economic growth, and global security are interdependent. And they are all dependent on American leadership, strengthened alliances and worldwide engagement.

We must protect, manage and enhance our assets in this transitional period. We must reorient our thinking and apply new efforts, seeking points of mutual advantage with traditional adversaries wherever possible. We must be prepared to engage effectively in a multipolar world of increased competition and global markets, where continuing security threats, regional conflicts, age-old ethnic tensions and nation-state dynamics remain familiar

parts of the international scene, even as transnational concerns such as the environment, ballistic missiles, narcotics and terrorism call for broad international action.

I would now like to set out for you the five key foreign policy challenges we will be facing in the coming decade and toward which we will need to direct our efforts and resources.

THE FIVE KEY FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES WE FACE

The five challenges are: promoting democratic values; fostering market forces; promoting peace; protecting the world community against transnational dangers; and strengthening our alliances and other international ties in a time of far-reaching change.

1. Promoting and Consolidating Democratic Values

Our first and preeminent challenge is consolidating democracy. When the barriers to democratic values come down -- as we have seen in Eastern Europe -- prospects open wide for legitimate government, revitalized societies, improved relations and lasting security. We applaud the Eastern European peoples who have acted so courageously in their search for freedom. East and West finally have begun to overcome the legacies of the Cold War and to move forward at last toward a Europe whole and free. We of the West are well prepared for the journey, thanks to the thriving democratic systems and institutions we have developed. And the peoples of the East have realized that the ballot box will be vital equipment for the road ahead.

Within the Soviet Union, efforts are underway to broaden political participation and establish the rule of law, which President Gorbachev has said is critical to the success of perestroika. As the president and I categorically have said, we very much want perestroika to succeed. But we see perestroika as a means, not an end. Our goals are to institutionalize a new strategic relationship with the Soviet Union through verifiable arms control treaties and confidence building measures. We seek to forge a new global relationship with the Soviets by pressing them to help end regional disputes peacefully. In these ways we will reduce the burden of defense spending over time. And we seek a more democratic Soviet Union where human rights gains are made permanent. We are expanding our human rights agenda with the Soviet Union to include cooperative efforts on the rule of law. And we will offer technical cooperation as the Soviets restructure away from command economic models. In short, we seek to probe for points of mutual advantage with the Soviet Union, turning areas of conflict into areas of cooperation wherever possible. In this way we will benefit ourselves as well as the reformers in Moscow. I will follow up on all of these points when I see Foreign Minister Shevardnadze next week in Moscow.

Ultimately, we believe that the staggering task of transforming Soviet and Eastern European countries into democratic, prosperous societies depends on the decisions freely made by the people themselves, and the extent to which Eastern leaders have the consent and confidence of the governed.

Throughout our own hemisphere, democratic values have taken hold and are spreading rapidly. A new generation of democratic leaders is stripping away the layers of state control and special preference that shackled this hemisphere's productive powers for decades. Economies are opening up to the creative energies of their own people and to new trade and investment opportunities in the global marketplace.

The people of Panama have welcomed the necessary use of U.S. military forces to restore the democratic processes which they

themselves endorsed in elections last May. Farther south, Chile held its first democratic elections in 15 years, while Brazil and Argentina achieved peaceful transitions of power from one party to another. Meanwhile, Colombia -- besieged by guerrilla insurgencies and the terror of the drug cartels -- prepares courageously for another contested presidential election this spring. Only free and fair elections can put an end to more than a decade of civil war in Nicaragua and bring relief to Haiti's long-suffering people.

In Asia, India has completed more than four decades as the world's largest democracy. Freely elected governments in the Philippines and in Pakistan are struggling courageously to strengthen representative institutions after years of autocratic rule.

In Africa, we are monitoring closely the steps being taken by the new South African Government to implement its commitment to end apartheid and move toward direct negotiations with black South Africans. Release of Nelson Mandela is the next step that the de Klerk government must take in this unfolding process.

Throughout the world, then, the trends are unmistakable, making the setbacks all the more stark. Governments that try to shut out universally desired democratic values -- such as Castro's Cuba or in the tragic case of China -- serve only to delay their people's progress. We want to see all nations freely and openly advance.

2. Promoting Market Principles

Our second challenge will be to promote market principles. Political and economic liberty go hand in hand. Fragile democracies are reinforced by strong economies. And open societies give scope to the creativity and entrepreneurship essential to economic success. Strategies of deregulation, privatization and market-based structural adjustment work. Free and open markets are the key to broad-based and sustainable economic growth.

Here again, America holds strong assets -- a deep commitment to private enterprise, individual initiative and a pioneering spirit. Our long-term investment in these values and the international institutions that reflect them has benefitted us and ensured the strength of today's thriving global trading system.

From Eastern Europe to Latin America to the least developed countries in Africa and South Asia, a major drive is underway to reduce government controls and permit freer operation of the private sector as bankrupt state-led economic strategies are discarded. This transition will inevitably involve short-term adjustment costs, but nations as diverse as Poland, Mexico, and Venezuela have shown the political courage to undertake difficult structural reforms. We must support them in their efforts.

Over the past year, the United States has pursued an active agenda to ensure that the fruits of an open world trading and economic system accrue to those countries which are ready to participate on a competitive basis.

Our strengthened debt strategy now incorporates debt and debt service reduction options. These provide a more solid basis for growth to countries undertaking economic reform programs. Mexico, Costa Rica and the Philippines already have taken advantage of these options. We expect a number of other countries to follow suit this year.

Meanwhile, we will continue to support strong, adequately funded multilateral economic institutions as they foster market-oriented structural changes in the developing world. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will shoulder additional

responsibilities as Eastern European countries seek assistance in adapting to market mechanisms. Latin American countries with structural economic problems will solicit advice from these institutions on the stabilization programs essential to the preservation of their political stability.

The Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations remains the highest priority for us. We are working hard with our trading partners -- from both developed and developing nations -- to complete a strong set of agreements in December 1990.

Our bilateral assistance programs are increasingly oriented toward private sector initiatives and structural changes. In Africa, the successful Development Fund concept has linked assistance levels to economic performance. We are also exploring ways to structure our food aid so that we encourage the private sector.

3. Promoting Peace

Our third challenge is to establish the secure global environment that is vital if democratic and market values are to flourish at home and abroad. We want to build a peace that can last. The United States has played an active and essential role in promoting peace worldwide. We have invested heavily in maintaining global stability. Through sustained high-level dialogue with the Soviet Union, arms control efforts, and confidence-building measures such as our Open Skies initiative, we are working to ease East-West tension.

Arms Control. Revolutionary changes in the Communist world and increasingly cooperative U.S.-Soviet relations are creating the political conditions necessary for enduring and strategically significant arms control. We have an historic opportunity to transform East-West security competition.

Uncertainty about the fate of reform in the USSR is all the more reason to negotiate agreements that reduce threats and that constrain the military options available to future Kremlin leaders, whoever they are and whatever their intentions toward us may be.

We seek to strengthen deterrence at lower levels of risk. We are shaping and institutionalizing a more stable and predictable strategic relationship. At Malta, President Bush gave additional impetus to this effort by pressing President Gorbachev to accelerate ongoing negotiations in S.T.A.R.T., the conventional forces reductions talks (CFE) and on chemical weapons (CW).

