

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

המשק הבית

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

2/1985

המשק הבית

מס' תיק מקורי

	
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אל:ממכל, מצפא

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שכיתת אלעל. משיחות שקיימתי עם אנשינו בוועידת ~~אנא אלעל סיתא~~

מסתר שום חליטו לקבל החלטות על חזרת ישראל בגלל בעיות שכיתת אל-על. שוחחתי עם לאיין קורקלנד שמסר לי כי על אף ההתקדמות בטיפול -

נשארת תבעיה המרכזית שהיא סירוב אל-על להסכים להחזרת כל העובדים מידית. כתוצאה מכך בוטלה ישיבה למכירת איגרות חוב שלנו. וסמור

מאיימים בהחלטות על חרם. חברתי שאינ הצדקה לצעדים אלה בעיקר כשבניקור

האחרון. כאן של בלום היתה התקדמות. בדקונא עם אל-על ואם ניתן לחוסים

נתון כלשהו העשוי לסייע לפני שתקבלנה החלטות עוינות. הברחתי

לאיין קירקלנד שאם אמנם התקבלנה החלטות בזוג הם מאיימים לא יהיה סדר על מה לנול מוים- הבטיח לפעול מצדו הוא עדי לחשפיע אך אינ מסחונ

שחבר יעלה בידי. נמצא בקשר עם דני בלוח המשתתף בוועידה.

מ. רוזנ

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V.Y Times
25.2.85

MUBARAK SUGGESTS ARAB-ISRAEL TALKS WITH U.S. AS HOST

SAYS HE IS 'READY TO HELP'

Urges Washington to Invite a
Jordan-Palestinian Team
to Hold an Initial Parley

By JUDITH MILLER
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Feb. 24 — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt urged the Reagan Administration today to invite Israeli and members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the United States to lay the groundwork for direct peace talks.

Mr. Mubarak said in an interview that he was willing to act as host for such a meeting in Cairo, or to attend one "anywhere" that was agreeable to all parties.

"Why not?" he declared. "We are ready to help."

The President said he was "very encouraged" by Israel's decision to withdraw from Lebanon, but reiterated his position that more progress had to be made before Egypt would return its ambassador to Israel, who was withdrawn after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Envoy Sent to Meet Peres

Egypt recently sent an envoy to Bucharest, Rumania, to meet with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who visited Rumania last week, and will send another to meet with Mr. Peres soon, Mr. Mubarak said.

He praised the statement on a joint Mideast peace framework signed Feb. 11 by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as a "very good achievement" and stressed that the cooperation agreement was "only a first step."

"We can't reach a solution in one hop," Mr. Mubarak said.

In Washington, Reagan Administration officials said today that they were encouraged by the new interest that Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia were showing in negotiations. [Page A3.]

Direct Talks Urged

President Mubarak stressed the importance of direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with or without Egypt.

Israel has refused to negotiate with the P.L.O. But Mr. Mubarak asserted that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation did not necessarily have to include known members of the Palestinian organization. "The P.L.O. has lots of people who are pro-P.L.O. on the West Bank," he said. "Let us be practical."

"Do you know who is or who is not a member of the P.L.O.?" he continued. "How can you confirm this?"

Mr. Mubarak said he thought that the P.L.O. would "coordinate with King Hussein to select moderate figures if

they want to reach a solution."

Although the Jordanian-P.L.O. accord calls for peace talks under auspices of an international conference that would include participation by the Soviet Union, Mr. Mubarak said he favored direct talks first between Israel and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with an international conference and participation by Moscow to come after an agreement had been negotiated.

An international conference could be the last stage," he said, "as a blessing of the solution."

U.S. Opposes Soviet Role

Both Israel and the United States have consistently opposed Soviet participation in Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Mubarak also maintained that the "coordination agreement" between Jordan and the P.L.O. meant that the Palestinian group had accepted United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for the return of occupied territories by Israel in exchange for peace. He urged the United States to disregard what appeared to be conflicting statements by P.L.O. officials about the key U.N. resolution. The United States has refused to recognize the P.L.O. unless it accepts Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist.

The text of the Jordanian-P.L.O. agreement calls for peace based on "the United Nations and Security Council resolutions."

"The points on paper are a step forward," Mr. Mubarak said, referring to the Jordanian-P.L.O. accord. "Let's concentrate on the agreement and not what is mentioned by various factions."

He took a similar view of statements critical of the Jordanian-P.L.O. accord by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, noting that he was not certain whether Mr. Shamir was speaking for the Israeli Government.

'Practical' Approach Urged

During the 90-minute interview at Aruba Palace, Mr. Mubarak did not urge the United States to recognize the P.L.O. or to put pressure on Israel, he and other senior Egyptian officials have done in previous statements. He repeatedly spoke of the need to be "practical."

In general, Mr. Mubarak avoided criticism of Prime Minister Peres. But he said that recent statements by Mr. Shamir and the Minister of Industry, Ariel Sharon, were "not helpful at all" to the cause of peace.

He complained, in particular, about recent statements by the two officials about the status of Taba, a small strip of land on the Gulf of Aqaba at the Sinai border that is claimed by both sides.

He said it was "very important" to Egyptian national interests and to public opinion that Taba be yielded by the Israelis.

The Egyptians and Israelis have had one round of talks about Taba and another is expected to be held soon, Egyptian officials have said.

President Mubarak seemed relaxed and confident. Speaking in English, he said that he would pass his views on these and other issues during a trip to

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Washington that he is tentatively scheduled to begin on March 8.

Mr. Mubarak said that during his visit he would also urge the Reagan Administration to lower the interest rate that Egypt is paying on its military debt. The rates that were negotiated several years ago are now "too high" given prevailing rates, he said.

It has previously been reported that Egypt owes \$250 million to \$300 million in interest payments on its military debt.

Mr. Mubarak said he would also ask for increased economic assistance.

Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said in an interview with a British newspaper over the weekend that Egypt would request \$85 million in economic aid this year and an extra billion dollars in additional aid in fiscal 1986, which begins next October.

Mr. Mubarak declined to specify how much additional aid he would seek during his meetings in Washington.

U.S.-Sudanese Strain Discounted

The Egyptian President made these other points during the interview:

¶ He called recent published reports of political strain between the United States and the Sudan "exaggerated."

¶ He said he had urged President Reagan not to freeze aid to President Gaafar el-Nimeiry of the Sudan. He also denied published reports that Egypt had withdrawn an air defense unit from the Sudan to try to persuade Mr. Nimeiry to alter his policies. An Egyptian team of 25 technicians had been in the Sudan, he said, helping Khartoum modernize its air defenses and returned to Egypt after its work was completed.

¶ He said the Libyan leader, Muammar el-Qaddafi, had offered him \$5 billion if Egypt would abandon the 1978 Camp David peace accords with Israel. "I told him that Egypt would never do this," Mr. Mubarak said, pointing his finger at his guests to emphasize his anger. "Egypt is not Libya," he declared.

¶ He said he would encourage the United States to abandon its demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a condition for a settlement on South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

¶ He expressed doubt that Syria could be induced to play a constructive role in the Middle East peace process.

Shamir Calls Jordan-P.L.O. Pact In No Way an 'Opening to Peace'

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today that the agreement between King Hussein of Jordan and the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, in no way amounted to an "opening to peace."

"We do not see this agreement as being any opening to peace in the region," Mr. Shamir said this morning before leaving on a trip to Europe. "It is our belief that there is no lack of peace programs, but rather a lack of readiness and desire for peace on the Arab nation's part."

"Israel continues to stand by its adherence to the Camp David agreements and its readiness to conduct negotiations with Jordan without preconditions," Mr. Shamir said.

Talks With P.L.O. 'Taboo'

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has already dismissed the Hussein-Arafat accord as more an effort to patch up relations between Jordan and the P.L.O. than any breakthrough regarding Israel. Sources close to the Prime Minister say any negotiations involving the P.L.O. are "taboo" for him.

"We will agree to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation but not a Jordanian-P.L.O. one," said one senior official. "If Hussein wants to use the P.L.O. as a fig leaf for entering talks, that is his business. But the P.L.O. is taboo."

The official text of the Hussein-Arafat accord, which was signed in Amman on Feb. 11, was made public in the Jordanian capital Saturday. It af-

firmed the principle of exchanging territory for peace and called for, among other things, settling of the Palestinian problem in accordance with United Nations resolutions, apparently including Security Council Resolution 242, with its implicit recognition of Israel.

The agreement also called for an international peace conference that the P.L.O. would attend as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Accord Draws Little Interest

Ever since word of the Hussein-Arafat accord appeared in the Israeli press, it has received very little attention or public response. The fact that the Egyptians and Jordanians could become so excited about it was seen by many analysts here as indicative of how out of touch they were with the public mood in Israel.

There are several reasons for the Israeli reaction.

For one thing, the agreement appears to many Israelis to be too little too late, the analysts said. The hardliners, led by the chief of the Likud bloc, Mr. Shamir, find the accord inadequate. And the dovish forces in Israel feel that it falls far short of what they would need to convince the Israeli public at large that it was worth pursuing and almost certainly breaking up the national unity coalition over.

Typical of the reaction by leading Israeli moderates was the assessment of the accord by Abba Eban, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in Parliament.

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A 'Positive' Development

"It is not a negative development," Mr. Eban said of the accord in an interview. "It is very positive that they are agitating themselves about this question and believe that time is not on their side. But on the other hand, it is hard to expect Israelis to throw their hat in the air over this."

"My God, after 37 years all they can come up with is implicit recognition of U.N. Resolution 242. We need explicit recognition of the state of Israel and they offer implicit recognition of 242. Let's say that Prime Minister Peres wants to be adventurous, can he bring this to Israeli public opinion?"

The accord is also seen by Israeli experts on the P.L.O. as a continuation of Mr. Arafat's "La-Am" strategy toward Middle East diplomacy. "La-Am" is a combination of the Arabic words for No and Yes and was coined by P.L.O. officials to describe Mr. Arafat's "compromise" approach.

"The trouble with the agreement is that it could be interpreted to mean everything under the sun," said Itamar Rabinovich, the director of the Dayan Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Tel Aviv University. "All of the escape clauses are built into it."

In the view of Asher Sussor, the expert on the P.L.O. and Jordan at the Dayan Center, Mr. Arafat agreed to the ambiguous document with King Hussein as a means to stay in the Middle East diplomatic game without having to say the magic words, "I recognize Israel, or Resolution 242."

Arafat Maneuver Seem

According to Mr. Sussor, Mr. Arafat was worried that if he simply stood by and did nothing, the Labor-led unity Government of Mr. Peres might eventually enter into some kind of negotiating format with Jordan, especially with

Palestinian residents of the West Bank pressing for an initiative by King Hussein and with Mr. Peres eager to negotiate with the King. By reaching an accord with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat restricts the King's room for maneuver and assures himself a seat in any foreseeable negotiations, Mr. Sussor asserted.

"Hussein needs Arafat for legitimization," he added. "Arafat needs Hussein for access into the peace process. This was a way for Arafat to get access without making the historical concessions. I think Hussein was actually disappointed with the final document. I think he would have liked to have gone much further."

Another reason why the accord has created barely a blip on the political seismograph in Israel is that it has not been given much attention by the Americans or Europeans. As many commentators here noted, if the agreement is not enough to excite Washington, how can it be sufficient for Israel?

During Mr. Peres's recent trip to Italy and Rumania, Israeli officials said, leaders in the two European countries made no offers to mediate between Israel and Mr. Arafat, who met with Italian and Rumanian leaders shortly before Mr. Peres's visit. The Israelis came away feeling that both the Italians and the Rumanians were unsure of Mr. Arafat's willingness to make genuine concessions and were therefore reluctant to put themselves in the middle.

"Neither the Italians nor the Rumanians pushed the P.L.O. on us at all," said one senior Israeli official who took part in the Prime Minister's trip.



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U.S. Encouraged by New Interest in Mideast Talks

By BERNARD GERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Reagan Administration officials said today that they were encouraged by the revived interest in negotiations being expressed by Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. But they said there had not yet been sufficient movement for the United States to begin a new Middle East initiative.

Commenting on the agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization on principles for negotiation, and on the remarks President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt made today urging a more active American negotiating role, a senior State Department official said:

"At this time, we think this is still a process going on in the Arab world of defining the terms for negotiations, and it is not time yet for the United States to be injecting itself into it."

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, when he was in Washington earlier this month, also called on the United States to play a more active role.

The official said that "we have many questions still" on the developments. He said the United States wanted to see Arab nations approving King Hussein's move toward negotiating with Israel. "We'd like to see our friends the Saudis say something positive about this," he said. In addition, he said, from what has been said by other Palestine Liberation Organization leaders in recent days, "there is a good chance the P.L.O. will back out."

Also, the State Department official said, Syria seems opposed to any new negotiations with Israel, and could probably make it very difficult for any talks to succeed unless the Saudis support such talks very strongly. That was not deemed likely, he said, given the Saudis' reluctance to confront the Syrians. The Syrians see no likelihood of ever getting the Golan Heights back from Israel, and therefore have shown no support for any negotiations with Israel, a State Department official said.

"So let's wait a bit," he said, "and see how this works itself out in the Arab world."

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Moreover, he said, the Arab statements were not concrete enough to encourage the Israeli Government, led by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, to take any risks while it is occupied with economic reform and the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

U.S. Backing Sought

Nevertheless, several officials said today that Washington was sensitive to the momentum that seemed to be building up among Arab moderates to gain American backing for another effort at negotiations to bring about an end to Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, in return for peace.

A senior State Department official said Mr. Mubarak, who is scheduled to come here for talks on March 11, was sure to press President Reagan then for new movement, just as King Fahd did.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz indicated last week that the Administration might soon be amenable to doing more negotiating. He has been a prime architect of the Administration's policy of avoiding a major American negotiating role in the Middle East before the Arabs are ready to sit down with Israel.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Shultz said a number of Arab countries were "urging us to become involved with a high profile." He said the Administration was "saying to them, 'Well, what are you going to do if we do?' and encouraging people to look at their own responsibilities for the peace process." "We are prepared to work in a helpful and direct way whenever we see the timing of it as appropriate," he said. "And it may be that that would occur sometime soon."

King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the P.L.O. leader, agreed on the principles for negotiations in a document signed on Feb. 11 and made public by Jordan on Saturday. The State Department had received its own copy earlier, the State Department official said. The official said that much of the document's substance fell far short of what would be needed to persuade Israel to hold talks, and was also unsatisfactory as a whole to the United States.

Accepting U.N. Resolution

Specifically, he said, the document did not accept Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which calls for Israel to

return an unspecified amount of territory occupied in the 1967 war, in return for having its borders recognized. Formal acceptance of that resolution is a condition for American willingness to deal with the P.L.O.

The document also said Israel should give up all the land seized in 1967 in return for "comprehensive peace," a demand that the United States believes is impractical at this time. The Israelis reject that demand, saying they will not give back all the West Bank, because 60,000 Israelis now live there.

The document also said the Palestinians had the right to "self-determination" as part of an eventual confederation of "states" between Palestinians and Jordan. The United States does not favor a Palestinian state, and Israel also rejects it.

The document said negotiations should be held "under the auspices of an international conference" including the five permanent members of the Security Council and the P.L.O., which would be in a delegation with Jordan. The United States wants direct talks by the parties involved.

Approval of Joint Delegation

American officials regarded as a step in the right direction the agreement on a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. The State Department official said this would make it easier to begin talks in the future, provided that senior P.L.O. members are not in that delegation. Israel is believed to be ready to negotiate with a delegation that includes Palestinians as long as they are not well-known P.L.O. officials.

Mr. Mubarak, in his interview today, seemed to agree with the American insistence on direct talks when he said Washington should invite the Jordanian-Palestinian group to Washington to meet with the Israelis and Egyptians. He also said the international conference could be held later to ratify any agreement, and did not have to be the forum for the actual negotiations.

"Presumably Mubarak is working with the Jordanians," the official said, "but we don't know whether everything he says is agreeable to Hussein and to the P.L.O."

Another Administration official said, "Hussein and Mubarak are saying to us, 'Look, take a risk and see what you can do,' and we are saying, 'Let's not cause political turmoil without knowing where everybody stands.'"

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

Faint Gleam of Peace

President Hosni Mubarak has prepared with extra care for his trip to Washington next month. The stakes are high for Egypt, but his mood is remarkably relaxed. He evidently feels things are moving again in the Middle East, and that there is now a chance of another break in the long Arab-Israeli impasse.

Mr. Mubarak speaks repeatedly about the need to be "realistic." He has no illusions that peace will burst out suddenly. "We can't reach a solution in one hop. That's impossible," he said, noting Egypt's experience of a long series of steps.

But he wants direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to begin as soon as possible. If both sides were willing, he would be glad to see them invited to meet in the U.S., adding American momentum to get started. Or in Egypt. Or "anywhere," he said. An international conference need only come toward the end of the process, to give a "blessing" when agreement is reached.

What the Egyptian President did not say in an interview with New York Times Cairo correspondent Judith Miller and me may be just as important. He did not mouth the usual Middle East demand that the U.S. put pressure on Israel to extract concessions. He did not recite the usual litany of Arab grievances as if the only problem were the rest of the world's failure to grant redress. He did not run down the Israeli Government and Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

He did refer critically to some tough statements by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and industry

Minister Ariel Sharon as "not helpful at all." But he wondered aloud whether they really represented official Israeli Government policy. And he said, "I don't think anybody in this area rejects peace." He is paying special attention not to add, by emotional or impulsive words, to difficulties that he knows will be enormous.

That's the encouraging side, because Egypt had a crucial role to play in what Mr. Mubarak calls the "coordination" between Jordan's King Hussein and the P.L.O.'s Yasser Arafat on future negotiations. Despite lack of diplomatic relations with other Arab states except Jordan, he keeps in close touch with them and is well informed. His goal is perfectly clear — to broaden the peace that Egypt and Israel have achieved.

The darker side is all too evident. The fact that King Hussein published unilaterally the text of his agreement with Mr. Arafat, instead of jointly, reflects his impatience with continued P.L.O. dithering. The text itself is maximalist. It doesn't even name Israel and relies on ambiguities to imply the key concession of recognition. As a result, Jerusalem shows no interest.

The accord merits at most one hand-clapping. Nonetheless, Israel would be ill-advised to turn thumbs down. The "principles" that the text

sets forth as the "basis" for negotiations can be taken as an initial bargaining position, not conditions for the start of talks. That is evidently Mr. Mubarak's view. Also, he points out that there are moderate West Bank Palestinians who might be the negotiators.

He has his own internal reasons for being eager to get things moving. Egypt is running a race against time. Mr. Mubarak proudly cites the big development effort of the last few years, but there is a long way to go before it can bring a tangible return in living standards. High U.S. interest rates are hurting badly and he wants help, \$600 million more this year and another \$1 billion next year.

But population is still soaring, one million more in 376 days. These are the pressures, the President says, that are feeding the frustrations that drive people to fundamentalism and intolerance. He claims he isn't seriously "worried" because there is progress, and because his policy of allowing political and public opinion steam valves should prevent buildup of explosive forces. Rejecting firm repression, he said "violence would create much more violence." He shows confidence.

Still, it is obvious that even the start of talks on the Palestinian issue would spark hope and buy more time, strengthening moderates against extremists who have never produced anything but corpses. The new opening is nothing like the exhilarating vista that the late President Sadat created with his trip to Jerusalem, but that can hardly be expected twice. Israel has nothing to lose in probing to see how much it can be widened. There is a faint gleam ahead, and an urgent need to brighten it. □

Egypt has played a crucial role

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News Summary February 23-24, 1985

All articles from 2/24 except those otherwise noted.

Columns

NYT 2/23 James Rudin (rabbi & AJC interreligious affairs dir.) "Catholics, Jews: 20 Good Years" Vatican II has fundamentally changed the way Catholics and Jews view one another. Jews are no longer blamed for the death of Christ and anti-Semitism is "deplored." But serious differences remain. Peres had a cordial meeting with the Pope last week but the Vatican still hasn't established diplomatic relations with Israel. The Pope's meeting with Arafat dismayed Jews and the role of the Church during the Holocaust remains a focus of controversy. Still, we commemorate the 20th anniversary of Vatican II as a mandate for further change.

NYP 2/23 Anderson "Very Clouded Crystal Ball on Khomeini" Having failed to cultivate contacts in the Ayatollah's Islamic regime, US intelligence has been flying blind for six years in Iran. The US doesn't even know if Khomeini is dying or not.

The Press Reports

Hussein Outlines Pact

*** NYT-p.1-Miller (photo of Hussein) Jordan made public the text of its agreement with the PLO that outlines a framework for a joint approach to peace. 5 principals are stressed. A key provision includes "total withdrawal" by Israel of all lands occupied in 1967 for comprehensive peace. Jordan's Minister of Information said that the accord means that the PLO has accepted UN Resolution 242, which calls for the recognition of Israel's sovereignty and border exchanges for the return of occupied lands. His assertion conflicted reports issued from Tunis by the PLO executive committee which repeated the PLO's rejection of 242. This contradiction has caused concern among Western officials over whether progress towards the resumption of peace talks could be made. There was no official comment from Israel yet but it is predicted by a Western official that Israel will strongly criticize the agreement. The agreement calls for Israel to give up Jerusalem as well. (see text of pact-NYT)

NYT-Giniger & Freudenheim-Peres tendered an offer to Hussein this week for a dialogue. Peres also invited the Pope to visit Israel.

Jews Side With Arabs on West Bank

NYT-Reuters photo of leftist Jews staging a demonstration outside Dehaishe refugee camp. Clad in uniforms reminiscent of concentration camps, they protested living conditions.

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of Arabs in Israeli-occupied territory. Israeli soldiers broke up the demonstration.

Lebanese Army - Southern Lebanon/Israel

NYT-Week-in-Review-Kifner-When the Lebanese Army moved into Sidon, the atmosphere was one of carnival. A sheep was slaughtered in celebration. But, the Army had little to do with the liberation. Israel, disillusioned, pulled out on its own. The Lebanese Army doesn't deploy until they receive a lot of promises that no one will be shooting. The intercommunal bloodbath that Israel predicted has not occurred yet. Rather methodical killings of "collaborators" and stepped up attacks on Israeli troops is going on. The Israelis have withdrawn into a hornets nest. Ignorance and arrogance by the Israelis have turned the Shiites into an enemy more lethal than the PLO. The Southern Lebanese Army is falling apart and is widely hated. Sidon residents were jolted when Shiite fundamentalists calling for an Islamic state rolled into town.

NYT-Hijazi-Karami accused Israel of waging a "real war" against Moslem villages in the south and said his gov't was thinking of asking the UN Security Council to hold a special session to discuss the problem. Israel forces are said to have besieged Shiite villages in Tyre and south-eastern districts. The operations began after assaults against Israeli troops increased after the Sidon withdrawal. Rabin called the policy an "iron fist" one with the goal of suppressing terrorists. Berri called for a full Shiite mobilization against the Israeli troops. The state radio and private stations in Beirut said 14 people have been killed and 25 injured since the Israeli actions against the villages began.

DN 2/23-A bomb killed a Lebanese civilian and a Moslem gunman was slain in an exchange of fire with Israeli troops yesterday as guerrillas ignored a security crackdown to press attacks against withdrawing occupation troops. At least three attacks against Israeli troops were made.

Ethiopia Demands Jews Be Returned

NYT-Reuters-Ethiopia demanded the immediate return of 12,000 Jews transported to Israel and said that they were in no way Jewish. A statement issued by the Gov't said "The uprooting of a black people, with black civilization, from where they have lived peacefully for centuries is a serious offense not only to Ethiopia and Africa but also to blacks worldwide, who have shattered the fetters of slavery..." Ethiopia accused Israel of pushing the Ethiopian Jews into the West Bank "to serve as cannon fodder in the event of hostilities."

Kuwait

NYT-AP-The Emir of Kuwait accepted the resignation of the Gov't and asked the

ידיד: השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

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07/0550

Crown Prince and Cabinet to stay on temporarily until a new Cabinet is formed. The resignations came after the recent elections. More than 40 incumbents were defeated. Diplomats believe that voters weren't content with the Governments economic and social programs.

Israeli Bomb Scare Backfires

DN p.2 (photo of San Carlos) Police and Gov't officials are angry over an Israeli security check that went awry and sent cops racing through the streets--to defuse a fake letter bomb. Officially, the State Dept. and Israeli officials aren't talking about the incident but the following story was pieced together. An envelope came to a clerk at the San Carlos hotel addressed to an Israeli official who had checked out a few days earlier. There was no return address so the curious clerk peeked inside and saw wires. He called the police and they and a bomb squad came racing through the streets, evacuated the hotel lobby, stopped the elevators, etc... The letter was a dummy bomb and had been mailed by Israeli security officials as part of an internal security check. Security men should have intercepted the letter before it reached the hotel. The State Dept. said an investigation was underway.

Weiss & Marques

Letters

NYT Sunday Magazine-Heskel Haddad writes that the war in Lebanon was imposed on Israel and that Israel rooted out the PLO, a success. A Conn. man writes that the invasion wasn't necessary but was a disaster. The Israeli occupation has caused permanent damage to Lebanon and Israel's border will be less secure than before.

DN-Assemblyman Dov Hikind writes that he is astonished that the DN would condone the release of Nazi war criminal Walter Reid.

ITONUT

החומר אינו מוגן על ידי פטנט

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המערד 496
 בעמון 358
 ניו-יורק 93

אל

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מעפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 23, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israelis Cite Attacks In South Lebanon

WASH. POST-(AP)-The Israeli Army came under attack three times in southern Lebanon today. The soldiers, who escaped harm, returned fire and reportedly killed a Lebanese. Israeli military sources, said a Lebanese man was killed near Deir Mimas village, when Israeli soldiers shot back after being sprayed with small-arms fire. The sources said the victim was among the attackers.

As Economic Miracle Crumbles, Lebanese Face Harder Times

WASH. POST-Boustany-Lebanon's economic miracle is coming undone, and the talent of the Lebanese to thrive on their misfortunes and make money out of thin air is drying up. The Moslem quarters of Beirut observed a strike today in what leftist groups described as a "first warning" to the government to do something about inflation, the high cost of living and a visibly worsening economic situation. A dramatic appreciation of the US dollar on local markets has sent prices soaring and has distracted the Lebanese from their conventional worries over politics and security.

Moroccan Official Here To Address Libya Pact

WASH. POST-Ottaway-Morocco sent a second high-ranking emissary to Washington yesterday to assure the Reagan administration that there is "no substance" to the surprise unity agreement it signed with Libya last September that continues to provoke deep concern. Abdellatif Filali (foreign minister) met with Reagan and McFarlane for what the Moroccan side officially described as a "large exchange of views." The White House had no comment on the meeting.

UN Report Criticizes Conditions In Iran's, Iraq's POW Camps

BOSTON GLOBE-Newell - A UN team sharply criticized the treatment of civilian detainees and prisoners of war by both Iran and Iraq during their five-year war. The three-man UN panel concluded that harsh treatment and violent incidents among prisoners were "far from uncommon." Both countries were criticized for breaking terms of the Geneva Convention.

מגירות

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ניו-יורק בטחון המסד
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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יג"ר, לשי רות"ם, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 24, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Settlement In Hebron Hills Symbolizes Divisions In Israel

WASH. POST-Walsh-Hebron, a city of 70,000 Arabs, is a point of conflict, not only between Arabs and Jews but among Israelis, who are deeply divided over the wisdom of creating settlements such as Tel Rumeida in the midst of Arab population centers. The stubborn existence of the settlers symbolizes those divisions, particularly as they are played out in the internal politics of Israel. The Tel Rumeida settlement has been denounced as illegal by govt. ministers of the Labor Party and defended by officials of the Likud bloc. Tel Rumeida has settled into the status quo as has the government on the whole thorny issue of West Bank settlement.

Number Of Settlers On West Bank Doubles

WASH. POST-Walsh-The number of Jewish settlers in the West Bank has doubled in the past two years, and while the pace of settlement will slow because of economic constraints later in the decade it will not fundamentally alter Israel's iron grip on the territory. According to the West Bank Data Base Project report, at the end of 1984, there were 42,600 Jewish settlers living in 114 communities in the West Bank, compared to the 1981 population figures of 20,600 Jewish residents and 71 settlements.

Israeli Tank Units Raid 7 Villages In Southern Lebanon; 10 Are Dead

WASH. POST-(AP)-Israeli armored units raided seven more villages in occupied southern Lebanon today. Israeli and Lebanese reports said at least 10 people were killed. It was the fourth day of Israeli strikes in retaliation for guerrilla raids on Israeli forces.

Despite Withdrawal, Sidon Is Still Edgy

THE SUN-Jefferson Price II-The elements of potential conflict exist in Sidon, some of them irrevocably disturbed during the Israeli occupation, some of them subject to the provocations of forces outside Sidon and far beyond the control of the city's leaders. The Lebanese army, for the moment, which has moved about 1,500 troops into Sidon since the Israeli withdrawal, seems to have the place under control.

*** PLO-Hussein Agreement Links Peace, Land

WASH. POST-Dickey-An agreement by Hussein and Arafat holds out the promise of Middle East peace in exchange for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it has occupied since 1967, according to a text of the pact, released by Jordan yesterday.

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The exact wording of the accord, called "a bid for joint action," has been kept secret since its existence was announced Feb. 11, but US and Arab officials have described it as a vital element in efforts to build momentum toward a new Middle East peace initiative.

Moderate Arab Leaders Seek US Support

THE SUN-Jefferson Price III-The widespread Arab complaint that America's withdrawal from Lebanon symbolized the emptiness of Washington's hope to broker peace in the Mideast appears to have turned into anxiety - anxiety reflected in a recent flurry of events that could draw the US back into action in the region. The Arabs are clamoring at the White House, promising plans and demanding assistance.

Ethiopia Demands Black Jews' Return

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Ethiopia demanded the immediate return yesterday of about 12,000 black Jews secretly transported to Israel and said that they were in no way Jewish. "In view of the unlawful abduction of its citizens, the Ethiopian govt. appeals to the international community to prevail on the govt. of Israel to respond favorably to its demand for the orderly and immediate repatriation of its abducted citizens," a lengthy Foreign Ministry statement said.

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אל: המורה, ס"ח, לש' ממנ"ל, ירועז רוח"ס לחקשורה, ספ"א. לש' יגר
 דפ: רושינסון ממ: קרנוד
 סיווג בטחוני: דחיות:
 תאריך חתי: לש' יגר
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104-211

News Summary February 22, 1985

Columns

NYP-Evans & Novak "Syria's Growing Role in the Mideast" Reagan's call to Assad last week was really an admission by the administration that the US needs Syrian help to help block a Khomeini-like state in Lebanon. That type of state is like a dagger pointed at Israel. But it also threatens every interest the West has in the Islamic world. It is Israel's occupation that has fanned the Islamic fundamentalism in southern Lebanon. All this would have never happened if Assad was brought into the front-and-center in 1983 Lebanon-Israel negotiations. Syria's power is now astounding. Israel has reason to be concerned about Syria's military power, at a time when Israel's military is in retreat for the first time voluntarily. Yet, an Islamic fundamentalist regime in Lebanon is a threat to Syria as well. Syria is a place to be carefully cultivated by the US. Even political realists in Israel know that. So does Reagan.

Press Reports

Israeli Troops Besiege Villages in South Lebanon

NYT-p.1-Kifner-Israeli forces have reportedly besieged at least three villages in southern Lebanon, rounding up dozens of male residents for interrogation. The operation was apparently part of the announced drive against the growing Shiite Moslem population of the region. Shamir said Israel would take "even the most severe" measures to protect its soldiers. Three Israeli soldiers have been killed this week in ambushes. Precise casualty figures and details are scarce because of spotty telephone communication. Also Israeli troops have sealed off the Tyre area but this could not be independently confirmed. Western news agencies recieved phone calls saying that id the Israelis didn't lift their seige of the villages "earth-shaking suicide-missions" would be carried out.

