

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

חברת ראש הממשלה

משרד

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

12/1985

המשק בתק אש" 11

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מחלקה

מס' תיק מקורי

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ס ר י ס
97..... מחוץ..... דפים
סווג בסחונני... סודי
דחיסות... מ"ד
מאריך וז"ח... דצמ' 26 1430
משרד הבריאות

ה מ ס ר ד

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מצפ"א. ממ"ד.

משיחה עם כריס רוס

1. משרדו (ארמקוטסט) מצוי באתנחתא מסויימת מבחינת הטיפול בנושאי המזה"ת מאחר ובאזור "כמעט לא מתרחשי" דבר הראוי לציון, כדבריו.
2. הנושא שבכל אופן מעסיק עתה, אולי גם בשל תקופת החגים כאן הוא עניין החטופים בלבנון. לאמריקאים יש אינדיקציות ברורות שהם שוהים בבירות עצמה לאחר שבתחילה הוחזקו בבקעא. ההנחה שמוחזקים ע"י החיזבאללה סבירה אולם לא בהכרח ולמעשה אין בידי האמריקאים, לאחר כשנה של טיפול בפרשה שום אמצעי לזהות החוטפים. האמריקאים שקלו פעולה קומנדו אולם הגיעו למסקנה שלמרות שהדבר ניתן לביצוע מבחינה צבאית הרי המחיר יהיה מעבר לכל פרופורציה (פגיעה באוכלוסיה אזרחית) ולכן העניין הוסר מסד"ה' בשל שיקול פוליטי. מתייחסים לרציחתו של באקלי כאל עובדה למרות שגופתו טרם נמצאה. הסורים עמם האמריקאים עומדים בקשר, לא יוצאים מגדרם אם כי משתפים פעולה ברמה סבירה - מגע עם גורמים איראנים בבירות. רוס בדעה שגם הסורים מוגבלים ביכולתם שהרי אין להם נוכחות משמעותית בבירות וקשריהם עם גורמים איראנים רדיקלים, רופפים. רוס הרהר בקול רם האם החוטפים אף נתונים למרות טהראן בנושא. דרישתם נשארה והיתה - שחרור החוטפים המוחזקים בכוויית. לשאלתי השיב שלא רק שהאמריקאים לא פונים בנידון לכוייתים אלא שאף לא מרפים ידם לעמוד בסרובם לשחרר השפוטים. ברור לו, בהעדר מגע אמריקאי טוב עם חוגי החוטפים, שרק גורמים שלישיים יכולים לפעול, אם בכלל. מגדיר סיכויי שליחות האב וייט ב-50%-50%. ידוע לאמריקאים שמצב השבו יים תקין יחסית.
2. סוריה, חזרה למרכז הפעילות. בתחום המדיני כתוצאה משיפור היחסים עם ירדן ובתחום האסטרטגי - "העימות" עם ישראל בלבנון. רוס טוען שיש לראות את נושא הטילים לאו דווקא בהקשרו הלבנוני - סביב טיסות הסיוור של חיה"א, אלא בהיבט רחב של העמידה הסורית המוצהרת שניצבת בקו העימות עם ישראל הלכה למעשה. להערכתו הסורים בהחלט יכולים להרשות לעצמם איבוד סוללות טילים - בהנחה אמריקאית שלדעה רוס ברורה גם לסוריה - שישראל תגיב באם יופרע חופש פעולתה בשמי לבנון, ואולי אף "זקוקים" לכך ע"מ להוכיח לסובייטים התיישנות הטילים.
3. תהליך השלום. אינו חושב שנסיון ההתקרבות הירדנית לסוריה משמעותי ואינו מבשר תפנית בסיסית במדיניות הירדנית, אך פסימי באשר לקידום מהלך של הסדר ומגדיר את המצב כסטגנציה. הסיבה, לטענתו שלכל אחד מהצדדים יש "סדר יום משלו" בצרור בעיות משלו.

שהיה היה שיתוף פעולה בין ישראל לסוריה
3-4 34-1 4

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אל:

סווג בסחונתי.....

דחירות.....

מאריך וז"ח.....

מס' סגירות.....

553

אחת הסיבות לדעתו^{4.2} הציפיה הירדנית שארה"ב תלך לקראת הפלסטינים "מעבר למה שביכלתה" כפי שהוסבר למלך.

דיבר באי שביעות רצון גלויה על חוק גר האם-רוזמן, הנראה בעיני מחמ"ד כמכשול רציני בתחום סיוע החוץ. אין מדינה בתחום זה שלא תפגע ממנו וביחוד מזינות בעלות "נתח שמן" בסיוע כגון ישראל ומצרים.

4. מפרץ. הפתיחות שמגלות המפרציות בנושא הטובייתי "תהליך טבעי" לדבריו על רקע "הנצחיות" שבדיקה במלחמת המפרץ. השרידות שמגלה איראן כלפי עיראק העדיפה עליה במספר תחומים הביאת המדינות הנ"ל לערוך חשיבה אסטרטגית הלוקחת בחשבון קביעותו של הגורם האיראני - הפונדמנטליסטי. המסקנה מחשיבה זו היא שיש לנקוט מדיניות מאוזנת יותר כלפי המעצמות, אין לו אסליה שמדינות נוספות באזור ילכו בעקבות עומאן ומאע"ם. במקום שני הוא מייחס זאת לחובת ארה"ב בשל "גישה קצרת טווח". בהקשר זה סיפר שנערכת בדיקה מחולשת של הנושא האיראני, כאן על היבטו הביטולי והאזורי. יש הגורסים שיש להשתחרר "מאחזקות העבר" ולבחון את הנושא במישור הגלובלי - אסטרטגי בו, לפי דעת א"ק גורמים כאן, מסתמן יתרון לתורה על פני ארה"ב. בריה"מ נמצאת כעת בעמדה זינוק טובה יותר, שעוד חשפתה ככל שתארך המלחמה, כלפי איראן. בחשיבה זו גם נלקחה בחשבון נקודת אור והיא הניגוד התהומי בין הקומוניזם לאיסלאם הפונדמנטליסטי וכן הזדקקות איראן לידע וטכנולוגיה (אך לא כסף) מערביים בבואה לשקם את נזקי המלחמה. לפי שעה נקודות המגע רופפות ביותר.

5. מגרב. מעודדים משי"פ המצרי-אלגייראי המכוון נגד לוב. מאידך מודאגים מהפעילות הלובית לעבר אלגייריה, שגברה בעקבות חטיפת המסוט המצרי למטה, במטרה לנטרלה ולהחליש שייפ שלה עם מצרים. אין לו מידע על המתרחש בערוץ זה. רואה במרוקו את החוליה החלשה. היחסים בין ווסינגטון ורבאט לא שוקמו מאז "הברית" בין חסן וקדאפי ולמעשה זה מספר חודשים ששום נושא משמעותי לא עלה לדיון בין שתי המדינות. פעולות הטרור המבוצעות מלוב או בהדרכתה וכן פעילותה בצי'אד - בצד התבוסה באוי"ם בנושא סהרה ערערו, בין השאר, את בטחונו העצמי של חסן וקדאפי מבקש כביכול "להיות בטדרי".

אלי אבידן

Cal

לעיון מ"מ איתן ארזן כגן לויבי

ס ו ט ס
ד... מתוך... דפים
שטור
סוג בסחוני
מיידי
דחופות
מאריך וז"ח, דצמ' 26 0900

מצפ"א. ממ"ד.

משיחה עם האל סונדרס (AEI)

1. עומד לצאת בתחילת ינואר לאזור לביקור ב-3 מדינות - מצרים, ירדן וישראל, במסלוח שתכלול גם את רוברט פרנגר, יהודית קיסר ועוד אנשי מחקר מאוניברסיטאות שונות. התכנית היא לערוך במקומות אלה טימפוזיונים בנושא כיצד ארה"ב נראית ונתפסת בעיני החושבים שם. בישראל הכנס יערך בחסות מכון דיין ודיוויס.
2. התמונה שמצטיירת לו מכאן היא שארה"ב לא עשתה מספיק למען תהליך השלום ולא פעלה דיה ע"מ ל"ידחוף" את הצדדים להכנס לשיחות. בשעה שירדן (הדגש עליה) וישראל עשו כמיטב יכולתם וטמיון זה לדעתו אף הוגשה התקדמות בלתי מבוטלת, היה על ארה"ב ליטול יוזמה בנושא הפלסי, קרי כלפי אש"פ, בהנחה ובידיעה שישראל לא תעשה זאת (כפי שסונדרס היה מצפה - א.א.). הרהר בקול רם שלו ארה"ב היתה מבצעת חכנית השלבים של מרפי שחא יינו עומדים היום בתחילת שלב חדש במז"ח.
3. אינו רואה את הפתיחות הירדנית הנוכחית לעבר סוריה כמשמעותית לתהליך השלום. ביחוד לאור הבדלי ההשקפות בין עמאן ורמשק ולאור היסטוריית היחסים ביניהם, פרשנותו שחוסין מנקש להטיח עצמו מפני אסד, אך בעיקר משום פעלתנותו ויוזמתו של זייד רפאעי. סיפר שע"י נסיון העבר שלו ממגעיו עם הסורים (1974) קשה לקבל תמונה מדוייקת על עמדתם, ורק במצב שאסד חייב להחליט לכאן או לכאן ניתן לקבל תמונה חזונית.
4. לא ידוע לו על כך ששיחות מזה"ח בין ארה"ב ובריה"מ עומדות להתחיל בקרוב והנחתו היא שטרם נקבע מועד לכך (כזכור סונדרס נטל חלק בהן). הצד האמריקאי טרם דן בכלל בנושא (סיפר ששולץ ומרפי לא נפגשו כבר זמן רב בשל נטיעותיהם התכופות והעדרם מהמסדר). הערכתו היא שארה"ב לא תמהר לחדש טרם שיהיה בידיה תמונת מצב בהירה יותר על עמדות הצדדים וכיווני ההתפתחות במז"ח.

אלי אבידן

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 שיהח (הוא עוהקט) מנכ"ל מנכ"ל מנכ"ל מנכ"ל מנכ"ל
 4 1+3
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ס 1 2 3
 1... 2... 3... דפים
 סווג בסחוני...
 מיידי...
 מחיר וזי"ח... 1000.26
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אלו ת מ ש ר ד

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מצפ"א. מסי"ד.

תהליך השלום - הערות

1. הפסקה בג'נבה ושליחותו של מרפי לא סייעה לו, ולגורמים השונים במחמ"ד, בפתרון השאלה מה יהיו פני התהליך המדיני בשנת 86 ובעיקר לאן יוליך המפגש הירדני-סורי.
2. ישנה תחושה שהאמריקאים, שלא ברצונם, הרפו מעט מהקצב ושהנושא בעיקרו נמצא ב-HOLD מסויים. בהקשר זה ניתן לשמוע מגורמים אמריקאים (חוגג של מרפי) שהקולר בנוקשות הישראלית בנושא אש"פ (פגישה מרפי עם משלחת פלטי) ושלו ישראל היתה מגלה פתיחות בנושא ניתן היה אולי להשיג התקדמות. גורמים אלה מתייחסים בהבנה מסויימת אם כי לא בחמדה לדיאלוג הירדני-סורי בבחינת גזירה שיש להתמודד עמה אך ללא טרוניות כלפי עצם פניית חוסיין אסד. (אגב, פה עוקבים בדריכות אחר המפגש ביניהם ב-28 בדמשק כצומח חשובה וכאינדיקציה משמעותית למצב הדברים, בניגוד למשמעות הצרה שהיתה, לדבריהם, למפגשי שני רה"ח) חוגים אלה גם מטעימים סדחית עסקת הנסק עם ירדן "משגה" שסיבך את המצב. אגב, ההבנה למהלך חוסיין מזכירה במידה רבה את פעולת השכנוע שלו בזמנה כאן- לחיוניות הליכתו המשותפת עם אש"פ/ערפאת. מנגד חוגים אחרים (אגפו של רודמן) בדעה שהתקרבות חירדנית - טורית מהווה מכשול מעיקרה ובעיתוי הנוכחי לפתיחת מהלך מדיני ולפחות DELAY לקיומו.
3. חוסיין נאמר כאן, פועל בשני מעגלים - המעגל הגדול - סורי, והקטן, אך בעל החשיבות - הפלסטיני. על השאלת האם חוסיין תכנן מראש^ה המהלך הסורי ופעל בשלבים או בשל מצב נתון של חוסר תמיכה ערבית מטפחת, לא ניתן לקבל תשובה ברורה.
4. למרות חשיבות המהלך לעבר טוריה, מאמינים כאן שהמוקד נשאר במישור הירדני-פלטי. ערפאת הנתון בלחצים מנוגדים בשאלת "מילות הקסם" (242 וכד') משחק בקור רוח ומפגין עצבים חזקים ולמעשה אין לו מה למחר, שכן (א) חוסיין נעשה תלוי באסד ככל שנמשך "הרומו" ביניהם (ב) מאידך יש להניח, במידת רבה של צדק, שכל הסכם ירדני-סורי יהיה בלתי קביל על ארה"ב וישראל. כאשר לעצם התמהמהותו להגיע לירדן זו מוטברת, בין השאר, ברצונו לקבל תמונה ברורה באשר לתמרחש במישור הירדני-סורי דחיינו האם ההתקובות היא אכן רצינית (ולכך יש מסקנות מבחינתו) או שמא חוסיין יאלץ לחזור ולהכיר בכך שהקלף הפלטי, ולא הסורי, הוא המפתח לבעיה. במקביל ממשיך בתמרונו בין הגורמים השונים באש"פ כשהערפולי לכאורה, לגבי כוונותיו מאפשרת לו קשר כלשהו עם החוגים היותר רדי קלים באש"פ ממקורבי סוריה (חבט).

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 4
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 1+3
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ס 100 ס 100
ד... א... מתוך... דפים
סוג בסחונתי
דחיות
תאריך וז"מ
משרד המבחן

אלו

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5. באשר לאפשרויות העומדות בפני ערפאת, אין מוציאים מכלל אפשרות הענות מסויימת לתביעות חוקיין (יש לזכור שמובאני בראיונו ל- *M.A.*, דיבר על איזו שהיא נוסחה שתתקשר ל-242. דהיינו לאו דווקא הכרה/קבלה ישירה). עתה ברור שנושא קבלת 242 כלל לא היה כסדי"הי של הכינוס בבגדאד וערפאת כלל לא מתכוון להביא זאת בפני פורום כלשהו (מעירים כאן, ובצדק, שוק בסמכות המועצה הלאומית הפלסי לאשר/לדחות ההחלטה בנוגע ל-242) דרך הביניים שעומדת בפניו (עפ"י אגפו של רודמן) היא לפעול כפי שפעל בשאלת הסכם שלו עם חוקיין (הסכם עמאן) דהיינו להסכים על מסקנו מעורפל שיובא בפני מוסדות אש"פ שחכבול אותו בכבלים (דוגמא התנאים שנוסחו בתוניס ושסופחו להסכם עמאן ושלגביהם גם מוואתמה אמר שיוכל להיות עם) השאלה היא מה ערפאת ידרוש תמורתם. ההערכה כאן כדרישה אפשרית - ייצוג שווה וישיר של אש"פ בוועידה הבינ"ל, ולא רק ממונים מטעמו.

6. בסיכום, ניתן לשמוע כאן שתי דעות עקריות. מזכירים (אגפו של רודמן) שלושה חסריטים אפשריים לגבי הפניה הירדנית לסוריה (א) להוציא (*EXCULDE*) את סוריה מהתהליך. החוגים הנ"ל רואים זאת כבלתי מתקבל על הדעת (ב) לנסות ולהגיע להסכם עם אסד בנוגע לוועידה הבינ"ל-ספק גדול אם יצליח (ג) אתחחא, הגם זמנית, של חוקיין מהתהליך - מהלך טביר. "השורה התחתונה היא שלא היה לחוקיין מנוס מאשר לפנות לסוריה עפ"י מצב היחסים הבינערביים (חוסר תמיכה ערבית מספקת). מנגד חוגים אחרים (*M.A.*) מודים שאמנם ארץ חקר אך עומדים על כך שחוקיין לא שינה טעמו וגם אם מניחו לסוריה מסככת את המצב לא נגרעה ממחוייבותו להסדר של שלום.

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מצפ"א. ממ"ד.

משיחה עם דונלד גרין (טוריה / NEA).

החליף את ברוט אהרמן. שירת בלבנון ו-83 (השתתף בשיחות חלדה) וברבאט 85-83.

1. מסבר הטילים אין רידו חמונה מצב ברורה האם מהלכי הסורים בהזזת הטילים מבטרים על מדיניות חדשה. הערכתו שהסורים מפגינים מדיניות של כח אך הוא בטפק, ומכל מקום לא ידוע לו באם נפלה החלטה אצלם ללחוץ על ההדק. ההחלטה על מהלך כזה היא בתחום הפוליטי, ולא הצבאי. התקשורת הסורית אמנם מרבה לעסוק בנושא וכרגיל מפגינה נחישות, אך השגרירות מדווחת שהתחושה היא שהסורים אינם HAPPY TRIGGER. המסרים הסורים נוגעים למספר תחומים (א) בתחום המדיני, מתן פרוש מוטעה לשיחות עם ירדן, מעידים על מיתון בעמדה הסורית בנושא ההסכם המדיני. גרין מדגיש ששביעות הרצון הסורית מהתקרבות הירדנית אינה מסנוורת את דמשק וכי, גם לאור העבר כלפי מטרותיו של חוסיין נמשכת. (ב) כלפי אש"פ הנתון בלחצים סותרים בשאלת קבלת 242. גרין מציע לשים לב לגישושים המתנהלים עתה בין פלגי אש"פ, אין לו מידע מוצק אך ישנם סימנים ברורים בכיוון זה. (ג) כלפי בריה"מ. גרין מעלה השערה שאסד מנסה גם לבחון את עמדת המנהיגה הסובייטית (המדשה) בכלל ובטוגייה הלבנונית הסנויה במחלוקת ביניהם בפרט. לפי קו מחשבה זה אסד אינו נבהל מ"קרב קטן" סביב הטילים עם ישראל, שם זה ישכנע או יזרז את הסובייטים להחליף את הטילים הישנים שבידי הסורים בחדשים. גרין העיר שהזזת/הכנסת הטילים אינה מבשרת שינוי במאזן הכוחות הצבאי בין ישראל וטוריה שכן ההנחה כאן שהם אינם מהווים בעיה צבאית גדולה מדי כלפי ישראל - הט.א. 6 ו-8 בעלי טווח מוגבל וכלפי מטוסים מנמיכי טוס ואילו מה-ס.א. 2 חיה"א למד להתחמק. החשש שטא פרובוקציה סודית ותגובה ישראלית עלולים להוליך להתנגשות בלתי מבוקרת. בנקודה זו רואה גרין את המימד הלבנוני של נושא הטילים כ"עקב אכילטי". הסורים אינם מוכנים להשלים עם דרישת הרגל הישראלית בלבנון, קרי בדרוס, ובייחוד בנושא קיום החצ"א. דמשק מפרשת זאת כמכוונים נגדה ובמסגרת המאמצים לפגוע במעמדה ולהחלישה בעיני הגורמים הלבנונים. הסורים מוכנים, כתמיד, להקריב למען קרב אוירי בו יופל (חוי"ס) מטוס ישראלי.

2. ירדן. גרין בדעה שגישת חוסיין לתהליך השלום לא השתנתה ושלא בגלוי היא משמיע (לאמריקאים דברים שונים, מאשר בגלוי, אינך - באטר לסוריה) ושמחוייבותו להסדר לא השתנתה אלא שתוא, בדרכו, מאמין שחייב לבדוק עמדה דמשק. לשאלתי מה יקרה אם תוצאת בדיקתו תהיה שלילית הגיב כלפי שעה אין ביזם חשובה ברורה מחוסיין.

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להח 3
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 97... מחור... דפים
 סוג בסחוני
 דחיות
 תאריך וז"ח
 שם יחידה

3. גרין מאתר התפתחויות בחחוט הכלכלי. נושא זה שהיה אחד ממוקדי הויכוח בקונגרס הבעתי האחרון מקבל תשומת לב מיוחדת מטעם אסד, שהחליט לקחת את הנושא תחת חסונו. עליית החוב החיצוני וצמצום יתרות המט"ח כשהמשמעות עשויה להיות גם פוליטית - הגברת החלות בגורמי חוץ - תדליקו "אור אדום" לסוריה. כדוגמא ציין גידול החוב לאיראן העומד עתה על 4 בליון דולר. מינויו (מחדש) של עמאדי לתפקיד שר הכלכלה אינה מקרית. האיש נחשב לפתוח מבחינת תפישתו, מקורב למערב ומוכר לאמריקאים מהתקופה ששהה בהרווארד, והעיקר מצוי "ימינה שהמרכז" במפלגת הבעתי. עמאדי מתכנן רפורמות כלכליות כשהראשונה בהם תהיה מתן יתר עודד ועצמאות לסקטור הפרטי. עליו לנהוג בזהירות שכן החוגים הרדיקליים בבעתי שמו עינם עליו ויעשו הכל ע"מ לטרפד גישתו האנטי סוציאליסטית והשאלה היא מידת הגיבוי לה יצבה מאסד. תוצאה ראשונה כבר ניכרת (שעלולה להיות לה גם משמעות פוליטית - א.א.) והיא פנייתו של עמאדי לארה"ב להתקשרות ארוכת טווח בעניין אספקת גרעיני חיטה. גרין מציין שזו לראשונה ובעבר הסורים פנו לאירופאים. עמאדי הודיע במפורש שסוריה מעדיפה אותה על פני האירופאים. לשאלתי הבהיר שלטגרייר איגלטון אין שום בעיה להפגש עם חזאם ובשעת הצורך גם עם אסד (בעבר האמריקאים התלוננו שנערמים קשיים על דרכם להגיע לגורמים אלה).

4. סוריה - עיראק. גרין אינו רואה התפתחות חדשה במערכת היחסים. הסורים השתמשו במפגש הגבול כמנוף כלפי איראן, שהיחסים עמה אינם רווי נחת, ואמנם גרין מציין שהמפגש עורר "ויברציות" בטהראן שהזדרזה לשלוח משלחת לברור כוונות הסוריות כלפי עיראק. סוריה, עפ"י גרין חוששת מהיום שרו תסתיים המלחמה כשהשומת הלב תופנה גם מערבה, אליה. גרין מציין שלפחות נושא אחד מאחד את טהראן ודמשק - סלידתם מצדאם חוסיין.

5. המצב הפנימי. הויכוח בשאלת "ירושת אסד" והיריבויות בשאלה זו לא פגו גם כשריפאת שוחח זה זמן מחוץ לסוריה (צרפת). קשה לקבל תמונה מעודכנת שתעזור להעריך סיכויי הצדדים לו אסד נאלץ לפרוש עתה. ההערכה היא שריפעת עדיין מצוי בעמדה נחותה כלפי יריביו וללא התערבות אסד היה אף נחלש עוד יותר. באשר למצב בריאות הנשיא, אין אימות לידיעות האחרונות שכאילו חלה החמרה נוספת במצבו וממה שידוע לאמריקאים שבסיסית נשמרת אותה היציבות במגבלות למן מחלתו.

אלי אבידן
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א"י ל"י עמ"י נגן אבידן לוי

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

8589

יציא

בלמיס

אליו וויס, נרו 733, מ: המשרד
וחו: מ, סג: ב, תא: 261285, וחי: 1730

סודי/מיידי

אליו וויס/נגטון

דענונוביק, שומר - לשכת רה"ם

ביקור קיסיונג'ר - שלנו 674, שלכם 493

1. לסעיף 6 בשלנו הנ"ל, בק"פ בכנסת ינאמו שה"ח, הסר
ארנס, אבא אבן והשגריר פיקרינג. מאחר ולא יהיה בטקס אלא
בק"פ מניחים שאין מניעה מצידו שישא את נאומו הקצר במהלך
הארוע בכנסת.

2. לתכנית הביקור נוספה פגישה עם שר האוצר ב-21/1 שעה
11:00.

3. צועלים להסדרת הפגישה עם גורמים בקהילת המודיעין לפי
סעיף 2 בשלכם.

4. משאירים פנוי את ה-21/1 בערב לפגישה/ארוחה פרטית לפי
בקשתו.

5. לו"ו סופי ישלח בהקדם.

מא"ר

פ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, אורחים, טקס, יודכנסת

מסמך ח"ג ס"ר 14766

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

פרטי האבטחה וכיצד יוצר הקשר עם המאבטח החלוץ בהגיעו ארצה.
9. מאשרים טעיפים 7 1-9 בטלכט.

מאור-מצפא

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מונכ, ממנכ, מצפא, שמורכ, אורחים

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מסוך 1 דף 1
מסוך 4 עותק 2
סודי ביותר

מ:ל: המסעד, נד: 532, מ: וו: 1700
מ:מ: 241285, ז:ח: 1700

כהנ

סודי ביותר/רגיל

ח.ד.ב

שה'יח

מגדתו של JOHN WHITEHEAD בענייני ישראל. ממקור מקורב מאד
מליו:

- 1. הוא סבור שמדיניות שולץ מדי נוסה לטובת ישראל והדבר פוגע במעמדה של ארה"ב במדינות ערב - ובסיכויי השלום.
- 2. לדעת וויטהאד רצוי שיחול שינוי בעמדתה של ארה"ב כלפי ישראל - ופרשת פולארד הוביחה שאי אפשר גם לסמוך על ישראל במטח האחרונים נ לפי דברי וויטהאד הגיעו לידי ישראל למעלה ממאה אלף. מטמכים סודיים באמצעות האיש. מוסר הדברים סבור שוויטהאד טעה וכזונתו לעשרת אלפים.
- 3. לפני מספר שבועות התקיים דיון בין שולץ לוויטהאד בקשר לסידורי העבודה ביניהם. בשיחה זו הציע וויטהאד שהוא יטול על עצמו הטיפול במסדר התיכון. לא נפלה החלטה כלשהי.
- 4. מעמדו של היועץ המשפטי אייב סופר מצל שולץ איתן מאד לעומת זאת אנשי מחסידי בדרגים הבכירים סולדים מהעובדה שהאיש מנסה להדחף לכל נושא ונושא - ובכל ישיבה יש לו מה לומר על כל דבר.
- 5. בפגישה חכרתית השבוע איבח שולץ את סופר וצייין בין היתר אלדוגמה, לפני זמן מה התמודדה בעייה שקטורה במעמד המשפטי של נפט המופק מאלסקה. מבלי אפילו שיבקש את הדבר, דאג סופר להמציא לשולץ תוך יום - תוכיך שכלל את כל הנקודות הקטורות בנושא כשהוא חייב צוות מהלשכה המשפטית לבלות את כל הלילה בעבודה על נושא זה.
- 6. לדעת המקור חובר סופר להיות האיש המרכזי במוס' במה'י"ת בכך ש קפ"צה להמטך בקריירה שלו.

דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	ק"ל: 1
סדר בטרנזיט:	טופס מברק	מחור: 4
תז"ח: 241200	א 5 : לשי' סמנכ"ל. מע"ח. סמנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק. המכרה. מצפ"א. ממ"ד. יועץ רנה"מ לתקשורת. לשי"א.	
0687		ד 7 : וושינגטון.
144-211		מאת : שחונות, ניו יורק.

News Summary December 24, 1985

Press Reports

Arabs Press Arafat on 242

NYT-Kifner (Cairo) Arafat is coming under increasing pressure from moderate Arabs to accept a UN resolution that calls for recognition of Israel's right to exist. The alternative, he is being told, is to be dropped from the Mideast peace initiative being pressed by Hussein. Arafat has been expected in Amman for a week now, but he has remained in Tunis, pleading a bad back and calling for another meeting of his executive committee. Abu Iyad said at a news conference in Kuwait that Arafat has been given 60 days to accept 242 or see other Arab countries turn to Syria. "Many are now betraying us," said Iyad. One strategy being pursued by Hussein, according to well-placed sources, is to try to get Arafat to sign a pledge agreeing to recognize 242 in exchange for recognition in peace talks. The king would hold the pledge secret but show it to the US in order to gain agreement for peace talks under international auspices. Whether this plan would be acceptable to the US, or, more importantly, Israel, which is adamant in its opposition to any participation by Arafat, is not clear. Should Arafat refuse to recognize Israel, Western diplomats in Amman believe that Hussein will just drop the peace plan. (cabled)

Moderate Arabs Losing Faith in US

WSJ-Seib (Cairo) 1985 has been a year that left Arabs wondering whether there is much value in friendship with the US. One after another, Arab friends of the US have suffered or been humiliated this year, sometimes at the hands of the Reagan administration. Radical Arab states sit high and dry. Moderate Arabs are slowly moving away, making overtures to the radical Arab camp to protect themselves. US military influence is declining as Arabs turn elsewhere for arms. The Soviets are making small but important inroads. Arabs are losing hope that the US can be a fair and honest broker in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. This is bad news for the US and Israel, which stands to benefit when the US has strong influence over events in the Mideast. The Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunisia allowed the Arabs to conclude that American promises of protection are good in only certain cases and doesn't protect them from humiliation by Israel.

אישור:

שם השולח:

תאריך:

250-100 תתקשרתם ל-250-100

דחומות:	מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק	דף: 2
סדרג בסחובני:	טופס מברק	מסור: 4
תד"ח:		א 5 :
687 / 144		ב 7 :
		מאח : :

French Talks in Lebanon Fail

NYT-Hijazi-Efforts by a French Gov't team to win the freedom of four Frenchmen held by Moslem extremists ended in failure. The cantors demanded that French authorities set free five Iranions seized in 1980 after they tried to assassinate the last Prime Minister under the Shah.

New Find is Linked to Events of Exodus

NYT-Science Section-p.1-Wilford-American scientists have found tiny glass fragments from a volcano 20 feet into the soil of the Nile delta. These fragments could lend support to a theory linking a volcanic eruption to the seemingly miraculous event associated with the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The theory lends credence to biblical and Egyptian descriptions that a darkness fell over Egypt for the eruption in Greece was felt as far away as Egypt. The "parting of the waves" could have been created by a tidal wave.

Council on Foreign Relations Appoints New President

NYT-Rother-The Council on Foreign Relations, one of the nation's most influential private groups for the study of international affairs, named a former diplomat, Peter Tarnoff, its new President.

The Jews of the Bronx

NYT-12/22-Shepard-An exhibition entitled "Between the Wars: The Bronx Express, a Portrait of the Jewish Bronx" is being shown at the Bronx Museum. In 1945, 37% of the Bronx was made up of Jews.

Jesus and Judaism-Book Review

NYT-12/22-Koenig reviews "Jesus and Judaism" by E.P. Sanders. This might be the most significant book of the decade in its field. The question asked is to what extent, if any, did Jesus' death result from opposition by him to the Judaism of his day. Jesus is said to have gathered a group of followers to help in his work of healing. Some of these followers were taken from groups that the pious Jewish majority regarded

רתיבות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 3
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as sinners. By accepting these sinners without the rituals of repentance and deeds of restitution, Jesus troubled the common people as well. The Jewish high priests saw Jesus and his group as a messianic movement that might incite the masses to revolt against Rome. Sanders shows empathy toward the first-century Jews who found Jesus troublesome.

Letters

NYT-Fred Gottheil, a prof. of economics at the U. of Illinois, has done research on the population of Palestine in the late 19th century and early 20th century. His findings are consistent with Joan Peters findings in "From Time Immemorial." Palestine was depopulated in the 19th century. The Arab immigration into Palestine occurred in the 20th century, following the advent of the Jewish presence. The Jews brought modern technology and capital into the area, a move that would raise wages and attract population to the region.

ITONUT

אישור:	שם הסולח: 24.12.85	תאריך:
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		ממ : שמונה, ניו יורק.

Arabs Press Arafat on U.N. Measure

By JOHN KIPNER

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Dec. 23 — Yasir Arafat is coming under increasing pressure from politically moderate Arabs to accept a United Nations resolution that calls for recognition of Israel's right to exist. The alternative, he is being told, is to be dropped from the Middle East peace initiative being pressed by King Hussein of Jordan.

For more than a week now, Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been expected in Amman at the invitation of King Hussein, who wants to try again to obtain Mr. Arafat's commitment to the crucial United Nations Resolution 242. The United States has said Mr. Arafat's endorsement of the measure is a step vital to the success of peace negotiations.

But despite the invitation to Amman, the P.L.O. chairman has remained in his headquarters in Tunis — pleading, for the moment, a bad back and calling for yet another meeting of the P.L.O. Executive Committee.

Today, Mr. Arafat's second in command, Salah Khalaf, who is also known as Abu Iyad, said at a news conference in Kuwait that Mr. Arafat had been given 90 days to accept Resolution 242 or see other Arab countries turn to Syria, which controls Palestinian splinter groups hostile to Mr. Arafat.

Pressure From Mubarak

"Many are now betraying us," said Mr. Khalaf. "They are anew pressuring us to extend more concessions, including recognition of 242."

President Houni Mubarak of Egypt said earlier that unless Mr. Arafat accepted Resolution 242 within two months he would be "the big fat loser."

President Mubarak said in an NBC News interview that he believed King Hussein would find another path to follow if he did not obtain Mr. Arafat's acceptance of the resolution.

Since Feb. 11, Mr. Arafat and King Hussein have been locked in an accord

to seek peace talks with Israel. But the King had even earlier declared that his position was based on Resolution 242.

In Amman tonight, a key adviser to King Hussein denied that any specific deadline had been set, but made it clear that the pressure was on Mr. Arafat to come up with a formula for accepting Resolution 242.

"He himself should appreciate the position he will be in if he should not do this," the adviser said of Mr. Arafat in a telephone interview.

"If he is reflecting the feelings and aspirations of the Palestinian people, he should be making a decision in a positive way," the adviser said. "If he does not, this is a process Arafat will have to sort out with the Palestinians, and this has been clearly conveyed to Arafat himself by His Majesty."

A Key Resolution

On Dec. 16 a group of moderate West Bank Palestinian leaders, some of them aligned with the King, were planning to travel to Amman to plead with Mr. Arafat to accept Resolution 242. But the Israeli occupation authorities refused them permission to go as a delegation and, in any case, Mr. Arafat was not there.

Resolution 242, which was passed after the 1967 Middle East war, calls for the withdrawal by Israel from occupied Arab territory in return for recognition of Israel's sovereignty and right to live within secure and recognized boundaries. Mr. Arafat would also be expected to accept the similarly worded United Nations Resolution 338, which was passed after the Arab-Israeli war of October 1973.

The P.L.O. refuses to accept the resolutions because they speak of the Palestinians only as refugees and do not mention a Palestinian state.

P.L.O. Infighting

Mr. Arafat insists that if he accepts the resolution he will have given up his only diplomatic bargaining chip.

Further, his freedom to maneuver is

limited by factionalism within his own organization.

One faction, led by Khaled al-Hassan and his brother, Hani al-Hassan, has been urging some form of acceptance of Resolution 242 in exchange for a place at the bargaining table.

But an apparently more influential faction, led by Mr. Khalaf and Kaddoumi, is opposed.

At the end of last month, under the pressure from King Hussein, the various bodies that comprise the P.L.O. leadership met in Baghdad to consider the issue of Resolution 242.

Western diplomatic and Palestinian sources said sentiment was strongly against what were seen as any further concessions to the King.

One strategy being pursued by the King, according to well-placed sources, is to try to get Mr. Arafat to sign a pledge agreeing to recognize Resolution 242 in exchange for recognition in peace talks.

The King, according to this strategy, would hold the pledge in secret, but would show it to the United States in order to gain agreement for peace talks with international sponsorship.

The agreement on the resolution would be made public at the time the peace conference was announced.

Whether this formula would be acceptable to the United States — or, more important, to Israel, who is adamant in its opposition to any participation by Mr. Arafat — is not clear.

Mr. Arafat's position is further complicated by Jordan's growing reconciliation with Syria, whose ruler, President Hafez al-Assad, is a bitter personal enemy.

Should Mr. Arafat refuse to recognize the United Nations resolutions, some Western diplomats in Amman speculate, the King may simply drop his interest in the initiative, letting it die a natural death.

REMEMBER THE NEEDS!

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24.12.75

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24.12.85, ארבע

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שלום יקר

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שלום יקר!

Dec 15

Yeshiva University / Office of the President



September 23, 1985

The Honorable Meir Rosenne
Ambassador of Israel
to the United States
Israeli Embassy
3514 International Drive
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Ambassador Rosenne:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to learn from our esteemed Senior Vice President Dr. Israel Miller that you have arranged your schedule to allow you to be present at the special academic Convocation held in conjunction with Yeshiva University's Pre-Centennial Hanukkah Dinner at The Waldorf Astoria, which will take place on Sunday, December 15, 1985 at 4 p.m., when we will confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa. We would be honored to have you address the dinner following the assemblage.

As Ambassador for the State of Israel, you have been an eloquent representative of that nation during a most difficult time and have evidenced skillful, intelligent, and persuasive advocacy in presenting Israel's position in the public arena. You have brought dignity and respect to our common aspirations. Because we share your ideals and the ideals of all Israel, we look forward on this occasion to honoring your many achievements.

The Hanukkah Dinner is one of Yeshiva University's oldest and most valued traditions, particularly on the eve of the Institution's 100th Anniversary. It is an occasion where many of our friends gather to show their support for the University. As the date of the dinner approaches, our Committee on Ceremonial Occasions will be in touch with your office in regard to necessary arrangements.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Norman Lamm', written over a horizontal line.

NORMAN LAMM

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אל:הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

NEWS SUMMARY

דע:ניו-יורק.

TUES., DEC. 24, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

NO PROGRESS SEEN ON SOVIET JEWS/ISRAELI OFFICIALS DENY BRONFMAN REPRESENTS THEM

Wash. Post, Claiborne:Israeli officials said today that they had seen no sign of progress in efforts to organize an airlift of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel. The officials said they were aware that Edgar Bronfman, the head of the World Jewish Congress, has had talks with soviet authorities since he delivered a letter from Israeli PM Shimon Peres to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during a much-publicized trip to Moscow in September. But they said there was no evidence to suggest that subsequent trips by Bronfman earlier this month to Moscow and Warsaw had led to any plans to airlift Soviet Jews to Israel through the Polish capital. The Israeli officials denied that Bronfman was acting as an intermediary between Israel and the Soviet Union, which do not have diplomatic relations. "As we said in September, he (Bronfman) brought a letter from Peres to Gorbachev, but I don't think he is acting as a conduit for us," a senior Israeli official said tonight. An Israeli Foreign Ministry official, noting that Israel and Poland have agreed in principle to establish interest sections in Warsaw and Tel Aviv, said, "There is nothing else on the agenda. We are still waiting for the green light on that from the Poles."

RAPPROCHEMENT SEEN DOOMING PEACE MOVE/SYRIA DRAWS JORDAN INTO CLOSER TIES

Wash. Post, Jenkins:The growing new relationship between two of the oldest Arab antagonists in the area-King Hussein of Jordan and President Hafez Assad of Syria-has made a negotiated Middle East peace along the lines envisioned by President Reagan highly unlikely, according to senior Syrian officials and western diplomats here. Although this view differs from the guarded optimism being expressed in Washington and Amman, there is a consensus in this capital of Arab "rejectionism" that the reconciliation between Hussein and Assad spells doom, not hope, for the immediate peace process. Just how accurate that analysis is will become clearer when Hussein visits here-probably in the coming weeks-to seal the reconciliation that began in October with a meeting between the two nations' prime ministers in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and continued with their exchange of visits in their own capitals.

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a dispute over whether to turn the issue over to arbitration. (The source said that the two sides were "close" to resolving this problem.) Israeli newspapers also said that Egypt might ease restrictions on imports from Israel.

