

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

שרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

כנסת מיקום 3

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ארכיון

7/1986



שם לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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מס' תיק מקורי

מחלקה



ארכיון המדינה

משרד ראש הממשלה

טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות\*

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סוג התעודות (סמן ✓ במקום המתאים):

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- תזכיר או מזכר
- דין וחשבון או זכרון דברים משיחה או דיון
- פרוטוקול של שיחה, דיון או ישיבה

הנמקה\*\*:

תאריך 25/8/2022

שם הכורך מנחם פריד

חתימה [Signature]

\*הטופס ימולא בשני עותקים. העותק הירוק יוכנס לתיק במקום התעודה שהוצאה; העותק הלבן יצורף לתעודה שהוצאה.

\*\*א לרשום את ההנמקה רק מעותק הלבן.

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News Summary July 23, 1986

New York Headlines

The top story in the New York Times deals with Reagan's speech on South Africa and the fact that he opposes sanctions. Congressional reaction is generally negative to the steps the President outlined. Also relating to South Africa is a page 1 story on intelligence information given to the South African Gov't on rebel organizations. Other top stories include reports on the sluggish rate of growth for the US economy (also top story in Wall Street Journal) and the economic problems in the Southern US due to the severe drought now occurring there. A Federal judge has been impeached because of tax evasion. This was the first time the House impeached a federal official in 50 years. The Hassan-Peres talks were also on the front page of the Times, towards the bottom half of the page. Headline reads "Peres and Hassan in Talks: Syria Breaks Moroccan Ties." The front page of the New York Post deals with the royal wedding in London and both Newsday and the Daily News headlines an incident in which police shot an 81 year old man in Brooklyn.

Editorials

ND "Mirage or True Oasis?" The meeting between Hassan and Peres is different from other meetings between Israelis and other moderate Arab leaders in that it was publicly and officially disclosed. This suggests that the secret talks between the two governments have ripened enough so the king can risk at least a modest display of his willingness to discuss peace. That takes a good deal of courage considering Sadat's fate. The other distinguishing thing about the meeting is that there has been only one like it before--when Sadat went to Jerusalem to meet with Begin. It will take a while to assess the results of the meeting. But what counts is that the head of an Arab country and the PM of Israel could at last bring themselves to sit down in broad daylight and talk about peace.

Press Reports

Peres-Hassan Meetings

NYT-p.1-Miller (Rabat) Hassan and Peres were reported to have held several hours of talks, but officially, Morocco still hasn't acknowledged

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the Prime Ministers presence. No mention was made on the Moroccan state-controlled television or newspapers of the meetings. Meanwhile, hard-line Arab nations denounced the visit. The meeting is seen by diplomats in Rabat as potentially the most important contact between an Israeli head of gov't and an Arab leader since Sadat visited Jerusalem. But diplomats and reporters have been struck by the differences. There is not an Israeli flag to be seen in Rabat but the word is out among the people nevertheless. Stewards aboard an Air Maroc flight said "Now we will have to start worrying about hijackings and terrorist attacks." The trip is being viewed by foreign observers as a shrewd but risky move by Hassan. The king is said to be increasingly frustrated by the lack of progress on Mideast peace. He is also said to be eager to shore up ties with the US, which have been badly strained since Hassan signed a unity accord with Khadafy. In Israel, official spokesmen said the purpose of the visit was to explore ways of reviving the Mideast peace process. There was no word from the Moroccans on the content of the talks. However, a senior Moroccan official confirmed that the atmosphere at the first meeting was "friendly and constructive." There has been a long history of unannounced Israeli visits to Morocco. As late as last month, Israel's Deputy Minister for Agriculture came to Rabat to discuss agricultural exchanges. In addition, there has been cooperation between Israel and Morocco on strategic and military matters, including Morocco's vast defensive wall built of sand in the Sahara. (see ND-Phelps)

NYP-Dan-Peres went to Morocco prepared to make concessions on the West Bank and Palestinians that go "beyond the Camp David agreement," The Post has learned. US officials said that Bush's trip to Israel and Jordan later this week takes on added significance. According to high ranking Israeli sources, Peres was prepared to offer Hassan Mideast peace negotiations conducted under an "international umbrella," and possible power-sharing with Jordan in West Bank areas now under Israeli rule. Hassan's role is to serve as a mediator to find common ground for direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel.

WSJ-Seib-(Cairo) The visit could open doors that lead to Arab-Israeli negotiations but it doesn't mean a new peace process is underway. Mideast diplomats said that the talks don't appear to involve any specific new plan. Rather, Hassan would like to be seen as a leader of moderate Arabs and has moved during a diplomatic lull to see how much flexibility Israel is prepared to offer. Israeli political analysts said that Hassan may be asking Peres to approve a list of Palestinian peace negotiators who would team with Jordan for talks on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The State Dept. applauded the meeting. But Hassan isn't a direct player in the Palestinian issue, so in practical terms he can do little more than offer his services as a middleman. Even Yossi Beilin warned Israelis against expecting anything "substantive" to emerge from the meetings. But the ripple effects across the Mideast have started already. Libya may scrap the unity accord with Morocco, Syria has broken diplomatic relations. The standing of Mubarak has been strengthened by the meeting but some Egyptian officials worry that the Moroccan initiative could hamper Egypt's attempts to wring concessions from Israel on the Taba dispute. Jordan has taken an ambivalent public stand on the talks partly to avoid an open rift with Syria, even though the talks will make it easier for Jordan to talk with Israel. (see NYT-Wren on Arab reactions)

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### Reaction in Israel

NYT-Kifner (photo of Israelis looking at headlines in newstand) Peres's visit to Morocco was seen by Israelis as helping to establish acceptance of Israel's existence by its Arab neighbors. But there appeared to be no major hope that the trip would lead to a breakthrough. Much of the reaction centered on the visit itself. Much of the reaction in Israel fell along predictable partisan lines. Among Palestinians on the West Bank, traditional leaders such as Mayor Elias Freij, welcomed the trip. But Daoud Kuttab, ed. of the pro-PLO newspaper Al Fajr said: "The visit completes the circle of conspiracies of Arab governments against the Palestinian people."

### Man in the News: King Hassan

NYT-Elau-Hassan has been a maverick among Arab leaders regarding Israel. He is known to be charming and extremely self-confident, enjoying the dramatic and unexpected. (see ND-Bruning)

### US Said to Foil Plot to Sell Planes to Libya

WSJ-Pasztor & Lachica-Federal law enforcement officials said they have broken up a plot to illegally ship to Libya two transport planes and other equipment of potential military value. Indictments are expected against several individuals and a freight forwarding company based in Southern California. (see NYP-wire)

### Oil Prices to Fall Unless OPEC Trims Output

WSJ-Ibrahim-Oil prices are set to fall to \$6-8 a barrel, the lowest level in nearly 15 years, unless OPEC acts fast to curb runaway production. It is doubted that OPEC can do it. As a result, a sense of impending disaster is looming over the oil industry.

### Soviet Jews Revive Dying Brooklyn Neighborhood

NYT-Rangel-Brighton Beach, Brooklyn has entered a new phase. In the past 10 years, more than 30,000 Soviet Jews have moved into the neighborhood. They rented older apartments and restored homes and businesses. Social groups, nightclubs and restaurants have sprouted up.

### Media Notes

#### China Expels Times Reporter

NYT-p.1-no biline-The Peking bureau chief was expelled from China after being held for 6 days on suspicion of espionage. According to the official New China News Agency, Burns was ousted from the country for activities "incompatible with his status as a journalist." Officials said that Burns entered a restricted military area.

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Magazine Articles

The New Republic 8/4 Barton Gellman (director of foreign policy studies at American Horizons, a foundation chaired by Arizona Gov. Babbitt)  
"Romancing the Saud" The recent missile flap was the first visible sign of a souring in the 10-year romance between the US and Saudi Arabia. The reason is due to domestic politics. "Congress is exhibiting a virulent strain of anti-Arab feelings," says Richard Straus, ed of Mideast Policy Survey. But in fact, Washington's passion for Saudi Arabia has turned into disenchantment. Meanwhile, the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee pictures Saudi Arabia as the leading enemy of Israel. But the truth is that the US and the Saudis have vulnerabilities in common. In their own interests, the Saudis will sometimes act to the benefit of the US. We ought to return the favor.

Reader's Digest 8/86 Nathan Adams "Profiteers of Terror: The European Connection" There is an estimated 200 arms dealers who supply outlaw nations in the Mideast through Austria. Official corruption and voter indifference have transformed Austria into a major avenue for terrorist operations throughout Europe. Ironically, Austria is also a victim of terrorist attacks but this does not diminish Vienna's appetite for the billions of dollars generated through arms sales and trade with countries that support terrorism. For example, recently intelligence agents detected an Austrian export of chemicals used to manufacture poison gas to Iraq. In 1985, Austria's biggest conglomerate secretly signed a billion dollar agreement with Iran for the production of steel. Italy, France, West Germany and Israel are also discussed. Israel is one of Iran's most reliable sources for both arms and munitions--despite denials by the Israeli government. In 1984, for example, 20 F-4 jet engines, originating in Israel, were delivered by a Greek oil company to Iran. On January 29, 1985, an Israeli company in Tel Aviv telexed an offer to sell brokers, including Iranians, 150 US Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and 200 M-48 tanks with 105-mm guns. Supposedly, US equipment intended for Israel must not be resold without approval. But this did not stop the Israeli company from selling the arms package to Iran.

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לקראת בטיעתו של סגן הנשיא לאזורנו קיים היום מרפי החדרון

דלחלו

יוטי גל

BACKGROUND BRIEFING ON  
VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S UPCOMING TRIP TO THE MIDDLE EAST  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1986

\*\*\*\*\*IN PROGRESS\*\*\*\*\*

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: -- international forces and observers at the MFO headquarters near El Arish(?) in Sinai and make remarks there. This is the multinational force, including the US contingent which has been monitoring implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty following withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai.

The official portion of his Egyptian visit will begin with his arrival in Cairo on Sunday the third. There he will meet with President Mubarak, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Abu Ghazala, Foreign Minister Abdel Meguid, and other ministers of the Egyptian government. The formal minister for the Vice President will be hosted by Prime Minister Lutfil(?), and the visit to the area will conclude with departure from Cairo on Tuesday, August 5.

Now, let me give you perhaps a quick overview of our rationale for this trip, what we hope to achieve, and I'd be glad to answer any questions you might have.

Few areas of the world are more critical to the United States or more fraught with the kinds of problems and opportunities that deserve attention at the highest levels of our government. It has been more than a year since a senior official with foreign policy responsibilities has been able to travel to the region for in-depth discussions. This is reason enough for the Vice President's trip.

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More specifically, the Vice President will be visiting countries with which the United States has intimate and longstanding relationships of the greatest strategic importance. With all of these countries we share a deep commitment to the search for peace, a determination to win the battle against terrorism, and the conviction that a secure future for the region requires economic prosperity as well as peace.

Since the end of King Hussein's initiative in February, we and all three of these friends have been looking at how to reenergize the peace process. Our basic position remains the Reagan Initiative, the President's initiative of September 1, 1982, which we believe is still a sound basis for advancing the search for peace. The Vice President will not be bringing any new initiative, but will be seeking the views of the leaders in all three countries regarding this crucial issue.

Terrorism is a problem that will come up in the capitals of all three countries. Israel, Jordan and Egypt have all been victims of terrorism and terrorism has had an adverse effect on all their economies. They share a common desire to eliminate this scourge from the region.

We provide significant economic assistance to all three countries to be visited. We've worked extremely closely with the Israeli government over the past two years as it has turned its economy around and brought inflation under control. We plan to continue this effort as it moves to making the Israeli economy more productive in developing a viable growth strategy. The United States also takes a strong interest in the economic welfare of Jordan, where we've cooperated closely with Jordan's development efforts. As you recall, Jordan is continuing to receive funds from the three-year, \$250 million emergency economic supplemental provided last year.

We've had recent similar consultations with the Egyptian government. Egypt has been hard-hit by developments in the area. The decline in oil prices, to cite just one, has affected both petroleum exports and remittances from Egyptian workers elsewhere in the Arab world. When you add to this the decline in tourist revenues resulting from terrorism, you get a very serious problem. The Egyptians are, however, extraordinarily resilient, and the economic recovery program they discussed with us last month here in Washington is a serious start in addressing their fundamental problems. We're working closely with the Egyptians as they complete that planning.

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We're prepared to assist that effort as it goes forward. We've indicated a willingness to look at ways to restructure the US economic assistance program so that it can be more supportive of their reform program.

Well, I've touched briefly on these subjects to demonstrate there will be a full platter of discussions at each stop. We're looking forward to these discussions and think they'll be extremely useful in advancing us towards our goal of a more general peace in the Middle East, and a peace that will exist among states that are more stable and more prosperous. So I'd be happy to take your questions. Yes, sir?

Q In light of the latest developments (inaudible), do you think (inaudible)? And I have a follow-up.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yes. What's your follow-up?

Q I didn't hear his question.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The question is, do we expect that in the light of the recent meetings between King Hassan of Morocco and Prime Minister Peres that this would be a subject of discussions, extensive discussions, by the Vice President during his trip. I would say definitely yes. And as we've said over at the Department, here in the White House over the last couple of days, we do regard that as an historic event.

Q (Inaudible.)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: There is a reception for members of the Palestinian community, to be held in Jerusalem on Tuesday -- I think I'm right -- Tuesday afternoon. In Amman, the schedule will be principally with government representatives; I think entirely with government representatives, rather than this less formal contact that he will have in Jerusalem at that reception.

Q (Inaudible) -- at the beginning of his campaign. Do you think that any serious outcome -- (inaudible) -- will come out of this trip?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think we're emphasizing here the depth and the continuity of American interests in the region. The fact that the last senior official with foreign policy responsibilities to visit the region was Secretary Shultz back in May of last year, and given the extent of the agenda that we have in the Middle East, I think that's ample reason inspiring this trip. I'm not -- I don't think it's sensible to talk in terms of dramatic initiatives. In fact, I would play that down.

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We're continuing a major set of problems that you are all very familiar with, that the Vice President has followed closely over the years. He is not taking with him a major new initiative. He will be listening closely to the leaders whom he's in contact with during this visit, and sharing our appreciation of prospects for movement on the peace process, among other issues. Of course, there are the issues of terrorism, of the economies in each country, to be visited.

Q Do you have any assessment of how the Hassan-Peres meetings are going?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: We're still short of any details on this. My understanding is that the king will be making a statement in the next few hours. Has there been a time set on that? Five fingers went up, which means 5:00. Okay, 5:00 this afternoon. As far as I know, Prime Minister Peres has not yet landed back in Israel. So there's been no statement. I assume that you will have very full reporting out of both Rabat and Israel in the coming hours.

Q (Inaudible.)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, we're waiting ourselves for the outcome. Could I -- let me cover this side, and then we'll go left. That's my policy.

Q This is the first time in over a year a senior official has been back into the Middle East. Is there any particular reason

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, I don't mean to get personal about it. (Laughter.)

Q Is this, the one now, a signal of any sort of renewed US interest, or again, raising the profile after a period of somewhat disengagement?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, it's a signal of very deep continued interest. The Vice President announced his visit, I think, or singled that he was planning to head out to the area, back at the time of Prime Minister Peres's visit to Washington two months ago -- April. So this has been in the planning stage since that time. So you shouldn't read any significance into a takeoff on Friday and the return like that.

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MS. SCOTT: This morning the Vice President was calling it the reengagement. I wonder how you feel about that phrase? (Off-mike) Vice President is calling it the reengagement after Syria, kind of a low profile.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, obviously, when the Vice President travels it has an impact, it has a special meaning. I repeat, it's not travel starting out with some brand new initiative in his pocket. We're in very close, intimate exchange with Israel, Jordan and Egypt on a daily basis literally. We've had visits here from the leaders over the past year. King Hussein being the most recent, but within the year President Kubarak has been here, and as I said, Prime Minister Peres. So, there's been no lack of contact, but the chance to move the exchange and dialogue always has to go forward to.

Q You've mentioned that the Vice President will be meeting with Palestinians. Will any of these meetings take place in the occupied territories? And can you also tell us if there are any plans for him to visit any of the US aid projects in the occupied territories?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I don't think there are any plans for visiting the aid projects. The meetings with the Palestinians will take place at, as far as the current plan is to meet at the residence of our Counsel General in Jerusalem.

Q Which Palestinians? Can you name them?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, not at the moment. But their names will be available in the next few days I trust. One list here, and then I'm going to go left.

Q (Inaudible).

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SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The nay-sayers in the region about the fact that a Peres-Hassan meeting took place? Who are they? Syria cutting diplomatic relations. Algeria made a very strong attack on the meeting yesterday. And spokesmen out of the foreign ministry. I am not aware--there may have been other specific comments. On the critical side, President Mubarak expressed support for it.

Where the meeting itself will lead--is that your question? Or will these critics be able to affect developments? It's too early to say, in all honesty. We don't know, sort of in operational terms, if I could say where the meeting will lead--we think that the fact it took place is itself historic. We think that it improves the atmosphere surrounding the peace process, creating a better atmosphere, looking forward, say a settlement. It is unquestionably

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a plus. It has its critics, the fact that it took place at all, but the more accepted, the more, if I could say routine, it becomes that to settle these very intricate, complex and passionate problems you need direct discussions, direct exchanges, which may or may not increase the level of understanding in specifically quantifiable terms, it's going to be a plus. It's going to give each party a better understanding of the other.

Q (Inaudible).

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I don't think the question quite hangs together. Are we interested in maintaining the status quo, if I could twist it slightly to my advantage? The answer is no, we are not interested in maintaining the status quo because it's inherently unstable and dangerous status quo. What will be the specific steps in the months ahead to advance the peace process, I don't think we can talk to at this point in time, I don't think we should talk to, but as the status quo goes, we don't regard as a status to be maintained and preserved.

Q (Inaudible.)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, that just isn't -- that isn't -- on the table at the present. We'll be discussing with King Hussein, President Mubarak, Prime Minister Peres, the others, how to move ahead, what can -- what's the best way to move ahead -- how fast can we go.

Q (Inaudible) -- who does Hassan represent besides himself and will the Vice President -- (inaudible)?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think we mentioned yesterday or the day before that we had some advanced knowledge of the meeting between the King and Prime Minister, but we underlined the fact that it was their initiative.

Q Initiative for whom?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Their initiative to meet as the King of Morocco and the Prime Minister of Israel. Now who does the King of Morocco represent, obviously Morocco. He also has the status of the Chairman of the Committee on Jerusalem. He is the host, the last host, of a full regular Arab summit meeting, the summit of 1982. There has not been a regular summit since that date, but I do not believe -- I suggest we wait and hear what the King himself says in the next several hours, but my understanding was it was an initiative, but just which of the two started it, I can't say, but the two leaders decided it would be a good idea to meet and they met. That's great.



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Q But the talks between King Hassan --

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I'm sorry?

Q The talks between King Hassan and Shimon Peres -- do you trust (?) this as a kind of way to avoid the PLO, or the presentation of the PLO in any future negotiations?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I don't know. I honestly don't know. But that's never been the King's position, as far as I'm aware of it, from his public statements over the years. But it was for a discussion, with, I must assume, no preconditions to share each other's thinking, exchange views. And it is one of the tragedies of the area that that should seem so extraordinary, that people in responsible positions have not been ready, felt themselves politically free, to sit down and discuss very strong differences in their points of view. But that's the way, of course, we've always felt they're going to start getting resolved.

Q Is it possible that the Vice President may put the seal on a Tabah agreement?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Abe Sofaer is in Israel today. He'll be traveling to Cairo. There's still further work to be done. The time the Vice President will be in Egypt is through August 5th. It gives us just under two weeks now. Things are moving ahead on the Tabah

issue, trying to get to the point where the compromise (?) could be initialed, which would be the first definite action, if you will, in moving the Tabah question to arbitration. But I can't predict, as of today, whether that can be wrapped up in time. We hope so. In any event, we hope that it will be resolved quickly. We believe it can be resolved quickly. We think it to be very much in the interest of both parties to get the Tabah question into arbitration and off the agenda in the sense of--that it's constituted an obstacle to dealing with other issues.

Q Are you disappointed by the so far negative reaction of Jordan to the meeting in Morocco? And how will they affect the Vice President's talks there, taking into consideration that they have been urging Jordan and other countries--



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Q (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: (Inaudible)

Q There are reports from Israel that the Foreign Minister of Israel Yitzhak Shamir, delegated to the United States government disapproval from any meeting between Vice President Bush and Mr. Hafiz Assad, and it was in the evening press at length that they were almost calling a deal on the possibility of Mr. Bush visiting Syria. Can you--

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: There's no Israeli veto on where the Vice President would travel. He makes his own decisions--

Q Would a resolution of the Taba issue entail the return of Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yes, our understanding is that it would definitely lead to a return of the ambassador once -- I'm sorry, did you say resolution, or the initialing--

Q (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yes, there's probably two stages there, and I don't want to overwhelm with details, but I've been looking at that for

the past year. It goes through initialing, and then it goes to the cabinets. And I think it's when the compromise is approved by both cabinets that the ambassador would return.

Q (Inaudible.)

Q Is the United States a party to the initialing? And who will initial it?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, not necessarily would be a party to the initialing. That's really between Egypt and Israel.

Q (Off-mike.)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, we've been trying, several of us trying; our ambassadors in the field, and my travel, Judge Sofaer's travel, to advance these two resolutions. That's trying to, if you will, well, resolve it, to mediate a solution. But whether we would be a witness -- it wouldn't be a matter of co-signing. It's not that status under international law. I don't want to get in territory I don't understand here, but --

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SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: We don't think today, and we're speaking today, any more than we thought last winter and spring that either Israel or Syria had an intention of attacking one another. What was alarming in the period roughly November of '85 through, say, April of this year, was that there were a series of events, there was an escalation of rhetoric, nervousness in the region. And history has shown that when that cycle gets started, one or the other side can miscalculate the intentions of the other and a war can get going, as remembering '67 in particular.

Q But why (inaudible) talking about it now? What (inaudible) the Israeli defense command officials?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think as in, I don't think it's surprising that the, a defense ministry, not just an Israeli defense ministry, will always look at, has to look at worst-case scenarios. And if you're referring specifically to Les Gelb's (?) article... was it, Sunday? they were discussing worst-case scenarios. But that's what defense ministries are paid to do. I mean, it's good to know it's on their minds.

Q (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Not quite yet, no.

Q Was Morocco at all discussed by King Hussein in his last visit here in Washington? And more generally, could you say, give more details about when exactly the US knew about it?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, it was not discussed with King Hussein, and the -- when did we know? A matter of days. Days.

Q In what way did you know?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: We heard. (Laughter) Listen to the press. We tuned in the radio. It was just a few days in advance that we knew.

Q When you say you are aware of the meetings, I mean, what is, then you were understanding that this meeting would end in bringing (inaudible)?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, we had no understanding. We had no understanding of the agenda that either leader would be bringing to the meeting. We had no knowledge of that.

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Q I have another follow-up on the same question. When you say that you were aware of the leaving (?) just a few days before the time, does this mean you were not aware of any preliminary talks that (inaudible) in Morocco in Israel before, to prepare for the meeting?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Exactly when and where the meeting would take place was not known to us until a very, very brief time -- I have to leave it at that -- before it occurred. When was it, Monday night?

Q Do you believe that this meeting was just a surprise of short notice, of three days, or it had its preliminary --

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I have to assume that it didn't spring full-blown Monday morning, the idea of flying to Rabat or Fez that night. How much preliminaries, I don't know. But I assume it reflected some exchanges to organize it.

Q Are you assuming, or do you know for sure that there were preliminary meetings between the two --

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: You can only assume I'm not going to say anything more than that. (Laughter.)

Q Weren't you in the area last week?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No. Okay, we've got two I promised to take.

