

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

שרת ראש הממשלה

משרד

ק"מ, מ"מ

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

4/1986 - 3/1986

המשק בתיק 11



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי

3



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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נכנס

מתוך 2  
סודי ביותר

דף 1  
עותק 4

אל: המשרד, נר: 710, מ: ווש  
רח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 260386, ח: 1230

סודי ביותר/מיד

ממנכ"ל

מנהל מצפא, לשי רה"ם. למכותבים בלבד

לקראת מפגשי רה"מי עם סגן הנשיא בוש

א. האישיות הבכירה בהירארכיה האמריקנית שיפגוש רה"מי הפעם

יהיה בוש. בידוע נמצא סגן הנשיא בשלבים מוקדמים, אך לא

ראשונים, של המערכה לקראת המינוי הרפובליקני למועמדות

לנשיאות ב-1988, וחלק ניכר מפעילותו יש לראות על רקע זה.

איופא להתייחס אל המפגש עמו כמציג דואליות המחייבת התייחסות

תיובית ועם זאת זהירה: כסגן נשיא, האיש השני בהירארכיה

השלטון, כובעל הפוטנציאל ממשי לכהונת נשיא) מזה, ובמתמודד

אחד מני אחרים, שבהם ידירי ישראל מובהקים, מזה.

ב. הקורר ההיסטורי של בוש בנושאי ישראל היה, ככל הנראה,

באמצע הדרך, קרי בתפקידו הקודמים כחבר קונגרס, כשגריר

נאומי ובמנהל ה-CIA לא נחשב בין תומכיו המובהקים, אך גם

לא להיפך. הרבר תואם את הקוים הכלליים של אישיותו כפי שהיו

מתוארת באן קרי, בעיני מבקריו, כשביל אמצעי בלתי מחייב או

נאול צלע ככיוון שהיה מוחזק כלא אידיאולוגי מספיק בעיני האגף

הימני של הרפובליקנים הופיע באחרונה רבות בחוגיהם, אך היו

שראו זאת ביקורת לא מסותרת נוכח הדקורד הקודם שלו.

ג. יש לציין עם זאת, כי בכהונתו כסגן נשיא, אם מטעמים כנים,

אם בהזדהות עם קו הנשיא כשהוא דבר בו מעשית בכל נושא) ואם

לקראת מערכת 1988, היה חיובי כלפי ישראל ונושאים יהודיים

מטורבותו הידועה היא בקשר ליהודי אתיופיה ופרשת סודאן

ועליה זכה בשבחים; אך גם נאומים שנשא היו טובים: בולט

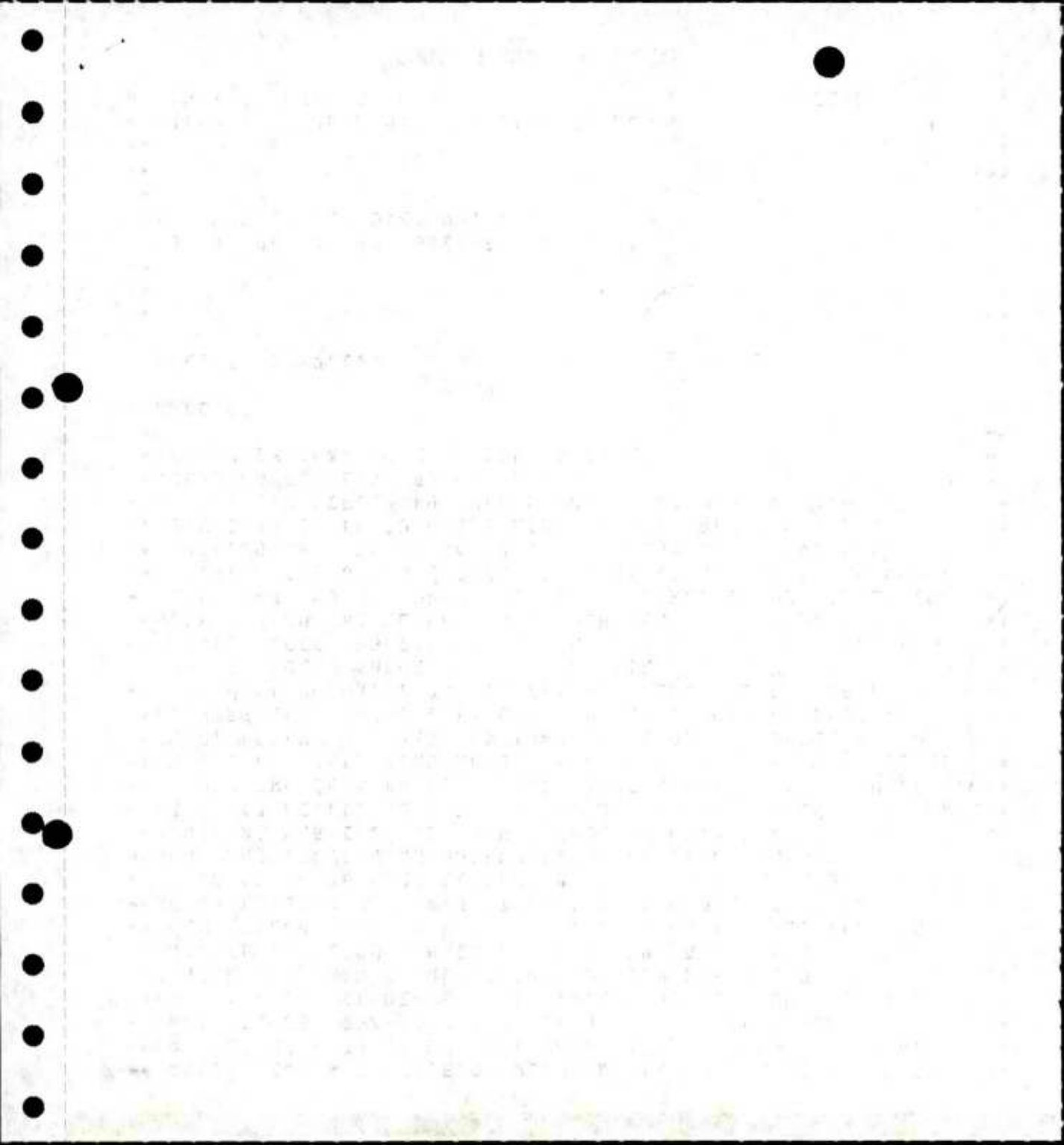
במיוחד נאום בדצמבר 1985 ביישיבה-אוניברסיטה בניו יורק