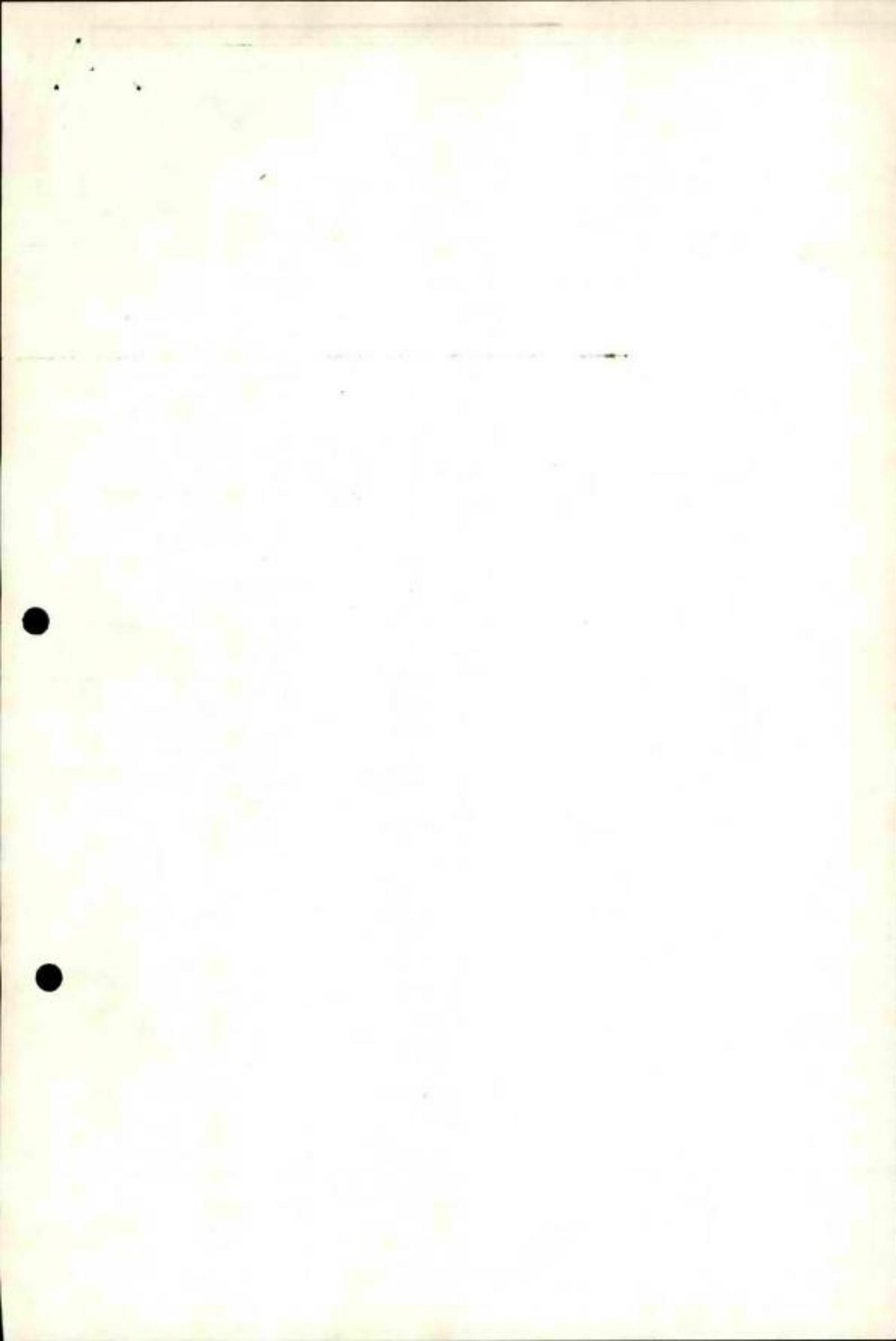
JDL TO BRUINS: STOP GAME WITH RUSSIANS

Wash. Post, Currier: A Jewish Defense League leader has asked Boston Bruins officials in a letter to cancel a Jan. 6 exhibition hockey game at Boston Garden against a Russian hockey team or face potential disruption inside and outside the Garden. FBI officials have contacted Boston police about the letter and will meet to discuss security precautions at the game, a police spokesman said yesterday. In the letter delivered to Bruins officials and to Mayor Flynn last week, Kenneth Sidman, leader of the JDL Boston chapter, wrote: "If you fail to cancel the game, there is a potential for massive violence inside and outside the Garden."

A CASE OF UNCERTAIN ESPIONAGE/WHEN A SPY STEALS TRUST

From the moment U.S. naval intelligence analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard was arrested for selling U.S. secrets-not to the Soviet Union but to Israel-Secretary of State Shultz did what he could to minimize the damage to U.S.-Israeli relations. A few days after Pollard's Nov. 21 arrest on charges of espionage, Shultz and PM Peres of Israel reportedly had a 90-minute telephone conversation. The following day, the Israeli government issued its apology. To some partisans this looked like the end of the affair. It wasn't. Shultz apparently succeeded in playing down the Pollard case at the top levels, but there has been damage at lower levels. The question is how significant is this damage....The arrest of Pollard has raised the ugly question of double loyalty, said one government official, who also happens to be Jewish. "It is lethal," he noted, "Jews must be allowed to define their own loyalties, and Israel must not create linkages of this kind." Helms disagrees: "I don't think the long-term effects will be much of anything." But disputes over damage continue, If Shultz has done his part, the Israeli government has perhaps not. some observers suggest that Israel create a commission of inquiry or, alternatively, discharge those responsible for the operation. U.S. Defense analyst Edward N. Luttwak put it bluntly: "The Israel government has so far failed to take strong enough action to make it credible that Pollard was an aberration."

ITONUT



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שהרכילויות אומרות שננסי אינה מרוצה מהמצב) ועל רקע הבקורה המתמסכת מצד חוגים קונסרבטיביים כלפי המזכיר גורמים להרגשת אי-נוחות לגבי עתידו של הצוות הנוכחי. המזכיר, אגב, זכה ל"מי שברך" בעתונות הליברלית על צעדו בענין הפוליגראף, וגם לכמה מאמרי מערכת וטורים מאד חיוביים ולפחות בטווח הקצר הוסיף למעמדו ולהערכה הרבה לה הוא זוכה בעיר הזאת. ובנושאים הקרובים יותר לאיזורנו:

- אנשי התקשורת עמם שוחחנו לא התרגשו יתר על המידה מתדרוכי סוף השנה של הממשל. מקובל היה עוד לפני שמרפי פתח את פיו בתדרוכו שהאיט והממשל ינסו *to put the best face* על סכום ארועי השנה שעברה וינסו להציג תמונה של התקדמות בשנה בה לא שקטה ארה"ב על שמריה גם בנושא המז"ח. עם זאת נושא תהליך השלום ממשיך להיות רדום בתודעת התקשורת ומקריאה הסכומים העתונאיים של סוף השנה לא ברור כאן מי בעצם מחכה למי. מתחילה להקלט כאן בתקשורת ההרגשה שהממשל להוט הרבה מחות משני הפרטנרים הראשיים שלו - חוסיין ופרס, וזאת מן הסבות המסורתיות - גודש ארועים על ה - Agenda, נושאי פנים דחופים כמו מסים ותקציב ונושאי חוץ מכריעים כמו יחסי שתי המעצמות, נסיון העבר של שולץ עם האזור וחוסר היכולת להבטיח מראש תוצאות שתצדקנה מעורבות אמריקאית מאסיבית.

- הודעת הסכום על בקורה של משלחת סופר בארץ דווחה כאן בכל כלי התקשורת. שלטת הרשתות התייחסו להודעה בקצרהודחקו אותה לפנים המהדורה כאשר הטון הכללי היה שההודעה שמה את המכסה על החיבה. כל הרשתות ציינו שעם ההודעה הושרו ההגבלות על מגעים מודיעיניים עם דרגי העבודה של מחלקת המדינה. אם כך בתקשורת האלקטרונית הרי שבעתונות הכתובה אנו ממשיכים לקרוא נתוחים והערכות ולא ברור אלוהם במיוחד. - נושא היחסים בין ישראל -סוריה וספור הזזת הטילים עורר כאן ענין בשבוע שעבר, אם כי אין כאן חודעת דחיות מיוחדת לנושא הרגיש. גם ספורי ברונפמן (ספור ה - TIME) עוררו מחדש את הענין בשאלת חדש יחסי ישראל - בריה"מ ושאלת הגירת היהודים משם. בסכום - שבוע רגוע לחלוטין שחיינו לו זמן רב כל כך.

יחסי גל

דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
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נר : 0645 135-011		ד ע : וושינגטון.
		מאת : שחרנוח, ניו יורק.

News Summary December 23, 1985

Columns

NYT-Wolf Blitzer "A Defense Pact With Israel" Israel and the US should move towards a formal defense pact. It would be in both countries best interest. A formal security agreement could curtail another Pollard incident. The US suffers when it punishes Israel by withholding intelligence material. Israel makes a considerable contribution to the US's national security. When the US cuts back, Israel does so as well. It is the Russians who benefits, along with their radical Arab allies and terrorists. In the past two years, relations between the US and Israel have never been better. Haifa has emerged as a major US naval facility. Joint military maneuvers have taken place and Israel is allowing a Voice of America radio transmitter to operate on its soil. Jerusalem has agreed to participate in Star Wars research. In terms of the Arabs, they already realize that the US and Israel have a de facto alliance. A signed document would merely confirm this. There might be some disadvantages from Israel's point of view. Could Israel take unilateral military action against Arabs if it were part of a formal pact? Probably not, without formal consultation. But the security would be worth it.

DI-Lally Weymouth "Low-Level Fallout From Israeli Spy Incident" Shult has been able to minimize the damage from the Pollard affair at the top levels of the US Gov't, but there has been damage at lower-levels. One former US official said: "Plenty of people say that no Jews or Arabs should be involved in Middle East policy. This will reinforce the argument and reinforce those who have suspicions about Zionists working in the government." Peres told Thomas Friedman that Likem was a free-wheeling operation that reported to no one in the political arena. But a reliable Israeli told Weymouth that Eitan reported at least some of his activities to a committee of the Israeli Parliament. Disputes over the damage continues. US Defense analyst Edward Luttwak put it bluntly: "The Israeli Gov't has so far failed to take strong enough action to make it credible that Pollard was an aberration."

Press Reports

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ND-combined-Time Magazine said that Ednar Bronfman has been engaged in secret talks with Soviet officials to try to organize an airlift of Jews from the Soviet Union. Bronfman is said to be acting as a conduit between the Soviet Union and Israel. Time said: "The complex scheme, which involves the Soviet Union, France, Poland and Israel, probably would not take place until at least after the Soviet Party Congress in late February."

Libya Rejects Protest on Missiles

NYT-AP-Libya dismissed US protests over its reported acquisition of Soviet SAM-5's and accused the US of creating an "atmosphere of terror." The official Libyan press agency said the missiles' purpose was "the defense of the Gulf of Sidra and Libyan internal territorial waters." (see ND-UPI)

Britain Urges Release of Journalist in Lebanon

NYT-AP-Britain appealed for kidnapers to release Alec Collett but said it would not make a deal for his freedom. A minister of state at the Foreign Office said the release of Collett would do more to advance the Palestinian cause "than anything else." In a video-taped message, Collett appealed to Thatcher to free Arab prisoners held in Britain.

Fighting in Lebanon

NYT-AP-Gunners of the SLA, backed by Israel, shelled two Shiite Moslem villages in southern Lebanon, killing 5 civilians and wounding 8, the police reported. Fighting continues in Beirut between Christian and Moslem guerrillas.

Bonner Says Remarks Did Not Break Promise

NYT-Reuters-Bonner said that she did not believe her remarks at a synagogue violated a pledge not to talk to reporters. Bonner said she hoped the Soviet Union would allow all Jews to join their families abroad.

Tourism Down in Israel

JYP-Christmas pilgrims, fearful of terrorism and hijackings, are staying away from Bethlehem this year. The Tourism Ministry said the number of visitors was down by at least 20%.

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UAE Helps Women Find Mates

NYP-The UAE Cabinet is considering a bill that would make it easier for local women to find husbands. The bill provides for \$27,000 in loans to help bachelors meet steep dowry demands made by Arab fathers for their daughters. Local UAE girls have alot of competition from less-costly "imported" brides.

Cartoons

DN-Benson- Sam and Delilah" Israel, in the image of a beautiful girl, cuts off Uncle Sam's hair, "Relax honey, remember, I'm your only true friend in the Middle East" she says.

Paid Ad-Jews for Jesus

NYT-Full page ad for the Jews for Jesus Organization. "Some people don't want to let me be a Jew," reads the headline. This is because person in ad believes in Y'shua and was born a Jew.

ITONUT



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv, Israel

December 23, 1985

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On December 18, I sent to you a copy of a message from Senator Lugar. I have just received the signed original and am sending it to you herewith.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Pickering", written over the typed name.

Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

Enclosure

RICHARD G. LUGAR, INDIANA, CHAIRMAN

JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLES MCC. NATHAN, JR., MARYLAND
NANCY L. KASSIDAKIS, KANSAS
RUDY BOSCHWITZ, MINNESOTA
LAWRY PRESSLER, SOUTH DAKOTA
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THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MISSOURI
JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS

JEFFREY T. BERGER, STAFF DIRECTOR
GERTLD B. CHRISTIANSON, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 9, 1985

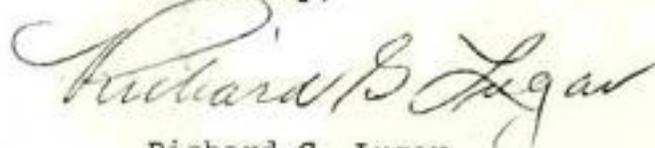
Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been pleased to note that one of America's outstanding institutions of higher education, Brigham Young University, is in the process of building an educational center in Jerusalem. This center will provide an opportunity for American students to be exposed, on an intellectual basis, to the full range of Israel's culture, philosophy and thought. It will constitute a significant bridge between our two countries in our mutual desire for further rapport and greater understanding.

Brigham Young University is one of the largest private educational institutions in the United States and carries an enviable reputation. Not only has its academic reputation expanded markedly in recent years, it has also become a national athletic power. In short, BYU is a well known institution which has an excellent reputation for integrity and credibility in this country.

I hope that you will provide every appropriate assistance to the university in its endeavors in Israel.

Sincerely,



Richard G. Lugar
Chairman

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: וושינגטון

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השגריר למדן

האוניברסיטה המורמונית

להלן נוסח חטובת רה"מ לסנטור לוגאר ביננין האוניברסיטה המורמונית. לידיעתכם.

מצפ"א

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ברור דם

אישור לשכת המנכ"ל:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

16 בינואר 1986

תאריך זמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

(לציין תאריך וזמן העבודה למשרד)

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Jerusalem January 12, 1986

Senator Richard G. Lugar
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Lugar,

Thank you for your letter of December 9 regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young University educational center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the special character of Jerusalem emanates directly from its sanctity to Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Ever since the re-unification of Jerusalem in 1967, the capital of Israel has become a symbol of religious tolerance unparalleled in the long history of this Holy City, with freedom of worship for the three religions held sacred.

I would like to assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will retain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Your remarks and recommendations on this important subject will be given due consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a satisfactory solution to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Shimon Peres



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv

December 23, 1985

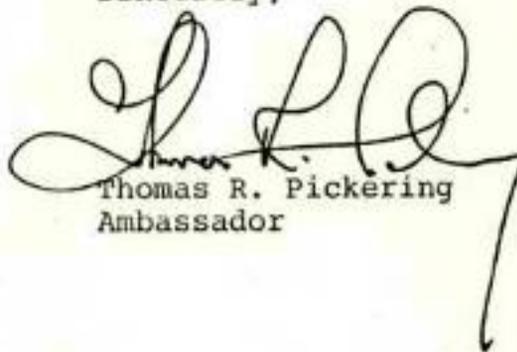
His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister
of the State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been asked to convey to you the
enclosed message from Secretary Shultz.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas R. Pickering", with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

Enclosure:

December 24, 1985

Dear Shimon:

Thank you for your November 26 letter and the clarifications on your economic stabilization program. I have delayed replying until Under Secretary Wallis could report to me on the latest round of discussions with the Joint Economic Development Group. As always, we very much appreciated the opportunity to continue our frank exchanges with Director General Sharon and the other Israelis. Their thoughtful presentations and responses to our many questions have once again deepened our understanding of your current economic policies and plans for the future.

I must say at the outset, Shimon, that I am impressed by the dramatic economic turnaround which you have achieved since July, and I believe this should be a great source of encouragement to you as you confront the difficult decisions that still lie ahead. The significant reduction in government spending, the Bank of Israel's firm monetary policy, your devaluation last July, and the wage agreement have brought a sharp drop in inflation and an improvement in the balance of payments which are unprecedented in recent Israeli history.

It would, however, be premature to declare victory. The permanence of the gains which Israel has made under your courageous leadership is not assured. Appropriate budgetary and monetary policies remain essential, as is a continuation of the processes of institutional and structural change which you have begun, particularly the step by step delinking of financial assets and wages from the price index. 1986 would seem to offer a unique window of opportunity to turn your impressive, but still vulnerable, successes into a permanent basis for long term, noninflationary growth.

As I said in my last letter, the key to continued progress on your stabilization program lies in your fiscal year 86/87 budget, and further efforts to reduce government spending. I say this knowing that you may well exceed your budget deficit reduction target this year and that there are pressures from labor, management and various political constituencies to soften aspects of your existing program. Additional budget cuts seem necessary, nevertheless, to reduce the deficit to a level financable without recourse to additional net borrowing from the Israeli public, the Bank of Israel, or from abroad. As you have pointed out to me in the past, the government's debt service on internal and external debt already accounts for a sizeable share of budget expenditures, and is putting pressure on social and defense programs. You have already taken steps to halt the increase in Israel's foreign indebtedness, but any continuing increase in internal debt would be very worrisome.

Additional cuts in your deficit would also give you the flexibility you need to deal with the problem of rising wage costs between now and the end of your fiscal year.

According to the data which you have shared with us, nominal wages are expected to rise 18 percent to 20 percent in the November-April period under the terms of last July's wage agreements with the Histadrut. If this is not substantially offset by measures to contain the attendant rise in both production costs and domestic demand, adjustment in the shekel exchange rate would doubtless prove necessary to maintain export profitability. This, however, would precipitate a new wage/price spiral, putting your program in serious jeopardy. Both your experts and ours agree a way can be found around this dilemma if additional budgetary cuts can be found. This would also enable you to phase out wage and price controls as planned.

Turning to our joint efforts to promote growth and development in Israel, both our delegations benefited greatly from the private sector participation of Max Fisher, Charles Bronfman and Arnon Tiberg at this session of the JEDG. They in turn were clearly impressed by the great strides the Israeli Government has taken in its stabilization program and the cooperation between our two governments on economic and assistance issues. Deputy Secretary Whitehead has met with Max Fisher and members of his group and has offered the State Department's assistance wherever possible in advancing the Operation Independence agenda. John will also be writing you separately to share some of our thoughts on several growth and development issues.

Sincerely,

/s/ George P. Shultz

George P. Shultz

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ממנ"ל, מצמ"א, ממ"ד

לחלן תדרוך מקיד בכיר (ארנז רייפל) בפני כתבים זרים. נושא תחליך השלום.

עקרנות.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
FOREIGN PRESS CENTER

BRIEFER(S):

SENIOR STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

TOPIC:

YEARENDER: MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

DATE:
MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1985

WASHINGTON, DC

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MR. POPE: We're very pleased to have you for this briefing on the Middle East peace process. The briefing is on background and it can be attributed to a senior State Department or a senior US official. Our briefer is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Mr. Arnold Raphael. It's all yours.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Thanks very much.

I'd like to open up by sharing a few thoughts with you on where we are in the process, our view of where we are in the process as we come to the end of 1985. Often in Washington, and even in the State Department, I think we tend to focus on all the problems and everything that didn't get done and people tend to talk a lot about failures. We think, looking back on the past year that there really was significant progress made in the peace process. Still a long ways to go, but we shouldn't overlook the things that have been achieved.

For example, we have agreement among the parties that we should work toward prompt and direct negotiations within an appropriate international context. No party is seeking a guaranteed outcome in advance, which is also a major step forward. All the parties have accepted, as I mentioned the concept of an international forum as a way of facilitating direct negotiations.

All the parties have relegated to the sidelines the issue of preliminary US-Palestinian dialogue. So we've cleared away a lot of underbrush and the issues have really been narrowed down to the two key ones that we've talked about. One is the shape of the international forum and, second, is the nature of Palestinian representation at that forum and also in negotiations. Now the fact that we've gotten rid of a lot of issues or resolved a number of issues and have it down to only two, doesn't mean that the going is going to be easy from here on out because these two are not simple issues. We aren't minimizing the difficulties involved nor would we so foolhardy as to try to guarantee that they're going to be resolved any time soon.

However, the basic condition for progress is there. We remain convinced that both Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein are committed to this process, are committed to the goal of direct negotiations in this international context, are committed to moving ahead without a guaranteed outcome and are committed to making every effort to achieve that goal.

This, of course, really remains the key sine quo non for future progress, for no matter how much the administration and the US government expends in seeking to bring the sides together, it is the desire of the parties themselves that's key and as long as the parties are driven by a commitment to resolve their differences, that's what's going to spell success for the process.

The process has been incremental. We've said, from the beginning, over a year ago when we started this phase, that there would be no dramatic breakthroughs, that progress will be steady and we think the pattern is going to continue. The American position is very clear. We continue to see direct negotiations between the

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parties as the only productive and realistic way to proceed. An international conference, international context of some sort is acceptable to us, but only in terms of it being an event which leads to direct, meaningful negotiations between the parties.

This administration, from the outset, has been actively engaged in nurturing this process, beginning with the President's initiative in 1982. We have a strong commitment to assist the parties to begin the negotiations. We're going to continue to do so in the weeks and months ahead. However, while we continue to make every effort to help as both the President and the Secretary have said, ultimate success will depend finally on the commitment and the desire of the parties themselves to see this process work.

I'd be glad to try and answer any questions.

Q I know this is not the main topic of your yearend report this afternoon, but could you please tell us whether the Pollard affair is behind us as to the Israeli-American angle of the US involvement in the Middle East and what effect will it have on this process?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: You're right, it's not the focus of the briefing. And on the Pollard case, right now it's obviously involved in judicial proceedings, so I'm not going to go beyond the statement that was made when the team departed Israel at the end of last week; namely, that we did have access to the people involved, that we did receive the documents back, all of which had been agreed with the government of Israel, and that it was done in a cooperative and forthcoming way. But beyond that, especially since this is sub-judicial, my lawyer friends keep telling me I won't have anything more to say on the Pollard case.

MR. POPE: Right here.

Q (Inaudible) from Israel. Can we say that the Israelis have agreed on an international conference, and how do you explain this international conference? How would it lead towards direct negotiation? What would be the role of Soviet Russia, for example? Is there an agreement on that also?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: It really is one of the key questions. Prime Minister Peres, in his June 10th speech to the Knesset, in one of his five points talked about some way of referring the issues and agreements rather to the permanent members of the Security Council. He was obviously looking for some way to be forthcoming to meet the King's initiative. Since then, I believe the government of Israel has used the phrase "an appropriate forum."

Our view is, a couple of points that we keep very much in mind: one, that we shouldn't get hung up on the title, whether it be "context," "forum," "auspices," that's not what's important. What's important is what it is and what it does. From our viewpoint, if we understand the King's needs for an appropriate international umbrella to afford legitimacy to the effort, and agree that we should work with ~~in finding an appropriate umbrella~~, but that any kind of international umbrella, no matter what we call it, must lead to direct negotiations among the parties. Otherwise it is not acceptable to us. And the parties themselves -- obviously the states themselves involved in the negotiation -- have to make decisions as to what's going to happen in the process; that in our view, the international conference should not and will not assert its will over the individual states involved in the negotiations.

But with those conditions, we're confident that we can find -- by "we," I mean Israel, Jordan and the United States -- can find a framework that will help meet the King's needs for some kind of international legitimacy, at the same time meet our bottom line, which is that there has to be direct negotiations by both parties.

Q So the Soviet faction (?) would participate in these negotiations? Not the negotiations, in the auspices.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We've always been very skeptical about Soviet participation. We think that -- as I say, we've been skeptical about Soviet willingness to play a constructive and helpful role in the Middle East. And obviously, it's going to be up to the

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parties themselves to decide who participates in terms of an international conference, and we just have not yet seen indications or actions from the Soviet Union that show us that they're willing to play a constructive and helpful role.

Now if that changes, and the Soviets are willing to play that kind of a role, then it becomes an open question again. But we just haven't seen it yet.

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al Ahraim Newspaper, Cairo, Egypt.
Concerning the Palestinian question, you're speaking about the nature of the Palestinians, or the nature, as I understood it, of the Palestinian representation in these talks. But I feel here that the problem is that what will be the target, what would be the aim, what would be the final solution to the Palestinian question, is self-determination for the Palestinians. I mean, it is more important to decide what will be the ultimate

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result of these talks instead of discussing who is representing the Palestinians. Then the second point about the international conference, I feel that there must be a certain role for the United Nations, not only a single presentation of a country or a member of the Security Council. I mean the kind of international auspices is very clear in this by having the United Nations and the second superpower in the world, which is the Soviet Union. Thank you.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: On the ultimate result, when I mentioned in the opening remarks that we have made progress in a number of areas, I said one of them was that no party was now demanding a guaranteed outcome before the process starts. And for a number of years we've always felt that that was one difficulty that parties were saying "we won't sit down, we won't talk about process until we know what the final results of the negotiations are going to be." And our response has always been, "That isn't the way negotiations work. You have to start talking and then the negotiations lead you to results." But you can't get an agreement in advance on what the results will be. Now all the parties agree on that. King Hussein agrees on that. The government of Israel agrees on it, and we do, that we don't know what the ultimate results of the process will be, that that will come out of the process itself.

In terms of the Palestinian role, however, we have been very clear. American policy has always been that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people have to be addressed in any agreement concerning the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. We've also said that it is our view that there has to be Palestinian participation at every stage of the negotiating process. This, by the way, is no disagreement with the governments of Israel and Jordan on this.

Finally, we have always said that any agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza should receive the prior consent of the inhabitants of the territories. So there is no doubt from the American viewpoint the key and crucial role that the Palestinians have to play in the process. As I say, there is no basic disagreement on this either in Israel or Jordan that the Palestinians obviously have to have a role in determining the final outcome.

Q Wolf Litzer (?), the Jerusalem Post. I don't know if you had a chance to see President Mubarak's comments this morning on TV. Do you have any comment on what he had to say?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think he was absolutely right when he said the American government was doing everything it can and it was doing a good job.

Q Specifically about Arafat? Arafat and Hussein and that Arafat had another month or two to accept 242 and 338, otherwise Hussein might move on his own, and that kind of thing.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think -- not to speak for the President of Egypt -- but I thought the key point he was trying to

make was that, one of the real concerns now is that the people in the area themselves have to focus on getting a breakthrough in this process and getting agreement on the process. One of the key issues is what is Arafat's role going to be and what is the PLO role going to be and basically is Arafat going to meet the test or meet the conditions, whatever we want to call it, that King Hussein has suggested to make the process work, namely showing a sincere and legitimate interest in participating in a peaceful process.

I think that was what President Mubarak was obviously focusing on, the need to get some determination from Arafat about where he sees the process going.

Q Where do you see Arafat winding up in the next month or two?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I've learned never to predict what my mother wants for birthday presents or what Yassar Arafat will do, and I've always been right not to make those predictions, so I won't start now.

Q My name is Joe Pollokoff (?). I'm here for the Canadian Jewish News. It seems to me we've heard the other senior administration official last week, I don't who it was at this moment, and you yourself, eliminate names. My point is that we never get any further than that people want, the parties want an international forum with no conditions and so on. Such vague generalities. What will the international forum actually do? Even if it constitutes the five Security Council members -- will they come in, sit down, and say good morning, we'll leave it to you, and walk out. Is that an international forum? Or will there be more? Who will chair the negotiations between Israel and Jordan? Will the United States be the chair? Just what will the Palestinians do? You speak about them participating in the forum and also in the negotiations. Very well, every step of the way. But will there be a difference in the delegation from the Palestinians in the forum or in the negotiations? And who will decide that?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, good questions, and most of them we don't have answer to yet because we are not that far along yet. There are some things which are agreed, or some points that are essential to American policy. Everyone agrees that there has to be some kind of an international context. All parties agree. It is interesting referring back to the question about the U.N. Prime Minister Peres has talked about the five current members of the Security Council, King Hussein has as well. Obviously that is one possibility, having some kind of U.N. involvement.

Our position is clear in that whatever shape this beast takes, it has to lead to direct negotiations among the parties. Therefore, it is our view that the conference cannot impose its will upon the individual parties. The parties themselves have to make determinations through negotiations what they are going to do to make this process work. So the general outlines of what this beast is are

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there. And from our viewpoint what its authority should be — we have very strong views on what its authority should be. But when you get into things like who is going to chair, who issues the invitations, what are going to be the parliamentary rules that govern it — we're just not that far along yet. What we are doing right now is engage in discussions with all the parties on these very issues, on the two key issues: one, the form of this conference or context, and the second, the issue of Palestinian representation. These are the two issues that we are continuing to work on. We are having discussions, but we don't have those answers yet. I wish we did. Because if we had answers to that, the issue of Palestinian representation, we could start tomorrow. But we're just not there yet.

MR. POPE: Do you want to followup, Joe?

Q That's alright, I'll get to it later.

Q Ed Bauman (?), National Caracas. It has been confirmed apparently that the Russians are providing the Libyans the ground-to-air missiles. What stand is the U.S. government taking on that, especially in light of recent statements by Secretary Shultz, recently resolutions approved in the U.N. regarding anti-terrorism?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: It is also somewhat tangential to the peace process, but we've made very clear publicly to the Soviet Union our very strong views that this is highly destabilizing to introduce the kind of missile systems into Libya, putting systems into the hands of someone whom is in our view one of the leading world practitioners of terrorism and supporters of terrorism. We think it is contrary to the interests of peace and stability in the region. It is, as I say, destabilizing and it is a step that we have spoken very forcefully about and have come out in opposition to. I don't want to get into the details of our conversations with various states about it, but I think our position has been very clearly stated.

Q About the Syrian-Israeli relationship in general and the tension

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over the last four or five weeks in particular. First of all, could you give us an update about whether this tension is receding now, now that there has been no military operation -- Israeli operation -- against the Syrian missiles? And secondly, what real prospect is there for Syrian participation in the process when both the sides, the Syrians and the Israelis, seem set in concrete? The Israelis have annexed the Golan Heights, and the Syrians insist on having strategic parity before they even join the process.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: As to the situation in Lebanon, and with the missiles, we obviously welcome that it has not escalated anymore than it has. The situation, however, of course is still tense. We've been engaged in active consultations with all the parties to encourage, once again to encourage everyone to avoid any further escalatory steps that could just lead to further danger and instability in the region.

On the issue of a serious role in the peace process, we have been clear from the beginning that we believe that 242 and 338 apply to the Golan Heights; that if Syria wanted a place at the table to negotiate peace, that we would certainly not stand in Syria's way. They'd be welcome at the table. But we have seen no interest at all on the part of Syria of coming to the table and negotiating in the peace process. As I say, our position has always been clear that 242 and 338 apply to the Golan, and that they're welcome to participate.

Q Hi, I'm Rafid Maloof (?) of Anjara (?) Newspaper, Beirut, Lebanon. I have a two-fold question. The first one is on the UNIFIL role in Southern Lebanon and the cut the Congress did, \$18 million. Suppose you you weren't able to finance this operation after April? What alternative are you suggesting to create some kind of peace zone in Southern Lebanon? The other question is related to the general Middle East area. The senior administration official last week talked about a possibility of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians and Israel going under one umbrella -- the peace conference -- whoever wants to join could join in. Are you anticipating, or what's your position on the old theory of having one Arab delegation going to that peace conference?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: On UNIFIL, we regretted the action that was taken on the Hill to cut the \$18 million, and we are looking at ways, we're trying to see if we can find ways to restore the funds. We think UNIFIL plays a helpful role in South Lebanon, and we continue to support UNIFIL and support the operation. We're obviously faced with a real dilemma at a time when we have Gramm-Rudman and major budget cuts, trying to now go back up to the Hill and get \$18 million restored is going to be difficult. But we are looking for ways to see if from somewhere we can come up with the funds to keep our contribution going after April.

You asked what if UNIFIL disappears, what kind of alternatives are there for South Lebanon -- that's an obviously difficult question. Our goals are well-known that we want to see the central government in Lebanon able to extend its authority over the entire country, and to once again become a unified, independent country with

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no foreign forces in Lebanon. It's also well-known that we understand Israel's concerns about security on its northern border and its need for a secure northern border. And if UNIFIL does disappear, it's just going to make it that much more difficult to come up with viable alternatives. I wish I had some good ideas today, but I don't.

On the peace conference and the umbrella, although not certain about who the other senior administration sources, I'm confident that he was not talking about when a peace conference, talked about the concept of a peace conference umbrella, he was not talking about a unified Arab delegation. The position has always been that the parties directly involved in the area should be invited to the conference, which would of course include Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt. But he did not mean to imply that therefore we'd be in favor of a unified Arab delegation. We have always seen the direct negotiations as being between the states directly involved.

MR. POPE: Right here.

Q Will you force yourself a certain deadline for the process of negotiation? For example, this matter of the arms to Jordan; in March you have probably to solve the problem of negotiation, then the Congress will accept that arms should be sold to Jordan. There is also the problem of the rotation (?) in Israel, and then other problems also. Do you feel that the problems should be solved in '86, in the first half of '86, or otherwise the chances of peace will be lost, as many observers think?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I don't accept that there's, as the Secretary has said in different occasions, that there is no such thing as last chances in diplomacy. But there are times when you have better opportunities than others. And this is a time when we have a better opportunity, and there are a number of reasons why we believe that now is the time of opportunity in the Middle East, especially when you look at the attitudes of the parties involved and their own commitment to the process.

And there's no doubt, the longer time goes on without the process, without any further movement in the process, the more difficult it's going to become. But I would be leery of circling a date on a calendar and saying if by that specific date it doesn't work, it's not going to work. But the more time that goes by without answers to these two last difficult issues, you're right, the more difficult it's going to be to make the process come to its conclusion.

Our position still remains that we think the King has legitimate security needs; that we believe we should help him fulfill those security needs. And the President remains committed to going ahead with the arms sale to Jordan. Obviously, that requires congressional acquiescence. But our position has not changed on the King's need for the threat.

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Jewish immigrants to Israel via Poland. Since you're in the Middle East, I was wondering whether or not you heard anything from Israel about this that can substantiate these reports. Then I have another one after that.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I haven't, Joe, and literally the only thing I've seen is what's in the papers about it and you know they have been going on for almost a couple of months now and one time it's via Poland and another time it's via somewhere else, but I've seen nothing of substance to substantiate that.

MR. POLOKOV: The question had been raised just a few minutes ago about the timing of the peace process, March 1 being a date on Jordan arms, September, 1986, being the rotation for Peres to leave and Shamir to come in. Well, supposing it happens that nothing happens by September and Shamir comes in, will the United States then say, "Well, we can't push any further now. We have to wait until there's a change of government. We can't do anything with the Likud," or will the effort be continued even though the Likud position is somewhat less amenable, should we say, to some of the points made by King Hussein and Mubarak?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Our position is that as long as the parties want to have the process work, we're going to continue to help and continue to be very actively involved and as long as the commitment's there on both sides, we're going to stay engaged. Now if either side says, "Forget it. We've decided we're no longer interested," then -- or if both sides say that, then there's no longer a place for an American role. So it really is going to be a function of what both Jordan and Israel say and as long as they want us to continue, as long as they want it to work, we'll continue to work at it.

Q (Hamdi Fouad, Al Ahram): Sir, I understand very well that you welcome the statements of President Mubarak about how active you are. Is it true that you are that active and then, don't you think that you have taken in your hands everything possible and you did not leave anything to the parties concerned? You decide the shape of the United Nations or the international conference. You decide about the kind of Palestinians to be present. You decide who will participate and who will not participate. So in this case, you have all the veto in your hands and in the Israeli's hands and the Arab choice is very limited. Thank you.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: As to whether we have been active enough, I think that something that's been interesting about this past year is that you've had active American engagement in the peace process without a special negotiator and all of us who have followed the Middle East for a long time know that there is an American tradition, whenever we get actively involved, we tend to appoint a special negotiator. Well, this time, it wasn't done and for the past year it has been very intentional that the President and the Secretary wanted to see it pursued actively but, as I said, not in a high profile way, not with a lot of pyrotechnics and wanted it pursued by professionals, which is, obviously, why Dick Murphy is involved and while Claverius (?) is. So we have been very actively engaged, but it's been done in a fairly low profile way which is

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3/10 good.

As to whether or not the United States has decided everything in advance, one of the charges we continually face is that America is not aggressive enough in putting forward its own ideas. So we're just sort of messenger boy going from one side to the other and I often hear that charge more than we're --

Q. (Off mike) -- discussing the procedure, you have to be active when there is something really discussed but now we are discussing procedure and in the procedure you have to come with your ideas --

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, right now, we think --

Q -- but not impose them.

~~SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Yeah. We're still in a position where we think that, especially when you look at the process that has been made this past year, the progress has been made really with the two-sides working through us and without any American ideas put forward. But~~

the general acceptance of an international context, the acceptance of the Palestinian role in every stage, the agreement to put aside the issue of the U.S.-Palestinian meeting, the idea of putting aside the Murphy meeting and the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, all that really came about from the two parties, with us playing an active, intermediary role.

~~And we really haven't reached a point yet where the United States has said okay, you guys have come as close as we think you can and here is the plan, and put something on the table. We don't think we are at the point yet where that is either necessary or wise.~~

Q About the strategic cooperation between the U.S. and Israel which was heralded more than two years ago but ever since seems to have submerged with only two meetings a year to report on. Could you tell us whether it has met your expectations, this cooperation? And the second question, we are still trying for a headline, could you give us some odds, what is the percentage that you can quote on whether within the next few months the gap between the parties will be bridged and there will be an international forum of any kind?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: On the first question, we have been more than satisfied with the cooperation and we are confident that the government of Israel has as well. It has been handled very quietly. It has been handled very confidentially. This is at -- both sides have insisted on that. As you know, whenever there have been meetings, there hasn't been any publicity about it. There have been no statements. When this cooperation was announced by President Reagan, and at that time Prime Minister Shamir, it was noted that it is going to be primarily directed at the Soviet Union and our concerns about Soviet involvement in the area. It was also noted that we would not be doing this publicly. We would be doing it very quietly and surprisingly enough in Washington, that has worked. And it has been done quietly and I think both sides are more than satisfied with the steps taken so far

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To answer your second question, God forbid we should get a headline out of this, but I share an anecdote with you that someone I know and respect who has worked in the Middle East for many years, I saw him about two months ago, and I said, well, what do you think? Are we going to make it? Are we going to get to direct negotiations? Is it going to work? And he said, "I'll be honest with you. I think that the chances are 400 percent better now than they were two months ago." And I said, "400 percent better? How could that possibly be? That's incredible." He said, "Yeah, it has gone from 5 to 20 percent." And 20 percent still isn't quite half-and-half, but in the Middle East a 20 percent chance at succeeding is a lot better than what we have had any time since '79. So, without putting percentages on it, I think, and I don't want to sound "Polly Anna-isi" but I think we are a lot closer than we have been since '79.