Beyond our efforts to reduce U.S.-Soviet tension, we are ready to work with all nations to deal with the increasingly immediate threats posed by the diffusion of dangerous technologies throughout the world. Curbing the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, missile technologies, and nuclear explosive capabilities will continue to be high priority objectives of our arms control efforts.

Building on the president's recent initiative at the U.N., we are working in Geneva for a multilateral chemical weapons convention that would call for weapons destruction down to 500 tons after eight years. It would then require the total elimination of stocks once all CW-capable states have joined. And we have proposed to the Soviets that, even before such a convention takes effect, the two powers should begin to destroy large portions of their stocks.

With regard to stemming missile proliferation, we are also making headway. Since administration officials testified before this Committee last October:

-- We agreed with our allies to strengthen the Missile Technology Control Regime, pressing to expand the group to the members of the European Community and possibly include new East European governments.

-- We obtained indications of restraint from the Chinese regarding their supply of missiles to the Middle East region.

-- We initiated promising bilateral discussions with the Soviets on missile proliferation at Malta. I look forward to following these up with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at our upcoming ministerial meeting.

While we can point to some progress on cooperation among suppliers of missile technology, important challenges remain. We look forward to working closely with this Committee on this issue.

Regional Conflicts. U.S. diplomacy has played a central and highly successful role in preempting and resolving regional conflicts. We will continue to support the constructive efforts of other states and of the United Nations and other organizations which are committed to these same goals.

Nowhere have our efforts been more intensive than in the pursuit of a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Over the past year, we have sought to create a process that would break the decades-old confrontation between Israelis and Palestinians, and then broaden the effort into a lasting peace between Israel and the entire Arab world. And we have had results. Working closely with both Israel and Egypt, we have hammered out a framework for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo to discuss elections for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza. Elections offer a practical step that could launch the kind of negotiating process that could lead to a comprehensive peace -- one based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, security for Israel and all states in the region, and the fulfillment of the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people. We are now working intensively on the practical details of getting this dialogue launched. If the parties are prepared to approach this process in a practical and broadminded way, we can make progress.

In Lebanon, we support the constitutionally elected Hrawi government and are working to garner support for the process of reconciliation begun in the Taif accords. In the Persian Gulf, the no war/no peace situation in the Iran-Iraq conflict serves the interests of no one. We continue to support the secretary general's effort to fully implement U.N. Resolution 598 through mediation between the parties.

Turning to Afghanistan, where the United States played a key role in securing Soviet withdrawal, we remain committed to achieving a lasting peace by helping the Afghans establish a broad-based government through self-determination. This goal can be best realized through a political settlement supported by the Afghan people that involves a transfer of power from the Najibullah regime to a representative government. We are engaged in a dialogue with those in the region, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations toward that end.

Our objective in Cambodia is to bring about a negotiated settlement that will verify Vietnamese withdrawal, prevent the return to power of the Khmer Rouge and provide genuine self-determination for the people of Cambodia. We believe that an enhanced role for the United Nations can be a key element in a settlement process that results in free and fair elections in Cambodia. On January 16 we met in Paris with the other permanent five members of the U.N. Security Council to discuss such a U.N. role. That meeting produced agreement on 16 principles which provide a framework for crafting a U.N.-based settlement, which we will seek to flesh out in the permanent five context.

Our security commitment to the Republic of Korea remains essential to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. We believe that the key to a reduction of tension and eventual reunification lies in a productive South-North dialogue. In this regard, we firmly support President Roh's initiatives to draw the North out of its isolation. Since October 1988, we have opened dialogue and taken other steps toward Pyongyang. We are looking for a steady, reciprocal process toward better relations both between North and South Korea and between the United States and North Korea.

The United Nations is also playing a constructive role in the resolution of the Namibia dispute. Cuban troops are being withdrawn from Angola and a U.N. team has supervised a round of free and fair elections in Namibia. We expect the Namibian Constituent Assembly to produce a constitution shortly, leading to full independence within several months. We are also working with the Soviets and others to press for a ceasefire and direct negotiations in Angola.

We fully support the Esquipulas, Tesoro Beach, and Tela accords as a lasting framework for peace in Central America. Uniting all these accords is a fundamental commitment to democracy and the democratic process. We continue to work with other nations to translate the promises in those agreements into a permanent reality -- whether through El Salvador's five elections since 1982, the Nicaraguan election scheduled for February 25, or the Panamanian election last May that exposed Noriega's corruption to the entire world. We seek the support of all governments for peace and the democratic process in Central America. As we have said to President Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union bears a special responsibility to contribute to peace in the region, because its assistance, moving through Cuba and Nicaragua, continues to underwrite violence, destruction, and war -- nowhere more than in El Salvador. Soviet behavior toward Cuba and Central America still remains the biggest obstacle to a full, across the board improvement in relations with the United States.

In El Salvador, we believe this is the year to end the war through a negotiated settlement that guarantees safe political space for all Salvadorans. The Central American presidents have called for negotiations to resume under the United Nations' good offices and President Cristiani has accepted. I hope the FMLN will return to the negotiating table and stop the war once and for all. They should subject themselves to the will of the Salvadoran people at the ballot box, just as the governing ARENA party did in five previous elections closely observed by the press, members of Congress, and the entire world.

In sum, the U.S. record is clear -- we have been active over the past year in bilateral and multilateral efforts to strengthen the prospects for peace across the globe.

4. Protecting the World Community against Transnational Threats

Our fourth challenge for the 1990's is to work with allies, friends and traditional adversaries alike to protect the world community against new global dangers. Today and in the future, we must take collective responsibility for ensuring the safety of the international community. Traditional concepts of what constitutes a threat to national and global security need to be updated and extended to such divergent concerns as environmental degradation, narcotics trafficking and terrorism. Our non-renewable resources, human lives, and the values of civilized society -- all are irreplaceable assets which we cannot fail to protect.

The Environment. When I testified before this Committee last year, I spoke of the president's and my own longstanding commitment to support environmentally sound, sustainable development. Over the past year, the Bush administration has made tangible progress:

-- In my first major address as secretary of state, I spoke to the Response Strategies Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and set out U.S. policy on this issue. As I then stated, despite remaining scientific uncertainties, we should take those actions related to climate change which are justified in their own right. Commonly referred to as the "no regrets" policy, this includes energy conservation, reforestation and controls on CFCs. The president has offered to host negotiations on a framework convention on climate change to demonstrate this commitment.

-- Under the Montreal Protocol, we have committed the United States to phase-out CFCs by the year 2000.

-- We have introduced a proposal to amend the Clean Air Act, including provisions to control acid rain.

-- We are increasing bilateral and multilateral assistance for environmental programs.

-- We have imposed a domestic ban on the importation of ivory and successfully worked with the European Community and Japan to have the African elephant listed in the international annex of most endangered species.

-- We have negotiated an agreement to control the export of hazardous waste, known as the Basel Convention.

-- And, we have successfully led an effort in the U.N. General Assembly to restrict the use of driftnets on the high seas.

The president and I personally remain committed to advancing our environmental agenda in the coming years.

Narcotics. International drug trafficking is a threat to our national security and the president and I have made the narcotics issue a top foreign policy priority. Ultimately, the illegal narcotics trade robs freedom not only from the individual user, but from entire nations. The drug pirates and profiteers attack the central nervous system and vital organs of government: the administration of justice, the integrity of government, the right of free speech. That is what happened in Noriega's Panama.