Israel Seeks Soviet-Chinese Ties

NYT-AP-Peres said, in Rumania, that his gov't would reconsider its objections to UN mediation in the Mideast if the Soviet Union and China eased their hostility towards Israel. He has asked Ceausescu to urge both countries to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Arafat and the Rumanian leader met last week and he said that Arafat is ready to negotiate and that "this time he is serious." (see NYP-Dan; ND-AP)

התאחדות הסטודנטים היהודיים בארצות הברית

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514/104 תאריך חתימה: 10/10/85
מס. מברק: 104

US-Soviet Talks

NYT-Gwertzman-State Dept. officials said that the US-Soviet Mideast Talks produced no agreements, except a continued desire to see the Iran-Iraq war settled. Reagan spoke at a press conference and minimized the talks. Reagan said that the US doesn't support the idea of an international conference. He said that negotiations must be between the Arabs, Palestinians and Israelis. (see text of Reagan's remarks, -NYT)

Paris Journal Says Abu Nidal is Alive

NYT-Lewis-A French magazine published what it said was an interview with Abu Nidal, who was reported to have died in November. He said that he has planned new attacks on Americans and has decided to execute King Hussein. Lucien Bitterlin, editor of France Pays Arabes, said he met with Nidal on February 6-7.

UN Report Says Iran and Iraq Mistreat Prisoners

NYT-Sciolino-A report by a three-member UN study group has concluded that both Iran and Iraq regularly mistreat each others prisoners of war in violation of the Geneva Conventions. Whippings, beatings, electric shocks, and assaults on sexual organs were not uncommon. (see ND-Kroeger)

Eli Wiesel Speaks to Students

ND-Banner-Wiesel spoke at a Jr. High School in Manhattan yesterday. The students sat in disbelief as Wiesel told his stories.

Magazine Articles

Israel and the Occupied Territories

Journal of Defense and Diplomacy 1/85-Geoffrey Aronson (Georgetown U Center for Contemporary Arab Studies; article excerpted from book "Creating Facts: Israel, Palestinians and the Occupied Territories, 1967-1984, to be published this year) Since the '67 war, Israel has created new realities in the West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights. Because the population boom envisioned by Likud has not been realized in the West Bank, Israel's agenda for the occupied territories is changing. Israel must now create a legal and institutional system

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מס. מברק:

to ensure Jewish hegemony over an Arab population approaching parity. "Civil Administration" and Peres's current concern for the "quality of life" in the territories have been conceived as mechanisms for the institutionalization of Palestinian inferiority in the context of permanent Israeli rule. Israel wants the maximum benefits of annexation without its burdens (the need to confer full citizenship upon more than 1 million Arabs). Since 1982, Israeli administrators are paralyzed. Israel now lacks the international understanding for its rule as occupier as well as a class of Palestinians willing to acquiesce. Israel has been able to consolidate its hold over resources and to obstruct autonomous Palestinian cultural, political, economic centers. As the Palestinians remain subject to strict restrictions, Jews in the area enjoy full rights... Labor party leaders know that there are problems for Israel in this annexation but they are still committed to permanent Israeli rule. Due to problems among Arabs and the PLO, Israel has left Palestinians no options. But Palestinians hope and they have adopted sophisticated strategies. Syria is the only true casualty of the US-Israeli alliance. Syria is in a predicament and it will continue to be felt throughout the Arab world. Territory for peace isn't applicable to the Golan Heights. Syria fears an Arab sellout. The US is now complacent. But if Egypt really takes on the Palestinian issue, this US attitude might change. Now, the US isn't concerned with the West Bank.

Lebanon After the Israelis

The Nation-2/23 McLeod "No Peace for Galilee Now" The defeat of Shar's grand design was assured by the Israeli failure to defeat the Syrians. Israel has won nothing from its 1982 invasion. The Israelis will withdraw even though the Southern Lebanese Army isn't thought to be an effective force at this time. Israel will leave behind a Lebanon that has suffered greatly at its hand. Radical Palestinian groups are already returning to Beirut and may be in Sidon soon. Syria is winning the chess game now.

Music-Is Boy George Anti-Semitic?

MP-gossip-Some are accusing Boy George of being anti-Semitic because his new album cover features figures holding dollar signs in one hand and Jewish stars in the other. Boy George says its "Rubbish." He says his manager and drummer is Jewish and that he had a Jewish lover and is fascinated by the Jewish culture and the fact that there are so many Jews in the music business.

ITONUT

תאריך: 23.2.85 מסמך: 514/154 מאיחור סנהל המחלקה: מסמך:

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85 FEB. 27. 1985

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ניו-יורק

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בטחון

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המשרד

468

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 22, 1985

EDITORIALS

L.A. TIMES-2/22 - "Speeding Israel's Withdrawal" An increasing number of Israelis are urging their govt. to bring its occupation forces home from Lebanon now. Behind this is the realization that the security value of remaining in the country is not worth the daily casualties being suffered. The growing mood in Israel is that it would be best to cut losses now, and worry later about the potential consequences of an early pullout. Israel wanted to have time to develop the strength of the SLA. But the quality of the SLA is open to doubt. It is best that Israel forget its earlier plans for phased withdrawal, and act to get its forces out of Lebanon as quickly as possible.

COLUMNS

WASH. POST-Evans & Novak - "A Call To Assad" Reagan's call to Assad last weekend to say thanks for the return of Levin, was a belated admission that the US needs Syrian help to block a second Khomeini-style Islamic state - this one smack on Israel's border. That menace is pointed like a dagger at Israel. But it also threatens every US interest in the Islamic world. Since the Israel-Lebanon negotiations in 1983, the display and growth of Syrian power in the face of overt US hostility have been phenomenal. Assad is a victorious spectator, watching Israel rush for the exits. Before such lethal elements of Islamic nationalism rise to flood tide, Syria is a place to be studiously cultivated, not ignored.

THE PRESS REPORTS

WASH. POST-Walsh - Israeli forces and their allies raided five Shiite Moslem villages in southern Lebanon, bulldozing houses, arresting dozens of people and leaving three persons dead and three wounded in continuing efforts to halt attacks that have killed three Israeli soldiers this week. Shamir said, "Until these attacks stop, the Army will have to continue in this way without hesitation."

Israel Rejects Wider Talks On Mideast

PHIL. INQUIRER-(AP) - Peres yesterday rebuffed Romanian proposals for an international peace conference and for Soviet involvement in Middle East peacemaking, Israeli delegation officials said.

Arabs Try To Push Ball Into US Court

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Waterman - After a year of sharply criticizing the Americans

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שגרירות ישראל - וועטאגאט

468 - מ' נ'
 346 - כסחין
 87 - י'

and flirting with the Soviets, Hussein has again turned to Reagan for help in restarting the Middle East peace process. The agreement between Hussein and Arafat seem to contain little that would entice the US back into the process. But Washington is watching with satisfaction the eagerness of Hussein and other Arab leaders to turn to the US for help in seeking a solution to their disputes with Israel.

Abu Nidal Reported Alive

WASH. POST-(Wire)- A French journalist said Abu Nidal, who was reported to have died in a Baghdad hospital more than three months ago, is alive and well. Lucien Bitterlin, editor of the monthly France Pays Arabes, said in a television interview that he interviewed Nidal in Syrian-held eastern Lebanon on Feb. 6 and 7, Bitterlin said Nidal told him he had a heart attack and undergone three operations.

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6. פקוד סיים חלק זה של השיחה בבקשה שנעזור לעוזרו לתכין לא רק את השאלות למובראכ' אלא גם התגובות המשפטיות לחשובות הצפויים של מובראכ'.

7. בתום השיחה שהתנהלה באוירה חמה ביותר, הפגיש פקוד ^{עליו הופגשה} עם שר האוצר החדש, בייקר, שעמד להכנס לפגישה עם פקוד אחרינו.

למדן

למה רחם עליה מלך מלכות מצרים ואלוהי מצרים
רחם עליה

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

מעורבות צבאית אמריקאית במזה"ת ובמפרץ

- 2-P
1. בטמ"ר ערב ב"סמית'סוניין" (וילסון סנטר) שהוקדש לנושא :-
Regional Security in the M.E & Persian Gulf ייחד ג'פרי קמפ- (לשעבר NSC
עתה CSIS) דבריו ללקחי המעורבות הצבאית האמריקאית.

מזה"ת

2. קיימים שני סוגי מעורבות כנ"ל :

א. בלתי ישירה בצורת רכש ו- Training Programs למדינות האזור.

ב. ע"י הפעלת כוחות אמריקאים, הביא מספר רוגמאות במזה"ת למעורבות ישירה וחיונית

מבחינת ה-Impact האזורי, הגלובלי וביצועה המושלם: ¹⁵

(1) הכמ"ר בסיני. הדבר איפשר נסיגת ישראל עפ"י ק.ד. גם אינה חשופה יתר על המידה
ל"עין הבינ"ל".

(2) מפרץ סידרה (לוב) היה מבחן ל- Naval Operations ולהעמדת כוונותיו של קד'אפי
במבחן.

(3) אייוואקס למצריט ולטודאן. שייפ תלת מדינתי שפעלו ככח מרתיע.

(4) אייוואקס במלחמת המיכליות. הסעודים "הוכיחו" שיודעים להפעיל אמל"ח מתוחכם
ולחשיג תוצאות (תפלת המטוסים האיראנים).

(5) המיקוש בסואץ והים האדום. שייפ עקיף עם ברה"מ למניעת טרור ימי.

3. לבנון הנה מקרה יוצא דופן. כשלונה בכך שלא אובחנה מטרות ועל הכוחות האמריקאים לא

הוטלה משימה ברורה בגלל חילוקי דעות בממשל. גילה שלאחר סברה ושתילה היו בממשל

(לא פרט) מחשבות על הפעלת כוחות אמריקאים לכפיית נסיגת ישראלית וסורית מלבנון אך נדחו

בשל התנגדות הפנטגון והקונגרס. בממשל היה גם ויכוח מה קודם : הסגת הכוחות הזרים משם

השגת / הקלת ריבונות לבנונית.

4. תנאים ונסיבות הכרחיים למעורבות צבאית :

א. הזמנה מצד הממשלה המקומית.

ב. החייעצות עם בעלי ברית (בריטניה, צרפת, איטליה וכד').

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מאר'ן ודי'ה

מכ'ר

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ג. שימוש ביחידות צי ואויר. No Ground Forces.

ד. משימה ברורה ולזמן קצב.

5. לקחים :

- א. לא התפתח עימות בינגושי מסביבן. המסקנה לא כל סכסוך אזורי הופך לבינגושי. הבעיה היא איך לא להכנס ליישטחי מרעה" של השני.
- ב. ברה"מ. מול המעורבות האמריקאית הנ"ל לא היתה מעורבות דומה, או אף נסיון לכך. מצד ברה"מ. בנקודה זו התפתח ויכוח האם הנ"ל "מקרים פרטיים" או שמא מעידים על הכלל. המסקנה - כל מקרה לגבי מעורבות צבאית סובייטית חייב בדיקה לגופו של ענין. הושמעה דעה שהמצב יהיה שונה לגבי טוריה ואחיופיה באשר ההשקעות הסובייטיות שס עצומות.
- ג. השגת קונצנזוס מבית-דעת קהל וקונגרס (להזכירכם שנקודה זו נוגעת לוויכוח בין שולץ וווינברגר) משפרת היכולת הצבאית של ארה"ב.
- ד. נושאי ה-R.D.F המבוסס על כוחות מקומיים (מפרץ) ובסיסים באזורים אינם יעילים ונתקלים בהתנגדות המדינות. הפתרון האידיאלי R.D.F אמריקאי צף וזמין מבחינת המקום והזמן.
- ה. מדיניות מכירת נשק למדינות האזור. חייבת להיות מתוכננת (חפסית לחצים) ומאוזנת.

מפרץ

6. מלחמת עיראק - איראן התנהלה בדפוסי מלחמת עולם ה-1, שפע של כוחות חי"ר וארטילריה לעומת העדר חיה"א.
7. המפנה לטובת עיראק (בלימת איראן) נעוץ ב-2 גורמים מרכזיים :
 - א. צבאית. הפעלת חיה"א העיראקי והיתרון באויר שרכשה עיראק (מלחמת המיכליות).
 - ב. מדינית. התייצבות ארה"ב לצד עיראק בנושא מביעת אספקת נשק (מערבי) לאיראן.
8. מעצמות. ישנה "הסכמה" אמריקאית - סובייטית הרואה בשלילה נצחון איראני. הן חלוקות באשר לעיראק אך שתיהם אינן רוצות לראות בהבסתה.
9. ההרצאות יתר המשתתפים (שני אנשי אקדמיה) בדיפ'.

לד"ר רחל שילר
7 ופר מ...
אלי אבידן
ל...
מ...
מ...
מ...

אלו

המשרד

0010 0000

דף 1... מסמך... דפים

סוג מסמך: שטור...

דחיות... כגל...

תאריך וזמן: 22.1.1945, פבר' 85

מסמך מס'...

466 $\frac{1}{2}$

אל - : ממ"ד, מצפ"א

אש"פ - ירון. שיחה עם ארון מילר, INR ב-22 פבר'. (עומד להצטרף בקרוב לצוות של פיטר רודמן ב-Policy Planning)

1. "מסמך ההנחה" לא יפורסם. נתנה הוראה חמורה, עפ"י בקשת הצדדים שלא להוציא החוצה. הוא נתפס כ"טייטה פנימית" בינערבית שהובאה לידיעת ארה"ב אך אינו מחייב מגובה או התייחסות רשמית מצדה.

2. לשאלתי - האם לאור ההנחה שהמסמך בטה"כ נחות מהמצופה, קרי ערפאת לא ויתר על עמדות יסוד וחוסין לא השיג את כל מבוקשו מה הטעם להסתירו. מה עוד שהודעת הועד הפועל של אש"פ בתובטיה נותנת את המימד האמיתי שלו, ענה (תשובה בלתי מספקת) שאכן כך הדבר, אולם ארה"ב אינה רוצה לעמוד במצב בו מישו יאשימה שסיכלה התקדמות ח"י, ויודלף ממנה.

3. הקו של הממשל ש"מי שרוצה יודע את כתובתו" הוכח כ-Fruitfull. בעבר מהלך כזה היה מזעיק לאזור שליחים ומתווכים אמריקאים. עתה הצדדים יודעים מה ארה"ב מצפה מהם לפני שתרתם לפעולה.

4. שאלה לא פחות חשובה ממה יש במסמך וכיצד כל אחד מבין אותו היא מה הלאה. לפי מילר קיימות 3 אפשרויות :

א. ערפאת עלה על דרך הקפיטולציות לחוסין בהדרגה ובתהליך ממושך, תוך פקחת עין על האקולוגיה הסביבתית, (כיצד מגיב אסד, התפתחויות בלבנון, ממשלת ישראל וכן בזירה הבינערבית) ההנחה המתבקשת מאפשרות כזו היא שערפאת מבין שבסושו של דבר הוא מכסיר Vehicle בידי חוסין תוך שהוא מקווה להשיג המירב הניתן עבור הפלסטינאים.

ב. ערפאת שואף להשיג במו"מ עם חוסין דבר אחד הסכמה (באמצעות ארה"ב) ישראלית לשאת ולתת עמו. רק השגת יעד כזה, תשכנע לפחות, אותו שיש תמורה עבור הויתורים הנדרשים ממנו.

ג. "עסקים כרגיל" עפ"י מיטב המסורת הערפאתית של תמרונים, חצאי אמיתות וכד'. העיקר להתזיק מעמד ולעבור את ימי הסגריר(הוויכוח הפנימי, סוריה וכד'), מפוכח למדי לדעת שלא ירון ו/או ישראל יעניקו לו את מבוקשו.

ד. אפשרות (תיאווטית) שחוסין ימתין עוד מספר חודשים ואם לא יקרה דבר יתייצב לבדו למו"מ או שימשיך ידו מכל הנושא.

ס ז ש ס ז ש

דפוס...מחיר...דפים

סוג בשחוני...

דחיות...

מחיר וז"ח...

מחיר מבר...

466 $\frac{2}{2}$

5. גורמים במחמ"ד בודקים כרגע האפשרויות הנ"ל. טרם הגיעו למסקנה פרט לכך שהרביעית אינה ריאלית - חוסיין לא יופיע ללא הפלסטינים. חם דווקא נוטים להתייחס יותר ברצינות ל-2 הראשונות. שרון שאלתו של מילר מה חייב לקרות (לא פירט ע"י מי) כדי שערפאת יתיה במצב של "רוצה אני" מבלי לטבור ידיים ורגליים השאירה בפי טעם מר.

6. בטווח הקרוב צפויה התרוצצות בינערבית. פגישה נוספת חוסיין ערפאת, ולאחריה חוסיין יגיע למצרים (סדר הפגישות עלול להשתנות). אין ספק שהתחנה הבאה היא ביקור מובראכ' כאן. מילר העיר (בצדק) שקשה לראות את מה שקורה בין חוסיין וערפאת ללא המכש המצרי. התחנה הבאה של חוסיין היא להשיג מערפאת מסמך ברור ומפורט יותר.

אלי אבידן

א.א.

סדר הדף שיהא נקי מ/מנט מרפא ר (בנסט) ר/מנט מרפא רם אמן

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סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ר ס ס ב ר ק

דפ... /... מתוך... דפים

סוג בטחוני... שמור

דחיפות... רגיל

תאריך וז"ח... פבר' 22 1400

מס' מברק...

470 1/2

אל: המשרד

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: אוצר.

סיוע

תציב מכתבו של מנהיג הרוב הדמוקרטי גייס רייט, אל שולץ בנושא הסיוע הכלכלי.

קני-סל קנ"א

אמלגמה ליה מנט - מנט מרפא פרוח סל - קמז למז רמ אמן
אלוזי רובינשטיין

JIM WRIGHT
TEXAS
MAJORITY LEADER

$\frac{2}{2}$ 470

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20515
February 21, 1985

Hon. George P. Schultz
Department of State
2201 C Street
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Administration is to be commended for its commitment to the integrity of the state of Israel. This has been demonstrated by your willingness to recommend assistance to Israel and by your recognition for the need to improve Israel's economic conditions. Your efforts in this regard have been quite adequate.

In addition to these steps already undertaken by the Administration, this may be the appropriate time for another positive gesture of recommending a figure for an economic assistance package by submitting a fiscal 1985 supplemental and fiscal 1986 budget request so the Congress may begin its deliberations.

We owe the people of Israel our firm and unequivocal support. Even though we must recognize the limits of our ability to influence the internal affairs of a sovereign state, too much pressure becomes counter-productive and only impedes the achievement of our mutually desired goals.

The state of Israel is very much aware of our concern for their economic stability and I believe that they have initiated steps leading in that direction. At this time, Israel's currency reserve is uncomfortably low, and uncertainty abounds in the financial sector. To further delay your request for an economic assistance package could threaten the economic and political stability of one of our closest allies.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,


Jim Wright

0730 6810

דף... 1... מחזור... 3... דפים
שומר
פולג בשחוני
מלידי
דחיות
פבר' 22 0945
תאריך נתיח

מל: ה מ ש ר ד

 $\frac{1}{3} \quad 485$

מ/מנכ"ל

מצפ"א

הסנט: סיוע לישראל

1. רצ"ב מכתב בניהון (יזום ע"י הסנטור קרנסטון) שיימסר היום למזכיר שולץ (22/2).
2. כעת המכתב חתום ע"י הסנטורים קרנסטון, בידן, אינווח, פל, קסטן, פקווד.
3. נכון להבוקר מסתין קרנסטון לחתימותיהם של שני סנטורים רפובליקנים נוספים.
(פנה לבושביץ, ספקטור ודיאמטו).

למדן

325 Vol.

לחם ויין וסוד
הנה נאמר

לחם ויין וסוד
הנה נאמר

485 2
3
United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We wish to commend the Reagan Administration's effort to respond constructively to aid requests of the Israeli government. Because we share the belief that a strong and secure Israel is in the U.S. national interest, we welcome the decision to increase FMS grants to Israel for FY 1986 to a total of \$1.8 billion.

We recognize the State Department's desire to withhold a decision on Israeli requests for supplemental ESF assistance for 1985 and additional ESF funds for fiscal year 1986. We understand the interest you perceive in waiting to assess Jerusalem's progress in implementing economic reforms, without which substantial aid increases can have little long-term impact. And we, too, perceive a reason for impressing upon members of the Israeli cabinet the urgency of genuine economic reforms, and for continuing to encourage the Israelis to do more.

We are writing today to express a belief that this process of negotiation between Washington and Jerusalem has now run its course. Continuation of an exercise in economic brinksmanship -- or 'chicken', if you will -- may soon become counterproductive. The Israeli government has already undertaken a series of important steps to stabilize its economy. A number of these decisions should produce results which cannot be measured in the short-term. Thus the Reagan Administration should not wait to evaluate the results of each of these decisions before making a decision on more ESF for FY 1985 and 1986.

Two essential ingredients for Israel's march toward economic stability must be consumer confidence and cabinet discipline. Yet the Administration's refusal to make commitments regarding a 1985 ESF supplemental or 1986 ESF increase may soon prove harmful to both of these efforts. Israel's cash reserves are extremely low. And threats to the internal stability of Israel's coalition government remain serious.

Therefore we believe the time has now come for the Administration to put forward proposed ESF totals for the 1985 supplemental and 1986. These proposals are needed now by the authorizing and appropriating committees, as we will soon move toward action on legislation addressing these issues.

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Mr. Secretary, we look forward to working with you again this year in a bipartisan fashion to pursue our common goal of aiding in the development of a strong and secure Israel. We hope to hear from you as soon as possible regarding our concerns.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

	2 מתוך	1 דף **
סודי ביותר	30 מתוך	4 עותק **

0800 : יח' , 220285 : תא , מ , סג : מ , נוש , נר' : 668 , מ : המשרד

30111 7110/7100米

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**שוחתי אתמול עם לואיס על ההתעוררות הפתאומית בווינגטון
 **מסביב לסוריה. לואיס אמר שעד כמה שידוע לו תשובת דובר מחמ'ד
 **הזכנה בתגובה למאמרו של מילטון יורסט ושלא הייתה כל כוונה
 **אחדת, דהיינו לא אתום לסוריה או לישראל או לכל גורם אחר.
 **בקשר לסלפון של רייגן לאסאד אמר לואיס שהכוונה הייתה אך ורק
 **לנסות ולהניע את אסאד לגלות פעילות כלשהיא בקשר ל-4
 **החטופים. לואיס העיר שידוע להם יפה שלווין לא שוחרר עיי
 **הסורים אך מהבחינה הטקטית מצאו לכוון לנסות ולנצל את הסדק
 **שנוצר על מנת ללחוץ למעורבות אישית של אסאד. לדעתם הדבר נהיה
 **קריטי למדי מאחר והם קבלו ידיעות מודיעיניות רבות למדי
 **לפיהן נראה שלאיראנים לפחות שלושה ארגונים נפרדים הפועלים
 **בלבנון בשלכל אחד מהם מפעילים שונים בטהרן ומכאן שהם חוששים
 **מסכונן גדול לחיי החטופים
 **לואיס המשיך וטען שאלה היו שני הארועים היחידים שנגעו
 **לסוריה אך שהתקשורת ובמיוחד אוברדורפר, הסיקה מסקנה לא
 **נכונה. לואיס גם אמר שהוא מציע שנשים לב שלמרות שני
 **האירועים התבטא המזכיר מספר פעמים לאחרונה בגנות הסורים.
 **מכל מקום לדברי לואיס אין כל שינוי בגישת מחמ'ד לסורים.
 **הוא העיר בדרך אגב שהם אמרו זאת גם לחוסיין.

****תפ:** שהח, דהח, שהבש, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכל, דס, אמר, מצפא

RECEIVED

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודר ביותר

מתוך 2
מתוך 30
עונת 4
דף 2

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מס' 1031

דף 1 מתוך 2

עומק 2 מתוך 30

סודי ביותר

אל: וויש, נר: 668, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 220285, וח: 0800
נד: סוריה

מיד/סודי ביותר

דון

והחתי אתמול עם לואיס על ההתעוררות הפתאומית בווייטנאם
מסביב לסוריה. לואיס אמר שעד כמה שידוע לו תשובת דובר מחמ"ד
הוכנה בתגובה למאמרו של מילטון יורסט ושלם היתה כל כוונה
אחרת, דהיינו לא אחות לסוריה או לישראל או לכל גורם אחר.
בקשר לסלפון של רייגן לאסאל אמר לואיס שהכוונה היתה אך ורק
לנסות ולהניע את אסאל לגלות פעילות בלשהיא בקשר ל-4
החטופים. לואיס העיר שידוע להם יפה שלווין לא שוחרר ע"י
הסורים אך מהבחינה הסקטית מצאו לנכון לנסות ולנצל את הסדק
שנוצר על מנת ללחוץ למעורבות אישית של אסאל לדעתם הדבר נהיה
קריטי למדי מאחר והם קבלו ידיעות מנדיעוניות רבות למדי
לפיהן נראה שליראנים לפחות שלושה ארגונים נפרדים הפועלים
בלבנון בשלב אחד מהם מפעילים שונים בטהרן ומכאן שהם חוששים
מסכון גדול לחיי החטופים.

לואיס המשיך וטען שאלה היו שני האירועים היחידים שנגשו
לסוריה אך שהתקשורת ובמיוחד אוברדורפר, הסיקה מסקנה לא
נכונה. לואיס גם אמר שהוא מציע שנשים לב שלמרות שני
האירועים התבטא המוכיר מספר פעמים לאחרונה בגנות הסורים
מכל מקום לדברי לואיס אין כל שינוי בגישת מחמ"ד לסורים.
הוא העיר בדרך אגב שהם אמרו זאת גם לחוסיין בר-און

תפ: שהת, רהמ, שהבט, מזבל, ממנבל, ד/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא

1944-1945-1946-1947

1944-1945-1946-1947

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מחלקת
מחלקת
מחלקת
מחלקת
מחלקת

סודי ביותר

מחלקת 2
מחלקת 30
דף 2
עמית 7

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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7. 3. 柱球

歡迎

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מל: המשרד, 21, 7: מ, 9: פילדפיה
 ח: 3, 40: מ, 4: 220285, 1: 1200
 ת: מלש

7100/7101

7177 : 78

#11/2151 , #1/777244: 07

היום מן ביום שני הכולל, לפיה:

1. יקראו לאיגודים להחרים הבונדס ולממש האיגרות שברשותם.
2. להעמיד משמרות סתמה לפני השגרירות והקונסוליות.
3. להחרים נסיעות לישראל.

ב. למרות שמדובר רק ב-5 חודש S משרות, הרי ש-
HATFIELD נשוא איגוד הובובית והפלסטיק דוחף להעביר
התצעה המריפה.
ג. הודיעונו נא מה נעשה בנדון ע"י אל-טל.
ד. חיים. =

תפ: אהה, ירהם, מנבל, סמזכל, מצפא, דדודי, כלכלית, דובינשטיין.
שפא, שדהתחבודה, סגבלתחבודה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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א: המשרד, נד: 93, מ: לוסאנגלס
ד: ר: ס: מ: 220285, ו: 1200

שמואל רובין

א: מנהל מפתח, ימ:

ד: האגודה, ו: ש:

מ: אבן, לא:

הנדון: בקור רובין, בלוס אנגלס.

1. מפעל הבונדס בלוס אנגלס, הודיענו בראשית פברואר כי רובם יתיה אורחו בארוע מרכזי בעיר ב-31 סדץ 1-1 אפריל.
2. בעקבות זאת הבריק נשיא המגבית בעיד, סמנלי הידע, לשאבה רובם ויבקש שהתפוחו בשלושה ארועי מגבית מרכזיים במהלך ימי הקור וטברק ומכתב אל רובם מ-4 פבר. 1.85.
3. השבוע קבל נשיא המגבית טברק (סו פבר.) מאברהם בורג, יועץ רובם לתפוצות, ולפיו לא יגיע רובם ללוס אנגלס בתאריך האסוד.
4. המגבית ואנו שבנו ובדקנו עם מפעל הבונדס, ואלה אשרו מחדש לכונות המידע בטעף ו לעיל.
5. ראשי המגבית בעיר, מבקשים לדעת דבר ברור: היתקיים בקור רובם בתאריך הנל או לא.
6. אנא בדוק והברק לי תשובה חד משמעית. אין טעם ליצור רוגז מיותר אצל יהודים טובים אם אין ביקור. ואם יתקיים ביקור-חובה לתאמו בימות בין כל הגורמים היהודיים.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכר, ממנכר, מצפא, תפוצות

מל: תמסרד

הנדון :- שיחות מרפי - פליאקוב

1. לא היו כל הפתעות או סיכומים.

3. מרפי העלה שאלה של כינון יחסים עם ישראל ופוליאקוב השיב בשאלה באם שולץ מוכן לשבת עם קאדומי.

5. מרפי העלה נושא יהדות ברח"מ וזכה לתשובה שגם בעיית 4 מליון פלסטינאים חינה בעיית זכויות אדם.

7. בנושא מלחמת המפרץ הרוסיים ציינו שעיקר האמלי"ח לשני הצדדים מקורו במדינות המערב.

8. לדברי רפאל הרוסקים לא אמרו להם דבר שאינם אומרים בפורומים בינ"ל רגיליט.

9. שולחים היום מברק ללואיס עם חדרוך מסורט עבורנו.

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אלו:
המשרד

439

ביל קונט

הוא רואה בסורים גורם שלילי ואין סיכוי שישתתפו או יסכימו להתקדמות בהליך השלום.

לגבי הגדה ציין שברור שאין מקום לדבר על נסיגה כללית ישראלית, חדבר כלל לא בא בחשבון. כמו כן אין להשתמש במודל הסכם השלום כמודל להסדר בגדה וזאת מאותה סיבה. מאידך, לדבריו, האוטונומיה הינה Non Starter ואין איש בעולם הערבי שמדבר עליה כתכנית סבירה ולהערכתו גם ממשלת ישראל פחות נלהבת מהרעיון מאשר בעבר.

המפתח להסדר צריך להיות צעדי ביניים שפרשו
המיושבים בצפיפות. ברור שאי אפשר לפתור כיום את בעיית הגבול הסופי ובעיית ירושלים לכן
צריך להתרכז בטיפולקסידורי בטחון ונסיגה חלקית. הביא כדוגמה את הסכם הביניים בסיני,
אך חוסיף שניתן לחוסיף יותר תוכן פוליטי מאשר היה בהסכם ההוא. את השטחים שמהם ישראל
תיסוג יש להעביר לממשל ירדני - פלסטינאי אשר, לדבריו, מוקדם מדי לפרט. לירדן יש ענין
לקדם הסדר בגדה כי אם לא יתנו פורקן ללאומנות פלסטינאית בגדה המערבית, לאומנות זו
תמצא פורקנה בגדמ"ז. הנסיגה החלקית הישראלית צריכה לחתבצע מ-60% של שטח הגדה שם
יושבת 80% מאוכלוסייתה.

720

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ש.ד.ר. 281
 ד.ר. 1... מחור... 5... דפים
 גלוי
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 דחיות
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 תאריך וזיחה
 מסי' פבר'

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מצפ"א. ממ"ד.

ויינברגר בועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים.