Q (Inaudible.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm sorry. Since the peace treaty. Since the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Since '80.

Q Thank you.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: And I don't -- but to say that yes, the chances are better than 50/50, that would be foolhardly, and I lose when I bet on the Redskins, so I'm certainly not going to bet on the Middle East.

Q One last question, there have been reports -- I haven't read the book myself, but the former ambassador Sol Linowitz (?) was supposed to have written that 60 percent of the points for a settlement between Jordan and Israel had been agreed upon when the Carter Administration left office, and the fact that Reagan hasn't pursued it means that he failed in achieving an opportunity to bring about a settlement. Of course, one of the things that Linowitz said when he was ambassador, one of these ideas was that the East Jerusalem factor might be conducted in a way that the inhabitants of East Jerusalem vote in the West Banks, in Bethlehem, and therefore East Jerusalem wouldn't be a factor in the settlement process. This was not, of course, looked upon kindly by the leaders in Israel of either party. But that is another factor. The point is I'm getting at is was there an opportunity at the beginning of this administration five years ago to settle the problem on the basis of the Carter Administration's points made in the latter two years of his administration?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think Ambassador Linowitz was referring to the fact that under the Camp David Agreement that Egypt and Israel would negotiate on the issue of autonomy or self-governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza. Of course, Jordan was not involved in those negotiations and Ambassador Linowitz believes that by the time the Carter Administration had ended, that anywhere from 60 to 80 percent of the outstanding issues concerning a self-governing authority had been resolved. Now, there are still a couple of questions. I could well be that the remaining 20 or 40 percent were the toughest issues and couldn't have been resolved. Second, even if they were resolved, would an agreement between Israel and Egypt on a self-governing authority on the West Bank have been acceptable to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. That also is an open question.

So although there was a lot of important work done and laid a good foundation for things that are going to have to be done in the future if the peace process is going to work, there are different interpretations of how close it really came in 1980 before the administrations changed.

Q The point is that if the Reagan Administration has been put in the position apparently that if it only acted in 1981 or '82, the whole thing would have been settled. There would have been autonomy on the West Bank and then the process would have continued. Whereas apparently it wasn't quite as rosy as that, as you mentioned

the tough restrictions may have been in the 20 to 40 percent, especially on that factor of (inaudible) voting somewhere on the West Bank and pretending they're not from East Jerusalem.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: That's right. Of course, when it came to 1982, the President decided to no longer pursue the track of an Egyptian-Israeli negotiation involving autonomy, but to pursue the possibility of the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, which involved the West Bank and Gaza, and of course, that's where the Reagan initiative came from, and that's the track we have been pursuing.

I don't know, Joe, what would have happened, it is an

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interesting hypothetical question, if we had continued to pursue that track. But it obviously didn't resolve the issue for us by 1980 and there are a number of people who say it wouldn't have resolved it even afterward, even if we had pursued it.

Q (Inaudible) -- that the Reagan initiative ended the autonomy process, that is to say, the idea of achieving autonomy instead of achieving confederation.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, because both in the Reagan initiative -- and what has been interesting -- in the Reagan initiative, in the Fez plan, in Camp David, they all talk about the same thing, that there will be a transitional arrangement on the West Bank and Gaza. On Fez they talked about a short period of time. In Camp David they talked about a longer period of time. But it is another point that all the parties happen to agree on, that there has to be some transition between the status quo and the eventual settlement, how long it takes and the shape of it is open to question, but everyone agrees on a transitional arrangement.

So the kind of things that Sol Linowitz was doing as I said did lay a good foundation, because those are issues that are going to have to be addressed if the process is going to work.

Q Mary Habib (?), from (inaudible) newspapers, Saudi Arabia. Sir, when you talk about Palestinian rights, does that include the rights to return and self-determination and establishing their independent state, taking into consideration that two-thirds of the Palestinian people are actually living outside the occupied territory, scattered in the Arab world, and most of them living in refugees, and that these people have rights that are to be addressed, and how do you expect the Palestinians through any representatives to enter any kind of direct negotiations if these rights are not safeguarded? I mean, these rights that the various U.N. resolutions have talked about and have determined, if they are not safeguarded?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We make the general statement that ~~the Palestinian people have~~ legitimate rights, and they have to be addressed in any agreement; that in any agreement on the final status of the occupied territories must receive the approval of the people ~~involved~~, the inhabitants of the territories. But to go back to a point I made earlier, we do not believe that we should, that anyone should be making decisions in advance about how the negotiations are going to end up. And as the negotiations proceed, the full manner in which Palestinian rights will be exercised is going to become clear. But for us or the Jordanians or the Israelis or Yasser Arafat or anyone else to say before the process starts, "Here is what everyone is going to have at the end," means you're never going to have a process. And we really have to see what comes out of the process.

17/19 Now, obviously, if the process gets done, the negotiations are over. And if the Palestinian people, if the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza say, "This is completely unacceptable to us," well, then, you don't have an agreement, just as if Israel or Jordan says that, you won't have an agreement. So the final guarantor of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is that the inhabitants of the territories themselves have to agree to any final negotiation.

Q Press Trust of India. Just one question about (inaudible). So many things have been happening in the region lately, like the committee on the (inaudible), regional conference, the meeting between Rajiv Gandhi and Zia, and all these other ones. I was wondering whether you could just say a few words about these new developments there, and also Sri Lanka?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, really we're very pleased by the statement that was issued in New Delhi after the meeting between Prime Minister Gandhi and President Zia, and welcome the steps they have taken to -- for example, the agreement not to attack each other's nuclear facilities; ~~the agreement that they would have the defense ministers meet to talk about the Siachen (?) glacier~~ problem; the agreement that Rajiv will pay a return visit to Pakistan in 1986; and we commend the statesmanship on both sides, and the very courageous steps that both leaders have taken, to try and enhance security and stability in South Asia. So we welcome both those steps.

We've commented on what we see in India as the positive steps that Rajiv has taken; what he's done in terms of Assam (?), in terms of Punjab, in terms of trying to be helpful on the Sri Lankan issue, shows a sense of pragmatism and leadership that we welcome, that we think is essential in South Asia. Likewise in Pakistan, President Zia's statement that martial law will end this month, the elections, the establishment of the parliament were also very welcome developments. So we're quite pleased with what's going on, and commend both leaders for the steps they've taken.

MR. POPE: Our last questioner is Ev (?) right here.

Q I'd like to go back to Libya. Are those missiles in place now in Libya, or are they being put there?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: It's our understanding that they're not in place yet, but the preparations are being made.

Q Well, then I'd like to ask you why this would not be a good opportunity for you to do what the United States did once before and draw the line. Here you've got a country which is, as you put it, internationally branded for its terroristic activities. You had a unanimous resolution lately in the United Nations. Once those missiles are in there, my understanding is that any future maneuvers in the Gulf of Certe (?) would be badly compromised, and possibly any further activities such as the one that was carried on in the capture of the terrorists

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flying over the Mediterranean recently. Is consideration being given to action or are we just going to have another example of handwringing?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Our concern about the emplacement of the missiles is well-known and I think there are good reasons why it wouldn't pay for me to speculate on how we might respond to that.

MR. POPE: Hamdi would be made unless I called on his wife for the last question.

Q (Laughs.) Sir, President Mubarak this morning in his interview, he mentioned that Arafat is considering the recognition of

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242, but he's also calling or demanding self-determination for Palestinians. Do you actually see any contradiction in your approach that you are asking Arafat for recognition of 242 and he has no right for self-determination for his people? I mean, you ask for negotiations without any precondition, but in this case, there is a precondition forced on Arafat without any rights for the Palestinians. Do you see any contradiction in your approach?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: The conditions that we have established for a dialogue with the PLO have been unchanged for 10 years -- the acceptance of 242 and 338 and the recognition of Israel's right to exist and if the PLO accepts those conditions, then we will engage in a substantive high level dialogue with the PLO, but what must be very clear, and Arafat understands this, is that in no way buys the PLO into the peace process. For the PLO to have a place in the peace process at the beginning of the process means that all the parties have to agree that the PLO should be at the table and, from our viewpoint, any party that is at the table must renounce terrorism both in word and in deed. And unless they do so, then they have no place at the table.

So when we say, we ask that these conditions be met, those are the conditions for a US dialogue with the PLO and it has nothing to do with the process itself. That has to be decided among the parties themselves as to who should participate in the process.

Q So there is a contradiction in the approach when you say that.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I don't see where it is a contradiction.

Q Out of all people in the world, there is no self-determination for only one people, which is the Palestinians.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We say that any agreement has to recognize, take into account, reflect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Any agreement has to be accepted by the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza or else it's not a valid agreement, and the Palestinians have to participate at every place in this process. So, as I said before, if we get to the end of the process and the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza say, "No, this is not acceptable to us," then it's not going to work. So their

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So their interests are protected in that the inhabitants of the territories have to agree with what is finally done. If they don't, then the process hasn't worked.

MR. POPE: Well, on that note, we will end this briefing. Thank you very much.

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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ממכיל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחטי"ד ליום 1 25.12.83

Q Is there anything new since Friday or Saturday statement on the Libyan SAM 5s?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing new. I supposed you've seen the Libyan reaction, at least through the Libyan news service. We would only note that the Libyan government's stated determination to use these missiles to advance its unrecognized claims in the Gulf of Sedra (?) underscores our concern over Soviet support for this irresponsible and erratic regime.

Q Do you have any comment on the reports that the United States has drawn up a plan of military action against Libya?

MR. REDMAN: We don't comment on military contingency plans.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל:

המשרד

אליאב, ארבייל 2, מצטי"א

יוניפיל

א. בשיחה עם וילקוקס העלינו (מתני והח"מ) את תרעומתנו על הדג"ח העוין של האו"ם, וחזרנו על גישתנו כי יוניפיל עדיף שיוחזר איש לאהלו וחבל על הממון המבוזבז. חלקנו על גישת אגף מז"ח המשתלבת בגישתו הכללית לנושאי או"ם הנוגעים בסכסוך (כמו ריטואל השבוע : האנכרוניסטי של ההחלטה בענין ועדת הפיוס לא"י בעצרת וכדומה). אמרנו שהדברים משתלבים בגישת מזכירות האו"ם המנציחה כל גוף אומ"י גם אם פטה מן העולם התועלת שבו.

ב. וילקוקס העלה את הטיעונים הידועים, דהיינו, שאם יוניפיל יפורק יוצר חלל ריק שאליו יכנסו חיזבאללה ואמל, ותיבטל "האחריות הבטחונית" שקיים במשך זמן רב, דבר שייצור אי יציבות חדשה וגם עומס על בטחון ישראל. חבל ^{לפי} ^{המסת} אלפיט חיילים ייוספו לאי היציבות. הסברנו עמדתנו ומטרנו שהועברה למדינות התורמות. אנה בשלנו והוא קשלו.

רובינשטיין

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מיקום: משרד המבחן

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המס' 503

- ז. ערפאת - המצרים מאיצים בו להשיב לחוסין. חטובתו: "אעשה זאת אך אינני רוצה לפעול תחת לחץ". אין לפי שעה פלסטינאים אחרים שניתן לראותם כחחליף לו ("בבקשה, הביאו לנו כאלה שיהיו מוכנים")
- ח. לשאלה כיצד הוא מפרש דברי מובארק ל-ABC כי אם ערפאת לא יבוא חוץ חודש-חודשיים יוכל חוסיין ללכת בערוצים אחרים, אמר גונאיים כי הכוונה היא בודאי ללחוץ על ערפאת, אך אולי גם לחשוב על מנהיגות מתוך הגדמי"ע. אמרנו שמבחינת התהליך זה יהיה הדבר הטוב ביותר, כי לשיטתנו אין סיכוי מציאותי.
- ט. ברה"מ - 1. לדבריו יש במוסקבה שמועות רבות על מגעים עמנו, חידוש יחסים, הגירה יהודית מברה"מ. שאל על מגעי ברונסמן.
- 2. אמר שמצרים טוענת באזני ברה"מ, בלי ציטוטים פורמליים, כי "תקון הגדרות" עם ישראל יסייע לברה"מ להשתלב בתהליך. גם מצרים עצמה אינה רוצה בברה"מ כשותף מלא, אך ערה לצורך בה (כמו קטורים) אין לפי שעה חשובה לשאלה כיצד לשתף את הסובייטים בוועידה בלי שיסתתרו באמת במו"מ.
- 3. שאל אם כינון יחסים בין ברה"מ לישראל ועליה יהודית יאפשרו מצדנו שתוף ברה"מ. אמרנו שאולי לא יהיה אז מנוס, אך לתהליך השלום לא יבשר הדבר טובות שכן ברה"מ אינה מחפשת שלום במזה"מ וזאת כמגמה ריסנארי.
- 4. שאל האם לדעתנו יהיה המזה"מ נושא מרכזי בפסגה הקרובה בין ריגן לגורבצ'וב בקיץ. סיפרנו הידוע לנו מהפסגה האחרונה.
- י. שאל אם ניתן לאמר שישראל הסכימה לוועידה בינלאומית. הסברנו הבעייתיות ושמוקדם לחיגוי, מה גם שיש קונצנזוס אצלנו לפחות לגבי שלילת הוועידה כפורום מהותי.
- יא. סוריה - טען שנכונות לסיג על רמה"ג היא הכרח מצדנו. חזרנו על המדיניות, אך אמרנו כי חבל לשגות באשליות בנושא זה לגופו.
- יב. אמרנו כי החבטאות מובארק כלפי ממרה"מ ושה"ח בראיון היום אינן מועילות; תקנה מבחינת מצרים היחה צריכה להיות הפוכה - לנסות להגיע להידברות ולדיאלוג

הנציג מטעם

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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מא"ר. מצפ"א. דע: נוביק, לשכת רה"מ

ביקור קיסינג'יר. שלנו 446.

בהמשך למברקנו הנ"ל ולשיחת הטלפון עם נמרוד נוביק הבקר:

1. קיסינג'יר יוצא מלונדון ב-17/1, שעה 0730 בטיסת AF 807 לפריס, משם ממשיך ב-1035 בטיסת PA 114 המגיעה לנתב"ג ב-1600.
2. מבקש פגישה חדרון עם גורמים בקהילת המודיעין, עפ"י שיקולכם.
3. נודה עבור קבלת תשובות לשאלות שהעלינו במברקנו הנ"ל, וכן קבלת חכניה הביקור ולו"ז מוקדם ככל האפשר.

פ.פ.
לואיז שימרון

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סגרירות ישראל - ורטינגטון

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אל:

המשרד

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 ישיבה סני' בנת

ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

להלן הודעת מחמ"ד בנושא המשלחת ומסיבת העתונאים שהחקימה במחמ"ד.

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STATEMENT AND Q&A CONCERNING THE CONCLUSION OF
MISSION TO ISRAEL REGARDING UNAUTHORIZED CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1985

MR. REDMAN: Good afternoon, once again. This is statement on the conclusion of the mission by the United States team to Israel. There will be copies available afterwards. The United States team has concluded in full cooperation with the government of Israel, its mission related to certain activities by which officials of the government of Israel received classified documents of the United States government in an unauthorized manner. The government of Israel has confirmed it has returned to the United States all such documents in its possession under its control. Through the cooperation of the government of Israel, the United States team has had full access to the persons with knowledge of the facts relevant to the mission.

The government of Israel has informed the United States government that it has taken necessary action to disband the unit involved. The government of Israel reiterated to the United States team its statement that the persons concerned acted without authority and against its policy and in taking appropriate steps in this regard, the government of Israel has acted to prevent any repetition of such activities. The United States government regards these measures as constituting the cooperation contemplated by the two governments. Within the context of their cooperation and after their discussions, the United States and Israeli teams have agreed to consider what concrete measures may be necessary, if any, in the future.

The United States Department of Justice is prosecuting cases relating to this matter and, therefore, comment would be inappropriate. No further statement on this subject will be made until an appropriate occasion is presented. Based on the solid foundation of deep friendship, close affinity and mutual trust, both governments reaffirmed their determination to continue their close cooperation in all fields.

That concludes the statement. I can take a few questions, although I can tell you in the beginning that at this point, I'm not prepared to go much beyond the statement.

Q There's one word that you didn't mention in your statement, the Pollard case. You mentioned the mission and the assignment and the others. Was the mission restricted to the events surrounding that single Pollard case?

MR. REDMAN: That's correct.

Q No other case is involved?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Chuck, can you -- you said the Justice Department is prosecuting cases --

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MR. REDMAN: The cases are Mr. and Mrs. Pollard.

Q Mr. and Mrs. Pollard. There were no other cases that you meant to --

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q One other clarification. When you talk about taking the necessary action, the Israeli government has taken the necessary action to disband the unit involved, what do you mean?

MR. REDMAN: I have no further details on that.

Q But are you talking about possible other Americans or are you talking about the Israelis that were involved -- Raphael Atan (?) and those people?

MR. REDMAN: It clearly refers to the latter in reference to other part of the statement referring to the persons concerned acting without authority and against his policy.

Q The US had acknowledged not too long ago, that there was a restriction of certain kinds of intelligence information going to Israel in the wake of this incident. Have those restrictions now been lifted and is the flow normal?

MR. REDMAN: While we don't discuss intelligence matters, I will say that our normal cooperation in all fields will continue.

Q You mean resume or continue?

MR. REDMAN: Take your pick. (Laughter.)

Q Why don't you say it? Will the normal procedures resume?

Q Not to beat a dead horse, but you mentioned documents returned to the US, are those only documents given to the State of Israel or to Israeli agents by the Pollards or were other documents returned not connected to the Pollard case?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing that would lead me to believe what we're talking about, as I answered in response to a previous question, anything other than the Pollard case.

Q How many documents --

MR. REDMAN: That's what this statement is referring to.

Q How many documents, Chuck, and of what nature? Can you --

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't give you any other details.

Q When you refer to prosecution in the sense of the United States is prosecuting, are you talking only about the two Pollards or will there be other prosecutions?

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MR. REDMAN: That reference is to the two Pollards.

Q And is that it, as you can tell now?

MR. REDMAN: That's all I have now.

Q Is that the extent of the prosecution?

MR. REDMAN: That's all I have at this point, but Justice also might want to speak to that. But I don't have anything.

Q Could I follow that up, please? Is that because the mandate of the Sofia team only involved the Pollard case? In other words, they stopped looking when they found what they wanted in the Pollard case? Or did they have a hunting license to look for other things?

MR. REDMAN: I can't answer that one directly, Jim, but the answer is obvious. We did not go there with our eyes closed, if that's what you're referring to.

Q Chuck, at the outset of his trip to Europe, Secretary Shultz said he had no information of any other cases of espionage or illegal transfer of documents or information involving Israel. Is that still the Department's position, of any cases beyond the Pollard one?

MR. REDMAN: I have no reason to change that statement.

Q Was this (inaudible) drafted with the Israelis? Is this our statement? Is it being released by them simultaneously? What sort of cooperation was there in preparing these remarks?

MR. REDMAN: Whether or not it's being released jointly, I don't know at this moment, since this is the statement on the conclusion of the visit of the United States team. But clearly there are many aspects of this statement which involve agreement with the Israeli government; so that this is in that sense a joint statement.

Q -- released yesterday? The Israelis had one yesterday.

Q Was he staying in Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I believe that, as I said this morning, Judge Sofia is making plans for his return and we expect him back.

Q Tomorrow?

MR. REDMAN: Soon. Whether it's today or over the weekend, I'm not sure yet.

Q Does this close the issue as far as the State Department is concerned, the investigation?

MR. REDMAN: I think the statement speaks for itself. There is the one phrase which says, "Have agreed to consider what concrete

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measures may be necessary, if any, in the future." But the "if any" is the --

Q I got the impression from the statement that as far as the investigation is concerned, this Department feels that it has been concluded, but that Justice is going to continue --

MR. REDMAN: The statement starts by saying the team has concluded its mission. So in that respect, yes, this mission, this investigative mission has been concluded. It's likewise clear that the Justice Department prosecution continues.

Q Will there also be a study commission or something, a joint committee set up to study what may be necessary in the future?

MR. REDMAN: No, I wouldn't imply that at all. The word is "if any."

Q Two questions. One, you have not told us anything about the interviews. How many people were interviewed? And can you give us any clue as to who they were?

MR. REDMAN: No and no.

Q No and no, okay. Moving on to number two, you're saying that --

MR. REDMAN: Other than to refer you to what the statement says in response to those kinds of questions.

Q And the second one, you say the unit has been disbanded. Are you saying that this was an intelligence unit that had only one source, the Follard family? I mean, is that what the line is on these people?

MR. REDMAN: I can't tell you.

Q It's a small unit.

MR. REDMAN: I can only tell you what the statement says. That's what it says; the unit has been disbanded.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: Pardon?

Q If the head of the group stays in Israel, how physically does this group report, or when, what, to whom?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you any details except that, as I understand it, the Justice people, the FBI people were already on their way back. Judge Sofia will be on his way back if he's not already. And they will be reporting to their respective superiors.

Q Well, who says it's over? How come you're able to come here and say it's over?

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MR. REDMAN: The team, the mission. Judge Sofia was the head of that mission.

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Q Chuck, this unit you're referring to as being disbanded, this is this organization that was identified as --

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MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything further. The government of Israel might help you out on that one.

Q Well, the reason I ask, and maybe you can help on this, it is apparently this was an organization whose personnel were also the science attaches attached to the Israeli Ministry of Science at the embassy here and at consulates, and were double duty. Does this mean that the science attaches are going to be withdrawn, or does it just mean that they now only have one boss instead of two?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know. That's an Israeli question.

Q Are the individual attaches that went back to Israel at one point -- I think one in New York and one down here -- have they come back, or are they going to come back?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know.

Q Do you know (inaudible)?

Q Would you like them to come back?

MR. REDMAN: Pardon?

Q You don't know if they've been declared persona non grata as a result of their activities?

MR. REDMAN: Don't know.

Q Isn't that a little bizarre?

Q -- come back or not?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment on the specific individuals involved.

Q Chuck, wait a minute. Just one second. You indicated in your noon briefing that you might be able to have an answer on the reason for Dobrynin's visit. Do you have that now?

MR. REDMAN: Not yet.

Q And do you have any --

MR. REDMAN: Maybe there's time for another briefing today.

Q And can you tell us whether Secretary Shultz discussed -- with President Reagan this afternoon the lie detector question? ..

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything further. We'll try for 6:30 if I can get anything else.

END OF BRIEFING

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דפיס.....מחור.....דפיס

טווג בטחוני.....טודי

דחיסות.....פיידי

תאריך וזימון 23. דצמבר 85

משרד הביטחון

אל: שר האוצר, מנכ"ל אוצר, מנכ"ל בטחון, ממנכ"ל, משרד רמט"ן/נ"י, מצפ"א/משרד

לביא-המרה

3

ראשית כדאי להבין המסגרת החוקית של נושא ההמרה לשקלים או כפי שהוא נקרא כאן (OSP) Off Shore Procurement. למעשה יש למימשל סמכות חוקית להחליט על מתן זכות להמרה עליהם רק למסור הודעה מנומקת לקונגרס. ההמרה ללביא בעשתה בזמנו באמצעות חוק כיוון שהמימשל לא רצה לעשות זאת ולא מפני שהמימשל חסר סמכות להחליט על כך.

בדיננו עם המימשל באשר לסיוע ביטחוני 86 ו-87 נאמר לנו שעדיף להשיג ההמרה באמצעות חקיקה כי המימשל נוח לו שהדבר באילו ניכפה עליו וזה אירוע בוח כלפי המצרים שבדיכ דנרשים יחס שנות.

הפירוש המעשי של ההחלטה על 300 מ' דולר להמרה ללביא ולפרויקטים אחרים הוא שניתנת לישראל גמישות מירבית למעט סייג אחד שאפרט. הגמישות היא כדלהלן:

לרשותנו ב-86 וכך יהיה ב-87 ולדעתי גם אח"כ סך של 300 מ' דולר לפחות (אחרי זה יתכן מאוד שסכום זה יגדל) שניתן להשתמש בכולו לפתוח הליביא וליצורו. מצד שני הרשות נתונה לנו להשתמש בסכום כולו או מקצתו ליצור בטחוני אחר, (לא למחקר ולפיתוח).

עד כאן הגמישות, הסייג הוא כמותי, סך הסיוע שעליו מוסכם עם המימשל (1.8 השנה ו-1.89 בשנה הבאה וכן הצפי לשנים הקרובות) כולל הצטיידות במסוט מתוך הסך הנתון. כלומר שימוש בכספי ההמרה להצטיידות יבשה וים. (במקום לביא). פירושה שכאשר אנו זקוקים למסוט בשנות ה-90 יש להקצות הכסף לכך מחוך התיקף הנתון ולכן לקצץ ברכש כאן בסכום מקביל. המימשל עשוי לקבל בברכה החלטה שלנו שלא ליצר הליביא אלא לקנות מטוס אחר במקומו, אך אין זה מביא לכך שהם יחליטו להגדיל התיקף הסיוע בשל כך.

שאלה תאורטית אחרת היא כיצד תתקבל בקונגרס החלטה שלנו לבטל פרויקט הליביא. אין ספק שרבים מידידינו שנלחמו למען הליביא נגד המימשל ונגד הלובי של נורתרופ ירגישו נביגדים במידת מה. אין זה נתכרח שיקול מפריע, אך אסור להחלים ממנו. אם יוחלט על שינוי בפרויקט הליביא רצוי שדבר זה לא יוודע לידידינו כאן מהעיתונות אלא לעשות פעולת הסברה נאותה לפני מעשה

הלפריון

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תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	ר"ח: 1
סוג מסמך:	טופס מברק	3
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נר:	ד ע : וושינגטון.	
0641 134-011	מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק.	

News Summary December 21-22, 1985

Editorials

DN "The American Way Forward" 12/21-The Jewish Forward is struggling for survival. It now sells 20,000 copies, down from over 200,000 daily 60 years ago. An entire society, which played a dynamic role in US and NY history, is dying with it. The Jewish immigrants who turned their backs on the old ways of Europe succeeded-spectacularly. Thus, Yiddish is dying. There's a darker cause for the disappearance of the language. Its homeland in Eastern Europe was obliterated by the Holocaust.

Press Reports

Close US-Israeli Relationship

NYT-p.1-12/22-Shipler-The relationship between Israel and the US has become so intimate that many US officials are convinced of Israel's ability, on a routine basis, to obtain sensitive information about this country's secret weapons, advanced technology and internal policy deliberations in Washington. According to a well placed officer, Israeli procurement officials know stock numbers and specifications of new and advanced weapons and components that have not even been delivered to the US armed forces. Yossie Yagor was said to be one procurement official who had such information. There is a quiet concern among some officials about how porous the separation between the Governments has grown. But one former US official said that the US gains information about Israel in the same way that Israel gains information about the US. Some say that information that Israel gives to the US is highly "tinged" to advance Israel's policy. Israel is said to have operated in the US since 1943, and their operation is said to be effective. Drafts of US studies are said to be getting to the Israelis as fast as they were getting to the CIA. The article describes some espionage activities that have never been proven, such as the missing uranium from a nuclear processing plant in 1965. (cabled)

Eitan Said to Lose Job

NYT-12/22-Freidman-Rafael Eitan, the man who is said to have master-minded the Israeli espionage operation in Washington, has been removed from his post and is expected to retire quietly in the near future, an Israeli

הערה: המסמך נמצא בארכיון המרכז ללימודים וחקר יהדות

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Message from British Hostage

NYT-12/21-UPI-A kidnapped British journalist appeared on a videotape message that was flung from a speeding car. Alec Collett, appealed to Britain to help win his release from the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems, which said it captured him on March 25. It was the first time he had been heard of in 7 months.

French Appeals Court Delays Barbie Trial

NYT-Miller 12/21-France's highest appeals court overturned a lower-court ruling that prevented Barbie from being charged with some crimes committed during the Nazi occupation of France. The decision postponed the trial until after the French parliamentary elections in March. There has been considerable speculation in France that Barbie could have embarrassing accusations to make about French collaboration during the occupation. Such accusations could damage present political figures and possibly influence the results of the upcoming elections.

Right-Wing Party in France Wants to Expel Arab Immigrants

NYT-12/22-Week in Review-Bernstein-France is now witnessing a renewal of a kind of nativist sentiment, a fear that Gallic blood is being diluted by Arab, black and other non-European immigration. The racist mood has been encouraged by a difficult economic situation.

Bonner Addresses Synagogue Crowd

NYT-12/22-Butterfield-Yelena Bonner went to a synagogue in Mass. to express her hope that Jews in the Soviet Union will be allowed to join families abroad. Bonner, whose mother is Jewish, said this was the first time she was in a synagogue. It was not clear whether her remarks violated a promise to the Soviets not to talk with reporters while in the West.

Israeli Child in London Hospital

NYT-Hoffman-Three-year old Meir Zorea was en route to Pittsburg for a liver transplant when he collapsed on the plane and landed in London to receive emergency treatment. He is responding to treatment and will fly to the states in a week or two. (Reuters photo of boy and father)

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1010 בסחורני:	טופס מברק	מחור: 2
מ"ח: 221030	ל: לש' ממנכ"ל. סעי"ה. ממנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק. הסכרה. מצפ"א. ממ"ד.	א ל:
נר:	יועץ רונ"מ לחקשורה. לע"מ.	ד ע:
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Israelis Drop Spy Unit, U.S. Says

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — The State Department said today that Israel had dismantled the unit that directed the activities of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a United States Navy analyst accused of stealing hundreds of pages of classified documents.

In a statement this afternoon, the State Department said it was satisfied that a team of American officials dispatched to Israel to investigate the case had received "full cooperation." It also said the Israelis had returned to the United States all of the documents obtained "in an unauthorized manner."

The American team left Israel today after a week of discussions that had been conducted under unusual secrecy on both sides.

Operation Said to Be Unauthorized

According to the State Department, Israel told the team that the covert operation involving Mr. Pollard had been undertaken against Government policy and "without authority."

"The Government of Israel has acted to prevent any repetition of such activities," the statement issued here said.

Officials said the statement represented the views of the American team and had been issued in the name of the United States alone. But Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said at a briefing, "There are many aspects of this statement which involve agreement with the Israeli Government, so that this is, in that sense, a joint statement."

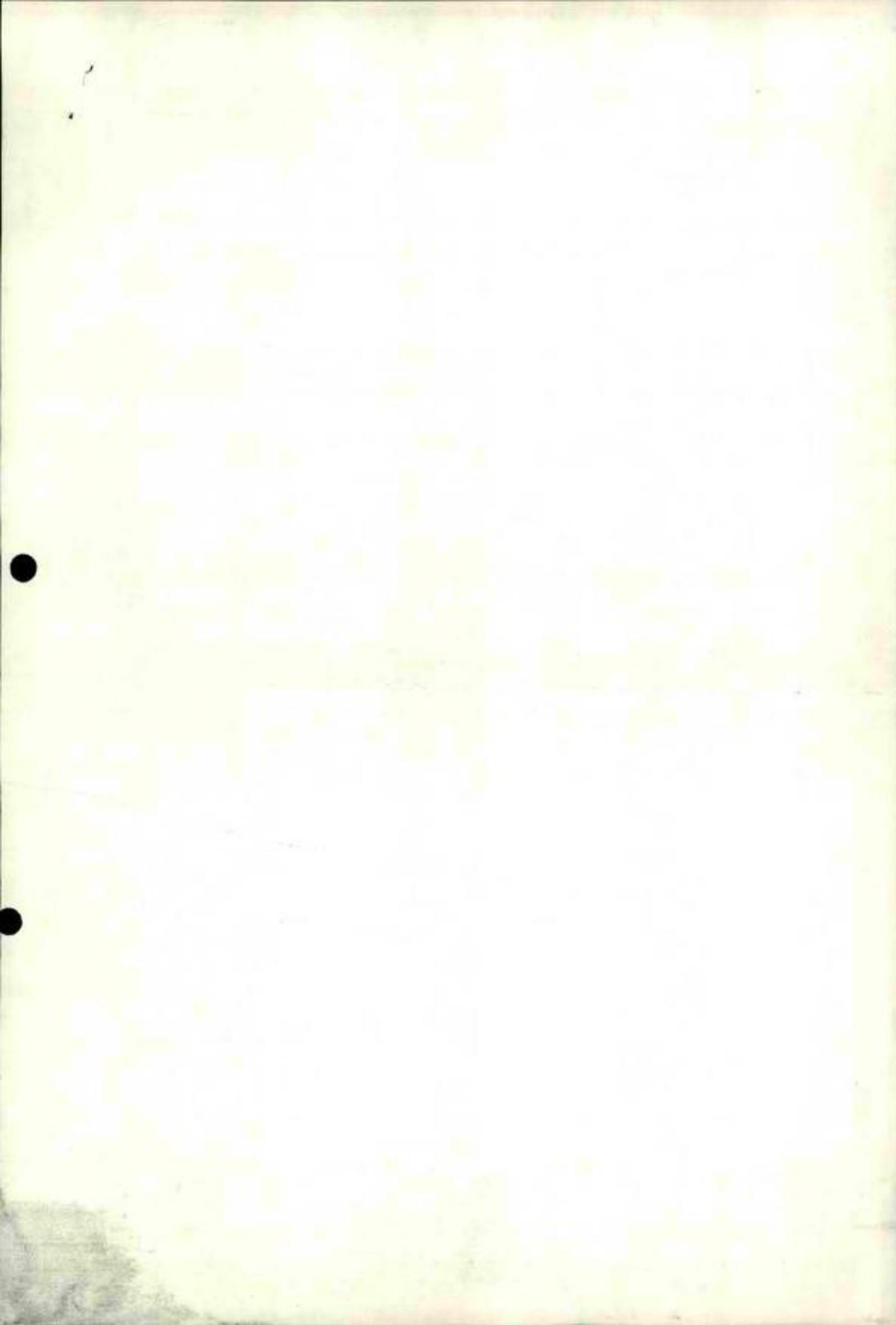
Israeli Government sources have said Mr. Pollard was working for a little-known office in the Israeli Defense Ministry called the Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs, which is known in Hebrew by its acronym, *Lobna*. According to these officials, the American team questioned several Israeli diplomats who had handled Mr. Pollard, as well as Rafael Eitan, a former senior counterintelligence official who headed *Lobna*.

The release of the document was

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

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U.S. Says Israelis Have Dismantled Spy Unit

Continued From Page 1

made after several days of delicate negotiations between American and Israeli officials in an attempt to write a mutually acceptable joint communiqué. Government sources in Israel said the Israelis had wanted a fairly vague statement stressing what they saw as their extraordinary cooperation. The Israelis, these sources said, also had wanted a statement that would close the book on an affair that has raised tensions in the longstanding relationship between the two countries.

American officials, while pleased with Israel's cooperation, had wanted a statement that would underscore the commitment not to engage in espionage again. The Americans also were reluctant to issue a statement saying officially that the case was closed. American officials were said to be afraid that they would look foolish if new cases emerged.

The members of the team from the Justice Department left Israel this morning without agreement on a joint communiqué. But Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, stayed behind to work out what might be said publicly about the meetings.

The statement issued here today did not mention Mr. Pollard by name. But Mr. Redman said the only individuals being prosecuted were Mr. Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard. Asked whether the team had inquired about other cases of espionage that may have been conducted by the same unit in the Israeli Government, Mr. Redman indicated that the issue had been explored but there had been no new revelations.

"I can't answer that one directly," he said. "But we did not go there with our eyes closed."

Last week, a senior Defense Department official said that since the arrest of Mr. Pollard, the United States had reduced its sharing of intelligence information with Israel, mainly in the form of cancelling several meetings

between Americans and their Israeli counterparts.

The statement issued by the State Department said that "based on the solid foundation of deep friendship, close affinity, and mutual trust, both Governments reaffirm their determination to continue close cooperation in all fields." Officials said this was intended to suggest that the intelligence cooperation would be resumed.

The statement said that "the United States team has had full access to the persons with knowledge of facts relevant to the mission."

Shortly after the arrest of Mr. Pollard, Israel assured the United States that it would cooperate with the investigation, a step unheard of in an espionage case.

But because Israel is an ally, United States officials insisted on the right to question the diplomats who had directed Mr. Pollard's activities. The two, Han Ravid and Yosef Yagor, left the United States on Nov. 22, one day after the Pollards were arrested after trying to flee into the Israeli embassy. Mr. Ravid was deputy science attaché in Washington and Mr. Yagor was science attaché at the Israeli Consulate in New York.

The statement today said that the American team was satisfied with Israel's cooperation. According to Israeli

Government sources, the team retrieved the documents and interviewed Mr. Ravid, Mr. Yagor, Mr. Eitan, and several former Israeli diplomats and clerical staff members who had been stationed in the United States.

Israeli sources said Mr. Ravid supplied two kinds of documents.

In one category were top-secret American intelligence reports related to Soviet weapon systems used by Arab armies. For the most part, these involved codes, computer software data and electronics information related to the operation of tanks, missile systems and jet aircraft.

The second category, according to Israeli officials, consisted of a variety of American intelligence assessments and estimates relating to Israeli military activities.

These included a detailed American study on the Israeli Navy; studies about relations between Israel and at least two prominent countries with which it has no diplomatic relations; a detailed analysis of Israel's military abilities in Lebanon; intelligence reports about Israeli military systems and weapons research and development and an American assessment of Israel's air strike against the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia in October.



עגירות ישראל - רוסינגטון

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המסרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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סודג בסחוני גלגל

דחיסות רגיל

מאריך וזיה...1300

מסמך מס' מברק

אל:תסברה, מעי"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל חסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY SATURDAY DEC. 21, 1985

MOSCOW REBUFFS PROTEST OVER LIBYAN MISSILES

B. WOODWARD L. CANNON WASHPOST, Soviet made SA5 long range anticraft missiles are being installed in at least two locations in Libya, and the US has protested the action to Moscow and been rebuffed, Reagan administration officials said yesterday.

WAITE RETURNS TO BEIRUT WITH FRESH PROPOSALS

N. BOUSTANY WASHPOST Anglican church envoy Terry Waite returned to Beirut Saturday with fresh proposals for the Moslem captors of four American hostages amid hopes that he would win their freedom through a Christmas gesture of peace.

ISRAEL SAID TO RETURN SPY PAPERS

J. PICHIRALLO WASH POST Israel has returned to the US all the classified documents obtained from accused spy J. Pollard, and the US team that went to Israel received "full cooperation" from that country, the State Department said yesterday.

מסמך

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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כמדן

דע-רוון, רובינשטיין, הלפרין,

החלטת המשך. שכן 455

חודה על מאמציכם ומאמצי כל הסגל משך חרשים רבים.
בר מון. 22.12.85. (2)72

חפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכ, ממנכ, מצפא, דרורי, כלכלי תנ', אוצר

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תודה על סקורך המסכם והמקיף והמענין של התקשורת בשבוע החולף.

לגבי פרשת פולרד, עד כמה שאנו מצליחים להתרשם פה מחוץ דווחי הקונסוליות, היא עדיין ממשיכה להעסיק את אמצעי התקשורת המקומיים שגם אם בחלקם נוונים מ-SYNDICATES של עתונות וושינגטון וניו יורק נותנים לה כסוי, מכאן שיש להערך גם לגביה במכלול ההתייחסות התקשורתית הכלל-ארצית, אגב, נאום בוש בישיבה יוניברסיטי והתייחסותו לפרשה היו חיוביים, הוכו לתהודה צבורית רחבה.

מברקי רוהי'מ' ושהי'ח נשלחו דרך השגרירות מיד לאחר שנודע על אסון המסוס בניו פיאונדלנד. לא ברור לנו מדוע לא התייחסו לכך אמצעי התקשורת בארה'ב.