נשלחו נר 362 (מ-16.12) בעת קבל תואר ד"ר כבוד יחד עם

השגריר. יחסיו עם השגריר טובים מאד והתארח השנה בא"ע במעון

השגריר. במפגשים כתכופים למדי עם אורחים ישראלים הוא מפגין





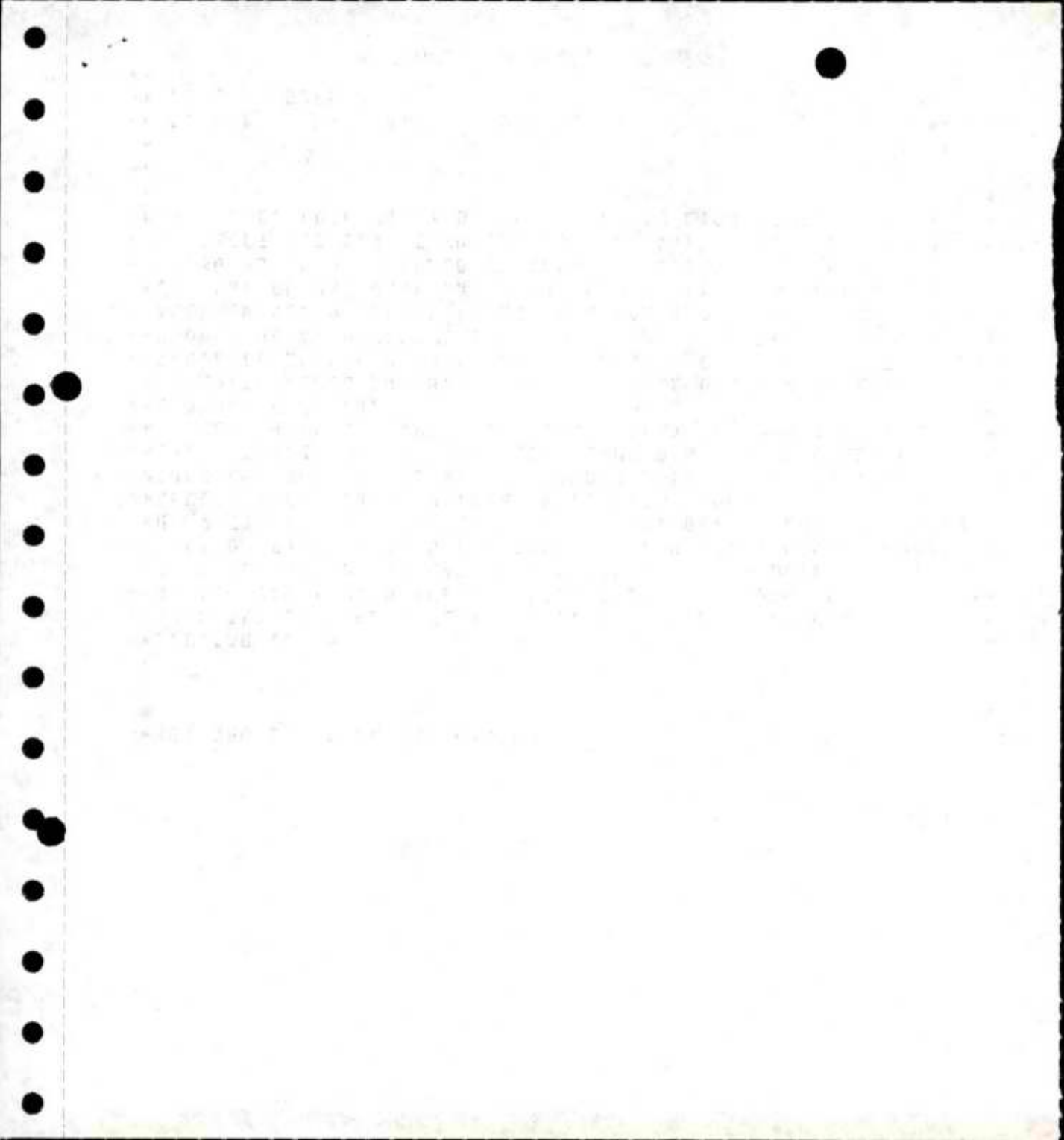


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\*\*\* 9 : שבת, חמשה, מנוכל, מנוכל, מנוכל