This administration has proposed a bold, comprehensive strategy to address the cocaine problem that is threatening the well-being of this hemisphere. It is designed to broaden our international efforts to assist Andean governments in their struggle against drug cultivation and trafficking. The president will travel to Cartagena, Colombia in two weeks to meet with the Andean presidents. There they will endorse a multinational approach to the drug problem -- the first such cooperative effort ever undertaken with our Latin neighbors. To underpin those efforts, the president is seeking a substantial increase in military and economic assistance for the Andean region. I look forward to your support for these critical efforts.

Terrorism. The administration is committed to combatting the terrorist threat. Our policy of pressuring state sponsors of terrorism, putting terrorists on trial, and refusing to negotiate with them is central to our long-term success in this struggle.

In my confirmation testimony before the Committee last year, I spoke of the need to develop policies of collective action against terrorism. We are working with other countries -- including our European partners and the Soviet Union -- to coordinate and strengthen counter-terrorism efforts worldwide. To enhance aviation safety, we

are now negotiating a multilateral treaty to tag plastic explosives. We will continue to seek ways to improve our counterterrorism efforts and protect our our citizens abroad, just as we improve our procedures at home.

5. Strengthening our Alliances and International Ties

In order to deal successfully with all the challenges that I have just described, we must meet a fifth and especially critical challenge: reshaping and renewing our alliances and other important international ties.

Our investment in postwar alliances and other international instruments has proven invaluable. These collective efforts have succeeded because of the enduring strength of the principles on which they are based -- liberty, democracy, shared burdens and risks, market principles. We now need to adjust our alliances and other collective arrangements to changing conditions -- largely favorable conditions that we and our partners have labored hard to create. This challenge arises, not from failure, but from success. It is not just a question of managing success -- we must channel success in a positive direction.

In the 1990s, if trends continue, East-West tension will lessen and the legacy of Europe's war-torn past will recede. As I stated in Berlin in December, as Europe evolves, the organizations which have successfully promoted our interests and values -- NATO, the European Community (EC) and the Helsinki process (CSCE) -- will serve as cornerstones in building a new Europe.

NATO is critical to our quest for securing peace and democracy in Europe. As the president recently stated in Brussels, the ending of the Cold War does not mean an end to the most successful alliance in modern history. We foresee NATO's vital military mission being complemented by a number of additional activities which build on its strength in protecting Western security interests.

We are optimistic that a strong NATO can pursue conventional force reductions successfully in order to bring about a radically transformed European military balance. In addition, we have proposed that a NATO verification staff be organized to monitor arms agreements over the coming years in order to ensure that all parties live up to their treaty commitments. Finally, we seek to strengthen the political character of the NATO alliance, focusing on increased collaboration against the threats to our common security posed by new lethal technology and volatile regional conflicts.

We believe an intensification of West European economic and political integration under the aegis of the European Community can also help strengthen the community of values that we and our European partners share. The United States has encouraged European integration from the beginning, and we support the EC's efforts to create a dynamic and open single market by 1992. We look forward to strengthened, mutually beneficial relations with the EC as integration proceeds.

The EC's efforts to reduce barriers, strengthen market mechanisms and enhance competitiveness among the West European democracies serve as attractive working examples for the reforming countries of Eastern Europe.

We believe strongly that an open door for unhindered U.S. economic engagement in an integrated Europe is essential for both the U.S. and Europe. Indeed, the U.S.-EC relationship is so significant that stronger cooperative mechanisms and a strengthened set of institutional and consultative links should be developed.

A new agenda is at hand for the United States and the EC on promoting political and economic reform in the East. The United States has been playing a major part in mobilizing financial support for reform. We look forward to continued work with the EC in assisting the reformers of Eastern Europe, including possible participation in a new development bank to support East European political and economic reform.

Like NATO and the EC, the CSCE process -- which brings together 33 nations of East and West Europe, the United States and Canada -- will play an important role in guiding Europe towards a new era. CSCE's ten guiding principles for relations between states can serve as a compass for our post-containment efforts towards reforming Eastern countries.

The lengthy Vienna Concluding Document adopted by CSCE members one year ago contains detailed provisions filling all three "baskets" with new content. In addition to the mandate for the talks now underway to reduce conventional forces and the risk of surprise military attack through confidence-building measures, the Vienna Document also mandates other specialized meetings. We view these meetings as a means of advancing political and economic reform in the East and fostering East-West cooperation. Important examples include the Paris Meeting on the Human Dimension of the CSCE last year where the U.S.-sponsored a free elections proposal, the upcoming Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation in March and the Copenhagen Human Rights Conference in June.

Turning to our Pacific allies, for the past 40 years the U.S.-Japan security relationship has been and remains the bulwark of peace and stability for the entire East-Asia Pacific region. Over the same period, we have developed an increasing economic stake in the region through our burgeoning trade and investment ties. Our bilateral relationship with Japan has deepened over the past decade, as Japan has taken a more active role in world affairs. Today, we are engaged in building an extensive global partnership with the Japanese, focused on how we share responsibilities to foster world stability and growth. We consult on a broad range of issues affecting international peace and stability' from East Asia to Eastern Europe, from Third World Debt to the international environment. Achieving our common objectives will require a transformation of policies and attitudes in both countries. Indeed, we regard the Structural Impediments Initiative process as critical to stimulating the structural adjustments necessary to sustain our global partnership.

In June, at an Asia Society Meeting in Washington, I called for a new Pacific partnership with all our allies and friends in Asia. I chose the word "partnership" carefully. Then, I was speaking of an ongoing effort that would reflect the dynamic movement of the Pacific region itself. The substance of this effort will doubtless incorporate both the old and the new¿ each partner to fulfill obligations commensurate with its resources and its economic standing¿ each partner making a contribution to the strengthening of peace and prosperity in the region and the world as a whole.

The dynamic growth of the Pacific region makes it in our long-term interest to help build and institutionalize a greater sense of collective purpose among the East Asian and Pacific nations that share our economic and political values. I think we are on our way to establishing a new institution to facilitate such cooperation. This effort can help the United States pursue a number of objectives in the region.

-- First, it can help demonstrate strong U.S. engagement in the region, highlighting that we are a Pacific power as well as an Atlantic one.

-- Second, it can help coalesce bipartisan domestic support for this engagement.

-- Third, this new group can help identify and overcome barriers to more efficient flows of trade, capital, and technology so as to enhance economic growth for all of us.

-- Fourth, it can heighten the sense of mutual responsibility among all these economies -- especially some of the newly successful ones -- to support an open international trading and investment system.

The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meetings in Canberra last November yielded a number of important results. First and foremost, we moved the process of Pacific economic cooperation forward. We agreed to hold two more meetings -- the next in Singapore later this year, then in Korea in 1991. We established an informal support process of senior officials, based on the "sherpa model," and started to explore a specific work program. And we agreed to work together to support Uruguay Round objectives. I think we are well on our way to establishing the kind of Pacific Rim institution that will serve to consolidate our wide range of interests in the region.