מצפ'א

מפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכז, רס, אמן, ממד, מצפא,
סמורק, מעת, הסברה, סביר



Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

הליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

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November 17, 1985

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

ק"מ
22/11/85

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Due to an extension in this Congressional session, Members of the U.S. Congress will only break on December 13, 1985. Therefore, we are forced to change the dates and schedule of our upcoming Southern U.S. Congressional mission. They will now visit Israel from December 15 - 22, 1985.

In light of this, we would be most honored if you would now agree to meet the group on Friday, December 20, 1985, at your office.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

cc: Nimrod Novick

National Chairman
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

Chairman,
National Executive Committee
BURTON LEVINSON

National Director
NATHAN PERLMUTTER

Associate National Director
ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

Israel — ישראל
מנהל, הרי שאל
Director, HARRY WALL

30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM 94101 ירושלים 30, רח' המלך דוד

טלסק 26323 TELEX

טל. 231171, 234844 (03) TEL.

ISRAEL CONGRESSIONAL MISSION
DECEMBER 11 - 19, 1985

CONGRESSMEN

Congressman William Cobey - Republican/North Carolina
Congressman Howard Coble - Republican/North Carolina
Congressman George Darden - Democrat/Georgia
Congressman Charles Hatcher - Democrat/Georgia
Congressman Alex McMillan - Republican/North Carolina
Congressman Pat Swindall - Republican/Georgia
Congressman Tim Valentine - Democrat/North Carolina

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

Ms. Barbara Berry
Ms. Nancy Cobey
Ms. Lillian Darden
Ms. Ellen Hatcher
Ms. Caroline McMillan
Ms. Pat Swindall

ADL LEADERS

Steve and Charlet Kaplan
Stuart and Charlotte Lewengrub
Alan Lubel
Robert and Renee Rinzler

מדינת ישראל

תאריך



25/12

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

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9. ווס' (20.17) 7 אוקטובר קונצרט

מחברת א. סייא וסיוויב (4 במרץ)

א. דאויס קונצרט - א. סייא
A.D.L.

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		הנדון:

למנוע

למי מתקשר?

ג' אב
תש"ח

תק"ל

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למי מתקשר!

ב"א"מ

ב"א"מ



Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith

הליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

[Handwritten signature in blue ink]

November 17, 1985

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Due to an extension in this Congressional session, Members of the U.S. Congress will only break on December 13, 1985. Therefore, we are forced to change the dates and schedule of our upcoming Southern U.S. Congressional mission. They will now visit Israel from December 15 - 22, 1985.

In light of this, we would be most honored if you would now agree to meet the group on Friday, December 20, 1985, at your office.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

cc: Nimrod Novick

National Chairman
KENNETH J. BIALKIN

Chairman,
National Executive Committee
BURTON LEVINSON

National Director
NATHAN PERLMUTTER

Associate National Director
ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

Israel — ישראל
מנהל, הרב וואל
Director, HARRY WALL

30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM 94101 ירושלים, 30 רח' המלך דוד
טל. 224844, 221171 (02) TEL: 26323 טלקס

ISRAEL CONGRESSIONAL MISSION
DECEMBER 11 - 19, 1985

CONGRESSMEN

Congressman William Cobey - Republican/North Carolina
Congressman Howard Coble - Republican/North Carolina
Congressman George Darden - Democrat/Georgia
Congressman Charles Hatcher - Democrat/Georgia
Congressman Alex McMillan - Republican/North Carolina
Congressman Pat Swindall - Republican/Georgia
Congressman Tim Valentine - Democrat/North Carolina

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES

Ms. Barbara Berry
Ms. Nancy Cobey
Ms. Lillian Darden
Ms. Ellen Hatcher
Ms. Caroline McMillan
Ms. Pat Swindall

ADL LEADERS

Steve and Charlet Kaplan
Stuart and Charlotte Lewengrub
Alan Lubel
Robert and Renee Rinzler



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of B'nai B'rith

הליגה נגד השמצה
של בני ברית

November 15, 1985

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Kiryat Ben Gurion
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

From December 11 - 19, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is hosting a study tour of U.S. Congressmen from Georgia and North Carolina (see enclosed list).

We would be most honored if you would agree to meet the group on Thursday, December 19, 1985, at your office.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roberta Fahn Reisman
Assistant Director

cc: Nimrod Novick ✓

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מנהל, הרי וואל
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30 KING DAVID ST., JERUSALEM 91101 ירושלים 30 דור חמלך רח'
טל. (02) 224844, 221171

ISRAEL CONGRESSIONAL MISSION
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סיכום תקשורת - 20-3 בדצמבר

הנושאים העיקריים

- כרוב התקופה הנסקרת עמדה פרשת פולארד בראש מעייני התקשורת. בד"כ היה הדיווח עובדתי, ועם זאת הטלחת האמריקאית לישראל דעך חכיסוי במידת מה. עם זאת נידון ביתר הרחבה במאמרי מערכת (3) ובעיקר בסורים (8): ישראל אמנם גונתה ובוקרת, אך הדגש העיקרי היה על חוסר התועלת ואף הספשות שבמעשה. במאמריהם של פודחורץ (NYT, 10) וביאלקין (NYT, 11) עלתה במידה זו או אחרת שאלת הנאמנות הכפולה. בתקשורת האלקטרונית היו דיווחים עובדתיים, בעיקר על היבטים "פיקנטיים", כגון ביקורו החשאי של חסר ארנס, או הפגיעה בטכוניה של צוות סלביזיה ע"י אנשי בטחון אמריקאים. נציין ראיון ח"כ אולמרט, ל-CBS Morning News (עליו דיווחנו) ואת תכנית CROSSFIRE של CNN 5-2 בה נקט המנחה, חוט כריידן, לשון חמורה במיוחד בכנותו אל ישראל. CLIENT STATE, החל מה-13 בחודש פסק חכיסוי בנושא.
- כשולי פרשת פולארד, וכאילו בתמשך ישיר לה, עלתה פרשת העברת הטכנולוגיה, בדיווח דרמטי ב"יחד" של NBC, אולם הסברינו המפורטים והמיידיים ציננו את התלכות התקשורת וחוך 3 ימים גוע העניין בנושא.
- בנושאי ומז"ת ותהליך השלום זוכה הממשל האמריקני לכיסוי ביקרתי על כשלונו להביא את ישראל וירדן למז"מ. חוסין משדר את אכזבתו- והנושא נקלט. בולט מאד הכיסוי אותו מקבלת סוריה. מעבר לדיווח העובדתי על המגעים בין סוריה וירדן הודגש החפקיד החכרתי של סוריה בתהליך השלום כפי שרואת אותו חוסין. התחממות האווירה בין ישראל וסוריה והמסר הישראלי לסוריה כוסו בהרחבה (נזכיר כחבת בוב זלניק ב-ABC 15-2). השורה התחתונה ככיסוי כעת היא שהצבת הטילים היא תוצאה בלתי במנעת של התקרית האוירית, שחיכת ביזמה מקומית ישראלית.
- נושאים מזחיי"מ נוספים: (1) הטרור- כשל שפע הארועים- השלכות פרשת מלטה, פסק הדין בקפריסין, הפיגוע בפריס, דברי קדומי על קלינגהופר ז"ל, מעצר טיוריסטים באיטליה ובארה"ב, תריגת 5 אנשי החזית העממית ותפיסת אנשי חז"ד ע"י צה"ל, החלטת מועבי"ט. הכיסוי עוין למכצעי הטרור, אך נציין 2 הנוחסויות סקפטיות: ג'נסן (5, N) שמעולת החילוץ המצרית תגביר הטרור; שיפלר (6, NY) שעל אף הגידול בטרור בסה"כ לא נפגעו אמריקנים רבים.

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עוד נציין שנטילת האחראיות לפיגוע בפריס ע"י PLF לא עוררה תשומת לב רבה. (2) אופ"ק - כמעט שטוח לאיר (ביחוד בתחנות המקומיות בטלביזיה) על מצוקת הארגון. בעתונות הכתובה נציין חשש ה-NYT מנפילת המחירים (מאמר מערכת ב-16) ומולו טורו המצויין של סאפייר (15) (3) לבנון - המשך הטיפוח הצרים, ג'וזף פינאיים. (4) מלחמת המפרץ - התעוררות מחודשת בכיסוי גובר העניין בנושא הערבים באמריקה על רקע הפיגועים האחרונים, אליהם נקשר ה-SDC וה-PLC. לראשונה מאמר מערכת ב-NYT (15) בדבר הצורך להגן עליהם.

6. תרומת אייבי נחן לכנסיה זכתה לכיסוי עצום, ואף ל-2 מאמרי מערכת (4, DN; 5, N) סרוב הכנסיה הקתולית להתנצל בפני היהדות ייחסי הותיקן - ישראל עוררו הר לא-אוהד לכנסיה שאלת יהודי ברה"מ עלתה, מעבר לדיווחים, גם בטורים ובמאמרי מערכת (3, MA; 6, NYT).

7. דמותה של ישראל: נושא זה זכה בתקופה הנסקרת ל-3 מאמרים: סמרינג (20, NYT), מוקיע הכהניזם כסכנה האמיתית למדינת ישראל; מקארתי (13, N), מתאר ישראל כ"מדינה לוחמת" וכסוחרת נשק, מאירך כחנא (20, NYT), תוקף את הליברליזם היהודי כסכנה לישראל. עצם העיסוק בנושא מצביע על עניין ועל דאגה מהמצב הפנימי בישראל. הנושא עולה דרך קבע בשיחות ובסגעים (אם כי לאו דוקא בתקופה הנסקרת).

שיחות ומגעים

8. הנושא המרכזי הוא יחסי ישראל-ארה"ב על רקע חרשה פולארד. כד"כ סבורים בני שיחנו שהפרשה לא גרמה ולא תגרום לנזק של ממש. אולם מצביעים על כך שהפרשה עוררה סתודסתן (היחסית) לפחות 2 שאלות: יהודי ארה"ב ויחסם המיוחד לישראל; גורל המידע לישראל בעידן של הצטננות הקציבים. יש הסעלים אה הסקירה של החקשורה במשבר ובד"כ הגישה היא שיש להטנע מניסוח-יותר של הפרשה (ובהקשר זה אציין כי ב-NYT שקלו אם יש בכלל מקום לפרסם אה מאמר של קנה ביאלקין, לאחר שקיבלוהו).

9. מאירך, יש לציין אה הנכונות ואף ההתלהבות לקבל אה המדשה (שכמעט וזיחה) החרשה של העברת הטכנולוגיה. כמה מבני שיחי טענו שאלמלא הרקע הקודם של פרשה פולארד טפס אה NBC היחה שופלה כלהיסות כזו על סמך המידע שבדאי הורלף לה; כודאי לא היה הנושא מוצג באורח הדרסט כו הוצג. ב-NBC עצמה שמעתי על הרגשה לא-נוחה מאוחר יותר מהפזיזות בדיווח.

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10. בנושא ההליך השלום - אירח של אדיסוה ושל חוסר תוחלת. יש הבנה למאמצי של חוסין, קוצר רוח כל מי הממסל האמריקני וציפיה למחלק ישראלי.

סיכום

11. החקופה הנסקרה היחה טוערה ורררית דיווחים בעניינינו. כסיוסה איכרנו נקודות בחקשורה, אם הי לא באופן מכריע. צפוי שלאחר שובה של השלחת האמריקנית מישראל יחדש העיסוק בפרש ה פולארד. מכיר שחמאמים על ישראל כ-MyT דחיום יפחחו מחדש את העיסוק בענייני הפנים של ישראל, אולי אף חוך כדי שילוב החסורות העוכרות על המדינה בהקשר של האסת ההליך השלום.

כינה.

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אישור:

212
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טם השולח:

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תאריך:

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News Summary December 20, 1985

Editorials

NYP "Hypocrisy and Impotence, UN-Style" Among the nations who voted against hostage-taking and terrorism was the Soviet Union, which assists terrorists, and will continue to do so in secret. None of the nations which signed the proclamation will take even mild steps against terrorism, if that prompts the terrorists to attack them.

Columns

NYT-"Is Israel's Soul Imperiled?" Thomas Smerling (American Enterprise Institute) "Yes, By Kahanism" Kahanism is greater than Kahane and it extends far beyond Kach. The real danger is the extremist ideology Kahane espouses. 11% of Israeli high school students are ready to vote for Kach and 42% agreed with Kahane's views on the Arabs. Kach is the tip of the right-wing iceberg. Ehud Sprinzak, of Hebrew U., worries more about Gush Emunim. "The forces which reject even the peace agreement with Egypt are growing daily. They think as Kahane does, but says he talks too much," Sprinzak believes. Likud's right-wing combined absolutism with power. Sharon has proposed overthrowing Hussein and establishing a Palestinian state in Jordan. Like Kahane, he insists that democracy must not be permitted to impede his brand of Zionism. Unlike Kahane, he could become Prime Minister. Israel in 1986 has a prostrate economy with record-breaking unemployment, a relentless wave of indigenous terrorism, an army still recovering from the Lebanese trauma, continuing military occupation with its daily degradations, a political vacuum at the center. Moderates recognize the danger of tilting to the right and are fighting back. At stake is the soul--and perhaps the democracy--of the Jewish state. (Cabled)

NYT-Kahane "Yes, By Liberal Jews" Kahane is overwhelmed, even as the polls show a dramatic increase in his strength, by the sheer magnitude of the frenzied hatred of the liberal-intellectual mob. There is a clear and present danger of the Arabs of Israel becoming a majority through their naturally high birth rate and through the democratic rights granted by Israel's Declaration of Independence. The State of Israel was created by Jews, as a Jewish state and this means only one thing: a state with a guaranteed majority of Jews. Only this assures Jewish mastery of their own destiny. There is a basic contradiction between Zionism and democracy. The Westernized Jew dearly wishes to believe no

אישור

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such contadiction exists but no Jewish leader will debate this point rationally. What kind of liberal mind is so contemptuous of Arabs that it cannot understand that no Arabs can ever be happy living happily in a country that is officially called the Jewish state, whose national land can only be rented to Jews, whose anthem speaks of "the soul of a Jew yearning"; whose independence day celebrates Jewish victory over the Arabs. What kind of intellectual cannot understand that the Arabs of what was Palestine, does not see the Jews as theives? Kahanism raises the reality of secular, liberal Jewish bankruncy and schizohrenia of mind and soul.

ND-Anderson "Hijack Chronology Shows How Iran Aided Terrorists" The evidence is overwhelming that Iran is waging an undeclared war on the US. More evidence has been uncovered that adds proof to the Iranian involvement of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane a year ago.

Press Reports

Hostages Seized at French Trial

NYT-Bernstein-An armed man described as a Palestinian guerrilla burst into a courtroom and together with the four defendants on trial, took the judge, jurors and a number of observers as hostage. The gunman was identified as Abdel Karim Khalki, a convicted armed robber who was released from prison 3 weeks ago. He said he was a member of the Abu Haidal faction. One hostage who was allowed to leave the courtroom said one of the gunmen asked if there were any Jews on the jury. Apparently there were none. (see NYP, ND, DN-UPI)

Calm in Beirut Threatened

NYT-Hijazi-Militiamen are off the streets and public services has resumed. BUT in west Beirut, the latest security plan is seriously challenged by a rising crime wave and continued factional tensions. In the last week, four young women have been killed in separate incidents, sending shock waves through a society that was under the impression that women were safe from personal violence.

Kuwait

WSJ-D.I-Rosewicz (Kuwait) More than any other Gulf regime, Kuwait has

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reason to be nervous about upheaval: the Iran-Iran war, terrorism, Islamic fundamentalism, a potentially explosive population mix. Kuwait has a formula for keeping this brew from boiling over. While clamping down on security, it is striving for stability by keeping its young population satisfied with the most democratic political system and the freest press in the Gulf. Kuwait prides itself as a haven for Arabs who feel they must get away from their more repressive regimes. If Kuwait's stability works, it could persuade royal rulers in other regimes, like Saudi Arabia, to open their own political systems to survive. Kuwait is important to the West not just because of its oil, but because there is \$80 billion invested there. Terrorism has hit Kuwait hard because it has taken Iraq's side in the war. 30% of Kuwait's population is Shiite. Palestinians make up 350,000 of the population.

Intermarriage Increases Marital Risks

NYT-Brooks-Among couples who practice the same religion, only 26.3% had been divorced after 19 years, compared to 39.1% of the couple followed a different faith, according to a study from Brigham Young U. Dr. Joel Crohn, a clinical psychologist in Calif. also recently completed a study and states: "In almost every case, I found Jewish identity was still so intense, even if the person was not following the religion, that it created an imbalance in the relationship."

Yiddish Theater Takes on the New Yorker

NYT-Anderson & Bird-Actors and others from the Yiddish theater marched in front of the New Yorker Magazine to protest the magazine's refusal to list Yiddish shows in its "Goings on About Town" section. The section's editor said there was space to list only one-half the theatrical productions in the city. "By and large, we don't list shows in languages other than English. Most of our readers are people who speak English," the editor said.

Netuei Karta Places Ad-Says Jews In Arab Lands Better Off Than in Israel

NYT-12/19-3/4 page ad in B section. "The Mourning that Never Ends For 500 'Disappeared' in Israel" - The group accuses the Israeli Gov't workers of 1949-53 of stealing 500 Yemenite children from their parents and selling them for adoption. "lost Jews now residing in Islamic lands are much better off spiritually and materially than they would be if they

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left. And those presently in the Zionist state would have been better off materially as well, if they had remained, in their native countries."

Jokes-On Arafat

NYP-Adams-In his daily joke column, Adams writes about Arafat, "Now take that Arafat---please, Nobody liked him even as a kid, Santa came to his house and took away presents... And what does Arafat want for Christmas this year? He wants everyone's first wish not to come true... I get lots of presents I can't wait to exchange, Now if we could only exchange this Arafat for a human being... Just make sure we don't get any returns.

ITONUT

מס' תעודת:

מס' השולח: 017718

20.12.85

מס' תעודת:

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1965

Is Israel's Soul Imperiled?

Yes, By Kahanism

By Thomas Smerling

WASHINGTON — Is Meir Kahane a serious threat to Israeli democracy? Or is he merely an ugly blemish?

Most Israeli analysts agree that the direct threat posed by Mr. Kahane's party, Kach, is limited. Mr. Kahane's politics are simply too repugnant and ultimately too un-Israeli to ever attract widespread support. Israel's new legislation against incitement to racism may succeed in barring Kach from future elections altogether.

The real danger, such Israelis say, comes not from Mr. Kahane or from his organization but from the extremist ideology he espouses.

Kahanism blends ultra-nationalism with fundamentalism, racism and legitimized violence. It casts aside democratic values in pursuit of its higher goals — first annexation of the West Bank and Gaza ("Greater Israel"), then, institution of religious

law (a "Torah state"). Its solution to the Palestinian problem is simple: Expel the Arabs from Israel.

Kahanism is greater than Kahane, and it extends far beyond Kach. Last April, a survey by the Van Leer Foundation in Jerusalem found 11 percent of Israeli high school students ready to vote for Kach, while 42 percent agreed with Mr. Kahane's views on Arabs. Shocked, the conservative daily Yediot Aharonot replicated the survey. Its conclusion: "Kahanism is gaining ground among the youth in all strata, all over the country, from all classes. It is turning into a real threat to the State of Israel."

Kach is the tip of a right-wing iceberg. Ehud Sprinzak of Hebrew University, who has studied Israeli extremist groups for 15 years, worries more about Gush Emunim — the "Bloc of the Faithful," responsible for much of the settlement of the West Bank — than about Kach. "The forces

Thomas Smerling is a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

:רתימות	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	6-:97
:סוג כחולני	טופס מברק	7-:210
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which reject even the peace agreement with Egypt are growing daily. They are well-organized and very determined. They think as Kahane does, but they say he talks too much. When asked about Kahane's plan to expel the Arabs, they answer: "Things that may be done in 18 to 12 years should not be talked about openly today."

Israel's ultranationalist party Tebiya differs from Kach more in style than in substance. Its leader, Yuval Me'eman, advocates "negotiating" the removal of 500,000 Arabs from the territories.

Likud's right wing combines such absolutism with power. Ariel Sharon, now Minister Without Portfolio, has proposed overthrowing King Hussein and establishing a Palestinian state in Jordan. Like Mr. Kahane, he insists that democracy must not be permitted to impede his brand of Zionism. Unlike Mr. Kahane, he conceivably could become Prime Minister.

Add to this list the religious parties and settler vigilantes, then consider Israel in 1986 — a prostrate economy with record-breaking unemployment; a relentless wave of indigenous terrorism; an army still recovering from the Lebanese trauma; continuing military occupation with its daily degradations; a political vacuum at the center. Such conditions can only fuel the search for scapegoats, strongmen and simple answers.

Even a modest tilt to the right could bring to power a radicalized right-wing coalition contemptuous of democracy. More insidiously, the entire political spectrum could be pulled rightward, leading to gradual erosion of democratic rights. Israeli civil libertarians are already troubled. They note that Israel's democracy is vigorous but vulnerable because it lacks a constitution or bill of rights.

Moderates recognize these dangers and are fighting back. A broad coalition is confronting Kach with legal challenges, counter-demonstrations and educational programs in the schools, army and media.

Are these measures adequate? Even those directly engaged in such efforts fear that unless conditions change, the battle against extremism may be lost — washed away by a tide of frustration.

Israel is in a state of flux. The old Labor consensus is dead; former Prime Minister Menachem Begin's counter-consensus is gone. A new order has not yet emerged. Some Israelis are struggling to solidify the center with pragmatic solutions while moving toward peace negotiations. Others are working feverishly to usher in their messianic visions of biblical redemption and Greater Israel. At stake is the soul — and perhaps the democracy — of the Jewish state. □

תחנות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	7-97
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Yes, by Liberal Jews

By Meir Kahane

JERUSALEM — As I review the year since 26,000 Israelis voted that I be their Knesset representative, I am overwhelmed, even as the polls show a dramatic increase in my strength, by the sheer magnitude of the frenzied hatred of the liberal-intellectual mob. Old witch hunters never die. They return in the form of Israeli and American Jewish liberals, news media people, politicians, intellectuals, Reform rabbis and presidents of Jewish organizations.

"Racist," "fascist," "insane," were among the kinder epithets. All this, of course, from people who pride themselves on fair play and tolerance.

Why the eruption of such poisonous hate on the part of civilized types? Why McCarthyism in the Holy Land and in the United States Jewish community? The answer surely lies in the issues that I raise and, more importantly, in the incredible refusal of anyone to deal with them.

One: I have stated that there exists a clear and present danger of the Arabs of Israel becoming a majority through their naturally high birth rate and through the democratic rights granted by Israel's Declaration of Independence.

On the other hand, I have said, the State of Israel was created by Jews, Zionists, as the Jewish state, and this too mean by definition only one thing: a state with a guaranteed majority of Jews. Only this assures Jewish sovereignty, and Jews mastery over their own destiny. But if that is so, what does one do with Western

democracy and its axiom of majority rule? The terribly painful question for the Jewish democrats is: Do Arabs have the democratic right to become a majority peacefully and then peacefully put an end to the Jewish state? Is there a basic contradiction between Zionism and Western democracy?

I have stated flatly that such a contradiction exists and that Jews must choose Judaism and Zionism over Western democracy. But is there a Jewish leader prepared to debate this calmly and rationally? No, for with my demand that a choice be made I have touched upon a most sensitive nerve in the modern, Westernized Jew who dearly wishes to believe there is no contradiction. Having shielded himself from the truth, he lashes out like some wounded animal in terror.

Two: What kind of liberal mind is so contemptuous of Arabs that it cannot understand that no Arab can ever happily accept living in a country that is officially called the Jewish state; whose Law of Return applies to Jews only; whose national land can be rented to Jews alone; whose national anthem speaks of "the soul of a Jew yearning"; whose Independence Day celebrates Jewish victory and Arab defeat; whose very essence, down to the United Jewish Appeal, is Jewish? What kind of obtuse intellectual cannot understand that the Arab of what was once, in his mind, "Palestine," believes that the Jews of Israel are thieves?

And as the specter of Arab nationalism rages into regular attack, and bombs and grenades and knives take Jewish lives in the land that was supposed to be free of all the suffering of the exile, who among the opponents of "Kahanism" will answer the Jew who asks: Are we supposed to sit quietly and allow our enemies to sit with us, even as they murder us and grow into a majority? What insane servitude to "democracy" and "morality" compels us to commit national suicide?

Three: Concerning the emancipation of Western European Jews in the 19th century, it has been written that educated Jews of that generation "genuinely believed that their religion had always taught universalist ethics, and the general Jewish public was genuinely astonished when it realized that this was just not so." True, right down to this day. The liberal left fumes over Kahane's contention that Jews and gentiles are separate and apart. But it is Judaism that bans intermarriage, proscribes intimacy and calls for a total war against assimilation. The Westernized, secular Jewish liberal cannot bear it, for "Kahanism" forces him to ask the question: Why be Jewish at all?

Kahanism raises the reality of secular, liberal Jewish bankruptcy and schizophrenia of mind and soul. The pain is too much, and so, totally incapable of intellectual debate, the liberals collapse into the irrational defamation that is the last refuge of those for whom honest thought is too painful.

Meir Kahane, a rabbi, is a member of the Kach Party in the Knesset.

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מצפ"א.

נשק לירדן.

שמעתי היום מפי פירבנקס שבמחמ"ד ויחרו על הרעיון של מכירת נשק לירדן
 מאחר ולדעתם אין שום סיכוי בעולם שהקונגרס יאשר את המכירה. הדבר ידוע
 לירדנים וכיום הם מנהלים מו"מ עם סעודיה לקבלת נשק לצורך רכישה נשק
 באירופה.

מ. רוזן

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MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing whatsoever on the trip at this point.

Q The official who briefed reporters two days ago on the Middle East peace process said that while the United States had disagreements with the PLO, we weren't at war with the PLO. Given our known conditions and the PLO's repeated refusals this year to meet any of those criteria for joining the peace process, isn't this agreement a little mild? That's the first part. Isn't that a little understating the situation?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to try to put words in the mouth of the briefer.

Q Never mind.

Q Can you confirm reports that the US demanded from Syria the withdrawal of SAM missiles from its border area with Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I have answered that several times, at least indirectly. So let me reiterate what has been said on several occasions. The United States has not conveyed at any level threats or demands to Syria or Israel. Our objective has been to avoid any escalation of tensions or resort to military force which would not be in the interest of any of the parties.

Q I have one more question on the Pollard case, if I may. The Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, Shamir, apparently told Israel Radio today that the case was, that the incident had been solved and settled today. Obviously that according to your statement earlier is not the U.S. view of this case. Does that point up any major differences still between the two countries over this case?

MR. REDMAN: I don't think I said anything about the case whatsoever, other than that Judge Sofaer was still there and we expected him to be returning soon, perhaps over the weekend.

Q Is he playing golf there? I mean --

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no other comment on his activities.

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5. פרשה רצח אודה עדיין מנוצלת עיי ADC וגורמים פרו ערביים אחרים בעיקר במקשורה באזורי קליטורניה ודטרויט, לא כורכים ישראל או היהודים, הרמזים קיימים כשמקבילים אודה אם קלינגהופר. יחד עם זה ממשיכים לנסות לגרור אחר הסולידריות של היהודים.
6. שאלת המורמונים החחילה לעלות במספר גדול של מקומות.
7. למרות נסיוננו לעבוד לטפל בנושאי החטברה על הפרק, הרגשה כל בני השיחה היא שפרשה פולארד חמסין להעסיק אוחנו וכי הנושא לא נסגר.
8. מבחינת הפעילות החטברתית נכנסים לתקופה מתה עד לאחר ראש השנה האזרחי.

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המסרד

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 23/12/85

מ. רודן
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 מ. רודן

מצפייא.

מורמונים. נפגשתי אחרון עם יו"ר ועדת החוץ הסנטור Lugar
 שהעלה נושא המורמונים. הדגיש שבין הסנטורים המתעניינים בנושא
 אחדים שכלל לא ידע שהם מורמונים. סנטור Paula Hawkins
 מעלורידה הידועה בידידותה לישראל אף היא פנתה אליו בנושא זה
 וגם הסנטור Hatch. הסברתי לו הבעייה הקיימת וציינתי שממשלה
 ישראל הקימה ועדת שרים הדנה בנושא. אחר מכן התעניין רבות בנושא
 הכלכלי ובאיזו מידה יש סיכויים שנמצא פתרון. היה מאד ידידותי בחלק
 הפגישה אך הדגיש מספר פעמים שבנושא המורמוני ישנם הרבה מידידינו שמודאגים.

מ. רודן

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בטעה טובה, החלטת ההמסך התקבלה אמש בשני הבמים ונחתמה ע"י הנשיא.

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**EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Tel Aviv, Israel

December 19, 1985

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am enclosing herewith a card from President
Reagan.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tom Pickering', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

Enclosure

*The President and Mrs. Reagan
extend to you their warmest wishes
during the holiday season
and throughout the coming year.*

1985

Jerusalem December 24, 1985

His Excellency
Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United
States of America

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much for your good wishes
for the New Year.

May this year be a year of reconciliation
between fellow men the world over; a year of
peace among the states of the Middle East; a year
of understanding among the peoples of the world.

With best wishes,

Shimon Peres

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אפשר לטכם שלב זה ולחזור על מה שכבר נאמר, והוא שקיימת צפיה דרוכה לקראת שני אירועים. האחד: מה יודע בציבור אחר סיום שליחות השופט סופר בארץ; והשני מה יתגלה במהלך משפטו של פולארד. רק אז נורל לדעת את חרשה זו גרמת לבזקים משמעותיים או שחיתת רק אפיזודה חולפת.

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News Summary December 19, 1985

Press Reports

Israel & Ivory Coast Plan Ties

NYT-Freilman-Peres flew to Geneva for an unannounced meeting with the President of the Ivory Coast. After the meeting, the two men announced their intention to restore diplomatic ties. Peres said that the Ivorian leader had agreed to help Israel rebuild its ties with other African nations.

Arms Arrest Fools PLO Attack on Isrgel

NYP-Juffe & ilac Donald-An Egyptian-born travel agent was arrested for allegedly conspiring to smuggle explosives to PLO terrorists planning a Christmas blitz on Isrgel's religious shrines. US Customs agents say Sultan Ibrahim el-Gawli tried to buy 150 lbs. of explosives. He was arrested in his New Jersey travel agency. The explosives and detonators were to be delivered to a co-conspirator who identified himself as a member of the PLO.

Hussein is Discouraged by Arms-Sale Curb

NYT-Shipler (Washington) Hussein was reported to have told US officials recently that the conditions imposed by Congress on a sale of arms to his country has undermined his confidence in the US and its ability to bring about a productive peace settlement. He also said that the denial of arms had made other Arab leaders skentical about the support that he had from Washington for his efforts. Hussein made his remarks to Murphy when he was in Amman last month. Fouad Ajami, of Johns Hopkins U., believes that Hussein will not step forward because he senses doom and that the Arab world looms as more crucial than the US in his eyes.

Hijacker is Sought From Malta

NYT-Reuters-The State Dept. says it asked Malta to extradite a man believed to be the only surviving hijacker of the EgyptAir plane. But the department said later it had asked Malta to proceed with the extradition only if the suspect is not convicted and sentenced.

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in Malta or Egypt. Malta has turned down Egypt's request for extradition
US Seeks Extradition of Abbas from Iran

NYT-Reuters-The State Dept. said it firmly told Iran it would file
extradition request for Abbas, if he was found to be in Iran.

UN Unanimously Condemns Hostage-Taking

NYT-Sciollino-The Security Council adopted a resolution that condemns
 "all acts of hostage taking and abduction" and calls for the immediate,
 safe release of all hostages. The resolution is binding on all
 countries in the UN. In previous years, attempts to condemn such acts
 of terrorism were opposed by countries that demanded acceptance of
 the activities of "liberation movements" and condemnation of "state
 terrorism," which in UN language refers to US support for Nicaraguan
 rebels and Israeli intervention in Arab territory. But the kidnapping
 of Soviet diplomats last fall helped change the Soviet attitude, and
 other nations followed suit.

Yugoslavia-Terrorism

NYT-Binder-Yugoslavia has maintained a dual attitude over the years
 toward terrorism. Belgrade has maintained friendly ties with governments
 and movements that have spawned terrorists, particularly in the Arab
 world. On occasion, as with Abbas, it has allowed terrorists to pass
 through. Yugoslavia was one of the first countries to recognize the
 PLO in 1964. More recently, Belgrade has developed lucrative trade
 with Libya, Iran and Iraq, receiving vital petroleum supplies in
 exchange for construction projects designed and built by Yugoslav
 engineers. In terms of Abbas, the Yugoslavs have said that the US
 hasn't hurried to extradite Andrija Artukovic, the Croatian Minister
 of the Interior under the Nazis in WW II. He is believed responsible
 for the deaths of more than 200,000 people. Artukovic has lived in the
 US since 1948. The latest extradition effort was approved by a Federal
 magistrate in March, but awaits a final decision by Shultz.

NYT-social-Shultz said that when he erupted in anger at remarks by the
 Yugoslav Foreign Minister, "I was very much really speaking for the
 American people." In terms of the Pollard case, Shultz said that the
 investigation in Israel was "going well."

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DEC. 19, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

ISRAEL AND IVORY COAST TO RESUME RELATIONS

Wash. Post, Claiborne: Israel and the Ivory Coast announced today that they will resume diplomatic relations, breaking a logjam in Israel's effort to regain a standing in black Africa and reduce its isolation in the Third World. Israeli PM Shimon Peres said he expected two other black African states to restore ties with Israel in "the very near future," but he would not name them. Peres made an unannounced trip to Geneva, where he met for two hours with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny before the two leaders announced their decision to establish embassies in Tel Aviv and Abidjan as soon as their governments give final approval. David Klinche, director general of the Foreign Minister, said he expected reopening of embassies within a few weeks. Israeli officials here said they hoped the announcement would start a chain reaction among black African nations that broke relations with Israel in 1972 and 1973, partly on the ground that it had occupied territory of Egypt, a member of the Organization of African Unity, but also under strong pressure from Arab oil producing states.

U.S. AIDE UPBEAT ON CHANCES FOR BIG-POWER MIDEAST TALKS

Wash. Post, Oberdorfer: A senior state Dept. official spoke in unusually positive fashion yesterday of an international conference on Middle East peace as time runs out on 1985, which had been billed sidely as the year in which new Arab-Israeli negotiations might begin. Speaking to reporters in a year-end assessment of Mideast peace prospects, the official indicated that the administration is more willing to work toward convening a big-power international conference to advance the peace process than had been the case. The official speaking on condition that he not be named, said the change has come about because of "a better understanding today, in the region and here, about possible ways of putting it (a conference) together so it would be a successful event." He said the understanding had arisen in part from U.S. soundings in the region, including the recent travels of Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, the State Department's senior Middle Eastern policy official. He is now back in Washington.

SHULTZ AMPLIFIES TERRORISM COMMENT/"SPEAKING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," HE SAYS OF BELGRADE OUTBURST

Wash. Post, Goshko: Secretary of State George P. Shultz said yesterday that

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he was "speaking for the American people" when he angrily told a news conference in Belgrade on Tuesday that the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro was a terrorist act and had no political justification. Shultz created a stir in Belgrade when he pounded a table and publicly disputed Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic's statements that incidents like the Achille Lauro piracy must be viewed in the context of the Palestinian people's struggle against colonialism. Shultz, who had been sharing the podium with Dizdarevic, immediately interrupted to say that the hijacking, in which Palestinian terrorists killed an elderly American and terrorized others, "is not justified by any cause that I know of."

U.N. COUNCIL, 15-0, Decries Hostage-Taking/First Resolution calls for Immediate Release

Wash. Post, Berlin: The Security Council unanimously adopted a landmark resolution today that "condemns unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking and abduction" and calls for the immediate release of all kidnaping victims "wherever and by whomever they are being held."

ISRAELI OFFICIALS SEEKING TO ISOLATE, DISCREDIT KAHANE/ANTI-ARAB RABBI TAKEN SERIOUSLY

L.A. Times, Fisher: Lecturer Alouph Hareven was trying to impress his audience with the need to avoid stereotypes and with the fact that not all Arabs are terrorists. Hareven, Associate director of Jerusalem's Van Leer Foundation, a social research center, emphasized that of more than 100,000 Arabs who live within Israel's pre-1967 borders and who are citizens of Israel, "99.9% have never done anything against the security of the state." That incident occurred during part of a Ministry of Education program to arm teachers against the anti-Arab message of right-wing Rabbi Meir Kahane.

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incidents that occurred in the Mideast. He referred to the hijacking of a TWA airliner in June, the October hijacking of an Italian cruise ship and the hijacking in November of an Egyptian airliner.

ISRAELIS UNEASY ABOUT POLLARD SPY CASE AND U.S. REACTION TO IT

Wash. Post, Pichirallo: A former top official agency, the Mossad, shook his head in disbelief as he spoke of what he said was his country's mistaken involvement with accused American spy Jonathan Jay Pollard. It was an amateurish and ill-conceived operation, the retired 17-year Mossad veteran said, his voice showing disappointment. Israel's relationship with the U.S. is too important to risk jeopardizing it in such a clumsy manner, he added. "It's painful for Israelis because of the clandestine style. We have a moral problem," he said. "You can't take the money of the U.S., and then use that money to buy information about that country." Israel, one of America's closest allies, received \$3.5 billion in U.S. foreign aid this year, more than any other country. But the former Mossad official and other Israelis say they are troubled by what they now perceive to be the new legitimacy anti-Israeli attitudes have been given within some parts of the U.S. government as a result of the Pollard case. Many Israelis also express disagreement with their government's unprecedented decision to allow the questioning of Israeli diplomats by U.S. officials on Israeli soil.

IN WAKE OF SPY FLAP, ISRAEL TAKES HARD LOOK AT INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Wash. Times, Kritzberg: The Pollard spy case, which has raised troubling questions about the intelligence operations of two close allies, the U.S. and Israel, has sparked a profound re-examination in Israel of the role of politics in the nation's intelligence community. Israeli intelligence and military observers are currently engaged in a serious debate about the value of American-Israeli intelligence cooperation, and more important, about the lessons to be learned from the case. The name of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, immediately conjures up an image of a fearless, competent Israeli operative donning the garb of a Bedouin and sneaking across the border into enemy Arab territory with only his wits, his unaccented Arabic and his mission—the collection of secrets designed to give the state of Israel the intelligence service.

ISRAEL SHUNS CLASH OVLR SYRTAN SAMs

Wash. Times, Meisels: PM Shimon Peres said yesterday that Israeli planes will continue to fly reconnaissance missions over Lebanon but will do everything possible to prevent a confrontation with Syria. Mr. Peres spoke while on a tour of the city of Lod near Tel Aviv. His statement came as Israel, with behind-the-scenes diplomatic help from the U.S., sought to defuse the potential crisis caused by Syria placing Soviet-made SAM-2 missiles on its border with Lebanon. As part of the diplomatic assistance provided by the U.S., the Washington Times has learned, American diplomatic channels have been used by Mr. Peres to send messages to Syrian President Hafez el-Assad.

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מס' סודי

מאו"ר - מצפ"א. דע: נוביק, לסכת רה"מ.

ביקור קיסינג'ר, שלכם 464.

1. קיסינג'ר ורעיתו מקבלים בתודה הזמנה הנשיא לא"צ ב-19/1.
הודיעונו-נא השעה.

2. פגישה עם שה"ח - בסדר.

3. א"ע אמנם עם דיניץ.

4. אשרו-נא סידורי הלינה במלון דן ת"א, עפ"י שלנו 309 סעיף וא'.