\*\*יחסי חיוני וכל עת נעים - הליכות ועושה דושה של נכון לשמוע  
 \*\*ולשתכנע וסביבות קבוצת יהודים בעלי מזון כבעיקר גורדי וקס  
 \*\*אך גם אחרים , התומכים בו במרץ והמציינים תדיר את  
 \*\*ידידותו. מן הצד האחר יש בצוותו חלק שאינו נוח לנו, ה ויתכן  
 \*\*שלבך יש ליחסי התבטאויות מסוימות בעת פרשת אשד , למשל. בג  
 \*\*הקווד הכללי המעורב והדימוי הכללי הייבלתי מחייבי של בוש,  
 \*\*מידיונו המובהקים שאינם ששים לקראתו. בין מתחריו במפלגה  
 \*\*גם כמובן אישים כמו הייג וקמף, שהרקוד הכללי שלהם בנושא  
 \*\*הישראלי חרק יותר.  
 \*\*ד. כרי לעמוד על המאפיינים הכלליים מוצע כי דהימי, אם יוכל  
 \*\*יטיין בכתבת מגזין מה- ZYA מלפני שבועות אחדים  
 \*\*להועברה לממנכ"ל בר-און , המשרטטת פרופיל שלו. כמויבי  
 \*\*מובדקת כנפרד כתבתה מיינושינגטון פוסטי מאתמול.  
 \*\*ה. מטבע הדברים, נוכח כל האמור, יש לנו עניין לשפח את היחסים  
 \*\*זמו, הן בתפקידו כיום והן כנעל סיכויים לקראת העתיד: לשבח  
 \*\*על הדאוי לו, אך לא לשבח את הצד האחר ואת מתחריו. מבחינה  
 \*\*עלינו להלך, אמנם במגמה חיובית בהחלט, על החבל הדק, כך שבו  
 \*\*יהיה שבע רצון אך מתחריו - ידידיו - לא יחושו נפגעים.  
 \*\*רובינשטיין =







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 מס' פנקס

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המשרד

אל; מצפ"א

ביקור רה"מ.  
 בהמשך לשלנו 564.

א. בשיחה עם וילקוקס אתמול ציין כי הנושאים העיקריים שהם מכינים זהים ביסודם בחומר שיוגש לסגן הנשיא ולמזכיר המדינה. בראש וראשונה כמובן הנושאים הכלכליים (ייצוב-צמיחה, התכנית האיזורית) באשר לתכנית האיזורית העיר כי שאלת המשאבים היא קושי מרכזי, ואילו מרפי (ובנפרד סודארתי) התייחסו לצד הפוליטי; מרפי - כפי שדווח-לצורך שהדבר לא ייראה כתחליף לתהליך מדיני, וסודארט לקושי לגייס מדינות ערביות, למעט מצרים, לדבר הטבוע בחותם ישראלי. הערתי כי יש לראות את הדברים בראש וראשונה כרצון שלא להניח אבן לא הפוכה בחתירה לתזוזה לקראת שלום.

ב. בנוסף לתהליך השלום מכינים גם ניירות בקשר ללבנון, יחזרו גם לפזמונם בעניין יוניפיל.

ג. מפלטרו הבינותי שבשלב זה מצפים כי השיחה עם טאפט ממ' מזכיר ההגנה תהיה כללית, ויצפו בעיקר לשמוע דברי רה"מ, אם יהיו נושאים ספציפיים יודיעונו.

ד. כמובן פרשת לוב שעלתה עתה על הפרק מן הסתם תתפוס מקום, התייחסותנו החיובית, לרבות דברי רה"מ, צוינה כאן בתקשורת.

ה. אנו מניחים כי רה"מ יתודרך בארץ במצב העכשוי בעניין JPM6, SOI ו- VOA בקצרה:

1. JPM6 - המפגש החצי שנתי נסתיים חיובית בארץ בשבוע החולף.
2. SOI - בימים אלה תוגש טיוטת ההסכם מצדנו לאמריקנים ובוודאי תוגש גם טיוטת מצדם תוך ציפיה למו"מ בזמן הקרוב.
3. VOA - לאחר ההחלטה העקרונית בממשלה, על הפקדת האחריות לפרויקט בידי משרד התקשורת, אמורה עגלת המו"מ שנשחתה להתחיל לנוע בשבועות הקרובים.

ו. כמובן אתם ערים לכך שנושאי ישראל וישראל-ערב אינם כרגע במרכז ההתעניינות כאן, הממוקדת בנושאי מרכז אמריקה (ניקרגואה/עזה ניקרגואה - הונדורס), ומשלום כמובן לוב.

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דף... 2. מחור... 2. דפים

סוג בטחוני...

דחיות...

תאריך וזיה...

מס' מבק...

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ז. בנושא נוסף - בנפרד.

רובינשטיין



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ש.נ.ש. 887  
דפוס.....מחור.....דפוס  
סודי  
סוג בטחוני.....  
מלידי  
דחיפות.....

מליהמשרד

תאריך וזיחה.....1700.26 במרס 86

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מס' מברק.....

מצפ"א.

התקשר אתי Mel Levine, חבר הקונגרס מקליפורניה כדי למסור לי דלקמן:

1. חברי הקונגרס משני צידי הבית הסבורים שאין למכור נשק לערב-הסעודית ממשיכים לדגול באותה עמדה גם אחר שהובאה לידיעתם שיחת אייפאק עם המזכיר.
2. חברי הקונגרס והסנאט שהגישו את ההצעה שלא למכור נשק לערב הסעודית - ממשיכים לדגול בעמדה זו כי לדעתם הדבר תואם את האינטרסים של ארה"ב.
3. לשאלתו האם עמדת ישראל היא כפי שבאה לידי ביטוי בהודעת הממשלה מלפני שבועיים - דהיינו שישראל מתנגדת למכירת נשק למדינות שאינן מסכימות לנהל מו"מ לשלום עמה - השיבותי בחיוב. כן הוספתי בתשובה לשאלה שישראל לא נתבקשה להביע דעה כלשהי לפני או אחרי שגוף אמריקני נקט עמדה בנושא זה.
4. Mel Levine שאל האם רה"מ בתשובה לשאלה זו - כשיבוא לכאן - ישיב גם כן שאכן ישראל מתנגדת לאספקת-נשק למדינות שבמצב מלחמה עמה - השיבותי שאני לא שמעתי על שום שינוי בעמדת ישראל בנושא זה.