Q How would the United States react if --

TRANSMISSION TERMINATED



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

JACK KEMP  
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT  
NEW YORK

July 23, 1986

The Honorable Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister  
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Thank you for your gracious hospitality.  
It was a pleasure and an honor to attend  
the Roll-out ceremony of the Lavi and to  
address those present.

It was a most impressive occasion and  
Israel can be duly proud of the production  
of the aircraft.

Again, thank you. It was good to see  
you.

With my sincerest best wishes,

Sincerely,

*I enjoyed our chance to visit &  
admire your leadership. Despite the reaction  
congratulations on your trip to Moscow —  
hope you enjoy the enclosed.*



UNITED STATES SENATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

DENNIS DeCONCINI  
ARIZONA

202/224-4521

July 23, 1986

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I would like to commend and lend my strong support to you and your government for the bold initiative you undertook by meeting with King Hassan of Morocco in an effort to get the Middle East peace process back on track. The statesmanship and leadership you exhibited on this issue demonstrated enormous courage and can only be compared with the initiative of Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat which resulted in a historic peace treaty being signed between your great nations in 1979. This is a promising development toward improved Arab-Israeli relations. I am hopeful that the step you took this week will ultimately result in a comprehensive negotiated settlement for peace in the Middle East.

I would like to encourage you to proceed with the historic journey upon which you have embarked to further the cause of peace in the Middle East. I will be happy to try to assist you in any way I can to achieve this shared objective.

Again, I applaud your courage and wish you every success.

Sincerely,

DENNIS DeCONCINI  
United States Senator

His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of Israel

Jerusalem

August 20, 1986.

Senator Dennis DeConcini  
United States Senate  
WASHINGTON DC 20510  
U S A

Dear Senator DeConcini,

I thank you for your letter of support and the expression of warm sentiments therein.

My meeting with King Hassan in Morocco indeed generated new hope for all those seeking the advancement of peace in the Middle East and beyond. I hope this trip was the first step in the direction of continued dialogue with the Arab World, which is a pre-requisite for comprehensive peace in our area.

I greatly appreciate your words of encouragement and kind offer to be of assistance in reaching our goal, and look forward to working closely with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres



2/2

ISRAELI COMMERCIALIZATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT FUND PROPOSAL

634

Since the collapse of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in October 1983 and implementation of the GOI austerity program, there has been no Israeli market for raising either private or public capital for industrial ventures. In addition, new Israeli R & D firms are disadvantaged in the U.S. capital market because of their off-shore location. The recent financial difficulties of well known Israeli R & D firms have also made it more difficult for new Israeli high tech companies to raise money in the U.S. capital market.

The main objective of the Israeli Commercialization and Development Fund proposal is to provide financing for commercialization of mature Israeli R & D projects with significant export potential. A private merchant bank or window in an existing private bank like the Israeli Industrial Development Bank (IDBI) would be established to administer the program. After initial capitalization, the fund would be financed by profits, royalties and/or loan repayments depending on the nature of the bank's participation in the project.

Members of the BIRD Board of Directors would serve as advisors for identification of R & D projects to be financed. U.S. private sector business leaders would be encouraged to help sell the development fund concept to individual and institutional investors in the U.S.

USG financial participation would be limited to \$50-\$70 million over a three year period, but the actual amount would depend on private sector participation. USG Outlays would be made pari passu as private capital is raised, based on a 2 to 1 ratio (\$2 of private financing for every dollar of official financing). The total capitalization of the fund after three years would therefore be in the \$150 to \$200 million range. The GOI would make a budget contribution alongside the USG.

אל: המשרד

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משרד המעורבות  
משרד המעורבות  
משרד המעורבות

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634

אל: מנכ"ל האוצר  
דע: ליכתב רה"מ. המנכ"ל משרד.  
כלכלית

ביקור סגן הנשיא

בהכנת הבידור נלקח בחשבון ע"י הצוות האמריקני כי נעלה אחס בעית הצמיחה וליהר דיוק.  
השתלבותם בחידוש וזירוז הצמיחה הכלכלית.  
הנייר הרציב הוכן כזכור בשיתוף עם מחמ"ד וכדון גם עם עוזרי סגן הנשיא. ההתייחסות היא  
בעיקרה חיובית אך היישום אינו מתקדם בשל הקיצוץ בתקציב.  
לדעתי ראוי להעלות העניין כדי לקבל החתיבות בדרג כה בכיר על בדיקה רצינית ואולי גם יותו  
מכר.  
אם לא נקבעה פגישה עם שר האוצר כי אז כדאי שרה"מ יזכיר הנושא.

הלפרין

ה"ח 2  
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ISRAELI COMMERCIALIZATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT FUND PROPOSAL

634

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שר הפנים

State of Israel  
Minister of the Interior  
23 July 1986

The Honorable Mervyn M. Dymally  
The Honorable John Gonyers, Jr.  
The Honorable Augustus Savage  
Members of Congress  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
U.S.A.

RE: Release of Forty-One Members of the  
Black Hebrew Sect

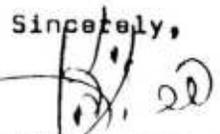
Dear Congressmen:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning the detained members of the Black Hebrew sect.

These individuals have been detained due to their illegal stay in Israel. The Law of Entry to Israel provides that persons against whom deportation notices have been issued are to be detained until deportation is carried out.

In this instance we do not find sufficient reason to deviate from existing procedures, especially as identification of the detainees has not been completed due to efforts on their part to conceal their true identities. The United States Department of State has also not yet succeeded in completing the identification process.

Sincerely,

  
Yitzchak Peretz  
Minister of the Interior

cc: Chaim Herzog, President, State of Israel  
Shimon Peres, Prime Minister, State of Israel  
Chaim Kubersky, Director General, Ministry of the Interior  
Yehoshoua Kahana, Director, Population Control  
Ambassador Thomas E. Pickering, U.S. Embassy, Tel Aviv  
Robert Flaten, U.S. Embassy, Tel Aviv  
Congressional Black Caucus Members



אל:

דף 2 מתוך 6 דפים

שיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

לשימוש פני מקשר  
תאריך וזמן רישום מס. מברק: 787

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח)

לידיעת:

רה"מ:

הפילוסופיה שלנו היא כי הלביא איננו רק מטוס אלא גם רמה של יכולת טכנולוגית. הלביא עבור ישראל הוא כמו שהמסע לירח היה עבור ארה"ב לא היה מדובר בירח עצמו לא אלא בדרך אליו. מדובר בטכנולוגיה גבוהה ובפיתוחה וזהו עיקר החשיבות.

הלביא עבור ישראל:

1. מייצג את הרמה הטכנולוגית של ישראל.
  2. אם קיימת האפשרות לבנות מטוסים, קיימת גם האפשרות לתיקון ואחזקה דבר חיוני כשלעצמו שמצא ביטויו במלחמות ישראל כאשר מטוסים הוכשרו מחדש לאחר פעילות מבצעית והוחזרו לשדה הקרב.
  3. חשיבות ייצורם של חלקי חילוף לטווח רחוק.
  4. ישראל מאמינה שניתן לחסוך בייצור העצמי.
  5. הלביא מתאים לאיזורנו ומנסה לענות על הצרכים שלנו.
- לשאלת קמפ האם תוכל ישראל לעמוד במסגרת ה-FMS השיב רה"מ בחיוב. קמפ הוסיף כי זוהי השאלה החשובה ביותר בפניה יתייצב הקונגרס, שכן "אנו רוצים להבטיח שלא כל ה-FMS יוצא על אלמנט אחד בצה"ל". לדברי רה"מ, שאושרו גם ע"י פיקרינג, הפער בין ההערכות (של ישראל וארה"ב) הולך ומצטמצם. על כך הגיב קמפ כי עפ"י דו"ח של חברת גרומן, הערכותיהם קרובות יותר להערכות של ישראל. רה"מ סיכם הנושא באמרו כי הפיצוי היחיד שיש לישראל עתה (מול מירוץ החימוש באיזור) הוא הטכנולוגיה המתוחכמת ופיתוחה.

סוריה

קמפ שאל על הכוונות הסוריות כלפי ישראל בעקבות ההתחמשות הגמשכת וקבלת נשק חדיש ומתוחכם מברה"מ. דה"מ, עמד בתחילה על נסיונותיה של סוריה לפגוע במטרות ואזרחים ישראלים וטביעות האצבעות הסוריות שנתגלו בנסיונות הפיגוע בלונדון ומדריד. כן סיפר שהסובייטים מספקים לסורים טילי קרקע קרקע בעלי טווח, של 500 קמ' טילי סאם 21 וכמו כן

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השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_ (לציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 3 מתוך 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: \_\_\_\_\_

דחיפות: \_\_\_\_\_

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר  
תאריך וזמן רישום  
מס. מברק: 287

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) \_\_\_\_\_  
לידיעת:

נושאים ונותנים עם הסורים על אספקת מטוסי המיג -29 המשוכללים ביותר. עם זאת כרגע להערכתנו הסורים אינם מוכנים זימשיכו לחתור לכוון יצירת איזון איסטרטגי עם ישראל. רה"מ סקר הבעיות בפניהם ניצבת כרגע סוריה, ובמיוחד הבעיות הכלכליות החמורות ומעורבות סוריה בלבנון.

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קמפ אמר כי היה זה מאד מועיל (HELPFUL) לקונגרס אם היתה ביתנת בישראל הצהרה בנושא יישום טכנולוגי בחחום הגנה איסטרטגית. לדבריו הצהרה מצד בנות ברית ובמיוחד ישראל בחחום Strategic Defense Technology תוכל לסייע ולקדם הנושא בארה"ב.

נושאים כלכליים

רה"מ סקר לבקשת קמפ את התכנית הכלכלית ומידת הצלחתה בשלושה תחומים: הורדת האינפלציה ל-16%, הקטנת הגרעון החקציבי ושיפור במאזן התשלומים ולבסוף הקטנת האבטלה. רה"מ הוסיף כי המטרה הבאה שלנו היא הורדת האינפלציה ל-6% ושיפור נוסף במאזן התשלומים.

נאטואיזציה

רה"מ העלה בפני קמפ את רעיון הנאטואיזציה ובקשתנו שהקונגרס ישקול, למרות אי היותנו חברים בנאט"ו, יחס וזכויות דומים לאלה מהם בהנות מדינות נאט"ו ברכש. קמפ הגיב כי לדעתו האגף הדרומי של נאט"ו היא למעשה ישראל וכי לדעתו תמצא תגובה חיובית לבקשתנו זאת.

לידיעתכם כי במהלך באומו, חרג קמפ מן הנוסח הכתוב ולקראת סיום דבריו, קרא לארה"ב להתייחס לישראל כאל בת ברית וכמו אל אחת מחברות נאט"ו. נראה שמחווה ראשון זה בא בתגובה לבקשתו של רה"מ.

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השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_  
(לציון תאריך וזמן הגברה לקשר)

אל:

דף 4 מחוד 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום

לשימוש  
מח'  
הקשר

מס. מברק: 787

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח)

לידיעת:

רה"מ הביע הערכתו על הביקור הקצר והודה לקמפ בשם ישראל על הידידות והחמיכה הרבה. הפגישה התקיימה באוירה ידידותית מאד וארכה כ-45 דקות.

ג. להלן סיכום פגישון קמפ עם שהב'ט ב - 21.7

מצידם ג'כחו: מישל ואן קליב, בן אליוט (עוזריו של קמפ) ופלאטן.

מצידנו: יועצו של שהב'ט - צבילי, בנצור ודרנגר.

הלביא - שהב'ט פתח באומרו שהוא מקוה שהמטוס ימריא בספטמבר - אוקטובר. לדבריו הענינים החלו להשתבש בעת ביקורו האחרון בארה"ב כאשר וינברגר טען שלא נוכל לספק את צרכנו. הובהר לווינברגר שנקבעה תקרה לתקופת הייצור של 550 מליון דולר. בהנחה שרמת ה-FMS הנוכחית תשמר, הרי שנוכל להסדר. המטוס הראשון ימסר לחה"א ב-1990, ב-8-1987 אנו אמורים לקבל את מטוסי ה-F-16 אשר ימלאו את החסר עד קבלת מטוסי הלביא. התפתח ויכוח בין ישראל לארה"ב, ובינתיים עוכבו אישורי חוזים מסויימים בסך של 67 מליון\$. שהב'ט המשיך וסיפר כי ביוני האחרון נפגש עם דב זקהיים אשר הציע הצעות אלטרנטיביות. שהב'ט הבהיר לקמפ, שממישראל החליטה על פיתוח מטוס הלביא. אם לארה"ב יש הצעות חלופיות, נסכים לשת'פ בתנאי אחד, שלא יהיו עיכובים או הקפאות של חוזים וכספים. (שהב'ט חזר על כך מספר פעמים לרבות בשיחתו עם ה-CODEL). זקהיים ופיקרינג הבטיחו להעביר הסיכום אולם טרם קיבלנו תגובה.

קמפ סיפר כי בילה את סוף השבוע שלפני ביקורו בארץ עם וינברגר אשר דחק בקמפ

Not to Force a congressional action. שהב'ט אמר כי אנו מכירים בכך שיש

מחיר לפיתוח הלביא אולם אין אפשרות להתעלם מהצורך שבפיתוח תשתית טכנולוגית פפותחת

ואין יכולת הפרדה בין היכולת הצבאית טכנולוגית לבין היכולת האנושית חברתית.

עברנו את הנקודה שממנה אין כבר חזרה, התכנית מוצדקת וחשובה. קמפ העיר כי על ישראל

לפעול במהירות בקונגרס. "יש לכם עבודה גדולה אפילו בקרב ידידים בממשל".

השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_

ולציון תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

דף 5 מתוך 6 דפים

אל:

סיווג בטחוני: \_\_\_\_\_

דחיפות: \_\_\_\_\_

לשיטת מס' הקשר } תאריך וזמן דישום  
מס. מברק: 787

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)  
לידיעת: \_\_\_\_\_

לסיכום הנושא אמר שהב"ט כי ישראל אינה מבקשת מארה"ב להלחם עבורה אך כאשר מדובר בקביעת סדר עדיפויות של הצרכים שלנו אנו מבקשים להחליט עליהם לבד.

S D I

כמו בשיחתו עם רה"מ, חזר וביקש תמיכה פומבית בנושא יישום טכנולוגית הגנה איסטרטגית בתחום הטילים הבליסטיים. שהב"ט השיב כי הצטרפנו וחתמנו על הסכם ה-SDI, וכי לבו ולאירופאים בעייה עם טילים לטווח קצר ובינוני וטילים נגד טילים בהם אנו מגלים עניין והשקענו אף בפיתוח הנושא.

סוריה

שהב"ט עמד על המשך התחמשתה של סוריה ובניית כוחה הצבאי. לדבריו סוריה אמורה לקבל את מטוסי המיג-29 בסוף שנה זו או בראשית השנה הבאה. כן ביקשו מהסובייטים טילי SS-23 אולם לא ידוע לנו אם קיבלו לכך אישור. מדיניותה של ישראל הוא למנוע מלחמה עם סוריה. על מנת להבטיח שהצד השני לא ישגה בהערכות מוטעות, אנו שומרים על רמת כוונות מסוימת. שהב"ט איננו מוציא מכלל אפשרות מלחמה עם סוריה אולם לא נראה לו שבשלב נוכחי זה, הדבר יתקיים, תיאר המעורבות הסורית בפעילות הטרור האחרונות בלונדון מדריד ווינה. המחבלים לדבריו היגיעו לרומא ווינה מסוריה דרך בגדד. ללונדון באו ישירות מדמשק. במדריד נשא המחבל דרכון סורי וכן צוטטו שיחותיו של הינדוואי עם מפעילי בדמשק. אם חלילה יצליחו הסורים במשימתם, תעמוד ישראל בפני הסלמה שנוצרה ושאליה נגררה כתוצאה מפעילות טרור. לפיכך, סוריה מהווה איום פותנציאלי צבאי ואיום יומיומי של טרור.

.. /6

השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_ ולציון תאריך וזמן העברה לטפס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דר. 6 מחוד 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

לשיטת מח' הקשר } תאריך וזמן רישום  
מס. מברק: 787

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)  
לידיעת:

קמפ העלה בסוף דבריו, בצורה עקיפה, את פרשת פולארד, לבעיות משפחתיות' ושאל כיצד עליו להשיב לבוחקיו השואלים אותו על ריגול 'משפחתי'. שהב"ט השיב כי המדובר במקרה חריג. ישראל התנצלה ושתפה פעולה עם ארה"ב בצורה מירבית. בשתה"פ שלה עשתה מעשה חסר תקדים בעולם הריגול בספקה עובדות לחוקרים שאיפשרו לטפל בפולרד אשר סירב לשת"פ.

הפגישה התקיימה באוירה ידידותית ונמשכה כ-30 דקות.

מצפ"א

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: (לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

שלמה  
תאריך

מדינת ישראל

21.7

גמל  
25.7

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראשיהממשלה.

שלמה

... ואלו הם בני

לפני זה שנת

● היותו שבת הקונק

הממשלה  
עליו  
הממשלה  
היא



משרד החוץ

כט' בסיוון תשמ"ו  
6 ביולי 1986

ד"ר י -  
7/7/86  
אוריאל

אל: לשכת רה"מ

מאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: ביקור המורשה ג'ק קמפ

1. ב - 21.7 אחה"צ יגיע ארצה, המורשה ג'ק קמפ (מועמד לנשיאות ארה"ב) לטקס גלילת הלבאי.
2. המו"שה יעזוב את ישראל למחרת בבוקר ה - 22.7 בשעה 1130.
3. נבקש לארגן לקמפ ארוחת בוקר או פגישה מוקדמת עם רה"מ לפני השעה 0900.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אוריאל ורנאי-דרנגר

יהודית ורנאי-דרנגר

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טורי

נכנס \*\*

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חוזם: 7,3414

אל: המשרד

מ-: נוש, נר: 644, תא: 230786, זח: 1600, זח: ר, טג: ט

נד: @

טורי/רגיל

אל: מצרים, מצמא, שגקהיר

מ'ק'י' בשגרירות המצרית ליום המהפכה

א. שיחת היום - ביקור רה"מ' במרוקו. המצרים במצב רוח טוב בעניין זה, מצטטים לכל שומע אמריקני את מרובאך. הכיאו אף את ג'י'טי ג'קסון לשאת כאום בתוך קבלת הפנים, נפי שסיפר לי השגריר רידי (באתי לאחר קטע זה), בזנות ההתקרבות בין העמים וכו'. אין בידי מרטי ובריו. בשלעצמנו כמובן אנו מביעים סיפוק על ביקור רה"מ, הן בגלל טעם קיומו בדרך שקדים והן באשר לדיאלוג אפשרי בהמשך. האמריקנים מדברים בראש וראשונה על החיוב שבעצם קיום הביקור, ובזהירות מופלגת לגבי האפשרויות להמשך (חסך נראה לרבים כ, בלתי צפוי', לא כדמות המתמידה בתהליך אטי).

ב. המצרים עצמם, לקראת ביקור נוש, מעוניינים בראש וראשונה בשאלת החוב (צמצום הריבית), ושואלים הן אם אנו מטמלים בכך והן לעצתנו באשר להמשך הטיפול. הנושא מעסיק את כולם מהשגריר ומטה.

רובינסטיין

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרנז, רט, אמך, ממז, קיזר, מצרים, טייבל, מצמא

בזמן: 14764 339003 14764

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

On 1-10-68, [Illegible]

It was determined that [Illegible]

[Several paragraphs of illegible text]

Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

[Illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

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1102 בסחונני

דמיסום

מאריך דמיסום 23, 1986

מס' סג' 1102

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סגירות ישראל - וויסנגטון

Y N M  
177 555 642

אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"ים, לע"ים, דובר צה"ל, רמי"ח קפ"ח

דע: גיו-יורק

NEWS SUMMARY

PRESS RELEASES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: REAGAN SPEECH ON SOUTH AFRICA: OPPOSES SANCTIONS & DEFENDS U.S. POLICY

In the first speech on South Africa of his presidency, President Reagan yesterday reaffirmed his policy of diplomatic persuasion toward South Africa and urged Congress to "resist this emotional clamor for punitive sanctions" against the white-dominant government in that country. The tone of Reagan's speech is described as defensive and defiant - he is under strong pressure from congressional leaders who are pressing for sanction actions. Several Senate leaders said they will ignore the President's pleas and continue pushing for enactment of tougher policies.

Wash. Post: Reagan, Defending U.S. Policy, Opposes Sanctions On S. Africa: Defiant Republican Leaders Plan New Curbs On Pretoria

Wash. Times: Resist Clamor For Sanctions, Reagan Asks

Balt. Sun: Reagan Sticks To His Policy On S. Africa; Key Senate Leaders Pushing For Action; Congress is Urged To Shun Sanctions

WEAKEST GNP GROWTH RATE SINCE LAST RECESSION: SECOND QUARTER ECONOMY GREW 1.1%

The economy grew at an annual rate of 1.1 percent this spring, the slowest rise since the last depression the Commerce Dept. reported yesterday. Economists attribute the sluggish economy to weakness in the oil sector and and the huge trade imbalance.

Wash. Times: GNP's Growth Rate Skids To 3 1/2-Year Low

Balt. Sun: GNP Growth Is Slowest Since Recession

Wash. Post: Economic Pace Slows

ONLY SUCCESS SO FAR IN U.S.-BOLIVIAN COCAINE RAIDS

In the U.S.-Bolivian joint strike force against drug trafficking, officials say they have discovered a hidden Cocaine lab located in shacks in a remote location in Bolivia. This is the single successful seizure since the operation began last Friday.

Wash. Post: Shacks In Bolivian Forest Hid A Secret Cocaine Lab: U.S., Bolivia Say Traffickers Were Routed

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מגזין ישראלי - 1110 2110

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NEWS HEADLINES CON'T

CZECHOSLOVAK, MICHAL PIVONKA, DEFECTS TO U.S. TO PLAY HOCKEY

Czechoslovak Michal Pivonka, 20, defected to the United States last week along with his fiance. Yesterday it was announced that Pivonka had joined the Washington Capitals hockey team. His immigration status, however, is under scrutiny.