1. בהודעה המוכנה ציין ויינברגר כי ארה"ב אינה מסוגלת לשאת לבדה את נטל ההגנה של העולם החופשי. חשוב שבעלי הברית וידידי ארה"ב ישתתפו במאמץ זה. סיוע חוץ הינו כלי חשוב שנועד להגשים אינטרסים ביטחוניים משותפים. הסיוע מקל את הנטל הפיננסי והלוגיסטי של ארה"ב ובאותה עת מסייע לידידים ובעלי הברית לשפר את בטחונם. ויינברגר הבליט את האיום הסובייטי והוסיף:

WITHOUT SECURITY ASSISTANCE, WE WOULD HAVE TO STATION MORE FORCES ABROAD, WE WOULD HAVE TO COMPENSATE FOR INADEQUATE FORWARD DEFENSES, WE WOULD LACK THE NECESSARY POWER PROJECTION ASSETS (E.G., BASES AND ACCESS TO OVERSEAS MILITARY FACILITIES), AND WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO HELP OUR FRIENDS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES, THE SOVIET UNION HAS INCREASED ITS MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS SALES TIES TO SEVERAL THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES, JUST AS IT HAS CONTINUED ITS MILITARY BUILDUP. IT IS NOW PROVIDING ARMS TO MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND HAS STATIONED NEARLY 20,000 NON-COMBAT MILITARY ADVISORS IN THE THIRD WORLD. SINCE THE MID-1950'S, THE SOVIET UNION HAS DELIVERED MORE THAN \$90 BILLION WORTH OF ARMS TO THE THIRD WORLD, OFTEN AT FAVORABLE PRICES AND WITH SHORT DELIVERY LEAD TIMES. THEY DO NOT PROVIDE COMPARABLE LEVELS OF ECONOMIC

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0 8 1 8
0 7 3 8
ד... 5... מחור... 2... ד...
..... סוג בסחונ'י
..... דחיסות
..... מאריך וז"מ
..... מס' סגר

441 ~~2~~ $\frac{2}{5}$

ASSISTANCE BECAUSE OF THEIR OWN ECONOMIC FAILURES, BUT PREFER TO USE THEIR MILITARY PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM TO CREATE AND EXPLOIT VULNERABILITIES AROUND THE WORLD. THE BULK OF SOVIET SALES, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN WITH THE WORLD'S PARIAH STATES -- CUBA, LIBYA, ETHIOPIA, VIETNAM AND NORTH KOREA -- WHO IN MANY CASES USE SOVIET ARMS AND ADVISORS TO HEIGHTEN REGIONAL TENSIONS AND EXPLOIT INSTABILITIES IN THEIR REGIONS.

2. ויינברגר דיבר על הדיאלוג האסטרטגי עם תוניסיה, מצרים, מרוקו, סעודיה, ישראל, פקיסטן, קוריאה, ירדן ותורכיה. דיאלוג זה התאפשר והתחזק בשל הסיוע והתפתחויות שונות. גם הדיאלוג עם מדינות המפרץ מתפתח בהדרגה.

3. ויינברגר סיפק את ההנמקה המצ"ב לגבי תכניות הסיוע למדינות השונות.

IN OTHER WORDS, COUNTRY SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ARE THE BUILDING BLOCKS FOR PURSUING THE LARGER STRATEGIC AND FOREIGN POLICY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES. THEY HELP FRIENDLY COUNTRIES MAKE BETTER USE OF THEIR INDIGENOUS RESOURCES, COPE WITH CONFLICTS WITHIN OR ON THEIR BORDERS, AND IMPROVE THEIR DETERRENT CAPABILITY AGAINST EXTERNAL THREATS. IF EFFECTIVE, OUR PROGRAMS HELP REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD THAT UNITED STATES FORCES WILL BE CALLED UPON TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF FRIENDLY OR ALLIED COUNTRIES SHARING COMMON SECURITY INTERESTS. BY ENCOURAGING SELF-RELIANCE AND PROMOTING SELF-SUFFICIENCY AMONG RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, WE CAN AFFORD TO DIRECT OUR ATTENTION TO THE MOST PRESSING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES AND PREVENT OURSELVES FROM BEING SPREAD TOO THIN.

(2)

07...5...מחור...3...97
בטחוני
דחיות
מאריך וזמן
מס' פנקס

441 $\frac{3}{5}$

4. בהתייחסותו הספציפית למזה"ח ואזור המפרץ ציין ויינברגר הדברים הבאים:

WE ARE RECOMMENDING INCREASES IN THE ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN CREDIT PROGRAM - TO \$1.8 BILLION AND \$1.3 BILLION RESPECTIVELY AND ALL ON FORGIVEN TERMS. THE ISRAELI LEVEL HAS BEEN WORKED OUT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL AFTER LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS, AND IT HAS AGREED TO THESE LEVELS. A SEPARATE ECONOMIC PACKAGE FOR ISRAEL WILL BE SENT TO THE CONGRESS AS SOON AS THE FINAL DETAILS ARE WORKED OUT. TOGETHER, THE PROPOSED FORGIVEN CREDITS FOR ISRAEL AND EGYPT ADD UP TO NEARLY 55% OF THE ENTIRE FY 1986 FMS FINANCING PROPOSAL.

THE SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM HAS BEEN THE MAINSTAY OF OUR COMMITMENT TO THE SECURITY OF ISRAEL. IT REACHED A HIGH LEVEL IN THE EARLY 1970'S, FOLLOWED BY INCREASES FOR BOTH ISRAEL AND EGYPT IN THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS AND NOW ADDITIONAL INCREMENTS IN THE WAKE OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISES. HOWEVER, WE BELIEVE STRONGLY THAT THE ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN INCREASES SHOULD NOT BE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY OTHER RECIPIENT COUNTRIES WHERE WE HAVE SMALLER PROGRAMS.

THESE DISCUSSIONS SHOW HOW THE PRIORITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM -- AND THE FY 1986 REQUEST -- ARE RELATED TO OUR GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY AND FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES. THERE ARE MANY OTHER IMPORTANT PROGRAMS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES ON THE FRONTLINES OF SOVIET OR SOVIET-SUPPLIED COUNTRIES -- KOREA, TUNISIA AND PAKISTAN, FOR EXAMPLE. ADDITIONALLY, THE FIVE BASE RIGHTS COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO REQUIRE HIGH PRIORITY FUNDING,

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ס 0 1 2 3 4 5
 4...פתוח...3...דפיס
 סווג בטחוני
 דחיות
 תאריך ודיו
 חתום וס'

441 $\frac{4}{5}$

AS DO THE REGIONAL COUNTRIES HELPFUL TO THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE
PROCESS. ALSO, CONTINUED UNITED STATES SECURITY ASSISTANCE IS
ESSENTIAL TO MOROCCO, HONDURAS, SUDAN, SOMALIA, AND OTHERS WHICH
MUST MANAGE OR CONTAIN BORDER OR INTERNAL CONFLICTS IN THE FACE
OF SERIOUS INTERNAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

5. לאורך הצגת הדברים שלו חזר וייצברג ותייחס לישראל ומצרים כקטגוריה נפרדת ומיוחדת. שתי מדינות אלו קבלו העלאת משמעותית מעבר לרמות דאשתקד.

6. בסוף החודעה שלו התייחס ויינברגר לכך שכספי ה-FMS נשארים בארה"ב. ויינברגר ציין את תכנית הלבוא כאחד מהמקרים יוצאי הדופן המעטים

I SHOULD ADD THAT THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IS NOT A GIVE-AWAY PROGRAM. WITH VERY FEW EXCEPTIONS -- E.G., THE LAVI PROGRAM IN ISRAEL MANDATED BY THE CONGRESS -- VIRTUALLY ALL THE FUNDS APPROVED BY CONGRESS FOR FOREIGN PROCUREMENTS ARE SPENT HERE IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE FUNDS DO NOT GO ABROAD, BUT COME BACK INTO THE UNITED STATES DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND CREATE JOBS AND BRING IN MODEST REVENUES TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY. THOUGH NOT THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS PROGRAM, IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT REAPS MODEST ECONOMIC GAIN IN ADDITION TO THE LARGE-SCALE STRATEGIC AND FOREIGN POLICY BENEFITS.

441 $\frac{5}{5}$

קני-טל 4.11

סגרירות ישראל - ורטינגטון

סגרירות ישראל - ורטינגטון

מל:	המשרד
50	450

סגרירות ישראל - ורטינגטון

דף...1...מחור...דפים
סוג כסחוני...מקנה
דחיות...בהול לבוער
מחיר וזי...1530...21, סברואר 85
מחיר...מכר...

ממנכ"ל. כלכלית. מצפ"א.
לשכת רוה"מ - אמנון נויבר
דע: אברהם אלון - מח' לקשרים בינ"ל של ההסתדרות, תל-אביב

ראשי איגוד המכונאים הראו לי את התצעות שהם עומדים להגיש למשא ומתן בשבוע הבא. ההצעות מתחלקות לשני חלקים: האחד דרישה להחזרת כל העובדים לאלתר וחסני כל הנושאים של שכר ותנאי עבודה. במחוס זה הם מוכנים להעביר לבוררות את כל הנושאים שלא סוכמו עד כה או שלא יסוכמו בשבוע הבא כגון סעיפי השכר נסינויים בסדרי העבודה כולל נידות עובדים, הם מגדירים את החלק השני ככניעה מוחלטת שלחם. לגבי החלק הראשון הם נחנים מתמיכה מלאה ומוחלטת של כל ה - AFL - CIO.
אני סבור שהצעות אלה דורשות התייחסות רצינית ביותר מצדנו.

דני בלור

מה רמז גרף א/גרף גרסא אהיה פסיכא' הוסיפין
גרסא הוסיפין אהיה פסיכא' הוסיפין

אלו הם סרד

2212 2212
דף.....מסור.....דפים
סוג בטחוני...סמור
דחיות...רגיל
מאריך וזמן...0900 21
4.20...מספר

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. ממ"ד.

ביקור משלחת בחסות NAAA בירדן ובטוחים.
מתוך שיחה עם כריס וויליאמס, עוזרו של המורשה לגומרסינו, שתחתך בסיור זה.

1. וויליאמס סיפר כי המשלחת היתה אמורה להפגש עם חוסיין, אולם המפגש בוטל ברגע האחרון עקב נסיעתו לאלג'יריה. המשלחת נפגשה עם נסיך הכתר חסן ושמעה ממנו הערכה על הסכם חוסיין-ערפאת שהושג זמן קצר קודם לכן. התרשמותו של וויליאמס מחסן היתה שהנ"ל מפוכח בתערכת המצב שלו. חסן הדגיש כי חנוסחה הג"ל מהווה רק ראשיתו של תהליך. חסן הדגיש כי נותרו מכשולים רבים לפני שאפשר יהיה לתאם התקדמות של ממש בתהליך המריני. בין השאר, הצביע חסן על הפילוג הרב במחנה הפלסטיני שמקשה על מו"מ עם ערפאת. חסן הביע תמיכה ברעיון זימון פסגה ערבית. כמו כן, לא השאיר חסן שום ספק באשר לפקפוקיו לגבי התצעה לכנס ועידה בינלאומית לפתרון המשבר. וויליאמס ציין שככל שירד דרג הפקידים הירדניים כן גברה התמיכה ברעיון הועידה הבינלאומית.

2. המשלחת ניסתה לקיים דיון על צרכי הרכש של ירדן אולם לא הצליחה לקבל תדריך של ממש. עם זאת, לא הסתירו הירדנים את רצונם במודרניזציה של ח"א ורכש מטוסים מתקדמים בארה"ב. המשלחה שמעה מהיועצים האמריקנים בעמאן ואנשי הנספחות הצבאית בעמאן תמיכה ביחסי הרכש בין ארה"ב לבין ירדן.

3. וויליאמס ציין כי מארגני הסיור טעו טעה שהביאו המשלחת למחנה פליטים בסביבות עמאן. הפלסטינים שנפגשו עם המשלחה נקטו יחס עוין כלפי ארה"ב ופגעו בה, דבר שעורר כעס של המורשים. וויליאמס ציין כי הסיור לוות לאורך כל הדרך בתקלות שהצביעו על לוגיסטיקה עלובה למדי.

קני-סל
(א.י.)

- 23 -

עלה זהה סה"כ 25000 ש"ח 25000 ש"ח 25000 ש"ח 25000 ש"ח 25000 ש"ח

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל רושנינגטון
דף 1 מתוך 5 דפים
סיווג בטחוני: סודי
דחיפות: מידי
תאריך וזיח: 2114-
מס. מברק: 638

השגריר.

הסכם ערפאת-חוסייין.

להלן מתוך שיחת ממנכ"ל בראון עם השגריר לואיס (20.2). נכחו מצידנו: אורון, קידר וח"מ מצידם הייר וקורצר. לואיס פתח באומרו שבידיהם כמה נוסחים להסכם. אי פרסום ההסכם בצורה רשמית נובע מחששו של ערפאת שפרסום כל ההסכם עלול להביא את כל המתנגדים לו להתאחד בביקורתם הרעיון הוא להפיץ בצורה הדרגתית חלקים מההסכם על מנת לרכז הביקורת. בינתיים דלפו חלק מהסעיפים ואכן התגובה הכללית בעולם הערבי יותר אוהדת ממה שערפאת יכול היה לצפות לה. להערכת האמריקנים חוסייין קיבל תמיכת אלג'יר והוא היה באואפוריה. בתגובה הסורית הולכים ומתגברים הטונים המאיימים. הסעודים שתקו בפומבי בעיקר מרצונם שלא להכעיס הסורים אך בשיחות פרטיות אומרים שתומכים במהלכו של חוסייין. בנדר לא הסביר לאמריקנים פשר נסיעתו לדמשק. המצרים מאידך חושבים שהסעודים אינם עושים די. הירדנים מרוצים מההסכם אך אינם רואים בו סוף פסוק. הם מרוצים בעיקר כתוצאה מתמיכת ערפאת במספר נקודות. הם רואים בהסכם חלק מתהליך ולדעתם ימשך תהליך זה עוד שבועות וחודשים עד שערפאת יביע הסכמתו לעקרונות נוספים. חוסייין אמר לשגארה"ב באלג'יר שההסכם הישג חשוב אך עדיין אינו משביע רצון. לדעת הירדנים שני העקרונות החשובים שלהם הסכים ערפאת עד כה הם הרעיון של משלחת משותפת למו"מ אם וכאשר הוא יתקיים וויתורו של ערפאת על העמדה המסורתית שאש"ף הוא הנציג הבלעדי של העם הפלסטיני. הניסוח בהסכם עצמו מעורפל יותר אך המצרים הירדנים משוכנעים שזו המשמעות של אשר הוסכם. לדעתם פירושו של ההסכם הוא שערפאת הסכים לעקרון של פתרון בדרכי מו"מ Peaceful negotiated Solution. גם העקרון של שטח תמורת שלום נראה להם כהישג חשוב.

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

דף 2 מתוך 5 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזיח:

מס. מברק:

לשירות
פח
הקשר

- 2 -

אל:

הנציגים האמריקנים בעמאן ניהלו שיחות עם שה"ח מצרים ושר החצר מרואן קאסם. האחרון התגאה בכך שלראשונה נקטה ירדן ביוזמה מדינית והמריצה אותו. קאסם אמר שמתחולל בעולם הערבי תהליך ברירה sifting process בין אלו הרוצים בשלום לבין אלו המתנגדים לו, ולמעשה תהליך זה מתחולל גם בתוך אש"ף עצמו. קאסם קורא להסכם פריצת דרך אמיתית החורג מהסכם פאס אף כי הוא קשור אליו במס שפתיים. קאסם הוא שמעריך כי ערפאת מקבל את הרעיון של שלום המושג בדרך של מו"מ.

לדעת ארה"ב לירדנים ולמצרים אין כל אשליות לגבי קיומה של ועידה בינלאומית וזו רק נוסחה שתאפשר למכור את כל החבילה בקלות רבה יותר.

הרוסים מעוניינים כמובן בקעקוע ההסכם ושגרו לתונים שליח במגמה למנוע קבלתו ע"י אנשי אש"ף כאשר ערפאת שהה בירדן. ברור שבהסכם יש משום התרחקות נוספת בין בריה"מ ואש"ף. יחד עם זאת לא ברור מה מידת התמיכה וההתנגדות בתוך אש"ף להסכם שקדומי, אבו איאד ואבו ג'יהאד נגדו. בשיחה עם סונדרס הביע שה"ח ירדן דעתו שנסיגה של סוריה לבודד את אש"ף שבהנהגת ערפאת הוא שהביא את האחרון להיות ער ורגיש יותר לקו של ערביי יו"ש הרוצים בהרחקת הכיבוש הישראלי מעליהם: ותר מאשר ענינם באידיאולוגיה האש"פית. בשיחה זו אמר שה"ח מצרים כי ברור להם שמה שהושג עד כה אין בו די וכי זהו תהליך. משום כך מדגישים המצרים והירדנים בפני האמריקנים את הצורך שארה"ב לא תהיה שלילית מדי בתגובותיה להסכם על מנת לאפשר לחוסיין להמשיך בתהליך של השגת ויתורים מערפאת. כאמור שה"ח ירדן מצרי מצביע על ההסכם למשלחת משותפת כהישג גדול. והוא מפרשו כאבדן חלקי של עצמאות ובלעדיות אש"ף. זה גם מצביע לדעתו על כך שערפאת אבד אמונו אמונו באפשרות של התפייסות עם סוריה ועל כך שהוא פחות חשוף ללחציה של מוסקבה. מצרי גם

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל

דף 3 מתוך 5 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

- 3 -

תאריך וזמן: }
מס. מברק: }
לשימוש
מח
הקשר

638

מערך שערפאת הגיע למסקנה שמדינה פלסטינית עצמאית אינה בהישג יד אף כי כמובן שלא יוכל להודות בכך בפומבי. מכאן שלדעתו של שה"ח ירדן התוצאה הסופית תהיה קונפדרציה. הבעיה העיקרית היא מציאת נוסחה שתגשר בין הרעיון של הגדרה עצמית והפרשנות האש"פית שלו (מדינה עצמאית) לבין הקונפדרציה.

לדברי שה"ח ירדן מקובלת על ערפאת החלטה 242 (הוא קיבלה in essence) וכך אמר בשיחות אף כי לא יוכל לומר זאת פומבית. מאידך אין הירדנים מאושרים מההתבטאויות השליליות הנשמעות עד כה מחוגי אש"ף ומכך שערפאת עסק בשיגור איגרות (קרקסי, ע'אושסקו) ולא עסק בגיוס נפשות בתוך אש"ף.

הפרשנות האמריקנית היא שהמאמץ של חוסיין מיועד לייצר מתדיין ערבי Arab negotiator שיוכל לשבת עם ישראל על בסיס 242 אך שהוא משוכנע שאי אפשר לעשות זאת בלא תמיכה פלסטינית-אש"פית. במהלך השיחות שלו עם האמריקנים והשיחות שלו עם המצרים והסעודים הוא לחץ על כולם שלא ליצור אצל ערפאת את התחושה של אלטרנטיבה לאופציה הירדנית. המלך חוסיין מכיר בכך שכל התרגיל יהיה אקדמי אם לא יתקיים מו"מ עם ישראל.

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משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפ-1

דף 4 סחוד 5 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזיח:

מס. מברק:

638

לשירות
מח
הקשר

- 4 -

ארה"ב אמרה לאירופים, למצרים ולמלך פהד שאין כל פתרון אלא זה המבוסס על 242. ועידה בינלאומית בהשתתפות חמש הקבועות של מועב "ט תהיה תאערוך פוליטי וכי הגדרה עצמית עפ"י ההגדרה של אש"ף אינה מקובלת על ארה"ב כי פרושה מדנה עצמאית. כמו כן הביעה ארה"ב התנגדות לתפקיד עצמאי לאש"ף בתהליך.

במהלך השיחה עם לואיס הוסכם כי שלש נקודות עקרוניות נשארו מעורפלות ואולי במכוון:

1. לא ברור אם הכוונה בהחלטות האו"ם היא לכל ההחלטות כולל החלטות מועב"ט.

2. לא ברור משמעותה של הקונפדרציה ומידת העצמאות לחלק הפלסטיני בה.

3. לא ברור אופי והרכב המשלחת המשותפת.

כמו כן היתה הסכמה כי בעיני בריה"מ וסוריה ההסכם הוא לרועץ.

אורון הצביע על כך שעבור המלך חוסיין וגם עבור ערפאת נושאי ההסכם נוגעים בשאלה קיומית ואיש מהם לא יוכל לוותר בנקל.

כמו כן הדגיש אורון שהתגובות הידועות בעולם הערבי אינן, ככל הידוע, אוהדות. האלג'יריס שאליהם מיהר חוסיין לא אמרו דבר בגלוי וזכורה הצפיה שהם יתמכו בהסכם ה-17.5. לואיס טען שבשנה האחרונה הצטרפה אלג'יר למחנה המתון-פרגמטי. לדבריו חוסיין צופה תמיכה אלג'ירית כנגד ההתנגדות הסורית. אורון ציין כי המבחן יהיה בקיומו של כנס המועצה הפלסטינית באלג'יר. באשר לסעודיה הוסיף אורון יתכן שיש הסכמה שבשתיקה אך לא נאמר דבר בפומבי. לואיס אמר שלפהד הגיעה אינפורמציה על ההסכם במהלך ביקורו אך הוא העדיף מסיבות השמורות עימו שלא

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

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 5 מחזור 5 דפים

סיווג בסחונני:

דחיפות:

תאריך זי"ח: 638 } לשימוש
מס. מברק: } מח
הקשר

- 5 -

להתייחס לנושא.

באשר לעיראק אמר אורון כי יש הוכחות כי ייעצו לערפאת לעמוד על עמדותיו הבסיסיות ולואיס אישר כי אכן גם להם היה מידע בכוון זה.

לקט תגובות אלו מעלה את השאלה באם חוסיין יסתפק בהן ויראה בהן אות ירוק להמשך התהליך. לואיס השיב על כך בחיוב. הוא הוסיף שחוסיין הבהיר להם שאין לו צורך בתמיכה פומבית נרחבת וזקוקים רק ללחץ סעודי על ערפאת. אורון הגיב שהסעודים יאפשרו אולי המשך תהליך ההדברות בין אש"ף וירדן אך ספק רב אם יתירו לירדן להצטרף למו"מ עם ישראל ללא שיתופם של הסורים.

ערן / מצפ"א- ~~מ~~ 344

עמדת החוץ היא אולי גורמת לאי-הבנה רחוקה

2 אישור המנכ"ל:

20 אישור מנהל המחלקה:

עודד עירן

השולח:

תאריך: 21.2.85

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ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

פגישת סגן הנשיא בוש עם הקואליציה היהודית האמריקנית.

בבג"ש שהתקיימה בשבוע שעבר עלה נושא אספקת הנשק לסעודיה. בוש שמע מהמשתתפים חרדו לנוכח האפשרות של מכירת ציוד מתקדם לריאד, אולם נמנע מלנקוט עמדה מחייבת. המשתתפים היהודים חזרו והדגישו באזני בוש שביצוע עסקה כזו אינו משרת את האינטרס הישראלי, תאמריקני ואת האינטרס האישי של בוש (רמז לאפשרות ריצתו לנשיאות ב-1988).

קני-טל 618

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STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - FEBRUARY 21, 1985

I have a short announcement on the Vienna talks with the Soviets. As we indicated earlier, the United States and the Soviet delegates met for two days on February 19 and February 20, in Vienna. All of the subjects forecast in our background briefings were raised. But as we said in advance, we were not attempting to reach any agreements or understandings. The meetings, nevertheless, were useful in clarifying each side's policies and positions. They were conducted in a businesslike atmosphere. He are not going to get into the details of the discussions. No follow-on meetings are planned.

QUESTION: Is Ambassador Murphy back in Washington? Did he meet King Hussein or anybody there, in Vienna, while he was there?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I believe Ambassador Murphy is on his way back to Washington, but I have absolutely no reports of his meeting with King Hussein.

QUESTION: It's been reported he's been reporting directly to Shultz on his talks with the Soviets.

MR. DJEREJIAN: I don't know specifically. He'll be, certainly, reporting to the Secretary. I don't know if he'll be reporting directly to the President. But certainly the President will be made aware, is aware, of the discussions.

QUESTION: On the same area, do you have a sort of understanding with the Soviet Union not to declare anything about the discussions?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I am not going to get drawn into what we have agreed to or not agreed to with the Soviets. I will stand by the statement I made.

QUESTION: There was a report in FBIS today, referring to your statement last night about that Israel and Syria ought to negotiate the fate and the destiny of the Golan Heights. Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr. Sharon, attacked vehemently your statement, and Sharon visited the area, the settlements, and he promised that there will be more settlements in the Golan Heights. What is the State Department comment on such utterances from the Israeli government on the Golan Heights?

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MR. DJEREJIAN: I refer you to Mr. Sharon.

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הנהגת המערכת
הממשלה

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טופס מברק גלוי

זחלקת הקשר - גיו-י ודק

דפים 2 1

אל: המברה, מע"ח, לש' מסנב"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורה, מסמ"א.

סיווג בטחוני:

לש' יגר

דחיות:

דפ: רוסינגטון

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תאריך חתימה:

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מסמ: פתרונות

מס. מברק:

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News Summary February 21, 1985

Press Reports

Peres Offers to Go to Jordan

* NYT-Dionne (Rome) Peres offered to go to Jordan for peace talks and he offered Hussein an invitation to Israel. Peres spoke at a news conference in Rome. He also discussed the US-Soviet Mideast talks and discounted them. Peres later flew to Bucharest for meetings with Ceausescu. On Tuesday, Ceausescu sent an envoy to speak with Mubarak and he met last week with Arafat. The visit to Rome has been viewed a success by Israeli officials. (see NYP-wire)

WSJ-Italy wants to help in the quest for Mideast peace. Craxi called for a "European initiative, Italy is trying to get Common Market nations to give explicit encouragement to the PLO-Jordanian pact for a Mideast strategy. Craxi will soon met with a Jordanian official. He also recieved a letter from Arafat but isn't expected to reply until he meets with Reagan in the first week of March..

US-Soviets End Mideast Talks

NYT-AP-The talks in Vienna ended. Delegates from both sides declined to discuss the substance of the talks. (see ND-combined; DN-combined)

PLO Backs Peace Formula

NYT-Reuters-The inner cabinet of the PLO said it backed Arafat's peace moves with Jordan, provided that they received "full Arab support." According to the generally accepted version of the accord, Arafat dropped a demand to send an independent team to negotiate and abandoned the demand for an independent Palestinian state as a precondition for talks.

Israelis Raid Village

NYT-special-Israeli forces raided a village east of Tyre in what authorities described as the opening of a crackdown against Shiite villages harboring anti-Israeli terrorists. Unofficial Israeli sources say that two gunmen were killed and several buildings were demolished in the all-day operation. The harder line was approved after widespread public criticism that the armed forces in Lebanon hadn't been sufficiently effective against Shiite guerrillas.

האריך: השולח: אישור מנהל החלקה: חתימה:

טופס מברק גלוי

דף 2 מחוד 2

אל:

סיכום בטחוני:

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תאריך היציאה:

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מס. מברק:

French Truce Observer Slain

NYT-AP-Unidentified gunmen shot and killed a French truce observer at a post south-east of Beirut.

Kuwait Votes for Parliament

NYT-Reuters-Kuwaitis voted for a new Parliament in the only Persian Gulf Arab country with an elected assembly able to initiate laws and change or reject government bills. Only 3.3% of Kuwaitis are allowed to vote under a franchise restricted to men over 21, most of whom must be able to trace their roots in Kuwait back to 1920.

Magazine Editorial-On Sharon Trial

The Nation 2/16 "Wrong Case, Wrong Place, Wrong Verdict" The press's reaction to the verdict was astonishing. The consensus is that the First Amendment is alive and well and we can now breath a sigh of relief. On the contrary, the verdict proves that public officials who claimed they have been libeled by a critical story should not be able to sue. The loser was the public.

Nation Fact-Finding Tour to Israel

The Nation-Weekly full page ad-Trip sponsored by the Nation leaving on May 13 and will return June 2. "Find out yourself what's going on in Israel and the Occupied Territories." Arthur Samuelson will lead tour. Itinerary is provided and an extra three day visit to Jordan is optional.

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מ: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יג, לט' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל, 17: 11-יוני-1985

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 21, 1985

EDITORIALS

EVENING SUN-2/21-"Lebanon's Hostages" One week in Sidon dramatized the many bitter divisions which mock the very notion of Lebanon as a viable nation. After Israeli troops withdrew, bloodletting began within hours. There's every reason to fear a new spiral in the cycle of war and revenge that has gripped Lebanon for a decade. Yet, positive developments shouldn't be overlooked. Israeli troops are withdrawing; Syria indicated it will pull out some of its 30,000 troops. The US and the Soviet Union should try to focus their influence on the continued holding of hostages. They should use their influence on the Syrians and various Lebanese factions to cooperate with a renewed Red Cross effort to free these victims of this murderous war.

THE PRESS REPORTS

PHIL. INQUIRER-Tatro-"Israeli Withdrawal Dilemma Deepens" Intensified guerrilla warfare in southern Lebanon has created a difficult choice for Israel: Either withdraw Israeli troops faster or risk deeper involvement by cracking down on the Shiite Muslim population. Rabin said that he opposed a "hasty withdrawal" because time and extensive preparations were needed to build up defenses along Israel's border. Shamir has hinted that Israel's cabinet should reconsider its withdrawal plans in light of the increased attacks.

Come Visit Israel, Peres Asks Hussein

WASH. TIMES-(UPI)-Peres yesterday invited Hussein to Israel and said he would be willing to visit Jordan to discuss a new joint peace initiative between the monarch and Arafat. Peres also hinted Hussein might be asked to address the Knesset, on the issue, but he gave no indication he would negotiate directly with the PLO.

Two Killed As Israelis Retaliate In Lebanon

WASH. TIMES-(AP)-Israeli soldiers backed by armored units stormed a village in southern Lebanon yesterday and rounded up 200 guerrilla suspects, a UN spokesman said. Israeli military sources said soldiers killed two armed men who shot at them.

Magazine Says Israeli General Probed In Killing Of Hijackers

WASH. POST-(Manchester Guardian)-The man at the center of official inquiries into the controversial killing of two Palestinian terrorists captured alive by Israeli troops last year is a brigadier general in charge of the Army's paratroop and infantry forces, a news magazine said today. Today's report in the news magazine Koteret Rashit had not been submitted to the censor. The magazine named the officer present as Brig. Gen. Titzhak Mordechai. The magazine said that he was the senior officer on the scene.

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official text

February 22, 1985

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Washington -- Following is the transcript of President Ronald Reagan's February 21, 1985 Press Conference:

(BEGIN TRANSCRIPT)

THE PRESIDENT: I HAVE A BRIEF STATEMENT HERE. THE FINAL ECONOMIC FIGURES ARE IN FOR 1984 AND THE NEWS IS EVEN BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED. THE U.S. ECONOMY GREW AT A RATE OF ALMOST 5 PERCENT IN THE FOURTH QUARTER AND FINAL SALES INCREASED AT A RATE OF 8 1/2 PERCENT. ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984 MEASURED JUST A SHADE UNDER 7 PERCENT. IT WAS THE STRONGEST PERFORMANCE IN A SINGLE YEAR BY THE AMERICAN ECONOMY SINCE 1951. OUR RECOVERY IS NOW WELL INTO ITS 27TH MONTH. IT'S THE STRONGEST EXPANSION SINCE THE KOREAN WAR AND OURS IS A PEACE TIME EXPANSION, ROOTED NOT IN A MILITARY BUILD-UP FOR OVERSEAS CONFLICT BUT IN A BROADENING PROSPERITY WHEN AMERICA IS AT PEACE.

WE INTEND TO PROLONG AND TO PROTECT THIS EXPANSION AND WE'LL WORK WITH CONGRESS FOR A SWEEPING PROGRAM OF TAX SIMPLIFICATION AND REFORM, AND WE'RE CONVINCED THIS HISTORIC LEGISLATION CAN AND SHOULD BE PASSED THIS YEAR. AMERICA HAS REDISCOVERED THAT THE KEY TO GREATER ECONOMIC GROWTH, OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL IS TO UNHARNESS THE ENERGIES OF FREE ENTERPRISE.