מ. רזון

מ. רזון 2  
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אל:

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711

המשרד

אל: מצפ"א, לשי רה"מ

סגן הנשיא בוש.

לוטה כתבת "וושינגטון פוסט" מאתמול (25.3).

רובינסון

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מחמד 1



25.3.86 -

# Bush Says He Is His Own Man

## Vice President Balks At Airing Disputes

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Vice President Bush said yesterday that he has "some differences with the people and approaches" of the Reagan administration but that he would not publicize them just to satisfy those who question his independence and integrity as a political figure.

"I know the insatiable desire to know where I differ with [President] Reagan," he said in an interview with The Washington Post, but he added that he would not follow the 1980 example of former vice president Walter F. Mondale in specifying his differences with the president under whom he served.

If he seeks the 1988 Republican nomination as expected, Bush said he will say: "Here's what we've done. Here's what's worked, and here's what hasn't. We're moving into a new decade, and here's what I think ought to be done."

Bush insisted that he has "never felt more comfortable with what I am and who I am" but readily acknowledged that he is bothered by the public perception that he is subservient to Reagan or supplicant to conservative groups—or perhaps lacking "the fire in the belly" for a nomination fight.

"I don't have to prove that to anybody," he said with some heat. "Has anybody gone to more places, done more, hung in there against the odds more than I have? ... I've worked hard. I'm much better informed than I've been in my life. I've seen the presidency in operation close up every single day. I think I've earned the respect of leaders abroad."

And then, as if catching himself, Bush added: "That may sound a little egotistical. My mother bawled me out the other day: 'George, I understand you've been talking about your war record .... Remember how I feel about braggadocio.' And Barbara [Bush's wife] got on the other phone and said, 'He isn't. He isn't, defending me, you know.'"



VICE PRESIDENT BUSH  
... "We worked hard"

At another point in the White House interview, Bush said he may have made a mistake in speaking to several conservative audiences in the span of a few weeks but insisted that he would speak to those groups again, if invited.

Bush received heavy criticism for "pandering" from several columnists, including conservative George F. Will, after he appeared this winter at conservative dinners here and in New York, at a luncheon sponsored by the Rev. Jerry L. Falwell and at a tribute to the late William F. Loeb, publisher of a right-wing New Hampshire newspaper that attacked him during the 1980 primary.

"One of the mistakes we had was talking about a strategy in terms of scheduling these events," Bush said. "I had spoken to most of them previously, and it was just a coincidence that they came up all at once .... That drew much more heightened attention, too much focus from my point of view, and I took a lot of flak for being what I am not ... and any time that happens, you wonder if you made a mistake."

But, Bush said, "I wouldn't shy away at all" from return visits to the groups in 1987: "I'll continue to go to all different sides of the party and different people who believe in our cause .... You may not see four of them in one week ...."

Bush acknowledged that there are strains between those he called "economic conservatives" and "social conservatives" in the GOP, but said: "I don't think there's any fundamental incompatibility .... What the president has done is to somehow help the party contain all kinds of differences without ... people walking out or sitting on their hands in elections."

He credited what he called a high degree of Republican unity to Reagan's ability to show "tolerance of other people's view without having people question what his view is."

Asked if he could emulate Reagan's performance, Bush said, "If I decide to run for president, I better learn how to do it ...."



מל:

בטחון

החשד,

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קש"ח.

MARCH 26-WED- ליום מחמ"ד

Q Has the administration detected Libyan surveillance of US diplomatic posts and personnel?

MR. REDMAN: Let me address that in somewhat more lengthy detail, if you will. There's no doubt, as you know, of our concern about Qaddafi's involvement in international terrorism. I made reference yesterday to Libya's recent call for the assassination of American citizens throughout the Middle East as simply the latest example in the regime's irresponsible behavior. Unfortunately, Qaddafi's involvement in terrorism is more than rhetoric.

Aside from Libya's involvement in earlier incidents, of which you're all aware, we are aware that agents of the Libyan government have been conducting surveillance operations against a number of American installations and interests around the world. This could mean that Americans are targeted for attacks in the future. We're taking every precaution to ensure the security of our installations and our citizens abroad, both governmental and private.

We have called this potentially dangerous situation to the attention of other governments, as well as alerting Americans abroad to be careful. There are a variety of assets available for response to international terrorism generally and to the Libyan threat in particular. We hope that the international campaign begun in January will convince Qaddafi to stop Libyan participation in terrorist attacks. If not, other steps will be considered.

Q Chuck, when was this first detected? Was it several months ago?

MR. REDMAN: For a variety of reasons, I'm not going to be able to give you any details as to timing or numbers on these particular incidents that I refer to. I don't want to lead you to believe that this is all in the last few days, nor do I want to lead you to believe that there's been some sort of escalation or decrease in recent days, but I just can't go into that.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "MARCH" and various numbers and symbols.



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STATE DEPT. 3/26/86

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BARRY SCHWEID (AF): The US response to this is what, watch for waiting? Or is what just happened in the Gulf of Sidra the US way of dealing with this? Shultz said in January that force may be the way to deal with terrorism. What I'm asking is whether what we just saw in the Gulf of Sidra was more a response to Libyan terrorism than it was an exercise of international transit.

MR. REDMAN: I've just explained my longstanding concern about Gaddafi's support and participation in terrorism. Concerning the current operation in the Gulf of Sidra, I can repeat what I said yesterday. That was not designed to provoke a response. It was one of many such exercises in a global program in support of traditional maritime rights which, if not asserted periodically, tend to be eroded and encroached upon.

MR. SCHWEID: Is there any connection between the US military operation in the Gulf of Sidra and the threat of terrorism that you just told us about?

MR. REDMAN: I've just answered that question, I think.

MR. SCHWEID: You haven't directly.