Wash. Post: Czechoslovak Defects, Signs With Capitals; Immigration Status Raises Questions

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

HASSAN, PERES START TALKS IN MOROCCO: RADICAL ARAB STATES CONDEMN MEETING, pg.1

Wash. Post, Randal: In the midst of growing diplomatic speculation that the meeting would not produce a major peace initiative breakthrough, Prime Minister Peres and King Hassan of Morocco held closed-door talks today in the mountain resort of Ifrane. Several Arab governments condemned the Peres-Hassan initiative but only Syria has broken off diplomatic relations with moderate Morocco, calling the the King's meeting with the Israeli leaders treasonous. The single approving voice from the Arab world belongs to Egyptian President Mubarak who openly expressed support of the meeting. In an interview with a Parisian publication, Revue Des Deux Mondes, Hassan said there is "no shame in discussing things with your enemies". He also urged Arabs to choose a leader to face Peres about the chances of a negotiated Middle East settlement. (7/23/86)

USA Today: Mountaintop Mission Of Peace

Wash. Post: U.S. Hails Meeting as 'Historic' Despite Private Skepticism

Phil. Inq.: Praise, Anger At Peres' Morocco Trip

Balt. Sun: Arabs Condemn Hassan For Meeting Israeli

SYRIA DENOUNCES HASSAN, CUTS TIES

Wash. Times, (wires): Hard-line Syria severed its diplomatic ties with Morocco yesterday, accusing King Hassan II of "treason" and giving the Jordanian ambassador a week to leave as talks between the king and Prime Minister Peres began in Morocco. Libya said the visit breached Tripoli's 1984 union treaty with Morocco. Both countries were main members of the Arab Steadfastness Front, formed after the Egypt-Israel treaty to counter any unilateral moves to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute. The rest of the Arab world's reaction was either critical or muted. Jordan's King Hussein has given no reaction on the Moroccan talks. (7/23/86)

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

PERES'S IMAGE LIKELY TO GAIN FROM MOROCCO VISIT: BUT EARLY BREAKTHROUGH FOR MIDEAST PEACE UNLIKELY

Chris. Sci. Mon., Curtius: The Hassan-Peres Morocco meeting comes at an ideal time for Prime Minister Peres and will likely give his image a boost. With only three months left before the prime minister rotation occurs, Peres has recently been strongly criticized for his handling of the Shin Bet and Pollard affairs which spurred doubts about his leadership capabilities. Further, the Morocco visit comes at a time when the Mideast peace process appears stalled; U.S. efforts to generate peace initiatives are at a lowpoint and Hussein's efforts with Arafat a failure. Israeli observers say the Peres trip represents no major breakthrough - at least no yet - and it is far from being a meeting on the scale of Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977. Technically, Morocco is at war with Israel but the countries have had informal relations for years. Peres has tried in vain to promote a breakthrough in the Middle East peace process before giving up his title, Morocco could be the steppingstone he needs. (7/23/86)

ISRAELI REACTION SPLIT ON MOROCCO TRIP, BUT NOTHING NEW EXPECTED

Wash. Post, Claiborne: Most Israelis do not believe that the Morocco trip will yield a breakthrough in the peace process. Ironically, the right and left of Israel's political parties are in agreement over criticizing the Peres visit, but for different reasons. Israeli officials said the trip represents the gradual recognition of the state of Israel by moderate Arab countries and even if no major agreements result from the meeting, the event itself is an important step; a view espoused by Abba Eban and Ezer Weizman. One analyst said that the visit benefits Israel by pushing it a step closer to legitimacy and that Hassan stands to gain in his efforts to win more U.S. economic and military support. Palestinian nationalists in the West Bank see the talks as further undermining PLO influence in the Mideast peace process. Shud Olmert, of the Likud bloc said that by presenting the illusion that the trip is a major step toward some peace, Hassan is thereby changing his role from being Gadaffi's friend to the image of a peacemaker. Whatever the outcome, both leaders' images is likely to be enhanced. (7/23/86)

6 BLACK HEBREWS CONVICTED OF FRAUD IN WELFARE CASE

Wash. Post, Lewis: Six female Black Hebrews from the Washington area were convicted yesterday by a federal jury of conspiring and aiding and abetting wire fraud in connection with a scheme to illegally obtain welfare benefits. Each woman faces a maximum prison sentence of 35 years and a fine of \$1.75 million. This case was one of two trials being heard in U.S. District Court involving the Black Hebrew sect. The second trial involves nine Black Hebrew men charged with operating a multimillion dollar crime operation. (7/23/86)

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BEGIN KEEPS HIS CURTAIN DRAWN

Chic. Trib., (AP wire): Mini-profile on Menachem Begin. After resigning as prime minister three years ago, Menachem Begin lives in deep seclusion and reportedly spends his time reading and watching movies on his video cassette machine. He seldom has visitors except relatives and continues to refuse publicity or voicing his opinions concerning state affairs. Begin's personal secretary Yehiel Kadishai says Begin, who will turn 73 next month, keeps well informed on events. Begin is a relic of the generation of Israel's founders and he fought in the underground in pre-independence days. His seven year career as prime minister was bittersweet. He presided over the making of peace with Egypt but also over the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (7/23/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS

ENDING TERRORISM BY SELF-EXAMINATION

Even. Sun, Schindler (editorial): Arab terrorism and rejectionism are more than mere expressions of discontent over the absence of peace negotiations - they are the primary cause of the failure to negotiate. The prevailing theory among many Americans is that terrorism has resulted from frustration over the Palestinian's inability to achieve self determination and the Arab states failure to achieve peace. 1972 is a year marked as a turning point resulting in increased cooperation between Marxist, Arab and other terrorist organizations, particularly in the form of terrorist conferences. The targets of these terrorists: The West and its democracy, America itself and of course, Israel. If democratic world leaders are serious about dealing with terrorism, self-examination of their own political behavior is needed. Appropriate military action to punish the guilty offers the best hope for beating the terrorist problem as does reversing certain policies. Western nations have legitimized terrorism to a degree by permitting the PLO to maintain offices in various world capitals. If pursued consistently, with a change in approach, world leaders may counter the forces that obstruct peace. (7/23/86 - Rabbi Alexander Schindler is president of the UNION of American Hebrew Congregations.)

*Deborah Stone*  
Deborah Stone  
Itonut

שגרירות ישראל - ז'וסינגטון

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ד... מחור... דפיס  
סווג בסחוני סודי  
דחיסות בהול לבוקר  
מארץ וזיחה יולי 23 1530  
סניף מסי מברק

אל: המשד 635  
+ ניו-יורק 173  
+ בטחון 553

אל: מנכ"ל בטחון

דע: ממנכ"ל משד. לשכת שהב"ט. לשכת רה"מ. מנכ"ל אוצר. רמט"ן - ניו-יורק.

לביא

בהמשך לטלנו מסי 605 מהיום.

ההודעה על שחרור החוזים המוקפאים תימסר במכתבים לרה"מ ולשהב"ט משולץ ומויינברגר. למותר לציין שההתנגדות המושרשת ללביא בעינה עומדת וכי השחרור נובע מהתפיסה של שולץ ורביס בפנטגון ובמועצה לבטחון לאומי שמדגישים כי זו אינה הדרך לדון עם ישראל.

התגובות מהגבעה, לרבות מכתב שהגיע, לפי בקשתנו, עוד אתמול בערב לויינברגר ולשולץ מקסטן אינויה וארבעה מעמיתיהם בתת הועדה להקצבות, (המברק לז'ורק בנסרד) זכנ ביקורו הצפוי של בוש הרימו תרומתם. אני מציע כי באם מכתבי שולץ וויינברגר לא ידגישו די הצורך כי בדיקה האלטרנטיבות תיקח בחשבון במצורף את הצרכים המבצעיים, המחיר וההשלכות הכלכליות - תעסוקתיות, כי אז בתשובתנו יודגשו גורמים אלה כולם כאחד. במקביל אני מניח כי לאחר שיוודע לנו רשמית שהחוזים שוחררו, נשתף פעולה במסירת האינפורמציה שנחבקש למוסרה לצורך הבדיקה הנערכת כאן.

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הלפרין

תפוצה: שגריר, ציר, נספח, קונגרס

שולץ 2  
ריד 3  
אגוס 3  
אגוס 1  
אגוס 2  
אגוס 3

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד / נ"י / בסחון

547 / 167 / 605

ט ו פ ס  
דף...1...מחור...1...דפים  
סוג בסחוני. מרה...  
דחיסות. בתגל. להזעק...  
תאריך וז"ת 23.10.86  
מס' מברק.....

אל: מנכ"ל בסחון - קה"ל אה"ל  
דע: מ/מנכ"ל לשכת רוה"מ, לשכת שהב"ס, מנכ"ל אוצר, רמ"ן/נ"י.

לכ"א

בהמשך למברקי 501/148/533

בארוחת הבוקר שהתקיימה היום בין שולץ לוינברגר הוחלט על שחרור החוזים.  
ארמיטז' היה פעיל במיוחד וסייע בנדשא.

דני הלפרין

ק/א ד.י. טל. 3

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ס ר פ ס  
97...1... מתוך... דפים  
סווג בסחונני... מסור  
דחיות... רגיל  
תאריך וזיחה... 0950 23 יולי 86  
מס' סבר...

אל:

המשרד

604

אל - ממ"ד

חוסיין ותווק עיראק - איראן  
שלכם 678

משיחה עם מריאן קייסי, סגן מנהל מח' ירדן - סוריה - לבנון ב- (21.7) MEA

א. בעיניה המלך הירדני רגש רגש כמי שמיטיב להבין את נפשו של אטד יותר מכל מנהיג אחר וכי קיימת אצלו הרגשה שהוא מיטיב לדעת כל גוון בדרכי התנהגותו וכי הוא סבור שכך גם אטד כלפי חוסיין. לדבריה, במלך ימשיך לעשות מאמצים חרף חוסר הוודאות בהצלחה. עצם תפקיד התווק, עם אפשרות ולו קטנה להצלחה, יעלו את קרנו של חוסיין בבורסה הבינערבית.

ב. לדבריה, לכאורה אין דבר שידרבן את סוריה לעשות מחווה עלפי עיראק, לאור הערכתם על מצבו הירוד של צדאט, יחד עם זאת כדאי להס להמשיך את המשחק, מה גם שסעודיה מאחורי זה ומה גם שרצויים החיזורים אחריהם כדי להעלות יוקרה ומחיר מצד איראן.

ג. על ההבט העיראקי אשמע בנפרד מברליי בפגישה עמו היום.

מתני  
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תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	ר"ר: 4
סוג כתיבה:	טופס מברק	סתור: 3
תז"ח: 221200	א ל : לש'ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ מס"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר : 0437		ר ע : נושינגטון
ווש : 80		
משהב"ס : 41		מאמ : עזונות, ניו יורק

News Summary July 22, 1986

New York Headlines

Both the **New York Times** and **Newsday** headlined the Peres-Hassan meeting. The **Times** carried photos of the two leaders on its front page with the headline to the story reading "Peres Is Visiting King of Morocco In Bid for Talks." **Newsday's** top headline reads "Israel, Top Arab In Historic Meet: Peres Ignores Long Hostility in Bid for Talks." Other top stories in the **Times** deal with South Africa, there is a photo of Bishop Tutu and Pres. Botha who met yesterday in Pretoria and an article on Congressional pressure rising for US action on South Africa. Mexico is headlined as it nears an agreement with the IMF for new loans up to \$12 billion. Also on page 1 in the **Times** is a report on terrorist attacks in Madrid, and a report on doubts about US unemployment statistics. The **Wall Street Journal** headlines the financial problems of General Motors, and about the continuing debate on Star Wars. The **Daily News** headline deals with a slum lord who was released from jail, much to the dismay of his tenants and the **New York Post** deals with the same subject for its headline.

Press Reports

Peres in Morocco

**NYT-Kifner** (Jerusalem) p.1-PM Peres secretly flew to Morocco for talks with Hassan, Israeli sources said. The purpose of the trip was not disclosed, but it appeared to be an attempt at a dramatic Mideast realignment. Peres's trip seemed part of a flurry of Mideast activity coming after Hussein expelled Arafat supporters. Peres's trip appeared to be a major step toward opening direct contact with Arab nations. Hassan recieved messages from Hussein, King Fahd, Assad and Mubarak. The contents of the messages are not known. Peres has long sought direct talks with Hussein, and there was speculation that Peres's meeting with Hassan could be a prelude for seeking a formula for a settlement without Arafat. The visit is expected to last 48 hours. (see NYP-Dan; DN-wire (Tel Aviv))

**NYT-special-A** senior State Dept. official said that there was no indication that Peres's trip was likely to lead to a breakthrough in the Mideast peace effort. But the official said the trip was a positive step, in that an Arab leader had invited Peres. Hassan canceled a trip to Washington

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to meet with Peres.

ND-Phelps-(Cairo) Until last night, there was hardly a western or Arab diplomat who held out any hope of progress towards peace in the immediate future. But with Peres' Labor Party scheduled to hand over power in less than 5 months, it was now or never for both Arab and Israeli moderates. Movement in the direction of peace could be just the issue Peres has been looking for to break up the coalition gov't. The US said it had nothing to do with the meeting. Diplomatic sources in Israel said that Peres first flew to Amman and then onto Morocco.

#### Modai Resigns

NYT-special-Justice Minister Modai resigned rather than be dismissed for continuing to criticize Peres. His resignation averted a showdown that could have endangered the coalition gov't and the rotation agreement. Modai is known for his sharp tongue and he said last week that he did not need to consult with the Prime Minister because "Peres doesn't understand law, just like he doesn't understand economics." Modai's resignation is taking place as Israel's political leadership struggles to contain the Shin Beth controversy. (see ND -wire; DN-wire)

#### Lavi is Unveiled

NYT-Reuters photo of new warplane. Caption discusses the controversy over the plane due to US concerns over production costs. The US has provided nearly \$1 billion toward the plane so Israel can maintain air superiority in the Mideast. (see ND-Klurfeld)

ND-Bernstein-Attempting to reduce costs and deflate US criticism of the Lavi program, Israel has asked US firms to help build the plane.

#### PLO Plans to Move to Sudan and Iraq

NYT-special-The PLO has decided to move its Jordanian offices to Iraq and the Sudan if permission from these governments could be obtained. The PLO will also seek Arab mediation to resolve its conflict with Hussein of Jordan.

#### Meeting is Planned on Auschwitz Convent

NYT-special (Paris) Roman Catholic and Jewish spokesmen plan to meet in Switzerland this week in an effort to resolve a dispute over the establishment of a convent at the Auschwitz death camp.

#### Media Notes

##### No Sign of Release for Times Correspondent

NYT-AP (photo of Burns waving to reporters at Public Security Bureau in Peking) Burns spent his sixth day in Gov't custody with no sign of a change in his situation. The exec. editor of the Times, A.M. Rosenthal, said the detention of Burns is not only bad for the correspondent but not good for US-Chinese relations. The Chinese say that evidence has been found that Burns was involved in espionage. Rosenthal said that Burns

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Burns "is no more an intelligence agent than my grandmother, who I assure you was not an intelligence agent."

NYT-special-The State Dept. said that based on meetings with Chinese officials, the US hoped that the Burns case "will be resolved quickly."

#### 2 US Journalists Detained in Nicaragua

NYT-Shipler-A correspondent for the Washington Times said that he and an American freelance journalist were detained 9 hours Friday by the Nicaraguan Gov't and then expelled after their notebooks, film and other materials were confiscated. The State Dept. said a protest will be filed.

#### Letters

NYT-Edward Sturm, a geology professor at City U. of NY writes that a Palestinian entity in Judea and Samaria would place 70% of Israel's population in a 10-15 mile wide coastal strip. Almost 77% of Palestine, now called Jordan, is a Palestinian Arab state.

NYT-Steven Fraade, a professor of Judaism at Yale U. writes that considering the long and bloody conflict between the Jews and Arabs, Jewish expressions of sympathy and hope are remarkable. Jews and friends of Israel should encourage and welcome expressions from moral and political leaders that recognize the legitimate interests of the Palestinians.

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אל: המשרד

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אל: מצפ"א.

תגובות על ביקור רה"מ במרוקו  
מא"צ עם סודארת

אמר שפומבית מברכים על הצעד ודובר מחמ"ד הונחה בהתאם.  
יחד עם זאת אינו רואה באירוע כדבר שיגלגל תהליך השלום כי המלך חסן לא יוכל להביא  
הפלסטינים. התועלת העיקרית תהיה בשיפור האווירה, בגלל פומביות הביקור. בזמן השיחה  
לא היו בידו תגובות מהעולם הערבי מעבר להגובה השליליות של סוריה, לוב ("אינני מאמין  
למשמע אזני") וכן תגובות של פרייג' וטניורא. סודארת מעריך שסניורה בדבריו אלה שם נפשו  
בכפו והם חוששים שייפגע. לא ידע על הגובה כלשהי מסעודיה.  
סודארתי הביע פסימיות לגבי התהליך ואמר שהדבר היחיד הוא שיפור איכות החיים. אמנם הדבר  
טוב כשלעצמו אך בתקופת הממשל הנוכחי לא יוביל לשום מקום במסגרת התהליך.  
אשר לדברי המלך בשבוע שעבר אמר שאם כווננו לעבר ארה"ב, הרי ברור שאין לארה"ב הכספים  
לכך למרות שמזכיר המדינה מעוניין בעידוד השקעות ביו"ש גם ממקורות אירופיים.  
לא חידש בנושא תפקידה השלילי של סוריה באיזור.  
אמר שההתפתחויות האחרונות יוסיפו דרמטיות לביקור בוש ורמז שהיה להם מידע מוקדם (ממקורות  
אחרים שאותו אמרו במחמ"ד שידעו על כך לפני כשבועיים).

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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סווג בטחוני...שמו...

דחיסות.....רגיל...

תאריך וזייח 0930 22 יולי

מס' מברק.....

אל: ניו  
המשרד/תל אביב

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מחנכ"ל. מצפ"א. כלכלית. לשכת שר התחבורה. עו"ד ע. בלוס משרד המשפטים. סנכ"ל אל על  
לשכת ראש הממשלה.

דע: אברהם אלון, מח' לקשרים בינלאומיים של ההסתדרות, תל אביב

אל על

שבועון ה- AFL-CIO מפרסם בגליון האחרון על ההסכם לסיום השביתה. השבועון מצטט דברי  
שבת של איגוד המכונאים לפעולתו של ליין קירקלנד בנושא. השבועון מוסיף כי נשיא  
המכונאים ויליאם וינפיסינגר ביקש מהנהגת ה- AFL-CIO לבטל את הכרזת החרם על  
אל - על ומביע סיפוק כי הוטר המכשול מעל המסך היחסים ההסטוריים הידידותיים בין ארגונו  
לבין ישראל. כל האיגודים החברים בפדרציה קיבלו הוראה להוציא את אל על מרשימת  
ה- "don't patronize"

  
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סודי ביותר/מירי

אל: ממנכ"ל

פגישת איפאיק-19 ינדקסטר

1. כמהלך הכינוס החודשי של הנהלת איפאיק נפגשו ב-14 דנא לאי...  
2. פולמארד ופאצות המצדד: שולץ ומיס דנו בשאלת פצצות המצדד...  
3. טוריה וכדיהיט: לא מוכן להסכים שהתקפה סורית היא בלתי...  
... (The rest of the text is a dense transcription of the handwritten document content, following the same structure as the provided text blocks.)



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\* נא להפיל, לדבר אתו על תהליך השלום - אי אפשר להתעלם ממנו. הוא \*\*  
\*\* נרמז אך מקיים את דברו. נניס רוס מוסיף: יש שתי נקודות \*\*  
\*\* שכל הסובייטים והסורים להבין. הם משחקים באש, וסף הסבלנות \*\*  
\*\* של ישראל יורד מכיוון שהם נסוגים ובריה"מ איבדו מאמינותם \*\*  
\*\* פרימקוב, מומחה סובייטי בכיר, נתן ראיון מחושב ובו שסוריה \*\*  
\*\* מוכנה לאיזון אסטרטגי אך לחוקה מכך ואינה יכולה להשיגו בלא \*\*  
\*\* אחרות עם יתר הערבים. על אסאד לזעזע שום יחל במלחמה, לא \*\*  
\*\* נצילנו. אולם עלינו גם לומר לסעודיה שתוכל למלא תפקיד \*\*  
\*\* קונסטרוקטיבי אם תפגין שברצונה לעשות זאת, תסיים דחיית \*\*  
\*\* ישראל, תחול מטרור, תחול מהפחות פלשתינאים הרוצים להצטרף \*\*  
\*\* לתהליך השלום. לזעזע פוינקסטער, אסאד אינו מומרך ממצב הכלכלה \*\*  
\*\* הסורית. רוס מסכים, מסביר ששולט באמצעות מורשת השלטון העלווי \*\*  
\*\* הפסד במלחמה מול ישראל יסכן עבורו הכל. \*\*  
\*\* 4. בריה"מ: רוס אומר שהסובייטים הקשיבו כשמוקולס אך אמרו \*\*  
\*\* ממש. היה דו-שיח סובסנטיבי ורציני אך בלא התקדמות של ממש. \*\*  
\*\* פוינקסטער מצפה לפסגה לפני סוף השנה. אחרי הפסגה הראשונה \*\*  
\*\* הצטייר ריגאן יותר טוב כתקשורת. כעת על גורבצ'וב לוודא שלא \*\*  
\*\* יצטייר במפגש. הסובייטים הסכימו בעקרון לפגישת שולץ - \*\*  
\*\* שכונתה אך אינם רוצים הודעה על כך. יהיו גם פגישות בדרג \*\*  
\*\* גורר-מזכיר בנושאים אזוריים, וכונות אדם, פרוק נשק. אנחנו \*\*  
\*\* מוונתנים בהסנטי פריני מבלי להתעלם ממעשים סובייטים שליליים \*\*  
\*\* כפי שקרה בעת דטנט. הם אינם אוהבים תשובותינו בנושא אך יראו \*\*  
\*\* שהן כנות. מתוכנן מחוסר הסבלנות נגבעה כאשר מדובר בהתייחסות \*\*  
\*\* ליריב שיש לו שליטה רבה יותר על המצב. \*\*  
\*\* \*\*

\*\* 5. לניא: ייתכן שזה נושא לגביו נועדו לא להסכים. הוא יקר \*\*  
\*\* ולשעור השימוש ביוזם כיוון בספי ההגנה של ישראל יש DIVERSE IMPACT \*\*  
\*\* בי"ב מדובר בסכנוולוגיה ישנה בהשוואה למה שיכול להיות להם \*\*  
\*\* הצטנן מספר תוכניות שטולות פחות עבור מטוס יותר טוב. שהביט \*\*  
\*\* שוקל אותן בעת מכירים שמדובר בהחלטה פוליטית ישראלית ושהביט \*\*  
\*\* וקוק למקום המרוץ פוליטי. בעת הוא מנסה ליישר THE PRESENT \*\*  
\*\* CRUNCH OR MONEY, ולדבר רוס מדובר בששה שבועות. ההצעות \*\*  
\*\* הללו יטאירו מהנוטים מוטסקים נהיבט הסכנוולוגי של הכלכלה, צרכי \*\*  
\*\* ישראל ייענו ע"י קרפדודוקציה של מטוס אחר. פוינקסטער: ישראל \*\*  
\*\* במצבה יקוקה לציון TOP OF THE LINE. אין משמעות \*\*  
\*\* קרפדודוקציה נהבוח מטוס שלט - אולי אביוניקה ישראלית על גוף \*\*  
\*\* אמריקאי. לשאלה האם ארה"ב הציגה האלטרנטיבות בפני ישראל השיב \*\*  
\*\* רוס שהם נהישראלים ( יורעים מה הן אולם טרם שבנו אליהם עם \*\*  
\*\* \*\*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It highlights the need for regular updates and the role of technology in streamlining data collection. The text emphasizes that reliable data is essential for informed decision-making and strategic planning. It also touches upon the challenges of data integration and the importance of ensuring data security and privacy. The document further explores the benefits of data-driven insights and the impact of analytics on business performance. It concludes by stressing the need for a data-centric culture and the continuous learning and adaptation required in a rapidly changing environment.

The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of data management strategies. It provides a detailed overview of the various tools and techniques used for data storage, processing, and analysis. The text discusses the importance of data governance and the role of data stewards in ensuring data quality and compliance. It also addresses the issue of data retention and the need for effective data archiving and backup procedures. The document concludes by offering practical recommendations for organizations looking to optimize their data management processes and maximize the value of their data assets.