THE AMERICAN MIRACLE OF WHICH THE WORLD NOW SPEAKS IS A TRIUMPH OF FREE PEOPLE AND THEIR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, NOT GOVERNMENT. IT WAS INDIVIDUAL WORKERS, BUSINESS PEOPLE, ENTREPRENEURS, NOT GOVERNMENT, WHO CREATED VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE OF OUR 7 MILLION NEW JOBS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS.

BUT PROTECTING RECOVERY WILL REQUIRE POLITICAL COURAGE, A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT COLLECTS NEARLY 20 PERCENT OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN TAXES MUST CEASE SPENDING NEARLY 25 PERCENT OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS. OUR ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES TO FREEZE OVERALL FEDERAL PROGRAM SPENDING AT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL, TO CUT 51 BILLION DOLLARS OUT OF PROGRAMS IN NEED OF RESTRAINT, TO REDUCE SPENDING BY HALF-A-TRILLION DOLLARS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, AND THESE PROPOSALS ARE ROOTED BOTH IN ECONOMIC NECESSITY AND COMMON SENSE.

TO CITE ONE EXAMPLE: REVENUE SHARING. IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE FOR A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RUNNING A DEFICIT TO BE BORROWING MONEY TO BE SPENT BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE NOW RUNNING SURPLUSES, THANKS TO OUR ECONOMIC RECOVERY. AS FOR THOSE WHO TELL US THAT GROWTH AND EXPANSION ARE NOT ENOUGH, THAT SPENDING RESTRAINT IS POLITICALLY IMPOSSIBLE, THAT HIGHER TAXES ARE NECESSARY, OUR ANSWER IS SIMPLE. THAT ISSUE WAS DEBATED AND DECIDED ON NOVEMBER 6TH. WE INTEND TO PROCEED WITH THE MANDATE THAT WE'VE BEEN GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE.

QUESTION: MR. PRESIDENT, BUDGET DIRECTOR DAVID STOCKMAN SAYS THE TAXPAYERS OF THIS COUNTRY SHOULDN'T BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BAD DEBTS OF FARMERS. DO YOU AGREE



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WITH MR. STOCKMAN? AND IF YOU DO, WHY USE FEDERAL FUNDS TO EXTEND EMERGENCY CREDITS TO FAMILY FARMERS?

PRESIDENT: I THINK THAT MR. STOCKMAN'S MADE IT PLAIN THAT -- IN FACT, HAS APOLOGIZED FOR SOME OF HIS REMARKS, BECAUSE AFTER THREE HOURS OF WHAT WAS AN APPEARANCE BEFORE A COMMITTEE IN WHICH I THINK THERE WAS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF HARASSMENT AND HECKLING GOING ON, HE HIMSELF HAS SAID THAT HE GOT A LITTLE UPSET.

AND -- NO, I THINK THE FARM PROBLEM IS THE RESULT OF THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE IN THE PAST. IT'S THE RESULT OF THE INFLATIONARY ECONOMY THAT WE HAD FOR SOME TIME. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FARMERS NOW WHO, THEIR MAIN PROBLEM IS THEY BORROWED ON THE BASIS OF INFLATED LAND VALUES, AND THEN WHEN WE BROUGHT INFLATION DOWN, THAT LEFT THEM WITH LOANS AND THE COLLATERAL DID NOT HAVE THE SAME VALUE.

AND WE HAVE -- MAKING A PROPOSAL AND WE'LL BE TALKING TOMORROW WITH THE CONGRESSMEN ABOUT A PROPOSAL FOR THIS SHORT TERM PROBLEM, THAT WILL INCLUDE LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES -- SOME 650 MILLION DOLLARS IN THAT -- AND THEN, SUBSEQUENTLY, WE WILL BE TAKING UP PROPOSALS FOR, HOPEFULLY, GETTING FARM ECONOMY BACK INTO THE FREE MARKET PLACE, AND GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS.

Q: MAY I FOLLOW UP, MR. PRESIDENT? DO YOU SEE A CONTRADICTION BETWEEN GIVING FARMERS EMERGENCY AID, NOW, WHILE PROPOSING TO PHASE OUT PRICE SUPPORTS AND CROP RESTRICTIONS THAT THEY'VE LIVED WITH FOR HALF A CENTURY?

A: AND THAT'S THE PROBLEM. WE WON'T PULL THE RUG OUT FROM UNDER ANYONE INSTANTLY WHO HAS GEARED THEMSELVES TO THESE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS. BUT THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS DIDN'T SUCCEED. MANY OF THE PROBLEMS THEY FACE TODAY ARE THE RESULT OF GOVERNMENT'S INVOLVEMENT. AND I THINK YOU'LL FIND THAT A GREAT MAJORITY OF FARMERS BELIEVE THAT THE ANSWER TO THEIR PROBLEMS IS OUT IN THE FREE MARKET. AND THEN IF GOVERNMENT IS TO HELP, THEN WE SHOULD HELP BY OPENING UP WORLD MARKETS FOR THEM, BY HOLDING TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, BECAUSE MUCH OF THE FARMING ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD IS GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZED. AND WE INTEND TO DO ALL THAT WE CAN. IN FACT, THAT WAS ONE OF THE THINGS I TALKED TO THE PRIME MINISTER ABOUT AND WE'RE BOTH AGREED THAT WE SHOULD BE DISCUSSING, IN THE COMING MONTHS, WITH OUR TRADING PARTNERS AND FRIENDS, THE REOPENING OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AS MUCH AS WE CAN TO HAVE FREE TRADE, AND BOTH WAYS, IN THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Q: JACK ANDERSON SAID IN HIS COLUMN TODAY THAT IN 1981, YOU PASSED THE WORD TO MOSCOW THAT EVEN IF THE SENATE RATIFIED SALT II, YOU WOULD NOT SIGN IT; THAT IN 1982, MOSCOW TOLD YOU THAT THEY ARE NO LONGER BOUND BY THE SALT II TREATY AND THEY BEGAN TO BUILD UP THEIR ARSENAL OVER THE LIMIT. IS THAT TRUE? AND I'D LIKE TO FOLLOW UP.

A: I READ THAT MYSELF THIS MORNING, AND I WENT INTO THE OFFICE AND I SAID, "WHERE IS ALL THIS COMING FROM?" I DO NOT REMEMBER ANY STATEMENT FROM THE SOVIET UNION OF THAT KIND.

BOTH COUNTRIES HAD BEEN INVOLVED WITH MUTUAL -- OBEYING THE RESTRAINTS OR STAYING WITHIN THE RESTRAINTS MAINLY BECAUSE OF OUR EFFORTS TOWARD WHAT WE'RE NOW APPROACHING, ARMS REDUCTION TALKS; THAT WE FELT THAT IF WE WERE GOING TO ENGAGE IN THOSE TALKS, IT WOULD BE EVEN BETTER IF WE DID ABIDE BY AN AGREEMENT THAT -- ONE THAT HAD BEEN SIGNED, IT HAD NEVER BEEN RATIFIED BUT -- BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

AND I DON'T RECALL THAT AT ALL. AND I HAVE TO SAY THAT WE KNOW THAT THE SOVIET UNION, WE'RE SURE, HAS VIOLATED SOME OF THE RESTRAINTS NOW. AND WE KNOW THAT WE'RE COMING TO A POINT WHICH WE HAVE UP UNTIL NOW BEEN ABIDING BY IT. AND AS WE REPLACE OLDER WEAPONS WITH NEW, WE HAVE DESTROYED THE OLD ONES.

THE SOVIET UNION, ONE OF THE VIOLATIONS OF THEIRS HAS BEEN THAT THEY WERE TAKING NUCLEAR MISSILE SUBMARINES OUT OF ACTION, BUT THEY WERE CUTTING THEM DOWN AND REBUILDING THEM AS CRUISE MISSILES CARRYING SUBMARINES --

Q: WELL, IS IT YOUR MOOD NOW TO STAY WITH THE TREATIES THAT WE HAVE NEGOTIATED, LIKE EVEN ABM, WHILE THE NEW NEGOTIATIONS GO ON?

A: WELL, WE'RE GOING TO STAY WITH THE TREATIES THAT ARE IN EFFECT, THAT HAVE BEEN RATIFIED AND ARE IN POWER. WE'LL HAVE A --

Q: AND SALT II?

A: WE'LL HAVE A DECISION SEVERAL MONTHS FROM NOW TO MAKE WITH REGARD TO WHETHER WE JOIN THEM IN VIOLATING THE RESTRAINTS.

Q: YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU HAD NEED TO BE CONVINCED OF SHIFTING THE TAX BURDEN FROM INDIVIDUALS TO COOPERATIONS, AS THE TREASURY TAX PLAN SUGGESTS DOING. BUT IN THE STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH, YOU COMMITTED YOURSELF TO LOWERING INDIVIDUAL TAX RATES TO 35 PERCENT OR LOWER. NOW, WHERE WOULD YOU MAKE UP THAT REVENUE IF NOT TO GET IT FROM CORPORATIONS?

A: WHERE WE'RE GOING WITH REDUCING THE RATES AND WHERE WE'RE GOING TO ACHIEVE WHAT WE CALL TAX NEUTRALITY, THAT THERE -- OR REVENUE NEUTRALITY -- WILL BE IN THE ELIMINATION OF A NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS THAT HAVE EXISTED AND THAT SOMETIMES HAVE -- WELL, THEY'VE BEEN UNFAIR IN THE SENSE THAT SOME ARE ENTITLED TO THEM AND OTHERS ARE NOT. WHEN I ANSWERED THAT QUESTION, OR -- THE OTHER DAY, I MISUNDERSTOOD. I THOUGHT THEY WERE TELLING ME THAT THE PLAN WAS ACTUALLY GOING TO GET A GREAT HIGHER PERCENTAGE FROM BUSINESS. AND I MENTIONED THE FACT THAT I DID NOT WANT TO DO SOMETHING THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OUR RECOVERY OR KEEP BUSINESS FROM BEING ABLE TO EXPAND. AND THEN I FOUND OUT THAT, NO, THERE'D BEEN A MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THAT QUESTION.

WHAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT, AS TO MORE REVENUE FROM BUSINESS, IS FROM THOSE ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN PAYING TAXES. NOW, IT HASN'T BEEN CHEATING. IT'S BEEN LEGAL IN THAT THAT'S JUST THE WAY SOME OF THE EXEMPTIONS HAD WORKED OUT. AND WE WANT TO CHANGE THAT SO THERE WILL BE A REDUCTION IN RATES FOR EVERYONE. AND WHERE THE DIFFERENCE WILL BE MADE UP IS SOME WHO ARE NOT NOW PAYING TAXES AT ALL, OR PAYING VERY LOW TAXES, WILL BE PAYING THEIR FAIR SHARE.

Q: BUT ARE YOU SAYING, SIR, THAT THERE WOULD BE NO INCREASE IN THE CORPORATE SHARE FOR THOSE BUSINESSES THAT ARE NOW PAYING TAXES, THAT ONLY THOSE CORPORATIONS THAT ARE NOT PAYING THEIR FAIR SHARE WOULD BE EFFECTED? AND, AGAIN, HOW WOULD YOU MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE, SINCE JUST THE THINGS THAT YOU COMMITTED YOURSELF TO IN THE STATE OF THE UNION WOULD AMOUNT TO 132 BILLION DOLLARS UNDER THE TREASURY PLAN BY 1990, WHEN THEY ARE PHASED IN?

A: THE TREASURY PLAN, AS IT IS NOW, AND WHILE WE'RE STILL GOING TO HAVE TO REVIEW THAT PLAN AND THERE ARE SOME OPTIONS IN THERE THAT WE MAY FIND AREN'T SUITABLE TO PUT INTO OPERATION, BUT THE PLAN WORKS OUT TO REVENUE NEUTRAL AND WITH A REDUCTION IN RATES AND THE -- YOU KNOW -- THE BUSINESS RATE AND THE CORPORATION RATE IS GOING TO COME DOWN FROM 46 PERCENT TO 33 PERCENT UNDER THAT PLAN.

Q: THIS WEEK IN VIENNA AMERICAN AND SOVIET OFFICIALS HELD TWO DAYS OF TALKS ON THE MIDDLE EAST, APPARENTLY THEIR MOST INTENSIVE, ON THIS ISSUE FOR SEVEN YEARS. CAN YOU TELL US ANYTHING ABOUT THEM? AND, ALSO, MR. PRESIDENT, DO THESE TALKS FIT INTO ANY OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENT SUCH AS KING HUSSEIN'S RECENT MOVE AND YOUR TALKS WITH KING FAHD LAST WEEK?

A: NO. THESE TALKS WERE NOT ANYTHING -- HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH NEGOTIATIONS OR ANYTHING OF THAT KIND. WE SIMPLY FELT THAT IT WAS TIME TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH EACH OTHER AND MAKE SURE THAT THERE COULDN'T BE ANY MISCALCULATIONS THAT COULD LEAD TO SOME KIND OF CONFRONTATION OR PROBLEM.

WE BROUGHT THEM UP-TO-DATE ON OUR OWN VIEWS, AND WHAT WE THOUGHT, AND THEY WERE TALKING ON THEIR OWN, AND THAT'S ALL.

Q: MAY I HAVE A FOLLOW-UP, MR. PRESIDENT? ARE THEY - THE SOVIET -- IS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STILL PUSHING FOR A DIRECT NEGOTIATING ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST DIPLOMACY?

A: I HAVEN'T HAD A FULL REPORT ENOUGH TO SAY WHETHER THEY MENTIONED SOME SPECIFIC THINGS. THEY HAVE TENDED TO SUPPORT THE IDEA OF A GREAT INTERNATIONAL MEETING. WE DON'T FAVOR THAT. WE DON'T BELIEVE THAT THERE SHOULD BE THAT MANY HANDS IN THE POT, JUST AS WE'RE NOT ENVISIONING ANY PARTICIPATION IN NEGOTIATIONS. WE HAVE SAID WE'LL STAND BY AND WE'LL HELP IN ANY WAY WE CAN, BUT THESE NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE BETWEEN THE ARABS AND THE PALESTINIANS AND THE ISRAELIS.

Q: ON CAPITOL HILL THE OTHER DAY, SECRETARY SHULTZ SUGGESTED THAT A GOAL OF YOUR POLICY NOW IS TO REMOVE THE SANDINISTA GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA. IS THAT YOUR GOAL?

A: WELL, REMOVED IN THE SENSE OF ITS PRESENT STRUCTURE, IN WHICH IT IS A COMMUNIST TOTALITARIAN STATE, AND IT IS NOT A GOVERNMENT CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE. SO, YOU WONDER SOMETIMES ABOUT THOSE WHO MAKE SUCH CLAIMS AS TO ITS LEGITIMACY. WE BELIEVE, JUST AS I SAID SATURDAY MORNING, THAT WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO BE OF HELP WHERE WE CAN TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND LOVERS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY, FROM AFGHANISTAN TO NICARAGUA AND WHEREVER THERE ARE PEOPLE OF THAT KIND WHO ARE STRIVING FOR THAT FREEDOM.

AND WE'RE GOING TO TRY TO PURSUADE THE CONGRESS THAT WE CAN LEGITIMATELY GO FORWARD AND HOPEFULLY, GO FORWARD ON A MULTI-YEAR BASIS WITH THE SCOOP JACKSON PLAN FOR TRYING TO BRING DEVELOPMENT AND HELP TO ALL OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Q: WELL, SIR, WHEN YOU SAY REMOVE IT IN THE SENSE OF ITS PRESENT STRUCTURE, AREN'T YOU THEN SAYING THAT YOU ADVOCATE THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA?

A: WELL, WHAT I'M SAYING IS THAT THIS PRESENT GOVERNMENT WAS ONE ELEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION AGAINST SOMOZA. THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS ARE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THAT REVOLUTION. AND ONCE VICTORY WAS ATTAINED, THE SANDINISTAS DID WHAT CASTRO HAD DONE, PRIOR TO THEIR TIME, IN CUBA. THEY OUSTED AND MANAGED TO RID THEMSELVES OF THE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION AND VIOLATED THEIR OWN PROMISE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, AND AS A RESULT OF WHICH THEY HAD RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM ORGANIZATION, THAT THEY WERE -- THEIR REVOLUTIONARY GOAL WAS FOR DEMOCRACY, FREE PRESS, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR UNIONS, AND ELECTIONS, AND SO FORTH, AND THEY HAVE VIOLATED THAT.

AND THE PEOPLE THAT ARE FIGHTING THEM, THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS OPPOSING THEM, ARE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WHO WANT THE GOALS OF THE REVOLUTION RESTORED. AND WE'RE GOING TO TRY TO HELP.

Q: IS THE ANSWER YES, SIR? IS THE ANSWER YES, THEN?

A: TO WHAT?

Q: TO THE QUESTION, AREN'T YOU ADVOCATING THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT? IF --

A: NOT IF THE PRESENT --

Q: -- YOU SUBSTITUTE ANOTHER FORM OF WHAT YOU SAY WAS THE REVOLUTION?

A: NOT IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WOULD TURN AROUND AND SAY, ALL RIGHT, IF THEY'D SAY, "UNCLE. ALL RIGHT, COME ON BACK INTO THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT AND LET'S STRAIGHTEN THIS OUT AND INSTITUTE THE GOALS."

Q: THEOLOGIAN RECENTLY CRITICIZED YOU FOR SAYING, IN DEFENDING YOUR MILITARY BUDGET, THAT THE SCRIPTURES ARE ON OUR SIDE. I WONDER, DO YOU THINK IT'S APPROPRIATE TO USE THE BIBLE IN DEFENDING A POLITICAL ARGUMENT?

A: WELL, I WAS ACTUALLY SPEAKING TO SOME CLERGYMEN AND I CHECKED THAT WITH A FEW THEOLOGIAN IF IT WAS APPROPRIATE AND -- WELL, WHAT I MEANT ABOUT APPROPRIATE, WAS I INTERPRETING IT CORRECTLY? WAS IT A WARNING THAT YOU -- YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED AND OTHERWISE ASK FOR PEACE BECAUSE YOU WERE OUTNUMBERED AND OUT -- WELL, NOW, WE WOULD SAY OUTGUNNED -- ON THE OTHER SIDE. AND THEY SEEMED TO THINK THAT IT WAS PERFECTLY FITTING, YES. IT WAS A CAUTION TO THOSE PEOPLE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY WHO WOULD, IF GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY, UNILATERALLY DISARM US.

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Q: TO FOLLOW UP, YOU DON'T HAVE ANY PROBLEM WITH USING THE BIBLE IN A POLITICAL CONTEXT?

A: WELL, I DON'T THINK I'VE EVER USED THE BIBLE TO FURTHER POLITICAL ENDS OR NOT, BUT I'VE FOUND THAT THE BIBLE CONTAINS AN ANSWER TO JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING AND EVERY PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS US, AND I WONDER SOMETIME WHY WE DON'T RECOGNIZE THAT ONE BOOK COULD SOLVE A LOT OF PROBLEMS FOR US.

Q: I'D LIKE TO COME BACK TO THE PROBLEM OF THE FARMERS. YOU MET WITH SOME STATE LEGISLATORS TODAY. AFTERWARDS THEY SAID YOU'RE NOT REALLY DOING ENOUGH FOR THE FARMERS; IN FACT, YOU'RE CUTTING BACK TOO MUCH TOO SOON. YOU MENTIONED 650 MILLION DOLLARS IN AID. UP ON CAPITOL HILL THEY'RE TRYING TO PROVIDE ANOTHER BILLION. WHERE DOES THE COMPROMISE LIE, IN YOUR MIND?

A: WELL, I THINK THAT WHAT WE'RE DOING WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD MEETING THIS PROBLEM. I THINK WE'VE BEEN ENCOURAGING SOME OF THE BANKS, AND IF YOU'VE NOTICED LATELY, SOME OF THE BANKS OUT IN THE FARMING AREA HAVE VOLUNTARILY REDUCED THE INTEREST RATES ON SOME OF THOSE OUTSTANDING LOANS BECAUSE THEY WANT TO CONTRIBUTE AND WANT TO HELP.

WE HAVE SPENT OVER 50,000 MILLION DOLLARS ON AGRICULTURE IN THE LAST THREE YEARS. WE HAVE IN THE BUDGET FOR THIS YEAR SOME 15,000 MILLION DOLLARS. AND IT'LL BE A PRETTY SIZABLE AMOUNT, CLOSE TO THAT NEXT YEAR. AND THAT IS IN THE LONG-RANGE THING OF THE TYPE OF PERMANENT PROGRAMS THAT WE'RE TRYING TO PHASE OUT OVER A PERIOD OF TIME.

BUT I THINK THAT WE ARE PROPOSING MEASURES AND GUARANTEES OF LOANS AND SO FORTH THAT WILL MEET THIS PRESENT CRISIS. AND I THINK, BECAUSE I DIDN'T EXPLAIN THAT THIS MORNING IN MY REMARKS -- THEY WEREN'T ON THAT SUBJECT -- I THINK MAYBE THEY'RE LOOKING AT THE NEWS AND THEY DON'T EXACTLY KNOW WHAT WE HAVE IN MIND AND WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO.

Q: COULD I FOLLOW, SIR? YOU OWN A RANCH. PERHAPS IT'S A SORT OF A GENTLEMAN RANCHER SITUATION -- I UNDERSTAND YOU DON'T RAISE CATTLE ANYMORE. BUT YOU DO GET A TAX BREAK FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER. HOW WOULD YOU EXPLAIN TO THE FARMER IN IOWA OR NEBRASKA WHO CAN'T FIND A BREAK RIGHT NOW THAT KIND OF DIFFERENCE WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST IN THE SYSTEM.

A: THE ONLY TAX BREAK THAT APPLIES TO MY RANCH WAS IN EFFECT A LONG TIME BEFORE I BOUGHT THE RANCH. IT IS A LAW IN CALIFORNIA, AND IT IS A LAW BROUGHT ABOUT IN ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS, AND THAT IS, THAT FORMERLY PROPERTY TAX -- AND THAT'S A LOCAL TAX -- PROPERTY TAX ON AGRICULTURAL LAND OR JUST OPEN LAND WAS BASED ON THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL USE OF THAT LAND. AND IT WAS LITERALLY DRIVING SOME FARMERS INTO SALE OF LAND, GIVING UP FARMING, BECAUSE THEY COULD NO LONGER AFFORD TO USE AS FARM LAND, OR MAINTAIN AS OPEN SPACE, LAND THAT WAS BEING TAXED AS IF IT WERE A SUBDIVISION.

AND THIS WAS IN PLACE, AS I STAY, WHEN WE BOUGHT THAT RANCH. IT IS STILL IN PLACE. CALIFORNIA HAS FOUND THAT PROGRAM VERY SUCCESSFUL. IT TAXES IT ON THAT USE AS LONG AS YOU SIGN A CONTRACT THAT YOU ARE NOT GOING TO SUBDIVIDE, THAT YOU ARE GOING TO MAINTAIN THAT LAND -- THAT OPEN LAND. I GET NO INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS WHATSOEVER WITH REGARD TO THE RANCH, BECAUSE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECIDED THAT, SINCE I COULDN'T BE THERE TO RUN CATTLE OR ANYTHING, THAT IT WAS A HOBBY RANCH, AND I COULDN'T ARGUE WITH THEM ON THAT.

Q: I WONDER IF WE MIGHT RETURN TO NICARAGUA. IN ANSWER TO SAM'S QUESTION WHEN HE PRESSED YOU, YOU SAID THAT YOU -- OR YOU SEEMED TO BE SAYING THAT YOU WOULDN'T ADVOCATE THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT, NOT IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WOULD TURN AROUND AND SAY, "UNCLE." WELL, AREN'T YOU REALLY SAYING THAT YOU WANT THE PRESENT

GOVERNMENT OUT, AND SECONDLY, SIR, SHOULD THE UNITED STATES BE TRYING TO INFLUENCE A GOVERNMENT OF ANOTHER NATION IN THIS HEMISPHERE?

A: I THINK THAT WHAT WE'RE DOING AND WHAT WE HAVE PROPOSED DOING IS WITHIN THE U.N. CHARTER AND WITHIN THE OAS CHARTER AND THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO DO WHAT THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS ARE DOING. AND IT IS -- YOU CAN SAY -- IT'S LIKE SAYING, "IS THE GLASS HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY?" YOU CAN SAY WE'RE TRYING TO OUST THE SANDINISTAS BY WHAT WE'RE SAYING.

WE'RE SAYING WE'RE TRYING TO GIVE THOSE WHO FOUGHT A REVOLUTION TO ESCAPE A DICTATORSHIP, TO HAVE DEMOCRACY, AND THEN HAD IT TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM BY SOME OF THEIR FELLOW REVOLUTIONARIES -- WE'RE SAYING WE WANT THEM TO HAVE A CHANCE TO HAVE THAT DEMOCRACY THAT THEY FOUGHT FOR. AND I DON'T THINK THE SANDINISTAS HAVE A DECENT LEG TO STAND ON.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE IS TOTALITARIAN. IT IS BRUTAL, CRUEL. AND THEY HAVE NO ARGUMENT AGAINST WHAT THE REST OF THE PEOPLE IN NICARAGUA WANT.

Q: WELL, SIR, WHAT ABOUT THE SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AGAINST THE KIND OF CONDUCT WHICH WOULD OVERTHROW THEIR GOVERNMENT OR PROVIDE MONEY TO DO SO?

A: THE -- WHAT?

Q: I'M REFERRING TO THE BOLAND AMENDMENT, SIR. THE SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

A: I THINK THAT SOME OF THE PROPOSALS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN CONGRESS HAVE LACKED A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IS AT STAKE THERE AND WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO.

Q: YOU WILL SOON BE MAKING A DECISION ON HOW TO HANDLE THE MARCH 31ST EXPIRATION OF JAPANESE AUTO IMPORT QUOTAS. IF JAPANESE AUTO SALES DO INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY, WILL YOU DEMAND THAT THE JAPANESE ALLOW MORE AMERICAN-MADE GOODS TO BE SOLD IN THEIR COUNTRY?

A: LET ME JUST SAY THAT -- COMMENTING ON ANYTHING OF THAT KIND, WE HAVE BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE JAPANESE. WE HAVE DISCUSSIONS GOING FORWARD NOW ON OPEN MARKETS BOTH WAYS, IN IMPROVING THE SITUATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

A DEAL OF PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE. WE'VE GOT A LONG WAY TO GO YET. BUT EVERYTHING THAT WE'RE GOING TO DECIDE IS GOING TO BE IN THAT CONTEXT OF THE TWO OF US AS TRADING PARTNERS HAVING FAIR TRADE AND FREE TRADE BETWEEN US.

Q: LET ME JUST FOLLOW UP. WITH NO RESTRAINTS, YOUR SPECIAL TRADE REPRESENTATIVES PREDICTED A SALES INCREASE OF 750,000 VEHICLES IN THIS COUNTRY. WILL THE BENEFITS OF THAT FOR CONSUMERS OUTWEIGH THE ADVERSE, OR THE PRESUMED ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY?

A: THE AGREEMENT THAT IS BEING DISCUSSED IS A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT THAT THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES INSTITUTED. AND WE'VE HAD A CABINET COUNCIL THAT HAS -- I KNOW SOME OF YOU'VE GOTTEN INFORMATION BEFORE I DID ON THIS -- THAT IS GOING TO BE COMING TO ME WITH A RECOMMENDATION. THEY HAVE NOT DONE SO AS YET. BUT I WILL HEAR ALL THEIR ARGUMENTS, AND I WILL CONSIDER THEM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE COMMUNICATION THAT -- OR DISCUSSION THAT IS GOING ON BETWEEN US AND THE JAPANESE.

Q: BACK -- IF I MAY -- TO DAVID STOCKMAN FOR A MOMENT, EVEN HIS MOTHER THOUGHT THAT HIS COMMENTS ON FARMERS WERE A BIT HEARTLESS. HE MANAGED TO ALIENATE IN ALMOST THE NEXT BREATH ALMOST EVERY VETERANS GROUP IN THE COUNTRY. ADMITTEDLY, HIS IS KIND OF A THANKLESS JOB. BUT SOME HAVE SUGGESTED THAT YOU COULD FIND SOMEONE WHO COULD ACCOMPLISH THAT JOB WITH A LITTLE LESS RANCOR. WHAT DO YOU THINK, SIR?

A: WELL, AS I TOLD YOU, I THINK HE'S EXPRESSED SOME REGRET. AND AT THE SAME TIME, I KNOW THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND -- AT THE TIME THAT HE MADE SOME OF THOSE STATEMENTS. AND I KNOW ALSO THAT UNDER THE GUISE OF A COMMITTEE HEARING, SOME OF THE HARASSMENT THAT HE'D BEEN SUBJECTED TO. AND I COULD UNDERSTAND A FELLOW BLOWING HIS COOL.

I THINK HE FEELS, AS WE ALL DO, AND I CERTAINLY FEEL

MYSELF, YES, THE FARMERS HAVE A VERY REAL PROBLEM AND A LOT OF IT HAS TO DO WITH POLICIES THAT LED TO THE RUNAWAY DOUBLE-DIGIT INFLATION THAT WE HAD IN WHICH THEIR LAND BECAME A HAVEN FOR THOSE WHO WERE SEEKING HEDGES AGAINST INFLATION. ALL OF THESE, PLUS THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, HAVE LEFT THEM WITH A VERY REAL PROBLEM. AND WE'RE GOING TO DO OUR UTMOST TO HELP THEM FIND A SOLUTION TO IT.

Q: BUT, IF I MAY, SIR, YOU WANT MR. STOCKMAN TO STAY ON THE JOB?

A: DID I SAY -- YES.

Q: A NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ON OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ABROAD. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM, PART OF IT IS, SIR, THAT THEY'RE PRICED OUT OF THE MARKET IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE BECAUSE OF THE OVER-VALUED DOLLAR. I THINK THAT'S PART OF OUR PROBLEM IN THE AUTO SALES ABROAD, AND IN THIS COUNTRY, WHERE THEY'RE DISADVANTAGED BECAUSE OUR DOLLAR IS SO VALUABLE COMPARED TO OTHER CURRENCIES. I WONDER, SIR, IF YOU HAVE DISCUSSED THIS WITH MR. BAKER AND SOME OF YOUR OTHER ECONOMIC ADVISERS, AND IF YOU HAVE STUDIED THE POSSIBILITY OF TAKING ANY ACTION BY THIS COUNTRY TO TRY TO REDUCE THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR AGAINST OTHER CURRENCIES, BOTH IN EUROPE AND IN ASIA?

A: I THINK THAT THE PROBLEM -- I CAN REMEMBER WHEN OUR DOLLAR WAS DEVALUED, AND THERE WEREN'T VERY MANY PEOPLE HAPPY ABOUT THAT. I THINK THE PROBLEM OF THE DOLLAR TODAY IS THAT OUR TRADING PARTNERS IN THE WORLD HAVE NOT CAUGHT UP WITH US IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

I THINK THEY HAVE A WAY TO GO IN CHANGING SOME RIGIDITIES IN THEIR CUSTOMS AND THEIR METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS AND IN INDUSTRY. AND WHAT WE REALLY NEED IS THEIR RECOVERY TO BRING THEIR MONEY UP IN VALUE COMPARABLE TO OURS.

THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO THIS PROBLEM, AS WE FIND WITH THE TRADE DEFICIT, FOR EXAMPLE, BECAUSE OF OUR INABILITY, WITH THE PRICE OF OUR DOLLAR, TO SELL SOME OF OUR GOODS ABROAD -- THEY ARE TOO HIGH PRICED.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, YOU TURN TO THE OTHER HAND AND SEE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY THAT ARE BENEFITTING BY THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS WHICH ARE CHEAP BY OUR STANDARDS -- CHEAP IN PRICE, NOT QUALITY -- IN OUR IMPORTS, AND HOW THAT HAS MANAGED TO HOLD DOWN INFLATION.