5. 18/1 - 17 יוקדשו לרה"מ.

נודה על קבלת לוי"ז כלשהו בהקשר זה.

- מאשרים א"ע עם אבא אבן ב-18/1 שעה 2000. מניחים שהזמנה זוגית.

מבקשים לדעת היכן החקיים, ומי עוד יהיה נוכח.

- 19/1 - מקבל החצעה לא"ב עם בראון ובנצור - אנא שעה ומקום.

- א"צ במשכן הנשיא - שעה ?

- סקט וא"ע באוניברסיטת ת"א - מניחים שאין צורך להצטייד ב-Black Tie

לארוע זה, וכן שמצפים להשתתפות הגב' קיסינג'ר. אשרונא.

- 20/1 - מאשר א"ב עם שה"ב ב-0730, ויחרת התכנית לאותו יום עפ"י

שלכם 464.

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 טווג בטחוני
 דחיסות
 מאריך וזיח
 פגירות פסי פברק

הערות, בקשות ושאלות

1. נכון להיום טרם ידוע מהי בדיוק יגיע הזוג ומתי יוצא. קיסינג'יר אמור להיות באירופה ב- 22/1 בערב, ועל כן טרם החליט אם להשאר יום נוסף בארץ או לבלות חיום המיותר בדרך.
2. ישתתף בטקס לזכר קינג. מבקש לקבל שעה, ומקום, וכן לדעת כמה זמן עליו לנאום.
3. מבקש לדעת (ממרווד נוביק) אילו סידורי בטחון/ ^{נעשים} מהצד הישראלי (האם יקבל אבטחה צמודה בנוסף למאבטחים שמביא עמו?)
4. מבקש לראות אישים בכירים בליכוד, ובמיוחד השר ארנס. ניתן לשבץ פגישות אלו בשעות הבקר ואחה"צ של ה-19/1.
5. מבקש לדעת מי יהיה איש הקשר למאבטח - חלוץ החגיע ב-15/1. שם, כתובת, טלפון וכו'.
6. בכל מקרה גבי קיסינג'יר העזוב הישר לארה"ב (ולא תתעכב באירופה), אך מועד עזיבתה תלוי בהאריך בו יעזוב קיסינג'יר.
7. האפשר להניח שלזוג תהיינה 2 מכוניות - האחת צמודה לגבי קיסינג'יר לסיורים וקניות לפי הצורך, והשנייה עבורו. אטרונא.
8. נודה על קבלת כחובות מדוייקה ומספרי טלפונים במקומות ופגישות בהם ישתתף.

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משרד פני מב

9. מניחים שבא"צ עם הנשיא, אי"ע עם אבן, הטקט באוניברסיטת חי"א וא"ע עם דיניץ תחתף גם גבי קיסינג'ר. כל יתר הפגישות והישיבות על חקן פגישות עבודה. אשדוד.

10. לאחר הדפסת המברק קבלנו ממשרדו של קיסינג'ר את המידע והשאלות הבאות:

- מועד הגעה - טנטיבית מתכננים להגיע ב-17/1 אלונדון, בטיסת סוויסאייר 803 היוצאת לציריך ב-0950, ומציריך בטוויסאייר 332, המגיעה לני"ת לוד ב-1905 בערב. אם הגעה הזוג לאחר כניסת השבת תהווה בעייה, יוכל כאלטרנטיבה שנייה לצאת מוקדם ולהגיע יום 2/ללוד בטיסת PA 114 מפריס, ב-1600. מעדיף טיסת סוויסאייר, אך כאמור, פתוח לתגובותיכם. הודיעונו-נא.

מועד יציאה

יום 3

מסתבר עתה שאמנם יעזבו הארץ ב-22/1 בקר, כלומר, ישארו יום נוסף ויש לשריין החדר במלון המלך דוד בהתאם.

ישנן 2 אלטרנטיבות בטיעות מהארץ

א - SAS ב-0650 לקופנהאגן, ומשם ליעדו הסופי
או אל-על 315 ב-1025 ללונדון, ומשם ליעדו הסופי.
כמובן שמעדיף האלטרנטיבה השנייה, עוד נודיעכם.

- ניתן להשתמש ביום הנוסף לפגישות המרוקסות ו/או לספורים.

- מבקש לטור לו פגישה עם טדי קולק.

- אם ישאר לו זמן מתכנן ארוחה פרטית - עם ידיד, וזאת לפי לוי"ז הסופי.

עד כאן.

ל פ
לואיז שימרון

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במחנני
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 המטרד
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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ה' 19.12.85

Q Does the Sophia group in Holler and Park (?) hope to be home by the weekend?

MR. REDMAN: I still have no information on their departure.

Q Okay, can you clarify what is getting to be an even murkier subject having seen Mr. Shultz' remarks on the way home about Abbas in Iraq? Do you still not know where Abbas is and can you still not tell us if Iraq is telling you whether or not he is in Iraq?

MR. REDMAN: The Secretary addressed that question again this morning on the program that someone made reference to earlier.

Q Well, I didn't watch television. I just --

MR. REDMAN: I know. You didn't get up that early, either, but --

Q No, I don't rely on television for my information.

MR. REDMAN: But he said basically the same thing as I said yesterday, we can't confirm his present whereabouts. He made reference again to the recent reports we have had which indicated Iraq as the country in which he might be located. I can't do any better than that today.

Q To follow that up, the Secretary also said on the way home that the Israeli government was assisting the U.S. in matters not directly connected or specifically connected to the Pollard case, the implication being that there is a wider net of Israeli espionage and perloined documents out there. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: I did not read that implication at all into anything the Secretary said. That is the best I can say. I think if you take the words, I don't see where you see that implication.

Q The Secretary had only recently seen it, but maybe you have had a chance to study it a little more. Do you have anything

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Q On the Abbas matter, the Secretary had an exchange of correspondence with Tariz Aziz some weeks ago on this issue. Is the State Department, the U.S. government, still pursuing his extradition from Iraq or does the response by the Iraqi foreign minister, which was exceedingly polite but basically said it is none of your business, close this as far as the United States is concerned?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I can't go into the details of diplomatic exchanges, but to reiterate what I said yesterday, we have talked to the Iraqis. As I said, we put them on notice that should his presence be confirmed it was our intention to extradict him or to request his extradition. That is where the question stands. So I do not think that we regard it as case closed.

Q I don't understand this waffling unless you are trying to protect the Iraqis. I'm told the government has known since October 27 that he has been in Iraq.

MR. REDMAN: You may have been told that. I can only tell you what I've said.

Q The Secretary had already I'm told

requested his extradition in a letter to Mr. Tariq Aziz. And he responded that not that he wasn't there, but that it was not our business whether he was there or not.

MR. REDMAN: I just answered that question, that we told them it was our intent to request his extradition should his presence in Iraq be confirmed.

Q Chuck, maybe you have slept over it overnight. Yesterday a senior US official, speaking on background about the Middle East, said "An international conference is acceptable to us only if it leads to direct negotiations between the two parties." This is a new terminology which is being used by the State Department. It hasn't been used before. Can I understand that this is now the consensus of the State Department, that they are waiting for movement, that the participation of the Soviet Union could be applicable if there were the possibility to start diplomatic relations with Israel or something like that? What is the thrust of what the senior official said yesterday, if you can --

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MR. REDMAN: I did sleep on that. Our objective in this phase of the Middle East peace process remains direct negotiations. We have many times noted our understanding of King Hussein's desire for an international context, and have said that we would be working with the parties to achieve a context that meets the political needs of those involved. In our view, such a context -- by whatever name Ambassador -- I'm sorry, the briefer went through those options in detail -- must lead promptly to direct negotiations and must not be able to impose its own will on the negotiating parties. In general, it is more important that the parties directly involved are able to agree on the shape and role of such an event than that they call it by a specific name.

Q Why are you using still another name, context? We have "construct," we have "framework." Finally a US official finally said a "conference." Are you sliding back from a conference?

MR. REDMAN: Not at all. I can quote what he said yesterday.

Q I was there.

MR. REDMAN: He used all of those? (Laughter?)

Q Context?

MR. REDMAN: Yes. "Auspices" you didn't --

Q No, I did say that.

MR. REDMAN: Framework.

Q That's the key one.

MR. REDMAN: Context; construct; international arrangements. Next question?

W Let me ask a question. Excuse me just a minute. Let me ask a question. You said all the parties and all the talk yesterday of the senior official was Jordan and Israel. And nobody mentioned the PLO, the Palestinians directly. Yasser Arafat, my information that he's ready to accept 242 and 338 in conjunction with acceptance by the United States and the parties concerned of convening an international conference to deal with this issue. Where do we stand in that?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help you anymore than what you heard yesterday on those kinds of questions. One more question?

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including a star symbol and various scribbles.



official text

DATE: 12/18/85

U.N. VOTE SHOWS WORLD ABHORRENCE OF HOSTAGE-TAKING (1560)

(Article on U.N. action, with Walters, resolution texts)

by Judy Aita

USIA United Nations Correspondent

United Nations -- U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters says the U.N. Security Council's condemnation of all acts of hostage-taking "clearly states the world community's abhorrence of such criminal acts."

"We can only hope that all states, all parties, that have any influence over groups now holding hostages, will take to heart today's clear and unanimous message and work for the immediate and safe release of all hostages, wherever and by whomever held," the U.S. representative said at a December 18 news conference.

Earlier in the day, the council unanimously and unequivocally condemned all acts of hostage-taking and abduction. It was the council's third major move to combat terrorism in the past two months.

In adopting the hard-hitting resolution covering all aspects of hostage-taking, the council brought the full weight of the international community against such actions and bound member states to cooperate in denying refuge to terrorists.

The United States initiated the resolution and formally asked for the meeting, but the text was a group effort, especially of the five permanent members of the council -- China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. It was co-sponsored by Australia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom.

The resolution calls for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, and it affirms the obligation of all states in whose territory hostages are held to take all appropriate measures to secure their release. It appeals to all states to consider becoming parties to the treaty on hostage-taking and three other related conventions.

The resolution -- which is binding on all U.N. members -- also urges more international cooperation in devising effective measures to prevent, prosecute and punish "all acts of hostage-taking and abduction as manifestations of international terrorism."

The first breakthrough in the United Nations on terrorism came October 9 in the wake of the Achille Lauro hijacking. Walters, as president of the council, made a statement on behalf of the members in which they "resolutely" condemned the incident and other acts of terrorism and also condemned "terrorism in all its forms, wherever and by whomever committed."

On December 9, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously and unequivocally condemned "as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed." It was the most comprehensive international statement on the problem to date. While assembly resolutions are not binding, diplomats said that it will still make "an important impact on the climate in which those seeking to deal with terrorists will be operating."

Walters also said that the Security Council resolution "will have a profound effect in discouraging terrorism. There will be an understanding that there will be no place to run and no place to hide."



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Although the council took only three minutes to adopt the resolution in formal session, "a lot of work" over many weeks went into producing the document "which represents the conscience of all mankind," Walters said.

The council resolution, together with the international convention on hostage-taking, "will give us wider coverage than any previous agreement of this type," Walters said. He pointed out that some council members are not treaty signatories.

The United States -- the major target of terrorist attacks -- has wanted council action for a long time, he said, and is "very grateful for the high degree of cooperation from all members of the Security Council."

As far as the United States is concerned, Walters said, the resolution is a "powerful instrument to use in bilateral talks in (a) trying to prevent hostage taking, and (b) to apprehend and punish those who have done it, as well as securing the safe release of those who are taken."

Following is the text of Walters' statement:

(begin text)

We are extremely pleased that the Security Council has unanimously gone on record in condemning all acts of hostage-taking. This is a historic step, almost without precedent in the entire 40 years of the United Nations. This resolution reflects positively on the United Nations organization; it is an act in which all member states can take pride. It is a fitting climax to this important 40th anniversary year of the United Nations.

By condemning unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking, the Security Council has clearly stated the world community's abhorrence of such criminal acts. We can only hope that all states, all parties, that have any influence over groups now holding hostages, will take to heart today's clear and unanimous message and work for the immediate and safe release of all hostages, wherever and by whomever held.

We also hope that this Security Council resolution bodes well for improved cooperation between and among states, an essential condition for combatting terrorism. Only by concerted worldwide action can we hope to put an end to the repugnant practice of hostage-taking. It is clear from the resolution that no "cause," no "excuses," can justify such threats to human rights and human lives.

My government fully supports the Security Council's call for all states to consider, promptly and favorably, becoming parties to the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and other related international conventions. The United States will continue its efforts to have the world community adopt additional effective measures to protect the innocent lives of all people. As recent history has so sadly proven, international terrorism knows no boundaries.

Today's resolution reinforces the October 9 Security Council statement on terrorism and the December 9 General Assembly resolution condemning all acts of terrorism. Together, these texts place the entire United Nations firmly on record against all terrorist crimes. While we cannot expect the lunatic fringe to desist from such acts, we do expect all law-abiding states to take all practicable measures to prevent terrorism, and to prosecute and punish all terrorists, wherever they are, in the spirit of these clear statements by the United Nations.

The United States is proud of its leadership role in today's

action by the Security Council. It could not have been done without the broad support of all Security Council members which represent every sector of the globe. I thank my colleagues on the Council for the essential role they played with us in accomplishing this historic act. And let me pay special tribute to Congressman Dante Fascell, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Congressman Daniel Mica, Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and member of the U.S. Delegation to the 40th General Assembly, for their strong initiatives in the United States Congress and in meetings here at United Nations Headquarters toward this end. We look forward to concrete actions by all states to put into effect the resolution adopted today.

(end Walters text)

(begin resolution text)

The Security Council,

Deeply disturbed at the prevalence of incidents of hostage-taking and abduction, several of which are of protracted duration and have included loss of life,

Considering that the taking of hostages and abductions are offences of grave concern to the international community, having severe adverse consequences for the rights of the victims and for the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Recalling the statement of 9 October 1985 by the President of the Security Council resolutely condemning all acts of terrorism, including hostage-taking (S/17554),

Recalling also resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985 of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages adopted on 17 December 1979, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons Including Diplomatic Agents adopted on 14 December 1973, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation adopted on 23 September 1971, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft adopted on 16 December 1970, and other relevant conventions,

1. Condemns unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking and abduction,
2. Calls for the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons wherever and by whomever they are being held,
3. Affirms the obligation of all States in whose territory hostages or abducted persons are held urgently to take all appropriate measures to secure their safe release and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction in the future,
4. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to consider the possibility of becoming parties to the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages adopted on 17 December 1979, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons Including Diplomatic Agents adopted on 14 December 1973, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation adopted on 23 September 1971, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft adopted on 16 December 1970, and other relevant conventions,
5. Urges the further development of international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective measures which are in accordance with the rules of international law to facilitate the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking

and abduction as manifestations of international terrorism.

(end resolution text)



news report

DATE: 12/18/85

U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS STEADY PROGRESS FOR PEACE MADE IN '85
(NESA; Yearender backgrounder) (995)

By Jacquelyn S. Porth
USIA Staff Writer

Washington -- In a year-end wrap up on the Mideast peace process, a senior State Department official called 1985 "a year of progress," noting that Jordan and Israel accepted an agreement for direct negotiations -- in the context of an international conference -- and agreed that the Palestinian people should be involved in every stage of the process.

The official -- speaking on background -- acknowledged that some would view his characterization with skepticism and say he was overstating the case, but he said 1985 was still the year in which some steps were taken toward the goal of peace. He said the position of the parties converged on several key points:

- They agreed to work for prompt and direct negotiations;
- They are no longer seeking a guaranteed outcome in advance;
- They accepted the concept of an international forum to facilitate negotiations; and
- They have relegated to the sidelines the issue of a preliminary U.S.-Palestinian dialogue.

He said the parties have narrowed the issues to two questions: the shape of an international conference or forum leading to direct negotiations, and the nature of the Palestinian representation.

In an overview of the past year the official reminded the Washington press corps that 1985 was an "eventful year" in which Jordan's King Hussein hosted the Palestine National Council meeting in Amman and negotiated successfully with PLO chairman Yassir Arafat to reach the February 11 accord. He said the "Basic condition for progress is there." He said both Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein are committed to the goal of direct negotiations.

In the final analysis he said, "The desire of the parties themselves to resolve their differences, that is going to spell success or failure," regardless of U.S. Administration efforts.

Earlier references to 1985 as "a year of decision" have not proven to be precise according to this official, but he said, "This should not skew the progress that has been made." He noted that both incremental and steady progress has been made. He said he expected this pattern to continue.

"Direct negotiations are the only productive way to proceed," he said. In the next few weeks there will be a focus "on what kind of conference is acceptable to both sides." He also said, "An international conference is acceptable to us, but only as an event which would lead to direct negotiations between the parties."

"Over the last several months you have heard us use this podium -- and in other official statements -- use words such as auspices, framework, context. This was a way of signaling that we don't have a specific set of ideas on the exact shape of the international arrangements that would work. Whatever promises to lead to successful direct negotiations is going to be, obviously, our preferred choice."

The official also stressed that, "Time is not inexhaustible." "Certain decisions have to be taken, and have to be taken soon," he

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stressed. He also noted that the Reagan Administration has been "actively nurturing" the peace process and that both President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz have a strong commitment to assisting the parties to start direct negotiations.

He said he expects such assistance to continue in the weeks and months to come, and he warned that that the U.S. would not let terrorist incidents distract it. "Success," he said, however, "will depend, in the end, on the parties themselves."

The official said, "Syria continues to be an important piece to the regional puzzle" for peace, but "the prospects of serious engagement by Syria are problematic." In the question and answer period he was asked to clarify "problematic" and he said he meant "open to question."

Whereas Syria was once saying that there was no basis for a peace process in the Middle East because the Arab world was "too divided," the Administration official said he did not hear this on his most recent visit to Damascus. Whether this was an inadvertent omission, or not, he could not say.

Asked about the possible Soviet role in an international conference the official said, "The Soviet role has been addressed many times over the months." If they showed a willingness to play a constructive role, the Americans would welcome it, he said, but to date they have not seen this. The Soviets have not demonstrated an interest in attaining peace, he said, but also conceded that, "Nothing is static."

He also stressed that, "The clock is ticking for all parties," and denied that the U.S. felt any less sense of urgency about the peace process than in the past.

The Reagan Administration official was also asked whether he thought the missile crisis between Syria and Israel had passed. He said, "No, it is still very much on the minds of all of us in the region and in Washington."

He was also asked if he thought the Syrians were trying to throw a wrench in the peace process with the missile crisis. He said he was merely "speculating," but he thought not.

The official was also asked what effect U.S. congressional actions on arms sales to Jordan might have on King Hussein. The official said he could not say that a negative Congressional action would destroy the peace process, but that it would "slow it down and put it at risk." The most recent congressional action has already affected the King's confidence in the U.S., on a whole range of issues, the official noted.

"Jordan is going to get arms. I hope they are going to be ours. It is important that they be ours," he said. He also explained that King Hussein's overtures toward Syria does not mean that "Jordan is backsliding" in the peace process.

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דח"פ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדרג בסחובי:	טופס מברק	מחור: 3
תז"ח:	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ח. ממנכ"ל אסיח"ק. המברה. מצפ"א. סמ"ד. נושן רנה"מ לחקשורח. לע"מ.	
נר" : 0544		ד'ע : דושינגטון.
111 - 211		מאת : עזרונח, ניו יורק.

News Summary December 18, 1985

Columns

AD-Anderson "Phone Conversation Reveals Iran's Role in Kuwait Hijacking"
 One year ago, US intelligence intercepted a telephone conversation that established beyond any doubt Iran's behind-the-scenes control of Lebanese Shiite Moslem hijackers who subsequently murdered two American men and brutally tortured two more. Yet, to this day, the tough talking Reagan administration has done nothing.

Press Reports

Shultz on Terrorism in Yugoslavia

NYT-p.1-Gwertzman-Shultz pounded a table in anger after the Yugoslav Foreign Minister responded to a question about the hijacking of the Achille Lauro. At a news conference, Foreign Minister Dizdarevic said in reply to a question on the hijacking that although Yugoslavia condemned terrorism, "one must also view the causes that lead to it." Shultz, his face turning red and his voice rising in intensity said: "Hijacking the Italian ship, murdering an American, torturing and holding a whole bunch of other Americans is not justified by any cause that I know of." Pounding the table with his fist, he added: "It is wrong! And the international community must step up to this problem, and deal with it, unequivocally, firmly, definitively." The US believes that Abbas is now in Iraq and has tried to persuade the Israelis to extradite him. The US is unhappy with Iraq because the Reagan administration removed Iraq from a list of nations that are deemed to be aiding terrorists. The move opened the way for the restoration of diplomatic ties between the US and Iraq. Shultz had this to say on the PLO: "From the standpoint of the peace process generally, it is hard to imagine them taking part at the peace table when they advocate the elimination of Israel by armed struggle and take part in terrorist activity. It is not a matter of speculation that they take part. They claim credit for terrorist activities, so there has to be a shift of gears and I hope certainly that somehow or another a shift takes place." Dizdarevic said of the PLO: "We regard the PLO to be a liberation organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." He said the PLO did not advocate terrorism.

אשרת מברק מניו יורק לירושלים תאריך 18.12.85

תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	2 :דף
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Israeli Authorities Deny Entry To University on West Bank

NYT-Reuters p.2-Israeli occupation authorities closed An-Najah University in Nablus to prevent a symposium on armed struggle against Israel, military officials said. The school was closed for one day. Palestinian sources said troops entered the campus and confiscated pamphlets.

Move on Hostages Due at UN

NYT-Sciolino-The Security Council is expected to adopt a landmark resolution that "condemns unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking and abduction" and calls for the "immediate, safe release of all hostages and abducted persons." The resolution, initiated by the US is unusual in that it has the support of the Soviet Union. The resolution is believed to be linked to conversations between Reagan and Gorbachev. Meanwhile, the GA voted 91-6 to urge the US to lift the trade embargo against Nicaragua. The US was joined by Gambia, Grenada, Israel, St. Christopher, Nevis and Sierra Leone in opposing the resolution. Seven US allies, Austria, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, New Zealand and Spain, voted for the resolution.

Waite Returns to Beirut

NYT-AP-Terry Waite will return to Beirut on Friday to resume negotiations. He will also try to contact those who are holding other hostages besides the Americans.

2 NBC Employees Missing

NYT-Reuters-Two Lebanese employees of NBC News are missing and may have been kidnapped in Beirut, a network spokesman said.

Bitburg

NYT-p.2-Markham-Ties between Bitburg Germans and Bitburg Americans have remained strong. There is little of the controversy that exploded when Reagan visited 8 months ago to be found. The relationship between Bonn and the US is excellent.

Suit on Books Gives Look at Hasidim

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NYT-Margolick-The library of the late Rabbi Joseph Schneerson, the sixth Lubavitcher rabbi, is being contested in court. The question is whether the books belong to the rabbi's grandson or the Lubavitch community. The grandson has tried to sell the books. The case has split the community and the Schneerson family. (see ND-Hevesl)

Shiek Mubarak Al Sabah

ND-Revson-The self-styled Shiek Mubarak Al Sabah from Kuwait, paid \$17,240 for a full page "story" about his renal ways in this month's "Town and Country" magazine. The word "Advertisement" was not supposed to be placed on top of the page, but it was. His mother, Princess Al Sabah, is having a fit.

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להלן חדרון "פקיד בכיר" (מרפי) על ההליך השלום היום 17.12.

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BACKGROUND BRIEFING BY
SENIOR STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL
ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1985
3:10 PM EST

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. As announced, this will be a background briefing by ----. The subject will be the Middle East peace process. Your questions are to be limited to that subject. That is what ---- is here to talk about this afternoon. He should be referred to in your reporting as a Senior Administration Official.

Q Senior State Department Official, since this is the State Department?

MR. REDMAN: Okay, we can do that.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I thought all of you would be still on board a plane, which is why I scheduled the briefing at this time of day. (Laughter.)

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מל:

Well, let me make a few general comments, sort of an overview of the year past. I'd say that once again, '85 has been an eventful year. A year ago, when it started off, you remember the Israelis and the Jordanians shared a common perspective that the time wasn't ripe to move forward on the peace process. And each in their own way said they'd be just as happy to have the US take a step backwards, let the process, such as it was, ferment a little bit more. The Israelis said, "Look, our preoccupation in the government of national unity is with the economy and with the withdrawal from Lebanon." King Hussein had just been the host to the Palestine National Conference in Amman. He was then engaged in discussions, negotiations with Arafat which culminated in the February 11th accord.

So a year ago was a particularly quiet time. Now you can all tick off the list of major events and developments as well as I can -- a long one, one no less marked by violence and tragedy than in previous years. But I would like to keep the focus on the peace process.

When we say that it was a year of progress, I know that that is taken with a certain cynicism in some circles, as an overstatement, because naturally we all focus on how much remains to be done at the expense of what's been accomplished. And this is especially so when past progress has been relatively undramatic and incremental. But during the course of the past year, there was a major new dynamic introduced into the region: The Jordanian and Israeli acceptance of the need to engage in direct negotiations to arrive at a peace settlement; and the agreement of both that the Palestinian people must be involved at every stage of the process. There didn't seem to be any difficulties on either side talking about a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

And some steps have been taken toward the ultimate goal of the general, the over-reaching peace in the Middle East, in that the

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positions of the parties have converged on a number of key points which have gone a long way towards defining the shape of the process.

They have agreed to work toward prompt and direct negotiations. They are no longer seeking a guaranteed outcome in advance. They've accepted the concept of an international forum to facilitate the opening of direct negotiations. They have relegated to the sidelines the issue of a preliminary US-Palestinian dialogue, having come to view that as an unnecessarily complicating factor. They have succeeded in narrowing down the issues to two questions: the shape of what one calls the international conference, the other calls the international forum, leading to direct negotiations; and the second question of the nature of Palestinian representation at that forum, or conference, and in those follow-on negotiations.

Now neither of these are simple issues, and I don't want to minimize to you that have been following it so closely the difficulties involved. Nor am I standing here today to guarantee early resolution of either. But the basic condition for progress is there; the commitment of both Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein to the goal of direct negotiations without a guaranteed outcome, and to making every effort to achieve it.

Our recent trips to the region convinced us that this commitment by both sides to a common goal continues to apply. And this is the sine quo non condition of future progress. For no matter how much effort this administration expends in seeking to bring the two sides together, no matter how effective our efforts might be, it is basically the desire of the parties themselves to resolve their differences that's going to spell success or failure.

We've had recent talks in Jerusalem, Amman, Cairo, Damascus. We've heard the varying concerns and perspectives of each. In Jerusalem, the government has come to terms with the concept of an international forum, but still expects Jordan to deal realistically with the Palestinian representation issue. In Amman, the government views the problem as one of assembling a broad enough Arab and international support for a move towards direct negotiations. It sees the PLO as still not having met its historic challenge. The King has been disappointed in the way his arms request has been handled. He asserts that it has made his position more difficult in that he has very difficult decisions not only to make but to justify to many skeptics in the Arab world. His ability to be confident, his ability to assert that he has the full support of the US government is an essential element in his own decision making.

Egypt remains interested in being of assistance to Jordan. They've made very plain they have no intent to interfere in the managing and developing of the Hussein-PLO relationship. At the moment, however, Egypt's greatest contribution to the peace process, undoubtedly, can be made through tangible improvement in its own relationship with Israel.

The two sides have now re-engaged on the Tabbah question, in a very serious way. They've completed rounds of talks at Minah (?)

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House and in Hersatlee (?). It's an issue coming to the Israeli Cabinet, I understand, shortly. A solution to that issue may not come very quickly, but we see renewed grounds for optimism.

Syria continues to be an important piece of the regional puzzle. In our opinion, the prospects for serious engagement by Syria are problematic. While Syrian interest in the peace process may be greater than in the past, the Syrian view of that process remains very different from what we have been discussing with Jordan and Israel. It's no secret that King Hussein would like to involve Syria in the process if possible, and we may know more about those possibilities following his upcoming meeting with President Assad.

Well, the characterization of 1985 in the region as the year of decision has not proved to be an exact one, but this shouldn't obscure the progress that's been made. As I've said, there's been some convergence of views, even if this has not moved as quickly or as decisively as we had all hoped. It has been, it remains, an incremental process. There has been steady progress, no dramatic breakthroughs. I believe this pattern will continue. Over the next weeks, we will be addressing in Jerusalem and Amman the question of modalities, focusing on what kind of conference is acceptable to both sides. I think that a large measure of agreement exists already on some of the main points. It's now our job to try to work and fill in the gaps.

In these discussions, we'll be making our own views on a conference and negotiations perfectly clear. We continue to view direct negotiations between the parties as the only productive way to proceed. An international conference is acceptable to us, but only as an event which would lead to direct negotiations between the parties. I might digress at this point and just recall that over the last several months, you've heard us use from this podium and other official statements, words such as auspices, framework, context. This was a way of signalling that we don't have a specific set of ideas on the exact shape of the international arrangements that will work. Whatever promises to lead to successful direct negotiations is going to be obviously our preferred choice. And we recognize that whatever is agreed on has got to meet the political needs of those involved.

Time is not inexhaustible. We've impressed on the parties our view that certain decisions have to be taken and have to be taken soon. This administration has from the outset been actively engaged in nurturing this process. Both President Reagan and the Secretary have demonstrated in the many hours they've spent with Israeli, Jordanian, Egyptian leaders, both here in Washington and out in the region, that this administration's strong commitment is to assist the parties to begin direct negotiations. I expect that we'll find ourselves continuing to do so in the weeks and months ahead, and while the US will continue to make every effort to be of help, success is going to depend in the end on the parties themselves.

Assuming you're tired at the end of a long year of reporting, I'd like to excuse myself and go back upstairs to the Christmas party, but I will, if popular demand --

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Q One specific question and one less specific. You mentioned will be in Amman and Jerusalem. Is that Claverius (?) or is that you? Are you going back? And when?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No immediate plans for my own travel, but Claverius is out there in the region now.

Q Okay, and then the one less

specific. You say time is not inexhaustible. When you suggested that this was the year of decision, it seemed to be implicit in that that if things didn't happen on the negotiating track, other things would begin to happen. How much time do you think does remain and what happens if there is no negotiating solution?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, as a general proposition, we've always argued that if there was not an active peace process going, events of a negative character begin to take over. I don't have, when I say the term "not inexhaustible," any precise set of months, any precise deadline in mind. It was a pretty depressing background evident of events of violence this year and I think that those have been complications and distractions to the peace process. It's odd that they both distract you from the process and they spur you on. As we said, we don't want -- will not -- let the events of terrorism distract us and that those who espouse violence, don't have a claim to sitting at the negotiating table, but this year has had more than its share of tragedy and of violence and the area that has been through so many major conflicts over the past generation. It is certainly not immune to sliding into another in the coming years.

But this will -- but the best way of avoiding that is to have an active and an effective process underway.

Q What significance attaches, if any, to your use of the word "conference" now, having gone out of your way all these many months to use "auspices" and other euphemisms? Are you signaling -- you touched on this, but it's not clear to me whether you're trying to say something significant by your use of the word "conference" now?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, as I say, we've got at least four words out there we've used and --

Q Are they interchangeable still?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: They're still interchangeable, honestly.

Q Nothing has changed. Except that you have characterized the parties' view, but the US view, Shultz didn't like an international conference at one point because it would mean a role for the Soviet Union. Is that still true?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I think the Secretary's view on when he's thought of a conference, it was confronted with the proposition that the conference is the arena for negotiations and his view is very clear that ~~conferences don't by any means~~ ~~negotiations~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~getting~~ ~~the~~ ~~parties~~ ~~together~~ ~~that~~ ~~are~~ ~~directly~~ ~~involved,~~ ~~directly~~ ~~negotiating.~~ That's the way progress is going to be made. I think that's his basic concern. I understand basic and I understand your basic objective, but there's a lot in between. Without belaboring it, is the US government, including Mr. Shultz, less hesitant now to give the Soviets a prominent role in the search for Middle East -- even though negotiations for peace depends upon direct negotiations between the parties?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the Soviet role -- again, well, that's been addressed many times over the months. We've said that if the Soviet Union showed a willingness to play a constructive role in the process, we would welcome it. We said that so far we haven't seen evidence that they are prepared to play the role. We've ticked off some specific actions which we felt would constitute constructive behavior. I don't need to review all of those for you. But basically, we do feel that so far the Soviets have excluded themselves from consideration as serious players. They have chosen not to have normal relations with one of the main parties to the process, with Israel. They have supported elements in the Arab world opposed to a realistic approach to peacemaking, and, in short, haven't demonstrated any interest in making a positive contribution to achieving peace in the region. So it's difficult to envision a role for the Soviets.

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Nothing is static. Maybe the Soviets will demonstrate a different attitude. But that's our assessment, and has been for the last several months.

Q Can you provide for us some sort of weight on the timing aspects. Obviously the Israeli change of government is one of the clocks that's running. Can you assess the importance of that to the potential movement of the process, and when that occurs, what that's going to mean, and then on the other side as well?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: With so many resident experts on the Israeli political calendar, I'd rather give the floor over, but if you'll excuse me, I'll make a couple of comments. The Prime Minister, Peres, he's working within the boundaries of a coalition agreement, the agreement with the national unity government. He has said he's ready for negotiation without preconditions with Jordan, accompanied by Palestinians, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He's used each of those formulas.

I'm not able to make any predictions on the internal Israeli political scene. On the assumption that the coalition survives, or as long as the coalition survives, its agreement survives. And it provides the wherewithal for pursuing the peace process. I can't imagine any Israeli government not pursuing opportunities for peace. I've heard that, you know, behind your question the assumption that there's going to be a seat (?) change if the government, the Prime Ministry and Foreign Ministry positions are shifted in the month of September. But I'd repeat, I just can't imagine any Israeli government not pursuing opportunities for peace.

Q You don't feel that's a factor, a government change a factor in increasing the pressure on both sides to get moving?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I think they've made it very public on the Arab side over the last months, over the past year, that they've felt that that was the principle reason they characterized, from their side, 1985 as the year of opportunity. Nothing -- as I say, it's redundant here and repetitive -- but nothing is static. The clock is ticking for all parties. Time running on without any progress in the process isn't in the interest of any of the parties. The King has made his move toward Syria. We can discuss that. He's had his dealings with the US administration, with the Congress, on arms. Certain times have been placed on the calendar for '86 and those events.

I don't want to stand here and argue, though, that any single date on the calendar in the year ahead is going to prove to be the decisive prod or breaking point in the process. I just don't think it's going to happen that way.

Q Do you think that there's less of a sense of urgency, then? Because King Hussein and President Mubarak kept saying that '85 was the year of decision and the year of opportunity, and they're still saying that time is running out. If we're just going to stretch it into '86, is that less urgent or what?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, neither one sees it as any less urgent a question. I did ask President Mubarak, since he was the one that first coined the phrase about the year running out, he said, "Remember, I made my statement at the end of February. That's when the year runs out." (Laughter.) An Egyptian here.

I don't think that Hussein is operating with any less sense of urgency. As you know, he's been trying to work out an understanding with the PLO to put flesh on the bones, if you will, of that February 11th agreement. He has not worked out those answers. He's waiting, I guess, any day now for a return visit by Arafat to Amman. The Saudis have sponsored this reconciliation under the encouragement of the Arab summit between Jordan and Syria, Syria and Iraq. He's moving, he's exploring possibilities for moving. I wouldn't say he has any less sense of urgency, though, from the way the man talks.

Q Are you sharing the same sense of urgency with both Hussein and Mubarak?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Yes, we are. We do.

Q If I may follow that up, since Arafat gave the interview two or three weeks ago to Hungarian, I think it was a Hungarian television reporter, in which he stated he would be content

to have either his brothers or his friends represented. There have been reports from the Middle East that he has given private assurances to the Jordanians and perhaps to you through the Jordanians that he would be content if non-PLO Palestinians made up the entire Palestinian delegation, Palestinians acceptable to Shimon Peres, and that he, himself, would not show up at an international conference or occupy any seat. Can you say anything about that? Are there any such assurances that have been conveyed or maybe conveyed?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I don't understand Hungarian so I'm a little bit of a loss to know what might have --

Q Well, it was translated in English.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I know. That's another problem.

Q Is the translation not accurate?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We'll just drop that subject.

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Well, you know our position is that the Palestinians have got to be involved at every stage of the process. There's no argument about that, in Jerusalem, in Amman, in any of the capitals. What Arafat may or may not have asked privately to Hussein, I honestly don't know. I have no -- we have no -- such message here. You talk to West Bankers, to Gazzans, you'll hear from almost any of them criticism of Arafat, criticisms of the PLO and coupled with that -- but they are us and we are them and they don't draw that distinction. They fault the PLO leadership for not having been decisive politically over the years, including this year. They resent it. They're tired of the occupation. They want to get out from under. They welcome that agreement between Hussein and Arafat very warmly because, for one thing, it removed the constant question, "Do you choose the King or do you choose Arafat?" They would like to get out and have a new relationship with the world and that of being under occupation.

Whoever turns up, and there will have to be Palestinians there, and the issues to be negotiated will have to involve legitimate Palestinian rights, they'll have to deal with them. As you know, the King's position is that he cannot be expected to compromise, to make concessions, whatever, to negotiate on Palestinian rights. He has been very consistent on that. So they will have to be there. How are they going to get there?

The PLO, as participation in the negotiation poses an almost insuperable problem in the Israeli political world. So it's going to be a question of how they are presented, how they arrive at the table as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. And that is one of the basic events, really, of this past year, the agreement that they would move with Jordan, they would move as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. I don't think the answers have all been worked out on that. Our view is that there are lot of serious credible, substantial leaders in the Palestinian community, men who are very seriously interested in working out a peaceful negotiation, being part of it, and those are the men to whom we should all be looking to be part of such a delegation, and not to get as hung up on labels as so many parties have.

Q Can I ask you a couple of questions about the US role in this?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Could I come right back to you?

Q On the last Israeli-Syrian crisis, a three-part question. First of all, have you heard any word from Prime Minister Peres that the downing of the two Syrian jets was a mistake, was some kind of a local initiative? The second part is, have you tried to convince Assad to withdraw its missiles from the Syrian-Lebanon border? And the last part is, do you think the crisis is beyond us right now?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Is the crisis --

Q Beyond us?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Behind us?

Q: The question is, is it over, that's what I'm asking?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Is the missile crisis behind us?
Now, I can't read my own writing.

Q: -- (inaudible) -- have you heard a word from Prime Minister Peres about the downing -- ?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: -- that the downing was --

Q: -- a mistake, or some kind of local -- ?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think the government of Israel has made it plain publicly that the downing of the Syrian planes November 19 was not a political-level decision. It was taken at the operational level in the Air Force, or at the operational level. The second question, I don't want to get into the details of our diplomatic exchanges. We have spoken to both, in both Jerusalem and in Damascus, about the need to, need for restraint, need to avoid escalation, knowing how one event builds on another, one misunderstanding feeds on another, one accident grows into another. Is the crisis behind us? No. It is still very much on the minds of all of us, I think, in the region and here in Washington.

Q: Could I follow directly on that, on what apologies --

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Is that protocol, that he can, you give way so easily?

Q: It's because I asked so politely. You described the Syrian role with admirable restraint as problematical, or problematic. As pithy as that was, I wonder if you could expand on it, and specifically, do you believe that Syria's conduct in this crisis reflects a willingness, a desire, on some level, by the Syrian regime, to throw a wrench into the works of the peace process?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: In this missile --?

Q: -- in this missile crisis. Do you see a connection there?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, subject to those with a dictionary within reach, problematic, for me, means open to question. Is there a better definition? Is that --

Q: That will do.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Okay. Well, that's a more expanded sense of what I was trying to get across to you, so clearly, it's open to question.