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\* המחירים והפרטים הטכניים. מדובר ב-4-6 שבועות. שהביט במיטות  
\*\* אך בעל השפעה, הוא יוכל לעשות את מה שאנחנו מסכימים הינו  
\*\* הסובב ביותר. ופוינדקסטר מוסיף: לכן עלינו לחזק ידיו. אשר  
\*\* לעורכים המעורבים, תהיה חובה לטפל בכך לפני חום ששה השבועות.  
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\*\* מצרים, טיוע, תהליך השלום וכו': המוכיר ופוינדקסטר היו  
\*\* סטטוארוס מהדמיון של קרן לפתוח המצית לטווח ארוך אך בעת  
\*\* אין די בסף לכן בטיוע חוץ. כיכבי כנראה לא ניתן ל'מכור' את  
\*\* הליקן הפתוח לברו, אולי כחלק מתהליך השלום. מצרים מפסידה  
\*\* הכנסות מחו"ל וגם ירירות הכנסות מנפט. עובדים על שאלת  
\*\* הדיכוי אך לגייס כייקר יש בעיה עם הנושא כלפי מדינות אחרות  
\*\* כואי לכם להבהיר בגבעה את חשיבות מצרים לישראל נדיין: כך  
\*\* עשינו גם בימי אכילה לאורו. אייב סופר משוכנע ששאבה קרובה  
\*\* לנפרון, כשיוטכט על בודרות מצרים תחזיר השגריר ותהיה פסגה.  
\*\* כלומר אנחנו מעודדים.  
\*\*

\*\* נשק למדינות ערב: מקווה שלא יהיו עסקות בקרוב, אתם יכולים סז  
\*\* RELAX. לו היינו מגלים עניין ועדי היו עסקות אך אנחנו  
\*\* מניחים שיותר חשוב להתקדם כההליך השלום. לחוסיין היה ביקור  
\*\* חשוב כאן, הוא GIVING UP את ערפאת, מנסה לבנות מנהיגות  
\*\* מתונה ליו"ש. קשה להשיג זאת אולם הדבר ניתן וזו הדרך  
\*\* היחידה. רה"מ פרט חשוב באותו אופן. אנחנו פועלים בשקט בנושא  
\*\* ואש"ף גייס עובדים. חוסיין רוצה פיתוח כלכלי בשטחים ואנחנו  
\*\* מנסים לעזור. גם מנסים להשיג שתיפי מחלק משכניו הערבים  
\*\* המתונים.  
\*\*

\*\* טרור: כחודשיים מאז הפעולה בלוב, ירד הטרור לתחתית דוחי  
\*\* הרובנות כרשימות שהן מבינות על משברים. אמנם אין ירידה במספר  
\*\* הפעולות אך איכותם ירדה. חשבנו שלפעולתנו יהיה אימפקט אך לא  
\*\* הערכנו עד כמה. לשאלה במה זמן זה יימשך, אין לדעת, אנחנו  
\*\* מוכנים לעשות זאת טוב. קראפי אינו משוגע אך הוא רגשי, נודד  
\*\* ממחנה מדברי אחד למשנהו HE'S KIND OF OUT OF IT. הרגשתו  
\*\* האישית שאם אלה"ב תעשה זאת טוב, תהיה תמיכה מנאטו. הבעיה עם  
\*\* ציפית נפתרה בסוף השבוע של 4. בעת בנות בריתנו רואות שאנחנו  
\*\* וציפיות, ושעליהן להיות עימנו אם הן רציניות לגבי טרור.  
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\*\* טובה הרצל





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מגזירוח ישראל - ווסינגטון

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אל:הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לעי"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח

NEWS SUMMARY  
PRESS RELEASES  
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1986  
דע:ניו-יורק.

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: ISRAELI-MOROCCAN TALKS - PERES FLIES TO SEE HASSAN; PERES MAKES SURPRISE TRIP TO MOROCCO TO MEET HASSAN; TALKS STIR SPECULATION

Wash. Post, Claiborne: In an important step in Arab-Israeli relations, Prime Minister Peres has made a surprise trip to Rabat, Morocco to meet with King Hassan II for peace talks - a move marked as the most significant open contact between Israel and an Arab state. Hassan had scheduled a visit to Washington this week but canceled the trip for health reasons. It is reported that Washington, however, had been advised beforehand of Peres' pending trip. Last November, both Peres and Hassan publicly stated that they would be willing to meet and although both governments deny it, they have reportedly met before for secret talks. Monday night, Jordan's King Hussein met with a special Moroccan envoy and has reportedly been in contact with several Arab leaders. The Peres' visit is likely to spur strong opposition from the hard-line Arab States. Nevertheless, the extraordinary move is generating speculation of a possible breakthrough in Israeli-Arab relations. One Israeli source said the Hassan's invitation to Peres was designed "to prepare Arab public opinion to some kind of opening with Israel". (7/22/86)

- Wash. Times: Peres Goes To Morocco For Talks With King
- Balt. Sun: Israel's Peres, Hassan To Hold Morocco Talks; Meeting is Seen As Breakthrough To Open Arab Channels
- USA Today: Arab King, Top Israeli Hold Talks: King, Commoner Pursue Noble Cause; Join Quest For Mideast Peace
- Chic. Trib: Israel In Secret Peace Talks With Morocco

SOUTH AFRICA: SENATE PUSHING FOR STRONGER S. AFRICAN POLICY REAGAN WARNED  
Senate Republican leaders yesterday openly warned President Reagan that unless he offers new options aimed at ending apartheid, Congress is on the verge of approving sanctions against South Africa. In response, White House aides scrambled to reword Reagan's planned speech today on the topic.

- Wash. Post: Sanctions on South Africa Are Likely Unless REagan Acts, Senators Warn
- Wash. Times: GOP Leaders Pushing Tough S.Africa Policy; Reagan Is Warned Senate May Revolt
- Balt. Sun: Senators See Reagan On S. Africa: GOP Leaders Urge Tougher Policy

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

CRISIS OFFERS FUNDAMENTALISTS CHANCE FOR POWER IN EGYPT

Wash. Times, Borowicz: Gaining inroads as a result of Egypt's worsening economic crisis, fundamentalists forces, particularly the Moslem Brotherhood - Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoon - are infiltrating the country's political parties and winning increasing public support. The message they are spreading is that Egypt has failed at being a Western consumer society - and the alternative? Sharia. God. The signs are becoming more visible. For example, Egypt Air is no longer serving alcoholic drinks and about half the Cairo University's female students wear the higab. One Egyptian academic said that the religious people are the most organized political force today in Egypt. The single consolation for the Mubarak government, threatened by inevitable crises, is that the traditional Islamic forces are dispersed. (7/22/86)

SENATE HOPEFULS AGREE ON ISRAEL, CLASH ON CONTRAS

Wash. Times, Nall: Five Senate candidates agreed last night at a foreign policy forum that Israel is the United States strongest ally, while they disagreed on other topics, notably, U.S. foreign policy toward Nicaragua. Democratic Rep. Barbara Mikulski said that there should be no aid given to Israel's enemies. Republican Linda Chavez agreed but said that economic aid to Egypt should not be withheld. Republican Richard Sullivan said that the Israel/Egypt Camp David accord should be the prototype used to promote further peace in teh region. The three Democrats and two Republicans are seeking their party's nomination. (7/22/86)

CONFLICTING SIGNS SHOW BURDEN OF NAZI PAST CARRIED BY GERMANS

Chris. Sci. Mon, Pond: A new museum, the Memorial to the German Resistance, against Hitler opened in West Berlin Monday. West Germans have done much to repudiate their Nazi-tainted past, including paying money reparations to Israel and survivors of the Holocaust. They have also honored Count Claus Von Stauffenberg on the July 20 anniversary of the failed plot to assassinate Hitler in 1944. Nevertheless, conflicts from that era survive and are evident today and indicate the burden of the Nazi past the Germans carry. One recent negative - the Prosecutor's Office of the Berlin State announced that it will likely halt all further investigations of Hitler era judges this fall. There has never been, and now probably never will be a single Nazi judge convicted for the judicial murder practiced in Hitler's time. One aspect of the conflict inherent in the German's burden of the past is the psychological dilemma extant between what is thought to be moral rightness of the planned assassination of Hitler and the traditional Prussian virtue of loyalty to superiors. The new memorial is located in the old Berlin Army high command whre von Stauffenberg was shot and exhibits document teh resistance in the years between 1933 and 1945. (7/22/86)

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

FAMILY FLIES TO SUSPECTED NAZI

USA Today, (wires): Vera Demjanjuk and three family members left Cleveland, Ohio Monday for Israel to visit John Demjanjuk, accused of being "Ivan the Terrible" who ran Nazi gas chambers during WWII and who is imprisoned in Israel on suspected Nazi crimes. (7/22/86)

TELEVISION NEWS COVERAGE

ABC NEWS: On the Lavi fighter plane - Bob Zelnick report on the roll out ceremony and mention of the Israel-U.S. debate over the cost of the plane. Arens and Zakheim interviewed. Factual reports broadcasted on the Modai resignation and Peres' visit to Morocco.

CBS NEWS: Factual report on Peres' visit with Hassan in Morocco

NBC NEWS: Tom Brokaw reader on the Modai resignation and factual report on Peres visit to Morocco.

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ממוכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"מ, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON, DC

MORNING BRIEFING

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1986

BRIEFER: LARRY SPEAKES

MR. SPEAKES: Uh-huh. The Hassan-Peres meeting.

Q Yes.

MR. SPEAKES: We welcome this meeting between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres. It symbolizes the change that has occurred in the Middle East and creates a context which can enhance the peace process. We have always urged direct contact

between the Arabs and the Israelis as an essential step in the dialogue leading to peace. The US was aware of this meeting, but we regard it as a Moroccan-Israeli initiative, which we strongly welcome.

MR. DONALDSON: What about Syria's immediate rejection and breaking of diplomatic relations with Morocco?

MR. SPEAKES: The Syrian decision to break relations with Morocco is a negative step which flies into the face of the changing political environment in the Middle East. Colonel?

JEREMIAH O'LEARY (Washington Times): Is Shultz going to be piped in here?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes. We'll be sure that's done. Let somebody know back there.

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Q The cancellation or postponement of the Moroccan king's visit to the United States -- does that have any bearing on (inaudible), specifically if he was too ill to come here -- is there some linkage, some relationship that you want to tell us about?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I'm not aware of any relationship between the king's not coming here and his meeting with Peres. King Hassan has always played an important role in mediation in the Middle East. He has been an effective leader for Arab causes, but he has also been a person that has been interested in a Middle East peace settlement of some type.

Q Well, you know, if one didn't know better, one could make an assumption that perhaps this trip to the United States would have somehow interfered with the plan to talk to Israel. Can you tell us one way or the other? Or is it possible you don't know?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't follow that a visit to the US would have interfered with Hassan's plans to talk with the Israelis.

Q -- that he could have, but maybe wouldn't want to look like he was catering to the US by coming here --

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, you mean that he came here and then went back? I don't think there's anything to that.

Q Larry, since you know about it in advance, do you know anything about Hussein's connection with all of this? Will he -- is there a plan for him to meet with Peres now?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I don't know of any specific plans. (To staff) Ed, anything to add along those lines?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We're not aware of any plans for a Hussein-Peres meeting.

MR. SPEAKES: Okay, Frank?

Q What did you say, Ed, because we can't hear you back here.

MR. DJEREJIAN: We're not aware of any plans for a Hussein-Peres meeting.

MR. SPEAKES: Frank?

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Q Is the United States planning any active role in these meetings in any way?

MR. SPEAKES: No. It's a Moroccan-Israeli initiative, so we're not involved, no.

Q How did we find out about it?

MR. SPEAKES: Through our diplomats in Morocco, I believe. I don't know whether it --

Q Morocco as opposed to the Israelis?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, both may have. I don't know. Sarah?

Q How long have we known about this change in attitude in the Middle East? And what were the signs that indicated the change to us?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, there have been, over a period of several months, a willingness on the part of Arab states to work toward a peaceful solution, and the Hussein-Israeli meetings -- or the Hussein-PLO meetings was one step. But Hussein's role in the Middle East peace process, the willingness of Arab nations to take a major role in the peace process, is what I'm talking about.

Q Larry, any indication of Qaddafi's reaction to this, since he and Hassan have their own overtures going back and forth?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I don't.

Q I'm not trying to coin phrases in your mouth, but does this add to his, Qaddafi's, isolation?

MR. SPEAKES: I think we'd just wait and see what Qaddafi does in relation to this. Dale?

Q When did we find out that Peres was talking to Morocco?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know the answer to that. Do you, Ed, how long we've been aware of this?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We knew it -- let's see, a few days ago.

MR. SPEAKES: A few days ago. Dave?

HELEN THOMAS (UPI): Did we know it at the time he cancelled his trip here?

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Q Do we know what they're going to discuss specifically?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I don't think we have that much detail.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. SPEAKES: What now?

MR. DONALDSON: The question was asked, did we know that the two were meeting when Hassan cancelled his visit?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know the answer to that. Ed had no comment.

MR. DONALDSON: He had no comment; you didn't know the answer.

MR. SPEAKES: That's right.

MR. DONALDSON: Yet you still believe that there is no connection whatsoever between these two events.

MR. SPEAKES: No, I don't think so. John?

Q To ask more directly in that context, is it possible that he postponed his trip to the United States in order to be there to receive Peres?

MR. SPEAKES: I just don't know. I think that would be something that you would have to get from the Moroccans.

Q Has the United States done anything to facilitate this meeting?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm not aware of anything specifically, no.

*John*



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Q Well, specifically, did you know that it was an evasion that the trip was being cancelled because of fatigue?

MR. MARTINEZ: I don't have the specifics of when we knew what we knew, and I guess I would have to refer you to the government of Morocco for any explanation of what was said, when it was said, with respect to the King's visit to Washington.

Q Okay, another question. Since the trip became public knowledge, Syria has broken relations with Morocco. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, we have seen the reports of what you refer to concerning Syria, and if true, we believe that this would be a negative step, contrary to the interests of peace in the Middle East. As noted, we urged--as noted in the statement I read to you, we urge all leaders and governments to support this important initiative.

Q Do you think that this meeting between King Hassan II and Shimon Peres, Israeli Prime Minister, will be followed by another meeting with another head of state in the Arab world, like, for instance, King Hussein of Jordan?

MR. MARTINEZ: I think you would have to ask those governments.

Q And a follow-up also. Do you anticipate that such meetings between Israelis and Arab leaders, or Arab heads of state will take place under the auspices of the United States in the near future to follow-up this meeting?

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

And I don't want you to construe and not having anything on it to lead you in that direction.

Q The crown prince of Saudi Arabia is in Morocco. And is he participating in anything?

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

Q Pete, you said the initiative of the (inaudible) of the leaders-- are you suggesting or saying the US did not have any involvement in this initiative?

MR. MARTINEZ: I'm saying what I said. This was an initiative of those two leaders, although we were informed in advance and strongly supported it.

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Q All right, did the US have any part in it before?

MR. MARTINEZ: It was an initiative of those two leaders. I think it's clear.

RALPH BEGLEITER (CNN): Does Vice President Bush have any plans to participate in the process that may have been begun by this visit, either by stopping in Morocco during his trip or by reviewing the results of this meeting with any Middle East leaders?

MR. MARTINEZ: As far as I know, the Vice President's trip is going forward as planned; that is to say, to go to Egypt, Jordan and Israel. And as you know, that trip was planned sometime in the past, so that I wouldn't draw any dramatic linkages between the fact of his imminent trip and the travels of the Prime Minister of Israel to Morocco yesterday.

Q The meeting is still taking place in Morocco between King Hassan and Mr. Peres, and I understand that Secretary of State George Shultz declined to go to the Middle East until such a time that there is something right to implement or finish or put the signature on some statements or agreements. Do you believe that this might entice the Secretary of State now to immediately make a trip to the area after these meetings have taken place?

MR. MARTINEZ: I'm not going to speculate on whether or when the Secretary may decide it would be useful to travel to the Middle East.

Q Are you sending any missionaries (?) --

MR. MARTINEZ: Pardon me?

Q Are you sending any missionary to Morocco to --

MR. MARTINEZ: I have nothing on that.

Q Pete, is there any US participation or involvement in this at all? Anybody from the embassy, or any Americans watching this? Who's watching, and from where?

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, obviously our embassy in Morocco, you can be confident, has taken a very keen interest in the coming and going there. But I don't have anything to indicate that our embassy has been involved beyond that. Yeah?

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MR. BEGLEITER: Did Ambassador Pickering travel to Amman last week?

MR. MARTINEZ: I think we had some questions and answers last week on that subject, Ralph, and we had some guidance that Bernie used. I don't have it with me.

MR. BEGLEITER: Were those travels related to this meeting in Morocco?

MR. MARTINEZ: I think we said at the time that Ambassador Pickering's travels were for personal consultations.

MR. BEGLEITER: Well, but it's obvious that -- you also said at the time that the Moroccan king wasn't coming to Washington because he was fatigued. So the situation has changed. Could you take the question of whether the US ambassador to Israel traveled to Jordan, and perhaps elsewhere in the Middle East, in preparation for the meeting between Peres and Hassan?

MR. MARTINEZ: I can't promise anything, but I'll look into it.

Q Let me ask you a follow up to this question by another question. Is Mr. Pickering now undertaking an expanded role in his position as an ambassador in Tel Aviv into the Middle East, going to Jordan and possibly other areas? Because the reports from East Jerusalem say that he will be meeting with Palestinian leaders in Amman, and he is also meeting with King Hussein, who is his friend from the days that he used to be in the embassy there.

MR. MARTINEZ: No, I think the ambassador's responsibilities, and I think his activities, are strictly in keeping with those you would expect from an ambassador accredited to a foreign government.

Q It's not an R&R visit?

MR. MARTINEZ: Pardon me?

Q It's not an R&R visit. It's not a recreation visit that he undertook to Jordan. It has some diplomatic mission?

MR. MARTINEZ: As I said, we had some guidance on that last week, and I think what we said was we described the ambassador's travels to Jordan in the context of personal consultations. You can come by the press office and we can see there were a few more words to adorn that response. Yeah?

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Q Pete, is the US government working either through the State Department in Washington or through its embassies in the Arab world to try to take this at least brief momentum between Peres and the king to move the whole broader peace process along in some fashion?

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, as I said in the statement I read to you, we urge all governments to support these leaders.

Q How are you doing the urging besides from the podium?

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, we have embassies in the region and active ambassadors, as we just noted. And so I should think that through those channels we will be making our reviews known.

Q Do you have any positive initial response from any Arab countries --

MR. MARTINEZ: I don't have anything on the reaction of other governments.

MR. BEGLEITER: Do you have any -- does the US government have any knowledge at this time of any additional meetings by Prime Minister Peres in other Arab countries, such as Egypt?

MR. MARTINEZ: You'd have to ask the Israeli government.

MR. BEGLEITER: Well, wait a minute. I wasn't asking whether -- I'd have to ask the Israeli government if the US knows? I'm asking whether the US has information about that.

MR. MARTINEZ: "I've got nothing on the question."

Q Pete, there's a report on the wire that Libya says in view of this act that its merger with Morocco is at an end. (Laughter.) Do you have a comment on that?

Q Are you congratulating Morocco?

MR. MARTINEZ: I think I would reply in the same fashion as I did with respect to the earlier question concerning Syria. Yeah?

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אל: מנכ"ל, מצרים, מצפא, ממ"ד, שאקהיר (הועבר), כלכלית-כאן  
 (הועבר)

א. מצרים - סיוע כלכלי

1. ממקור באוצר כאן כי הממשל שוקל עדיין, וטרם סיים, את האפשרויות לקידום כלכלת מצרים. בענין הסיוע הכלכלי (ASF) כנראה מתגבשת המסקנה שיש מקום לשחרר בסף שיועד לפרוייקטים שטרם א טרם הוחל אף בתכנונם, ולהעבירם למזומנים. כמובן המשמעות היא כי פרוייקטים אלה עלולים ללכת לאיבוד. החחושה היא כי מקפידסון מנהל AID ואנשיו במצרים יתנגדו לכך, בפגיעה באידיאולוגיה של הסיוע המשמש לפיתוח מבורק. הנימוק שבנגד הוא כי מדינה שכלכלתה בסכנת חורבן אינה יכולה סמילא להתרכז בפרוייקטים.

2. באשר להלוואות FMS, כאן הבעיה היא נכפי שכבר שמענו כי הריבית הקשורה להלוואות אלה נקבעה, והממשל התחייב כנגדה בהלוואות בנקאיות בריבית גבוהה מקבילה. הכוונה היא איפוא לשקול מתן הלוואות חדשות שימשו לפרעון הקודמות, אך יאפשרו פדיונם שלהן עצמן בריבית חדשה נמוכה יותר. שגריר מצרים רידי שפגשני היום ביקש שנחווה דעתנו באוזניהם כאן בנושא זה, ועד כמה הוא בדאי. ציין בדאגה רבה את המצב הכלכלי במצרים בשלעצמו לא היה אופטימי שיקבלו הזדמט מזומנים כבר בביקור בו.  
 ב. בשולי הימים:

1. רידי, וכן סגנו גונאיים שהתקשר, דיברו בהתלהבות על ביקור רה"מ במרוקו. גונאיים ראה זאת כ"יתחילת התוצאות של קמפי' דינוידי'.

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2. שאלתי את רידי על הפונדמנטליזם במצרים, אמר שהממשלה מודאגת הנושא אף הוא בעל טבות והשלכות כלכליות; אך הממשלה תעשה כמיטב יכולתה לשמור על הדמוקרטיה "שהיא בנשמתנו".

3. רידי קיבל על כך שאנו "שוב" משדכים לטובה גם נושאים אחרים (ראס בורקה: יחסים בילטרליים וכו'). כמוכן הוברתי כי אין בכך כל חדש, והדבר נדון ביחד.

4. הבינותי שסופר בדרך לאיזור ויגיע ארצה מפאריס.  
דובינשטיין

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, קידר, מצרים,  
סייבל, מצפא, ממז, דרורי.

דח"מ: 1	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 1
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ת"ת: 211630	א ל : לש'ממנכ"ל, מע"ת, ממנכ"ל אמ"ק, הסברה, מאס"א, דר"צ ממ"ד, יועץ מה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שה"מ לתקשורת, לע"מ	
0418 : נר 72 : נוש 39 : מסמ"ס		ר ע : וושינגטון
		מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary July 21, 1986

New York Headlines

The top story in the New York Times deals with the US choice for its Ambassador to Pretoria. US Aides say that the Administration still plans on nominating a Black candidate after deciding not to go ahead with Robert Brown. The Times also headlines the outbreak of violence in South Africa when South African police used tear gas on churchgoers. The service was for relatives of people detained under the nation's emergency decree. On the subject of arms control, Reagan has decided against including any overall formula to limit defenses against missile attacks in return for cuts in offensive nuclear forces. Also on page 1 of the Times...Farm experts see some hope for the farm depression, there is a drive on in many US states to make English the official language and the problems of the continuing heat wave in the US Southeast. The Wall Street Journal headlines the business of the PLO (see summary). The Daily News cover story discusses a stolen police car that killed 6 people during a high-speed chase, the New York Post cover story deals with players on the baseball team, the New York Mets, who were involved in a bar-room brawl and Newsday's cover quotes John Cardinal O'Connor on the problems of drug use in all echelons of society.

Editorials

ND 7/20 "Stop Nuclear Terrorism Before It Starts" A threat to international security that goes largely unnoticed is the possibility that terrorists might obtain nuclear weapons or the components needed to produce them. A task force organized by the Nuclear Control Institute and composed of experts on nuclear weapons and terrorism from the US, Israel, Japan, Egypt and Canada has issued a series of recommendations that all governments in possession of nuclear weapons should act upon. They include the close safeguarding of radioactive materials and upgrading security at nuclear plants.

Columns

ND-David Pryce-Jones (London Daily Telegraph) "The Struggle for Arab Terrorist Supremacy" The real challenge to Arafat's leadership comes not from the forces of law and order, nor from the Palestinian masses, who are never consulted. It comes from Abu Nidal. Some call Nidal

איתור:	שם השולח: 211630	תאריך: 21-7-86
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a psychopath...he killed his brother-in-law for "collaborating" with Arafat and his nephew for "collaborating" with Jordan. Yet he is also a creature of circumstance, an extreme example of the degradation of Arab politics today. Every Arab country lives under an absolute monarchy or a military dictator. Nowhere in the Arab world are people democratically represented. Terrorism is the most effective way of staying in power and in response, terror is the only instrument for change. Thus, Abu Nidal has been responsible for scores of murdered PLO men. Nobody and nothing can save the Palestinians from men like Nidal. Their plight is truly pitiful.

#### Press Reports

#### Possible Illegal Exporting of Military Tech to Israel

39 / 72 / 0418 2/3

ND-Mitchell 7/20-An investigation into the possible theft of gov't property and illegal export of US military technology to Israel is underway. The technology is a chrome-plating process that hardens the interior of the cannon barrel, preserves accuracy and cuts production costs. The Israelis maintain that the Pentagon had approved of the purchase of this technology and allocated US funds for it. "How can anyone hint that we tried to hide something?" asked Yossi Gal, spokesman at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. US officials say the Israeli application for electroplating technology made no mention of cannons. This is not a matter of espionage: the technology is not classified. It is more like industrial spying: the possible theft of information that the US wants to safeguard to maintain a technological advantage in weapons production. Nevertheless, it comes at a time when several federal investigations are straining relations between the US and its Mideast ally. "This, by itself, is not a big deal," said one US official. "It's the pattern." Gal denies any strain in relations between the US and Israel and says the relations between the two countries are "very close and intimate."