Meanwhile, within our own hemisphere, we are deepening relations with our closest neighbors and friends -- Canada and Mexico -- to jointly address some of the major challenges of the next decade. Building on the 1989 Free Trade Agreement with Canada, we are accelerating the timetable for phasing out all tariffs, working to eliminate discriminatory practices, and liberalizing regulations. Reflecting this stimulus, U.S.-Canadian trade flows -- already the world's largest -- are growing and will continue to spur economic growth in both countries. We also have initiated bilateral discussions with Canada aimed at reaching an accord on acid rain, one of our key environmental priorities for the next decade.

In Mexico, we are working in close partnership with President Salinas to broaden our mutual agenda. Through our Framework Agreement on Trade and Investment, we continue to encourage Mexico to deepen the extensive liberalization of its trade and investment policies now underway. Expanding on these efforts, we have developed the U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission (BNC) as a forum to manage a wide range of bilateral issues, from finance and narcotics to immigration and environmental/border questions. This process was advanced by the visit last August of four cabinet officers to Mexico City, and further strengthened by the successful visit of President Salinas last October.

To complete the overview, Mr. Chairman, we have an ambitious foreign affairs agenda for the 1990's. Because the challenges I outlined above are so intimately linked to basic American values, I am confident that we will be able to work together in a bipartisan way to meet them.

Already, we have achieved some notable successes. With the strong support of members of this Committee, we forged a common approach to peace in Central America. We responded to the dramatic political opening in Poland and Hungary with timely and appropriate economic assistance. And we provided financial support to the United Nations' efforts to foster democracy in an independent Namibia.

Over the past year, individual committee members have constructively shaped our approaches to a number of critical issues.

These range across the globe from assistance to the Philippines to support of the anti-Communist resistance in Afghanistan¿ from protection of the environment to the procedures for admission of Soviet refugees.

In a number of other areas, however, more work will be needed. Our foreign assistance legislation once again was laden with earmarks, straining our ability to respond flexibly to unanticipated challenges at this time of rapid change. We were unable to complete the important work on foreign aid reform, despite the promising start I cited in last year's testimony.

For our part, we in the foreign affairs community fully recognize that we must demonstrate to you that we can effectively manage the personnel and programs needed to carry out our agenda. Responsibility and accountability are as important from our perspective as they are to the Congress.

OVERVIEW OF OUR FUNDING REQUEST

I will now discuss the particulars of our funding request for FY 1990 and FY 1991.

In his State of the Union address last night, President Bush pointed to a bright future ahead for this country. Assuming present world trends continue, the president noted that our national security requirements could be safeguarded in the context of a measured, judicious decline in real defense spending. However, we feel strongly that a sharp, sudden cut in defense spending -- what some have referred to as a "peace dividend" -- would not serve America's best interests.

The president is keenly aware of the need to achieve major reductions in the Federal budget deficit in FY 1991. At the same time, meeting our foreign affairs agenda for the next decade will require some carefully chosen new assistance initiatives, plus small but vital investments in our own human resources to keep us fully capable of shaping the changes we see in the world.

For FY 1991, we are requesting 20,800 million dollars in discretionary budget authority for International Affairs Budget Function 150. This represents an increase of 1,700 million dollars or 8.9 percent over levels appropriated for FY 1990. In real terms the increase is about 5 percent.

Our funding request for FY 1991 balances budgetary stringency with the need to meet the challenges of the next decade. We propose four funding initiatives for FY 1991, plus two Supplemental FY 1990 initiatives -- one for Panama and one for refugees. All are integral to our ability to protect American values and interests into the next decade.

First, we ask for your special support for the dramatic changes underway in Eastern Europe. We will shortly introduce legislation which builds on our successful effort last year and extends economic assistance to additional Eastern European countries undertaking political and economic reforms. We seek your assistance in providing 300 million dollars for FY 1991 to support structural adjustment, private sector development, trade and investment programs, and environmental activities in Eastern Europe.

Second, we seek 500 million dollars in Supplementary FY 1990 funds to support Panama's economic recovery. These funds comprise a portion of the comprehensive 1,000 million program announced by the president to dismantle economic sanctions and stimulate a revival of business confidence. We are grateful for the bipartisan Congressional support of the first stage of this recovery plan.

Panama will need supplementary, one-time funding to restore financial stability and underpin a revival of private sector investment activity. Our Economic Support Funds would be used to help Panama regain its economic momentum following several years of mismanagement under Noriega. Together with our friends, including the Japanese, we are organizing a multilateral effort to help Panama normalize its relations with the international financial community, promote business credit, support public investment, and underpin public sector restructuring.

Third, we request 441 million dollars in military, economic and counter-narcotics assistance to support the Andean countries in their struggle against narcotics cultivation and trafficking. This initiative is a central pillar of the President's Drug Strategy, and addresses a problem ranking high on our list of transnational challenges for the next decade.

Our request includes 137 million dollars in Foreign Military Financing to bolster the Andean governments in their efforts to maintain effective airlift and military capabilities for the interdiction of drug traffickers. The economic portion of our request -- 214 million dollars -- will assist our friends in developing legitimate alternatives to the narcotics industry and implementing other structural adjustments necessary to sustain economic growth. I urge your bipartisan support for our Andean neighbors in our joint struggle against this powerful enemy. The president will look to your endorsement as he meets with the Andean presidents in Cartagena later this month.

Fourth, we ask for your support in authorizing 888 million dollars to clear U.S. arrearages to the United Nations, other international organizations, multilateral development banks, and U.N. peacekeeping activities. Actual payments to international organizations would be phased in over a five year period, as reforms are undertaken. As we have noted with Congress, all payments of arrearages would be directed toward special activities worked out between the United States and the individual organizations.

The president feels strongly that a carefully structured arrears initiative is essential to maintaining U.S. leadership in these multilateral organizations. Over the next decade, we expect an invigorated U.N. to make greater contributions to peacekeeping efforts, refugee resettlement and transnational issues including narcotics, the environment and terrorism. To maintain our credibility and influence with these multilateral organizations as they address some of the greatest challenges of the next decade, the United States must live up to its solemn financial commitments.

Fifth, we look for your support in authorizing 270 million dollars for construction of a new embassy building in Moscow. Last year, I promised this committee that we would conduct a prompt review and submit our recommendations in our FY 1991 budget request. That review has now been completed. As I informed you in December, the administration has decided that tearing down the existing uncompleted new structure and rebuilding it in place is the preferable approach. This option offers the most practical and timely means of obtaining sufficient, fully secure space at a reasonable cost.

Sixth and finally, we seek 70 million dollars in Supplemental FY 1990 funding for urgent refugee admissions requirements. In my testimony before this Committee last year, I indicated that we might need to revise our FY 1990 refugee funding request, and promised to consult with you on this issue. Primarily as a result of the

continued liberalization of Soviet emigration policy, we will admit 27,000 more refugees this year than were provided for in our original request. We look to your support for the resources needed to welcome these refugees.

Turning now to our core budget request, let me say that it is lean. It has been pared back to the minimum. All our ongoing programs have been held to last year's levels, with only nominal increases to cover built-in costs such as inflation and pay increases. Discretionary budget authority for these important core programs represents only a 1.5 percent increase over last year's levels.

Security Assistance

Security assistance will continue to play an essential role in advancing our foreign policy objectives through the 1990's. No other vehicle at our disposal is as well suited to provide timely, flexible support to our allies and friends around the world. A critical component of our Andean Drug Strategy, for example, is the commitment of additional security assistance resources to help our friends combat a common, well-equipped enemy. Our interests in political pluralism, market-driven economic development, peace-making, and strengthening alliances -- all can be advanced by prudent use of security assistance resources.