I THINK IF YOU START TOYING AROUND WITH TRYING TO REDUCE THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR WITHOUT CURING THIS OTHER SIDE OF THE ISSUE, WE PUT OURSELVES BACK INTO THE INFLATION SPIRAL, AND THAT WE DON'T WANT.

Q: DO YOU SEE ANY WEAKENING SIGNS IN THE REGION OF THE SOUTHERN -- SOUTHEASTERN FLANK OF NATO IN THE LIGHT OF THE LAST GREEK ATTITUDE, AND ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON POST, THERE WAS A STORY SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES BASES WILL BE MOVED OUT OF ATHENS. DO YOU INTEND TO DO SO?

A: WE HAVE NO PLANS ABOUT ANY MOVES OF ANY KIND, BUT ALL I CAN SAY ABOUT THE OTHER, AND I DON'T THINK I SHOULD GO FARTHER THAN THIS -- IS TO SAY THAT, YES, WE'RE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT SOME OF THE BILATERAL PROBLEMS BETWEEN COUNTRIES THERE AT OUR SOUTHERN FLANK OF NATO AND THE EFFECT THAT THEY CAN HAVE ON THE WHOLE SECURITY OF THE ALLIANCE.

Q: IF YOU AND MRS. THATCHER ARE CORRECT THAT THE SOVIETS PLAN TO HOLD HOSTAGE ANY PROGRESS ON INTERMEDIATE RANGE AND STRATEGIC WEAPONS IN THE TALKS IN GENEVA IN RETURN FOR CONCESSIONS ON YOUR PART ON YOUR SPACE DEFENSE PROGRAM, HOW FAR ARE YOU WILLING TO GO IN GETTING CONCESSIONS TO GET AN ARMS AGREEMENT?

A: WE BELIEVE IF THE SOVIETS ARE SINCERE IN THE STATEMENTS THEY'VE MADE ABOUT ACTUALLY WANTING A REDUCTION AND EVEN THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THEY'LL STAY AT THE TABLE AND NEGOTIATE WITH US. ALL THAT WE HAVE PROPOSED AND ALL THAT WE'RE DOING IS ENGAGING IN RESEARCH WHICH IS LEGAL WITHIN THE ABM TREATY -- WE'RE NOT VIOLATING THAT TREATY.

AND I HAVE SAID REPEATEDLY, AND PRIME MINISTER THATCHER IS AWARE OF THIS, THAT IF OUR RESEARCH DOES PRODUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH A WEAPON, A DEFENSIVE WEAPON, THAT COULD ALTER THE BALANCE, THEN I WOULD BE WILLING TO COME FORTH BEFORE ANY DEPLOYMENT, AND NEGOTIATE AND DISCUSS THE DEPLOYMENT AND THE USE OF THAT WEAPON IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT WOULD BE USED TO RID THE WORLD OF THE NUCLEAR THREAT, NOT TO GIVE US ANY PARTICULAR ADVANTAGE OVER ANYONE ELSE.

WE JUST THINK THAT THE ABM TREATY ITSELF -- THIS IS ONE PART THAT HAS BEEN VIOLATED -- THE ABM TREATY IS BEING PASSED, BEING A DEFENSIVE WEAPON TREATY, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THIS SHOULD THEN BE ACCOMPANIED BY REALISTIC REDUCTIONS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. AND ALL THERE HAS BEEN SINCE THE TREATY WAS PASSED WAS A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN THOSE WEAPONS.

Q: MR. PRESIDENT, BACK TO THE TAX REFORM FOR A MINUTE. THE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE HAS FLOATED A PROPOSAL TO IMPOSE A CONSUMPTION TAX, AND HE SAYS, "PREFERABLY ON ENERGY." DOES THIS FALL WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF FORBIDDEN TERRITORY IN YOUR PLEDGE FOR NO NEW TAXES?

A: WELL, I WOULD HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING SUCH A PROPOSAL. I IMAGINE THAT HE'S TALKING ABOUT A TAX IN THE NATURE OF A VALUE-ADDED TAX. FIRST OF ALL, THIS APPEARS TO BE INCREASING TAXES, WHICH I'VE SAID WE WOULDN'T DO. BUT A VALUE-ADDED TAX ACTUALLY GIVES A GOVERNMENT A CHANCE TO BLINDFOLD THE PEOPLE AND GROW IN STATURE AND SIZE. THE -- FIRST OF ALL, YOU ARE KIND OF INTERFERING WITH ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE SOURCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR USE OF THE SALES TAX, SINCE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD SO -- YOU MIGHT SAY, CONFISCATED THE AREA OF THE INCOME TAX.

BUT THE OTHER THING WITH THAT TAX IS, IT'S HIDDEN IN THE PRICE OF A PRODUCT. AND THAT TAX CAN QUIETLY BE INCREASED AND ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW IS THAT THE PRICE WENT UP, AND THEY DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE PRICE WENT UP BECAUSE SOMEBODY GOT A RAISE, OR WHETHER THE COMPANY WANTED TO INCREASE PROFITS, OR WHETHER IT WAS GOVERNMENT.

AND I JUST AM NOT ENTHUSED ABOUT IT. I THINK I'VE SAID BEFORE, TAXES SHOULD HURT IN THE SENSE THAT PEOPLE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SEE THEM AND KNOW WHAT THEY'RE PAYING.

Q: IF I MAY FOLLOW UP, SIR. WOULD YOU PUT AN IMPORT TAX ON OIL OR ON OIL-REFINED PRODUCTS, IN THAT SAME CATEGORY?

A: I'M JUST NOT CONSIDERING A TAX OF THAT KIND.

Q: THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

A: OH, ALL RIGHT. GOOD NIGHT.

Q: WILL YOU BE BACK NEXT MONTH? COME BACK NEXT MONTH, SIR?

Q: ARE YOU CONSIDERING STEPS AGAINST MEXICO FOR NOT COOPERATING WITH US?

A: WE'RE COOPERATING WITH THEM. AND THEY'RE COOPERATING WITH US.

(END TRANSCRIPT)



official text

February 22, 1985

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Washington -- Following is the transcript of President Ronald Reagan's February 21, 1985 Press Conference:

(BEGIN TRANSCRIPT)

THE PRESIDENT: I HAVE A BRIEF STATEMENT HERE. THE FINAL ECONOMIC FIGURES ARE IN FOR 1984 AND THE NEWS IS EVEN BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED. THE U.S. ECONOMY GREW AT A RATE OF ALMOST 5 PERCENT IN THE FOURTH QUARTER AND FINAL SALES INCREASED AT A RATE OF 8 1/2 PERCENT. ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984 MEASURED JUST A SHADE UNDER 7 PERCENT. IT WAS THE STRONGEST PERFORMANCE IN A SINGLE YEAR BY THE AMERICAN ECONOMY SINCE 1951. OUR RECOVERY IS NOW WELL INTO ITS 27TH MONTH. IT'S THE STRONGEST EXPANSION SINCE THE KOREAN WAR AND OURS IS A PEACE TIME EXPANSION, ROOTED NOT IN A MILITARY BUILD-UP FOR OVERSEAS CONFLICT BUT IN A BROADENING PROSPERITY WHEN AMERICA IS AT PEACE.

WE INTEND TO PROLONG AND TO PROTECT THIS EXPANSION AND WE'LL WORK WITH CONGRESS FOR A SWEEPING PROGRAM OF TAX SIMPLIFICATION AND REFORM, AND WE'RE CONVINCED THIS HISTORIC LEGISLATION CAN AND SHOULD BE PASSED THIS YEAR. AMERICA HAS REDISCOVERED THAT THE KEY TO GREATER ECONOMIC GROWTH, OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL IS TO UNHARNESS THE ENERGIES OF FREE ENTERPRISE.

THE AMERICAN MIRACLE OF WHICH THE WORLD NOW SPEAKS IS A TRIUMPH OF FREE PEOPLE AND THEIR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, NOT GOVERNMENT. IT WAS INDIVIDUAL WORKERS, BUSINESS PEOPLE, ENTREPRENEURS, NOT GOVERNMENT, WHO CREATED VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE OF OUR 7 MILLION NEW JOBS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS.

BUT PROTECTING RECOVERY WILL REQUIRE POLITICAL COURAGE, A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT COLLECTS NEARLY 20 PERCENT OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN TAXES MUST CEASE SPENDING NEARLY 25 PERCENT OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS. OUR ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES TO FREEZE OVERALL FEDERAL PROGRAM SPENDING AT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL, TO CUT 51 BILLION DOLLARS OUT OF PROGRAMS IN NEED OF RESTRAINT, TO REDUCE SPENDING BY HALF-A-TRILLION DOLLARS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, AND THESE PROPOSALS ARE ROOTED BOTH IN ECONOMIC NECESSITY AND COMMON SENSE.

TO CITE ONE EXAMPLE: REVENUE SHARING. IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE FOR A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RUNNING A DEFICIT TO BE BORROWING MONEY TO BE SPENT BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE NOW RUNNING SURPLUSES, THANKS TO OUR ECONOMIC RECOVERY. AS FOR THOSE WHO TELL US THAT GROWTH AND EXPANSION ARE NOT ENOUGH, THAT SPENDING RESTRAINT IS POLITICALLY IMPOSSIBLE, THAT HIGHER TAXES ARE NECESSARY, OUR ANSWER IS SIMPLE. THAT ISSUE WAS DEBATED AND DECIDED ON NOVEMBER 6TH. WE INTEND TO PROCEED WITH THE MANDATE THAT WE'VE BEEN GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE.

QUESTION: MR. PRESIDENT, BUDGET DIRECTOR DAVID STOCKMAN SAYS THE TAXPAYERS OF THIS COUNTRY SHOULDN'T BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BAD DEBTS OF FARMERS. DO YOU AGREE



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WITH MR. STOCKMAN? AND IF YOU DO, WHY USE FEDERAL FUNDS TO EXTEND EMERGENCY CREDITS TO FAMILY FARMERS?

PRESIDENT: I THINK THAT MR. STOCKMAN'S MADE IT PLAIN THAT -- IN FACT, HAS APOLOGIZED FOR SOME OF HIS REMARKS, BECAUSE AFTER THREE HOURS OF WHAT WAS AN APPEARANCE BEFORE A COMMITTEE IN WHICH I THINK THERE WAS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF HARASSMENT AND HECKLING GOING ON, HE HIMSELF HAS SAID THAT HE GOT A LITTLE UPSET.

AND -- NO, I THINK THE FARM PROBLEM IS THE RESULT OF THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE IN THE PAST. IT'S THE RESULT OF THE INFLATIONARY ECONOMY THAT WE HAD FOR SOME TIME. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FARMERS NOW WHO, THEIR MAIN PROBLEM IS THEY BORROWED ON THE BASIS OF INFLATED LAND VALUES, AND THEN WHEN WE BROUGHT INFLATION DOWN, THAT LEFT THEM WITH LOANS AND THE COLLATERAL DID NOT HAVE THE SAME VALUE.

AND WE HAVE -- MAKING A PROPOSAL AND WE'LL BE TALKING TOMORROW WITH THE CONGRESSMEN ABOUT A PROPOSAL FOR THIS SHORT TERM PROBLEM, THAT WILL INCLUDE LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES -- SOME 650 MILLION DOLLARS IN THAT -- AND THEN, SUBSEQUENTLY, WE WILL BE TAKING UP PROPOSALS FOR, HOPEFULLY, GETTING FARM ECONOMY BACK INTO THE FREE MARKET PLACE, AND GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS.

Q: MAY I FOLLOW UP, MR. PRESIDENT? DO YOU SEE A CONTRADICTION BETWEEN GIVING FARMERS EMERGENCY AID, NOW, WHILE PROPOSING TO PHASE OUT PRICE SUPPORTS AND CROP RESTRICTIONS THAT THEY'VE LIVED WITH FOR HALF A CENTURY?

A: AND THAT'S THE PROBLEM. WE WON'T PULL THE RUG OUT FROM UNDER ANYONE INSTANTLY WHO HAS GEARED THEMSELVES TO THESE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS. BUT THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS DIDN'T SUCCEED. MANY OF THE PROBLEMS THEY FACE TODAY ARE THE RESULT OF GOVERNMENT'S INVOLVEMENT. AND I THINK YOU'LL FIND THAT A GREAT MAJORITY OF FARMERS BELIEVE THAT THE ANSWER TO THEIR PROBLEMS IS OUT IN THE FREE MARKET. AND THEN IF GOVERNMENT IS TO HELP, THEN WE SHOULD HELP BY OPENING UP WORLD MARKETS FOR THEM, BY HOLDING TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, BECAUSE MUCH OF THE FARMING ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD IS GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZED. AND WE INTEND TO DO ALL THAT WE CAN. IN FACT, THAT WAS ONE OF THE THINGS I TALKED TO THE PRIME MINISTER ABOUT AND WE'RE BOTH AGREED THAT WE SHOULD BE DISCUSSING, IN THE COMING MONTHS, WITH OUR TRADING PARTNERS AND FRIENDS, THE REOPENING OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AS MUCH AS WE CAN TO HAVE FREE TRADE, AND BOTH WAYS, IN THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Q: JACK ANDERSON SAID IN HIS COLUMN TODAY THAT IN 1981, YOU PASSED THE WORD TO MOSCOW THAT EVEN IF THE SENATE RATIFIED SALT II, YOU WOULD NOT SIGN IT; THAT IN 1982, MOSCOW TOLD YOU THAT THEY ARE NO LONGER BOUND BY THE SALT II TREATY AND THEY BEGAN TO BUILD UP THEIR ARSENAL OVER THE LIMIT. IS THAT TRUE? AND I'D LIKE TO FOLLOW UP.

A: I READ THAT MYSELF THIS MORNING, AND I WENT INTO THE OFFICE AND I SAID, "WHERE IS ALL THIS COMING FROM?" I DO NOT REMEMBER ANY STATEMENT FROM THE SOVIET UNION OF THAT KIND.

BOTH COUNTRIES HAD BEEN INVOLVED WITH MUTUAL -- OBEYING THE RESTRAINTS OR STAYING WITHIN THE RESTRAINTS MAINLY BECAUSE OF OUR EFFORTS TOWARD WHAT WE'RE NOW APPROACHING, ARMS REDUCTION TALKS; THAT WE FELT THAT IF WE WERE GOING TO ENGAGE IN THOSE TALKS, IT WOULD BE EVEN BETTER IF WE DID ABIDE BY AN AGREEMENT THAT -- ONE THAT HAD BEEN SIGNED, IT HAD NEVER BEEN RATIFIED BUT -- BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

AND I DON'T RECALL THAT AT ALL. AND I HAVE TO SAY THAT WE KNOW THAT THE SOVIET UNION, WE'RE SURE, HAS VIOLATED SOME OF THE RESTRAINTS NOW. AND WE KNOW THAT WE'RE COMING TO A POINT WHICH WE HAVE UP UNTIL NOW BEEN ABIDING BY IT. AND AS WE REPLACE OLDER WEAPONS WITH NEW, WE HAVE DESTROYED THE OLD ONES.

THE SOVIET UNION, ONE OF THE VIOLATIONS OF THEIRS HAS BEEN THAT THEY WERE TAKING NUCLEAR MISSILE SUBMARINES OUT OF ACTION, BUT THEY WERE CUTTING THEM DOWN AND REBUILDING THEM AS CRUISE MISSILES CARRYING SUBMARINES --

Q: WELL, IS IT YOUR MOOD NOW TO STAY WITH THE TREATIES THAT WE HAVE NEGOTIATED, LIKE EVEN ABM, WHILE THE NEW NEGOTIATIONS GO ON?

A: WELL, WE'RE GOING TO STAY WITH THE TREATIES THAT ARE IN EFFECT, THAT HAVE BEEN RATIFIED AND ARE IN POWER. WE'LL HAVE A --

Q: AND SALT II?

A: WE'LL HAVE A DECISION SEVERAL MONTHS FROM NOW TO MAKE WITH REGARD TO WHETHER WE JOIN THEM IN VIOLATING THE RESTRAINTS.

Q: YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU HAD NEED TO BE CONVINCED OF SHIFTING THE TAX BURDEN FROM INDIVIDUALS TO COOPERATIONS, AS THE TREASURY TAX PLAN SUGGESTS DOING. BUT IN THE STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH, YOU COMMITTED YOURSELF TO LOWERING INDIVIDUAL TAX RATES TO 35 PERCENT OR LOWER. NOW, WHERE WOULD YOU MAKE UP THAT REVENUE IF NOT TO GET IT FROM CORPORATIONS?

A: WHERE WE'RE GOING WITH REDUCING THE RATES AND WHERE WE'RE GOING TO ACHIEVE WHAT WE CALL TAX NEUTRALITY, THAT THERE -- OR REVENUE NEUTRALITY -- WILL BE IN THE ELIMINATION OF A NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS THAT HAVE EXISTED AND THAT SOMETIMES HAVE -- WELL, THEY'VE BEEN UNFAIR IN THE SENSE THAT SOME ARE ENTITLED TO THEM AND OTHERS ARE NOT. WHEN I ANSWERED THAT QUESTION, OR -- THE OTHER DAY, I MISUNDERSTOOD. I THOUGHT THEY WERE TELLING ME THAT THE PLAN WAS ACTUALLY GOING TO GET A GREAT HIGHER PERCENTAGE FROM BUSINESS. AND I MENTIONED THE FACT THAT I DID NOT WANT TO DO SOMETHING THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OUR RECOVERY OR KEEP BUSINESS FROM BEING ABLE TO EXPAND. AND THEN I FOUND OUT THAT, NO, THERE'D BEEN A MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THAT QUESTION.

WHAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT, AS TO MORE REVENUE FROM BUSINESS, IS FROM THOSE ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN PAYING TAXES. NOW, IT HASN'T BEEN CHEATING. IT'S BEEN LEGAL IN THAT THAT'S JUST THE WAY SOME OF THE EXEMPTIONS HAD WORKED OUT. AND WE WANT TO CHANGE THAT SO THERE WILL BE A REDUCTION IN RATES FOR EVERYONE. AND WHERE THE DIFFERENCE WILL BE MADE UP IS SOME WHO ARE NOT NOW PAYING TAXES AT ALL, OR PAYING VERY LOW TAXES, WILL BE PAYING THEIR FAIR SHARE.

Q: BUT ARE YOU SAYING, SIR, THAT THERE WOULD BE NO INCREASE IN THE CORPORATE SHARE FOR THOSE BUSINESSES THAT ARE NOW PAYING TAXES, THAT ONLY THOSE CORPORATIONS THAT ARE NOT PAYING THEIR FAIR SHARE WOULD BE EFFECTED? AND, AGAIN, HOW WOULD YOU MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE, SINCE JUST THE THINGS THAT YOU COMMITTED YOURSELF TO IN THE STATE OF THE UNION WOULD AMOUNT TO 132 BILLION DOLLARS UNDER THE TREASURY PLAN BY 1990, WHEN THEY ARE PHASED IN?

A: THE TREASURY PLAN, AS IT IS NOW, AND WHILE WE'RE STILL GOING TO HAVE TO REVIEW THAT PLAN AND THERE ARE SOME OPTIONS IN THERE THAT WE MAY FIND AREN'T SUITABLE TO PUT INTO OPERATION, BUT THE PLAN WORKS OUT TO REVENUE NEUTRAL AND WITH A REDUCTION IN RATES AND THE -- YOU KNOW -- THE BUSINESS RATE AND THE CORPORATION RATE IS GOING TO COME DOWN FROM 46 PERCENT TO 33 PERCENT UNDER THAT PLAN.

Q: THIS WEEK IN VIENNA AMERICAN AND SOVIET OFFICIALS HELD TWO DAYS OF TALKS ON THE MIDDLE EAST, APPARENTLY THEIR MOST INTENSIVE, ON THIS ISSUE FOR SEVEN YEARS. CAN YOU TELL US ANYTHING ABOUT THEM? AND, ALSO, MR. PRESIDENT, DO THESE TALKS FIT INTO ANY OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENT SUCH AS KING HUSSEIN'S RECENT MOVE AND YOUR TALKS WITH KING FAHD LAST WEEK?

A: NO. THESE TALKS WERE NOT ANYTHING -- HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH NEGOTIATIONS OR ANYTHING OF THAT KIND. WE SIMPLY FELT THAT IT WAS TIME TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH EACH OTHER AND MAKE SURE THAT THERE COULDN'T BE ANY MISCALCULATIONS THAT COULD LEAD TO SOME KIND OF CONFRONTATION OR PROBLEM.

WE BROUGHT THEM UP-TO-DATE ON OUR OWN VIEWS, AND WHAT WE THOUGHT, AND THEY WERE TALKING ON THEIR OWN, AND THAT'S ALL.

Q: MAY I HAVE A FOLLOW-UP, MR. PRESIDENT? ARE THEY - THE SOVIET -- IS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STILL PUSHING FOR A DIRECT NEGOTIATING ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST DIPLOMACY?

A: I HAVEN'T HAD A FULL REPORT ENOUGH TO SAY WHETHER THEY MENTIONED SOME SPECIFIC THINGS. THEY HAVE TENDED TO SUPPORT THE IDEA OF A GREAT INTERNATIONAL MEETING. WE DON'T FAVOR THAT. WE DON'T BELIEVE THAT THERE SHOULD BE THAT MANY HANDS IN THE POT, JUST AS WE'RE NOT ENVISIONING ANY PARTICIPATION IN NEGOTIATIONS. WE HAVE SAID WE'LL STAND BY AND WE'LL HELP IN ANY WAY WE CAN, BUT THESE NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE BETWEEN THE ARABS AND THE PALESTINIANS AND THE ISRAELIS.

Q: ON CAPITOL HILL THE OTHER DAY, SECRETARY SHULTZ SUGGESTED THAT A GOAL OF YOUR POLICY NOW IS TO REMOVE THE SANDINISTA GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA. IS THAT YOUR GOAL?

A: WELL, REMOVED IN THE SENSE OF ITS PRESENT STRUCTURE, IN WHICH IT IS A COMMUNIST TOTALITARIAN STATE, AND IT IS NOT A GOVERNMENT CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE. SO, YOU WONDER SOMETIMES ABOUT THOSE WHO MAKE SUCH CLAIMS AS TO ITS LEGITIMACY. WE BELIEVE, JUST AS I SAID SATURDAY MORNING, THAT WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO BE OF HELP WHERE WE CAN TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND LOVERS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY, FROM AFGHANISTAN TO NICARAGUA AND WHEREVER THERE ARE PEOPLE OF THAT KIND WHO ARE STRIVING FOR THAT FREEDOM.

AND WE'RE GOING TO TRY TO PURSUADE THE CONGRESS THAT WE CAN LEGITIMATELY GO FORWARD AND HOPEFULLY, GO FORWARD ON A MULTI-YEAR BASIS WITH THE SCOOP JACKSON PLAN FOR TRYING TO BRING DEVELOPMENT AND HELP TO ALL OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Q: WELL, SIR, WHEN YOU SAY REMOVE IT IN THE SENSE OF ITS PRESENT STRUCTURE, AREN'T YOU THEN SAYING THAT YOU ADVOCATE THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA?

A: WELL, WHAT I'M SAYING IS THAT THIS PRESENT GOVERNMENT WAS ONE ELEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION AGAINST SOMOZA. THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS ARE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THAT REVOLUTION. AND ONCE VICTORY WAS ATTAINED, THE SANDINISTAS DID WHAT CASTRO HAD DONE, PRIOR TO THEIR TIME, IN CUBA. THEY OUSTED AND MANAGED TO RID THEMSELVES OF THE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION AND VIOLATED THEIR OWN PROMISE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, AND AS A RESULT OF WHICH THEY HAD RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM ORGANIZATION, THAT THEY WERE -- THEIR REVOLUTIONARY GOAL WAS FOR DEMOCRACY, FREE PRESS, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR UNIONS, AND ELECTIONS, AND SO FORTH, AND THEY HAVE VIOLATED THAT.

AND THE PEOPLE THAT ARE FIGHTING THEM, THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS OPPOSING THEM, ARE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WHO WANT THE GOALS OF THE REVOLUTION RESTORED. AND WE'RE GOING TO TRY TO HELP.

Q: IS THE ANSWER YES, SIR? IS THE ANSWER YES, THEN?

A: TO WHAT?

Q: TO THE QUESTION, AREN'T YOU ADVOCATING THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT? IF --

A: NOT IF THE PRESENT --

Q: -- YOU SUBSTITUTE ANOTHER FORM OF WHAT YOU SAY WAS THE REVOLUTION?

A: NOT IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WOULD TURN AROUND AND SAY, ALL RIGHT, IF THEY'D SAY, "UNCLE. ALL RIGHT, COME ON BACK INTO THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT AND LET'S STRAIGHTEN THIS OUT AND INSTITUTE THE GOALS."

Q: THEOLOGIAN RECENTLY CRITICIZED YOU FOR SAYING, IN DEFENDING YOUR MILITARY BUDGET, THAT THE SCRIPTURES ARE ON OUR SIDE. I WONDER, DO YOU THINK IT'S APPROPRIATE TO USE THE BIBLE IN DEFENDING A POLITICAL ARGUMENT?

A: WELL, I WAS ACTUALLY SPEAKING TO SOME CLERGYMEN AND I CHECKED THAT WITH A FEW THEOLOGIAN IF IT WAS APPROPRIATE AND -- WELL, WHAT I MEANT ABOUT APPROPRIATE, WAS I INTERPRETING IT CORRECTLY? WAS IT A WARNING THAT YOU -- YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED AND OTHERWISE ASK FOR PEACE BECAUSE YOU WERE OUTNUMBERED AND OUT -- WELL, NOW, WE WOULD SAY OUTGUNNED -- ON THE OTHER SIDE. AND THEY SEEMED TO THINK THAT IT WAS PERFECTLY FITTING, YES. IT WAS A CAUTION TO THOSE PEOPLE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY WHO WOULD, IF GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY, UNILATERALLY DISARM US.

5

Q: TO FOLLOW UP, YOU DON'T HAVE ANY PROBLEM WITH USING THE BIBLE IN A POLITICAL CONTEXT?

A: WELL, I DON'T THINK I'VE EVER USED THE BIBLE TO FURTHER POLITICAL ENDS OR NOT, BUT I'VE FOUND THAT THE BIBLE CONTAINS AN ANSWER TO JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING AND EVERY PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS US, AND I WONDER SOMETIME WHY WE DON'T RECOGNIZE THAT ONE BOOK COULD SOLVE A LOT OF PROBLEMS FOR US.

Q: I'D LIKE TO COME BACK TO THE PROBLEM OF THE FARMERS. YOU MET WITH SOME STATE LEGISLATORS TODAY. AFTERWARDS THEY SAID YOU'RE NOT REALLY DOING ENOUGH FOR THE FARMERS; IN FACT, YOU'RE CUTTING BACK TOO MUCH TOO SOON. YOU MENTIONED 650 MILLION DOLLARS IN AID. UP ON CAPITOL HILL THEY'RE TRYING TO PROVIDE ANOTHER BILLION. WHERE DOES THE COMPROMISE LIE, IN YOUR MIND?

A: WELL, I THINK THAT WHAT WE'RE DOING WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD MEETING THIS PROBLEM. I THINK WE'VE BEEN ENCOURAGING SOME OF THE BANKS, AND IF YOU'VE NOTICED LATELY, SOME OF THE BANKS OUT IN THE FARMING AREA HAVE VOLUNTARILY REDUCED THE INTEREST RATES ON SOME OF THOSE OUTSTANDING LOANS BECAUSE THEY WANT TO CONTRIBUTE AND WANT TO HELP.

WE HAVE SPENT OVER 50,000 MILLION DOLLARS ON AGRICULTURE IN THE LAST THREE YEARS. WE HAVE IN THE BUDGET FOR THIS YEAR SOME 15,000 MILLION DOLLARS. AND IT'LL BE A PRETTY SIZABLE AMOUNT, CLOSE TO THAT NEXT YEAR. AND THAT IS IN THE LONG-RANGE THING OF THE TYPE OF PERMANENT PROGRAMS THAT WE'RE TRYING TO PHASE OUT OVER A PERIOD OF TIME.

BUT I THINK THAT WE ARE PROPOSING MEASURES AND GUARANTEES OF LOANS AND SO FORTH THAT WILL MEET THIS PRESENT CRISIS. AND I THINK, BECAUSE I DIDN'T EXPLAIN THAT THIS MORNING IN MY REMARKS -- THEY WEREN'T ON THAT SUBJECT -- I THINK MAYBE THEY'RE LOOKING AT THE NEWS AND THEY DON'T EXACTLY KNOW WHAT WE HAVE IN MIND AND WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO.

Q: COULD I FOLLOW, SIR? YOU OWN A RANCH. PERHAPS IT'S A SORT OF A GENTLEMAN RANCHER SITUATION -- I UNDERSTAND YOU DON'T RAISE CATTLE ANYMORE. BUT YOU DO GET A TAX BREAK FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER. HOW WOULD YOU EXPLAIN TO THE FARMER IN IOWA OR NEBRASKA WHO CAN'T FIND A BREAK RIGHT NOW THAT KIND OF DIFFERENCE WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST IN THE SYSTEM.

A: THE ONLY TAX BREAK THAT APPLIES TO MY RANCH WAS IN EFFECT A LONG TIME BEFORE I BOUGHT THE RANCH. IT IS A LAW IN CALIFORNIA, AND IT IS A LAW BROUGHT ABOUT IN ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS, AND THAT IS, THAT FORMERLY PROPERTY TAX -- AND THAT'S A LOCAL TAX -- PROPERTY TAX ON AGRICULTURAL LAND OR JUST OPEN LAND WAS BASED ON THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL USE OF THAT LAND. AND IT WAS LITERALLY DRIVING SOME FARMERS INTO SALE OF LAND, GIVING UP FARMING, BECAUSE THEY COULD NO LONGER AFFORD TO USE AS FARM LAND, OR MAINTAIN AS OPEN SPACE, LAND THAT WAS BEING TAXED AS IF IT WERE A SUBDIVISION.

AND THIS WAS IN PLACE, AS I STAY, WHEN WE BOUGHT THAT RANCH. IT IS STILL IN PLACE. CALIFORNIA HAS FOUND THAT PROGRAM VERY SUCCESSFUL. IT TAXES IT ON THAT USE AS LONG AS YOU SIGN A CONTRACT THAT YOU ARE NOT GOING TO SUBDIVIDE, THAT YOU ARE GOING TO MAINTAIN THAT LAND -- THAT OPEN LAND. I GET NO INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS WHATSOEVER WITH REGARD TO THE RANCH, BECAUSE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECIDED THAT, SINCE I COULDN'T BE THERE TO RUN CATTLE OR ANYTHING, THAT IT WAS A HOBBY RANCH, AND I COULDN'T ARGUE WITH THEM ON THAT.

Q: I WONDER IF WE MIGHT RETURN TO NICARAGUA. IN ANSWER TO SAM'S QUESTION WHEN HE PRESSED YOU, YOU SAID THAT YOU -- OR YOU SEEMED TO BE SAYING THAT YOU WOULDN'T ADVOCATE THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT, NOT IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WOULD TURN AROUND AND SAY, "UNCLE." WELL, AREN'T YOU REALLY SAYING THAT YOU WANT THE PRESENT

GOVERNMENT OUT, AND SECONDLY, SIR, SHOULD THE UNITED STATES BE TRYING TO INFLUENCE A GOVERNMENT OF ANOTHER NATION IN THIS HEMISPHERE?

A: I THINK THAT WHAT WE'RE DOING AND WHAT WE HAVE PROPOSED DOING IS WITHIN THE U.N. CHARTER AND WITHIN THE OAS CHARTER AND THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO DO WHAT THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS ARE DOING. AND IT IS -- YOU CAN SAY -- IT'S LIKE SAYING, "IS THE GLASS HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY?" YOU CAN SAY WE'RE TRYING TO OUST THE SANDINISTAS BY WHAT WE'RE SAYING.