MR. REDMAN: I've given you our concerns about terrorism, which are longstanding, but I've told you that this operation in the Gulf of Sidra is a freedom of navigation exercise.

MR. SCHWEID: Well, it could be that and it could be other things as well.

MR. REDMAN: I've told you it was a freedom of navigation exercise.

MR. SCHWEID: Now wait a minute. You haven't said that there is no connection between that military exercise -- leaving out whether we're trying to provoke them or not -- whether the United States chose to conduct this military exercise as a way of dealing with Gaddafi's alleged terrorism.

MR. REDMAN: The reason we chose to conduct this freedom of navigation exercise is to demonstrate once again that we do not accept the Gaddafi regime's claims to the Gulf of Sidra, claims that are recognized by virtually no one in the international community, nor by international law, as part of an international global program in which, since its inception, I believe, in '79, some 35 nations, including the Soviet Union, have been involved in; it involves perhaps some 30 to 40 such challenges per year amounting to the hundreds of challenges since this program was initiated. Only in the case of the sort of outlaw regime that we're dealing with in Libya do you have this kind of totally unjustified reaction to overflights over international airspace and US ships being in international waters.

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MR. SCHWEID: I understand that, but I'm asking if there was any connection at all between the military exercise and Qaddafi's record on terrorism.

MR. REDMAN: I've answered the question three times now.

MR. SCHWEID: No, you haven't. You just --

Q Let me try it --

MR. SCHWEID: You're explaining to us that the United States has a right to send ships in international waters. We all know about that. The question is whether you did what you did because you don't like Qaddafi's behavior in the terrorism area.

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe I can be any clearer than I have just been, which is to tell you that this exercise was conducted for the reason which I have just explained. How can I be any more clear than that?

Q Let me try this way. Did you expect Qaddafi to react the way he did?

MR. REDMAN: As I said yesterday a number of times, we had hoped that there would be no reaction. As I said, we were in international waters, international airspace. Normally, that does not provoke any sort of reaction. It is not intended to provoke a reaction. It's a common practice to assert one's right to be in places where one has a right to be, lest those claims simply be encroached upon and eroded over time. And that's a standard practice of both domestic and international law. So as a consequence, to say that we anticipated a reaction, my answer is we hoped there would be no reaction.

Clearly when you're dealing with a regime such as the Qaddafi regime, one has to take prudent precautions, which we did; so that when there was a reaction against our aircraft, we were in a position to exercise self-defense.

Q There's a big difference between hoping and anticipating. You did anticipate a reaction, then. You expected --

✱



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אל:

MR. REDMAN: I'm not saying that. I'm saying that when one exercises, in this particular area, given the nature of this regime, it's only prudent to take precautions.

Q A senior Reagan adviser was quoted this morning as saying we expected him to come after us. Do you disagree with that?

MR. REDMAN: I've answered the question the best I can.

Q So you don't want to say "expected." You just want to say you hoped there would be no reaction. You want to avoid the question of whether or not you expected or anticipated it.

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 NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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MR. REDMAN: As I say, there should have been no reason for a reaction. We stayed clearly within international airspace and waters.

Q We heard that. So you don't want to answer the "expectation" question.

MR. REDMAN: I've answered the question.

Q A couple of questions on this matter. Besides Israel and Britain so far, what support do you have from the European Community? Do you have any support from Spain or from Italy about what you have undertaken in the Mediterranean?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into a rundown of all the international responses. Those are as accessible to you as they are to me.

Q Next question: It comes to mind that you are protecting freedom of navigation exercises. Is that the main cause of this action, or is it a two-folded mission; the answer to Qaddafi's involvement in terrorism and the freedom of navigation?

MR. REDMAN: That's the question I've been trying to answer for about the last five minutes.

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Q Excuse me, because some experts here in this city, who are also very favorable to the government's position, they say that you didn't exhaust the alternate course of trying to go to the international court of justice to see about a ruling to justify that you could undertake this mission and

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tried to protect their freedom of navigation exercise. What do you answer these critics about this mission?

MR. REDMAN: I believe you will find the elements of response to that question in a number of remarks that have been made. I'm not a lawyer so I won't go into it in considerable detail. But clearly, it's a right of international law that one exercises one's right to contest a territory. That's true in domestic law as well as international law. We have protested the Libyan action concerning the Gulf of Sidra from the very beginning and we have filed diplomatic protests with the Libyan government from the very beginning. But at the same time, international law clearly calls for one to exercise what's called, I believe, the right of intrusion which also exists in domestic law and that's what we've been doing on a routine doing every since 1973, just as we've been doing it with over 35 other countries around the world. This is a recognized principle of international maritime law.

Q For the record, did you go to the International Court of Justice with a complaint since 1973, of protesting this besides the demarche (?) of the state to the Libyan government?

MR. REDMAN: Your question presupposes a lot more than the simplistic way you have phrased it. It's a question of competence. It's a question of acceptances of jurisdiction by various countries and so, as a consequence, I believe that the answer I have given is adequate.

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Q Can we have a copy of the first statement you said about Qaddafi, the first one you read?

MR. REDMAN: Which statement now?

Q The first one.

MR. REDMAN: The very first one in response to Qaddafi and terrorism?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: Okay.

Q And the second, have you challenged, for example, Chile claiming territorial waters 150 miles? Have you challenged that in the past?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to specify all of the challenges that have been made. Let me do the best I can which is to say that we routinely submit diplomatic protests against objectionable claims as well as actual exercise. This includes friends and allies as well as potential adversaries. To reiterate, over 35 countries have been involved. The number of challenges runs 30 to 40 a year. So I think that gives you an indication this is a worldwide program. I believe every continent, or virtually every continent in the world, is involved here, but I'm not going to give you any more specifics other

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other than ones that have become matters of public record such as the Soviet Union.