Q: I'm glad I asked. Thanks.

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: The statement made by the Syrian Foreign Minister back in, I want to say April, after a visit one of us made out there in April, it may have been May, reflected publicly what we had heard privately, that there was no basis for a peace process because there was no consensus in the Arab world. The Arabs were far too divided to contemplate getting into a negotiation with Israel where they would be taken advantage of because of their divisions. We didn't hear that talk on the most recent visit. Now, was the omission inadvertent? Is it -- (inaudible) --, and here is where I have to say, maybe open to question is a better way to put it because the fact is, it was not an absurd subject to talk about, a peace process a few weeks ago in Damascus. They have very clear positions. They are not positions that are in any sense close to our own about what would be workable, but they're ready to discuss. And that was a change from six or seven months previously.

I think the, your second question about did the missile crisis throw a wrench into the, was it a deliberate attempt to put a --

Q: Not so much that but do you see in their behavior at this point in this crisis a reflection of

an urge that may be present in Syrian policy to make things difficult?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm speculating, but I would answer no. I don't think that the way the Syrians regard events stemming from November 19th through the movement of their missiles has a direct connection with the way they would like to influence the peace process. They have other channels for doing that which they are using through, obviously, their discussions with Hussein, with the Jordanian authorities. They have a defense policy. I see it in the context of their whole defense arrangements.

Q There's a pretty widespread perception in some of the regions -- you've read it, I'm sure, dozens of times -- that essentially the US let this process down, especially in the latter part of the year, after having shown a great deal of interest in it in the spring and summer. Why and how was it decided that the United States would not go ahead to try to have a meeting of its own with the Palestinians, as you referred to in your opening statement? And do you feel that there was more that the United States could have done, should have done, but that there was a question of events in the area, or outside the area, for that matter, getting in the way? What is your interpretation of what the US did, especially in the latter part of 1985?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think you're taking us back to the four-part scenario that Hussein presented in Washington in late May. First was to be a meeting with non-declared PLO, with Jordanians and Americans; then PLO moving to accept the 10-year-old terms for US-PLO dialogue; having that dialogue, a triologue, because again it would have been with the Jordanians present; and moving then to an international conference and direct negotiations as the fourth step.

The meeting -- I think the gloss which was put on it, the interpretations we put on it last summer, once the names had been received -- when was that, some point in mid-July? -- was that the whole problem was the names of the Palestinian participants. They were open to question in some cases, but that wasn't the real problem. The problem for us was the -- however logical and consistent the scenario might have looked, did look -- there was a very serious attempt to come to grips by Jordan to inject new energy, new momentum in the process.

We were concerned that it didn't necessarily flow from one to two to three to four. For us, the name of the game, the objective, was to get to direct negotiations between the parties -- Jordanian-Palestinian team and Israeli team that the King spoke of in May; Syrian-Israeli to participate; Lebanon-Israeli. That is where we wanted to get to, and while timetables were discussed, frankly we were just not persuaded that they could be met or that they would be met, and that the process would limp along, would slow down, perhaps get hung up at stage one or two or three even, and not get to the direct negotiations; making the point, reminding that negotiations weren't to be between the United States and the PLO, with which we have our disagreements but with which we are not at war. The name of the game is to get to negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

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Could more have been done? Should more have been done? You can argue that question endlessly. We were not inactive. The President was in very steady communication with various leaders, as was the Secretary. We did point to the -- I referred earlier to the distractions of violence -- Aduviras (?) last spring; the yachts moving from Cyprus to Sidon; the murders in Larnaca;

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the raid on the PLO headquarters, the Achille Lauro -- all of these jarred and jolted the process and focus on the peace process. It is harder to pursue it against the background of violence. I don't give that as an excuse -- I think it's just a fact, that the attention of leaders throughout the region and here became very much riveted on those actions and those incidents.

Q What are the chances for progress or success do you still envision for direct talks between Israel and the Palestinians and Jordanians in light of the recent joint communique by Syria and Jordan ruling out any separate deal or agreement with Israel and recommitting itself to a comprehensive settlement?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I don't think that any of us should be surprised that there has been an effort by Jordan to lower tensions with Syria. Jordan, from the beginning, said it was not looking for a separate deal, a separate peace with Israel. Jordan wanted to sit in a Jordan/Palestinian delegation with an Israeli delegation, but within an international framework to which Syria, Lebanon and Egypt to the extent that the Gaza situation applied, would also be involved.

The communique talked about no partial settlements, no separate settlements -- whatever the exact phrase was -- no direct negotiations. And, as I understand it, direct negotiations is the -- synonym for partial settlements or separate deals in so many of the Arab minds -- not exactly in terms of translation from the Arabic, but that's the way it's regarded. So, stating no direct negotiations as Arafat (?) was quoted as stating to an American interviewer, I believe, last June, that Jordan would never deal directly with Israel -- didn't mean wouldn't be direct negotiations, because his own (inaudible) said in May, said in June, and has said in November, ever since when we've talked to him, direct negotiations are an essential -- that's the practical way to move the problems to solution. But that's why he's put a great focus and great energy into trying to shape the international conference, as he calls it, to sponsor those negotiations.

But the opening to Syria does not equate to Jordanian backsliding, to commitments and undertakings made to us and to others.

Q If I quote you, you have said the Palestinians have got to be involved in the whole process. (Inaudible) Do you consider this as a very practical or very pleasant decision, to (inaudible)?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: It's a practical political issue in Israel -- you don't advertise you're going to meet with Arafat if you want to cross the river. It doesn't mean you can't meet with Arafat, you just don't talk about it.

Q You indicated in your -- you said that Egypt's influence

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with Israel in the peace process depends on Egypt's relations -- good relations -- with Israel on the matters that are related now between the two countries. But I understand that you don't see that Egypt could play a very active role unless the issues which are standing now between Israel and Egypt will solved (inaudible)?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, it's not a new -- I didn't mean to describe it as a new aspect. We have said that -- encouraged Israel and Egypt over the last few years to clear up the Taba (?) conflict, get on with other issues like the missing in actions, the Dakar submarine, the Canada camp issues, a whole host of -- shall I say secondary issues -- that have complicated the Israeli relations -- Israeli-Egyptian relations.

I'm just saying that that is within Egypt's direct purview to do something -- to take actions from its part with Israel. The contribution it could make could be very direct and very positive if these issues could be moved to resolution -- but I didn't mean to suggest anything new on that. Yes?

Q On the American/Israeli part of the equation, the Paris visit here was deemed very successful, but its success seems to have evaporated following the Pollard affair. What effect does this affair -- directly or indirectly -- have on the peace process?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I don't see it has an effect on the peace process.

Q Could you comment on it in any way?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, since I'm here to talk about the peace process, I have to observe the rules. (Laughter)

Q If Congress rejects the Jordanian arms package in March, how serious a blow is that to the peace process?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: The King started this last series, this latest chapter of efforts -- thinking back to September of '84 -- with reopening with Egypt, restoring relations with Egypt, hosting the PNC, reaching his agreement with Arafat in February -- all of these events were

before -- not before -- the arms request had been made because the arms requests go back four years. The way we see it is that Hussein, like any leader in the area, has got to have a modern military establishment to defend his own territory. The items that the King requested in the air defense field, as I say, were requests made back in '81. He has doubts about our ability to deliver. The delay that

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the Senate and then the House ... calling for March 1st,
until he would be in direct and meaningful negotiations, he reacted
in this way, "Look, I have been doing my level best to get this
process moved ahead," and I think I've made plain from my own
comments that we give him full credit for what he has done, what he
has tried to do to get momentum going. "I'm not doing this to get
arms from the United States. I want your arms and I want to
preserve the US-Jordanian military relationship that goes back to
Truman's days. That means a lot to me. I like the quality of the
arms, the quality of the training, et cetera."

He's going to get arms. I hope they're going to be ours. I
think it's important that they be our arms, not only because of the
history of our long-standing military relationship, but because of my
conviction that no other government is as ready to play a major role
in influencing the whole peace process as we are.

But the King isn't going to be bribed by American arms to do
something at a time that he feels isn't quite right -- he's the best
judge of the political process as far as he's concerned and Jordan's
concerned. He does want, as I say, he does want to preserve that
relationship, we would like to preserve it. When I'm asked, "Is it
going to destroy the peace process," and asked in ways, if this would
be the conclusive reason for the Congress to change its minds, I
can't say it's going to destroy a process. I think it's going to
slow it down, it's going to put it at risk. And I try to be
completely honest about that.

But it has affected, without any question, his confidence in us
to deliver and to deal on a whole range of issues, because he does
not make a black and white, night and day, distinction between our
military relationship, our political relationship, our role in the
peace process. So he wants to work with us and he will try to work
with us. We will try to work so that things can come together and the
arms deal will be possible.

Q Can you clarify one thing? What changed in terms of
emphasis between a few months ago when you mentioned, when the
emphasis was on, an international umbrella, an international
auspices, and your willingness today to talk more openly about an
international conference?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think it's that we have had a
number of talks in the region, a number of internal discussions.
There are many problems connected with an international conference.
We don't want to go into all of the details on this, but, for
instance, we don't want to see a construct which would overturn
negotiations or overturn agreements struck between the negotiating
parties. The way this framework, auspices, context, conference,
would be devised, is going to be all-important, but I think that we
have a better understanding today in the region and here about
the possible ways of putting it together so that it would be a
successful event.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

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מצפ"א, אירופה 3, ממ"ד/ביני"ל 1

משיחה עם אריק איידלמן (ברה"מ/ מחמ"ד).

1. ככל שמתרחקים מאלמנט הזמן של הפסגה מתייצבות הפרופורציות של הרשמים החיוביים עם חזרו המשחקים מהמפגש. הולך ומתחזר שבצד האוירה הטובה ועצם חידוש הדיאלוג לאחר 6 שנים, לשון ההתבטאויות הופכת זהירה לאור הדיעה שהמטריה עצמה הינה קשה לפיצוח. אדרבא, איידלמן מציין שלוא נסתיימה הפסגה בכסלון ניחן היה קל יותר לקבוע שברה"מ לא שינתה מאומה ממה שהורגלנו אליו. המצב הנוכחי מסובך עוד יותר. אמנם התוכן (עדיין) לא השתנה והדים על כך במה שמגיע ממוסקבה (חקשורת ועוד), אך אי אפשר להגיד שדבר לא זז מבחינת ההנהגה ה"סובייטית" וגישה פרו-פורמה.

2. עם זאת איידלמן מציין תוצאה חיובית במישור המעשי והיא יצירת מכניזם של פגישות תכופות ואד הוק בין שני שרי החוץ למעקב אחר הנושאים שהועלו בג'נבה ולברור נושאים אחרים שלשני הצדדים יהיה אינטרס לדון עליהם ברמה זו.

3. השינוי ב"מזג האויר" מאז הפסגה מורגש בעיקר בשני תחומים שנראו חיוביים יותר בתום הפסגה. פרוק נשק ואפגניסטן. הפתיחות שנראתה לקראת השגת איזה שהוא הסכם/הבנה בנושאי INF וה- MBFR מחלפת עתה במודעות לכך שהפער עדיין גדול. ארה"ב שבלאו הכי לא חיתה, נלהבת לכך טוענת, ע"פ איידלמן, שקיימים מכשולים בנושא הגדרות כלי נשק אופטטיביים וה- VERIFIABILITY של כך. (מטלוק יועץ מיוחד לנשיא ב- NSX שהתייחס לכך בהרצאה ב"וילסון סנטר" (ועל כך בנפרד) היה קצת יותר אופטימי)

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... 111 בסחוני
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... פטי פברק

בסוגיית הסכסוכים האזוריים על הפרק אפשרות, עדיין לא מוצקה, של שיחות
בשני תחומים - אפגניסטן ואנגולה. בנושא אפגניסטן חזר איידלמן שטברנדזה
אמנם נקט בשפה מחונה בשיחה עם המזכיר (ויחכן שבשל סיבה זו שולץ "נלכד" בכך
שכביכול השיג פריצה דרך) אך המכשולים בדרך הצגתו נשארו בעינם.
בינתיים סבוב השיחות הנוכחי בתמונת האו"ם (דה-קורדובז) יתחדש במחצית
ינואר בג'נבה. אך איידלמן טוען שמסגרת אומי"ת יכולה לשמש במקרה הטוב
כ - *VENER* אך זה לא יספיק וידרש מגע אמריקאי - סובייטי יסיר
לגופו של עניין הסובייטים לכאורה מסכימים לנוסחה של פינאי כוחות,
מניעת התערבות, ערבויות וישוב בעית הפליטים, אך אינם מוכנים להיות
קונקרטיים יותר בנושא לוי"ז שנטיבי לביצוע ולכך הנוסחה עדיין "על
הנייר".

באשר לאנגולה הויכוח כאן (בקונגרס) בשאלה התמיכה במחתרת של סוחבי
עם אפשרות סבירה של בטול הסיוע לו, עלול להוות פתח לדיון בין שתי
המעצמות. איידלמן מציין שבנושא המזה"ת לא רק שהסובייטים לא העלו זאת על
סדה"י בג'נבה אלא גם לא גילו שום חמימות או לדבר על כך. פרט שיצאו ידי
הצוה באיחור ועידה בינ"ל. איידלמן מסביר זאת לא רק בסיבה שהנושא אינו
נמקום גבוה בסדר היום הסובייטי, אלא בכך שלאור חוסר הבהירות, ואולי אף
רפול של המצב באזורינו ומגמותיו, הסובייטים מעדיפים לנהוג בזהירות
בבחינת המתנה לצאות. אדרבה, באט סוריה "שולטת בעניינים" (במיסור הירדני)
אין לכאורה שום סיבה שיהיו מודאגים. אגב, איידלמן מציין שטרם נוכח
שסובייטים "נדלקו" בענין הטילים הסוריים בגבול הלבנוני, אם כי עוד
עשויים להדרש לכך.

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סייד

דחיפות

תאריך וזייה 18.10.85

מס' מברק

אל:

מסרד	בטחון
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יש לזכור כי כאשר הנשיא עומד בפני הצורך לקצץ משמעותית בתקציב כולו, הוא צריך להקריב סכום ניכר בתקציב הבטחון (זוהי למעשה המלכודת למימשל זה שהדמוקרטים הכלילו בחוק) ומכיוון שבודאי לא ירצה בכך יפעל בקונגרס למניעת העלאות בתקציב בסעיפים אחרים ובשעת הדחק יסכים אולי גם להעלאת מסים.

מכל האמור לעיל מתברר כי עולה בחשיבותה ההסכמה המוקדמת עם המימשל על גובה הסיוע לישראל שכן העלאת הסיוע בקונגרס, מעבר לבקשה הנשיא, תהיה קשה ביותר אלא אם כן תלווה בקיצוץ בסיוע לאחרים ולכן מחיר פוליטי כבד.

יש אם כן לקוות בחשבון קיצוצים אפשריים בסדרים גודל שיכולים להתבטא כבר השנה בעשרות מיליונים. מצד שני ברור מהצעה התקציב ל-87, שהיא עדיין סודית, שהמימשל מתייחס לתקציב סיוע החוץ בכללו ובפרט לחלקה של ישראל בחוכו, כנושא הזכאי לדוגת עדיפות גבוהה ולכן מצטמצם במידה ניכרת, אם גם לא מתבטל, מיררוח הסכנה לגבינו בשנה הקרובה. כאשר לטווח הארוך, יש להוסיף כי אין לחוק זה מעמד מועדף וכל חקיקה שתבוא אחריו עדיפה על פניו. נזכור חוק התקציב 1974 שקבע מסגרת נוקשה יותר לתקציב נישחק במהלך השנים ותוקפו נחלש ביותר. במידה רבה זהו הרקע לחקיקה הנוכחית. זהו תהליך שקיצבו ייקבע לפי הלחץ שיופעל על הקונגרס בשל הצורך בקיצוצים בתקציבים חברתיים והמצוקה שיחוש בה הנשיא בעקבות קיצוצים שידרש לעשות בתקציב הבטחון.

ומה ההתנגדות להעלאת מסים בעיקר מצד הנשיא תהיה גם היא גורם ניכבד בתהליך זה. מיזח הדביקות בחוק חיגדל אם תועלה ההכנסה ויאופשר לשמור על רמת הגרעון כלי להידרש לקיצוצים מכאיבים מדי.

אגב, שמענו כי בקונפרנט, שהיה סגור לציבור ולפקידי המימשל, ניסה מישהו מידידינו להציע חסינות לסיוע לישראל ולמצרים בפני ההליך אך לאור החגובות השליליות ניסנע מלהביא הדבר להכרעה.

האשר...
הלפרין-למדן.

ד.פ.ד. ...
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אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א
דע: לשכת השר. לשכת מנכ"ל. לשכות/רוח"מ, שהבי"ט, שר האוצר, מנכ"ל האוצר, חשר ארנס.
הציר הכלכלי, כאן

תיקון אינוייה

רצ"ב כתבה (ללא חתימה) שהתפרסמה בגליון האחרון (14.12.85) של השבועון
"NATIONAL JOURNAL"

למדן
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הסה הסה הסה
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Who is Ze'ev Wolfson? And why did he try to help Israel now, in this season of federal budget cutting? And how badly did he damage U.S.-Israeli relations?

Although Wolfson is unknown to a surprising degree in most Washington lobbying circles, he is unpopular where he is known, particularly in certain channels of the pro-Israeli lobbying network. According to several sources, it was Wolfson—not the Israeli Embassy and not the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the chief pro-Israeli lobby—who dreamed up the idea last month of helping Israel save about \$530 million this year by lowering the interest rates on its U.S. debts.

Wolfson, a New York businessman long active in Israeli philanthropic causes, sold the idea to his friend Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, the senior Democrat on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. Inouye in turn sold it to colleague Robert W. Kasten Jr., R-Wis., the subcommittee chairman, and it was adopted by the full Appropriations Committee in mid-November as part of the fiscal 1986 foreign aid appropriations bill (See *NJ*, 12/7/85, p. 2821.)

But then the idea seemed to self-destruct. The Reagan Administration mounted vigorous opposition, as did David R. Obey, D-Wis., Kasten's House counterpart, and the pressure persuaded the Senate Appropriations Committee to remove the proposal from the foreign aid bill in early December. And although the battle is over for now, troops in the pro-Israeli lobbying army are still trying to repair the damage and are grumbling about Wolfson's poor strategy and inept lobbying technique. "It's a good idea," a lobbyist said, perhaps charitably, "but the timing was not right."

A pro-Israel House Member put it more bluntly, saying, "We were offended by this." Early in the year, he said, when Congress agreed to authorize an emergency grant of \$1.5 billion over two years to help Israel through its economic crisis—over and above the \$3 billion in non-emergency aid—Israeli officials, from Prime Minister Shimon Peres down, assured Members that they would not seek more aid any time soon. They kept that pledge, at least officially, because Israel remained neutral on the Inouye-Kasten proposal.

But the damage may have already been done. The rapid demise of the Inouye-Kasten proposal earlier this month suggested that Israel's supporters in Congress had finally gone too far in seeking to aid the economically pressed country. From Israel's point of view, that's not a helpful perception to have floating around. A House Member said: "The question about aid to Israel was always, 'When will it hit the high marker?' Inadvertently, it now appears to have done so."

There is no consensus in congressional circles about whether the Inouye-Kasten proposal died of its own unpopularity or was killed by the highly publicized arrest in late November of Navy intelligence official Jonathan Pollard on charges of spying for Israel. Both propositions are probably true: The aid proposal was in serious trouble when the spy case broke, and the negative publicity that the Pollard case generated proved fatal. At first,

the spy case appeared to be a potentially more serious event in U.S.-Israeli relations. "In the first hours, I could sense real apprehension among the Israeli supporters," said a House Member. Even though the Israelis pledged to cooperate with U.S. officials, they angered their supporters here, including State Department officials, when they began "leaking" the supposed justification for the spying: that they were attempting to find out how much the United States was spying on them. But the Reagan Administration now appears satisfied that it was an isolated incident. If the Peres government cooperates with the U.S. investigation to the extent it has pledged, and if no more "bombshells" explode, the damage from this incident will probably be minimal. "If they genuinely cooperate, all will be forgiven and forgotten," said a House Member.

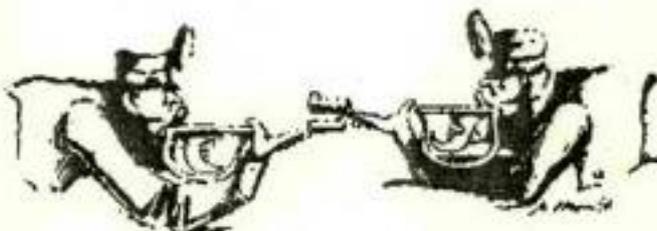
Over time, the Inouye-Kasten proposal may have done more damage because it contributed to a perception that, as a Member of Congress put it, "the Israelis are seeking more when the United States is cutting back." And it came in the context of a fact that is often forgotten: Israel is already the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid. The potential for a backlash can be seen in an article published this month in *Foreign Policy* magazine by Harry J. Shaw, a senior associate at the

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace who served in the Office of Management and Budget during the Nixon, Ford and Carter Administrations. "How long will the American people be willing to underwrite the Israeli economy and to support Israeli military power that is used to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the West Bank?" Shaw writes. "Already the justification for Israel's extraordinary share of U.S. foreign aid is being questioned privately by government officials and Members of Congress."

In the article, entitled *Strategic Dissensus*, Shaw, long skeptical of some elements of the close U.S.-Israeli relationship, questions the value of the strategic cooperation agreement undertaken in the fall of 1983 and now being implemented, largely in secret. "A frank and open review of the myth and reality of the strategic partnership is overdue," he writes. "Talk of Israel as a strategic partner exaggerates Israel's capability and willingness to defend U.S. interests in the Middle East. Moreover, the intimate relationship... implied by the 'strategic partnership' undercuts close U.S. relations with friendly Arab states...."

Shaw's harsh assessment of the strategic partnership is at odds with that of the Reagan Administration—meetings between the two governments on the agreement went on as scheduled last month despite the Pollard flap—and probably most Members of Congress as well. But the Inouye-Kasten proposal undoubtedly increased some Americans' awareness and concern about the amount of aid already going to Israel, and if U.S. support for that aid erodes, it would hurt the strategic relationship as well. Shaw's view could become mainstream. This is a message that has undoubtedly reached Jerusalem, if not some of Israel's staunch supporters here. □

Foreign Aid Backfire



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חוק גרייהם - רודמן
לשלנו 306

דצ"ב נייר נוסף שנכתב ע"י רלף נורנברגר לאחר קבלת החוק הנ"ל. - א"פ א"פ

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AN UPDATE ON
GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS BILL
AND ITS IMPACT ON FOREIGN AID

by

Ralph D. Nurnberger

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill was passed as an amendment to the debt ceiling bill on December 11, 1985. Under the legislation, mandatory and declining targets for the deficit are set for the next five years, ending with a balanced budget in fiscal 1991, which begins October 1, 1990. If Congress exceeds the deficit limits in any year, there will be automatic spending cuts imposed to reach the targets. The bill exempts social security, eight anti-poverty programs and interest on the national debt from mandatory cuts, and it provides the President with limited flexibility in fiscal 1986 to allocate spending reductions among categories within the defense budget. The measure calls for the automatic cuts to come half from defense spending and half from all other programs (except those specifically exempted).

The target federal deficits were established as follows:

Fiscal 1986	-	\$171.9 billion
Fiscal 1987	-	\$144 billion
Fiscal 1988	-	\$108 billion
Fiscal 1989	-	\$ 72 billion
Fiscal 1990	-	\$ 36 billion
Fiscal 1991	-	No Deficit

Impact upon Foreign Aid for Fiscal 1986: In January 1987, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), General Accounting Office (GAO), and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will determine what the anticipated deficit for fiscal 1986 will be under the current budget. It will probably be in the range of \$190 billion. Once they determine that the deficit will be in excess of the allowable limit of \$171.9 billion, they will then announce how much must be cut from all "programs, projects and activities" on a proportional basis to reach the targeted goal of \$171.9 billion. (The maximum proportional cuts for fiscal 1986 have been set at \$20 billion.)

The maximum \$20 billion cut will apply to the remainder of fiscal 1986, and therefore will apply to the remaining seven months of the year only. Seven-twelfths of the \$20 billion yields a maximum across-the-board cut of \$11.7 billion, to be divided half in defense and half in all other programs, except those previously exempted. Thus, for fiscal 1986, \$5.85 billion will be cut from defense spending previously appropriated and \$5.85 billion will be cut from all other programs previously appropriated on a proportional basis.

PK

MG
Therefore, it is probable that all non-defense programs (except those exempted) will be cut by between 3% - 4% for fiscal 1986, unless the money has already been spent. In other words, Israel's FMS program stands to be cut by 3% - 4% from the \$1.8 billion in FY 1986. As the ESF level of \$1.2 billion has already been dispersed, it cannot be retroactively cut.

The appropriating committees determined that foreign aid recipients would be cut in a country-by-country manner, with no exemptions.

Impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings upon Foreign Aid to Israel in Fiscal 1987: Obviously, Congress will look seriously at all spending programs before appropriating funds for fiscal 1987 in order that the federal deficit can be cut to the target level of \$144 billion. It will therefore be extremely difficult to achieve any increase in aid to Israel and it might be difficult to maintain the FY 1986 levels. At this point, OMB has pledged that it will present to Congress a federal budget outline which would result in a deficit of \$144 billion. One of their projections includes aid levels to Israel of \$3.09 billion (\$1.2 billion ESF, \$1.89 billion FMS).

If Congress lives within the overall parameters of OMB's presentation, Israel would be able to achieve its level of assistance. If the appropriation levels exceed those required to achieve \$144 billion deficit, there will be a similar across-the-board sequestering of funds on the same proportional basis as implemented in fiscal 1986. This is scheduled to take place, based upon the deficit projections, on October 15, 1986 for fiscal 1987. Since Israel has been able to receive its ESF funding through early dispersal, it is possible that the ESF funds will not be affected. On the other hand, the FMS funds would stand to be cut by the same proportion as the overall non-defense spending programs would have to be cut to meet the deficit target for FY 1987. A similar procedure would be used until the overall deficit is reduced to zero in fiscal 1991.

DK

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אלו המסרד

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מצפ"א. ערב 3 / ממ"ד.

משיחה עם פיטר ברליי (עיראק, איראן, כווית / מחמ"ד).

1. אין בידם, לפי שעה, מידע ברור על מטרת נסיעת צדאם חוסיין למוסקבה (תדרוך המרכז ח/1034). על הביקור עצמו שמעו, בבחינת אפשרות, לפני שבועיים - שלושה מפי סגרירות מוסקבה ולא בבגדאד. ממקור זה, כך מקווים, מחכים למידע על הביקור ובעיקר תוצאותיו. נדברנו לעמוד בקשר (בקשתנו מממ"ד לקבל כל מידע ותמונת מצב בנושא. חודה).
2. באשר להערכת סיבות הביקור, ברליי רואה מספר גורמים שעמדו מאחורי החלטת צדאם חוסיין לצאת מחוץ לגבולות ארצו, לראשונה מאז פרוץ המלחמה, ולאז דווקא סיבה מרכזית בודדת.
3. תמונת המצב האמריקאית כיצד עיראק מעריכו את מצבה מול איראן, קרי המלחמה, אינה מעודדת אם לא פטימית. אפסה התקווה העיראקית אליבא ד'ברליי להביא להכרעה לטובתה בטווח הקרב, אורבא, הולך וגובר חששה מאופנסיבה איראנית (ר' להלן). גם לא צלחה בידה אסטי המהלומות על איראן (מלחמת המיכליות, תקיפת יעדים אזרחיים וכלכליים, הפצצת חי'ארג ועוד). מה שנוחר הוא להזדקק לעזרת גורמים היצוניים שיכבידו ידם על המשטר בטהרן, כלכלית אך בעיקר צבאית - מניעת אספקת נשק. מבחינת חימוש, הכף נוטה ברור לטובת בגדאד. ברליי סבור שהעיראקים אמנם ישמחו לקבל כל סיוע צבאי של מערכות נשק מתקדמות, אך הבעיה נעוצה במישור אחר - כיצד ניתן לטגור את הברזים לטהראן. ארה"ב המשתפת פעולה בתחום זה עם עיראק עשתה ככל הניתן ומסחבר שמיצתה את אפשרויותיה. במדינות העולם השלישי (המערביות) התצלחה האירה לה פנים, יחסית. ברליי מציין מיצועט הקשרים הפוליטיים בין צוות הסגרירות לעיראק לבגדאד לממסד העיראקי שמגלה עצבנות בתחום זה. לעומת זאת נמשכת הנכונות העיראקית לעשייה בתחום הכלכלי. מאידך, מקורות הנשק האיראני באים ממקורות מזא"רים או מדינות שקשורות בגוש המזרחי. בתחום זה לבריחיים יש מרחב תמרון ויכולת השפעה עדיפים על זו של ארה"ב שלא לדבר שבידיה מנומים גדולות יותר. משימתו המרכזית איפוא של צדאם חוסיין ההיה להעריך את המצב במסוהף דחיינו לשמוע כיצד הסובייטים קוראים את המפה במפרץ. ובעיקר לשכנעם להדק את הפיקוח על ייצוא נשק מזא"רי לאיראן. מסתבר שמאז המלחמה חל מהפר בתחום ארטנל הנשק האיראני. חלקו של הנשק המערבי הולך ופוחח לעומת עלייה כמות הנשק הסובייטי שבידי האיראנים - ממזא"ר, צפון קוריאה, לוב וסוריה. העיראקים, צפ"י ברליי, מבחינים בין שני סוגי מקורות נשק איראני מדינות הגוש המזרחי (במובן הרחב - אירופאיות ואסיאניות), המקיימים יחסים חקינים ואולי אף טובים עם בגדאד, ומדינות פרו-סובייטיות" כגון סוריה לוב שבינם לבין עיראק שוררים יחסי איבה. העיראקים בדעה שבריה"מ, לה חוזה ידידות וש"פ

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סוג בסחונני
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
מס' סכום

401

אל:

- 7. עיראק לעומת זאת נמצאת במצוקה, כשביקור צדאם חוסיין במוסקבה הוא אחד מסימניה. המסטר ממשיך להיות מודאג מהמוראל הירוד של יחידות הצבא וכיצד למנוע בריחת יחידות כפי שארע במלחמת הביצות הקודמת. האמריקאים (ואחרים) חוהים גם באם קיימת בכלל אסטרטגיה עיראקית באשר לניהול המלחמה. לשאלתי, ענה שמדברי העיראקים כאן (ניזאר חמדון) עולה שספק אם זו קיימת בכלל (אגב, "ממפגשים" עמו בטמינרים על המזה"ת ניתן להבחין שהוא סחות החלטי משהיה באשר ליכולת להביא את איראן לשולחן הדיונים).
- 8. ברליי בסיכום ביניים, מייחד חשיבות לביקור במוסקבה שהצלחתו לאו דווקא חיבחה ב"סל-הקניוח" שעמו יחזור צדאם חוסיין אלא בהערכת במצב ששמע ממארחיו ובחסקת מסקנות מצידו במצב שנראה מכמה בחינות כפרשת דרכים.

אלי אבידן

1/10

תקניו לראי שנת 1971 כיון 1/10/71

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מושרד החוץ-מתלקת הקשר

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אל: המשרד, נר: 20, ט: שיקגו
דח: ט, סג: ט, תא: 171285, רח: 1500

שמור/מיד

מצפ"א

דע: למדן ווש (הועבר)

סנטור סיימון

א. מניח שידוע לכם על בוא הנ"ל ארצה 9-5 ינואר לביקור רשמי
בעניני פליטים מטעם ועדת המשפט של הסנאט.
ב. חשוב שבצד גודמי קליטה יפגוש גם דוהיימי וממדהיימי ושר
החוץ. וכן יתודרך בנושא יהודי בריהיימי.
הקונב'ל.==

טפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכר, ממנכר, מצפא, שמורק, אורחים, מזאר

12764

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
שמו

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אל: המשרד, נר: 17, ט: טיאמי
דח: ט, סג: ט, תא: 171285, רח: 1400

שמו/מיד

אל: מצפ"א

דע: שגריר, ציר הסברה/ווש (הופבר)
הנדון: הסנסור
מדברי הנ"ל בשיחה עם הח"מי 14: במתיחות שהתורה בין שתי
האוצות מוטב לה לישראל לא לסמוך יותר מדי על ידידות הקונגרס.
כי הנה תקלה אחת כגון ענין POLLARD הצליחה לשבש אפילו
ענין IMOUVE KASTEN BIDEN אשר שושביניו נאצלו להורידו לפני הדיון.
בידן התייחס גם לחיפושים בליווי טלביזיה וציין שיש בארה"ב
מספיק גורמים הן בממשל והן בתעשייה המעוניינים לשבש את ידידות
שני העמים.
הנ"ל לא לייחוס או אייכור.

בפומבי התבטא בידן שלישראל חשיבות מכרעת לכסחון ארה"ב
ולאינטרסים שלה במזרח. הוסיף שישראל המקבלת 3.6 ביליון
דולר עושה למערב שרות עווה לנאסו העולה לארה"ב בסביבות 100
ביליון.

טריגוד/טיאמי. ==

פ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפ"א, שמורק, הסברה

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

MEMORANDUM

TO :

FROM :

DATE:

SUBJECT:

RE:

APPENDIX

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מזכר

5790

י' צ'א

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אלי: ווש, נר: 464, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 171285, רח: 1200

מזכר/מירי

לואיו שמרון.

ביקור קיסיונג'ר. שלנו 363. שלכם 309.
1. מלשכת נשיא המדינה הודיעונו כי הנשיא ורעיתו מומינים את
ד"ר קיסיונג'ר ורעיתו לא"צ במסכן הנשיא ביום א' 19/1.
2. לאורח נקבעה פגישה עם שה"ח ב-20/1 בשעה 17:00.
3. לסעיף 2 בשלכם - מניחים שארוחת הערב הפרטית ב-20/1 תהיה
עם הה"כ שמחה דיניץ אשר תיאם ואת ישירות עם האורח. אשרו נא.

4. ב-19/1 ילוננו האורחים במלון דן בת"א שכן אוניברסיטת
ת"א הפתיקה את ארוחת הערב מטעמה למלון זה.

5. להלן התבנית שגובשה עד כה:

כפי בקשת דוהיים מוכרזים מלוא הימים 17-18/1 לשיחות עם
דוהיים'. ב-18/1 בשעה 20:00 - א"ע מטעם אמא אבן.
19/1 - א"ב עם חנן בר-און ואיתן בנצור.
א"צ במסכן הנשיא.

19:00 טקס הענקת ד"ר כבוד באוני' ת"א.
21:00 א"ע מטעם אוני' ת"א (במלון "דנ"י ת"א).
לינה: במלון דן, תל-אביב.

20/1 - 07:30 א"ב עם שהב"ט.

10:00 סמינר מרכז דיין והמכון לכימודים אסטרטגיים.
12:30 א"צ משותפת לשני המכונים.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

17:00 פגישה עם שה"ח בלשכתו.

20:00 א"ע עם חה"כ דיניץ.

6. הבריקונא פרטי המיסות, הצעות יכס להשלמת התכנית ב-1/19
בשעות הבקר ואחה"צ, והתשובה לגבי השתתפות במס לזכר ק"ג.
מא"ר-מצפ"א.

תפז: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמורק, אורחים

דמיפוח:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 2
110 ג במחוגי:	טופס מברק	מסור: 5
תז"ח:		א ל :
503 / 103		ב ע :
		דאח :

replaced by the hard-line gov't of Shamir. As a result of all of the above, the outlook is grim. Critics of the administration say it failed to muster up the energy and creativity to continue with the process after the PLO and Hussein signed an agreement. The US quickly backed off of an arms deal with Jordan and in the king's eyes, "that was a signal that we weren't committed to stand by him," says a State Dept. official. Jordan now seems to be leading the retreat. He seems to have given up hopes of dragging the PLO to the table with Israel. Moreover, economic conditions in Jordan are deteriorating. The fear of domestic unrest has caused Jordan to move towards Syria, who is also concerned about the fundamentalist problem.

Security Plan in West Beirut

NYT-Reuters photo of Lebanese Army soldiers standing guard as gov't buses returned to West Beirut for the first time in over a year. Karami said a combined militia force would be withdrawn and that residents should reclaim homes forcibly occupied by militiamen.

British Film Producer Missing

NYT-AP-Chris Wenner, a British documentary producer, has been missing for 18 days and is feared kidnapped. He was working on a film on the hashish trade in Lebanon. Wenner was detained for 24 hours outside Beirut last month by militiamen who warned against pursuing the story.

In Sinai, Eulogies

ND-Slavin-Members of the battalion of which 248 members were killed, eulogized the victims of the plane crash as heroes who died in the service of their county and world peace.

Accused Nazi Loses Appeal

DN-Jackman-The Supreme Court cleared the way for the extradition to Israel of accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk, said to have helped kill 900,000 Jews in the gas chambers in Treblinka. The Soviet Union wants to try him but Justice Dept. officials said that they would honor Israel's extradition request.

תאריך:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 3
סוג מסמך:	טופס מברק	מספר: 5
תאריך:		א ל :
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503/103		מסד :

Arresting Arafat-Magazine Article

The New Republic-12/3-Joshua Muravchik-There is now a proposal bouncing around between the State and Justice Dept.'s to seek the arrest of Arafat. Although there is much circumstantial evidence that Arafat was complicit in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, the State Dept. is reexamining the murder of two US diplomats in Khartoum in 1973. This reexamination has been spurred by a new interest in using legal instruments against terrorism. US intelligence say they possess a tape of Arafat personally ordering the murders. A warrant will probably not lead to Arafat's arrest but it will keep him out of the US, and in theory, out of country's with extradition treaties with the US. But judging from Italy's refusal to hold Abbas, it is hard to imagine that many of America's allies would arrest Arafat on the behalf of the US. Symbolically, a warrant would signal that Arafat cannot be transformed into a genuine peacemaker. It would also show that the US is willing to incur diplomatic costs in the interests of a serious counterterrorism policy. The State Dept.'s Near East Bureau is sure to oppose action against Arafat. The bureau, who manages the day-to-day management of the US-sponsored Mideast peace process, has been working on the assumption that Arafat and the PLO must eventually play a part.

Kaddoumi's Lies

The New Republic-Kaddoumi's comment about Leon Klinghoffer is a typical example of why the UN is called "The House of Lies." Cuellar is about to vacate his post and many are trying to fill it. Why would any serious person want a job whose specifications include listening respectfully and without comment to such preposterous falsehoods?

Israelis Pray--And It Rains

NYP-Hundreds of Israelis prayed for rain by the Sea of Galilee, a key water source that is at its lowest level in 37 years. Meteorologists later reported rainfall.

ITONUT

תאריך:

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מסד המסמך:

17-12-85

תאריך:

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סוג כסחובי:	טופס מבוק	מחור: 5
ח"ח:	א ל : לשי ממכ"ל. מע"ח. סמכ"ל אמ"ח"ק. הסכרה. מצפ"א. ממ"ד. יועז רנה"מ לתקשורת. לשי"מ.	
72 : 503/103		ר ע : ורשינגטון.
		דא"ד : שזובה, ניו יורק.

Israelis Wary on Striking at Missiles

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14 — Israeli leaders said today that they did not intend to carry out any pre-emptive action against the new Syrian surface-to-air missile deployments, provided the Syrians did not fire on Israeli planes flying over Lebanon.

Israel announced Sunday that within the last three weeks Syria had installed a new network of SAM-2, SAM-6 and SAM-8 missile batteries along its border with Lebanon in a configuration that would enable it to hit Israeli jets flying low or high over most of Lebanon.