WE'RE SAYING WE'RE TRYING TO GIVE THOSE WHO FOUGHT A REVOLUTION TO ESCAPE A DICTATORSHIP, TO HAVE DEMOCRACY, AND THEN HAD IT TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM BY SOME OF THEIR FELLOW REVOLUTIONARIES -- WE'RE SAYING WE WANT THEM TO HAVE A CHANCE TO HAVE THAT DEMOCRACY THAT THEY FOUGHT FOR. AND I DON'T THINK THE SANDINISTAS HAVE A DECENT LEG TO STAND ON.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE IS TOTALITARIAN. IT IS BRUTAL, CRUEL. AND THEY HAVE NO ARGUMENT AGAINST WHAT THE REST OF THE PEOPLE IN NICARAGUA WANT.

Q: WELL, SIR, WHAT ABOUT THE SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AGAINST THE KIND OF CONDUCT WHICH WOULD OVERTHROW THEIR GOVERNMENT OR PROVIDE MONEY TO DO SO?

A: THE -- WHAT?

Q: I'M REFERRING TO THE BOLAND AMENDMENT, SIR. THE SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

A: I THINK THAT SOME OF THE PROPOSALS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN CONGRESS HAVE LACKED A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IS AT STAKE THERE AND WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO.

Q: YOU WILL SOON BE MAKING A DECISION ON HOW TO HANDLE THE MARCH 31ST EXPIRATION OF JAPANESE AUTO IMPORT QUOTAS. IF JAPANESE AUTO SALES DO INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY, WILL YOU DEMAND THAT THE JAPANESE ALLOW MORE AMERICAN-MADE GOODS TO BE SOLD IN THEIR COUNTRY?

A: LET ME JUST SAY THAT -- COMMENTING ON ANYTHING OF THAT KIND, WE HAVE BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE JAPANESE. WE HAVE DISCUSSIONS GOING FORWARD NOW ON OPEN MARKETS BOTH WAYS, IN IMPROVING THE SITUATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

A DEAL OF PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE. WE'VE GOT A LONG WAY TO GO YET. BUT EVERYTHING THAT WE'RE GOING TO DECIDE IS GOING TO BE IN THAT CONTEXT OF THE TWO OF US AS TRADING PARTNERS HAVING FAIR TRADE AND FREE TRADE BETWEEN US.

Q: LET ME JUST FOLLOW UP. WITH NO RESTRAINTS, YOUR SPECIAL TRADE REPRESENTATIVES PREDICTED A SALES INCREASE OF 750,000 VEHICLES IN THIS COUNTRY. WILL THE BENEFITS OF THAT FOR CONSUMERS OUTWEIGH THE ADVERSE, OR THE PRESUMED ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY?

A: THE AGREEMENT THAT IS BEING DISCUSSED IS A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT THAT THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES INSTITUTED. AND WE'VE HAD A CABINET COUNCIL THAT HAS -- I KNOW SOME OF YOU'VE GOTTEN INFORMATION BEFORE I DID ON THIS -- THAT IS GOING TO BE COMING TO ME WITH A RECOMMENDATION. THEY HAVE NOT DONE SO AS YET. BUT I WILL HEAR ALL THEIR ARGUMENTS, AND I WILL CONSIDER THEM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE COMMUNICATION THAT -- OR DISCUSSION THAT IS GOING ON BETWEEN US AND THE JAPANESE.

Q: BACK -- IF I MAY -- TO DAVID STOCKMAN FOR A MOMENT, EVEN HIS MOTHER THOUGHT THAT HIS COMMENTS ON FARMERS WERE A BIT HEARTLESS. HE MANAGED TO ALIENATE IN ALMOST THE NEXT BREATH ALMOST EVERY VETERANS GROUP IN THE COUNTRY. ADMITTEDLY, HIS IS KIND OF A THANKLESS JOB. BUT SOME HAVE SUGGESTED THAT YOU COULD FIND SOMEONE WHO COULD ACCOMPLISH THAT JOB WITH A LITTLE LESS RANCOR. WHAT DO YOU THINK, SIR?

A: WELL, AS I TOLD YOU, I THINK HE'S EXPRESSED SOME REGRET. AND AT THE SAME TIME, I KNOW THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND -- AT THE TIME THAT HE MADE SOME OF THOSE STATEMENTS. AND I KNOW ALSO THAT UNDER THE GUISE OF A COMMITTEE HEARING, SOME OF THE HARASSMENT THAT HE'D BEEN SUBJECTED TO. AND I COULD UNDERSTAND A FELLOW BLOWING HIS COOL.

I THINK HE FEELS, AS WE ALL DO, AND I CERTAINLY FEEL

MYSELF, YES, THE FARMERS HAVE A VERY REAL PROBLEM AND A LOT OF IT HAS TO DO WITH POLICIES THAT LED TO THE RUNAWAY DOUBLE-DIGIT INFLATION THAT WE HAD IN WHICH THEIR LAND BECAME A HAVEN FOR THOSE WHO WERE SEEKING HEDGES AGAINST INFLATION. ALL OF THESE, PLUS THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, HAVE LEFT THEM WITH A VERY REAL PROBLEM. AND WE'RE GOING TO DO OUR UTMOST TO HELP THEM FIND A SOLUTION TO IT.

Q: BUT, IF I MAY, SIR, YOU WANT MR. STOCKMAN TO STAY ON THE JOB?

A: DID I SAY -- YES.

Q: A NUMBER OF THE QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ON OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ABROAD. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM, PART OF IT IS, SIR, THAT THEY'RE PRICED OUT OF THE MARKET IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE BECAUSE OF THE OVER-VALUED DOLLAR. I THINK THAT'S PART OF OUR PROBLEM IN THE AUTO SALES ABROAD, AND IN THIS COUNTRY, WHERE THEY'RE DISADVANTAGED BECAUSE OUR DOLLAR IS SO VALUABLE COMPARED TO OTHER CURRENCIES. I WONDER, SIR, IF YOU HAVE DISCUSSED THIS WITH MR. BAKER AND SOME OF YOUR OTHER ECONOMIC ADVISERS, AND IF YOU HAVE STUDIED THE POSSIBILITY OF TAKING ANY ACTION BY THIS COUNTRY TO TRY TO REDUCE THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR AGAINST OTHER CURRENCIES, BOTH IN EUROPE AND IN ASIA?

A: I THINK THAT THE PROBLEM -- I CAN REMEMBER WHEN OUR DOLLAR WAS DEVALUED, AND THERE WEREN'T VERY MANY PEOPLE HAPPY ABOUT THAT. I THINK THE PROBLEM OF THE DOLLAR TODAY IS THAT OUR TRADING PARTNERS IN THE WORLD HAVE NOT CAUGHT UP WITH US IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

I THINK THEY HAVE A WAY TO GO IN CHANGING SOME RIGIDITIES IN THEIR CUSTOMS AND THEIR METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS AND IN INDUSTRY. AND WHAT WE REALLY NEED IS THEIR RECOVERY TO BRING THEIR MONEY UP IN VALUE COMPARABLE TO OURS.

THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO THIS PROBLEM, AS WE FIND WITH THE TRADE DEFICIT, FOR EXAMPLE, BECAUSE OF OUR INABILITY, WITH THE PRICE OF OUR DOLLAR, TO SELL SOME OF OUR GOODS ABROAD -- THEY ARE TOO HIGH PRICED.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, YOU TURN TO THE OTHER HAND AND SEE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY THAT ARE BENEFITTING BY THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS WHICH ARE CHEAP BY OUR STANDARDS -- CHEAP IN PRICE, NOT QUALITY -- IN OUR IMPORTS, AND HOW THAT HAS MANAGED TO HOLD DOWN INFLATION.

I THINK IF YOU START TOYING AROUND WITH TRYING TO REDUCE THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR WITHOUT CURING THIS OTHER SIDE OF THE ISSUE, WE PUT OURSELVES BACK INTO THE INFLATION SPIRAL, AND THAT WE DON'T WANT.

Q: DO YOU SEE ANY WEAKENING SIGNS IN THE REGION OF THE SOUTHERN -- SOUTHEASTERN FLANK OF NATO IN THE LIGHT OF THE LAST GREEK ATTITUDE, AND ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON POST, THERE WAS A STORY SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES BASES WILL BE MOVED OUT OF ATHENS. DO YOU INTEND TO DO SO?

A: WE HAVE NO PLANS ABOUT ANY MOVES OF ANY KIND, BUT ALL I CAN SAY ABOUT THE OTHER, AND I DON'T THINK I SHOULD GO FARTHER THAN THIS -- IS TO SAY THAT, YES, WE'RE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT SOME OF THE BILATERAL PROBLEMS BETWEEN COUNTRIES THERE AT OUR SOUTHERN FLANK OF NATO AND THE EFFECT THAT THEY CAN HAVE ON THE WHOLE SECURITY OF THE ALLIANCE.

Q: IF YOU AND MRS. THATCHER ARE CORRECT THAT THE SOVIETS PLAN TO HOLD HOSTAGE ANY PROGRESS ON INTERMEDIATE RANGE AND STRATEGIC WEAPONS IN THE TALKS IN GENEVA IN RETURN FOR CONCESSIONS ON YOUR PART ON YOUR SPACE DEFENSE PROGRAM, HOW FAR ARE YOU WILLING TO GO IN GETTING CONCESSIONS TO GET AN ARMS AGREEMENT?

A: WE BELIEVE IF THE SOVIETS ARE SINCERE IN THE STATEMENTS THEY'VE MADE ABOUT ACTUALLY WANTING A REDUCTION AND EVEN THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THEY'LL STAY AT THE TABLE AND NEGOTIATE WITH US. ALL THAT WE HAVE PROPOSED AND ALL THAT WE'RE DOING IS ENGAGING IN RESEARCH WHICH IS LEGAL WITHIN THE ABM TREATY -- WE'RE NOT VIOLATING THAT TREATY.

AND I HAVE SAID REPEATEDLY, AND PRIME MINISTER THATCHER IS AWARE OF THIS, THAT IF OUR RESEARCH DOES PRODUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH A WEAPON, A DEFENSIVE WEAPON, THAT COULD ALTER THE BALANCE, THEN I WOULD BE WILLING TO COME FORTH BEFORE ANY DEPLOYMENT, AND NEGOTIATE AND DISCUSS THE DEPLOYMENT AND THE USE OF THAT WEAPON IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT WOULD BE USED TO RID THE WORLD OF THE NUCLEAR THREAT, NOT TO GIVE US ANY PARTICULAR ADVANTAGE OVER ANYONE ELSE.

WE JUST THINK THAT THE ABM TREATY ITSELF -- THIS IS ONE PART THAT HAS BEEN VIOLATED -- THE ABM TREATY IS BEING PASSED, BEING A DEFENSIVE WEAPON TREATY, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THIS SHOULD THEN BE ACCOMPANIED BY REALISTIC REDUCTIONS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. AND ALL THERE HAS BEEN SINCE THE TREATY WAS PASSED WAS A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN THOSE WEAPONS.

Q: MR. PRESIDENT, BACK TO THE TAX REFORM FOR A MINUTE. THE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE HAS FLOATED A PROPOSAL TO IMPOSE A CONSUMPTION TAX, AND HE SAYS, "PREFERABLY ON ENERGY." DOES THIS FALL WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF FORBIDDEN TERRITORY IN YOUR PLEDGE FOR NO NEW TAXES?

A: WELL, I WOULD HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING SUCH A PROPOSAL. I IMAGINE THAT HE'S TALKING ABOUT A TAX IN THE NATURE OF A VALUE-ADDED TAX. FIRST OF ALL, THIS APPEARS TO BE INCREASING TAXES, WHICH I'VE SAID WE WOULDN'T DO. BUT A VALUE-ADDED TAX ACTUALLY GIVES A GOVERNMENT A CHANCE TO BLINDFOLD THE PEOPLE AND GROW IN STATURE AND SIZE. THE -- FIRST OF ALL, YOU ARE KIND OF INTERFERING WITH ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE SOURCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR USE OF THE SALES TAX, SINCE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD SO -- YOU MIGHT SAY, CONFISCATED THE AREA OF THE INCOME TAX.

BUT THE OTHER THING WITH THAT TAX IS, IT'S HIDDEN IN THE PRICE OF A PRODUCT. AND THAT TAX CAN QUIETLY BE INCREASED AND ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW IS THAT THE PRICE WENT UP, AND THEY DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE PRICE WENT UP BECAUSE SOMEBODY GOT A RAISE, OR WHETHER THE COMPANY WANTED TO INCREASE PROFITS, OR WHETHER IT WAS GOVERNMENT.

AND I JUST AM NOT ENTHUSED ABOUT IT. I THINK I'VE SAID BEFORE, TAXES SHOULD HURT IN THE SENSE THAT PEOPLE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SEE THEM AND KNOW WHAT THEY'RE PAYING.

Q: IF I MAY FOLLOW UP, SIR. WOULD YOU PUT AN IMPORT TAX ON OIL OR ON OIL-REFINED PRODUCTS, IN THAT SAME CATEGORY?

A: I'M JUST NOT CONSIDERING A TAX OF THAT KIND.

Q: THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

A: OH, ALL RIGHT. GOOD NIGHT.

Q: WILL YOU BE BACK NEXT MONTH? COME BACK NEXT MONTH, SIR?

Q: ARE YOU CONSIDERING STEPS AGAINST MEXICO FOR NOT COOPERATING WITH US?

A: WE'RE COOPERATING WITH THEM. AND THEY'RE COOPERATING WITH US.

(END TRANSCRIPT)

(2)

אלו הם שרד

דף.....מחזור.....דפים
שמואל בן-חוני
מיידי
דחיות.....
20 פבר' 0900
מאריך וזיהוי
מכתב.....

398

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ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

שיחת השגריר עם יו"ר ועדת החוץ של הסנט (19/2)

1. השגריר נפגש אתמול, ביוזמתו, עם לוגאר. נכחו בנרמן (מסגל הוועדה) ולמדן. רוזן העלה שלושה נושאים:

- א. מצעדים הכלכליים החסורים שננקטו עד כה לתבראת המשק בישראל, ודחיות נושא התוספת בסיוע לשנה הנוכחית;
- ב. הישלוס הקרי עם מצרים, והצורך בניצול ביקור מובראכי ע"מ להבהיר דאגת הקונגרס מהמצב הקיים.
- ג. מערכת יחסיו עם תורכיה, ורגישות אוזאל לנאמר בארה"ב.

2. תוך התייחסות לדברי השגריר, השיב לוגאר:

- א. ברור שכעת נמצא המשק בישראל בשלבי מעבר. ממשלת ארה"ב תפעל במגמה למנוע אשליות מצד מדינות ערב, שמא יחשבו שישראל לאמוסטת כלכלית ופן ינסו לנצל חולשה זו. לא חסרים "נותני עצות" לישראל; כלשעצמו, הוא (לוגאר) היה תומך בתנועת-מה בכיוון "כללי השוק" בישראל (במקום תכנון מרכזי) למען חיזוק המשק. בכוונתו לעבוד באופן הדוק עם שולץ שטבור שכל מדונה ריבונית וידידותית חייבת להחליט לבדה החלטותיה הכלכליות והמדיניות הקשות. מסיבות טקטיות חיפשו סטוקמן ושולץ דרך להעביר הסיוע לישראל ל"חלק אחר" של התקציב (כנראה רמז לכוונה לשאוב את התוספת ל-1985 ול-1986 ואולי אף עצם הסיוע ל-1986 מכספי 1985). בדיון פנימי בנושא זה עמד לוגאר על הצורך להמנע ממחל פתח לביקורת ציבורית על הגדלה בסיוע לישראל בשעה שעומדים לקצץ תוכניות בבית. אינו יודע מתי חוגש הבקשה לתוספת סיוע, אך משוכנע שבסופו של דבר תקבל ישראל תוספת.
- ב. להערכתו, ערך שה"ח מצרים "ביקור טוב" בארה"ב. בסנט נשאלו שאלות רבות בדבר הנורמליזציה, ומגיד מנה שורה ארוכה מאד של סיבות להצדיק הקרירות ביחסים (גישה שהרגיזה את בושביץ). אין לו ספק שגם מובראכי יישאל שאלות נוקבות בנידון. ברי "לחיות הגון", יש לציין שהמצרים סבורים - בצדק - שבעשיית שלום עם ישראל גילו אומץ ותושייה, ולאחר מכן טבלו מכן מצד ארצות ערב. יתר על כן, מוחו של טאדאט גרם ל- "sobering effect" על מצרים. מאידך לאחיינה אירעו מספר התרחשויות ("stirrings") בעולם הערבי שמבשרות טוב (לא פירט - ייתכן רמז ל"הסכם חוסיין-עופאת); מה גם שיש לשאוב עידוד מדברי הנשיא ריגאן למלך פחד, שעל הערבים לשבת ליד שולחן הדיונים עם ישראל, אם ברצונם

ניו-יורק

בסתר

המסר

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399

NEWS SUMMARY - FEBRUARY 20, 1985

WASH. TIMES-Georgie Anne Geyer-"What Signals Did Fahd Leave Us?" What is left in the wake of Fahd's visit? Shultz claims that US diplomacy is beginning to pay off. There has been hidden movement. US diplomats now visit the area, but quietly, without the usual shuttle show biz which so often turns out futile. Israel got rid of its fanatic chauvinist group as well. When it voted in Peres, it helped to open the way to negotiations with Jordan. Fahd's visit did accelerate the action in Jordan. The visit of Fahd showed again how rarely events stand still in that turbulent region, mostly when they most appear to be doing so.

Israel's Prime Minister Is Unable To Move The Vatican On Jerusalem

WASH. POST-Gilbert-Peres met privately today with Pope John Paul II, but the 40-minute meeting failed to resolve outstanding differences on the Middle East to which the Vatican attributes its continued failure to establish diplomatic relations with the Jewish state. The meeting was described as "cordial" and the two men also exchanged gifts.

High Cost Of Pullout: Israelis See Casualties Increase

WASH. POST-Walsh-Only three days after Israel began its withdrawal, it has become brutally clear to officials and the Israeli public that the process of leaving Lebanon is going to be a bloody, costly affair. The withdrawal would be accompanied by more attacks on Israeli forces by Lebanese Shiite Moslem militias according to senior Israeli officials.

Return To Lebanon Threatened

Return To Lebanon Threatened
WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Rabin said yesterday the Israeli army would invade southern Lebanon a second time if terrorist organizations are allowed to operate freely when Israeli occupation troops withdraw. He made his declaration to the World Council of Synagogues.

US, Soviets Open Talks On Mideast

WASH. POST-Drozdiak-US and Soviet representatives opened two days of discussions here today on a range of issues related to the Middle East. Murphy said the talks were "interesting." Administration officials have insisted that no breakthrough should be anticipated.

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Panel Urged To Press Mengele Search

Toronto Trial Stirs Debate On Nazis, Holocaust, Free Speech

Toronto Trial Stirs Debate On Nazis, Holocaust, Free Speech

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Ernst Zundel for the last six weeks, has been on trial on charges of spreading lies that could cause racial intolerance. Zundel disputes the generally accepted view that the Nazis killed 6 million Jews in concentration camps. The author of "The Hitler We Loved and Why," the stocky, square-faced man is one of the leading distributors of literature claiming that an international conspiracy of Jews, bankers and Freemasons controls the world. Zundel faces a two-year term if convicted, is trying to prove that the mass executions did not happen.

8/15/15

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אל - מ"ד

דע - מאסו"ק, מצפ"א

מארוח צהרים עם היועץ היפני מה-20 פבר.

חוסין - ערפא

1. טוען שיש בידו ההסכם (ביפנית) הכולל 8 סעיפים שנמסרו ליפנים ממקור ערבי במזה"ת. התקשה לאפיין את המקור, אך מוסיף שיתכן שבא מחוגי מקורות באש"פ. הבטיח להמציא לי מחר (21.2) תרגום באנגלית. הוסיף, כמובן, שרצוי להתייחס לאמינותו בזהירות.

מפרץ

2. מיקה (מקבילו היפני של מרפי) חזר לא מכבר מסיוור באיראן. לא היו בכיו בשורות חדשות אך טוען שמצא את האיראנים פחות War Crazy מבעבר. לפני הביקור אמרו שלא ישוחחו עמו על המלחמה אולם במהלכו נחרצו. השינוי העקרי שמיקה מצא שם הוא שהאיראנים אינם מדברים על הכרעה צבאית אלא פתרון מדיני בתנאיהם.
3. המשלחת היפנית בדעה, ללא הוכחה, שבטהראן קיים ויכוח שקט מתחת לפני השטח באשר כלפי המלחמה ימשיכו במאמצי תיווך בלתי מורמליים ללא אשליות.
4. בעקבות ה-Shuttles לאי סירי חידשו היפנים רכישת נפט איראני. בחודש ינואר הורה מאזן יצוא הנפט האיראני לימן על אפס בשל האיום הבטחוני על המיכליות. סיפר שב-19 פגעו האיראנים במיכלית יפנית, איש צוות אחד נהרג. אין לו הסבר למהלך האיראני.
5. תאיראנים ניסו לשדל (את מיקה) למכור להם מכ"ם יפני משוכלל שהחידוש בו היותו מלת מימדי. בעוד שהמכ"ם הרגיל מודד מרחק וכיוון הרי זה שבידי יפן מודד גם גובה. היפנים סרבו.
6. חדיאלוג הפוליטי בין יפן ומדינות המפרץ ובראשן סעודיה אינו מפותח ביותר. הגישה הסעודית, כך הסביר, נותנת עדיפות למי שביכולתו לספק נשק ואמל"ח, דבר המנוגד למדיניות היפנית לאחר מלחמת עולם שנית.
7. אין בדעת היפנים לחדש את העבודות באתר התשלובת הפטרו-כימית בבגדר חמיני כל זמן שהאיראנים לא יוכיחו שביכולתם להגן עליו ועל חיי הצוות היפני. אין להניח שהעבודות יתחדשו בעתיד הקרוב.

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דף...2...מחור...2...דפים

סוג בשחוני

דחיות

מחיר ודחיה

408 סעיף 408

אסיין

8. יסן מנסה להביא את מדינות אסיין לאמץ נוסחת תיווך בנוגע לקמפוצ'יה. שיחות היפנים בהאנוי נחקלה בעמדה נוקשה.

9. שולל השפעת הנעשה ב-Anzua על עמדת יפן באשר לביקור יחידות צי אמריקאיות. יפן, בניגוד לניו זילנד אינה מתנגדת לספינות המונעות בדלק גרעיני כל עוד אינן נושאות חימוש גרעיני עליהן. בחוזה השלום עם ארה"ב מוזכרים שלושה לאווים יפנים בשטח הגרעיני: לא ייצרו, לא ירכשו ולא יציבו אותו על אדמתן. כל שינוי מחייב התייעצות מוקדמת בין הצדדים. כדי להימנע ממצבים מביכים היפנים אינם דורשים אישור אמריקאי על אי המצאות נשק גרעיני על סיפונן.

נושא זה, המהווה סלע המחלוקת בין ארה"ב וניו זילנד (גם אוסטרליה), מוצא הד בעתונות ובקרב חוגים במחמ"ד. הדאגה היא שמא בעקבות עמדת לאנג ואף הוק תחזור על עצמה החופעה של התנגדות עממית נוסח "הירוקים" באירופה. נושא זה יעמוד בראש סדר היום של ביקור רה"מ לאנג כאן.

ישראל

10. העלה נושא היחסים הבילטרליים וכיצד ניתן לשפרם דוגמאת ביקורי שרים ואישי ציבור יפנים. שאלתי אם עושה זאת ביוזמתו או עפ"י תכרוך מהבית. חשיב (בחיוך) "שניהם", אמר שירחיב בפגישתנו הבאה.

אלי אבידן

ל.ל.

למה רחם למה מנסה מנסה סמנכ"ל מל"מ
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אל: דדורי

לשם 611, אל - על

אשמה לפגוש את עמרם בלוס ואלי בן ישראל ביום שני בשעה 3.00 אה"צ.
ליין קירקלנד איבנו רוצה להתערב בכל צורה שהיא במו"מ עצמו. יחד עם
זאת אבדק אתו אם זהיה מוכן להפגש עם בלוס ובן - ישראל על מנת לשמוע
מהם פרטים ותבהרות.

מ. רנן

Die beiden ersten Zeilen sind die ersten beiden Zeilen der ersten Spalte.

...413... FEB '70

תמסרד

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תראל



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סוג בשחוני. שמנך.....

דחיפות.....הגיל.....

תאריך ודיווח 29.1.85 פבר' 85

384

מס' פבר'.....

אל: המשרד

(37)

אל : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א ממ"ד

שולץ בועדת החוץ של הבית
מתוך שיחה עם המורשה מל לוי

1. לפני העדות הפומבית של שולץ נפגש המזכיר עם חברי הועדה לארוחת בוקר בדלתים סגורות. לויין שאל המזכיר אם לארה"ב יוזמה חדשה לגבי המזה"ת. שולץ הדגיש כי הממשל עדין רואה ביוזמה רייגן התצעה המעשית ביותר לקדום תהליך השלום.

2. המזכיר נשאל כיצד הוא מעריך את הסכם חוסיין-ערפאת ונענה כי הממשל עדין לומד את חוכנו של ההסכם. שולץ ציין We are studiously ambiguous about it עם זאת, שולץ רואה בנוסחה זו התפתחות חיובית שעשויה לקדם את התהליך המדיני.

3. שאלה נוספת עסקה בבקורו של פאהד בארה"ב. שולץ הדגיש כי אמרו למלך שעליו לנהל מו"מ ישיר עם ישראל ולא עם ארה"ב. שולץ השאיר רושם כי הוא מעודד מהתפתחויות אחרונות במזה"ת אם כי נזהר מלבנות ציפיות. שולץ דיבר על התקדמות הדוגמית בדרך לאחדות התהליך המדיני.

קני-טל
(1-7)

the first and last time I have seen him

אל: המברה, מע"ח, לש' מפנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורה, מכפ"א.
 לש' יגר
 דע: רוסינגטון
 מאח: עתונות
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 תאריך חידוש: 0471
 מס. מברק: 93
 לש' יגר
 לש' יגר

News Summary February 20, 1985

Editorials

NYT-"America Held Hostage Again" What has been happening in Lebanon betrays a little noted condition: Reagan has no better answer to terrorism and hostage taking than Carter did. It is also noteworthy that Syria freed Levin, as if to distance itself from the kidnappers in its region of influence. Reagan hopes for more Syrian help. There is no point in mocking any help, like Ali's recent visit. Lebanon is clearly not a target for Shultz's desire to "isolate, weaken or punish states that sponsor terrorism." But what of Iran? Nothing has occurred since its troops stormed a hijacked Kuwaiti airliner and seized four hijackers. It won't bring them to trial. Forbidding flights to and from Iran is an appropriate reprisal. Action towards Lebanon is plainly difficult. Action towards Iran seems inexplicable.

*** NYP-"The Networks' Double Standard" NBC Correspondent Bonnie Anderson and her crew had a nasty run-in with Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon last week. The president of NBC news promptly protested and the Israeli PM pledged that the incident will be investigated. Also last week, Levin was escaped from 11 months in captivity in the hands of Lebanese terrorists. But there will be no protest, no investigation--and above all--no punishment for Syrian officials who might be responsible. News organizations know that this is the difference between a civilized gov't and a band of brigands. But they do not always make that clear to its viewers. If the networks hold Israel to a higher standard than her neighbors, they must at least inform the viewers that they are doing so.

Columns

*** NYT-Leon Hadar "Wisely-Aiding Israel" Consensus judgement both in the US and Israel, believes that Israel's troubles are purely economic and can be rectified by economic changes. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Israel's economic troubles are due to its staggering--but unavoidable--military expenditures. The Israeli gov't realizes this and has boldly slashed military budgets. Reagan also understands this and has decided to increase military aid to Israel. It also urges Israel to cut its domestic spending. The problem is that a society plagued by unemployment, emigration and social instability cannot be mobilized to fight a war or take risks for peace. Social unrest would play into the hands of Likud. Peres has demonstrated his commitment to withdraw from Lebanon, improve ties with Egypt and laying the grounds for agreement on the West Bank. He also wishes Washington to play an active role in the region. Americans shouldn't put obstacles in his way. Forcing Israel to adopt an American

תאריך: השולח: אישור מנהל החלקה: חתימה:

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דחיות:

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מס. מברק:

economic plan spells disaster for hopes of economic recovery and threaten America's long term goals.

Press Reports

Israelis Want Quicker Pullout

NYT-p.1-Friedman-The mounting Israeli casualties and the feeling that little is to be gained by staying has generated heavy pressure on the gov't to withdraw from Lebanon faster than planned. A day rarely passes without a soldier getting killed or wounded. Newspapers, commentators and the public talk about being disgusted by the casualties because they have no meaning or possible benefits. Zeev Schiff talks about the difference in the IDF now and before the Lebanon invasion. He says that the soldiers have the same look as the "American soldiers I saw in the final stages of Vietnam." Remarks made by Gemayel praising the Lebanese attacks on the Israelis have also increased support of a quick withdrawal. The quick shift in public mood seems to have caught Rabin off guard. Rabin favors a withdrawal but is concerned about withdrawing to the international border before Israel sets up security along the frontier using the Southern Lebanese Army.

Peres Meets Pope

NYT-special-Peres met with the Pope and said that the Pope would be "a welcomed guest" in Israel. Peres is only the second PM to meet with the Pope. The first was Golda Meir. Peres stated that Jerusalem would remain Israel's capital, after he met with the Pope. Peres's statement prompted a Vatican spokesman to call reporters together to reiterate the Vatican's support for an international statute to govern Jerusalem. He also said the meeting was cordial but that the Pope and Peres did not have identical views on the Mideast. The Vatican has made it clear that they would not recognize Israel in the near future. A visit by the Pope to what he calls the "Holy Land" has been complicated by differences between Israel and the Vatican on the West Bank, the Palestinian question and Lebanon. (see Photo of Peres and the Pope-NYP; DN)

US-Soviets Meet on Mideast

ND-Wash Post-No statement of the talks were issued. The timing of the US-Soviet meeting stirred speculation that there is a possibility of new peace moves.

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Magazine Articles

Merkava

*** The Atlantic-3/85 Peter Hellman "Israel's Chariot of Fire" The Merkava is the first tank ever built in Israel. No nation so small had ever built a tank. The tank was used for the first time against the Syrians in Lebanon. For the first time a Russian T-72 had been destroyed by fire from another tank. At least 8 were destroyed during the battles with the Syrians. What is most astonishing about the Merkava is that it was built speedily and cheaply by a government agency. The tank promises to be a major export item once Israel's needs are met. An armour specialist at the Pentagon calls it one of the world's best tanks. The war in Lebanon proves that tanks are the primary weapon of conventional warfare. Israel Tal, who is said to favor a Palestinian state, is the brainchild of the Merkava. He is widely known as crazy and short in stature but he commands total respect whether the soldiers want to do so or not. The story of how the tank was built and the political arguments that occurred is described.

UN Anti-Semitism

The New Republic 3/4-Toobin(Ed of Harvard Law Review) It turns out that Dr. Maarouf al Dawalibi, a Saudi delegate who spoke at a UN Human Rights Conference, is no novice at Jew-hating. Dawalibi has been at it for two generations, not just in the Arab world but as a servant to the Nazis. He was the "Arab confidence man in Paris" during the war. This doesn't embarrass King Fahd, around whom official Washington has been dancing solicitously for a week, to have such a man as his senior advisor.

Paid Ad-Falashas

NYT-Full page ad by Emunah Woman of America touting "Operation Joshua" a project to help Ethiopian Jews integrate into Israeli society after the fanfare wears off.

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מדרור דובר מחמ"ד ליום רביעי 20.2.85

MR. KALB: I don't know.