For FY 1991, our request for discretionary budget authority for security assistance programs (FMF, ESF, IMET, and peacekeeping) totals 8,500 million dollars. That marks a 4.4 percent increase over the 8,100 million dollars appropriated by Congress in each of the past three fiscal years. Our FY 1991 request, however, is less than amounts provided in FY 1985 through FY 1987.

In our single Foreign Military Financing account (FMF), we are requesting 5,020 million dollars in budget authority for all-grant military assistance programs, compared with the 4,830 million dollars appropriated in FY 1990. For our small but important International Military Education and Training programs (IMET), our request is for 50.5 million dollars, up from the 47.2 million dollars appropriated for the current year. In Economic Support Funds (ESF), our request is for 3,360 million dollars in grants, compared with 3,180 million dollars provided in the current fiscal year. All this would meet the highest priority programs only.

Aid to Egypt and Israel demonstrates our commitment to help the peacemakers broaden and strengthen their vital and ongoing efforts. As in previous years, we are requesting 5,100 million dollars in total security assistance for the two Middle East peace partners. That represents about 61 percent of our total request. These funds meet military modernization requirements and contribute to economic stability and development objectives.

For Pakistan, our request for 573 million dollars in total bilateral assistance supports a fledgling democracy, encourages economic development, and assists military modernization. We salute Pakistan's continued generous support for the Afghan people in their struggle for self-determination.

To bolster another fragile democracy -- the Philippines -- we are requesting 450 million dollars in total bilateral assistance, plus a second installment of 200 million dollars for the Multilateral Assistance Initiative. President Aquino needs our help to implement economic and military reforms necessary to broaden the foundations of her democratic government's stability. Discussions also begin shortly on renewing our base agreements with the Philippines. We hope to achieve agreement on continued use of these valuable facilities.

For our NATO allies with whom we enjoy military base agreements -- Portugal, Greece, and Turkey -- we are requesting a combined total of 1,110 million dollars in military and economic assistance, or 13 percent of our total security assistance request. Greece, Turkey and Portugal are vital to NATO's Southern Tier. As NATO develops new missions over the next decade, we will need to tailor our programs to meet changing requirements. It will remain critical, however, to support host government forces as a complement to our continued access to important facilities, including the Lajes Air Base in the Azores and military and intelligence assets in Greece and Turkey.

To consolidate democracy and economic development in Central America, we are requesting 736 million dollars in total assistance. As in prior years, over four-fifths of our request supports economic assistance, which is vitally needed to bolster living standards and promote market-oriented growth strategies.

The key interests above -- together with the security assistance component of our narcotics initiative -- absorb 94 percent of our worldwide security assistance request. Budgetary restrictions leave us with only 511 million dollars to meet vital security interests in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Thailand, and elsewhere.

While the challenges for the next decade are formidable, I stick by the promise I made you last April· we can do more with less. But, as I noted last year, this will only be possible if the trend toward increased earmarks, reporting requirements and restrictions is reversed. In the current fiscal year, fully 92 percent of military assistance and 82 percent of economic support funds were earmarked. When combined with cuts in our request levels, this high degree of earmarking sets back our efforts to make the most effective use of our assistance resources.

We must face together the prospect of managing tight international affairs budgets for at least the next several years. Let us agree to make legislative earmarking a last resort, and constructive consultation the primary vehicle for achieving consensus on program objectives. In particular, when resources get tight, let us agree on vehicles to ensure that our less visible but highly essential security interests do not get shortchanged in the process. Let us together explore ways to achieve greater flexibility to respond to changing circumstances.

International Development and Humanitarian Assistance

As I testified last year before this Committee, the United States has a wide variety of tools at its disposal to promote an adaptive climate for world economic growth. Through our commitment to an open world trading system and the dynamism of our own economy, we contribute to the economic betterment of the developing world. Complementing the benefits of trade, private equity markets in developing countries also attract increasing interest from the world investment community.

While private trade and investment flows should occupy ever greater importance in the coming decade, international development and humanitarian assistance will continue to play an important role. The U.S. remains the world leader in this field -- through our direct provision of bilateral assistance, the emergency humanitarian aid we extend in crisis situations, and through the leadership position we take in refugee programs and international financial institutions. Indeed, it is largely through U.S. leadership that the world assistance community has embraced such important humanitarian concerns as first asylum for refugees. And it is greatly due to our leadership

that the community continues to move away from traditional state-dominated development strategies.

For FY 1991, we are requesting 6,600 million dollars in budget authority for international development and humanitarian assistance, up from 6,100 million dollars actually appropriated for the current year. The increase can be wholly attributed to our new Eastern European initiative, and to efforts to clear U.S. arrearages to the multilateral development banks.

For the multilateral development banks, we are requesting 1,740 million dollars in budget authority, up from 1,470 million dollars in FY 1990. This increase is attributable almost entirely to our efforts to clear past arrearages to the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Included in our request is 1,060 million dollars for the annual U.S. share in the ninth replenishment of the International Development Association. This soft-loan window provides concessional World Bank financing to the poorest countries. Recognizing the need for shared responsibilities, we have agreed to contribute 21.6 percent of this IDA replenishment, down from our 25 percent share of the previous exercise. Up to half the IDA funds will be slated for Sub-Saharan Africa's most urgent development and economic restructuring requirements.

For our bilateral development assistance programs -- managed by the Agency for International Development -- we are requesting 2,890 million dollars in FY 1991 budget authority. This provides funding for the following programs:

-- 1,230 million dollars for the functional development assistance program, providing for basic needs in the areas of agriculture, population, health, energy, environment and education.--
561 million dollars for the Development Fund for Africa.

-- 500 million dollars for the Special Assistance initiatives for the Philippines (200 million dollars) and Eastern Europe (300 million dollars) that were described above.

-- 145 million dollars for several smaller A.I.D. programs which respond to a variety of special needs -- including humanitarian disaster assistance, support for American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, and overseas housing programs.

Largely through assistance and admissions efforts, the United States continues to play a preeminent role in easing the plight of the world's refugees. We are making significant progress:

-- We improved our assistance to Soviet refugees by shifting our processing activities from Rome and Vienna to Moscow.

-- We are working closely with Congress on special immigration legislation to supplement our refugee programs.

-- We successfully negotiated an agreement with Vietnam to allow reeducation center detainees to resettle in the United States. Last month, the first 750 former detainees and their family members departed Vietnam under this program.

-- We are working hard in multilateral channels to preserve the principle of first asylum for Vietnamese boat people, and to make a success of the the voluntary repatriation program from Hong Kong.

For FY 1991, we are requesting 476 million dollars in budget authority for refugee activities. This compares with 438 million dollars in total FY 1990 resources, including the supplemental funding request described above. These funds will support the admission of 95,000 refugees and 15,000 Amerasian immigrants -- the same number as the current year -- and enable us to assist the immediate needs of millions of additional refugees and displaced persons worldwide.

Other important components of our international development assistance request include:

-- 898 million dollars in budget authority for PL-480 food aid, to support a 1,500 million dollar program level.

-- 181 million dollars for Peace Corps operating expenses.

-- 225 million dollars for voluntary contributions to international organizations including the U.N. Development Program (109 million dollars) and UNICEF (50 million dollars).