#### PLO is Financial Giant

WSJ-Rosewicz & Seib p.1-The PLO is the largest producer of eggs in Guinea, an exporter of pineapples to France and the Soviet Union, distributor of \$52 million in social-security payments a year, co-founder of an airline in the Maldives Islands and a partner in the duty free shop at Tanzania's international airport. These are just some of the little-known activities that make the PLO a diversified financial institution with tentacles spreading far beyond the land it hopes to wrench from Israel. The decline of oil prices has caused the PLO's budget to have a deficit and PLO officials complain that they need more money. But an investigation shows that Arafat has hidden resources at his fingertips, PLO assets total in the billions. Arafat's financial clout means that his enemies will find it hard to sweep him aside. One Jordanian official said that the Palestinians keep Arafat because, "if he goes, no one will know where the money is." A financial analysis of the PLO was pieced together by interviewing Arafat, top PLO officials, PLO dissidents, senior Arab diplomats and intelligence sources. The PLO runs its affairs as any Gov't or multi-national corporation would. A chart of the Palestine National Fund Budget for fiscal year 1986 is shown.

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### Shin-Beth Cover-Up

ND-wire-The police investigation into the 1984 slayings of two Arabs captured in a bus hijacking will "spare no one," Attorney General Harish told a Supreme Court hearing. "The investigation will touch every level," he said. (see ND-wire)

### IDF Briefs Reporters

ND-Klurfeld 7/20-Reporter writes small vignettes of the impressions he made while on the IDF tour. For example, he is surprised at the youth of the officers in the army and makes comment of the fact that while the Golan is both the most quiet and tense border, grapes for wine are being grown there.

### Hostage's Sister In Damascus

NYT-UPI-The sister of Terry Anderson arrived in Damascus to try to meet Assad in her mission to free her brother and other hostages. She said that she believed Assad "had a lot of influence in this area" and she would take his advice," state run Damascus radio said. (ND-wire)

### Man's Battle to Save Synagogue in NY

NYT-Berger-Morris Weiser, a 73 year old retired butcher has sustained a 134 year old synagogue on the Lower East Side though common sense suggested it would die, as did many other synagogues on the Lower East Side as Jews moved away. But the synagogue now needs between \$30-40,000 worth of repairs and Weiser doesn't have it. He will begin some sort of fund-raising effort, "People say that God saved me from Hitler so I could save this shul."

### Perlman's Opera Debut

NYT-AP-Itzhak Perlman, the violinist, made an unannounced appearance in Tel Aviv as an opera soloist. He sang before an audience of 300,000. Perlman later said his vocal performance as a joke and then played a violin concerto. Placido Domingo was the soloist at the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra's annual concert in Yarkon Park. Zubin Mehta was the conductor.

### Media Notes

#### Times Reporter Still Held by Chinese

NYT-UPI-John Burns, detained incommunicado since last week, was visited by a British consular official and a US Embassy official. Burns has still not been formally charged or arrested. The US has expressed "serious concern" to Peking. (see ND-Sexton)

#### Froйдman Fired as Voice Editor

ND-no biling-Robert Froйдman, who has been an editor at the Village Voice for less than 1 year was fired because of "editorial differences with David Schneiderman," the Voice ed-in-chief.

ITONUT



מגזין דבר - ירושלים

מס' 86

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מס' 177

מס' 21

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מס' 151

מס' 514

מס' 538

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מס' 21.7.86

21.7.86

מס' 538

Q Since you are concerned about freedom of the press and the freedom of journalists, there are two Arabic publications in East Jerusalem which are threatened to be closed by the Israeli authorities. Do you have any comment on the freedom of the press in the West Bank?

MR. KALB: I don't have any specific -- I am not familiar with the details, but I have no hesitancy in making a general observation, as you heard many times, of the U.S. support for freedom of the press.

Q In the West Bank?

MR. KALB: I don't have the specifics. I'm making a general commentary about the U.S. position on the question of freedom of the press.

Q This includes the Occupied Territories?

MR. KALB: I'm telling you that I don't know what you are referring to. So, I can't go around and pick out pieces of geography. We have a standing position on freedom of the press that has been reiterated more than once.

Q The New York Times reported, Les Gelp reported in fact from Israel, that Israeli military officials are very concerned that Syria is preparing for some kind of a preemptive, possibly preemptive strike involving SS-21's to try to get back the Golan Heights. Now, does the U.S. share this sense of urgency and pessimism on the part of the Israelis.

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Q Do you have any comment on the report that there are secret talks in Europe between Israel and the Soviet Union regarding establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries?

MR. KALB: Do not.

Q Anything on the Summit or the Shultz-Schevardnadze meeting?

MR. KALB: Nothing, beyond what I said last week.

Q (off-mike) humanitarian concern and your best assessment as to the exchange of prisoners between the PLO and Israel. Have you been approached lately about the idea of assisting in a new exchange of prisoners between Israel and some PLO factions?

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

Q Can you look into this?

MR. KALB: No.

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אלו המשרד/ תל אביב

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לשכת ראש הממשלה. מזכ"ל. מצפ"א  
דע: אברהם אלון, מח' לקשרים בינלאומיים של ההסתדרות, תל אביב  
עמוס ערו

להלן מברק מליין קירקלנד אל ראש הממשלה:

The Honorable Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of Israel  
Jerusalem, Israel

Telex #922-25327

AFL-CIO deeply appreciates your continuous efforts that led to the successful conclusion of the dispute between the International Association of Machinists and El Al. Your personal involvement was crucial in bringing about the satisfactory settlement of this difficult problem.

Our thanks for their cooperation and help also go to Israel Kessar, Amos Eran and Danny Bloch.

Lane Kirkland  
President, AFL-CIO

  
דני בלוק

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1996, July 21

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אל:הסברה, מע"מ, מצ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קס"ח  
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NEWS SUMMARY  
PRESS RELEASES  
MONDAY, JULY 21, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: REAGAN APPROVES DRAFT LETTER RESPONSE TO SOVIET ARMS NEGOTIATION PROPOSALS  
President Reagan has approved a draft letter reply to Soviet leader Gorbachev expressing agreement to negotiate on Soviet proposals of nuclear arms control. The letter does not, however, incorporate any explicit overall formula to limit defenses against missile attacks in exchange for significant cuts in offensive nuclear forces.

Wash. Post: Soviet Arms Bids Are Fully Negotiable, Reagan Draft Says  
Wash. Times: 'Star Wars' Imperiled By Treaty Push  
Balt. Sun: Reagan Rejects Setting Formula For Arms Talks: Yet President Tries to Convey Intent To Bargain

ADMINISTRATION DROPS NOMINATION OF BLACK BUSINESSMAN AS NEW SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR  
The Reagan Administration has dropped the nomination of Robert J. Brown as the new ambassador to South Africa because of problems raised by checks of his background, officials said.

Balt. Sun: Envoy for S. Africa Is Dropped: Black Businessman Won't Be Named  
Chic. Trib: Reagan Faces Dilemma On South Africa

POPE SEEKS TO AVOID CONFRONTATION BETWEEN CHURCH AND MEXICAN GOVERNMENT  
Pope John Paul II ordered churches to remain open today in the northern state of Chihuahua today where bishops planned to cancel Sunday masses in protest of allegedly fraud elections held there two weeks ago. The papal order is an apparent effort to avert confrontation between the Mexican govt. and the church.

Wash. Post: Papal Order Ends Protest By Chihuahua Bishops

ROLE OF U.S. TROOPS IN BOLIVIA IS QUESTIONED  
Thus far, the U.S. participation in Bolivia's anticocaine mission has yielded less than expected and doubts about the U.S. role in the raid efforts are being raised. Bolivians are reportedly offended by the scale and visibility of the U.S. participation and President Victor Paz Estanssoro is on the political defensive as skepticism grows about the operation's ability to counter the drug trade in that country.

Wash. Post: Drug Raids Raise Doubts In Bolivia: Role of U.S. Troops Triggers Concern

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NEW ARTICLES CON'T

ISRAELI POLICE ARREST, THREATEN TO DEPORT U.S. CITIZEN

Bost. Globe, (from LA Times): Israeli police yesterday arrested Muhammed Akras, a disabled U.S. citizen of Palestinian origin and have threatened to deport him as he is living there illegally on an expired visitor's visa. According to officials, he is to be expelled from the country in a few days and will be the first Palestinian-American to be expelled from Israel for non-security reasons. Akras' arrest comes in the wake of a Israeli policy hardening on illegal aliens. U.S. officials are describing it as a discriminatory crackdown on Palestinian-Americans. The U.S. officials consider the case a test that could affect other Arabs on the West Bank. The officials argue that it is discriminatory to refuse requests for permanent resident status by native Palestinians while Jewish American are entitled to Israeli citizenship and can even get subsidies to live on the West Bank. (7/21/86)

KISSINGER WARNS ISRAEL KILLING PROBE MAY HARM SECURITY

Wash. Times, (AP wire): In a letter to Foreign Minister Shamir, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reportedly gave warning that the police probe into the killing of two Palestinian hijackers could damage Shin Bet, Israel's security services. Yediot Ahronot reported that Kissinger noted a 1970s U.S. Senate probe of the C.I.A. that yielded exposure of its operational techniques and he advised secrecy and caution in any investigation of Shin Bet. Israeli Attorney General Yosef Harish said yesterday that police have begin their investigation into the role of Shin Bet agents and political leaders in the killings and coverup. (7/21/86)

LIBYA WATCHERS SEE QADDAFI'S HOLD SLIP

Wash. Times, Boroweic: Egyptian sources say that Libya's Qaddafi is losing his power-hold and the country is moving toward a system of collective leadership. One Egyptian official said that Qaddafi has lost much 'prestige, influence and control'. Qaddafi appears to have been psychologically rattled by the U.S. raid on Libya which shattered his image as "invincible leader of the revolution". Now with mounting internal problems, Libya has been making overtures to Egypt, all of which have been rebuffed. Some believe Qaddafi believes alliance with Egypt would give him a boost and others think his motive behind overtures is to create distance between the U.S. and Egypt. (7/21/86)

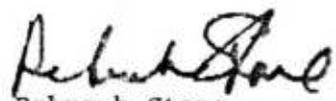
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NEWS ANALYSIS CON'T

WHY HUSSEIN SPLIT WITH ARAFAT: JORDAN'S KING FEELS PLO FEELS TO BE MORE REALISTIC IN STRUGGLE FOR HOMELAND

*Chris. Sci. Mon., Curtius:* The split between Jordan's King Hussein and PLO leader Arafat represents the death of a dream the dream of retaking Palestine militarily. Many sources believe that the differences between the King and the PLO is over fundamental issues and questions of priority. Both factions are currently battling for the support of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Hussein offers the Palestinians an option; negotiating so that at least the possibility is retained that some of the lost territory will be regained to Jordanian control. Hussein believes Arafat as leader blocks any sort of settlement. Evidence is mounting that Arafat is losing support. A former Gaza Mayor, Rashad Shaw, in a TV interview called on the PLO to accept U.N. Resolution 242. Hussein's essential argument is that Palestinians with Jordan can trade land for peace and that the PLO leaders have missed that chance. (7/21/86)

  
 Deborah Stone  
 Itonut

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ס ד י

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

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21 ליולי 1986

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אל: דייר נמרוד נוביק, יועץ מדיני לראש הממשלה, לשכת ראש הממשלה, ירושלים  
מאת: דני בלוך, ושינגטון

נמרוד היקר,

מצורף בזה העתק מברק ששגרתי בנושא סנקציות על דרום אפריקה. ברצוני להפנות תשומת לבך לתוכנו ומסקנותיו. דומני כי חשוב שראש הממשלה יהיה מודע להתפתחויות בתחום זה. הנושא מעסיק כאן את דעת הקהל והלחץ מתגבר לא רק בקרב חוגים ליברליים אלא גם בחוגים השמרניים. ישראל, לדעתי, חייבת לפתוח בפעילות בנושא זה, גלויה ומוצהרת, גם לגופו של עניין גם למען מעמדה הבינלאומי כמדינה הלוחמת נגד כל גילוי של אפליה גזעית, וגם כדי לבלום מראש תעמולה עוינת המנסה לקשור אותנו עם משטר האפרטהייד.

בברכה

דני בלוך

העתק: דייר י.ביילין, מזכיר הממשלה ✓

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דפוס..... מתוך..... דפים  
סווג בסחונני. סוד?  
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אל: המשרד/ תל אביב  
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ממנכ"ל. אוקיאניה. פרימור. מצפ"א  
מזכ"ל ההסתדרות. י. קיסר, תל אביב  
א. אלון, מנהל המח' לקשרים בינ"ל של ההסתדרות, תל אביב  
דע: השגריר, פרטוריה

סנקציות על דרום אפריקה - היבט האיגודים המקצועיים

בשיחות עם ראשי האיגודים בארה"ב ובקנדה ועם אישים שונים במערכת הפוליטית מתברר כי לאיש אין ספק כי הגברת הלחץ על דרום אפריקה עד לכדי סנקציות מלאות היא שאלה של זמן בלבד. המחסום האחרון לכך הוא רייגן ותאצ'ר, וגם הם מתחילים לנוע בלחץ דעת הקהל. שינוי ממשלה בבריטניה, שינוי ברוב בסינאט בארה"ב, ונשיא חדש ב-88 (אפילו רפובליקני מתון) יביאו תמורה מרחיקת לכת.

לדעת ידידנו ישראל חייבת שלא להשאר במאסף, אף לא יחד עם ארה"ב ובריטניה, אלא להיות בשורה הדאשונה של העולם החופשי יחד עם מדינות כקנדה, אוסטרליה וארצות השוק, גם בהצבעות באו"ם ובארגונים בינלאומיים וגם בהענות לצעדים מעשיים שינקטו ארצות אלה. להערכתם ההתבטאויות הישראליות והצעדים שנעשו לא יספיקו בעתיד הנראה לעין נוכח ההחרפה בתגובת דעת הקהל במערב כלפי דרום אפריקה.

כצעד ראשון חשוב לידידנו שגופים כלכליים ישראלים הפועלים בדרום אפריקה, רשמיים ולא רשמיים יאמצו בפעולתם, אם לא עשו עד כה, את "עקרונות סוליבן". עקרונות אלה עוצבו ע"י כומר שחור מפילדלפיה, ליאון סוליבן, שהיה חבר מועצת המנהלים של "גינרל מוטורס" והם קובעי כי בחברות אמריקניות הפועלות בדרום אפריקה ישולם שכר שווה לעובדים שחורים ולבנים. זכות שווה לקידום, תוך מאמץ מיוחד להדרכת עובדים שחורים, אי - הפרדה גזעית במקום העבודה ובחדרי האוכל והמנוחה. חברות אמריקניות ומערביות רבות חתמו על עקרונות אלה. ידידנו באיגודים מבקשים לדעת האם נתקבלו באחרונה החלטות בנושא דרום אפריקה בכנסת, בוועידת ההסתדרות, בוועידת מפלגת העבודה וע"י ארגונים וגופים נוספים? אם כן, אנא שגרו בהקדם את נוסח ההחלטות.

דני בלון

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מדינת ישראל

תאריך.....

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראשיהממשלה.

משרת אלפי קולטוס - 27 אש

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6 תגרי קולטוס + 3 נשאות'ים (עליות  
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10 אולצ'רים גבר'ים מתמסרין

בכנסתאסון וג'ית - יון בתחילת

5 ארשי צבחה



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: וושינגטון

טופס מברק צפון

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סיווג בטחוני: שמור

דחיפות:

לשימוש מס' הקשר  
תאריך וזמן רישום: 201600  
מס. מברק: 624

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא עיי השולח) 20 ביולי 1986  
לידיעת: שגריר, ציר, מתני.

מוריס דרייפר הופיע ב-17 ביולי במכון דייביס בהרצאה בשם "הסיוע האמריקני לפתוח יו'ש ועזה". בקהל נכחו אישים מהשטחים ראשד-א-שווה, ראשי עיריות בית לחם, יריחו ובית ג'אללה.

להלן הנקודות העקרויות שהעלה:

הפלשתינאים חייבים להשתתף בהגדרת עתידם.

תכנית הסיוע האמריקנית מתואמת עם השלטונות הישראלים ואינה באה במקום מדיניות ישראלית, ירדנית או מצרית. ארה"ב מברכת על פעילות ירדן ומצרים כי להערכתו מסייעות ותורמות לנושא.

לארה"ב אין משלחת סיוע מיוחדת לשטחים והיא פועלת באמצעות ארגונים וולונטריים. הסכום העומד לרשות תכנית הסיוע האמריקני בסדר גודל של 14 מליון דולר, סכום השווה להיקף הסיוע המוענק למדינות באפריקה. הסיוע נועד לשפר את איכות החיים בשטחים, נושא שהמזכיר שולץ מייחס לו חשיבות רבה, וליצירת תשתית רצויה לצמיחה כלכלית. תשתית זו תוכל להיות בהמשך הזמן תשתית לשלטון עצמי כפי שסוכם בהסכמי קמפ דייוויד.

הפרוייקטים של א.י.ד. מתבצעים בשותף הארגונים הולונטריים: ארגונים קתולים, Friends, Admist, Anera, Save the Children Fund, מתבצעים ע"י הפלשתינאים עצמם אם באמצעות ראשי ערים, ארגוני בריאות וסעד שונים, ארגוני כפרים, ארגוני נשים וכד'. ארה"ב מעונינת בעודד וקדום היזמה הפרטית בשטחים שיש לחזקה ע"י הגברת התחרות עם התוצרת הישראלית מחד והירדנית מאידך. על ישראל להסיר המגבלות למכירת תוצרת חקלאית ואחרת מהשטחים בישראל כפי שמוצרים ישראליים במכרים בשטחים. כן דורש שירדן תתיר כניסת סחורות שכיום אינה מאפשרת מכירתם, ושגפתחו מקורות אשראי בנקאיים שבלעדיהם לא תתכן פעולה כלשהי. כן דורש שהליגה הערבית תבטל תקנות החרם הקשות הנקוטות כנגד תוצרת השטחים בארצות ערב. מביע תקווה שגם השוק המשותף יפתח שעריו לתוצרת זו.

השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: (לציין תאריך וזמן העברה למשרד)  
אברהם 3 קולרס 222 רן אלן 3 קורי אלק

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפ-1

אל:

דף \_\_\_\_\_ מתוך \_\_\_\_\_ דפים

סיווג בטחוני: \_\_\_\_\_

דחיפות: \_\_\_\_\_

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624 מס. מברק: } מח' הקשר

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)  
לידיעת:

ארה"ב מבינה לצרכי הבטחון של ישראל אך וזיכבות להמצא דרכים לפשרה. כלכלה חזקה בשטחים תשרת האינטרס הישראלי <sup>א</sup>כלי כלכלה רעועה יוצרת אי שקט ואבטלה "אם כל חטאת" וגם של ירדן שאינה מוענינת בבריחת פלשתינאים מהשטחים <sup>א</sup>אילק.

ציין ששלטונות ישראל שדחו בעבר פרויקטים שהוצעו ע"י ה - P.V.O'S מסכות בטחון או ממניעים אחרים מאושרים עתה רובם ככולם. מצביע <sup>א</sup>הארגונים הוולונטריים לשמור על עצמאותם וכושר החלטתם הן כדי לשמור על אמינותם כלפי הפלשתינאים אך גם כלפי משרדיהם הראשיים בארה"ב, ומכאן שאינם יכולים לקבל תכתיבים לגבי מהות ומקום פעילותם.

סקר בהרחבה היקף הפעולות המתבצעות מהתקנת מערכות חשמל, השקייה, פתוח מקורות מים, סלילת כבישים, בניית אגפים בבתי חולים, הקמת מחלקה מדעית באוניברסיטת בית לחם וכיו"ב, היקף שהשאיר הרושם כאילו מרבית פעולות הפתוח בגדה מבוצעות וממומנות ע"י האמריקנים. סיקור זה עורר את תגובת ראשד-א-שווה ששאל כמה השקיעה ארה"ב בעזה הסובלת מתנאי חיים קשים.

מצפ"א

א. ס. י. 05

השולח: לאה סידס אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_ (לציין תאריך וזמן חגיגת לקשר)

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תחילת:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדר בכתוב:	טופס מברק	מסור: 3
תז"ח: 2013	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, ממנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"ט להקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט להקשורת, לע"ט	
נר : 0388 זרע : 71 משהב"ט : 38		ר ע : וושינגטון
		ממ : עהונות, ניו יורק

News Summary July 19-20, 1986

New York Headlines

July 20

The top story in the New York Times reports that the US is to drop Black businessman Robert Brown as the choice as South Africa's Ambassador. Senior Administration sources cited problems with his background check including his ties to Nigeria. Other top stories discuss the fact that the explosion at Chernoboyl was caused by unapproved tests during repairs and that 3-high ranking officials have been dismissed. The US has decided on a response to recent Soviet arms proposals and the Times reports that the Bolivians deny that they ever asked the US to send in troops to help in drug raids. Photo on p.1 shows demonstration in Korea. The Daily News cover pictures Caroline Kennedy about to be married.

July 197

The top story in the New York Times reports on the first joint Bolivian-US raid on a cocaine lab in the northern jungle. It is also reported that the latest US census finds Whites own 10 times the assets of Blacks while their incomes are twice those of Blacks. Nasa is said to be redesigning flawed rocket and two photos show a US missionary freed in the Phillipines after being held for 6 days by Moslem abductors and of US officials discussing tax reforms. The Daily News headlines a story on a man setting his wife on fire and the New York Post page 1 headline reports on a US Housing Authority officer who kills his wife and then commits suicide.

Editorials

NYP 7/19 "US-British Treaty: Important Victory in the War on Terrorism"  
The US-British extradition treaty is finally law. The treaty is a major contribution to the war on terrorism. The US has too long provided haven for IRA members who commit terrorist acts in the name of "politics." The British are right in insisting that terror is terror--whether it involves the IRA, PLO or Khadafy. In fact, IRA members are often financed by the PLO and Libya.

מסלול:

פירמה

שם הסוכן: סטולט

20.7.86

מסלול:

א + א נצבא תפוזית סטחום אומאטחום פרו

388 / 71 / 38 2/3

Press Reports

Israelis Say Syria Might Seek War

NYT-Gelb 7/20 Senior Israeli officials and military officers say that in the last year Syria has acquired a new military option that seriously complicates Israeli military planning. The option is to make a powerful surprise attack with the goal of recapturing all or part of the Golan Heights, and the hope of a superpower intervention before Israel could deliver a decisive retaliatory blow and recapture the territory. The key to the Israeli strategy now is to convince Assad that his initial thrust would not be successful, and that even if it were, Israel would continue to fight despite superpower pressure. This message has been conveyed repeatedly this past week to reporters in Israel. Some US officials maintain that Israel is using a ploy to justify keeping US aid high at a time when the US is cutting its budget.

Attacks on US-Arabs: The Mideast Link

NYT-Campbell 7/20-A Congressional hearing dealing with violence against Arab-Americans has reflected a growing perception that such violence rises in waves originating in the conflicts of the Mideast.

Problems With the Lavi

NYT-Freidman 7/20 (BUssiness section) Israel and the US are locked in a battle over the Lavi. The Pentagon is trying to shoot the project down as Israel is rushing the Lavi off the drawing board, into the production line and into the air in the hopes that once it is a reality not even the Pentagon's cost-cutters will be able to quash the jet. The Lavi has become, for the Israelis, the most revered national project--one that officials believe could raise the whole technological level of the country in software, computers and defense. But the Pentagon argues that Israel simply cannot afford the Lavi out of its \$1.8 billion in US aid. Israel is now looking to US firms to be partners.