"In today's reality, given the existing line between Israel and the confrontation states, I can see no political reason that would justify Israel's initiating a war," Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a speech today that was political commentators interpreted as a signal to Damascus.

Consequences of Dogfight

Although Israeli officials remained deeply concerned about the new Syrian missile batteries, they said the deployment of the missiles was a direct result of the downing of two Syrian MIG jet fighters on Nov. 19 by Israeli fighter pilots. According to Israeli military sources, the pilots acted on their own initiative, and Israeli officials and analysts say that Israel is now going to have to live with the consequences.

At the time the Syrian MIG-23's were shot down in Syrian airspace, Israeli Army spokesmen said the Syrian planes had made threatening moves toward the Israeli fighters.

It now appears from both the private and public remarks of Israeli officials that it was the Israeli pilots who challenged the Syrians and may even have laid a trap for them.

'A Real Blunder'

The Syrian missile redeployment, said Abba Eban, chairman of the Parliamentary Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, "apparently is a reaction to an erroneous act on our part in bringing down two Syrian aircraft on Syrian soil — I believe under misapprehension."

As a result, Mr. Eban said, Israel will just have to "get used to the fact" that with the capabilities of modern weapons and the rights of sovereign nations, there is nothing it can do about

the Syrian missiles, "except through the good will — if there is any — of our neighbor, and there isn't any."

"Shooting down the two Syrian MIG's was a real blunder," said an expert on Syria at Hebrew University, Moshe Maoz. "It was a blow to Syria's pride and a direct threat to their own territory. They had to protect their interests and show that Israel could not do such a thing without paying a price for it."

Zeev Schiff, the military editor of the newspaper Haaretz, said, "Everyone who knew that the Syrians were looking for an excuse to place missiles in Lebanon made a grave mistake when they gave the Syrians that excuse. We played right into their hands."

How the Syrians will use the new missile batteries is unclear. In the more than three weeks that they have been in place, apparently none have been fired at Israeli reconnaissance jets over Lebanon.

Mr. Maoz said he doubted that the Syrians would fire at Israeli planes for the time being, since they know such an action could provoke a wider confrontation, for which they are not yet prepared. It makes more sense, he said, for the Syrians to use the missiles as a deterrent, limiting Israel's room for maneuver, while they continue to sap Israel's strength slowly by sponsoring guerrilla raids in southern Lebanon against the remaining Israeli force in the area.

In any event, Israeli pilots flying over Lebanon will now have to take into account the presence of a much more lethal Syrian missile deployment. This will complicate their reconnaissance operations and make the flights much more dangerous than in the past, since Israeli pilots can never take for granted what the Syrians might do. The same, though, is true for the Syrians.

"Now starts the real war of nerves," said Mr. Maoz.

New York Times
p. 3
17/12/85

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Syria Defends Missile Placement

By IHSAN A. HAJAZI

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 16 — Syria acknowledged today that it had stationed surface-to-air missiles along its border with Lebanon and said it was within its right of self-defense to station missiles anywhere in Syrian territory.

The Damascus radio also said Syria rejected Israeli statements that the deployment posed a threat to Israel.

But the Syrian Defense Minister, Gen. Mustafa Tlas, said President Hafez al Assad was intent on achieving a military balance with Israel.

Israel said Sunday that Syria had stationed a variety of missiles on the Syrian-Lebanese border in the last three weeks. An Israeli spokesman said the missiles had a range of up to 30 miles and could jeopardize Israeli surveillance flights over Lebanon.

Move Said to Reduce Incursions

The Syrian daily Al Baath, which speaks for the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said today that the positioning of the missiles had reduced Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace.

The newspaper indicated, as had Israeli officials, that the deployment followed the downing of two Syrian jets by

Israeli fighter jets in Syrian airspace last month.

Since then, the Israelis have stepped up their flights over Lebanon, causing some booms in areas extending from Beirut to Tripoli in the north.

The Israeli Air Force has carried out frequent attacks against Palestinian positions in eastern and northern Lebanon, and officials in Jerusalem say the reconnaissance flights are essential for Israeli security.

Plans for Aggression Charged

The Syrian Government daily Tishrin, in an editorial today, accused Israel of sounding the "war drums" and preparing for aggression against both Syria and Lebanon.

It said Israel was claiming "the right to undertake flights and raids in Lebanon" while denying Syria the right to defend its territory.

"This is the logic of hoodlums," the newspaper asserted, according to a press review on the Damascus radio, monitored in Beirut.

The newspaper declared that Syria "is not afraid of Zionist threats" and is determined to provide protection for the "Palestinian revolution."

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תמוכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

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Finally, we are pleased that the U.N. Security Council today unanimously passed a resolution condemning all acts of hostage-taking. This is an historic step. This resolution on terrorism is an important call for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons. It is an important reinforcement of the December 9th U.N. General Assembly resolution condemning terrorism as criminal acts and the October 9th Security Council statement on terrorism. Together, we believe these U.N. resolutions are an important demonstration of the changing climate regarding terrorism, a message to terrorists that the world increasingly regards hostage-taking and other forms of terrorism as criminal acts which should not be supported.

Today's resolution which the United States initiated also underscores the international unity of views that the hostages should be released, an expression of support for the families as well as the hostages themselves, whomever they may be. We continue to work towards the release of all hostages, particularly the Americans. The proposal for this Security Council resolution in part developed from suggestions and discussions with certain hostage families. The administration will continue to give the matter of hostages highest priority.

Q I'm sorry, I'm not sure I understood the reference to the families. You say the families suggested it?

MR. REDMAN: I said "in part" developed from suggestions and discussions with certain hostage families.

Q The Americans --

MR. REDMAN: In Lebanon.

Q You are talking of these families?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Do you have any word from the Sofere team?

MR. REDMAN: No.

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Q You don't know when they're coming back?

MR. REDMAN: I have no information yet on their return.

Q What are they doing?

MR. REDMAN: They're doing what they set out to do. I have no other comments on the Sofere mission at this point.

Q: Do you have any comment on Nesweek's story that the United States will only be given access to the secret documents Israel reportedly obtained through Pollard, but the United States will not retrieve these documents?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing else for you on the Sofia mission or the Pollard case.

Q: And another one, possibly you might comment on that. Do you have any comment on the Israeli press reports that the United States is harassing Israel as the case on the raid in the three fighters?

MR. REDMAN: Say that again, please.

Q: You are harassing Israel by -- (inaudible) -- the Pollard case --

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment on those stories.

Q: No comment.

Q: That mission has been in Israel quite awhile and you say they've gone about their job or something. Can you tell us what the reporting stage, at least, will be, if you can't tell us if they're getting cooperation? You haven't said yet, have you --

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't.

Q: -- that Israel is cooperating with the investigation, I mean cooperating once Sofia and his people got there and began asking for things. Have you made any statement of cooperation yet?

MR. REDMAN: I would refer you to our statements at the time of the dispatch of said --

Q: Sure -- at that point --

MR. REDMAN: -- opposition concerning the mission, we haven't added anything further to those statements since they got there and it's not our intention to comment until the mission is finished. At this point, I can't tell you when that will be.

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Q: Thus, what, how long -- well, all right. That answers half my question. You can't tell us when, but what is next? They come back and report what, to whom?

MR. REDMAN: I can only say that, when they come back --

Q: They're a mixed group is what I mean --

MR. REDMAN: They're a mixed group. They'll report to their various superiors, but the Secretary promised a public report at the appropriate time. How soon they could turn that out after the return. I really can't predict right now.

Q I don't mean to flog it but I have trouble understanding if you report Israel's cooperating in receiving the mission and you feel free to do that. I mean, without asking you to hold up a document, why can't you tell us now if, once the investigation began out there, if indeed, the United States is getting what it went out there to get.

MR. REDMAN: It's simply in line with our practice since the mission began of not commenting on any aspect of it. Rather than violate that in one small instance, I would prefer to leave it where it is.

Q There was a report or rather an opinion in one of the newspapers suggesting that anybody who will be caught selling secret documents to another country will be considered committing a treason. I think it was in the Washington Times. Does the State Department have such thoughts about enacting a new law that not just passing information without pay, but also selling information, selling documents, to another country --

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any information on that.

Q Can you look into this?

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't. I don't have any information on that. And that is best handled by the Justice Department.

Q Do you have anything about a possible extradition request for Abbas with Iraq?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) First of all, I would refer you to the remarks of Secretary Shultz yesterday, which most of you may have seen. We have put the Iraqis firmly on notice that we will formally request Abbas's extradition if we obtain confirmation that Abbas is in Iraq.

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Q Well, didn't Secretary Shultz say he was in Iraq? He said he'd been "welcomed" there?

MR. REDMAN: He said he appears to have been welcomed there. Let me start by saying first of all, we don't have any confirmation of his present whereabouts. We have seen reports and speculation in the press that he has been in Iraq during some of the period since the Achille Lauro hijacking. It was on the basis of that information that we were in touch with the Iraqis, as the Secretary said.

Q What does "firmly on notice" mean?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help you beyond that.

Q Firmly on notice of what?

MR. REDMAN: That we intend to request his extradition if he should prove to be there.

Q Is that meant to frighten them or something?

MR. REDMAN: I have no other characterization.

Q Well, when you put them on notice, did you also ask them if he's there?

MR. REDMAN: We talked to them about Mr. Abbas's whereabouts.

BARRY SCHWEID (AP) Come on. I mean, you know, Shultz says "apparently," and you put them on "firm notice." There's something in-between here, like where is he? Didn't you ask Iraq if he's still in town?

MR. REDMAN: When we talked to the Iraqis, we did so on the basis of information that he could be in Iraq. We made our intentions and our feelings clear to them. And that's as far as it went.

MR. SCHWEID: And then said, "We've never heard of the guy," or

MR. REDMAN: They have indicated publicly that they don't believe that Abbas is subject to extradition under the US-Iraqi extradition treaty.

MR. SCHWEID: That, of course, doesn't deal with the fact of whether they say he's in Iraq right now.

MR. REDMAN: No, it doesn't.

MR. SCHWEID: Do they say whether he's in Iraq right now?

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MR. REDMAN: I can't help you any further.

MR. SCHWEID: Hey, he's a terrorist. I mean, he's supposed to be one. People pound the tables when the subject of terrorism comes up. Doesn't the State Department even ask where this guy is?

MR. REDMAN: You can be assured that we're dealing with everyone on that question to achieve exactly the end that you indicate, to find out where he is.

RALPH BEGLEITER (CNN): Is part of the notice that you put Iraq on include notice about changes in Iraq's status, either with regard to diplomatic relations with the US or with regard to the list of states which the US believes harbor terrorists?

MR. REDMAN: The Secretary answered the latter question, saying that there were no plans to change that position concerning Iraq and the terrorist list. He said that people like Abbas move around from one country to another. We're not going to put every country that he goes to on a terrorist list.

MR. BEGLEITER: But first of all, the question was not asked or the answer was not given that Iraq had been put on notice when the Secretary spoke. The reason I asked was whether or not in the wake of your contacts with Iraq you have drawn any conclusions about Iraq's willingness to cooperate on the subject of international terrorism. You obviously have not drawn any conclusions about Iraq's willingness to cooperate as distinct from wherever Abbas happens to drop through at any given time. You're talking about willingness to cooperate. Are you saying anything about Iraq's willingness to cooperate?

MR. REDMAN: My remarks have been aimed at the question of Mr. Abbas and his potential presence in Iraq, our exchanges with the Iraqis concerning his possible presence there, and the seriousness with which we would view that; and further, that it would be our intention to request his extradition should he be confirmed to be in Iraq.

MR. BEGLEITER: Our questions are focused not on Mr. Abbas but on Iraq's willingness or preparedness to cooperate with the US request for extradition. You just said that they've stated publicly that they don't think he'll be extradited. What do you do about that then? Do you put them firmly on notice, and then they say, "Well, we don't think he's gonna be extradited." And then what?

MR. REDMAN: I can't tell you what the next step will be since we haven't gotten there yet.

Q Chuck, on --

MR. BEGLEITER: Wait a minute. You have not been told by Iraq that he will not be extradited.

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MR. REDMAN: I'm telling you that the Iraqi position is that they don't believe he would be extraditable under the US-Iraqi extradition treaty.

MR. BEGLEITER: You have reached the next step, then.

MR. REDMAN: But we haven't reached the step of filing an extradition request because his presence has not been confirmed.

MR. BEGLEITER: So they've told you they're not gonna do it, but you're gonna do it anyway, is that where it stands?

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): Chuck, on a parallel subject, have you had any contact with the people in this country who are requesting the extradition of Yasser Arafat?

MR. REDMAN: Have I had any contact with those people?

MR. ANDERSON: Has the State Department -- not you.

MR. REDMAN: I don't know whether the State Department has had any contact with those people.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, is he extraditable? Would the State Department be interested in that case?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning the general proposition, it goes without saying that we take matters such as this seriously. As has been stated before, the Department has the matter under review, and we understand the Department of Justice also has it under review. But I have nothing further beyond that.

MR. ANDERSON: When you say "this matter," specifically the murders in Khartoum?

MR. REDMAN: Yes.

MR. ANDERSON: And nothing else?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

MR. SCHWEID: Do you happen to know if the question has come up, whether extradition would apply to a crime committed before the extradition regulations or law was changed? In other words, did the State Department have any question that they could move on this, even though the murder was, what, 10 or 12 years ago?

MR. REDMAN: I'd have to refer you to the Justice Department on that one.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

*Under Secretary Allen Wallis
cordially invites you to a
luncheon*

*in Honor of the Israeli Delegation
to the Joint Economic Development Group
on Tuesday, December 17, 1985, at 12:30 p.m.
in the Heroy Room of the
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachussetts Avenue*

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NEWS SUMMARY
TUES., DEC. 17, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

ISRAEL EASES REACTION TO MISSILES/RABIN: NO REASON TO ATTACK SYRIA

Wash. Post, Claiborne:Israeli leaders today softened official reaction to Syria's deployment of SA2 surface-to-air missile batteries close to the Lebanese border, suggesting that Syria can keep the missiles where they are as long as it does not use them against Israeli reconnaissance flights. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said there is no compelling political or military objective at present that would justify Israel's attacking missiles on Syrian soil. Last night, Israeli military leaders had spoken menacingly of an "extremely dangerous situation," and drew a parallel between the Syrian missile deployment three weeks ago and a similar move in 1982 that prompted Israeli air attacks on Syrian missile batteries along the Lebanese border. Those attacks came shortly before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Rabin, in a speech in Jerusalem to war widows and orphans, said today, however, that "without an aggressive attack (by Syria), there is no meaning in pressing for an initiative of war." He said that the introduction of sophisticated weaponry into the Middle East had precluded "easy and pointless wars," and he stressed that Israeli military preparedness should be geared to swift reaction to aggression.

U.S. ASKS RESTRAINT ON MISSILES/LIKELIHOOD OF AN ISRAELI-SYRIAN CLASH APPEARS TO BE DIMINISHING

Wash. Post, Oberdorfer:The United States publicly urged Israel and Syria yesterday to "exercise restraint" to avert a new missile crisis between them, while State Department officials said prospects for a clash on the issue appear to be diminishing. The public statement by State Department spokesman Charles Redman followed almost four weeks of secret U.S. diplomacy involving the two Mideast antagonists, according to official sources. "We don't think either country is anxious for a fight," said a State Department source familiar with the U.S.-Israeli-Syrian discussions. The possibility of a major Israeli-Syrian clash emerged from a Nov. 19 incident in which Israeli warplanes on a reconnaissance mission over Lebanon downed two Syrian MiG23s that challenged them.

IRAQI LEADER IN MOSCOW ON UNHERALDED VISIT/SOVIET SUPPLY OF ARMS SEEN AS TOPIC

Wash. Post, Bohlen:Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, here on a previously unannounced visit, met today with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev amid signs that Iraq was seeking to assure support here. Saddam Hussein has not visited the Soviet Union since he launched his war with Iran on Sept. 22, 1980. The Iraqi president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sergei Sokolov was among those at a first round of talks,

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indicating Soviet military aid was discussed. Moscow is Iraq's main arms supplier. The official Soviet news agency Tass described the ongoing talks as "businesslike, frank and friendly" and specified that the Iraqi came "at the invitation of the Soviet leadership."

U.N. RESOLUTION CALLS FOR ISOLATION OF ISRAEL

Wash. Post, UPI: The U.N. General Assembly accused Israel today of war crimes and called on all states to isolate it totally because it is "not a peaceful state." The vote on the resolution was 86 to 23, with 37 abstentions. The United States and Israel joined by their western allies voted against. The resolution sponsored by Arab and nonaligned nations reiterates the assembly's call "to all member states to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields." These "dealings" include sales of weapons and military equipment, economic, financial and technological assistance as well as diplomatic trade and cultural relations.

BRITON MISSING IN LEBANON

Wash. Post, Wires: The British Embassy said it was seeking Lebanese militia help in finding Christopher Wenner, a British television cameraman who disappeared three weeks ago while covering a story about hashish growing.

ARREST IN WEST BANK FRAUD

Wash. Post, Wires: For the first time, an Israeli official was charged in court in a scheme to defraud land buyers in the occupied West Bank. Avi Tsur, Israel's airport authority spokesman, was accused of issuing false documents and taking bribes of more than \$50,000 while working as an aide in the Agriculture Ministry.

WILL ACCEPT ANY PLO ACCORD WITH ISRAEL, IRAQI ENVOY SAYS

Wash. Times, Kritzberg: Iraq will not oppose any accommodation the PLO decides to make with Israel, Iraq's ambassador to the US, Nizar Hamdoon, said yesterday. The core of the Iraqi position on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Hamdoon said, was "whatever the Palestinians accept we are going to accept. Even if we disagree, we are not going to oppose it or make any obstacles." He spoke at a luncheon with editors and reporters of The Washington Times.

ACCUSED NAZI CAN APPEAL EXTRADITION TO ISRAEL

Washington Times, McCaslin: The Justice Department yesterday granted accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk until Saturday to file a new appeal before the Supreme Court to block his extradition to Israel. An attorney for Mr. Demjanjuk, Mark O'Connor, said yesterday he would file the appeal either tomorrow or Thursday. Earlier yesterday, the Supreme Court rejected a separate appeal by Mr. Demjanjuk, a 65-year-old retired autoworker from the Cleveland suburbs, to avoid deportation to the Soviet Union.

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סגירות ישראל - ווטינגטון

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ISRAELI LABOR PARTY NO LIKELIER THAN LIKUD TO SEEK A PEACE WITH JORDAN
(16.12.85)

Evening Sun, Blumberg: It appears to be almost an article of faith that a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan is more likely to be achieved during the reign of Labor Party's Shimon Peres than it would be under the Likud's stewardship. This perception assumes that Labor's conditions for peace are flexible and thus more capable of fruition than that of its political rival. It isn't likely. When all the verbiage and political posturing are put aside it becomes clear that, in substance, the two major political coalitions have common aims and objectives. They will settle for nothing less than peace with security. To their well-meaning friends who urge them to "take a chance for peace," they respond that they did so with Egypt, but that it is the degree of risk that is at question. And they remind us that the negotiations that led to the Camp David Accords were initiated by Likud's Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

FORMER ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BEN BELLA CALLS FOR PROTESTS

L.A. Times, Reuters: Algeria's first post-independence president, Ahmed Ben Bella, on Monday launched a campaign for multi-party democracy in his country with a call for peaceful nationwide protest demonstrations. Ben Bella, 69, and former political foe Ait Ahmed Hocine issued a joint proclamation to launch the campaign saying they had already had expressions of support from within Algeria.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 17.12.85

Q Do you have any reaction to Iraq's -- the President in Moscow was asking for more arms from the Soviet Union. I know that you passed on it yesterday not very much, but how, after the story came out this morning that he was asking for more arms in the Iran-Iraq War?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment on that visit. That's basically a bilateral issue between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

Q Yesterday, you said that the United States is urging restraint on Syria, Lebanon, Israel. Can you tell us if you've gotten any assurances that there won't be the escalation that you're concerned might occur?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you any more details than what I gave you yesterday. The best I could say is that we continue to urge both Syria and Israel to exercise restraint.

Q Is there any new assessment of the situation? I mean, have tensions decreased as far as you can tell?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no new assessments.

Q Do you have any comment on the remarks by Defense Minister Rabin suggesting there's no reason for Israel to act at this time unless those missiles are used?

MR. REDMAN: Only to say that we welcome Mr. Rabin's statement in the context of efforts to ease tensions in the area.

Q Last week, Rabin was quoted as saying that there was no need any more for the UNIFIL forces in Southern Lebanon and you had indicated that there was concern here that the US money, funds, would run out for UNIFIL sometime next year after April. Do we still see a need for UNIFIL forces in Southern Lebanon and do we want to keep them funded or were we just waving a warning signal that's funding is going to run out?

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MR. REDMAN: The former. We made clear our belief that UNIFIL still had a role to play.

Q What's your reaction to -- is there a reaction to Rabin's analysis that they are no longer needed?

MR. REDMAN: I can't speak to his position. I can only tell you what we believe about the role of UNIFIL.

Q How does the United States government feel about statements by Mr. Peres to Israeli Radio that he has issued a warning saying that the present time may be the last opportunity to solve the Palestinian problem in a suitable way, that the Palestinians are wasting time and are too busy with ploys?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any comment on that.

Q Any progress report on Judge Sofia or when they're going to be coming back?

MR. REDMAN: No.

קט' 101

הגירות ישראל - ווינגטון

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החלטת ההמשך - לשלנו 339

א) המצב הפרלמנטרי

כמדובר - דינו, הועידה סיימה התייעצויותיה לעבודת הניסוח הסופי הועברה לידי העוזרים.

ב) עידכון

1. העוזרים האחראים להקצבות למשרדי ההגנה והפנים הוסיפו לעבוד במשך סוף השבוע במגמה להגיע לסיכומים שיהיו מקובלים על הממשל.

2. ועידת התייעצות התכנסה מחדש אתמול (16) ולאחר שהנציגים סמכו את ידם על עבודת העוזרים הועברה הצעת החלטה למלאות שני הבתים. הובאה להצבעה בבית הנבחרים בשעה מאוחרת אמש, ובמפתיע לא (אלא) התקבלה (170 מורשים הצביעו בעד, מול 239 נגד). יש האומרים שלדעת הסמנים הטיסקלים הסכומים הגלובלים בהחלטה גדולים מדי. בעוד שהליבריים עדיין סבורים שנחה משמעותי מדי מוקדש להגנה.

3. בנסיבות אלה העבירו החלטת המשך קצרה נוספת שהיא תקפה ל-24 שעות בלבד ע"ם לאפשר לנציגים בוועידה התייעצות לטקס עצה על צעדיהם הבאים.

ג) צפי

עדיין לא ברור מה יהיה. עקרונית, ניתן להעביר החלטת המשך קצרה שתגשר עד לאחר סגרת סוף השנה אך ככל הנראה ייעשה מאמץ נוסף להעביר את החלטת המשך המקפת טרם היציאה לפגרה. נדמה שעיקר הבעיות עדיין קשורות לכספי משרד ההגנה. אין בעיות בקשר לסיוע חוץ.

למדן

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Shipments to Israel Is Probed by US

WSJ-Fialka-Federal investigators say that US Army technology that was developed for the US's newest tank cannon may have been illegally exported to Israel. The US Customs Service released court documents showing that a new chrome-plating process may have been illegally duplicated and exported to Israel Military Industries. Spokesmen for the Israeli Embassy and for the US company involved denied any wrongdoing. They said the exporting of the technology was approved and paid for by the Defense Dept, under its foreign military sales program. The Pentagon refused comment.

NYT-UPI-Israel demanded that the US explain its charges that Israel illegally acquired defense technology. The Jerusalem Post reported that Israeli officials believe a "harassment campaign" was underway in the US to force Israel to cooperate in the investigation of Pollard.

Mubarak Invites Khaddafi to Cairo

NYP-Mubarak has extended an open invitation to Khaddafi to visit Egypt. Mubarak made his remarks to a Kuwaiti newspaper. "All we want is good neighborliness," he said.

New Era in Energy as OPEC Flounders

WSJ-p,1-Ibrahim-In Nigeria, Ecuador, Mexico and even Saudi Arabia, leaders are already under economic and political pressure to ponder the implications for domestic peace as oil's power continues to decline. In Washington, and in the capitals of other industrialized nations, strategic planners are relaxed. The return of expatriots from oil producing countries has put pressure on Egypt, Jordan and many African nations. While the US plans to defend its friends, such as Saudi Arabia, there is no denying that the decline of oil has reduced the importance of the Persian Gulf in strategic value. Once the US spoke loudly of a Rapid Deployment Force to defend Saudi Arabia against Soviet aggression. Now there is silence. Mideast oil is far less important to the US today. But some experts believe that the world is being shortsighted. After the oil glut is over, says Alfred Munk of Amoco, a "new Persian Gulf cartel" comprising Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UEA and Qatar will emerge by the end of the decade and hold 85% of the world's spare capacity.

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Iraq Claims More Raids

NYT-Reuters-Iraq said its warplanes attacked Kharg Island again and struck at shipping in the Persian Gulf, Iran reported its fighter-bombers in action against Iraqi troops near the Haalzeh marshlands.

Yeshiva U. Gives Degrees to Bush and Others

NYT-Nix-V.P. Bush, Amb. Rosenne and five business and community leaders yesterday received honorary degrees from Yeshiva U., the oldest and largest university under Jewish auspices in the US. Bush denounced anti-Semitism and international terrorism and affirmed the US determination not to negotiate with the PLO until it renounces violence and recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Shultz in Rumania, Warns Chief On Treatment of Christian Sects

NYT-Gwertzman-p.1-Shultz told the leader of Rumania that his country's treatment of some Christian sects could cause it to lose its preferential trade status in the US. Rumania has remained eligible for preferred treatment because until now the only human rights questions asked were whether it followed a liberal policy of emigration for Jews to Israel, Germans to West Germany and others to the US.

Power in Brooklyn

ND-Josh Freidman-The ability of the tiny Satmar community in Brooklyn to draw influential federal dollars, is an expression of the hidden way power works in Brooklyn. One of the key powers in Brooklyn are its neighborhoods. They have held on and taken control.

Cartoons

NYT-12/15-Gorrell (The Richmond News Leader) At the U'N, the question "All those in favor of the U'N condemning terrorism?..." is asked, Arafat, Kahadfy, Khomeini, Castro and Gorbachev, all with weapons, raise their hands.

ND-12/14-At the hotel Geneva, OPEC ministers are having a hard time paying their bills. "From now on, OPEC conferees pay in advance..." says the hotel management.

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חדרון דובר חמט"ד ליום ג 11.12.55

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): The Supreme Court this morning cleared the way for the extradition to Israel of a man -- I'm not sure I'm pronouncing this right -- Jemjanjok (?), or something like that -- "Ivan the Terrible" by nickname. Is the Secretary of State prepared to sign the extradition order.

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look at that one, Jim. I don't have anything on that.

Q Do you have any report on the Syrian-Israeli dispute over placement of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles, either a situation or American views of one side or the other doing?

MR. REDMAN: A general statement; I don't have any situation report. The United States opposes any escalation of tensions in the region, or resort to military force. Such actions would not be in the interest of Israel, Lebanon, Syria or the United States. Accordingly, we have called upon Israel and Syria to exercise restraint. Actions of this kind would harm the prospects for advancing the cause for peace and would also undermine stability in the region.

Q Which kinds, Chuck?

MR. REDMAN: Actions which did not exercise restraint.

Q That's not what your statement said, Chuck. Look at it again.

MR. REDMAN: We call upon them to exercise restraint, i.e. in their actions. Actions which are contrary to that spirit would not help in advancing the cause of peace and would undermine stability.

Q You're specifically not confirming the movement of any missiles closer to the Lebanon border in Syria, is that correct?

MR. REDMAN: No, I'm not taking it upon myself to confirm or deny the facts in the story.

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 Q -- directly in mediating the differences between the Israelis and the Syrians on this issue.

MR. REDMAN: As always, I won't go into the details, but as I said, we have urged restraint upon all the parties. I would note that there was one report saying that we had conveyed some sort of a threat or warning from one side to the other. It would be inaccurate to characterize any of our role in any way as concerning threats. That's not been involved in any of the messages which we have conveyed in our ongoing effort to avert escalation in the cycle of violence in the area.

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Q Chuck, do you go along with the Israeli pretext that the Syrian deployment interferes with Israel's right to reconnaissance flights over Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: Your question is what, exactly, then?

Q Well, the Israelis are saying in effect that the Syrian deployment of any such missiles interferes with their right to conduct reconnaissance flights over the Bekaa Valley. Are you going along with that line of logic?

MR. REDMAN: We have consistently expressed strong support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. At the same time, we have supported efforts to achieve full security for Israel's northern border. One of the principle reasons why we have urged restoration of a strengthened central government in Beirut, one able to exert its authority throughout Lebanon, is precisely so that the Lebanese themselves can assure that their territory is not used as a launching pad for terrorist acts against any state.

BARRY SCHWEID (AP): Those actions, your general statement about restraint in actions, is one of those sort of actions moving missiles around? Or are you talking about actions in the wake of the movement of missiles?

MR. REDMAN: I'm talking about any actions which, as the statement indicated at the start, would escalate tensions. I'm not going to characterize each and every move as to whether or not it would be escalatory or increase tensions. We are concerned more broadly with the preservation of peace and stability in the region.

MR. SCHWEID: All right, on something else, the Secretary at his last news conference said Mr. Murphy had heard some interesting things about Syria's views. Did Mr. Murphy hear anything along these lines, or was this a surprise to you all that Syria would move their missiles this way?

MR. REDMAN: I can only reiterate that we have been in touch with the parties; we have been urging restraint on all the parties. And I can't go any further than that in specific diplomatic exchanges.

RALPH BEGLEITER (CNN): Chuck, your statement talked about, made reference to opposing any escalation. What escalation are you talking about, then?

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MR. REDMAN: Escalation of tensions.

MR. BEGLEITER: But, I mean, escalation of tensions in exchanges of words or the messages that you -- the only thing that you've referred to specifically is an exchange of messages that you said the US conveyed. I'm not quite sure I understand what escalation you're referring to. I mean, any escalation -- basically your statement applies to, could have been made a year ago, two years ago, ten years ago, and it would still be valid and that's what it refers to. Or are you referring to --

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MR. REDMAN: Perhaps it would have been valid. It takes on a special validity in the current context, where there have been charges and counter-charges, where there is clearly the possibility for escalating tensions. And I'm telling you that in response to those tensions, we are urging restraint and we have been in touch with all the parties.

MR. BEGLEITER: So your reference to escalation refers to exchanges of charges and counter-charges.

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

MR. BEGLEITER: It's the charges that are escalatory.

MR. REDMAN: It's the whole pattern of activities in the region, Ralph. I'm not going to specify them in any more detail for you. I mean, we all know what's happening there.

Q In light of those developments, did you urge the Israelis to stop their reconnaissance flights over Lebanon to avoid such confrontation with the Syrians?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into the details. I'm only going to say that we've been urging restraint on all parties.

MR. BEGLEITER: With all due respect, Chuck, we don't all know what's going on over there. The US government knows a lot more than most of us know about what's actually going on over there. And that's the reason for the question. What I want to know is, is your statement in response to anything specific that's going on over there? And your answer was no, it's in response to charges and counter-charges, but not in response to any specific action that actually took place.

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MR. REDMAN: I didn't say the latter, that it was not in response to any specific actions. I simply didn't confirm which actions it might be in response to. No, I see no need for me to get into any further definition of who's doing what to whom. Sorry, but I can't do that.

Q Going back to your previous point, you said that you've constantly expressed strong support for the sovereignty of Lebanon. Would that mean necessarily that the sovereignty would be violated by (inaudible), for example, used for reconnaissance flights by the Israelis over the Bekaa Valley, which might prompt this escalation?

MR. REDMAN: I could repeat the whole statement for you. I said support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity; at the same time, we have supported efforts to achieve full security for Israel's northern border. There are several aspects to that answer.

Q Fine, but what does that sovereignty entail?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to define what it entails for you. What do you expect me to say? We have said that we wish for the installation of a central authority in Lebanon capable of exerting

sovereignty. That clearly doesn't exist today.

Q Yes, but if you want to respect that sovereignty, how would you define it? How would you characterize it?

MR. REDMAN: One would need a central government in Beirut capable of exerting the authority in the country to exercise that sovereignty.

Q So short of that, the Israelis should be free to take such actions, then, since that sovereignty doesn't exist?

MR. REDMAN: I've given you my answer and I can repeat it again, but I can't give you anything more than that. I won't do it a third time.

Q Is the US in support of those actions taken by Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I've answered that question. In response, I refer you to the words I just used.

Q Chuck, (inaudible) was a dogfight between the Syrians and Israelis and two MiGs were knocked down, and as a result of Israel's taking freedom of action by having reconnaissance flights over Lebanon, just not the Bekaa Valley. And the chief of staff, according to my colleague's question, said that since there is no (inaudible) to save countries, only they are free to go and fly all over Lebanon on these reconnaissance flights, which is the chief of staff of Israeli forces. Do you agree with this logic, or do you have any difference opinion about flying over a sovereign country that you support with your statement?

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MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to have any comment at all on those comments. I've given you what I've said and I'm not going to go beyond that.

Q Another subject? (Inaudible) know the whereabouts of Ethiopia's top relief official?

Q Can we stay on that subject, please?

MR. REDMAN: Sure.

Q Yeah, I would like to ask you something. Is -- I mean, I know you didn't want to answer some of Ralph's questions -- can you answer the other side of it? That is, is Syria, by placing missiles on its territory north of, south of, whatever it is, Syrian territory, an escalation, or contributes to the escalation of tensions that you talked about?

MR. REDMAN: I have said that I am not going to go into characterizing specific actions.

Q -- Lebanon as a sovereign country. Do you characterize Lebanon as a sovereign country, actually or potentially?

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MR. REDMAN: What we have said is what we need in Lebanon is a strong central government, able to exercise its authority so that Lebanese sovereignty can, in fact, become a reality.

Q So it's only a potential sovereign country. It's not an actual sovereign country.

MR. REDMAN: It is clear that there are limits in the capability of the central government of Lebanon to exercise the rights normally associated with a sovereign government. But that does not say that it is any less sovereign.

Q Do you have anything on Israel's request to find out why there was a Customs probe?

Q Can we ask the Ethiopian question?

MR. REDMAN: Yes. If we're going to move out --

Q Let me ask about (inaudible). In asking the various countries in the area to exercise restraint, has the United States given any specifics of what it would like to do toward that end, or has it just made a general wide statement along those lines?

MR. REDMAN: No, we have been actively involved with the parties in the region to try to ensure that there is no escalation and that restraint will be the watch word of the day.

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Q So I take it that it has had some specific things to recommend or suggest?

MR. REDMAN: We're just not going back and forth with platitudes. We are engaged and we're participating.

Q One last thing on this. In the absence of that sovereignty that the United States government looks for Lebanon to achieve, Israel can therefore fly over Lebanese territory, and so can Syria? Can we deduct that?

MR. REDMAN: I'm sorry, I'm just not going to go into that any further than I have already as to what people may or may not be able to do.

Q Chuck, to stay with the Middle East, do you have anything on the progress of investigations by the United States teams in Israel?

MR. REDMAN: You see, I'm not going to have to answer that question at all because Barry's going to leave now.

MR. SCHWEID: No.

MR. REDMAN: Oh, you're coming back?

MR. SCHWEID: Well, I don't know. I mean, we're gonna go over the --

Q You can answer my question. Any cause or a reason for the Customs raid?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) Let's see. I'm not looking for much here, but -- your question is, what aspect of that? I don't really, I think, have anything I can add to what's been said before. It's a case under investigation. And as a consequence, I'm going to be very limited in anything I can say.

Q Anything else besides that? Is the US going to give Israel an answer?

MR. REDMAN: An answer to what?

Q Why the Customs raid probe took place?

MR. REDMAN: Oh, I'd refer you to Justice on that.

Q Is it a part of the climate of the Pollard investigation?

MR. REDMAN: We said, at least when asked over the weekend, and I suppose not all of you asked, that we did say that no Israeli nationals or agencies are implicated in this case at this time.

Q Does Israel have the right to question other governments acts within its own borders, just like in this case here?

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MR. REDMAN: What is your question?

Q Does Israel have the right to question the US about those acts taken by the US government?

MR. REDMAN: Governments question each other all the time. That's what diplomacy is all about. So if you're trying to say, is it unusual that we should have an exchange with another government, no, not at all.

Q Even if it is an internal matter?

MR. REDMAN: I still don't see the bearing of the question.

Q These businessmen all claim that they had Pentagon approval for their sales to Israel, although they admit there might have been some mix-up with the paperwork.

MR. REDMAN: That all falls within the domain of the Justice Department. I can't tell you what the details of their case are. Only they can decide how much they can talk about at this time. Because it is a case under investigation, I don't think you'll find them particularly forthcoming at this stage. But I still would refer you to them.

Q Chuck, do you have any reaction to the Israeli government allowing moderate Palestinians from the West Bank to travel to Amman to consult with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat about the peace process?

MR. REDMAN: It's clear that West Bankers and Gazans have a unique contribution to make to the peace process, which, in the first instance, involves their future. It is therefore unfortunate that they were unable to travel to Amman and have their own impact on events there.

Q Would this be considered as stifling the peace process by the Israelis? Do you have anything to say besides the statement that since you are party to the negotiations now, are you gonna be party to the negotiations?

MR. REDMAN: No, I wouldn't want to make any links in a broader context with this particular incident.

Q You're hoping for Israel to rescind this decision or possibly allow them to go on to travel and consult with the PLO, which is, as you say, under certain circumstances will be entitled to share in the peace process? You know, under certain circumstances the recognition of 242, 338 and all of this?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into all of those questions again, where there has been no change in US position. I only made one specific comment, that in this particular case these West Bankers and Gazans -- we believe it's unfortunate they weren't allowed to make this trip to Amman.

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Q : How about Tunisia? The Tunisians say the U.S. is going to issue a payoff for the Israeli raid by increasing military aid to

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Tunis. Can you comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look into the status of our aid program with Tunisia, Ralph.

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Q : Do you have any comment on the fact that there was a celebration in Israel for a new, permanent settlement on the West Bank?

MR. REDMAN: There was a celebration?

Q : Yes.

MR. REDMAN: I don't know what report you are referring to.

Q : Inaugurating a new settlement on the West Bank? Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: If you could be more specific, I'd be happy to look into it, but since I don't know exactly what you are referring to -- you know our position on settlements.

Q : I am referring to a so-called permanent called Anev (?)

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that was laid near Nadens (?). Nadens is one of the big cities of the West Bank.

MR. REDMAN: I'll take a look at that.

Q : Chuck, what do you read into the visit of Hussein to Moscow? Do you see any efforts in trying to end the Iraq-Iran war and is the U.S. contributing to that effort in any way?

MR. REDMAN: To ending the war?

Q : No, to ending -- well, if you want to contribute to the war, too?

MR. REDMAN: On ending the war, as you know, we've been active wherever and whenever we could be on that particular issue, which has gone on for far too long now. But I don't have any information which would indicate that there is any new initiative which is any more promising or as promising as any others.

Q : I think the Soviets are trying to start some kind of initiative which may explain Hussein's visit to --

MR. REDMAN: I don't know.

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The U.N. had several debates on terrorism in that time. And each one quickly took what became a familiar turn. As Mary Martin used to say in "Peter Pan", "First star on the left, straight on 'til morning..." -- we always seemed to end up in Never Never Land.