For international narcotics control assistance programs under the management of the State Department, we are requesting a total of 150 million dollars in FY 1991, up from 113 million dollars in the current fiscal year. Nearly all of this increase will be devoted to significantly expanding our coca control efforts in the Andes, with Latin American country programs increasing from 57 million dollars to 87 million dollars. The equipment and training we provide are essential to support interdiction and law enforcement operations against the major trafficking organizations.

Most of our assistance activities meet multiple objectives. For instance, abolishing a government agricultural monopoly through a World Bank loan can stimulate a broader opening in a country's political system. Supporting political and economic reform in Eastern Europe opens markets for U.S. investment and exports at the same time that it provides those countries resources to address serious environmental concerns. In sum, our assistance resources provide practical vehicles by which to promote the interests of a strong America into the decade ahead.

Our foreign aid request for FY 1991 totals 15,000 million dollars, up from 14,100 million dollars enacted in FY 1990. We believe this represents the minimum needed to help our partners around the world promote our shared interests.

Conduct of Foreign Affairs

To meet the foreign policy challenges of the next decade, our nation will require a skilled, dedicated cadre of professionals to outwit, outwork, and outmanage our competition. As transnational issues including narcotics and the environment become more prominent, and the ideals of political and economic freedom spread, we must have the human resources in place to play a leadership role in the world.

In meeting this task, our foreign affairs personnel are our principal assets -- assets we must protect, nurture and invest wisely. Put very simply, in order for the United States to manage world change effectively and channel it in a positive direction, we in the foreign policy community must first manage ourselves effectively.

We have taken a number of steps over the past year to strengthen management:

-- We are implementing a set of proposals that will strengthen implementation of the 1980 Foreign Service Act, and are working to develop a more effective and broadly representative State Department. The measures we are taking should help us fulfill the commitment I made to this Committee last year -- to promote openness and diversity in the foreign affairs community.

-- We are examining the need to respond to the recent dramatic developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with additional overseas staffing. To the extent possible, these prospective needs would be reprogrammed from core resources.

-- We are adjusting our management approach to security in order to keep pace with changing physical and technical threat levels.

-- We are modernizing our worldwide information management

system, and have maintained our commitment to a new worldwide telecommunications network.

For State Department operations and Foreign Buildings, we are requesting 2,200 million dollars in budget authority for FY 1991, an increase of 138 million dollars over the current year. This is the minimal level of resources we need to fund our diplomatic and consular missions overseas as well as our domestic activities. Our request provides continued funding for our highest priority infrastructure project -- the Department of State Telecommunications System (DOSTN). It also provides funding to begin to improve the repair and rehabilitation of our valuable inventory of overseas properties.

And, as I noted above, we are also requesting 270 million dollars for reconstruction of our Embassy in Moscow.

Funding for International Institutions

The president has emphasized the urgency of restoring financial viability to the United Nations and other international organizations. For FY 1991, we are requesting 695 million dollars in budget authority to meet our current assessments to international organizations, plus an additional 464 million dollars for the arrears initiative I mentioned before. For international peacekeeping activities, we are requesting 91 million dollars to meet our full funding obligations, plus 157 million dollars for arrearages. Included in our peacekeeping request is 16.6 million dollars to meet our assessment to the U.N. Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), a newly created unarmed military observer group.

Public diplomacy will be one of our most valuable tools as we seek to encourage the worldwide tide of democracy and political pluralism. For the valuable work of the U.S. Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting, we are requesting 1,230 million dollars in FY 1991 funding. This level is down slightly from the 1,320 million dollars provided last year, largely because of the completion of the Israeli transmitter project.

CONCLUSION

Having spun around the globe several times, and spun your heads with figures, I would like to come to rest with a final thought.

It is often said that there is no constituency for foreign affairs in this country. I do not agree. Just to cite a recent example, Americans of all stripes rallied behind our efforts to help restore democracy to Panama. They responded in support of one of our most cherished values' political freedom.

Daily, all over the world, our foreign affairs programs promote America's fundamental values. From the refugee officer in Thailand, to the aid worker in Pakistan, to the trade negotiator in Geneva, our business is representing America's interests to the world.

The investments we now make in fostering democracy and market principles, in promoting peace, in protecting the world community against transnational threats and in renewing and reshaping key relationships around the world -- all these are essential investments in our future. These investments will secure for us a leadership role in the next century. They will ensure that the world of the future is one in which our fundamental values continue to flourish.

Yet, as any wise investor knows, you cannot protect and enhance your vital assets by eroding your resource base, by cutting into your principal, by being complacent, by poor management or by failing to give yourself enough latitude to operate in a fast-changing environment.

America's business is advancing democracy, prosperity and peace

abroad, so that we may continue to enjoy them at home. Together, let us work to ensure that America remains a leading, successful, well-managed international enterprise in the years ahead.

(end text)

****

OT2

מועצת הפדרציות היהודיות של צפון אמריקה
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS, INC.
ISRAEL OFFICE המשרד הישראלי

Mandell L. Berman
President
Martin S. Kraar
Executive Vice President
Stephen G. Donshik
Director
Israel Office

21 January 1990

840(1-2)
✓820(1-2)
112-1-9-1

The Honorable
Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of the State of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

On behalf of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and the Council of Jewish Federations Israel Office, I wish to thank you for having met with the delegation of Illinois congressmen and state officials.

I think it would interest you to know that the members of the delegation expressed great satisfaction over their visit.

Sincerely,

Stephen G. Donshik

Stephen G. Donshik, D.S.W.
Director

c.c. Harry Hurwitz

11 Pinsker St., Jerusalem 92228 ■ Tel. 02-633614, 636850 .טל ■ Fax. 02-666223 .פקס ■ 92228 רחוב פינסקר 11, ירושלים

826-9
1/3/90

BRIGADIER F. M. GAUGH
CONTINENTAL TOWERS SUITE 905
675 GULFVIEW BOULEVARD
CLEARWATER BEACH, FLORIDA
ZIP 34630-2645
TELEPHONE 461-1444
AREA CODE 813

I February 1990

Prime Minister
M Yitzak Shamir
Jerusalem
Israel

Good morning Sir:

A group of about 30 Salvation Army people are going to attend the passion play in Oberammergau, Germany this summer then continuing on to Israel for a visit.

We will be staying at the Jerusalem Gate Hotel while we are in Jerusalem the 15-16-16-17 of June.

If on one of these night, you could stop in for a visit and share with us what ever is in your heart, we would appreciate it.

Please let me know the date and time. I will secure a special room for us.

Thank you for your consideration.

God bless you'

We will have a special momento for you.

Ben Schaffer
4705 N.W. 35th St.
Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319

Jan. 16,1990

Prime Minister Yitzchak Shamir
Prime Ministers Bureau
Jerusalem, Israel

Re: Israel-Palestinian Elections

Dear Sir,

The time has come to be realistic about the so called peace process and elections between Israel and the Palestinians. This approach assumes the Palestinians and Israelis can live quietly side by side, that both sides are somehow equal with faults on both sides. Forgotten, that Israel was ready to accept the concept of two states in 1948, which the Arabs rejected and combined in a war to destroy Israel, with four subsequent wars to follow.

The truth is there can be only one state west of the Jordan. Grant the Palestinians a state and you set in motion a chain of events that will lead either to its own extinction or the extinction of Israel. Anyone who thinks otherwise is engaging in an illusion, Israel cannot afford to test.