NYT-Roni Rabin 7/20-In contrast to the Lavi, Israel's first home-grown weapon, the Lavi, was forged by a lone inventor trying to build a machine-gun that would not break. The biggest market for the Uzi today is the US civilian market. Only one in ten Israeli soldiers use the gun today.

Shcharansky Accuses Soviets on Family

NYT-Shipler 7/19-Shcharansky accused the Soviet Union of failing to observe a written agreement, which he said was signed as part of the prisoner exchange in which he was freed, to allow his family to join him in Israel. The State Dept. could neither confirm nor deny the existence of such a document saying that written agreements on such exchanges are highly classified. Shcharansky initiated the Times interview and says that his 77 year old mother is running out of time. He says that the Soviets are probably waiting until his family's release is an international issue and then release them as a gesture of good-will.

388/7/38 33

4 Killed in Attack on Bus in Beirut

NYT-7/20-Hijazi-Gunmen killed 4 Lebanese Christians associated with American U. of Beirut. Three others were wounded as a bus operated by the U. was traveling from Moslem West Beirut to the East. The killings were seen as an attempt to disrupt a Syrian-sponsored peace agreement. The attackers were apparently Moslem militiamen.

Sister of American Hostage to Visit Syria

NYT-AP 7/19-Peggy Say, the sister of Terry Anderson said she would go to Syria to seek the help of the Syrian Gov't in freeing her brother and the 4 other US hostages in Lebanon. She said she plans to "express the appreciation of the families of all the American hostages to President Assad and other Syrian officials for their public statements on behalf of the hostages.

Italian Ambassador to Iran Seeks Details in Spying Case

NYT-Reuters 7/20-Italy's Amb. to Iran has asked for details about a man with an Italian passport said to have been arrested Friday on charges of spying for the US.

Media Notes

Times Reporter Still Detained in Peking

NYT-AP 7/20-John Burns is still in Chinese custody as US and British officials pressed efforts to visit him. A.M. Rosenthal, the Times Exec. Dir., arrived in Peking with the Times Foreign Editor, Warren Hoge and said that reports that he was spying were "nonsense."

Letters

NYT- 7/19-New Yorker writes that the question of dual loyalty in respect for American Jews cannot be condoned or tolerated. Citizens of Jewish faith are Americans, not a foreign minority beholden to a hospitable majority.

ITONUT

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רזה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ה קטי"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1986

THE PRESS REPORTS

SYRIAN OFFICIAL REVEALS MISSION TO EUROPE

WASH POST (RT) Syrian Vice president Rifaat Assad broke his silence on his long absence from Damascus to say he had been making diplomatic contacts in Europe to promote the Palestinian cause and improve Euro-Arab relations.

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1986

THE PRESS REPORTS

4 DIE IN ATTACK ON HOSPITAL BUS IN WEST BEIRUT

WASH POST N. BOUSTANY Gunman raked an American university hospital bus with machine gun fire in West Beirut, killing two doctors, a university administrator and a student in the first amjor challenge to a three week old Syrian backed security plan aimed at pacifying the predominantly Moslem sector of the capital.

THE (ISRAELI WATERGATE

THE SUN RON EDALIST Last week the Israeli Cabinet voted not to establish a commission of inquiry into the killing of two Palestinians suspected of highjacking a bus in 1984. Withing hours Isreali Attorney General Harish announced he was ordering a police probe of the scandal, which has included alligations reaching as high as the prime minister's office.

IN ISRAEL A BITTER DEBATE ON THE NATION'S DIRECTION

J. BRODER CHIC TRIB 19 years after the 1967 Middle East war, Israel is a nation of polarized passion, diminished hopes and few illusions about its future.

EGYPT IS A BIG SUCCESS AS A CANAL PRPPRIETOR

CHIC TRIB W. MANN A large part of the water way success is credited to Egypt's Suez Canal authority. It is autonomous and unburdened by the bureaucracy and obstacles facing other public institutions in Egypt.

מחור

מחור...מחור...מחור



been less than Olympian but so has the past three Olympics. At least the Games matched Soviet and American athletes in Olympic-style competition for the first time in 10 years. While the Kremlin deserves a rap for excluding Israel and South Korea, political boycotts and exclusions have already destroyed the universality of three Olympics.

#### Times Reporter Held in Peking

NYT-no biline-John F. Burns, chief of the Peking bureau of the NYT, was taken into custody by Chinese security officials as he and his family were to leave the country on a vacation. Peking officials told diplomats that Burns had been detained in connection with his recent trip to the Chinese countryside. Burns has not been formally charged but officials said he was being investigated on suspicion of "entering an area forbidden to foreigners, gathering intelligence information and espionage." Burns' apartment was searched and he was questioned for 15 hours in a room at the airport before he was placed in the Pao Zhu detention center.

#### CBS News Dismisses 70

NYT-Boyer-CBS News dismissed at least 70 employees, ranging from veteran on-air correspondents to program executives to secretaries. Among those dismissed were George Herman, a correspondent who was with the organization 42 years, Gary Schuster, a White House correspondent and Don Webster, the CBS Middle East bureau chief. Webster has been with CBS for 25 years and was most recently based in Amman, Jordan and his dismissal essentially closes that CBS bureau. "I said to them it looks like you're no longer serious about covering the Arab side of the Middle East, other than hijackings." Webster said. (see NYP-Fanto; ND-Goldman)

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מסמך ל. מצביא, מע"ת, רשימת קשיים. ניו יורק

18.7.86 יום חמישי ליום

Q Let me follow it up, Bernie, on another. You mentioned bilateral meetings, have we firming up any dates, for example, for bilaterals on the Middle East?

MR. KALB: Well, it's my understanding that -- and I may be off on this, but I'll take a shot at it -- that there have been, since the last summit, four get-togethers. They have dealt with the Middle East, with east Asia. They have dealt with Central America, I think, and they've dealt with southern Africa. Beyond that -- one of the other issues, Afghanistan -- and I don't have anything specific to offer you about a get-together on that.

Q Bernie, there are indications that the Syrians said that the hostages are in Beirut. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. KALB: I think a variation of that was put to me yesterday. I don't have anything to offer you by way of latitudes and longitudes about the hostages. But on each occasion, I take the occasion to make a very urgent, fervent call that the hostages be released.

Q Do you think that Syria will help, since now they are present in Beirut?

MR. KALB: Without getting involved as to whether Syria can or cannot, I think that anyone who can play a role to bring about the release of the hostages should make a contribution.

Q Anything on the Vice President's Middle East trip --

MR. KALB: No, don't have anything. I don't have anything on the Vice President.

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Q Has the State Department complained to Israel about the reported harassment of Arab-Americans when they were on a visit, when they are visiting their families in the West Bank?

MR. KALB: That has--

Q Can you comment on that?

MR. KALB: That has been discussed. I don't have any specific details for you.

Q Okay. Have the meetings between Mister -- Ambassador Pickering and Jordanian officials were prearranged by the embassy in Tel Aviv, the US Embassy in Tel Aviv?

MR. KALB: I think when I dealt with that the other day I didn't address that question. I don't have anything on the question the way you're phrasing it here. I made it clear that that was a private trip--the fact that Ambassador Pickering had served in Jordan in the Seventies, and that's about where it was left.

~JY

1986, 8 July  
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אל: הסברה, מעייה, מזג"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לס' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קצ"ח  
דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY  
PRESS RELEASES  
FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: SOUTH AFRICA - CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNOR URGES STATE TO DIVEST  
California's Governor George Deukmejian has reversed his original policy position and has proposed total divestment of state funds from countries engaged in business with South Africa. This move is described as having major significance for national antiapartheid movements. Also, the White House and State Dept. are reportedly split over the tone of a major South African policy address due next week.

Wash. Post: California's Governor, In Reversal, Urges State To Divest From S. Africa

Wash. Times: Reagan's Advisors Split Over South Africa

DROUGHT IN SOUTHEAST

Virginia's governor, Gerald L. Baliles has asked that 17 Virginia counties be named disaster areas. Baliles request is another voice added to the appeals to the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture calling for disaster designation for the drought-stricken region

Wash. Post: Southeast Hit By Drought of Century

NASA SAYS THAT CHALLENGER CREW HAD NO WARNING

NASA said yesterday that tape recording from the Challenger crew cabin reveal that the seven crew members had not preindication that anything was wrong before the space shuttle exploded.

Wash. Post: NASA Says Tape Indicates Crew Had No Warning

Balt. Sun: Tapes Hint Crew Was Unaware Of Shuttle Danger

LTV CORPORATION FILES FOR BANKRUPTCY

LTV Corp., a leading defense company filed bankruptcy yesterday and is considered among the largest companies ever to file for a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition.

Wash. Post: LTV Corp., Hurt By Steel Imports, Files Bankruptcy Petition

Balt. Sun: Bankruptcy Filing By LTV Is Largest Ever

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NEWS ARTICLES

MOROCCAN KING CANCELS VISIT TO U.S.

Wash. Post, Goshko: The State Dept. announced yesterday that King Hassan of Morocco has canceled an official visit scheduled next week in Washington for reason of "fatigue" due to overwork and that his doctors had advised him not to travel. There are speculations, however, that health may not be the true reason for the cancelation. Some officials believe that Hassan is bypassing the U.S. in order to avoid criticism about his close Libyan ties. (7/18/86)

ISRAELIS HELP FBI HUNT FOR BOMBER

Balt. Sun, (AP wire): Israeli officials are cooperating with an FBI investigation into the killing of Alex Odeh, a prominent Arab-American in Baltimore. It is believed was carried out by Jewish extremists who

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

LEBANESE CAR BOMBING KILLS DRIVER AND LEAVES 13 INJURED

Wash. Times, (UPI wire): Thirteen people were wounded yesterday when a woman suicide bomber blew up a car loaded with 300 pounds of explosives in Jezzine, Lebanon. The Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) claimed responsibility for the attack and said the woman driver who killed herself, had been a member of the party. SLA militia diverted a second car packed with TNT from blowing up. In Paris yesterday, Syrian Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam said that French and American hostages had been moved from the Bekaa valley into another region not controlled by the Syrians. He said that Syrian forces might intervene to rescue the hostages or take over areas in west Beirut where they are thought to be held (7/18/86)

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON CHOSEN

Wash. Post, (wire): President Reagan nominated John H. Kelly yesterday to be new ambassador to Lebanon, succeeding Reginald Bartholomew who was nominated as ambassador to Spain. Mr. Kelly, a career foreign service officer has held diplomatic posts in Turkey, Thailand and France during the Reagan administration and currently he is assigned to the office of the undersecretary for management. (7/18/86)

ISRAELIS UNVEIL ANTIMISSILE MISSILE

Bost. Globe, (Reuters): Israel unveiled the Barak-1 antimissile missile which has a 3.6-mile intercept range and travels faster than the speed of sound. The new missile is designed to intercept and destroy attacking missiles. (7/17/86)

DEBORAH STONE  
ITCONUT

שגרירות ישראל - דושינגאן

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אל: המשרד / תל אביב  
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ממנכ"ל. אוקיאניה. פרימור. מצפ"א  
מזכ"ל ההסתדרות. י. קיסר, תל אביב  
א. אלון, מנהל המח' לקשרים בינ"ל של ההסתדרות, תל אביב  
דע: השגריר, פרטוריה

סנקציות על דרום אפריקה - היבט האיגודים המקצועיים

בשיחות עם ראשי האיגודים בארה"ב ובקנדה ועם אישים שונים במערכת הפוליטית מתברר כי לאיש אין ספק כי הגברת הלחץ על דרום אפריקה עד לכדי סנקציות מלאות היא שאלה של זמן בלבד. המחסום האחרון לכך הוא רייגן ותאצ'ר, וגם הם מתחילים לנוע בלחץ דעת הקהל. שינוי המטלה בבריטניה, שינוי ברוב בסינאט בארה"ב, ונשיא חדש ב-88 (אפילו רפובליקני מתון) יביאו תמורה מרחיקת לכת.

לדעת ידידנו ישראל חייבת שלא להשאר במאסף, אף לא יחד עם ארה"ב ובריטניה, אלא להיות כשורה הדאשונה של העולם החופשי יחד עם מדינות כקנדה, אוסטרליה וארצות השוק, גם בהצבעות באו"ם ובארגונים בינלאומיים וגם בהענות לצעדים מעשיים שינקטו ארצות אלה. להערכתם ההתבטאויות הישראליות והצעדים שנעשו לא יספיקו כעתיד הנראה לעין נוכח ההחרפה בתגובת דעת הקהל במערב כלפי דרום אפריקה.

כצעד ראשון חשוב לידידנו שגופים כלכליים ישראלים הפועלים בדרום אפריקה, רשמיים ולא רשמיים יאמצו בפעולתם, אם לא עשו עד כה, את "עקרונות סוליבן". עקרונות אלה עוצבו ע"י כומר שחור מפילדלפיה, ליאון סוליבן, שהיה חבר מועצת המנהלים של "גינרל מוטורס" והם קובעים כי בחברות אמריקניות הפועלות בדרום אפריקה ישולם שכר שווה לעובדים שחורים ולבנים, זכות שווה לקידום, תוך מאמץ מיוחד להדרכת עובדים שחורים, אי - הפרדה גזעית במקום העבודה ובחדרי האוכל והמנוחה. חברות אמריקניות ומערביות רבות התמו על עקרונות אלה.

ידידנו באיגודים מבקשים לדעת האם נחבלו באחרונה החלטות בנושא דרום אפריקה בכנסת, בוועידת ההסתדרות, בוועידת מפלגת העבודה וע"י ארגונים וגופים נוספים? אם כן, אנא שגרו בהקדם את נוסח ההחלטות.

דני בלור

רהמ להבט ✓

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the name "דני בלור" and other illegible text.

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6594

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מל: זוט, נר: 664, מ: המשד  
דח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 210786, זה: 1500

10 ד'/בהול

שגריר, ציר.

לשכת רוהמ' מבקשת שתואיכו להכין סקירות עבור רוהמ' לקראת  
שיחותיו עם ס/הנשיא בוש על הנושאים הבאים:  
א. סקירה על המידוך לנשיאות בארה"ב.  
ב. לפדשיות ביחסי ישראל - ארה"ב.  
ג. יחסי ארה"ב - בריהמ' והשלכותיהם על המוה"ת.  
ד. יחסי ארה"ב - ניקרגואה, והמצב בניקרגואה.

מבקשים שהסקירות תהיינה על טווד, עמוד וחצי ונא לשגרן עד  
יום ד'.

מצפ"א

TM

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

אל: המשדר, נד: 589, מ: 101  
רח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 220786, זח: 1630

סודי ביותר/מיד

אל: ממנכ"ל

פגישת המזכיר-מנהיגים יהודיים

1. ב-21 נפגשו שולץ ומדפי עם אשר, אג לוי, ודיין מאיפאייק, מקט פישל והסנאור בושביץ. הפגישה, ביוזמת המזכיר, שבפגישתו נטו ריין לפני ההצבעה על העסקה הסעודית סיכם עם דיין לקיימה, הרכב המשתתפים מהצד היהודי כנראה ביוזמת צ'ארלי הייל. הפגישה נמשכה בשעה ורבע באוירה CORDIAL. הדווח להלן יימיד שלישיית'.

היהודים הציעו לויז שלהם לפגישה: סיוע, ISRAEL BASHING, המצב עם סוריה, ותהליך השלום. להלן דברי המזכיר:-

2. סודיה: המצב מתוח, אין זה הזמן להתעסק כולפגועט) במסחור ישראל. אם חוק ג'יר יביא לקיצוץ 100 מליון דולר בסיוע לישראל, יהיה זה מסר לא ברור כלפי סודיה. הוא אינו מושרד מחוסנה האוירי, ח"א ישראל ישמור על יתרונו האיכותי, אלא מטילי קרקע-קרקע ואפשרות פגיעתם כתיא. לא נדשה לסובייטים או לסודיה להורית אותנו מתמיכה בישראל. בעת אנתנו תוהים כיצד להגיב לליריה'י בשאלה הסודית. אם ישראל תתחיל בפעולה יהיה מצבנו וו-משמרי אך אם סודיה תפתח, יהיו לנך השלכות חמורות, חשוב שסודיה ובריה'מי ידעו זאת. הנשיא אינו פתוח לדעיון שאל לה לארה"ב לתמוך בניירתה ישראל שמא הדבר יבעיס את בריה'מי להערה: מקורות לדווח זה חלוקים האם לדברי שולץ המסר לעיל הוטבר לסובייטים ולא לסורים, או להפך. ציטט מדברי קייסינג'יר לפיהם לא נתכן מלחמה בלי מצרים, לא ייתכן שלום בלי סודיה.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אלו המשרד, נר: 491, ט: 111  
דח: מ, סג: ט, תא: 180786, רח: 1330

סודי/מיידי

אלו מצרים, מצפ"א, שאקהיר (העבר)  
ששיתח עם הציר המצרי אונאיים ביוזמתו בשגרירותנו אממול:  
א. בא ככל הנראה בעיקר לקראת ביקור בוש. שאל לציפיותינו מן  
הביקור ותדרכתיו כללית. מבחינת מצרים התרשמת שסציפיה  
העיקרית היא הכרה על נכונות למתן כ-500 מיליון דולר במזומן  
מתוך כספי סיוע שהוקצבו לפרוייקטים וארס נוצלו, כך שמצרים  
בניכול ייתקנה יי בכסף מצרי ביצוע הפרוייקטים, והמוזמנים  
האמריקנים ישולמו לה ישירות.

ב. בנוסף, בענין טאבה, ציין בן שיחי כי הם אופטימיים שאפשר  
יהיה לחתום על שטר בוררות נעת הביקור. כשהזכרתי שיש לסכם  
מספר נקודות בשטר נובינתיים אל-ערבי גם אינו בא כפי שהבנת'י  
וכן את הנעויות כמו היחסים הבינלאומיים, הסדרי החיים בטאבה  
לאחר הבוררות ועניין פיצויי ראס בורקה, נתבררמו פניו במידת  
מה.

ג. סוריה - בוש. אמר כי מצרים שקלה את החיוב והשלילה שברעיון  
והחליטה כי החיוב עולה על השלילה ולכן המליצה. חשבו שהדבר  
יהיה קשור בשחרור בני הערובה, אך התברר שאין לכך שחר.  
ד. היכרתי המשך התעמולה האנטישמית נגדנו וקראתי באורניו  
דוגמה (ח/338) צות אל-ערב בענין פצצות המצרה. אמר בתוקף  
שהוא מסכים לביקורת ויעביר.

ה. התעניין מאוד ביימסרימי שיועברו על ידינו דרך בוש למלך  
הירדני. אמרתי שאינו נקיה במסרים, אם בכלל, אך תיארתי את  
ההתפתחויות באווריס (היום 1059 של ורד). רשם לפניו כפירות.  
שאל אם לא יינתן משהו לבושיי במחווה שתסייע גם לירדנים  
בנושאים אלה.

ו. התעניין בעמדתנו באשר ליועדת הכנה לועידה הבינלאומית  
הכעת הסובייטים למיטראן, הבינותי שהמצרים, אם גם בהירות,  
תומכים בכך.

מחלקת הקשר, משרד החוץ, תל אביב 1017

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1. SOI . לחדרי נכנס וולפמן איש הקשר בשגרירותנו בנושא  
והצגתיו. גונאים אמר כי שמעו מן הצרפתים נאך לא מן  
האמריקנים שבשיחות מרפי-פוליאקוב תקפו הסובייטים בהרחבה את  
נושא SOI

ח. היה מעודכן בשיחות מנכ"ל רוהמי כאן.  
ט. אמר שיש אליהם פניות של פלשתינאים תושבי יו"ש ועזה לשעבר  
ובעלי רשיון ישיבה בארה"ב, כקובלים על הגבלות כניסת ארצה.  
הוכיח אחד בשארה בחנה מירושלים, המבקש לבקר לתודשיים שלושה.  
אמר כי הגם שאין זה נושא בינ"נו למצרים אמר הערתו  
י. האריך לשאול על פצצות המצור.

יא. להעדה מצידו אמר כי מינוי בסיוני כשגריר הוא אכן ייאחזת  
האפשרויות. צ"ן כי גלול הציר החדש הוא איש ייפתוח וגלוי  
שיחה.

17 בינואר 1971 ==

תפ: שהח, רהם, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דם, אמן, קידר, מצרים,  
מצפא, סייבל, ממד

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

מתוך 2

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אל: המשרד, נר: 445, מ: נוש

דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 170786, רח: 1300

סודי ביותר/מיד

חרב

אל: מזכיר צבאי לשהבטי.

דע: מנכל משהבט ננר 423 לבטחוננ, ממנכל משהח

למכותבים בלבד.

לביא. בהמשך לשל למדן 408/431

\*\* א. כשקבוצת אנשי איפאק נפגשה עם פוינדקסטר השבוע, הרושם שניסיה

\*\* להנחיל הוא כי שהבט הוא היפתוחי ביותר בממשל הישראלי להצעות

\*\* האמריקניות לאלטרנטיבות, ולכן לדעת הממשל יש לחזק את ידיו

\*\* בכיוון זה.

\*\* ב. מן הסתם מפרש הממשל את דבריו הכלליים של השר בקטר לכך

\*\* שתכניחנו (לביאי) בעינה אך מוכנים כמובן לשמוע הצעות שיש

\*\* לארהב אם יוגשו ביוזמתה, כיפתיחותי-וכפי שהבינו אנשי איפאק,

\*\* כיגמישותי.

\*\* ג. לידיעה, וכמובן יש לכך דלבנטיות באשר להשמעת הדברים באוזני

\*\* הבאים למקס המטוס. דברים אלה ישמשו גם הנחיה מבחינתנו בהמשך.

\*\* רובינשטיין

\*\* תפ: שהח, ממנכל, ממנכל רה"מ

112764 330043 סר 112764



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

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מא: המשרד, נר: 514, מ: 110  
נח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 180786, רח: 1730

סודי ביותר/מידוי

מא: מנבל, ממנבל,

מא: סוריה-טרור

השגריר מוקרי מוסר על גסיס קונפידנציאלי, בהמשך לתדון שנתן  
כ"י האמריקניס ביקשו ממדינות אירופיות אחדות לפנות  
אל הסורים בענייני טרור. עד כה עשו בן בנפרד הצרפתים, הבריטיס  
והאיטלקים, כשהמסר שבפי בולם הוא דאגה מהתנהגות הסורים  
וקריאה להתנתקות מהטרור. הסורים אמנם לא השיבו ישירות, אך  
האמריקניס מקוים שטיפין טיפין ייקלט המסר.  
רובינסטיין

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהוט, מנבל, ממנבל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמנ, סייבל, מצפא,  
מלוג, אירא, אירב

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\*צו"י זימון, דבר שאיננו מעלים על הדעת ביחסים עם ארה"ב.

\*\*ז. נתן להבין שההחלטה בידי משרד המשפטים ושהנושא יסופל על  
\*\*ידי מרוט (ראש האגף הפלילי שמונה אתמול למס' 3 במשרד).  
\*\*אמר שיש להם רצון ל, דיאלוג עם אנשים י' ולחפש דרך טובה  
\*\*יותר. שאלתו העיקרית הייתה, ועליה חזר בקשר לאפשרות של מומ'   
\*\*הלביתול הצוים, מה שמטעות שיתוף הפעולה: כלומר, למשל, האם  
\*\*תיתן להם אישה לאנשינו, גם לאלה שלא קיבלו את ה- SUBPOENA  
\*\*עד כה, ומה בדעתנו לתת ניש לזכור כי ריצ'ארד היה בצוות  
\*\*שעסק בפולארד, וכן הוא הממונה על טייף שביקש לשוחח עם  
\*\*ההמשיך, ועסק גם בנאפקיו, ולכן, נושא מטען י' מבחינה רוח.