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QUESTION: Does the visit of King Hussein to Vienna have anything to do with the talks on the Middle East?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

QUESTION: Israeli Prime Minister Peres, today, not only repeated his invitation for King Hussein to come to Jerusalem, but apparently invited himself to go to Amman. Are we, in any way, going to encourage Jordan to

accept that invitation?

MR. KALB: I saw the story, as you did, on the wires and I have nothing for you on that.

ערונו

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

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אל: ממישראל וושינגטון

טופס מברק גלוי

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מס. מברק: 645

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שולץ בועתת החוץ. לשלכם 386.

לואיס מסר אתמול לממנכ"ל את נוסח עדותו של שולץ בפני הועדה בענין הסיוע.

(קשר נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און

מה רהג גנא גל/גל ג3כ1

645 2/3

SECRETARY SHULTZ'S TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON FY-86 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, FEBRUARY 19,
1985--EXCERPTS ON ISRAEL

The United States has a commitment to Israel's security extending over three decades. Further progress towards peace depends in part on Israel's having sufficient confidence in U.S. support and assistance. For these reasons, we are recommending a significant increase in foreign military sales on a grant basis for Israel. In addition, we have indicated our willingness to provide extraordinary assistance in support of a comprehensive Israeli economic program that deals effectively with the fundamental imbalances in the Israeli economy. Without such a reform program, however, additional U.S. assistance would not resolve Israel's economic problems, but merely help perpetuate them. Moreover, without economic adjustment, Israel will become even more dependent on U.S. assistance in the future.

Our objective is to seize the window of opportunity provided by greater Israeli understanding of the problems of their economy. Accordingly, the Administration intends to hold open for the time being the amount and form of ESF which we will be requesting from the Congress pending further discussions with Israel and further evolution of its stabilization program.

Our discussions will continue to focus not only on short-term stabilization measures, but also on Israel's longer range development objectives so that Israeli citizens can have confidence in a brighter, more prosperous future. We agreed during Prime Minister Peres' visit here last October to work together to promote foreign investment in Israel, particularly in the high technology area where Israel has a comparative advantage. Both governments are examining existing programs and frameworks which might help to improve Israel's investment climate and attract venture capital from abroad. It is clear that in Israel's case -- as in other countries -- mobilizing both domestic and foreign venture capital depends on an atmosphere that encourages private enterprise, appropriate tax structures and market pricing policies. Private sector initiatives hold the greatest promise for helping Israel achieve its development goals, and we are encouraged by the interest that has been generated in both countries. Our real objective is to support Israel's own efforts to seize the opportunity to establish the fundamental conditions for economic growth in an age of new technology.

645 3/3

Mr. Chairman, I can't tell you how much I admire the great efforts that Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues have been making in struggling not only with this difficult economic problem but the other problems in Lebanon and in the peace process and in their relationships with Egypt that they confront. And with all of the difficulties in the economy now being faced, I have complete confidence that in the end these problems will be resolved and we will see emerge a healthy, strong and developing Israeli economy with strong leadership there from Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues.

[There was only one Q and A on Israel after the Secretary's prepared testimony]

Chairman Fascell: We want to finish Subcommittee markups by the 15th of March, so that the full Committee can begin markup by the 19th of March, and we can get with an authorization bill to the floor before the appropriation bills hit the floor. There, we need some idea, if you can give us that, as to when you expect to finish up with respect to the balance of the Israeli package....

Secretary Shultz: Well, it's difficult to make a prediction, because it depends on what happens in Israel. But developments have been very strong there and I would hope we'd be able to meet your schedule.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv

February 20, 1985

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

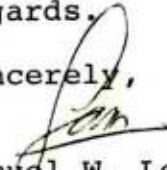
Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I thought you would be interested in seeing what Secretary Shultz had to say yesterday to the House Foreign Affairs Committee about Israel's economic program and the prospects for additional U.S. economic assistance.

I'm sure you will note the expression of admiration for the efforts you have been making which concludes the Secretary's prepared statement.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,


Samuel W. Lewis
Ambassador

Enclosure

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ניו-יורק

בטחון

המשרד

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצט"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דעו ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 19, 1985

EDITORIALS

WASH. POST-2/19-"Syria A Hero?" Warm words are flowing from Wash. to Damascus to thank the Syrians for their part in the freeing of Jeremy Levin. The govt. of Assad has used the occasion to present itself to the US in the winning role of humanitarian and enemy of terrorism. Let's not get carried away by the fantasy of Syrian-American brotherhood in the cause of anti-terrorism. Not so long ago the US was openly accusing Syria of responsibility in terrorist acts directed against US forces in Lebanon. Syria has importance in its region and Soviet backing to make it a significant military power. US diplomats now must take Syria into direct account. At the least, its interest in spoiling the initiatives of others must be blunted. The Syrians play a hard game.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Rabin Says Lebanon Is Main Threat

PHIL. INQUIRER-(Wires) Rabin said yesterday that Lebanese terror was Israel's biggest security problem and that if it continued after the Israeli withdrawal was completed, the army would fight it with counterattacks from inside Israel rather than by another long-term occupation of Lebanon.

Israel Might Accelerate Pullback From Lebanon

WASH. TIMES-Neff-The second phase of Israel's three-part withdrawal from Lebanon may begin as early as next month, a rush to end what some observers are calling one of the costliest misadventures in Israel's 36 year history. Israel's radio reported that the second phase of the withdrawal would begin in three weeks. Reports in Wash. and Tel Aviv that Israel may now move posthaste to liquidate its occupation came as the last of Israel's troops involved in the first phase of the withdrawal were crossing back into their homeland yesterday.

Gemayel Opponents Demonstrate In Sidon

WASH. TIMES-(AP) Armed Shiite Moslem militants roamed streets of Sidon yesterday, tearing down Lebanese flags and portraits of Amin Gemayel a day after he helped celebrate the Israeli army withdrawal from the city. Militants from Hezbollah, or Party of God, waved AK-47 assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers, but no shooting was reported. They chanted "Allah Akbar" - God is great - and "Sidon is Moslem! It cannot be ruled by a Maronite."

Mideast Talks Opposed

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Peres met for two hours with Premier Bettino Craxi and said they both "absolutely rejected" an international peace conference on the Middle East.

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Saudi To Try To Woo Syrian Leader

BOSTON GLOBE-Baeher-Prince Bandar, flew to Damascus this weekend in an effort to persuade Assad to play a less obstructionist role in the Mideast peace process. It was a direct outgrowth of a weeklong series of discussions here between Fahd and top Administration officials. Bandar will attempt to pass along Saudi Arabia's new perception that the US is prepared to take a more active role as a "partner" in the peace process and not just pass along messages from the various parties.

'82 Nazi Sighting Aired

WASH. POST-Mathews-Mengele, was seen in Paraguay as recently as 1981 working as a bookkeeper, according to officials of a leading center for the study of the Holocaust. Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center here, will tell a US Senate committee Tuesday of information recently acquired from German-Paraguayan drug dealers that represents the latest account of the whereabouts and activities of the fugitive death-camp doctor.

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עגירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

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סוג בשחובי...דף...

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תאריך וזיית...דף...

85 פברואר 1950

מס' פנקס...

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אל: המשרד

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ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. כלכלית. לשכת רוה"מ
דע: אברהם אלון, מח' לקשרים בלג"ל של ההסתדרות.

אל - ע ל

ליין קירקלנד דיווח למועצת ה - AFL - CIO על שיחותיו הטלפוניות עם ראש הממשלה ומזכ"ל ההסתדרות. במיוחד הוא ציין את ההבטחות שעמדם בלום יבוא לסיבוב הבא של השיחות וישאר ללא הגבלת זמן צד לקיום המשא ומתן.
דבריו של קירקלנד הפיגו במקצת את המתח ודחו בינתיים את העלאת ההצעה בעניין חרם כללי על כל הגופות הישראליות. אולם עדיין ישנם חברי מועצה המבקשים להעלות את ההצעה לדיון ביום שישי.

אני פועל בעזרת כל ידידינו במועצה ומסביב לה כדי למנוע את קבלת ההצעה וישנם סימנים לתמיכה בקו זה. כמה מן החומכים הראשונים בהצעה לפני התערבותינו, מוכנים לשקול הצעת פשרה לפיה תושאר בידי ליין קירקלנד האופציה להפעיל את החלטתה בסוג מאוחר יותר אם יתברר כי הסיבוב הבא של השיחות לא הצליח כל תוצאות. עדיין לא ברור מה הסיכויים לקבלת החלטה כלשהי בנושא או לדחייה מוחלטת של כל העניין בשלב זה, ואנו עובדים על כך.
היום הגיעו למימתי ראשי איגוד המכונאים הקטורים למשא ומתן ועידכנו את קירקלנד ואחרים בפרטי ההצעות האחרונות של אל-על. לפי התחשבות של קירקלנד כפי שאמר בשיחה אתי אכן הנגף העיקרי היא שאלת החזרת כל העובדים ששבתו ובעוד שבנושאים אחרים יש נכונות לפשרה ולבוררות. קירקלנד הדגיש כי שום איגוד מקצועי כולל ההסתדרות לא יכול היה לוותר בנושא של החזרת העובדים השובתים. הוא חוסיף כי אם יש צורך בצמצום כח אדם הרי יש לפעול על פי עקרונות הוותק וכמובן אל-על חופשית לנסות ולהציע תנאי פרישה נאותים לכל מי שהיא רוצה, מבלי שהאיגוד המקצועי מוותר על עקרונותיו.

משיחות שקיימתי עם כמעט כל חברי המועצה ובהם ידידי ישראל ותיקים ומובתקים, יהודים ולא יהודים כולם חזרו על הקו שביטא ליין קירקלנד. הם ציינו את היסטוריית ארוכת השנים של יחידות האיגודים המקצועיים לישראל ולתנועת העבודה הישראלית ואמרו כי האיגודים הם חגורם העיקרי מחוץ לקהילה היהודית שישראל יכלה ויכולה לסמוך על ידידותו העקבית. לכן אין הם סבורים שדרישתם בעניין אל - על היא מופרזת וזו הפעם הראשונה שהם מבקשים מישראל משהו בלמורה.

מה ההדגש של אל-על? מה ההדגש של אל-על? מה ההדגש של אל-על?
מה ההדגש של אל-על? מה ההדגש של אל-על? מה ההדגש של אל-על?

222
 דף...2...מחור...2...דפים
 סוג בשחורני
 דחיסות
 מאריך ודיח
 סמל מסי מברק

2/2

אלו
 373 - פ
 47 - ט

כמה מהם ציינו כי אפילו כשמנחם בגין ביקר כראש ממשלה הוא סרב לחצות משמרות שובחים
 שעמדו לפני מקום שבו הוא עמד להופיע וחדבר עשה רושם כביר.
 הם בוודאי מצפים שממשלה שבה מפלגת העבודה שותפה חכבד את העקרונות המקוריים של חנוכה
 האיגודים המקצועיים בעולם התופשי.
 הערה אגב אוסיף כי אחמול הודיע איגוד המורים כי הוא מושך M 450 \$ מכספיו המושקעים
 בבנק האמריקני הגדול Manufacturer's Hanover במחאה על שהבנק תומך בחברת חלדה
 באריזונה שסלקה ממפעליה את איגוד עובדי החלדה. נראה כי הקו של שימוש באמצעים הפיננסיים
 של האיגודים מקצועיים לאור סולידיות עם איגוד הנחון במאבק הופך עתה לבזק מקובל שיבוא
 לכלל ביטוי לא רק בנושא של אל - על.

דני בלוח

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המערד

(4)

2722 2212
דד...א...ממון...ד...דטים
...ווג בשמוני. אל...
...דטים...אל...
...ממון...ד...דטים...
...386...ממון...ד...דטים...

אל : מצפ"א, ממ"ד

שולץ בועדת החוץ

מצי"ב הקטע הרלבנטי של המזה"ת מתוך עדותו בפני ועדת החוץ.
בחק השאלות והתשובות טען פאסל, יו"ר ועדת החוץ כי הוא מתכנן לקבל את
תת הועדות לגבי חוק הסיוע ל-86 FY עד 15.3 כך שב-19.3 תוכל ועדת החוץ להתחיל
ב- Mark-up. פאסל שאל אם שולץ סבור שניתן יהיה לקבל את מספרי ה-ESF
עבור ישראל עד אז. שולץ השיב כי הוא משחדל to comply with בקשה זו.
המילטון ויאטרון שאלו שאלות קשורות אלינו ותשובת שולץ מצי"ב.

Rep. Hamilton asked about U.S. worldwide peace initiatives, including the Middle East. Shultz remarked succinctly that "great patience (is) needed." Rep. Yatron inquired about human rights violation in the U.S.S.R. and the role human rights will play in future U.S.-Soviet talks. Shultz assured the Members stating, "You can be sure it will come up."

קני-טל
(11)

ממון...ד...דטים...
...ווג בשמוני. אל...
...דטים...אל...
...ממון...ד...דטים...
...386...ממון...ד...דטים...

(2) The "Food for Progress" initiative recently announced by the President is also targeted at achieving policy reform but exclusively in the agricultural sector. This initiative would use food aid in strategically important African countries to promote reform in the key agricultural sector, stressing market approaches in agricultural pricing, marketing, and the supply and distribution of fertilizer, seeds and other agricultural inputs. One of the goals of the initiative is to supply American food to reform-minded countries on a multi-year basis. The sale of the commodities on the local economies would provide resources for the governments to use in supplying needed incentives and inputs to the farmers while easing the effects on urban consumers of moving toward a market economy. The details of this proposal, including funding levels and sources, will be transmitted to the Congress shortly.

Near East and South Asia

One of the most important foreign policy goals of this Administration is to help achieve a lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. There are no quick and easy solutions for peace in the Middle East, but our assistance plays a crucial role in furthering the peace process. Israel and Egypt remain our principal partners in the quest for peace, and these two nations would be the largest recipients of our

386- $\frac{3}{7}$

- 23 -

proposed foreign assistance for Fiscal Year 1986. Our economic and military assistance programs are needed to strengthen Jordan's security and economy, both of which are vital to enable Jordan to confront the risks involved in playing a significant role in the peace process. Our relationships with Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf States are important elements in our efforts to advance the peace process and, as I will mention later, to protect our interests in the Persian Gulf.

The United States has a commitment to Israel's security extending over three decades. Our security assistance proposal aims to easing the onerous burden Israel shoulders in meeting its defense needs. The Fiscal Year 1986 Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program will enable Israel to maintain a qualitative military edge over potential adversaries in the region. Further progress towards peace depends in part on Israel having sufficient confidence in its ability to withstand external threats but also confidence in U.S. support and assistance. For these reasons, we are recommending a significant increase in Foreign Military Sales on a grant basis for Israel.

The U.S. and Israeli governments agreed last October to establish a Joint Economic Development Group to review economic developments in Israel, the role of U.S. assistance in support of the Israeli adjustment program, and Israeli longer-term

Xxx

386 $\frac{4}{7}$

- 24 -

development objectives. At a meeting in December, Israeli government officials presented the annual White Paper outlining Israeli economic objectives and assistance requirements for the remainder of this fiscal year and for FY 1986.

Our security assistance is a reflection of the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and economic well-being. In addition, we have indicated our willingness to provide extraordinary assistance in support of a comprehensive Israeli economic program that deals effectively with the fundamental imbalances in the Israeli economy. Without such a reform program, however, additional U.S. assistance would not resolve Israel's economic problems but merely help perpetuate them. Moreover, without economic adjustment Israel will become even more dependent on U.S. assistance in the future. Our objective is to seize the window of opportunity provided by greater Israeli understanding of the problems of their economy. The Israeli government has made some considerable progress to date in developing an adjustment program. But further progress is necessary if their program is to put Israel back on the path of economic health and additional U.S. assistance is to serve a useful purpose. Accordingly, the Administration intends to hold open for the time being the amount and form of ESF which we will be requesting from the Congress pending further discussions with Israel and further evolution of its stabilization program.

X-1

Our discussions will continue to focus not only on short term stabilization measures, but also on Israel's longer range development objectives so that Israeli citizens can have confidence in a brighter, more prosperous future. We agreed during Prime Minister Peres' visit last October to work together to promote foreign investment in Israel, particularly in the high technology area where Israel has a comparative advantage. Both governments are examining existing programs and frameworks which might help to improve Israel's investment climate and attract venture capital from abroad. It is clear that in Israel's case -- as in other countries -- mobilizing both domestic and foreign venture capital depends on an atmosphere that encourages private enterprise, appropriate tax structures and market pricing policies. Private sector initiatives hold the greatest promise for helping Israel achieve its development goals, and we are encouraged by the interest that has been generated in both countries. Our real objective is to support Israel's own efforts to seize the opportunity to establish the fundamental conditions for economic growth in an age of new technology.

The Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty remain the cornerstone of our Middle East peace policy. Egypt has demonstrated its firm commitment to those accomplishments by repeatedly refusing to disavow them as a

yes

386 $\frac{6}{7}$

price for resuming its historic leadership role in the Arab world. Our assistance helps ensure that Egypt will remain strong enough to continue to resist the pressures of radical forces which seek to undo what has been achieved. Egypt remains an important force for moderation and stability not only in the Middle East but also in Africa, where it plays an important role in helping African states deter Libyan adventurism. Egypt's ability to continue this deterrent role depends heavily on our assistance. The FY 1986 Foreign Military Sales Program has been increased to enable Egypt to continue replacing obsolete Soviet equipment and remain a credible deterrent force in the region.

Another major U.S. interest in the Middle East is to maintain free world access to the vital oil supplies of the Persian Gulf now and in the future. The Persian Gulf countries produce over 25% of the free world's oil supply. Through our assistance, we help to improve the security of our friends in this area. Oman is cooperating closely with the U.S. toward our common goal of maintaining security and stability in that vital area and freedom of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz; Oman's agreement to permit access to its facilities represents a key asset for the U.S. Central Command. Although not recipients of U.S. financial assistance, the other Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, as members with Oman in the Gulf

X47

Cooperation Council, have shown the will and the ability to defend themselves against encroachment of the Iran-Iraq war. The Administration is embarking on a comprehensive review of our security interests and strategy in the area, focusing on how our various programs in the security field complement our efforts in the peace process and contribute to the general stability of the region.

In North Africa we have longstanding and close relationships with Morocco and Tunisia as firm friends and strategically located geo-political partners. Morocco, with whom we have transit and exercise agreements, and Tunisia are both in difficult economic circumstances. Our assistance program in Morocco, in concert with other donors, is designed to help the Moroccan Government as it implements necessary economic reforms. We have expressed to the Government of Morocco our disappointment over the unwelcome development of the Libya-Morocco treaty of August 1984. Qadhafi's aggression against neighboring states and his undiminished support of terrorism and subversion worldwide are continuing causes of concern. We have registered these concerns with the Moroccans and told them that we discount the possibility that association with King Hassan could influence Qadhafi constructively. Despite differing views on how to deal with Qadhafi, however, the economic and political rationale for this assistance to Morocco remains; indeed it is stronger.

XVV

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מס

אל: ווש, קהיר, נר: חורס 1407, מ: המשרד
דה: ר, סג: ס, תא: 190285, זח: 1700

רגיל/1010

השגריר

1. להלן השיחה בלתי פורמלית עם השגריר לואיס בקראת
יציאתי לוושינגטון על יחסי ישראל-מצרים ותהליך השלום
בפרספציה האמריקנית (השיחה ביום בו נודע על הסכמי
חסיין-ערפאת).

א. לואיס בועה כי הפרספציה באדה"ב היא שמצרים לא מילאה
את כל המוטי עליה במישור הביטחוני בחזרה השלום. אמנם גם
על ישראל מוטלת אחריות בתחומים מסוימים (הנכיר את הדימוי
שנוצר בקשר לסמיכות המועדים בין פסקת אופרה לבין הפצצת
הבור העיראקי). אולם המצרים ותפסים בנושאים בעיקר באחריות
למצב יחסי השלום. הכולט ביותר בהקשר זה הוא נושא השגריר.
הנתפס בסמל היחסים ושאותו הפטים לואיס במיוחד נהדרים
מתאשרים מהדיווחים שקיבלנו על פגישות שהיה המצרי מגיד
בסנט, ובן שיחת מובייל-לואיס נר 1344.

ב. לואיס אמר כי לדעתו האישיות קו ההסדרה הנכון מבחינתנו
בהקשר המצרי אינו בשום פנים טיח הדברים אלא הצגתם
כהווייתם. אך הטון, לדעתו, צריך להיות לא של התקפה על
המצרים אלא הבטת אכזבה על גישתם. הטון של תקיפה יש בו
שום חריגה מהמקובלות ביחסים הבינאלי. דהיינו, תקיפת גדינה
ע"י אחרת בטענה של שלישית. אך הדגיש מפורשות שאין בכוונתו
שאנו נסתיר את העובדות, כאמור, אלא נחארן בצירוף הבעת
אכזבתנו.

ג. באשר לתהליך השלום, השיחה נערכה עם פרסום ייחסי
חסיין-ערפאת, ולואיס אמר כי לכאורה הסיכוי לתוצאה
בתהליך השלום גדל במקצת מאשר העריכו לפני 3-4 חודשים, אף
כי עדיין אינו מעריכו ביותר מ-20 אחוזים. לואיס על לכך שגם
אם כביכול הושגה הסכמה בין חסיין לערפאת, עוד ארוכה וקשה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הדרך הן במישור המסגרותי והן זוראש וראשונה - במישור המהותי
(נימת לואיס היתה פסימית). סיכס כי ביסודו של דבר הוא צופה
שממשל דייגן ימשיך לתמוך בעמדותיה הבסיסיות של ישראל.
2. השיחה נביתידות היתה לאחר אי צי לכבוד סונדרס.
בהשתתפות אישים שונים מן המערכת הישראלית. אצין מתוך האדנותה
שלוש נקודות:

- א. לואיס וסונדרס ביקשו לשמוע הערכת הישראלים באשר לתגובות
אפשריות לייזומהי של חוסיין-ערפאת. הערכתו של לואיס עצמו
בהמשך (בשיחה בתיידות) היתה כי הממשלה תרצה להציג פתיחות
לצדדי שלום עם חוסיין. אם כי מהותית אין היישידוך יי
הערפאתי מקובל עליה.
- ב. סונדרס ניסה לפרש פירוש המיש את התחייבות ארה"ב
מ-1975 שלא לשאת ולתת עם אש"ף אלא בתנאים הידועים. ואמר
שלא היתה לו התחייבות מבוית אלא גישה פוליטית. המשמעות
במובן ברורה נאגב. אין זה פירוש חדש שלו. וכבר השמיעו
בעבר.

ג. נתעוררה מחלוקת בין סונדרס ללואיס, שעה שסונדרס ניסה
להשוות ולמתוח סימטריה בין עמדת ישראל נקמפ-דיוויד לבין
העמדה האש"פית (פאו כביכול). לואיס טען בתוקף רב, כי
הביצד ניתן להעלות על הדעת השוואה כזאת בשעה שבקמפ-דיוויד
הבידה ישראל בייכונות הלגיטימיות של הערבים הפלסטינאים
נדבר שמעלחת ארה"ב לא האמירה שיושג. בעוד פאו אינה כוללת
הכרה בישראל.

רובינשטיין.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,טוביל,טמנבל,טמד,רס,אמן,מצפא,
מצרים

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שוא הטבירו תובן המברק הרצ'י ל

3. MR. ROONE ARLEDGE
PRESIDENT
ABC NEWS

I AM WRITING ON BEHALF OF PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES TO
ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR CABLE AND TO ADVISE YOU THAT HE HAS
REQUESTED THE IDF SPOKESMAN TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER
IMMEDIATELY.

THE IDF ISSUED A STATEMENT ON FEBRUARY 15-WHICH WAS

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

BROUGHT TO THE NETWORK'S ATTENTION- TO THE EFFECT THAT THE CHIEF OF STAFF HAD ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER.

PLEASE BE ASSURED THAT ISRAEL WILL CONTINUE TO DO ITS UTMOST TO ENSURE FREE AND SAFE COVERAGE OF THE AREAS UNDER ITS CONTROL.

URI SAVIR

MEDIA ADVISER TO THE PRIME MINISTER

נורי סביר =

תפ: שחח, רהמ, מנכל, סמנכל, סגן, דוד, מצפא, קידר, יונתן,
הסברה, יגור, מעח

6a

סגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

מל:

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85 Feb 19. 205...010 1100
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ניו-יורק

72

בטחון

248

המשדד

358

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, מחנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - FEBRUARY 18, 1985

COLUMNS

****WASH. POST-Philip Geyelin-** "The Mideast: Something New" Something new seems to have been added to the Reagan administration's approach to the Middle East. A renewed energy and a reordering of priorities. The Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict is back where it belongs - on the front burner, never mind the old Israeli arguments for cooking it. Us policy seems grounded on the proposition that Islamic extremism and the Palestinian conflict are intertwined. Recent developments offer interesting evidence of a second-term turnabout.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Vulnerable Israeli Border City Gets Its Bomb Shelters Ready Again

WASH. POST-Walsh-Haim Bitton -(Kiryat Shemona) director of security in this city has been preparing for the Israeli withdrawal for six months. He and others are preparing for possible future attacks.

Gemayel, In Sidon, Praises 'Resistance'

WASH. POST-Randal- Gemayel and Karami praised the "national resistance" fighters whose attacks helped pressure Israel into leaving. Gemayel, whose fellow Lebanese Christians had once been allies of Israel, praised the "noble, heroic national resistance" that he said "became the symbol of Lebanese unity and liberation."

Mengele Linked To 1980 Mail

WASH. POST-(UPI)-Mengele appears to have sent Christmas cards from Portugal to friends in Paraguay as recently as 1980 and seems able to move about in Paraguay, Sen. Alfonso R. D'Amato (R.N.Y.) said yesterday. "The information does indicate he left Paraguay," D'Amato said, adding that Mengele "has the ability to move in and out of Paraguay."

החומר הזה נמצא במסמך של משרד הביטחון

סיוניס

פגישות רוהיים

17.2.85

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18¹⁵

ש ע ה

כא /

מקום

מוזמן (נים) סנטור צה - קונצין

אירוע

ברוך רב אשה"

מדינת ישראל

תאריך: _____

אל:

חילוק

18¹⁵

מאת: לשכת ראש הממשלה.

האלב חילוק ביום

אלב ב 18¹⁵ ?

הסכסוך חילוק אלב.

בני רב

מדינת ישראל

10/2/85

תאריך:

אל: דואר/זא"ה

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

באנו ביקור הסטארים דה-קונצ'י ~~הד"ר~~
דה-קונצ'י חאב וזי מואב (הקבלה)
במסגרת חסימה (וזה חוק).
אכן י אמר ממשל כדי למנוע זכויות
משה יפה.

לואה לנצי ביקור בקרב ולי יסכים
כאמ"ל לאותם לאותם טוב בדין
במוצ"ש (16/2).

עצ המלכה-מצא לדקל מואב לסיין
זוב זה (בניקוז הדלת) ^{השטח} קבוצ סולחה עם
מ/צ.י. באל (זוב).

מ/צ.י.

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אל:

9. במלייתו של טריבל, אשתו (רוסמרי), עיתונאי ()
 () Joe Fudge ועוזר () Bill Mims .
 () Ernie Gates , צלם

10. בכוונתו של מימס לחשאר יומיים נוספים בישראל לביקור פרטי. קבל אשרה לאחר
 שעות העבודה ואין בה מספר סידורי. ייתכן שיחקשו עם טובה הרצל.

למדן

✓

DC ROME ADDIS NAIROBI TEL AVIV DC

178 $\frac{3}{7}$

Saturday, February 9 - Monday, February 18, 1985

Saturday, February 9

1:50p dpt NAT TW 848

Sunday, February 10

9:00a arr ROME

overnight: Ambasciatori Palace Hotel
70 Via Vittorio Veneto
001 396 47 38 31

Monday, February 11

dpt ROME VIA Air Force
arr Khartoum
meet w/President Gaafar Nimeiri

Overnight: Khartoum

Tuesday, February 12

6:00a dpt Khartoum via Air Force
9:00a arr Addis Ababa

overnight: Addis Ababa Hilton
tel. 448400

Wednesday, February 13

7:30a dpt Addis via chartered aircraft (30 seat Stal aircraft)
9:30 arr Gonder (tour Falasha villages)

overnight: Goha Hotel, Gonder

Thursday, February 14

7:30a dpt Gonder
9:00a arr Makelle
visit feeding/relief sites
4:00 meeting w/Chairman Mengistu
Addis
7:30p dinner w/Charge David Korn, Ethiopian
officials

Friday, February 15

8:00a dpt Addis via Air Force
9:30a arr Nairobi
Arr/Meets for Millions Representative Mary Adiedo Okumu to meet plans
Tel. 42300

Friday, February 15, 1985

Visit Kawangware Project and Dandora w/Mary Adiedo Kumu
Reuben Johnson and Altrana Murkuria (Tel. 233-6676)
Family Planning International Assistance

Overnight: Intercontinental, City Hall Way, tel. 33 955 0
Saturday, February 16, 1985

8:00a dpt NAIROBI via Air Force plane

NOON arr TEL Aviv- * ~~arr NAIROBI~~

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7

178

Monday, February 18, 1985

7:10a dpt TEL AVIV TW 803

2:05p arr JFK (stops in Paris en route)

4:10p dpt JFK TW 749

5:19p arr NAT
*

178

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*

GUIDELINES FOR ACTION ON FAMILY REUNIFICATION

BACKGROUND - See enclosed background paper, talking points, trip reports from Representatives Wolpe and Ackerman, and correspondence between Representative Wolpe, Goshu Wolde and the State Department.

OBJECTIVE - To reach an agreement to allow Ethiopian Jews to be reunited with their families in Israel (see specific objectives in enclosed background paper).

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FAMILY REUNIFICATION OF ETHIOPIAN JEWS

Background

While over 13,000 Ethiopian Jews are now in Israel, at least 4,000 are believed to be stranded in refugee camps in the Sudan, and 7,000-10,000 remain in Ethiopia. Most of the latter group are women, children, elderly men, and the infirm who are not physically fit to make the dangerous and extremely arduous overland journey by foot to Sudan. Most of those Jews still in Ethiopia have relatives in Israel and virtually all of them wish to leave Ethiopia to be reunited with their families.

The Ethiopian government has traditionally refused to recognize a right of emigration for any Ethiopian citizens and has treated the desire to emigrate as an affront and an expression of disloyalty. People apprehended while trying to leave the country illegally are often harshly treated. In practice, of course, hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians have left the country to escape political oppression and starvation but, legally speaking, emigration is still prohibited.

In the last couple of years, several efforts have been made to secure the government's agreement to allow Ethiopian Jews to leave the country to rejoin family members in Israel. Rep. Howard Wolpe met with Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde in 1983 and secured his oral agreement to allow designated Ethiopian Jews to leave for Israel. Wolpe subsequently passed to Goshu a list of names of Ethiopian Jews seeking reunification with their families in Israel. Goshu said if these people would travel from their Gondar villages to the capital, Addis Ababa (a 250 mile journey which requires an authorized travel permit), they could apply for exit permits to leave the country for Israel. This process was never tried as no one was ever appointed within Ethiopia to coordinate and supervise either the movement of Ethiopian Jews from Gondar to Addis and the processing of their papers in Addis (see Family Reunification Objectives).

Objectives

1. To secure agreement in principle (and in writing if possible) from the Ethiopian government — if possible from Chairman Mengistu himself -- to allow Ethiopian Jews to leave the country to be reunited with their families in Israel.
2. To secure authorization for the appointment of two people mutually agreed upon by Senator DeConcini and For. Minister Goshu Wolde (one person each to be proposed by the Senator and the For. Minister) who would organize, facilitate, and oversee the process whereby Ethiopian Jews can apply in Addis for emigration (on the grounds of family reunification).
3. To secure permits for the Ethiopian Jews to travel from Gondar to Addis where they will apply for exit permits to leave the country.
4. To obtain the names of those Ethiopian government officials with whom Senator DeConcini will correspond on this issue upon his return to the US.
5. To assure Goshu Wolde that the person who Senator DeConcini appoints to coordinate the family reunification process will begin working as soon as possible and that they will provide an up-to-date list of Jews in Ethiopia and their relatives in Israel.
6. To ensure that the State Department and the American Embassy in Addis Ababa follow up on any agreement reached with the Ethiopians.