Let no one be deceived, the recent P.L.O. moves are tactical, designed to split the U.S. from Israel as well as cause divisions within Israel. When was the P.L.O. charter calling for the destruction of Israel revised?

Respectfully,
BEN SCHAFFER

Ben Schaffer

COPY OF LETTER SENT
TO 12 U.S. SENATORS
3 NEWSPAPERS &
A CONGRESSMAN

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem, January 15, 1990.
628-7

112-1-8
820(1-2)

Dear Friends,

I have learnt with much pleasure that President George Bush has signed a joint Congressional Resolution designating 1990 as the "International Year of Bible Reading", and I wish all who will participate in this great undertaking much satisfaction and success.

For us, the people of the Book, it is an age-old tradition to read the Bible throughout the year and, upon completion of each cycle, to commence again and again. This has deepened the Jewish people's belief in the Bible's eternal message of truth, justice and peace, which is at the core of our modern society, and has strengthened our attachment to our ancient-new land.

The best possible experience is to be in the land, which is the Bible's source and inspiration. It has been said that the visitor's best guide for Israel is the Bible. I hope that in the International Year of Bible Reading we shall have the joy of welcoming large numbers of visitors from all parts of the United States and other countries, who will travel the length and breadth of the land with Bible in hand.

May the year be a spiritual, uplifting and meaningful experience for all.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

112-1-8
820 (1-2)

FROM: HARRY HURWITZ

DR. JOHN HASH
CHAIRMAN
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF BIBLE READING
U. S. A.

FAX: 615 893 1744

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

820 (1-2)

רפנה גולו, מאו"ד
טל' 303653

ז' טבת תש"ן
4 בינואר 1990
1979

אל : לשכת ראש הממשלה - מר דוד אלוני

מאת : רפנה גולו, המח' לאורחים רשמיים

הנדון: ביקור סנטור DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

מצ"ב חומר רקע על הסנטור, שיבקר בארץ בתאריכים 20/1/90 - 15/1.

מויניהאן יגיע בלווית רעייתו ועוזריו סטיב ריקארד, ג'ימי גילברית' (השייך לוועדת החוץ) ודוד לוקנס (השייך למשרד בניו-יורק).

בברכה,
רפנה גולו
רפנה גולו

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

הנדון: SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

הסנטור הבכיר של מדינת ניו-יורק, דמוקרט. נבחר לסנט ב - 1977, זמן קצר לאחר שסיים את כהונתו כשגריר ארה"ב באו"ם לצידו של שגריר ישראל דאז ונשיא מדינת ישראל דהיום מר חיים הרצוג. עמידתו לצד ישראל ונאומו בדיון שבו נתקבלה החלטה 3376 (ציונות - גזענות) יזכר עד היום לטובה כנאום של ידיד אמיתי.

מויניהאן, מהסנטורים היותר ידועים ובולטים בסנט, הנו פרופסור לממשל ציבורי ובוגר אחד המוסדות היוקרתיים ביותר בארה"ב, THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY הסנטור יושב בראש ועדת המשנה למז"ת בועדת החוץ בסנט ובתפקידו זה חיוני לישראל. בנוסף, הנו יו"ר ועדת המשנה למשאבי מים ותחבורה בועדת איכות הסביבה, יו"ר ועדת המשנה לביטוח סוציאלי בועדת הכלכלה וכן בועדת התקנון.

מויניהאן מידידיה הגדולים של ישראל בסנט והנו חתום כמעט על כל יוזמת תמיכה פוליטית בישראל. בעל קשרים הדוקים עם אישים רבים בארץ ועם הממסד היהודי בארה"ב.

9,385491
1

820 (1-2)

אאאא,חוזם:6551
אל:פקס/215
מ-:המשרד,תא:090190,זח:1212,דח:ר,סג:בל,
בבבב

א ל : דוד גרנית, לשכת רוה"ם - מס' פאקס - 385491
לשכת שר המדע/לידי מינה - מס' פאקס 820591 (בנפרד)
לשכת מ"ם רוה"ם ושר האוצר - לידי מירי פאקס - 635769(בנפרד)

לשכת ס/רוה"ם ושר השיכון והבינוי /לידי עליזה פאקס - 811904 (בנפרד)
לשכת שר התמ"ס/לידי שרה פאקס 385950 (בנפרד)

מאת : מח' צפון אמריקה, משרד החוץ

1. במועדים 19/1 - 16 יבקרו בארץ הסנטורים ארלן ספקטר (פנסילבניה) וריצ'רד שלבי (אלבמה). לשניים יתלוו רעיותיהם ו - 3 עוזרים. להלן פרטי רקע.

2. נודה על הסדרת פגישה בהתאם.

3. מטפל בתוכנית - רועי גולדשמיד, טל' 303244.

4. SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER

רפובליקני מפנסילבניה. יהודי יליד 1930. נבחר לסנט ב - 1981. עומד לסיים קדנציה שניה ב - 1992. חבר בועדת ההקצבות (כולל בועדת המשנה להקצבות זרות), בועדה המשפטית, בועדת המודיעין ובועדה לעניני VETERANS. ספקטר מפגין בעקביות יחס חיובי ואוהד לישראל אם כי לא הסס מדי פעם, בשיחות פרטיות להביע ביקורת על אספקטים שונים של זכויות אדם ביו"ש.

SENATOR RICHARD SHELBY

דמוקרט מאלבמה. פרסביטריאני יליד 1934. שלבי, עו"ד במקצועו, היה ציר בבית הנבחרים בשנים 1967 - 1979, עת נבחר לסנט. עומד לבחירה מחדש ב - 1992. חבר בועדת השירותים המזוינים וועדת הבנקאות. מבקר לראשונה בישראל. יחסו לישראל בסה"כ חיובי אם כי אין הוא מפגין מעורבות וענין רב במיוחד בנושאינו.

רועי גולדשמיד

סוף מברק

ס ד ר ה י ו ם

811(2-1)
820(1-2)
1121-1-9-1

א. פתיחה - ראש הממשלה

ב. סקירות בנושא העליה

1) ד. ברטוב
2) ש. דיניץ

ג. בעיות התקציב - ממלא מקום ראש הממשלה ושר האוצר

ד. נושאי קליטה

1) השר לקליטת עליה - על הקליטה
2) סגן ראש הממשלה ושר הבינוי והשיכון בעניני שיכון

ה. שותפות יהדות העולם בקליטת העולים מברה"מ לישראל

1. התגייסותה של ארה"ב במאמצים לעליה וקליטת יהדות ברה"מ בישראל - מר מקס פישר.
2. סקירת יו"ר המגבית המאוחדת בארה"ב.
3. סקירת יו"ר מועצת הפדרציות היהודיות על החלטות הקהילות היהודיות בארה"ב.
4. סקירת יו"ר קרן היסוד על המגבית המיוחדת בשאר ארצות העולם (פרט לארה"ב).
5. דברי סיכום על מאמצי יהדות העולם ותיאום בין הארגונים השונים בענין איסוף הכספים - על ידי יו"ר חבר הנאמנים - מר מנדל קפלן.

ו. סכום הדיון - ראש הממשלה

December 20, 1989

Dear Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir:

On November 16, 1989, you received a letter at the meeting of The General Assembly of The Council of Jewish Federations in Cincinnati. The letter had forty-one signatories.