\*\*אמרתי שיש לקיים מומ' לשיחוף פעולה ועלינו לבדוק, אך למשל  
\*\*אשית אינני סבור שניתן להם מסמכים פנימיים של המערכת שלנו,  
\*\*משום שהם לא היו נותנים מסמכים שלהם. עם זאת יש לדון על מהות  
\*\*שיחוף הפעולה.

\*\*אמר בסוף השיחה שישוחח ביום ב' עם מרוט ויחזרו אלינו  
\*\*והזכיר בעצמו שיש י'פצצת זמן י' בתאריך הקרב של 6.8.  
\*\*וסוף השיחה, בה הרגשתי פתיחות מסוימת, הוכרתי שוב כי אנו  
\*\*מעוניינים שהדיאלוג יהיה עם מחמ'ד ואחס גם יחד.  
\*\*נודה על הנחיות, במידה שמצאו לנכון, עד יום ב' במוקד  
\*\*שטוננו.

\*\*3 בהקשר אחר:

\*\*א סגן הנשיא בוש נפגש אתמול עם קבוצת יהודים דפובלינקים  
\*\*שבבלה את רקס, סטיין (המטרפים למסעו), בויסקי, בריגר ואחרים  
\*\*הללו טענו כנגד היחס כלפינו בפרשה בוש אמר שלא ידע על כך  
\*\*ממטוב ועד דע, וביקש כי יציידוהו בחומר, דבר שבריגר כנראה  
\*\*מעובד עליו.

\*\*1. בדגע זה איננו א איננו רואים נושא זה כרצוי להעלאה עם בוש  
\*\*בעת ביקודו, אך יהיה צורך לשקול זאת נוכח ההגפתחיות במהלך  
\*\*השנוע הקרוב.

\*\*ג אגב, בעוד סגן הנשיא אכן מן הסתם לא ידע על הפרשה, לא  
\*\*אחסריס אחרים שידעו והמנסים עתה למעון אחרת, כפי שיקרה במצבים  
\*\*מעין אלה  
\*\*רונישטיין

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

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\*\*תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, ס'יבל, מצפא

GARY HART  
COLORADO



UNITED STATES SENATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 18, 1986

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The Honorable Shimon Peres  
Office of the Prime Minister  
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Lee and I wanted to reiterate our deep appreciation to you and Mrs. Peres for the kindness and hospitality you extended to us and to our friends during our visit to Israel last week.

Our trip to the Middle East was one of the most enjoyable and productive I've ever taken. Our visit to Israel was unforgettable. I've returned to the United States with a better understanding of the situation you face and of the policies and positions you discussed with me. I've also returned with a tremendous and lasting admiration and respect for an amazing country and its amazing people -- and none more impressive than its Prime Minister. We're committed to you, and we're proud to count you as friends.

Mr. Prime Minister, I also wanted to convey to you my impressions of the discussions I had with King Hussein and Prime Minister Rafai when I returned to Amman. I was indeed

The Honorable Shimon Peres  
July 18, 1986  
Page 2

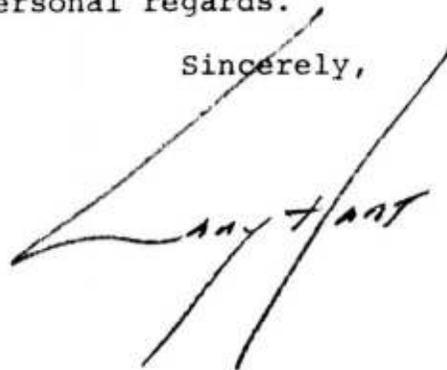
able to clarify in my own mind the Jordanian positions on issues you and I discussed -- and I continue to hold open the hope the Jordanians will soon be prepared to match the bold and creative steps you are prepared to take.

I did discuss with the King the possibility of introducing in Congress proposals with regard to Israel and Jordan which might improve the atmosphere for the next steps in the peace process. My Special Assistant, Doug Wilson, spoke with Nimrod Novick of your office about my ideas: to propose the "Nato-ization" of US assistance for Israel, along with increased economic assistance for Jordan to be used to improve economic conditions on the West Bank. I would be most interested in your thoughts and suggestions regarding such proposals -- and I would want to incorporate your suggestions before making any kind of public pronouncement.

I hope that we can stay in touch, and I hope that you will not hesitate to let me know when and how I can be of assistance to you from here.

Lee joins me in extending renewed thanks and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shimon Peres', is written over a large, diagonal scribble that also extends over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Personal

Jerusalem

September 8, 1986.

Senator Gary Hart  
United States Senate  
WASHINGTON DC  
U S A

Dear Gary,

I read with equal delight your kind and warm letter to me and your important statement to the Senate of August 12, 1986. It appears that in one quick swing through the area you have won the hearts of your hosts and focused on the fine points of our own present concerns.

Naturally, I find myself in complete agreement with the conclusion of your suggested strategy, that is, that enhancing Israeli security and facilitating King Hussein's efforts to compete with the PLO on the West Bank are the only avenues to travel if the pursuit of a dialogue is to replace the resort to violence.

I was pleased to note that you found the Wilson-Novik connection useful in fine-tuning some of the themes and trust that this channel, as well as our direct communications will prove beneficial to both our peoples.

As I plan to visit Washington later this month, I very much look forward to an opportunity to continuing our dialogue.

In the meantime, please convey to Lee Sonia's and my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:  
August 11, 1986

CONTACT: KEVIN SWEENEY  
(202)224-5852

OUTLINE  
FLOOR STATEMENT BY SENATOR GARY HART ON THE MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Senator Gary Hart (D-Colorado), in a Senate floor statement, will propose a three-part package of economic and other initiatives by which the United States can exercise leadership in the search for peace in the Middle East.

The Hart package incorporates initiatives to improve the quality of life in Jordan and on the West Bank; to give Egypt much-needed breathing room to pursue basic economic reforms; and to strengthen and expand long-term strategic cooperation with Israel.

Background

During the July Congressional recess, Senator Hart visited Israel, Egypt and Jordan under the auspices of the Senate Armed Services Committee. While the primary purpose of his trip was to examine the US military relationships with the three countries, Senator Hart also held lengthy discussions with King Hussein of Jordan, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

"This proposal is intended as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the next steps in the peace process. The package must be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Above all, this proposal is intended as a challenge to the leaders of Israel, Egypt and Jordan to seize the opportunity and turn good intentions into real steps towards peace."

Senator Hart calls "substance and timing" the keys to the success of his proposals. He cites the recent meeting between Peres and Morocco's King Hassan II, Jordan's split with the PLO, progress between Egypt and Israel on resolving the Taba dispute and new Soviet-Israeli talks as examples of new, positive movement in the Middle East. He also cites the Syrian build-up in the Bekaa Valley, the Iran-Iraq war and the potential negative consequences of the spread of radical fundamentalism as reasons for the urgent need for US leadership in the Middle East.

"We cannot legislate peace in the Middle East. We cannot legislate courage or statesmanship. But we have the opportunity and the responsibility to work in a

bipartisan spirit to foster the atmosphere for courage and statesmanship to flourish...The package of initiatives outlined today is designed to make a material contribution to the Middle East peace process."

### I. Jordan

"I came away convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East."

Senator Hart plans to introduce legislation incorporating House proposals to increase by up to \$15 million economic aid to be channeled through Jordan to improve the quality of life on the West Bank. Senator Hart's economic proposals for Jordan also include:

- o Assistance for commodity import program
- o Targeted project aid
- o More of appropriated aid in form of cash transfers

### II. Egypt

"President Mubarak told me bluntly: 'We don't want more money. We want flexibility in using what we have.' The United States is in a position to respond positively..."

As part of his overall package, Senator Hart calls for restructuring the timetable and conditions for Egyptian repayment of its foreign debt (much of which is owed to the United States), to help Egypt supplement a program of long-term economic reforms. Senator Hart also proposes:

- o Lowering the interest rates on US military loans to Egypt
- o Reprogramming savings from recently-completed projects and committing a considerable portion of future aid in the form of cash transfers and other adjustment assistance.

"Perhaps most important, we must involve our allies in Europe and Japan -- whose energy needs are linked to Mideast regional stability -- in our efforts to promote Egypt's economic growth, rather than force austerity and instability on an already-weak economy."

Senator Hart emphasizes that US allies in Europe and Japan must play more active roles in helping Egypt address her economic problems, pointing out that political stability in

Egypt and throughout the region is in the interest of America's partners in the Group of Seven, the Paris Club and other multinational groups.

### III. Israel

"There are new avenues that the United States could productively pursue that would reflect our increased willingness to deal with Israel as we deal with our other critical allies: as equal partners."

Citing Israel's current assumption of full costs for facilities and services which also benefit the United States, Senator Hart calls for the application of the principle of burden-sharing to a number of aspects of US-Israeli strategic cooperation, including:

- o Cost-sharing arrangements for the expansion of Haifa's port facilities
- o Bringing interest rates on US military loans in line with rates currently available
- o Adoption of pricing structures currently offered to other US defense partners
- o New Israeli access to bid on service and procurement contracts

end

# GARY HART

Colorado

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
August 12, 1986

Contact: Kevin Sweeney  
(202) 224-5852

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR GARY HART ON THE MIDDLE EAST

"During the July Congressional recess, I undertook a ten-day visit to Israel, Egypt and Jordan. The primary purpose of this trip, taken under the auspices of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was to understand better America's military relationships with those three important friends of the United States. I will be submitting a full report to the Committee on my discussion with the military leaders and officials with whom I met.

"I also had the privilege of meeting with Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian political leaders -- impressive individuals who are determined to overcome their differences and bring peace to their troubled region.

"I went to the Middle East to listen and to learn. And I learned a great deal. Most important, I returned with a sense of urgency that recent events have only confirmed. I sense that time is of the essence.

"I learned to my disappointment that the Secretary of State had decided not to make a much-needed visit to the region. While the Vice-President's recent trip is a step in the right direction, with greater personal involvement by the Secretary and the President, the United States could be exercising considerably more creative leadership. Such involvement could well help Israeli and Arab leaders take new steps toward direct dialogue. I learned that immediate involvement by this nation would be greatly welcomed by each of these countries.

"In 1979, with the Camp David accords, the United States helped Israel and Egypt begin a new, more peaceful chapter in Middle East history. But others in the region have worked to arrest further progress. The Syrians have been intransigent in their refusal to deal with Israel and in their opposition to those who seek any form of dialogue with Israel. The PLO leadership remains unyielding, even on the basic issue of Israel's rights to survival and security.

"The obstacles on the road to peace seem innumerable. Opportunities for progress often seem few and far between. But, Mr. President, in recent weeks we have seen several events which, taken together, are more encouraging than anything we have witnessed in the past six years.

"The historic meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres gives lie to the myth that the Arab world monolithically opposes direct dialogue with Israel. Jordan's closing of the Fatah offices in Amman, and King Hussein's new economic initiatives on the West Bank, give lie to the myth that the only acceptable Palestinian voices to the Arab world are voices of violence. Israel and Egypt are close to resolving the dispute over Taba, giving new impetus and new hope to the results of Camp David. And, in his constant search for new avenues towards peace, Prime Minister Peres has even begun new talks with the Soviets aimed at re-establishing relations between the two countries.

"I returned from my trip convinced that the leaders of Israel, Jordan and Egypt are pragmatic individuals with a sense of vision and a sense of history. They face the burden of finding solutions to the conflicts which have plagued the region for so long. They understand that further progress towards peace will require their personal commitments to move beyond politics as usual. Yet their countries face immediate domestic economic and political constraints which block such moves.

"We are now at a point of new opportunity for positive movement in the Middle East. But we are also at a point of serious danger if we do nothing. Syria's continued arms build-up in the Bekaa Valley further destabilizes an already-unstable situation. The outcome of the Iran-Iraq war -- and the potential consequences of the rapid spread of radical fundamentalism -- looms as an immediate threat to the entire region.

"The United States occupies a unique position to build on recent momentum and to serve again as a catalyst for peace. There are new ways the United States can help our friends in the Middle East to ease some of their immediate economic problems. In the views of the leaders with whom I met, such help would be a major contribution to the peace process.

"Today, I would like to outline a three-part proposal designed to help the United States fill a vacuum. It incorporates initiatives to improve the quality of life in Jordan and on the West Bank; to give Egypt much-needed breathing room to pursue basic economic reforms with new confidence in the Camp David accords; and to strengthen and solidify our long-term relationship with Israel.

"This proposal is intended as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the next steps in the peace process. The package must be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Above all, this proposal is intended as a challenge to the leaders of Israel, Egypt, and Jordan to seize the opportunity and turn good intentions into real steps toward peace.

### Jordan

"U.S. relations with Jordan, mistakenly in my view, have been debated almost entirely through the prism of arms sales in recent years. Many of us have strongly opposed the sale of advanced weapons to Jordan because of their potential use against Israel, and because Jordan has still not entered into direct negotiations with Israel. We have repeatedly been told by this and prior Administrations that arms sales help bring reluctant Arab countries into the peace process. I remain convinced that arms sales must be based on considerations both of US national security and of regional stability. Recent Middle East history hardly vindicates arms sales as an effective incentive for those of Israel's neighbors which have not entered into peace negotiations to do so.

"Yet, I came away from Jordan convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East. The King and his government understand that without peace, states in the region -- including their own -- can never achieve real security.

"Jordan's own economic situation and capability for self-sustaining growth have been severely hampered in recent years by world recession, export decline, rising energy costs, severe drought, a decline in promised Arab aid subventions and a slowdown in remittances from Jordanian workers abroad. These factors together have forced the government of Jordan to reduce expenditures and postpone selected development projects.

"Clearly, the United States is in a position to help the King of Jordan improve the quality of life for Jordan's citizens and for the Palestinians living on the East and West Banks.

"Two leaders in the House of Representatives, Congressman Charles Wilson and House Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Dave Obey, have recently proposed an increase of up to \$15 million in economic aid to Jordan, to be channeled for use, primarily on the West Bank, for projects to improve the quality of life for Palestinian residents. I support their efforts -- and I intend to introduce similar legislation as part of the comprehensive package I outline here. I also support increased assistance

to Jordan for a commodity import program, cash transfers and targeted project aid. Such assistance can have a real and positive impact on the quality of life in Jordan and the West Bank, and will strengthen the hands of those who reject violence and terrorism.

### Egypt

"As my colleagues who have visited Egypt know, the economic problems with which President Mubarak must cope are chronic, enormous -- and potentially destabilizing. Egypt's population increases by almost 1 million people every ten months. To feed its population, Egypt must constantly improve the productivity of a shrinking amount of arable land. Seventy to eighty percent of Egypt's growth over the past decade was due to increased oil revenues and Suez Canal fees. Now, Egypt's external revenue sources have declined on virtually all fronts: toll-paying traffic on the Suez has been cut substantially. Remittances from Egyptians working abroad are down, and Egyptian workers are returning home. Oil and export revenues have been sharply reduced; Egypt's foreign minister told me that his country lost \$700 million in potential earnings last year as a result of the drop in oil prices, and could lose \$1.5 billion this year.

"However, Egypt's most serious and immediate problem may well be its foreign debt. Egypt's debt crisis is as severe in magnitude as that facing Mexico or Brazil. At the end of last year, that debt came to \$34.5 billion. Almost one-third of that amount was owed to the United States for military assistance. To service the non-military portion of the debt could eventually require as much as 50% of Egypt's foreign exchange revenue. The Mubarak government is currently required to service its military debt at interest rates as high as 13 or 14 percent -- significantly higher than those available today. In the past two years alone, servicing US military loans has cost the Egyptian government over \$1 billion -- approximately 24% of the original loan.

"We maintain the largest AID mission in the world in Cairo. Yet much (if not most) of our aid to Egypt is obligated to specific projects, with little available in the form of adjustment assistance to address more immediate needs. Indeed, as Paul Jabber writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs: "the original political context of US assistance has been vitiated, perhaps to the point where the aid may have even become counterproductive."

"President Mubarak told me bluntly: "We don't want more money. We want flexibility in using what we have." The United States is in a position to respond positively to President Mubarak. Our partners in the Group of Seven, the Paris Club and others must play more active roles in helping Egypt address her economic problems, and we must encourage

them to do so. Working both bilaterally and multilaterally, the United States and its allies must demonstrate to the Egyptian people, and to their Arab neighbors, that hoped-for economic improvements resulting from peace agreements can be realized.

"The United States should restructure the timetable and conditions for Egyptian debt repayment, to help Egypt implement necessary, long-term economic reforms. Interest rates on military loan repayments should be brought more into line with current market rates. We should reprogram savings realized from recently-completed projects -- and commit a considerable portion of future aid -- in the form of cash transfers and other adjustment assistance. Today, I am sending a letter to the President urging him to take this course of action, which I will also introduce as part of this overall legislative initiative.

"Our two governments should work together to identify opportunities for co-production and private investment. Perhaps most important, we must involve our allies in Europe and Japan -- whose energy needs are linked to Mideast regional stability -- in our efforts to promote Egypt's economic growth, rather than force austerity and instability on an already-weak economy.

### Israel

"It is difficult to understand fully the nature and the importance of our special relationship with the State of Israel without visiting the country. For almost 39 years, Israel and the United States have shared not only common values and traditions but common strategic interests as well.

"In Israel, I met a cross-section of the people who embody her bravery, creativity and values; people like the extraordinary military strategist and scholar General Israel Tal, people like Ehud Olmert, an articulate Knesset member representative of a dynamic new generation of Israeli leaders, and people like Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres -- a pragmatic leader who has won deserved praise for his domestic program of economic stabilization and a courageous statesman whose commitment to peace cannot be doubted.

"Nor must our commitment to Israel ever be in doubt. As our NATO partners are critical allies in Europe, as Japan and South Korea are critical allies in Asia, so too is Israel a critical ally in the Middle East. There are new avenues that the United States could productively pursue that would reflect our increased willingness to deal with Israel as we deal with our other critical allies: as equal partners.

"Although there is no formal alliance between our two countries, Israel bears through its own defense budget the full burden of providing facilities that are critical to the United States. Airfields which might be available for the US Air Force in times of crisis are financed exclusively by Israel. The costs of port facilities such as the one in Haifa, at which US ships made 44 calls and spent a total of 303 ship days in 1985, are paid for entirely by Israel.

"Israel has asked neither for US troop commitments nor a formal alliance. But the principle of burden-sharing for the common defense can and should be applied to many aspects of our relationship with Israel. The United States should reinforce US-Israeli strategic cooperation through cost-sharing arrangements for expansion of Haifa's port facilities; support for the purchase of submarine detecting equipment; reconsideration of the interest rates Israel now pays on US military loans, to bring those rates in line with those currently available; and adoption of pricing structures more in line with those offered our other defense partners. These steps should be linked with current proposals to give Israel new access to bid on service and procurement contracts. I intend to do so in my package of legislative proposals.

"Enhanced defense industrial cooperation with Israel would serve the national interest of both countries. During my visit to Israel, I saw the principles of military reform, which I have long advocated for U.S. military forces, being put into practice. The Israeli military emphasizes quality rather than quantity. They base the development of weapons systems strictly on strategy. And the men and women of Israel's citizen army have forged the doctrinal bonds necessary to develop and carry out that strategy. By taking advantage of Israel's unique weapons development capabilities, and by increasing access to Israeli maintenance and support facilities, we can increase the effectiveness of our own conventional forces.

#### Commitments and Capacity

"To summarize, I am proposing that the United States act now to address immediate economic needs in Jordan, Egypt and the West Bank and adopt measures to enhance our strategic relationship with Israel. But the success of any US foreign policy initiative depends on our ability to match our capacity to our commitments. However good our intentions, promises are meaningless unless they can be kept.

"During the past several days, much has been said here about unwise measures to cure our deficit illnesses. Of its many dangers, few are as fundamental as the impact of those measures on US national security and effective US diplomacy. Our defense capability and our international commitments are endangered by an across-the-board budget-cutting process that weakens our ability to project American power and influence.

"These deficits are the predictable product of unwise policies. And the disease they represent will not be cured until those policies -- and the mentality which produced them -- are restored. Then we will be released from our arbitrary strait-jacket and be able to exercise our full role as world leader.

"We cannot legislate peace in the Middle East. We cannot legislate courage or statesmanship. But we have the opportunity and the responsibility to work in a bipartisan spirit to foster the atmosphere necessary for courage and statesmanship to flourish.

"The package of initiatives outlined today is designed to make a material contribution to the Middle East peace process. History, and the tide of human events, will not wait. Windows of opportunity sometimes open -- but there is no guarantee they will stay open forever. Given the long and deep history of conflict in the Middle East, some may be tempted toward inaction, pessimism, and even fatalism. That is not an acceptable standpoint for a great nation

"I strongly believe powerful tides are now running in the Middle East. We may ignore these tides at our peril. Or we may augment them in ways such as those suggested here -- ways which could lead to positive breakthroughs."

END



שר התיירות

(מכתב)

י' תמוז תשמ"ו  
17 ביולי 1986

לכבוד  
מר מ. גסים  
שר האוצר  
ירושלים

לכבוד  
מר ש. פרס  
ראש הממשלה  
ירושלים

אדונים נכבדים,

הדיונים בנושא הסכם תיירות בין ישראל לארה"ב לא נסתיימו עדיין, ואחת מאבני הנגף לחתימתו היא דרישת ארה"ב לבטל את מס הנסיעות החל על הישראלים היוצאים מישראל.

אין לי ספק בחשיבותו של הסכם זה ובתועלת הרבה שתצמח ממנו למשק הישראלי, גם במחיר ביטול מלא או חלקי של מס הנסיעות. אני תקווה שתהיו שותפים להכרה זו.

רצוף בזה תזכיר שהוכן במשרדי, המפרט את היתרונות הכלכליים הטמונים בהסכם זה.

בברכה  
אברהם שריר

צו מס' נסיעות במסגרת הסכם תיירות ארה"ב - ישראל  
1. כללי

בדיננים בין משלחות ישראל וארה"ב על הסכם התיירות (שיהיה חלק מאזור הסחר החופשי) בין שתי המדינות, דורשת ארה"ב כי ישראל תבטל את מס הנסיעות על יושביה היוצאים לחו"ל. ארה"ב רואה במס זה הטלת הגבלה על חופש התנועה בין המדינות. הסברי ישראל שניתנו לפני כשנה, לפיהם המס תורם להקטנת הנדעון במאזן התשלומים והינו צעד זמני, אינם מקובלים עוד על ארה"ב. שכן אין עוד ודאות בדבר זמניות המס.

2. השפעות המס על התיירות הן שליליות ביותר:

א. המס הוא רגריסיבי ואינו פוגע בשכבות החזקות ובאלה שנסיעתם משולמת ע"י המעביד או מוכרת כתוצאה עסקית.

ב. המס פוגע בהסכמים עליהן חתומה ישראל בתחום סחר החוץ, המחייבים את חופש התנועה של סחורות, שרותים ואנשים.

ג. המס פוגע בתדמיתה של ישראל כארץ דמוקרטית בכלל וכארץ תיירות בפרט שכן הוא מציב מגבלה בירוקרטית המתוספת למיגבלות והאילוצים הרבים המקשים ממילא על פיתוח התיירות לישראל כגון ריחוקה, יוקר הטיסה, אילוצי בטחון.

ד. המס מביא להורדת נפח התנועה בין ישראל למדינות אחרות וגורם לצמצום במספר הטיסות של חברות תעופה בשל הירידה במספר הנוסעים היוצאים מישראל. עקב כך נגרמת ירידה בתיירות הנכנסת בעונות מסוימות. כמו כן נגרמת ירידה בהשקעות של החברות הזרות בפרסום שווק וקידום ישראל כיעד תיירותי.

ה. המס גורם לירידה גדולה במספר הישראלים הגרים בחו"ל המגיעים לביקור בארץ. ביקורים אלה תורמים להכנסת מט"ח, בנוסף לחשיבות הרבה שיש להם לשמירת הקשר עם הארץ והמשפחות.