178

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Talking Points

-- I have come to Ethiopia, in part, to follow up on a matter which several Members of Congress have raised in the past -- the reunification of Ethiopian Jewish families.

-- We are concerned about the fact that several thousand Jews in Ethiopia are separated from their families -- husbands from wives, and parents from children -- now outside of Ethiopia. They seek only to be allowed to exercise the universally recognized right of family reunification. This could be done quietly and at no cost to the Ethiopian government.

-- This is a humanitarian issue of great concern to many Members of Congress. Among others, Congressman Wolpe, Chairman of the House Africa Subcommittee, and Congressman Gary Ackerman have discussed it with you before. Frankly, it is difficult for American legislators to understand why, at a time when we are providing massive assistance to alleviate potential starvation for millions of Ethiopians, the Ethiopian government is reluctant to make a simple humanitarian gesture to relieve the personal suffering of a few thousand people who have been separated from their families.

-- As you know, legislation is now being sought in Congress to provide several hundred million dollars worth of famine relief for Ethiopia over the next year. These efforts are encountering considerable resistance because of recent reports -- true or not -- about diversion of food, interference with distribution of food to starving people, and a variety of other human rights problems.

-- The efforts of the friends of Ethiopia to authorize a generous famine relief program, and to overcome these Congressional misgivings, would be greatly helped if I could report privately to influential Members of Congress that the Ethiopian government was taking a humane and forthcoming position on the issue of the reunification of Jewish families.

-- What we seek is a set of orderly and recognized procedures through which all Ethiopians who have close relatives in Israel can apply for permission to leave the country and be reunited with their families. Once the presence of close relatives in Israel is confirmed, I would hope that the necessary documentation would be provided and departure would be permitted in short order with a minimum of obstacles. We would hope that this procedure could be open to all those Ethiopian Jews who wish to rejoin their families abroad.

-- To ensure that a family reunification program is run smoothly, it would be necessary to appoint two coordinators to assist those Jews who want to leave the country. These facilitators would be mutually agreed upon by Senator DeConcini and Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde. They would be stationed in Addis Ababa in order to maintain liaison with your government. They would help Jews to obtain the necessary permits and make travel arrangements. These facilitators could be either Ethiopian or non-Ethiopian.

-- I will advise the American Embassy in Addis Ababa of these discussions and will ask the Charge d'Affaires to stay in close contact with the Foreign Minister concerning implementation of any agreement.

משרד החוץ

ירושלים,

סוג

2/2/85

תאריך

אלברט מוס ואמסטר

אל

רשת לאומית ולשמה

מאת

De Concini - ארנז

הנדון

לעזא - פאק'ל Le מוס ואמסטר

אם הנסיון - רצף פאט'ם ביגורפיים

אם האול

בברכה.



(מאיו שלמן)

n. Ind. 1980, 6%. Asian 1980, 1%. Total

529,688	(61%)
246,843	(28%)
76,952	(9%)
418,642	(56%)
295,602	(40%)

l, 1909, Phoenix; home, Phoenix; U. of

FR, 1937-67; Phoenix City Cncl., 1949-
Repub. nominee for Pres., 1964.

224-2235. Also 5429 Fed. Bldg., Phoenix
and Suite 7-G, Fed. Bldg., Tucson 85701.

services (3d). Subcommittees: Tactical
strategic and Theatre Nuclear Forces; Pre-

ad Transportation (2d). Subcommittees:
ions; Science, Technology and Space.

Indian Affairs (2d).

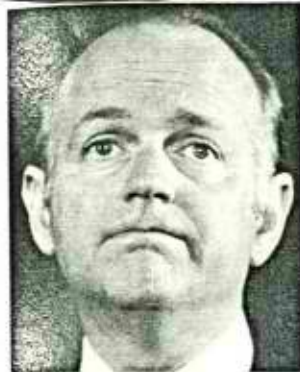
Intelligence (Chairman).

NAB	NSI	NTU	ACA	ACU
100	86	63	100	91
—	—	59	95	92
100	90	57	95	89

AGN	11) Cut Socl Incr Defns	FOR
—	12) Income Tax Indexing	—
FOR	13) Lim Spdg 21% GNP	FOR
AGN	14) Incr Wndfll Prof Tax	—
—	15) Chryslr Loan Grntee	—

432,371	(50%)	(\$949,992)
422,972	(49%)	(\$2,073,232)
140,765	(100%)	
320,396	(58%)	(\$394,042)
229,523	(42%)	(\$129,260)

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D) Elected 1976, seat up 1982; b. May 8, 1937, Tucson; home, Tucson; U. of
Ariz., B.A. 1959, LL.B. 1963.



Career Army Adjutant General Corps, 1959-60; Practicing atty.,
1963-65, 1968-73; Special Counsel, Admin. Asst. to Gov. Samuel
P. Goddard, 1965-67; Pima Co. Atty., 1973-76.

Offices 3230 DSOB, 202-224-4521. Also Ariz. Bank Bldg., 101 N.
1st St., Suite 1634, Phoenix 85003, 602-261-6756, and 301 W.
Congress, Tucson 85701, 602-792-6831.

Committees Appropriations (13th). Subcommittees: Foreign
Operations; Interior, State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary;
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government.

Judiciary (6th). Subcommittees: Constitution; Immigration and
Refugee Policy.

Veterans' Affairs (4th). *Select Committee on Indian Affairs* (3d).

Group Ratings

	ADA	COPE	PC	LCV	CFA	RPN	NAB	NSI	NTU	ACA	ACU
1980	67	67	23	34	20	—	46	60	40	39	30
1979	26	42	46	—	38	—	—	—	33	64	47
1978	35	58	55	43	30	60	64	40	27	39	33

Key Votes

1) Draft Registr S	FOR	6) Fair Housng Cloture	FOR	11) Cut Socl Incr Defns	AGN
2) Ban \$ to Nicaragua	FOR	7) Ban \$ Rape Abortns	FOR	12) Income Tax Indexing	FOR
3) Delay MX Missile	AGN	8) Cap on Food Stmp \$	FOR	13) Lim Spdg 21% GNP	AGN
4) Nuclr Mortorium	FOR	9) New US Dep Edcatn	FOR	14) Incr Wndfll Prof Tax	FOR
5) Alaska Lands Bill	FOR	10) Cut OSHA Inspectns	FOR	15) Chryslr Loan Grntee	AGN

Election Results

1976 general	Dennis DeConcini (D)	400,334	(54%)	(\$597,405)
	Sam Steiger (R)	321,236	(43%)	(\$679,384)
1976 primary	Dennis DeConcini (D)	121,423	(53%)	
	Carolyn Warner (D)	71,612	(32%)	
	Wade Church (D)	34,266	(15%)	
1970 general	Paul Fannin (R)	228,284	(56%)	
	Sam Grossman (D)	179,512	(44%)	

GOVERNOR

Gov. Bruce E. Babbitt (D) Elected 1978, term expires Jan. 1983; b. June 27, 1938, Flagstaff; Notre
Dame U., B.S., Marshall Scholar, U. of Newcastle, England, M.S.
1963, Harvard U., J.D. 1965.



Career Spec. Asst. to the Dir. of VISTA, 1965-67; Practicing
atty., 1967-74; Atty. Gen. of Ariz., 1974-78.

Offices Capitol West Wing, 9th flr., Phoenix 85007, 602-255-4331.

Election Results

1978 gen.	Bruce E. Babbitt (D)	282,605	(52%)
	Evan Mecham (R)	241,093	(45%)
1978 prim.	Bruce E. Babbitt (D)	108,548	(77%)
	One other (D)	32,785	(23%)
1974 gen.	Raul H. Castro (D)	278,375	(50%)
	Russ Williams (R)	273,674	(50%)

SEN. ALAN CRANSTON (D CA)**Senate Minority Whip****Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs**

- Subcommittee on Economic Policy
- Subcommittee on Financial Institutions
- Subcommittee on Housing & Urban Affairs
- Subcommittee on Rural Housing & Development

Committee on Foreign Relations

- Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans & International Operations & Environment
- Subcommittee on East Asian & Pacific Affairs
- Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Ranking Minority Member**SEN. ALFONSE M. D'AMATO (R NY)****Committee on Appropriations**

- Subcommittee on Defense
- Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
- Subcommittee on HUD—Independent Agencies
- Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
- Subcommittee on Transportation

Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

- Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs
- Subcommittee on Financial Institutions
- Subcommittee on Housing & Urban Affairs
- Subcommittee on Securities, Chairman

Committee on Small Business

- Subcommittee on Family Farm
- Subcommittee on Urban & Rural Economic Development, Chairman

Joint Economic Committee

- Subcommittee on Economic Goals & Intergovernmental Policy
- Subcommittee on Investment, Jobs & Prices

SEN. JOHN C. DANFORTH (R MO)**Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation**

- Subcommittee on Aviation
- Subcommittee on Consumer
- Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Chairman

Committee on Finance

- Subcommittee on International Trade, Chairman
- Subcommittee on Social Security & Income Maintenance Programs
- Subcommittee on Taxation & Debt Management

Committee on Governmental Affairs

- Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes
- Subcommittee on Information Management & Regulatory Affairs, Chairman
- Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management

SEN. DENNIS DECONCINI (D AZ)**Committee on Appropriations**

- Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State & the Judiciary
- Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
- Subcommittee on Interior
- Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service & General Government

Committee on the Judiciary

- Subcommittee on Constitution
- Subcommittee on Courts
- Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights & Trademarks

Committee on Rules & Administration**Committee on Veterans' Affairs****Select Committee on Indian Affairs****Joint Committee on the Library****SEN. JEREMIAH DENTON (R AL)****Committee on the Judiciary**

- Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice
- Subcommittee on Security & Terrorism, Chairman
- Subcommittee on Separation of Powers

Committee on Labor & Human Resources

- Subcommittee on Aging
- Subcommittee on Family & Human Services, Chairman
- Subcommittee on Education, Arts & Humanities
- Subcommittee on Labor

Committee on Veterans' Affairs**SEN. ALAN J. DIXON (D IL)****Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry**

- Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing & Stabilization of Prices
- Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy
- Subcommittee on Nutrition

Committee on Armed Services

- Subcommittee on Preparedness
- Subcommittee on Manpower & Personnel
- Subcommittee on Tactical Warfare

Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

- Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs
- Subcommittee on Financial Institutions
- Subcommittee on International Finance
- Subcommittee on Securities

Committee on Small Business

- Subcommittee on Urban & Rural Economic Development

SEN. CHRISTOPHER J. DODD (D CT)**Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs**

- Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs
- Subcommittee on Economic Policy
- Subcommittee on Securities

Committee on Foreign Relations

- Subcommittee on African Affairs
- Subcommittee on Intl. Economic Policy
- Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affs.

Committee on Labor & Human Resources

- Subcommittee on Family & Human Resources
- Subcommittee on Education, Arts & Humanities

Special Committee on Aging**SEN. ROBERT J. DOLE (R KS)****Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry**

- Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing & Stabilization of Prices
- Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy
- Subcommittee on Nutrition, Food & Trademarks

Committee on Finance, Chairman

- Subcommittee on Health
- Subcommittee on Oversight & Revenue Service
- Subcommittee on Social Security Maintenance Programs

Committee on the Judiciary

- Subcommittee on Courts, Constitutional Rights & Federal Sentencing
- Subcommittee on Criminal Law & Procedure
- Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights & Trademarks

Committee on Rules & Administration**Joint Committee on Taxation****SEN. PETE V. DOMENICI (R NM)****Committee on Appropriations**

- Subcommittee on District of Columbia
- Subcommittee on Energy & Environmental Development (Public Works)
- Subcommittee on HUD—Independent Agencies

Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education & Human Resources**Committee on the Budget, Chairman****Committee on Energy & Natural Resources**

- Subcommittee on Energy Research & Development
- Subcommittee on Energy Resources Development, Chairman
- Subcommittee on Public Lands & Water

Committee on Environment & Public Works

- Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation
- Subcommittee on Regional & Urban Development
- Subcommittee on Water Resources

Special Committee on Aging**SEN. DAVE DURENBERGER (R NEB)****Committee on Environment & Public Works**

- Subcommittee on Environmental Policy
- Subcommittee on Toxic Substances
- Environmental Oversight, Chairman
- Subcommittee on Water Resources

Committee on Finance

- Subcommittee on Energy & Taxation
- Subcommittee on Health, Human Resources & Social Security Maintenance Programs

Committee on Governmental Affairs

- Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation & Government Processes

SEN. DENNIS DeCONCINI (D AZ) of Tucson. Washington office, 328 SHOB, dial 224-4521. Senate service January 3, 1977 to January 3, 1989. Born May 8, 1937 in Tucson. University of Arizona, B.A., political science, 1959; Univ. of Arizona Law School, LL.B., 1963. U.S. Army svc. in Adjutant Gen. Corps, 1959-60; USAR, 1960-67. Admitted to Arizona Bar, 1963. Practicing attorney in Tucson, 1963—. Special counsel to Governor, 1965; admin. asst. to Gov., 1965-67. Pima County Attorney, 1973-76. Administrator, Ariz. Drug Control Dist., 1975. Married. Roman Catholic. **STATE OFFICES**— Mesa 85201: Suite 315, 20 E. Main, dial 602-261-4998. Phoenix 85003: Suite 2850, Arizona Bank Bldg., 101 North First Ave., dial 602-261-6756. Tucson 85701: Suite 1540, 33 North Stone, dial 602-629-6831.

[Dem.—2; Rep.—3]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST DISTRICT ARIZONA — CITIES: Chandler, Dreamland-Velda Rose, Gilbert, Guadalupe, Mesa, Phoenix (part), Scottsdale (part), Sun Lakes, Tempe and Williams AFB. **COUNTY:** Maricopa (part). Dist. pop. ('82) 543,747.

REP JOHN McCAIN (R AZ—1) of Tempe. Washington office, 1123 LHOB, dial 225-2635. House service, January 3, 1983 to present. Born Aug. 29, 1936 in Canal Zone, Panama. U.S. Naval Acad., 1958, B.S. Pilot, U.S. Navy; POW in Hanoi, 1967-73; Capt. (ret.); Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Purple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross. Natl. War Coll., 1973-74. Married. Episcopalian. **DISTRICT OFFICES**— Mesa 85202: Suite 151, 1255 W. Baseline Rd., dial 602-897-0892. Tempe 85281: Suite 201, 411 S. Mill Ave., dial 602-261-3181.

SECOND DISTRICT ARIZONA — CITIES: Ajo, Gila Bend, Marana (part), Nogales, Phoenix (part), Sacaton, San Luis, Sells, Somerton, South Tucson, Tolleson (part), Tucson (part), Tucson Estates and Yuma (part). **COUNTIES (5):** Maricopa (part), Pima (part), Pinal (part), Santa Cruz (part) and Yuma. Dist. pop. ('82) 543,187.

REP. MORRIS K. UDALL (D AZ—2) of Tucson. Washington office, 235 CHOB, dial 225-4065. House service May 2, 1961 to present. Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; Vice Chairman, House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Born June 15, 1922 in St. Johns. Univ. of Ariz., LL.B. (with distinction), 1949. Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi. WWII service in U.S. Army Air Corps, 1942-46; Capt., USAAF, Pacific Theater, 1946. Admitted to Arizona Bar, 1949. Professional basketball player, Denver Nuggets, 1948-49. Practicing attorney, 1949-61. Pima County Attorney, 1953-54; Chief Deputy, 1950-52. Founder of the Bank of Tucson, 1949. Co-founder, Catalina Savings & Loan Assn., 1961. Chairman, Arizona Committee for Modern Courts, 1960. Author: *Arizona Law of Evidence*, 1960; *Education of a Congressman*, 1972; co-author, *The Job of the Congressman*, 1966. Married. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day-Saints. **DISTRICT OFFICES**— Phoenix 85004: Suite 103, 1419 N. 3rd St., dial 602-261-3018. Tucson 85705: 300 North Main St., dial 602-629-6404.

THIRD DISTRICT ARIZONA — CITIES: Avondale, Bagdad, Buckeye, Bullhead City-Riviera, Cashion, Chino Valley, Clarkdale, Cottonwood, El Mirage, Flagstaff, Glendale, Goodyear, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Litchfield Park, Luke AFB, Page, Parker, Peoria, Phoenix (part), Prescott, Prescott Valley, Sedona, Sun City, Sun City West, Surprise, Tolleson (part), Tuba City, Wickenburg, Williams and Youngtown. **COUNTIES (5):** Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa (part), Mohave, Yavapai and Yuma (part). Dist. pop. ('82) 544,870.

REP. BOB STUMP (R AZ—3) of Tolleson. Washington office, 211 CHOB, dial 225-4576. House service, January 3, 1977 to present. Born April 4, 1927 in Phoenix. Arizona State Univ., B.S., agronomy, 1951. Delta Chi. WWII service in U.S. Navy, 1943-46. Farmer, cotton and grain. Arizona State Rep, 1959-67. Arizona State Senator, 1967-76; president of Arizona State Senate, 1975-76. Seventh-day Adventist. **DISTRICT OFFICE**— Phoenix 85025: Room 5001, Federal Building, dial 602-261-6923.

FOURTH DISTRICT ARIZONA — CITIES: Cave Creek, Central Heights-Midland City, Chinle, Claypool, Eagar (part), Ft. Defiance, Fountain Hills, Globe, Holbrook, Kayenta, Miami, Paradise Valley, Payson, Phoenix (part), Pinetop, St. Johns, San Carlos, Scottsdale (part), Show Low, Snowflake, Taylor, White River, Window Rock and Winslow. **COUNTIES (6):** Apache (part), Gila, Graham (part), Maricopa (part), Navajo and Pinal (part). Dist. pop. ('82) 543,493.

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

אל: רושינגטון

סיווג בטחוני: שמר

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן: 2116-649
מס. מברק:

למיון
מח
הקשר

לשגריר, למדן.

דה-קונסיני נפגש עם רוח"מ, שה"ח שר'הקליטה והאוצר והמ/מנכ"ל, כן סייר במרכז הקליטה באשקלון והתרשם מאד לחיוב מהמאמצים הנעשים לקליטת הפלאשים בארץ. דה-קונסיני שהגיע ארצה מבקור באתיופיה העלה בכל שיחותיו את נושא הפלאשים ברוח הדברים שהוברקו בנפרד על ידי תפוצות, תוך הדגשה שבשיחותיו עם שה"ח אתיופיה ואישי ממשל אתיופיים אחרים הבהיר רצון ארה"ב בשפור היחסים להיתר יציאת הפלאשים יהווה אינדיקציה לכך, כן ציין ששמע באתיופיה בקורת קטלנית על ארצות ערב וחשב שהדבר יכול להיות מנוף גם בנושא הפלאשים. שה"ח הסביר המצב המדיני בקרן אפריקה וכן הצורך במאמצים דיפלומטיים שקטים כדי לא לסכן הפלאשים.

דה קונסיני בקש בשיחתו עם רוח"מ ושהח לשמוע כיצד אנו מפרשים את הסכם חוסיין-ערפאת. רוח"מ ציין שאלו נשאים טקטיים בין שני יריבים שהחליטו ללכת מהלך מסוים ביחד תוך חשדות הדדיים. הפניה איננה לישראל אלא לוועידה בינלאומית עם בריה"מ, שהח הבהיר שאם יחליט חוסיין לבוא לשיחות שלום קרבתו לערפאת או הקשר עמו יקטין הסיכויים לשלום כי אש"פ ארגון טרור ומהווה מכשול לשלום ולא מקדמו. שה"ח הביע דאגתו גם מקרבת היחסים מצרים-אש"פ לעומת הנסיגה בנורמליזציה ביחסי מצרים-ישראל. עמד על הצורך בחדוש הליך השלום כפי שנקבעו בהסכמי קמפ דייויד ביחס לפלשתינאים ובשתוף מצרים וירדן. הנשיא מובארק בביקורו ברושינגטון ינסה להערכת שה"ח לקדם העמדות הערביות ולשכנע ארה"ב להכיר באש"פ ולנהל עמו מו"מ. הקונגרס מודע לאי מלוי הסכם השלום על ידי מצרים והשפעה אמריקנית על המצרים לממש הסכמי קמפ דייויד במישור הביטחוני עם ישראל וכן לגבי המשך הליך השלום יכולה לתרום בכוון ראלי גם אם הדבר לא יהיה קל.

בשיחה עם רוח"מ בקש דה קונסיני לשמוע הערכתו על המצב שישראל בצפון עם החלטתו לסגת מלבנון ומי ימלא הסלל שיווצר. רוח"מ הסביר שהטרגדיה בלבנון החלה כאשר הצרפתים החליטו להרחיב את שטח לבנון ושההגירה מתוך הקהילה הנוצרית גדלה וסכנה אם הנוצרים שנתנו מאחור. כיום הרוב בלבנון הוא מוסלמי כשההרכב השיעי בתוכו גדל אף הוא. סוריה שמחה על יציאתנו אך גם לה בעיות בלבנון שהיא מדינה שקשה מאד לשלוט בה. ישראל עשתה מאמץ עליון להגיע להסדר עם הלבנונים אך ללא הצלחה.

דה קונסיני ביקש לשמוע מהי עמדתנו לגבי מכירות הנשק לארצות ערב. רוח"מ ושהח הדגישו הכבדת הנטל עלינו, היות צבירת הנשק במחסני המדינות השכנות מעל ומעבר לנדרש לצרכיהן. שהנשק לא יבוצל ללוחמה נגד בריה"מ אלא רק כלפינו כפי שהוכח לא פעם בעבר. שלשמירת משטרי סעודיה וירדן אין מטוסי פ-15 או פ-16 דרושים לכך.

בשיחה עם שהח שאל דה קונסיני האם ההסכם לש"פ אסטרטגי הוא בגדר רטוריקה בלבד או יש לו גם היבטים מעשיים. שהח הביע שביעות רצונו מההסכם ומההתקדמות שהושגה. עמד על ההבנה השוררת בין הפנטגון והממסד הבטחוני בארץ והמפגשים הקבועים המתקיימים ללבון שאלות כיצד ארה"ב וישראל יכולות לתרום לבטחון באזור.

בשיחתו עם רוח"מ העלה דה קונסיני שאלת ההתנחלויות ושאל אם לממשלת האחדות הלאומית עמדה שונה מקודמתה. רוח"מ הסביר שהחלטה על הקמת ההתנחלויות חדשות חייבת להתקבל ברוב בממשלה. ישראל עושה למען שפור איכות החיים בגדה, ליזמה כלכלית ערבית וחופש ביטוי. רוח"מ עמד גם על הטרור ביו"ש שאמנם לא עלה בהיקפו אך הפך ליותר נרעז כשהמגמה היא להרוג ולברוח, הבהיר שבשל כך הוחלט להגביר בזכחותנו הצבאית בשטח, ואם המצב יחזור

טופס מברק צפון

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מס. מברק :

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מת
הקשר

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אישור המנכ"ל :

אישור מנהל המחלקה :

השונות : לאה סידס

21.2.85

תאריך:

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 25, 1985

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Prime Minister Peres:

Thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to meet with us on February 17th. I am very grateful to have had this opportunity to share some important views both on the economy and defense of the nation of Israel and to discuss other issues concerning the Middle East as well.

I am most appreciative of the efforts you are making to resettle the Falashas.

Please be assured that I will continue to work with our good friend and ally, Israel.

My very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Dennis De Concini
DENNIS DeCONCINI
United States Senator

DDC/n

(24)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: ממישראל וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

סודי
סיווג בטחוני:

בהול
דחיפות:

תאריך וזיכוי: 15-14

מס. מברק: 483

לשימוש
מח'
הקשר

רוזן דע: הלפרין. (אנא) ימ בעבר

העבר נא את המכתב הרייב של רה"מ למזכיר. המקור יגיעכם בדיפ' הקרוב.

נמרוד נוביק
יועץ מדיני לרה"מ

סרה רהא אפא אנכא

תאריך: 17.2.85 השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור המנכ"ל: 32

Jerusalem

February 15, 1985.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Thank you for your letter of February 13, 1985 and the kind words therein. I was particularly gratified by your appreciation of our efforts, and value your continued friendly advice. I would like to point out, however, that in addition to the various dimensions of our policy that were enumerated in your letter, a most significant precedent was in the first violation of the principle of automatic index compensation. For the months of December 1984, January and February 1985 this amounts to a voluntary agreement to forgo 40% of the now projected 24% indexed cost of living increase. It is our intention to proceed with this gradual process of reducing the index compensation. In so doing, it is imperative that we do not lose public confidence acquired during the period of the first agreement.

We share your concern with the inflationary effect of budget deficits. Yet, while the budget cuts decided upon may appear to roll back the overspending to the approved FY 84/85 level, the actual cut in government expenditures (G) brings this -- inflation relevant -- portion of the budget well under the approved FY 84/85 level. As the portion of the budget devoted to repayment of debt and services exceeds last year's levels by some \$300 million, government expenditures will fall by some \$400 million as compared with the approved FY 84/85 levels. In sum, the total cut, as compared with last year's actual expenditures amount to \$2.2 billion, representing a \$400 million reduction in budget deficit. This represents a 40% reduction in the demand - generating budget deficit (from about \$1 billion to \$600 million). This level does not seem to justify further drastic measures as these may cause serious socio-economic dislocations, and may render the entire program unsustainable. This judgement is also based on our determination to pursue a similar course in subsequent fiscal years.

/2.

The Honorable
George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Washington
United States of America

Our decisions concerning the adequate procedure for exchange rate adjustments is based on accumulated evidence whereby substantial sudden devaluations cause uncontrollable price rises. On the other hand gradual adjustments sustained over time will establish an adequate rate of exchange without causing drastic price rises.

I am also pleased to inform you that our commitment to institutional reform is to be implemented in the very near future. Legislation ensuring greater budget discipline will be up for Knesset approval in a few days. The legislative acts required to assure both the independence of the Bank of Israel and a less accommodating monetary policy are nearing completion as well.

Your commitment to the simultaneous need to focus on our development objectives -- echoing President Reagan's generous statement at the conclusion of our meeting last October -- is particularly gratifying. Indeed, it is the promise of a ray of hope that unites our people in their support for present harsh economic measures.

Finally, we are in complete agreement that the prevention of capital flight is urgent and imperative if we are to avoid serious difficulties as well as counterproductive additional taxes and restrictions on imports. Such measures can be avoided if we are successful -- as we trust we will be -- in the two relevant areas:

1. The implementation of the budget cut decided upon; the reduction in personal income and the gradual exchange-rate adjustments will result in reduced private and public demand (durable goods included) and more expansive foreign currency, thus constituting a mechanism for protecting our reserves. The intention of the Bank of Israel to continue its policy of severe monetary restrictions will support this policy as well.
2. Sustaining an adequate level of reserves will provide reassurance as to our continued ability to meet all obligations. It is in this context that the request for supplemented ESF was made.

I trust that all these issues will be discussed during the early March visit to the U.S. by Finance Minister Modai.

I am confident that the combination of our determination at home, and the friendly support of the Administration, under the leadership of President Reagan and yourself will restore and sustain our economic stability, and the promise of growth will be implemented.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: בון , ברטל , האג , לוונדון , פריס , רומא , קהיר ,
גובה , וינה , אוסקו , בוקרשט , ברן , הלסינקי , קופנהגן ,
שטוקהולם , טוקיו , קנדה , וושינגטון , אוטבה , לוסאנגלס ,
מונטריאול , טורונטו , אטלנטה , בוסטון , יוסטון , מיאמי ,
פרנסיסקו , פילדלפיה , שיקאגו , ניו יורק , ניו סאות'המפטון ,
מ : המשרד

תח: ד , סג: ש , תא: 170285 , יח: 1500
נד: דו-שיח אמריקאי-סובייטי

לגיל / שמו

דו שיח אמריקאי סובייטי על המזהות / הנחיות הסברה
19-1-20 בפברואר יפגשו בווינה נציגים אמריקאים וסובייטים כדי
לקיים שיחות על המזהות.

להלן קווים שניתן להשתמש בהם :

1. עקרונות מקדמת ישראל בורכה כל צעד שעשוי להפיג את המתיחות
הבין גושים ולהבטיח את שלום העולם עם זאת אין ישראל
כבויה שדו שיח אמריקאי סובייטי ישרת את השלום במזהות כל
עוד בדיהימי ממשיכה לנהל את המדיניות הנוכחית שלה שהיא
עוינות ביחס לברית ישראל.

2. בדיהימי גילתה עוינות מתמשכת ורבת שנים כלפי ישראל היא
מילאה תפקיד מכריע בדרדור המצב שגרם למלחמת ששת הימים
ב-1967 וניתקה את יחסיה הדיפלומטיים עם ישראל בדיהימי
פועלת בהתמדה לבידוד הדיפלומטי של ישראל ומנהלת מסע
אנטישמי ואנטי ציוני חמור ועיקש, תוך הפצת עליילות שוא על
העם היהודי ועל ישראל.

3. בדיהימי תומכת בקריעות באוייביה של ישראל במאבקם המדיני
והצבאי נגדה, וביחוד בסודים ובאשפי שהם המבטול העיקרי
לשלום במזהות. אין לצפות ממנה לגישה אוברייקטיבית ומועילה.
4. סיבות אלה גרמו לכך שבכ הדיאלוגים הקודמים, מאז 1967,
שטיפלו במשבר המזהות, ושבדיהימי היתה מעורבת בהם עם
ידיה, לא הניבו פרי, וזו היתה מוטעית ששלום במזהות תלוי



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

בשירות הסובייטים בתהליך. שכן ברור שבריה"מ, יחד עם מדינות ערב הקיצוניות, ימילו ויסו על כל סיכוי להתפתחות היננית ויבטלוה.

5. במצב זה ברור לישראל שתחסם בחוסר אמון כלפי מדינותיה של בריה"מ השואפת לקדם את אינטרסיה הגלובליים על חשבון ישראל. יתר על כן, ישראל סבורה שמעורבות סובייטית מוגברת בענייני המהית יש בה סיכון לשלום ומחסום בפני התקדמות.

6. מנהיגים ערבים הרוצים ועידה בייל ומעורבות סובייטית בה, תוך הימנעות מוויכוח ישיר עם ישראל, מעידים על עצמם שלאמיתו של דבר אינם שואפים לשלום.

7. טוודה היסטורית היא שהתקדמות כלשהי בתהליך השלום במזהית - הסכם השלום עם הערבים - חלה רק כאשר בריה"מ לא היתה מעורבת.

8. ישראל רוצה להתום על הסכמי שלום עם שכנותיה הטרויות ואת ניתן לשנות רק ביי מוימי ישיר בין הצדדים לסכסוך. התערבות של גורמי חוץ בעלי אינטרסים שליליים כמו בריה"מ אינה תרומה היננית ורק תבטל את התהליך בהזדמנות זו תוגרת ישראל על קריאתה לארצות ערב לחזור מהתנגדותן לניהול מוימי ישיר לשלום.

9. עם זאת רוצה ישראל להדגיש שאם יוריד הדיאלוג הסובייטי אמריקאי לשיווי בעמדתה העויינת המסורתית של בריה"מ כלפי ישראל, וקודם כל לחידוש היחסים הדיפלומטיים אתה, יהיה בכך סימן חיובי לישראל תקדם אותו בנרבה. חידוש היחסים הוא תנאי חיוני לכל תרומה של בריה"מ להשגת שלום בין ישראל לבין ארצות ערב יגר.

תפ: שהח, דהח, שהח, מוכח, ממובל, סמובל, ממד, דס, אמנ, אירא, אירב, מאסוק, מצפא, הסברה, ממד, מואר