"One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter": that was the phrase that came to sum up the impasse at which, in those days, the United Nations regularly arrived.

Well, in this respect in the last year things have begun to change... and change for the better. In just the last few weeks the U.N. General Assembly -- in a resolution that the U.S. co-sponsored and strongly supported -- passed its first unequivocal condemnation of terrorism. And tomorrow the Security Council will begin consideration of a resolution against hostage-taking.

But here is why I mention this piece of history. If we're to put an end to terrorism, I believe that we must first be clear in our own minds that one man's terrorist is not another man's freedom fighter.

That formula makes terrorism sound like something that's neither right nor wrong... a phenomenon, not an evil.

But terrorism is evil.

What else but evil can we call the beating and murder on TWA Flight 847 of young Navy Petty Officer Robert Stethem or the machine gunning of six young Marines in El Salvador?

What else but evil can we call the murder on the Achille Lauro of Leon Klinghoffer -- who was confined to a wheelchair, victim of a stroke?

A few weeks ago, maybe you heard, a top aide to Yasser Arafat made an obscene remark about the Klinghoffer murder. He said that no one had ever proven that the hijackers had killed Klinghoffer and that Mrs. Klinghoffer might have done it... for insurance money.

What else but evil can we call this rising tide of terrorism? There were more than 500 incidents around the world in 1983, 600 in 1984 and more than 700 this year.

We must call terrorism what it is... evil in methods... and evil in goals.

A look at the targets of terrorism tells us what its goals are. Terrorists launch few attacks against communist countries or dictatorships. 35 percent of all terrorist attacks are
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directed at Americans. Many of the rest are directed at Israelis and Western Europeans or against citizens of democracies in Central America.

We should look at the states that have sponsored terrorism, too... Iran, Libya, Syria, Nicaragua, North Korea, South Yemen, Cuba and, yes, the Soviet Union in its aggression against the Afghan people.

We must be clear about this -- the goal of the terrorism we see in the world today is to undermine western democratic society... to undermine the institutions, values and traditions that are at the foundation of our civilization.

In a very real sense, it threatens the values and traditions that we celebrate at this time of year... just as, more than two thousand years ago, destroying those values and traditions was the goal of the Syrian tyranny over the Maccabees.

So the question that we must ask ourselves is this, "How can we meet this challenge?"

Now, in case you were wondering, I wouldn't lead you all this way to a question like that without having some answers... not all the answers, but some.

After the TWA hijacking, President Reagan asked me to head a task force to examine what we could do to meet the terrorist threat.

And, with the task force soon to deliver its report, I've come to believe that much of what we must do is just plain common sense.

It's common sense, for example, that we need good intelligence... good information on the plans and methods of terrorists and their supporters.

In the mid-70s I was Director of Central Intelligence. I know how such information can thwart terrorists.

Good intelligence is why the U.S. was able in the past year to uncover 90 planned attacks against American citizens and facilities overseas... and to stop them.

Some were missed... too many. But, as our intelligence gets better, we will miss fewer.

Good intelligence is common sense. So is more international cooperation.

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You may remember that when the TWA hostages were released, I flew to Frankfurt in West Germany to welcome our people back. I was already in Europe, conferring with our allies on, among other topics, terrorism. Since then, meetings among our nations have been held to work out the details of common action.

We already work closely with many of our friends in such areas as training of anti-terrorist forces and intelligence sharing.

Another bit of common sense is that our laws at home should be equal to the terrorist challenge. We need to extend the reach of U.S. law to those who would kidnap or murder U.S. citizens overseas, and legislation is before Congress right now that would do just that.

And there's one last piece of common sense... more important than good intelligence, good cooperation or good laws. And that's that in fighting terrorism we must have good leadership... good leadership with the courage to act.

The United States has that kind of leadership in President Reagan. This last year we have acted as never before -- in seeking extradition of the Achille Lauro hijackers from Italy... and of the TWA hijackers from Lebanon... and putting a price on the head of the PLO leader of the Achille Lauro hijacking.

And, of course, in October U.S. Navy planes forced out of the air a jet carrying the murderers of Leon Klinghoffer.

When I heard about that I was on the South Pacific island of Saipan on my way to China. I remember how proud it made me. I'm proud to serve with a President who has the courage to act.

So this is some of what we need in order to meet the terrorist challenge -- good intelligence, good cooperation, good laws and good leadership. As I said, it's just good common sense.

It's common sense, as well, that in diplomacy any government or organization that embraces terrorism should be treated as an outcast.

First among these is the PLO. The PLO has an appalling record of sponsoring terrorism against innocent civilians. They boasted about murdering the Israeli athletes in Munich. They boasted about killing school children in Israel.

PLO leaders now say they want to be included in peace negotiations with Israel and the United States. Well, let me repeat a pledge that both the President and I have made before

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and Secretary Shultz repeated earlier this week in London: until the PLO explicitly accepts Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, renounces what it calls "armed struggle" and recognizes Israel's right to exist, the United States will neither recognize nor negotiate with the PLO.

In this Hanukkah season, terrorism is not the only challenge to our values around the world. Another is anti-Semitism.

I am particularly concerned about the plight of Soviet Jewry. I was the first American to meet with each of the past three Soviet leaders. In each of those meetings, I told them how strongly we feel about this.

In Geneva, last month, the President himself told General Secretary Gorbachev how strongly he feels about this.

We have had an improvement in relations with the Soviets in the last few months. The Soviet leaders signaled their desire for better relations by letting Yelena Bonner come to the West for medical attention. They know there would be no better signal for continuing improvements than to let Nudel, Shcharansky and Begun go. Let the rufuseniks go.

The Soviet Union has joined other nations in using the United Nations as a forum for anti-Semitism. The "Zionism is racism" resolutions are just the most disgusting pronouncements in a long series of obscene invective.

The Soviets' Arab allies would like to expel Israel from the world body. So let me repeat a pledge that the President and I have made and that is now law: If Israel is ever voted out of the U.N., the U.S. will go out with it.

Racism is a threat to our values and traditions wherever it appears -- whether as anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union or apartheid in South Africa or discrimination in the United States.

That's why we have taken seriously the threat posed by neo-Nazi groups in this country... groups such as The Order.

It is also why I am personally disturbed by the refusal of some politicians to speak out against Louis Farrakhan, the best peddler of anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism is a disgusting disease whenever it appears in this country. It defiles our most sacred traditions, values and institutions.

This is not a partisan issue -- Republican or Democrat -- and it's not black or white, Asian or Hispanic. It's a question of standing up for American values.

No one who has ever run for public office should have to think twice about that. America has no room for hate-mongers.

I have spoken this evening about two challenges to our American values and traditions -- the challenges of terrorism and of anti-Semitism.

But let me turn now from things that our values and traditions tell us that we must oppose, to those that they tell us we must support.

I believe that the United States has a moral obligation and a strategic interest in supporting the forces of freedom and democracy around the world.

This is the foundation of our strong interest in the movement towards democracy in this hemisphere. For forty years this has been the foundation of our relationship with Western Europe. And this is the foundation of our relationship with Israel.

Israel -- because of our shared values -- is our foremost strategic friend in the Middle East.

We have signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Israel.

As a result, the United States and Israel now engage in regular, detailed discussions about how to cooperate to defend shared interests. Joint military exercises have been held and repositioning of equipment is under discussion.

We are helping to fund development of the LAVI fighter and are sharing critical technologies for use in the fighter. We're purchasing Israeli-made weapons, and the U.S. and Israel are negotiating to build jointly missiles, submarines and reconnaissance drones. We have invited Israel to participate in strategic defense research, and Israel has accepted.

Our Navy is leasing and maintaining Kfir fighters, for use in training. The Kfir resembles the MIG 23 more closely than any plane we have.

Our Navy also now has a shore leave agreement with Israel. Haifa is one of the few friendly ports left in that area of the world.

We are committed to maintaining Israel's qualitative edge in armaments over any possible combination of adversaries.

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We have also taken a strong interest in the health of the Israeli economy -- signing a free trade agreement, converting aid from loans to grants that in this fiscal year will total more than \$3 billion. And there is a special appropriation of \$1.5 billion to assist economic transition.

We believe that in the Middle East it is in everyone's best interest to find a road to lasting peace in the Middle East. In recent months King Hussein has made a courageous move towards breaking the deadlock in relations between Jordan and Israel. Prime Minister Peres has responded with courage and creativity.

We cannot know now what results these initiatives will produce. There have been so many hopes and so many disappointments over the years. But let me say, as the President and I have said before, that the United States will try to facilitate negotiations, but we will never attempt to impose a settlement.

So our values and traditions lead us to a close friendship with Israel -- just as, to take a completely different issue, they have led our country to give massive aid to the starving in Africa, just as they have led Israel to take in the Jews of Ethiopia.

I've heard criticism of the American Jewish community for its vocal support of Israel and of other issues its members believe in. I don't go along with that. I, for one, am deeply disturbed when I hear people in public life speak of American Jews as though they are some sort of monolithic force with improper influence on U.S. policy... or worse yet, when someone takes the allegedly traitorous conduct of a single individual -- such as Jonathan Pollard, the man accused of accepting money to steal documents given to the Israeli government -- and tries to make generalizations about "divided loyalties."

That kind of stereotyping, those innuendos and whispered statements are a small step from overt anti-Semitism, from the polemics of hate spread by a Louis Farrakhan or the Ku Klux Klan. It is anathema to our free democratic traditions that hold sacred the right of individuals to express their views, to organize themselves, to petition government.

Citizen advocacy strengthens our country. It gives America vitality. It's part of why America is so great.

Let no one tell you that the causes you advocate represent "special interest politics." You have a right and duty as Americans to stand for the causes and values that are important to you.

All Americans have that right and duty.
- more -

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362

On an island in New York harbor stands a great lady. Millions of new Americans have thrilled to see her lift her lamp beside the golden door.

Few of those new Americans could see what was ahead for them in the new world. For some it was hardship. For some not.

But all found that... if they were true to their families and their faith... their children would grow up to know a better life than they had known. And they found that in this country -- whether you were wealthy or poor, whether you had found the better life or not -- you could stand up for the things you believed.

I feel very strongly about the values and traditions, the opportunities and freedom of our country. Some of it has to do with that South Pacific island I mentioned earlier -- Saipan.

When I was there a couple of months ago, I stood in a small park next to the blue sea and layed a wreath on a memorial to Americans who had fallen in battle there.

The last time I saw Saipan was as a Navy pilot in World War II, giving air support to the Marine landing. The sea wasn't blue then. It was red. You see, many of our boats got snagged on the coral reef off-shore, and enemy artillery began picking them off. In the end we took the island, but I'll never forget those days.

And something else I'll never forget... that the men who died on the reef were fighting for the same dreams, the same values, the same traditions that brought those millions past the Statue of Liberty to a new land and a new life.

I guess you could say that, in those years, somewhere out on the Pacific, defending those values and traditions became part of me... and some way or other that's shaped much of my life ever since.

In this season of Hanukkah -- this festival of freedom and light -- I would only say that we might all reflect on the privilege of living in this wonderful country... and on the duty we all share to ensure that the values and traditions celebrated in this season are preserved in this land for our children and their children and generations to come.

דד...מחור...דפיס

טוטט בטחוני

דחיסות

מאריך ודיח

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88	283	361

ISRAEL BARS ARAB MEETING WITH ARAFAT

Wash. Post, Wires: Israel prevented a delegation of moderate Arab leaders from crossing into Jordan today to try to persuade Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat to recognize the existence of Israel. The group of about a dozen West Bank Palestinians, including the deposed mayors of most of the major towns, had been scheduled to meet with Arafat Monday in what they said was an attempt to persuade him to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, which implicitly recognize the right of Israel to exist within secure borders. The West Bank Palestinians' decision to approach Arafat followed a meeting last month with Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy at the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem, at which Murphy reportedly encouraged them to pressure Arafat to accept the U.N. resolutions.

ISRAEL IRKED BY U.S. SCRUTINY/DISTRESS IS OVER U.S. CUSTOMS, SPY INVESTIGATION

Christian Science Monitor, Curtius: Recent incidents have underscored for the Israelis-again-the double-edged nature of their complex and close relationship with the U.S. The timing and publicity given to U.S. Customs Service raids last Thursday on an American firm suspected of illegally transferring military equipment and technology to Israel has caused anger and bitterness among officials here. Israel yesterday expressed official "astonishment" that it had been implicated in these raids.

QADDAFI SKIPS FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT, BUT IS CENTER OF ATTENTION

Christian Science Monitor, Echikson: When French President Francois Mitterrand welcomed 17 African heads of state and representatives from 19 other African countries to Paris last week for the annual Franco-African summit attention was focused on the one mercurial African leader who wasn't present-Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi. At the time, the Libyan leader was verbally attacking France in Burkina Faso's capital of Ouagadougou with the rallying cry, "Africa must belong to the Africans."

EGYPT CHARGES 3 LIBYANS WITH A PLOT TO KILL EXILES

Christian Science Monitor, Wires: The Egyptian government charged three Libyans with espionage and issued warrants for their arrest in the alleged plot to kill Libyan exiles in Egypt, the Middle East News Agency said Saturday. Egypt plans to try the three in absentia along with four other Libyans captured after the foiled attack on two exiles last month, the news agency said.

MUBARAK INVITES VISIT FROM LIBYA'S KADAFI

The Sun, Wires: President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has extended an open invitation to Libyan leader Col. Muammar el Kadafi to visit Egypt despite the angry relations between the neighboring Arab countries. "Yes, I will

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 97...3...מסור...3...דמים
 110 בטחוני
 דחיסות
 מאריך וזמנים
 סגירות ישראל

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meet him. This is an open invitation for him to come any time he wishes," Mr. Mubarak said in an interview published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Seyassa. Mr. Mubarak was quoted as saying that 14 Libyan emissaries had visited Egypt individually on different occasions to suggest such a meeting.

ISRAEL SAYS NOV. INFLATION WAS THE LOWEST IN 9 YEARS

Phil. Inq, Reuters: Israel yesterday announced its lowest monthly inflation figure in nearly nine years. Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai called the 0.5 percent rise in the cost of living during November "an exceptional achievement." The figure reported by the Central Bureau of Statistics, brought invlation for the first 11 months of 1985 to 181.5 per cent. It reflected the effect of austerity measures imposed by the government in July, including wage and price controls. Despite his satisfaction with the low figure, Modai warned that the government would have to implement budget cuts to end runaway inflation, which reached 444.9 percent in 1984. Since August, inflation has risen at an average monthly rate of 3 percent, with 14 percent before the price and wage controls were implemented.

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אל:

המשרד: בטחון

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374 2812
ד... 3... מתוך... דפים
סוג בשחוני...
דחיות...
מאריך וז"ח... 85

דע:לש' רוה"ח, לש' שהב"ט, לע"מ

ממכ"ל, מע"ח, מצפ"א

השבוע בתקשורת (8-14.12.85)

לקראת סופו של שבוע גדוש ארועי תקשורת נדמה היה לנו שהנה חוזרים הענינים אט - אט למסלול הטבעי. נסיעתו של מזכיר המדינה לאירופה, החפטרותו - פיטוריו של מקפרליין, ההתרסקות הטרגית של המטוס בניו-פאונדלנד, אשור הוק גראם-רודמן, מפלת הנשיא בהצבעה על הרפורמה במט, האפול המוחלט מירושלים בכל נושא השיחות עם משלחת סופר והצלחות קבוצת "אדומי העור" למרות פציעתו הקשה של השחקן המרכזי - כל אלה לא הותירו מקום רב להמשך העסוק האובססיבי בפרשת פולארד. פה ושם כבר נסבו שיחותינו עם אנשי התקשורת על נושאים "אקזוטיים" כמו תהליך השלום, שליחות מרפי למז"ח, ומהלכיה של סוריה. כשלעצמה, היחה זאת התפתחות מרעננת לאחר שלשה שבועות בהם נדוש נושא פולרד מכל דו"ח אפשרית.

ביום חמישי לפנות ערב קפץ עלינו רוגזה של פרשת NAPCO ולרגעים נראה היה שלפנינו מהדורה מחודשת של התנפלות תקשורתית. אך שלא כבפרשת פולרד, לא אחרה חגובתנו הראשונית ולאחריה המפורטת לצאת לאויר העולם. שחוף הפעולה ההדוק עם משלחת משרד הבטחון צייד אותנו מיידית בנתונים וכאשר נהיר היה לנו שדינו נקיות ולכל היותר מסתכם חטאנו בכך שלא וידאנו דברים שלא היו באחריותינו, החלטנו לצאת מייד ולהגיב בחזקה בתקשורת.

לנגד עיני כולנו צמדה פרשת פולרד שבמהלכה דמינו לאסקופה נדרטה על ידי כל החפץ בכך. התקשרנו ביזמתנו לכל כלי התקשורת שטפלו בנושא ובמיוחד הרשתות ABC - CBS ושני הערוצים המרכזיים NYTimes וה - Washington-Post. והבהרנו עמדתנו המפורטת. לרקע ושלא ליחוס הבענו תמיהתנו ופליאתנו מהדרך בה נתבצעה הפעולה ובעיקר הפרסום שנחלוה מצוה ABC שנלווה לפשיטה. עם זאת מאחר ובסום מקום לא הואשמה ישראל רשמים, ע"י הממשל או אחת מטוכניותיו, בפעולות בלתי חוקיות, ורק התקשורת היחה זאח שלא הססה לעשות את הקשר, נזהרנו משנה זהירות לא להטיח האשמות לכתובת ברורה. פליאתנו מצאה אזנים קשובות וכמעט ללא יוצא מן הכלל שמענו מהכתבים כי "מנסים לחסל אתכם חשבונות" על רקע פרשת פולארד וכאמצעי לחץ נוסף וזאת דוקא בעת שהות משלחת סופר בארץ".

לאוידה הטעונה תרם גם הראיון של ארמיטז'י לדוד שיפלו שבו אשר איש הפנסגון אח הפסקת המגעים עם גורמים מסוימים בגופי המודיעין והמחקר של מחמ"ד.

לה- יחה עם ראש ממשלה
לש' רוה"ח
לש' שהב"ט
לש' מ"מ
לש' ח"כ
לש' א"ת
לש' א"ח
לש' א"ב
לש' א"ג
לש' א"ד
לש' א"ה
לש' א"ו
לש' א"ז
לש' א"ח
לש' א"ט
לש' א"י

ס.נ.ס. 2818

92... 2... מתוך 2... דפים

סוג מסחוני

דחיסות

תאריך וד"ח

מס' מבר

קט : 360
282

נדמה שרק האגובה המהירה והחד משמעית בארץ וכאן תחת הדרך האפקטיבית לטיפול בספור הברחת הטכנולוגיה. העתונאים עם שוחחנו (סטיב אנגלברג - ניו יורק טיימס, דון אוברדורפר - ווסטוסט, דייוויד מרטין - CBS, ג'ון פיאלקה - וואלסטריט ג'ורנל וג'יימס פולק - NBC) די נדהמו מעצמת תגובתנו וללא יוצא מן הכלל פרשו את הכתוב העצמי בנוגע מה - Case החזק שיש לנו. חלקם שקבלו את גרסתנו, הטיקו שהממשל עשה כאן מעשה חלם. האחרים הסתפקו באמירה שמישהו כאן (הממשל או ישראל) "מסקר בגדולי". מייד לאחר הפגישה עם ארמקוסט שבה ביקשנו לשמוע הסברים דאגנו שהדברים שנאמרו לנו - כי החקירה, בשלב זה, אינה נוגעת לישראלים או לחברות ישראליות - יגיעו מהר ככל האפשר לחקשורת המקומית. ואכן בתקשורת של יום א' כבר לא טופל הנושא.

שתי הערות בנקודה זאת: למרות ההתרגשות הראשונית, מימדי הכסוי העתונאי היו רחוקים מלהיות מאטיביים. בעתונות הוצנעה הפרשה בעמודים הפנימיים וכך גם ברשתות וברדיו שם נדחקו הידיעות לחלק השלישי של המהדורות.

שנית, מילה של סיוג. במשחק המשונה הזה שחקנים רבים ובעוד נדמה שעם מחמ"ד הגענו לאיזו שהיא הבנה, הרי שקשה לדעת מה אומרים האחרים (משפטים, מסחר וכו'). גם נסיוננו להביא את מחמ"ד מהשמש במלים AT THIS TIME עלו כוהו, ואכן כמה נתפשו לטייג הזה כאינדיקציה שהנושא טרם סגור.

ולנושא פולארד: עד כה מתנהגת העתונות האמריקאית כמעט "לפי הספר". לאחר גל הידיעות והכסוי השוטף בולל "חברים מספרים על פולארד" זכינו לגל תאמרי מערכת שטפלו בנושא לגופו. הגל השלישי שאת סיומו אנו רואים בימים אלה הוא של המאמרים בעמודי ה- OP-ED המנתחים שאלות פילוסופיות כמו שאלת הנאמנות הכפולה של ליהודי ארה"ב, רגול בין בנות בריח וכו'. כולם ממתינים כאן לסיום בקור המשלחת בארץ. מקובל בחוגי התקשורת כאן להניח שאם תבוא המשלחת על ספוקה, ניתן יהיה לחזור לשגרת היחסים, אך אם לא זה יהא המצב, יפתחו פה הפצעים מחדש ואמצעי הלחץ, דוגמת בטול ביקורים, האטת מגעי המודיעין וכו', ימשכו.

למיטב הכרתנו, נזקה העיקרי של פרשת פולרד הוא במישור היחסים עם הממשל ויחור מכך הפגעותם של אישים מרכזיים שם שנשאו כל העת את דגל ישראל. קיימת הגזמת מה בנדק שגורמת הפרשה בדעת הקהל. בכלל, נדמה שמעבר ל-Beltway - אותה טבעה כבישים המקיפה את בירת ארה"ב - נוטים כבר לשכוח את הספור. אם אכן כך המצב ובהכירנו את ההשפעה העצומה של הרוח המנשבת ממסדרונות הממשל על התקשורת ומשם על דעת הקהל, הרי שעיקר הסעילות שלנו אמור להיות מכוון לממשל ובדרגיו הבכירים ביותר. ההרגשה שפשטה פה בתקשורת שהממשל מאכיל

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ד 3... 3... 3... דפים

סוג מסמך

חשיבות

מאריך וזימ

מס' מסמך

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אוחנו במנות קטנות של מרורים הינה סיבה טובה דיה לקיום ברור בנוסח "מה הלאה" והממשל בהכירו בעובדה שהרבה מוטל על כף המאזניים, כולל תהליך השלום, יהיה פתוח לדיון כזה. אין מקום, להערכתנו, להמסך המאבק מעל דפי התקשורת דרך חדרוכי מקורות בכירים.

נוסאים אחרים שאסיקו אותנו השבוע:

1. בתקרב שנה 1985 לטיומה, התעוררו כמה כתבים לבחון מה קרה להצהרות הממשל שהבטיח התקדמות לפני תום השנה. בשיחותינו אנו מטרשמים שהקו הנקוט ע"י הממשל הוא ששני השחקנים העיקריים - פרס וחוסייין - עסוקים עדיין במשחקי הזירות הפנימיים שלהם, משחקים העומדים בדרכם להתקדמות של ממש. אנו כאן מנסים להצביע על התקרבות סוריה - ירדן, על ההצהרות שראו אור בעקבות המפגשים הירדנים - סוריים, על ההמתנה האינסופית של חוסייין לאש"פ וכו' כעל הגורמים העיקריים המעכבים התקדמות.

2. הגשת בקשת הסיוע עברה גם השנה ללא התענינות מיוחדת, להוציא 4 - 3 כתבים, שבחלקם התענינו יותר בהשפעות גראם- רודמן מאשר בהשפעת פולארד על הסיוע. השאלות מטביב לנושא עד כה וגם הפרסומים הסתפקו בציון העובדות.

3. זעקנו כבר בעבר על הנזק הנגרם לענייננו מפאת חוסר הדוות השוטף על המגעים עם גורמים אמריקאים בארץ. נדמה שגם בנושא זה הגענו לגחוך: מיד בהודע דבר אסון המטוט שנשא את חיילי הכח הרב לאומי שמענו בתקשורת המקומית על דברי התנחומים של נשיא מצרים ונוסח אגרתו. חבל מאד שגם בדבר כזה אין קולנו יכול להשמע כאן. בחורף שירד על וושינגטון ועל יחסינו עם הגדולה שבידידותינו מצווים כולנו למאמץ מיוחד וחבל, שכלפי שולחינו, אנו חייבים להחריס גם בקטנות מעין אלה.

יוסי גל
10/1

ידיעות לעתונות

דף מס' 2

ד' בטבת תשמ"ו
16 בדצמבר 1985

(לעמ 3) מקורות בטחוניים: "נפקו" אינה בבעלות ישראלית.

(ירושלים) 16.12.85 - ממקורות בטחוניים נמסר: מפרסומים שונים הבוקר ניתן להבין כאילו חברת "נפקו" האמריקנית נמצאת בבעלות ישראלית.

- אין זה נכון.

- התעשייה הצבאית רכשה מזקן מחברת "נפקו" שהיתה ונסארה חברה אמריקאית.

Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 16 DECEMBER 1985

SECURITY SOURCES: NAPCO IS NOT ISRAELI OWNED

VARIOUS REPORTS THIS MORNING GIVE RISE TO THE IMPRESSION THAT THE AMERICAN NAPCO COMPANY IS ISRAELI OWNED.

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

ISRAEL MILITARY INDUSTRY HAS PURCHASED A FACILITY FROM NAPCO, WHICH HAS BEEN AND REMAINS AN AMERICAN OWNED COMPANY.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5877

** יצא

ד' 10

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אלו 110, נדו 447, מ : המשרד
דח' ר, סג' ס, גאו 161285, וח' 1800

10/ד'רג'ל

הכפ'ין, כסון.

קונגרס: איוון תקציב - הצעת החוק גריהם - רודמן.
ממברקו של הציר הכלכלי מוכה כי השלכת הכיצוץ על הסיוע לישראל
לשנות המיידית הוא קטן יחסית ונתון לתיקון בסגרת מרחב
התימרון והליכי הערעור של מוכיר המדינה. האם אין בכך כדי
להטמיה חיסויו של היקף הסיוע לישראל גם בשנות הרחוק כל עוד
הממשל איתן במגמתו להשאיר הסיוע בהיקפו הנוכחי.

מצפ'א.

רפ: שה, רהם, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, דרור', כלכלי'וב', אוצר

בנוסף לראו 14764

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5715

** יוצא

שומר

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א.ל.ו. ו.ו.ש. נ.ר.ו. 436. מ. : המשרד
ד.ח.ו. מ. ס.ג.ו. ש. ת.א. 161285, ו.ח. 1500

שומר/מיידי

א.ל.ו. רובינשטיין, מתני.

ACDI מכתבי מ-15.

1. אתמול נפגשו ס/המתאם פרדי ון, ועוזריו עם נציגי הארגון, אליהם נתכווה סקוט לוני עוד היועץ הכלכלי בשגארה י"ב. ון הציע שישתלבו במכון להדרכה מקצועית בחברון. הם התנגדו והסיבו שמעדיפים לפעול בנפרד בש"פ עם משרד העבודה.
 2. הציע שיפעלו במסגרת אנרה או קאט. הם הגיבו שרוצים להיות עצמאים וכבר הביאו עמם את מנהל משרדם. מתכוונים לשלוח בקרוב עובד נוסף דובר ערבית.
 3. ון הראה להם את תוכנית הסיוורים שהוכנה בשבילכם ל-17.12-16 ושכללה ביקורים בקואופרטיבים ביו"ש ובעוה עם נציג התאום והם אמרו שרוצים להיפגש רק עם עובדי המינהל. התברר שסקוט לוני הנחה אותם שלא להיפגש עם גורמים ערביים יחד עם אנשי ממשל. ון הגיב שאין זה בא בחשבון. הם שוהים באזור מ-11 דנא וישהו עוד מספר ימים, במהלכם נפגשו וייפגשו עם ערבים ללא הגבלה. ביומיים שהקציבו לנו הם מסיירים ונפגשים עם מקומיים בליווי אנשינו. חורו וביקשו שנוותר על כך שכן הדבר יסכן אותם. ון עמד על שלו ותבע שיטעמו מחברי הקואופרטיבים הערביים דעתם על הסיוע שלנו. הסכימו בליח ברירה.
- ברור מדבריהם כי הם רוצים להקים פה גוף גדול, בעל תקציבים נכבדים, שיפעל בצורה עצמאית לגמרי. חמורה במיוחד עמדת נציג ארה"ב שאסר עליהם להיפגש עם ערבים בנוכחות אנשינו. כידוע כל ארגוני הרווחה הפועלים באזור, לרבות האמריקנים, עושים זאת בתאום עמנו.

מתאם הפעולות צנה כשר הנסחון וביקש הכרעתו לנבי תוכניותיהם ותביעותיהם.

מכוננת מ.א.מ. 3300000 7/2/71 14766

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 community development program for the year ending 1967.
 The total number of persons who participated in the program
 was 1,234. This represents an increase of 15% over the
 previous year. The majority of the participants were
 from the inner city areas. The program was designed to
 provide a variety of services including job training,
 counseling, and financial assistance. The results of the
 program have been very encouraging. Many of the
 participants have been able to secure employment and
 improve their living conditions. The program will
 continue to be expanded in the future to reach a
 larger number of people in need of these services.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מחר תפקיים ישיבת סיכום עמס. השתדלו נא להשיג מירב הפרטים
על הארגון. הבריקו נא.

רד

פ: שהח, רהמ, שהבס, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, ממד, טצבא,
ורד, שטחים, מתאספתים

ידיעות לעתונות

דף מס' 5

ג' בטבת תשמ"ו
15 בדצמבר 1985

(לעמ 6) בישיבתה השבועית של הממשלה:

(ירושלים) 15.12.85-

- א. בישיבת הממשלה היום (יום א') מסר שר הבטחון כי פגש ביום ו' את שגריר ארה"ב בישראל וביקש ממנו הסבר לענין המפעל לציפוי כרום בקונטיקט. שר הבטחון אמר כי בין תע"ש לבין המפעל נחתם הסכם ב-1984 וכי משרד ההגנה בארה"ב אישר לישראל לרכוש את המפעל בכספי הסיוע; ישראל פעלה לפי החוק ובגלוי ושרכוב שמה בענין זה מעורר פליאה.
- ב. ראש-הממשלה הודיע היום לממשלה כי שכר משרתי הקבע יקבע מעתה ואילך תוך הסכמה בין שרי האוצר והבטחון. באם יתגלעו ביניהם חילוקי דעות יובא הענין לממשלה.
- ג. הממשלה אישרה היום את הצעת החוק לעיגול סכומים לקראת השימוש בשקל החדש.
- ד. הממשלה אישרה את ההסכם עם ונצואלה לשתוף פעולה בשטח החקלאות.
- ה. הממשלה החליטה היום להקצות בתוך שבוע עד 5.7 מליון דולר לצורך תשלום פיצויים לעובדי אתא. זאת באם עד מועד זה לא יוכל הקונה להפעיל את המפעל.

לעמ/רק/אב 14.35

JERUSALEM, 15 DECEMBER 1985

CABINET COMMUNIQUE

AT THE WEEKLY CABINET MEETING TODAY:

- 1) THE DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTED THAT HE MET ON FRIDAY WITH THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL AND ASKED HIM FOR AN EXPLANATION ABOUT THE MATTER OF THE CHROME COATING PLANT IN CONNECTICUT. THE DEFENSE MINISTER SAID THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED BETWEEN ISRAEL MILITARY INDUSTRIES AND THE PLANT IN 1984, AND THAT THE U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROVED ISRAEL'S PURCHASING THE PLANT WITH AID FUNDS; ISRAEL ACTED ACCORDING TO THE LAW AND OPENLY, AND THE ENTANGLEMENT OF ITS NAME IN THIS MATTER AROUSES AMAZEEMENT.
- 2) THE PRIME MINISTER INFORMED THE CABINET THAT THE SALARY OF REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL WILL HENCEFORTH BE DETERMINED BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MINISTERS OF FINANCE AND DEFENSE. IF THEY DISAGREE, THE MATTER WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE CABINET.
- 3) THE CABINET TODAY APPROVED THE PROPOSED LAW FOR ROUNDING OFF SUMS IN ADVANCE OF THE USE OF THE NEW SHEKEL.
- 4) THE CABINET APPROVED AN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA.
- 5) THE CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO ALLOCATE WITHIN A WEEK UP TO \$5.7 MILLION FOR SEVERANCE PAY TO ATA EMPLOYEES IF UNTIL THEN THE PURCHASER OF THE PLANT IS UNABLE TO OPERATE IT

AC/RM

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* (XIR)

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טופס מברק	מספר: 4
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נר : 0462 91 : 011	ד ע : ווישינגטון.
	מאת : שזנוח, ניו יורק.

News Summary December 14-15, 1985

Editorials

NYT 12/15 "Protection for Pro-Arab Americans" It's taken too long for the rising violence against supporters of Arab causes in the US to get the attention it deserves. So far this year, terrorist attacks against "enemies of Israel" have killed two and injured many more. **וואו**, the director of the FBI has served notice that Federal agents are gathering evidence of how these terrorists and hate spreaders operate. The effort is welcome.

Columns

NYT-12/15-Safire "The Yawn of Courage" The evil economic empire called OPEC, finds its power to gouge imperiled by oversupply. Last-ditch efforts to shrink supplies have failed. The Saudis have issued the British a threat: either help us prop up our prices by cutting back on your own production, or prepare for a price war. The British have responded with a yawn of courage. The US should follow suit. History will then record that the demise of OPEC was speeded at the crucial moment by the yawn of the British lion.

Press Reports

Israel Denies US Charges on Smuggling

NYT-12/14-Israel's Defense Ministry angrily denied US charges that it smuggled secret tank designs and a cannon from American factories. The latest charges against Israel were based on evidence gathered when US customs officials raided three US factories. The firms exported a cannon barrel and plans for chrome-plating to Israel without necessary federal licences, said the US Attorney's office. Menachem Meron said that Israel received US approval and financing for the purchase. NAPCO was responsible for obtaining any licences, and Meron suggested that the company was at fault. (see NYT-11 Week-in Review-summary)

PLO Seen At Odds Over Peace Policy

NYT-12/15-Hijazi-An argument has been going on inside the PLO about whether it should make concessions in order to push the Middle East peace

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process forward, according to sources close to the PLO. The focus of discussions has been whether to accept 242 and 338. Arafat had instructed PLO officials not to sign a British statement but Khaled al-Hassan said that the PLO had to accept the resolutions if it was to make headway in joining the peace process. Farouk Kaddoumi challenged Hassan. Kaddoumi maintained that the UN Resolutions made no mention of Palestinian rights and was therefore unacceptable.

PLO Decisionmaking During the 1982 War-Book Review

NYT-12/15-Freidman reviews "Under Siege" by Rashid Khalidi. What took place in 1982 was the real Palestinian-Israeli war--just 34 years late. Khalidi has produced an extremely valuable analysis of how and why the PLO made its decisions during the war. Read alongside Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari's excellent analysis of Israel's decisionmaking, "Israel's Lebanon War," a reasonably complete picture of events can be drawn. Khalidi argues that the Israelis made a "critical mistake, in failing to launch an immediate thrust into Beirut," for the PLO had managed to alienate much of the Lebanese population and morale and defenses of the PLO were at its lowest ebb. The 1982 war turned out to be a graveyard of illusions. For Israel it was the culmination of a disastrous obsession by the Begin Gov't with the Palestinians. For the PLO it was the culmination of the malaise that had set in years before and transformed the guerrilla force into a semiconventional army with an overweight bureaucracy. The PLO was sinking long before the war. For Lebanon, the war only hastened the end of Maronite rule. Like most Palestinians, Khalidi reserves his greatest contempt for the Arab rulers. Khalidi says that he was in Israel once, in 1966, and is hoping to go again this summer.

Israeli Wounded in West Bank Attack

NYT-12/15-special-An Israeli soldier patrolling Nablus, was slightly wounded in a stabbing attack by an Arab villager. The 20-year old assailant was caught.

Cyprus Sets Life Terms for Killers of Israelis

NYT-AP 12/14-A Briton and two Palestinians were convicted of murdering three Israelis in Cyprus. They were sentenced to life in prison. Cyprus does not impose a death penalty, and under law the three could be parole

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In 10 years for good behavior, Israel maintained that the gunmen were members of the elite PLO Unit, Force 17, and the Israelis retaliated for the slayings by bombing PLO headquarters in Tunis. PLO officials denied that the gunmen were members of Force 17. The three gunmen refused to plead guilty, even though they admitted the murders, saying they acted out of "moral duty."

Jews Cautious After Soviet Visit

NYT-12/14-special (Warsaw) Edgar Bronfman, spoke candidly about his talks with Jaruzelski, but he refused to say anything about the days he spent in Moscow before his arrival to Poland. Newspapers in Paris and London have published speculative reports suggesting that Mitterand discussed with both the Soviet and Polish leaders a proposal calling for the emigration of 15,000 Jewish families from the Soviet Union to Israel on French planes. Bronfman dismissed the European press reports as fanciful and declined to comment further. Elan Steinberg, the exec. dir. of the World Jewish Congress, who is with Bronfman, said that "there were a lot of rumors out there. Some are true, some are not." In terms of Poland, Steinberg said, "We want to emphasize to the general that the road to the West can lead through Jerusalem," adding that the group stressed that "the fact that Rumania and Hungary have most favored nation status in the US is not just accidentally linked to the fact that those Governments have relatively good records in their treatment of Jews and Jewish issues." The visit of the Jewish leaders was well covered by the Polish press.

Fighting in Beirut

NYT-12/14-AP-Four people were killed and nine wounded as Christian and Moslem militiamen continued battling with tanks across the Green Line.

US Embassy Guards Open Fire at UN Helicopter

NYP-12/14-US Embassy guards opened fire on a UN helicopter they thought was making a kamikaze-style attack on the building. The guards thought the helicopter was stolen by terrorists. In fact, it was being flown by an Italian pilot for the UN peace-keeping force.

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Malta

NYT-12/14-p.2-Miller-Malta is strictly divided down political lines but there is total concensus on the Government's handling of the EgyptAir hijacking. The incident was politically awkward due to relations with Libya and Egypt. Both major parties in Malta favor strong ties with Libya. This policy is based on financial need and on fear. "They could take us over in a day," said on politician. Malta has been spared Libyan-sponsored terrorism because Libyan terrorists can come and go and plan operations as long as Malta is not the target. But the Libyans in Malta are not popular. "We think of ourselves as European, not Arab," says PM Briguglio.

Egypt Indicts Four Libyans

NYT-Reuters-Four Libyans were indicted on charges of trying to kill Libyan exiles in Egypt. The public prosecutor demanded the death penalty.

Jury Prepares to Decide Case Against Aryan Group

NYT-UPI 12/15-A jury is ready to decided to case against 10 members of a neo-Nazi group that plotted to overthrow the Government.

Letters-Vatican Ties-Israel

NYT-12/14-Isgr. John Oesterreicher, Dir, Institute of Judeo-Christian Studies, writes that the Vatican has not given diploamtic recognition to Israel because there is not peace in the region, and that after peace, recoanition will follow. Israel's situation is most precarious: the economy is sick, the people are deeply divided, terrorists threaten lives...Diplomatic recognition would be no more than a Band-Aid on a gaping wound. Let us persue peace with justice for all who dwell in that land or next to it.

NYT-12/14-It is unrealistic to expect movement in Rome so long as Washington adheres, as it remarkably still does, to a formal stance that denies Israel any legal right to Jerusalem, whether East or West. The road to Rome leads through Washington, and it is there that Bronfman, Hertzberg and others should apply their efforts.

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