3. התועלת הצפויה לישראל מחתימת הסכם תיירות עם ארה"ב:

א. עלייה במספר התיירים מארה"ב בטווח המידי, שכן ההסכם יהווה הצהרה מפורשת של הממשל בדבר עידוד התיירות לישראל ויבטל את ה"עצות" וההזהרות שניתנו עד כה ע"י גורמי ממשל בדבר הסכנות הכרוכות בתיור באזורנו.

ב. ההסכם יהיה חלק מהסכם אזור סחר חופשי בין המדינות ונותן לישראל עדיפות שלא ניתנה לשום מדינה ביחסי הסחר עם ארה"ב. מעמד זה עשוי לחזק את נפירתו של חברות אמריקאיות: חברות תעופה וסוכני תיירות, להשקיע בעידוד ושוק תיירות לישראל.

ג. ההסכם יעניק לישראל מעמד מיוחד בתחום תיירות הכינוסים והקונגרסים, על פיו למשתתפי כינוסים הנערכים בישראל יוכרו הוצאות הכנס לצורך מס הכנסה, כאילו התקיים הכינוס בארה"ב עצמה. כיום נהנים ממעמד מיוחד כזה רק קנדה, נכסיקו והאיים הקאריביים.

ד. ובכלל מותר לתושב ארה"ב לנכות לצורך מס את ההוצאות על שני כינוסים בשנה הנערכים מחוץ לארה"ב ולמדינות הנ"ל.

ה. ההסכם יפתח אפשרויות חדשות וגדולות בתחום זה ויביא ללא ספק לגידול בהשתתפות של אמריקאים בכינוסים בינלאומיים בישראל ובכינוסים לאומיים של ארגונים אמריקאיים. (לדוגמא: בכינוס שנתי של ארגון רופאי השניים או עורכי הדיו האמריקנים משתתפים 15,000 איש, כשהוא נערך מחוץ לארה"ב).

התועלת והעלות הצפויים במונחי מט"ח בשנתיים הראשונות להפעלתו ובהנחות הבאות:

- ההסכם יביא לתוספת משוערת של 35,000 תיירים בשנה הראשונה להפעלתו (כ-10% מרמת התיירות ב-1984), מעבר למספר התיירים שהיה מגיע ללא ההסכם.

- בשנה השנייה להפעלתו תהיה תוספת משוערת של כ-20,000 תיירים.

- על פי הערכת מארגני כינוסים בישראל צפויה הכפלת מספר המשתתפים האמריקנים בכינוסים בישראל בתוך שנתיים מחתימת ההסכם. סה"כ תוספת התיירים בתחום זה תהיה 15,000 בתקופה זו כאשר ההוצאה הממוצעת של תייר כינוסים בארץ היא כ-1350 דולר.

	סה"כ הכנסות צפויות בשנתיים ראשונות:
במיליוני דולרים	
55	- תוספת 55,000 תיירים, לפי 1000 דולר לתייר
20	- תוספת 15,000 תיורי כינוסים לפי 1350 דולר לתייר-
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75	סה"כ הכנסות

סה"כ הפסד צפוי מביטול המס

600,000 ישראלים יוצאים לפי שיעור מס של 120 דולר =  
 כל מיליון דולר בשנה  
 הפסד בשנתיים

144

הפסד נטו בשנתיים ראשונות

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את ערכו של ההסכם יש כמובן להעריך גם מעבר לטווח המיידי של השנתיים שלאחר החתימה. אנו מניחים כי: א. גידול תנועת התיירים הבאים כמשתתפי כינוסים תימשך גם בשנים שלאחר מכן ושיעור הגידול יהיה מותנה במידה רבה במאמצי השיווק. ב. גידול מספר התיירים כתוצאה מההסכם יתבטא גם בהרחבת היקף הפעילות של הגורמים הזרים שיש להם קשרים עסקיים בארץ. נראה לנו לכן כי ההפסד הצפוי למשק מביטול מס הנסיעות יהיה קטן מזה שצוי לעיל ונראה גם כי הוא יהיה זמני, שכן בטווח הבינוני והארוך צפוי כנראה ביטולו של מס הנסיעות או הפחתת שיעורו לרמתו המקורית (כ-50 דולר בעת חקיקתו לראשונה).

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\*מל: זוש, ני, בטחון, נר: חוזם 1141, מ: המשרד  
\*\*דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 170786, זה: 1800



\*\*סודי ביותר/מסוכן

\*\*השגריר, ציר

\*\*דל: המסן, מנכל המבטחון, יוצץ משפטי המבטחון  
\*\*מצרר, שלך 415 430

1. דיטום באום.

\*\*חיו טרים לכך כי דיטום בטובדי אום ישאיר רוטם בגום בארהב  
\*\*והאמריקאים אף עלולים להתנגד למתן חסינות אף כי יש תקדימים  
\*\*המאשרים מתן חסינות ונסיבות כאלו, כל עוד הוא דיטום באום.  
\*\*מאידך אם כל מאטצ'נו יבטלנו ושלטונות ארהב יעמדו על הקידת  
\*\*האנשים יוותרו לנו שלוש אפשרויות:

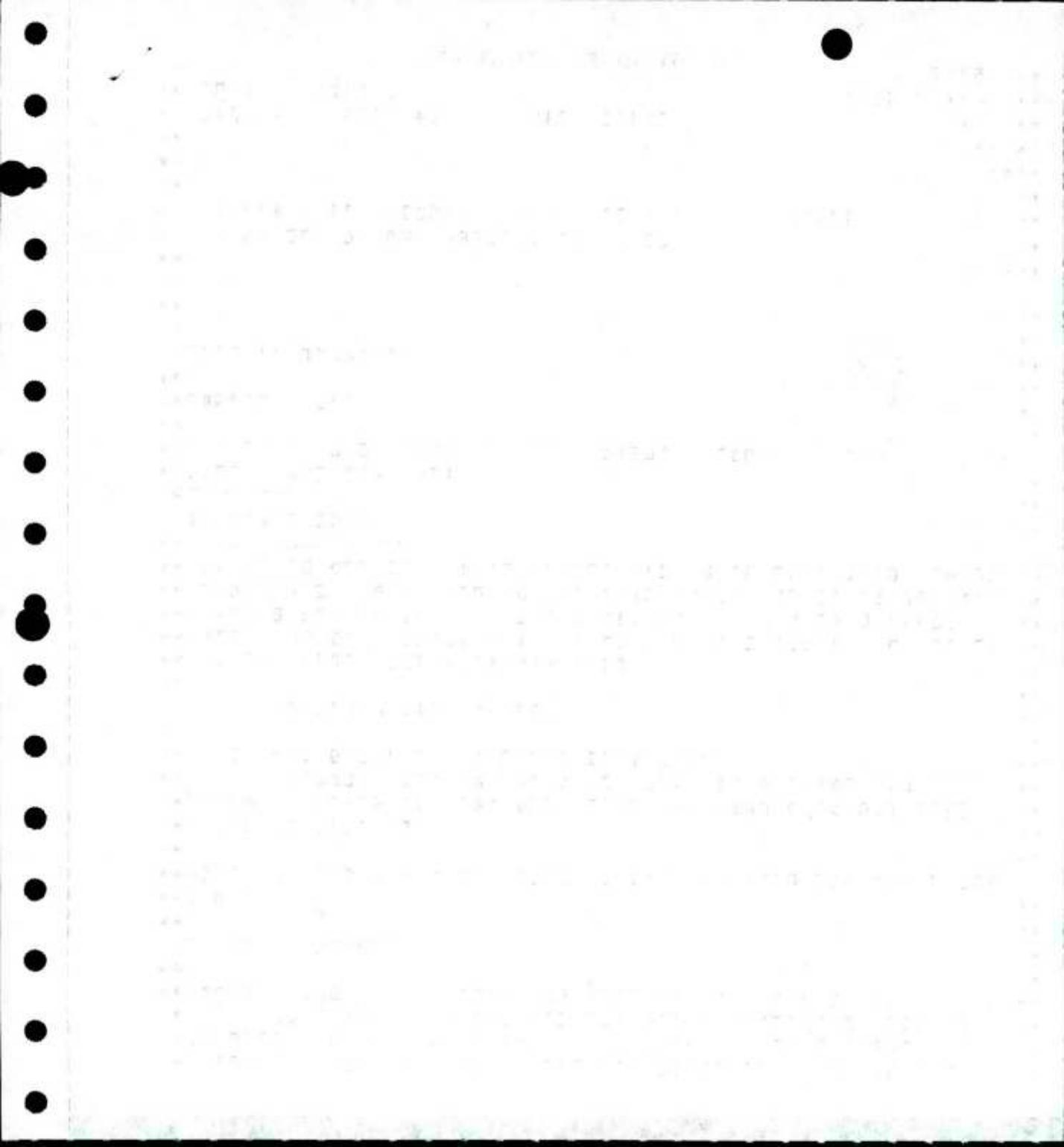
א. להוציא האנשים מארהב.

1. לרשום בטובדי השגרירות ונושינגטון.  
2. לרשום בחודי המשלחת לאום. מתוך שלוש האפשרויות הנלתי  
סימפטיות נראית לנו השלישית עדיפה אך נשמח לקבל הצעותיכם.  
2. בניסה לנציגות.

הסבימים ארבעים שיש למנוע בניסה למשלחת של שליה הוא למסור בתו  
בית דין.

3. טסירת מסמכים.

המלצתי שאם נגיע להסכם אדם לגבי ביטול ההליכים אנו מצדנו  
אכן נמסור להם כל המסמכים בפי שחורה האמריקאית הסוחרת  
עם חברה זרה אינה מצפה לחסינות מסמכיה בעת הליך משפטי, כך  
יהיה דינם של החברות האמריקאיות במקרה זה. יחד עם זאת



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מתוך 2 דף 2 \*\*  
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סודי ביותר

ההחלטה הינה של מערכת הבטחון המכותבת להתברקות זו .  
סייבל==

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תז"ח:	לש"ממנכ"ל, מע"ה, סמנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצב"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ דה"ם לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ם לתקשורת, לע"מ	
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34 : משהב"ם		מאת : עהנוח, ניו יורק

News Summary July 17, 1986

Columns

NYT-Flora Lewis "Terror in Many Stripes" Washington notes, with a hint of smugness, that there hasn't been any Mideastern inspired terrorism since the US raid on Libya. But the idea of terror as a political weapon has proven itself alive with a series of new deaths. Terrorists in Spain, France, West Germany, Portugal and Ireland have all struck in the last week. Meanwhile, two Lebanese Shiite terrorists have been released from prison by Madrid in hopes of having Spanish hostages released from Lebanon and France is receiving the Syrian V.P. in hopes of speeding the return of French hostages. There have been widespread rumors that France may let go Geroge Ibrahim Abdallah, the alleged chief of a Lebanese terrorist group that tried to murder an Israeli diplomat in 1982 and succeeded in murdering an American military attache. Meanwhile, US experts believe that widespread terrorist activity will resume in Europe. There has been no great increase in cooperation amongst nations to block terrorism, as it has been claimed. It is a mistake to suggest that the motives of political terrorists should be sympathetically examined. They are sick minds who dishonor any cause.

Press Reports

Palestinians Protest Closing of PLO Offices

NYT-special-Palestinian students at Bir Zeit U. burned pictures of Hussein to protest the King's recent closure of 25 offices. Similar demonstrations took place at other West Bank universities. Meanwhile, the editor of a Palestinian newspaper, Al Mitgaq, denied Israeli authorities' accusations that his publication was being run by the PLO. The Israeli Ministry of Interior has threatened to close the daily East Jerusalem newspaper.

FBI Attributes Bombings to Jewish Extremists

NYT-Engelberg-A senior FBI official said that Federal agents had identified specific suspects in a series of unsolved bombings, that include the murder of Alexander Odeh, the West Coast regional director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. The FBI has

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focused on certain "Jewish extremist elements" as suspects in the case, but the bureau does not have sufficient evidence to make an arrest. A hearing was held by the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice of the House Judiciary Committee, with the focus on violence against Arab-Americans. Witnesses discussed what they believe to be a growing pattern of violence against Arab-Americans, which they said was aggravated by the portrayal of Arabs by news organizations and in the entertainment world as terrorists bent on killing Americans. (see ND-AP)

#### Israeli Bias Alleged

ND-wire-The American Embassy has complained to the Israeli gov't about confiscations of passports from about 100 visiting Arab-Americans in the last two months, US officials said in Tel Aviv. Israeli officials said the measures were not discriminatory but merely an attempt to clamp down on illegal aliens and to make sure visitors don't overstay their visas.

#### Saudi Kidnapped and Freed in 2 Hours in Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-A Syrian-sponsored security plan in Beirut helped save a Saudi kidnapping victim. The abducted man was freed two hours after after he had been seized, a record in Lebanon where hostage taking is an everyday occurrence. His kidnapers were Shiite fundamentalists.

#### Hostage's Sister Goes to Cyprus

NYT-AP-The sister of Terry Anderson, an American journalist held hostage in Lebanon said she would go to Cyprus in an effort to make contact with her brother and 5 other kidnapped Americans.

#### Israel Fears Demjanjuk May Go Free

NYP-Dan-Israeli prosecutors fear their case against Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk may be in danger of collapse. Efforts are underway to locate new witnesses and evidence to bolster their case.

#### Conflicts-Religious Jews and Wordly Careers

WSJ-p.1-Feinstein-A number of Orthodox Jews who work outside of their community discuss problems and challenges faced by themselves and their employers.

#### Letters

WSJ-Phil Baum and Refi Danziger of the American Jewish Congress write the US and the Soviet Union cannot enforce peace in the Mideast. Despite setbacks and frustrations, the US should adhere to its policy of seeking the creation of a Jordanian delegation with non-PLO Palestinian representatives that would enter direct negotiations with Israel under US auspices and, if necessary, under an international umbrella.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. נ"ו יורק

17.7.86 דברוך זונר מממ"ד ליום

MR. KALB: Good afternoon, everybody. One brief announcement having to do with the cancellation of the visit to the United States by King Hassan of Morocco. That was due to take place July 22 through 24. Explanation: the government of Morocco issued a statement stating that because of fatigue stemming from his recent heavy workload, the King's doctors have advised him not to travel for the time being. And I just make that announcement to start with, and that is all I have.

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): You have no reason to doubt that that's the genuine reason?

MR. KALB: I have what I have shared with you. It's a statement issued by the government of Morocco. And I can't embroider it with speculation. That is the explanation, and there it is.

MR. ANDERSON: Are there any political problems involving Morocco's relations with Libya?

MR. KALB: I'd have nothing to say that in any way supplements, complements, etc. I have only the statement, and because of the scheduled visit and the fact that it is now unscheduled, this is the explanation as issued by the government of Morocco.

Q Did he notify you? I mean --

MR. KALB: What is that?

Q Did the King, I mean, or the government of Morocco notify you of that before they announced it?

MR. KALB: I don't have the specifics. I would assume there were diplomatic communications advising the United States.

BARRY SCHWEID (AP): Bernie, has the association between Morocco and Libya had any effect on US support for Libya, which has been rather plentiful? I'm mean == I'm sorry, for Morocco, which has been rather plentiful?

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Q Well, do you believe his -- do you have any reason to doubt his statement --

MR. KALB: Not going to pick his comments at the news conference apart sentence by sentence; only to reiterate what you've heard many, many times, that the hostages should be freed.

Q Well, does this signal to you a stepped up Syrian effort to --

MR. KALB: I have no interpretation on that. On that statement -- was it yours, Ralph, about yesterday, about the nuclear talks, test talks and so forth?

MR. BEGLEITER: Yeah.

MR. KALB: I'm looking here at what -- no, nothing beyond -- I was taking a look as to whether there was a specific piece of information that I may have missed in what the White House said yesterday. But I know --

MR. BEGLEITER: Yesterday you left that there was no place and no date set. So the pending question is, has a date been set for those talks, and has a place been set for those talks?

MR. KALB: To the best of my knowledge, that is still in the works.

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מגירות ישראל - וויסניגטון

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אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"ם, לע"ם, דונר צה"ל, רמ"ח עשי"ח

NEWS SUMMARY

PRESS RELEASES

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1986

דע:ניו-יורק.

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN FIGHTING DRUG SOURCES: THE BOLIVIAN ANTI-DRUG STRIKE

A \$400 million dollar plan is under consideration to finance the U.S. the U.S. military's role in conducting more drug raids abroad. As part of President Reagan's war against drug trafficking, the U.S. military participation in this past weeks Bolivian drug raid is only one example of a series of operations in South America and the Caribbean involving U.S. efforts countering drug smuggling.

Wash. Post: Broader Military Role Is Considered For Raids On Drug Sources Abroad

Wash. Times: Publicity Hurts U.S.-Bolivian Anti-Drug Strike

NICARAGUAN LEGISLATOR SEEKS ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN MANAGUA

Felix Pedro Espinosa, a deputy from the Non-Official Conservative Democratic Party, jumped over a chain-link fence Tuesday seeking asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan legislature had voted Tuesday to strip Espinosa of his legislative immunity and accused him of trying to embarrass the government. As a conservative opposition member, Espinosa was the first deputy to seek foreign asylum since January 1985.

Wash. Post: Nicaraguan Legislator Flees To Embassy, Seeks Asylum

REAGAN CONSIDERS SIMULTANEOUS ARMS REDUCTIONS AND TESTING REDUCTIONS

Expressed in a draft letter from President Reagan to Mikhail Gorbachev, the Reagan Administration is considering a proposal calling for the simultaneous reduction in the number of underground tests and also reductions in the number of strategic weapons by both the United States and Soviet Union.

NYT: U.S. Studies Plan To Link Arms Cuts And Atom Testing: Reagan letter  
Drafted: Some State Dept. Aides Favor Reducing Nuclear Tests As Part Of Accord

CHALLENGER'S BOOSTER CHIEF ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

NASA announced yesterday the retirement of Lawrence B. Mulloy, the man who pushed for the Challenger launch and who received the brunt of the criticism in the Rogers Commission report on the Challenger disaster.

Wash. Post: Challenger's Booster Chief Leaves NASA

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NEWS ARTICLES

ARAB AMERICAN'S MURDER STILL PROBED: FBI SAYS MEMBERS OF JEWISH EXTREMIST GROUPS ARE SUSPECTS

Wash. Post, Pejman: The FBI yesterday said it has suspects who belong to Jewish extremist groups in the murder case of Alex Odeh, a director of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. Oliver B. Revell, assistant executive director of the FBI, would not release the names of the implicated groups and he denied that the FBI had stopped its investigation of the murder. Revell said, in fact, that the Odeh case is the FBI's priority case involving domestic terrorism. The FBI's annual report of terrorist incidents in the U.S. states that 4 out of the 7 cases of domestic terror acts were committed by Jewish extremist groups. That same report mentioned that evidence had linked some of the terrorist activity to the Jewish Defense League. (7/17/86)

U.S. FORCED ABBAS' RELEASE, ITALIAN SAYS

Wash. Times, Morrison: Egidio Sterpa, deputy secretary-general of the Italian Liberal Party said that Italy released Abu Abbas, who was tried in absentia and sentenced to life imprisonment for masterminding the Achille Lauro hijacking, because the U.S. had placed Italy in an awkward diplomatic position by forcing down the Egyptian plane carrying the Palestinian hijackers. Sterpa said that the U.S. had stepped on Italy's sovereignty and that the U.S. should not have intervened directly. One witness at the hijacker's Italian trial said that Abbas was permitted to leave Italy because there was no evidence linking him directly to the hijacking of the ship. Sterpa implied that Italy would have held Abbas for the trial if it could have avoided appearing it was giving in to U.S. pressure. In other words, Italy let Abbas go in order to save face. Sterpa said that the Italian government had been placed in a difficult diplomatic position with the U.S. demanding custody of the hijackers and Egypt calling for their release. Egypt had promised the hijackers safe passage to Tunisia if they ended the hijacking but the U.S. altered these plans by forcing the Egyptian plane to land. (7/17/86)

ISRAEL DENIES SEIZING AMERICANS' PASSPORTS

Bost. Globe, (Knight Ridder): Israeli officials ordered at least 100 Palestinian-Americans to turn over their American passports when they arrived in Israel for summer visits, U.S. officials said. One official said that if this had been done by any other country Washington would have issued a travel advisory. David Good, the spokesman for the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem said that there have been Arab-Americans whose passports had been confiscated and that they were working with Israelis to work the matter out. The Interior Ministry has denied the statements that so many people complained as said that only 12 passports were seized by Americans last month. (7/16/86)

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

ISRAEL SEIZES PASSPORTS: U.S. PROTESTS

Phil Inq., Tamayo: The U.S. Consulate has made a complaint that about 100 Palestinians have been ordered in Israel to temporarily surrender their American passports when arriving in the country for summer visits. About 1000 Palestinian Americans visit relatives and friends in the occupied territories during an average summer month and an Israeli immigration official responded to the complaint by calling it a "big lie" and that only 12 U.S. passports had been seized last month. Other officials said this was done in a crackdown on illegal aliens and was a measure to ensure that the visitors do not come to settle permanently. One Foreign Ministry official said that there are four million Palestinians and that Israel could not allow it if even one million of them decided to come settle. He called it a legitimate security concern. Besides the alleged 100 complaints to the U.S. Consulate since June 1, several also said that they were forced to post bonds up to \$3,000 (7/17/86)

REP. DYMALLY QUERIED ON TESTIMONY DURING BLACK HEBREW TRIAL

Wash. Post, Lewis: Congressman Mervyn M. Dymally testified yesterday as a character witness on behalf of one of six Black Hebrews now on trial in U.S. District Court on charges of conspiracy in connection with an alleged welfare fraud scheme against Prince Georges and Montgomery counties. Dymally testified that he did not consider it irregular that members of the Black Hebrew sect used false names to procure U.S. passports to enter Israel. Dymally is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has been an advocate pressing the Israeli government to legalize the status of Black Hebrews in Israel. Claiming to be descended from the original 12 Hebrew tribes and thus claiming a right to enter Israel under the Jewish Law of Return, the Black Hebrew sect has fought for eligibility for Israeli citizenship since 1972 when Israel's Supreme Court ruled that the Black Hebrews are not Jewish and therefore uneligible for citizenship under the Law of Return. Dymally compared the use of false names to obtain passports to movie stars and singers who change their identities and said that using another name is not unusual. Besides this trial, Chief U.S. District Judge Aubrey M. Robinson Jr. is presiding over a second trial involving nine Black Hebrews charged with operating a multi-million dollar crime ring. (7/17/86)

*Deborah Stone*  
Deborah Stone  
Ytonut

אל:

ק.ט.ס. ש.נ.ר.י.  
ד.ד.מ.נ.ר.י.מ.נ.ר.י.מ.נ.ר.י.מ.נ.ר.י.  
ס.ו.ג.ב.ט.ח.ו.נ.י.ט.מ.נ.ר.י.  
ד.ח.י.פ.ו.ת.מ.ה.נ.ל.ל.ב.נ.ק.ר.  
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מ.י.ש.י.מ.י.פ.נ.ק.

~~המשרד~~ ~~בטחון~~

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אל :- מ/מנכ"ל, מצפ"א  
דע :- לשכת השר, לשכת רה"מ, לשכת שחבי"ט, מנכ"ל בטחון, מנהל פרויקט הלבאי משהבי"ט

המשלחת הקונגרסיונלית

לשלנו 431 למשרד (408 לבטחון)

1. על מנת למנוע אי הבנה נל' שנייה, יש לציין כי כל הנאמר במברקי הנ"ל, אלה הם דברי המורשה סמית, והם מועברים בשם אומרם.
2. לאחר שיגור מברקי הנ"ל, התקשר עוזרו של סמית ושאל אם ה"דו"ח הפנימי החדש" (מברקנו 42) משוחרר, ואם כן, האם ניתן להביא העתקים למלון קינג דייוויד מחר (18) כדי שתחברים במשלחת יוכלו לעיין בו. אמרתי שכשלעצמנו אין אנו יודעים על דו"ח כזה.

באוקרה  
למדן

ט.י.ה.ר.ה.ג. 3  
ג.נ.ל. 3  
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