Q -- to do that?

MR. REDMAN: I will post what I've got for you, but it will not give you any specifics beyond what I've given you.

Q Chuck, a small question. Thirty to 40 military challenges, legal challenges, or a mixture?

MR. REDMAN: The ones I'm talking about are under the Freedom of Navigation Exercise Program.

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MR. REDMAN: I'll post what I have on the freedom of navigation, which answers a number of these questions. And I think that, plus the information I've given you, I'd refer you to President Reagan's March 10, 1983 ocean policy statement, for example. I think you have basically all the information that's available from the legal side of the house.



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MR. REDMAN: You know, of course, that we have been briefing members of Congress on what has happened. There may well be more briefings or more information provided to the Congress. But the question concerning prior consultation, for example, as required under the War Powers resolution, we considered that question carefully prior to commencing the current exercise. We don't believe that the resolution requires consultation before conducting peaceful naval maneuvers such as those in international waters or airspace. As I just said, after Libya attacked our forces, we did immediately notify congressional leaders, and we have continued to stay in touch with them.

Q As I understand the War Powers Act, it would require a rather specific kind of report within 48 hours of situations in which American forces are placed where there is the likelihood of combat or hostile operations. Is that report going to be made to Congress?

MR. REDMAN: Right now I can't give you any more information on that.

Q Can you tell us whether a report is going to be made to Congress regarding the US helicopter pilots and so forth who are involved in the Honduran situation under the War Powers Act?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything concerning the War Powers resolution in the question you phrased.

Q Chuck, could I ask this question? Could you be a little bit more specific as to which US installations abroad have been or are still under Libyan surveillance? And what are we doing about that?

*Amn.*

*[Handwritten signature]*



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MR. REDMAN: I can't be more specific as to where they are located. I can only say that we have taken necessary precautions and that we'll continue to do that.

Q Have any precautions been taken since the exercises, or from before that?

MR. REDMAN: Before and since. I spoke yesterday of the question of the exercises and the fact that embassies have been alerted. But in response to Libyan surveillance, there are places where we have taken measures even prior to that.

Q Were there any in this country?

MR. REDMAN: No other details as to the specifics.

Q What is the response to the Soviet offer today to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the US will withdraw its ships?

MR. REDMAN: My response would only be to reiterate why it is we're there. We have briefed the Soviet Union as to why we're there. That's well understood. And as a consequence, I think I'd leave my answer at that.

MR. SCHWEID: Can I ask a follow-up to that, please?

MR. REDMAN: We have one question in the back.

Q Yes, thank you. In addition to some Arab countries condemning the United States action with Libya, Greece and Italy have also expressed some concern over the wisdom of the United States decision to do it; not necessarily the rights of them to practice free passage, but the wisdom that they did do it. Do we have any concerns that that's going to affect either US relations with Arab countries or generally with countries in the area, and could you specifically respond to Malta's call for the UN to look into the situation, to investigate it in the Security Council?

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MR. REDMAN: In response to the last question, I don't know what the status of the UN debate is at this moment. I think that will become public as it develops. I don't have a status report. I think, in response to your other questions, I would only say that I believe most nations, if not all, understand what our freedom of navigation exercise is intended to achieve and why we do it. And I'm not going to comment on a case-by-case basis.

Q Can you say when and where the diplomatic protests that you mentioned were found?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning Libya?

Q The Gulf of Sidra, yeah.

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MR. REDMAN: Let me say at least as early as February of 1974.

MR. SCHWEID: -- on the Soviet question. You said the US briefed the Soviets. Was that one briefing that Speakes referred to when the operation began, or have there been briefings subsequently?

MR. REDMAN: You missed yesterday's briefing. I said that Mike Armacost had the Soviet charge in on Monday evening. There's nothing beyond that.

MR. SCHWEID: But I'm asking -- okay, in Moscow.

MR. REDMAN: In Moscow there may have been some contacts between the embassy and the ministry of foreign affairs.

MR. SCHWEID: You can't shed any light on reports that there are such briefings going on in Moscow now?

MR. REDMAN: Briefings?

MR. SCHWEID: That the United States is explaining to the Soviets in Moscow now its actions in the Gulf.

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Q Do you have anything about the Syrians producing chemical weapons and giving them to Iran?

MR. REDMAN: Is that your Syrian question?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: She had first rights on the Syrian question.

Q I don't care, I simply don't care (laughter).

MR. REDMAN: Okay. No, I have no comment on specific Syrian capabilities. As we have stated on several occasions in a general sense, we are very concerned about the spread of chemical weapons and the continuing evidence of their use. For this reason our foremost national objective with respect to chemical weapons is to achieve an effective and verifiable global ban. And we've also taken steps to restrain use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war.

Q Now are you going to send me to the Justice Department about Waldheim, or do you have something about demands that Waldheim be made unwelcome in the United States? It's a natural side-wing(?) for Marcos who apparently is welcome. Is Waldheim welcome?

MR. REDMAN: I'd send you to the Justice Department.

Q Do you have any comment to make, reports by King Hassan of Morocco in an interview that he gave to a Kuwait newspaper, that to hold a summit conference between Arab leader and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres?

MR. REDMAN: No--

Q It is an item which appeared today in (inaudible) if you want to have a look at it and give us a comment.

MR. REDMAN: Otherwise I would refer you to the Arab world and to the Israelis. I don't have anything. No.

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נשק לסעודיה

משיחות בגבעה: לפחות שני מורשים לא יהודים (פיהן וטוריסלי, דמוקרטים, חברי ועדת החשודה לחז"ח) מתכוננים לפעול במרץ נגד העסקה. הם יודעים ש"בטיגת" איפא"ק וחוסר תמיכת הסגרירות יקשה עליהם, אך הטיעון המרכזי (פרט לכך ש"לסעודיה לא מגיע") הוא שאם יוותרו עכשיו, יתפרש הדבר כאילו הם עושי דברה של השדולה.