The forty-one signatories to the letter were not elected by American Jews to represent American Jews in any statement to you. Nor were the "forty-one" authorized by a concensus of American Jewry to use the vehicle of The Council of Jewish Federations as their private club. The truth, rather, is that the "forty-one" were self-appointed, and somewhat audacious in using the General Assembly to promote their own minority views.

Most importantly, I state to you that there is a possible worthlessness to discussing words such as " --- land for peace with secure borders --- " when no human being extant in this worth has made any proposal ever that would create land for peace with secure borders. To state, as the "forty-one" do, that most American Jews do not reject non-existent proposals, is the height of folly. I believe that the November 16, 1989, statement of the "forty-one" was an infringement of the citizens of one nation into and on the policies of another nation. Be assured that the "forty-one" would scream in indignation if Israeli citizens treated President Bush in such fashion if he were speaking in Israel.

The "forty-one" had no right to write, sign and publish their statement. They are American Jews, not Israeli Jews. They have no right to attempt to control or influence Israeli foreign policy. It is my fervent hope that Israel will make the correct foreign policy decisions to approach the future with confidence and strength and without outside interference.

Yours truly,

Larry Hersch

Larry Hersch

enclosures

December 20, 1989

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Yours truly,

Larry Hersch

Larry Hersch

enclosures

File copy of

Attorney at Law | Member New York & U.S. Supreme Court Bars | Real Estate Investments

Sidney J. Brown

University Plaza Office Building | 1835 University Boulevard | Suite 200 | Hyattsville, Maryland 20783 | (301) 422-3300

January 19, 1990

Senator Robert Dole
444 Southeast Quincy
Suite 392
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Re: Your Comments/State of Israel

Dear Bob:

Once again, I am constrained to write you regarding your statements with respect to the treatment of the State of Israel.

Bob, I supported you rather handsomely when you sought the nomination for President, because at that time your record with respect to many issues near and dear to me and to the American people, including your support of Israel, was very positive.

Once again now you have demonstrated a negative attitude toward the State of Israel. Why would you want to cut back Israel's financial support from the United States because there are other nations that need support? What kind of reasoning is that? Not all nations are the same nor contribute to the welfare of this country to the extent that Israel does, nor are they partners with the United States in its security interests, nor are they as democratic as Israel. You just don't take away from one of your closest allies the critical financial support it needs because there are other nations needing help. There is such a thing as priorities and they should be observed. You can't just take a percentage across the board, it doesn't work that way. Some countries are more entitled to your support, and some less, and that's the way they should be judged.

I would appreciate hearing from you privately and publicly that you have reconsidered your approach to this matter.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sidney J. Brown

SJB:sgb

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

המנהל הכללי

- דחוף -

כח' בטבת תש"ן
25 בינואר 1990
סימוכין: 2-דש-405-6

אל : מר דב קהת, מנכ"ל משרד הפנים

930-5
820(1-2)

הנדון: הכושים העבריים

בהמשך למכתבי בנדון מיום ט' בכסלו תש"ן (7 בדצמבר 1989) ולשיחתנו הטלפונית היום, אני חוזר ומבקש לקבל תשובה מפורטת שתאפשר לנו להשיב לחבר הקונגרס, שהעתק פנייתו לראש הממשלה מצורפת בזה גם-כן.

מוקד התעניינותו של חבר הקונגרס דימלי הוא ענין הביטוח הרפואי לילדי הכושים העבריים. אבקש התייחסותך לנקודה זו במיוחד.

אודה על תשובתך בכל ההקדם.

ב ב ר כ ה,

י.ח. בן-אהרן

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

המנהל הכללי

ט' בכסליו תש"ן
7 בדצמבר 1989
סימוכין: 2-דש-271-6

אל : מר דב קהת, המנהל הכללי, משרד הפנים

930-5
820 (1-2)

שלום רב,

רצוף בזה מכתב שקיבל ראש הממשלה מחבר קונגרס שחור בארה"ב, מר מרווין דימלי.

אודה לך אם תודיעני באופן דחוף מה נעשה בקשר לבטוח הרפואי של הכושים העברים בדימונה וכן אם יש התקדמות בתחומים אחרים שחבר הקונגרס מזכיר במכתבו.

ב ב ר כ ה,

י.ח. בן-אהרן

העתק: מצפ"א, משרד החוץ
מר יורם אטינגר, השגרירות ושינגטון

MERVYN M. DYMALLY
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA

1717 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5425

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION

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

November 20, 1989

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister
State of Israel
Kiriyat HaMemshela
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing to follow-up on your meeting in Washington, D.C., November 16, with the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee -- specifically your pledge to personally look into the ongoing problems regarding the welfare of the Hebrew community in Dimona, Israel.

As I have discussed with you and with embassy officials here in Washington, it is critical that certain steps are taken immediately to prevent further deterioration of health, especially among children in Dimona. This type of approach allows for the basic human necessities of community members to be provided while the long-term policy matters are being resolved.

All investigations by my office reveal that community members are industrious and desirous of working to support themselves, and not becoming a public burden. It has also been suggested that they be allowed to inhabit a moshav or agricultural settlement where they might provide basic needs for themselves in the meantime.

In any event it is painful to know that among the many problems confronting our state of Israel (i.e relations with South Africa, the Palestinian uprising, and initiation of a peace plan for the West Bank and Gaza) this one is probably the most easily resolved. But instead of the solution, we are witnessing a terrible toll being paid by children.

Again, I offer my total assistance in ending this problem. I continue to believe that it can be resolved to our mutual benefit. I appreciate your consideration in this matter, and I am available to help in any way possible.

Sincerely,

MERVYN M. DYMALLY
Chairman
Subcommittee on
International Operations

MMD:me

זבזב מב

רשות הדואר
מברקה ארצית תל-אביב-יפו
מ ב ר ק
=======

תא 395 40640648
תלאביב 34 0920 18

משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים
18 -01- 1990
מס' התיק 820(1-2)
112-1-9-1

0224 '90 JAN 18 10:21

לשכת ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

023

לקראת פגישת ראש הממשלה עם דניאל פטריק מויניהאן
אני מפנה את תשומת לבכם למאמרו של מויניהאן שהתפרסם במעריב
2.11.78 תחת הכותרת מלחמת השפה בו התייחסותו המאלפת למונחים
פוליטיים

יוסף ברק

לשכת ראש הממשלה
18 -1- 1990
נתקבל

609-7
29/1/90

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1990

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am pleased to forward the enclosed photographs taken during your most recent meeting with President Bush at the White House on November 15, 1989.

It was a great pleasure for me to see you again and I want to extend my best wishes to you for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

Brent Scowcroft

His Excellency
Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel

ראש הממשלה
PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL

Jerusalem, January 29, 1990.
649-7

820 (1-2)

Dear Mr. Scowcroft

Thank you for your letter of January 3, and for sending me some photographs taken during my meeting with President Bush at the White House on November 15, 1989. I appreciate your courtesy.

I, too, was pleased to meet you again, and hope that we shall all work together for peace and for democracy in this exciting period in our lives.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

Mr. Brent Scowcroft
The White House
Washington

Jerusalem, January 29, 1990.
649-7

820 (1-2)

Dear Mr. Scowcroft

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Washington