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NEWS SUMMARY - WED. - MARCH 26, 1986

EDITORIALS

WASH. TIMES - 26/3 - "The Sidra Turkey Shoot" The imaginary "line of death" that Qaddafi imposed on the Gulf of Sidra has turned real, but so far the water is not littered with the wreckage of infidel planes and ships. This will end when Qaddafi recognizes the foolishness of his claim that the Gulf of Sidra is a private ocean and forsakes his policy of terrorism. Qaddafi is not simply another sun-crazed lunatic. He is a client and trusted ally of the Soviet Union, using the wealth from Libya's low sulfur oil to buy up all the Soviet hardware he can get. Susstantial help from his Soviet patrons and their East Turopean puppets has turned Libya into a staging area for terrorism, and that is what the Sidra turkey shoot is all about. In dealing with international gangsters it is deeds that count. Thus far Qaddafi has gotten the pasting that, for so long, he has so richly deserved.

COLUMNS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Alvin Rubinstein - "Preserving A Cold Peace" The assassination of Sadat and Israel's invasion of Lebanon in Junde, 1982, soured relations in all areas at all levels with Egypt.Despite this trouble and chilly atmosphere, the treaty has endured, confounding gloomy predictions of an early demise. As long as it is operative, there will not be an Arab-Israeli war, for without Egypt no credible Arab military threat to the existence of Israel is possible. The failure to make progress on the Pales-tinian issue is not inherently the fault of the treaty. No Arab govt. is pre-pared to sacrifice itw own national interests, much less wage war, for the Palestinians.If there is to be a comprehensive settlement, the Israelis and the Palestinians someday will have to negotiate. In the meantime, stability in the Egyptian-Israeli relationship may nudge the PLO leadership toward greater political realism and so help move the autonomy talks to the bargaining table. For the US, the costs of helping Egypt and Israel are far, far less than those that would come with another all out war. Real peace between Egypt and Israel must await a comprehensive settlement. Though far from ideal, a cold peace is nonetheless well worth preserving.

PHIL. INQUIRER - William Beeman - "Arabs Won't Froget The Gulf Of Sidra" Americans may well wonder if Reagan has gone too far this time. In an attempt to make his world safer for democracy, there is real danger that he may leave the American people a legacy of enmity with the peoples of the Middle East that may last well into the 21st century. In dealing with Khadafy, the US is really

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fighting a larger battle - with the Soviet Union on the one hand, and with the rest of the Arab world on the other. Whatever the limits of these views, the real danger lies not with the short-term reaction of Soviet or Arab leaders but with the long term reaction of people in the Middle East. Reagan should remember that Khadafy is likely to be in power long after Reagan is gone, despite Washington's effort to destroy the Libyan leader. The legacy of vengeance that could arise from a major confrontation with Libya could last for many generations.

#### Qaddafi Takes Militant Tone On Crisis In Gulf Of Sidra

WASH. POST - Dickey - Qaddafi spoke of his increasingly violent confrontation with the US in the Gulf of Sidra as a matter of "war." Qaddafi said he has no interest in talking to the Reagan administration at this point. "It is not a time for speaking. It is a time for confrontation - for war," Qaddafi said. "The Gulf of Sidra is ours." "If they (the U.S.) want to expand the struggle, we will carry it all over the world," Qaddafi said.

#### Waldheim Nazi Charges Intensify

WASH. POST - Hornblower - The World Jewish Congress released captured German military records showing, it said, that Waldheim was decorated as a member of a Nazi unit that killed thousands of Croatian and Yugoslav civilians in the 1942 Kozara Massacres. The group of Jewish organizations also said it had written Meese requesting that Waldheim "be placed as soon as possible on the watch-list of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service as an alien excludable from entry to the US" for "his participation in acts of Nazi sponsored persecution."

#### Terrorists Reprisals By Libyans Likeliest Overseas, Experts Say

WASH. POST - Goshko - The Reagan administration, anticipating possible Libyan reprisals, fine tuned security precautions at home and abroad yesterday. But US officials and terrorism experts said any Libyan moves are not likely for two or three months and almost certainly would be directed against US targets overseas.

#### US Action Draws Arab Criticism, European Support

WASH. POST - Homan - Several Arab states yesterday condemned the US in its military confrontation with Libya, and militant allies such as Syria and Iran expressed full solidarity with Qaddafi. Syria sent Khaddam to Tripoli in a quick show of support and radical Palestinian groups in Damascus threatened attacks against the US. The Arab League's Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Tunisia, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning what it called "the American aggression against Libya" and asked for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to deal with the conflict. Peres said that "Libya is a spearhead of international terrorism and a source of violence and danger to the area."



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A firm stand and a decisive action against terrorist threats are the basis for assuring peace and freedom throughout the world."

#### U.S. Navy Again Strikes Libyan Boats, Radar; Qaddafi Is Warned

WASH. POST - Wilson A. Hiatt - US ships and warplanes in the Mediterranean struck Libyan patrol boats and radars in a second wave of attacks yesterday and Monday while Reagan administration officials warned that any Libyan forces venturing more than 12 miles from shore may be attacked. The US Sixth Fleet has now destroyed three Libyan ships and damaged a fourth, the officials said, and has conducted two raids against a surface to air missile radar site at Suft. There have been no casualties or damage to US forces, and the Libyan toll is unknown.

#### Lawmakers Supportive, But Urge Consultations

WASH. POST - DeWitt - Reagan drew strong bipartisan support yesterday for his tough military response to Qaddafi as lawmakers urged close consultations on the crisis but generally avoided pressing the White House to invoke the War Powers Resolution. The response appeared to go beyond the normal support accorded a president in the early phases of a military action, in part, some Democrats said, because of outrage over Qaddafi and what they called his "outlaw" behavior.

#### US Officials Unsure Actions Will Deter Terrorism

WASH. POST - Hoffman - This week's US military confrontation with Libya accomplished the limited goal of demonstrating that Reagan will deal firmly with Qaddafi, administration officials contended yesterday, but they expressed doubt about whether it will deter Qaddafi from sponsoring international terrorism. "We accomplished what we set out to do," said one senior official familiar with the planning of the naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra. "We've shown that we can operate there and we can bring em. But as for the impact on terrorist activities.. we'll have to sit back and watch."

#### Auschwitz Convent Plan Spurs International Outcry

WASH. POST - (Wires) - Plans to establish a Carmelite convent on the site of the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland have been denounced by Jewish groups and have produced a split in the ranks of European Catholic leaders. A coalition of Jewish groups in Belgium said it was "intolerable" to plan a convent at a site where so much Jewish blood was shed.

#### Jewish Groups Lean To Right, Favor Contra Aid

WASH. TIMES - Kling - Although most Jewish members of Congress continue to resist aiding Contra to Nicaragua's resistance fighters, many activists in traditionally liberal national Jewish organizations are siding with the White House call for \$100 million in aid. Motivating the Jewish lobbyists is evidence presented by the Reagan administration that Nicaragua's Marxist Sandinista regime is fostering anti-Semitism in Central America and providing safe haven in the Western Hemisphere for ELN terrorists.



Syria Making Chemical Arms, US Official Says

Israeli Labor Would Return Land

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תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום א' 26.3.86

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing.

MR. REDMAN: I don't have that, but I'm sure the Israeli embassy might help you out.

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

MR. REDMAN: Let me say a number of things in response to a variety of questions, which you have posed. First, concerning the statement itself, such calls for terrorism are reprehensible. As Secretary Shultz said in Ankara this morning, "We don't countenance threats or actions against American lives anywhere." He also said that we have to be careful and alert. Our embassies were fully informed to conduct the freedom of navigation exercises. Embassies in the area took all prudent precautions. In light of subsequent developments, it's safe to assume that they are continuing these precautions. The primary responsibility for the safety of these missions rests with the host governments and we have every ~~expectation that they will meet this responsibility.~~

Concerning Americans in Libya, we don't have a very good fix on the number of American citizens remaining in Libya.

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Our impression is that the vast majority departed the country in accordance with the Presidential directive. We do know, of course, that there are a number of dual nationals or immediate relatives of Libyan citizens who remain there. I think the number to which you made reference, Matt -- 100 -- is a number that's been cited in that context. But once again, I would say we don't have a really firm fix on that. We hold the Libyan regime fully responsible for the safety of those American citizens remaining in Libya.

Q We've talked about embassies in the area. What about worldwide? Is anything being done to guard against attacks worldwide, or perhaps in this country?

MR. REDMAN: You can take that alert to be broader than "in the area." It includes the vast majority, if not all of our embassies.

Q But not all of them?

MR. REDMAN: I say I think it includes all of them.

Q Chuck, what did you? You said you --

MR. REDMAN: I'm talking in particular that it's up to each embassy to make its own determination, particularly those in the areas, to take prudent precautions.

Q How would you respond to a terrorist attack? Would there be a response, a retaliation against that immediately?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, we don't comment on the likelihood or the nature of future actions. But Qaddafi must keep in mind the longstanding US position that we have a wide variety of options and assets we can legitimately use as we deem appropriate to the circumstances.

Q Chuck, if you can go back a little bit on this point. You said you hold the Libyan regime responsible for (inaudible) in the area, or in Libya?

MR. REDMAN: In Libya.

Q -- a wide variety of assets?

MR. REDMAN: Of options and assets we can legitimately use as we deem appropriate to the circumstances.

~~Q -- response to what?~~

MR. REDMAN: That was in response to a question of what might we -- do. I said I wasn't going to comment on any specific action.

Q -- response to a terrorist attack somewhere other than in Libya was my -- that's the answer.



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MR. REDMAN: That applies as well.

Q Have you consulted with any Arab countries about your maneuvers or your actions?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you anything more specific than I think what you already know; that we have consulted with friends and allies, but that I'm not in a position to give you any details on those consultations.

Q Including, you mean, Arab countries?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not in a position to give you any further details.

Q Chuck, do you if the administration, in deciding to challenge ~~Libya's~~ claims to those waters, gave any consideration to try and resolve the dispute by peaceful means, by recourse of any of the international mechanisms available?

MR. REDMAN: In fact, our exercises are a recourse to peaceful means. As we made clear from the start of this exercise, it was peaceful in nature. Our ships and aircraft remained in international waters and air space. I don't believe that that's ever been in question. From the very moment the Libyans initially made this claim, back in 1973, they and the international community have been aware that we do not accept that claim. And from that very beginning, we have challenged that claim with these same sorts of peaceful exercises which we use around the world to challenge similar claims.

Q Well, let me rephrase that. Was any thought given to using non-military means?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, the question is one of freedom of navigation in international waters, freedom of over-flight in international air space. That's a position that the United States government has to defend. It's a vital one, not only for us but for other people in the world. The

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use of U.S. government military forces is the way that that is routinely done around the world because those are the forces at our disposition.

Q Was any thought given to using -- to defending that principle or trying to defend it without -- with non-military means, using international mechanisms, reconciliation, international courts?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I can only answer that as I've answered it several times now, which is from the very beginning, once this ~~claim was made~~ the Libyans were notified that it was not accepted, ~~could not be acceptable~~ and that we intended to exercise our rights to operate in ~~international waters and air space~~. Really, to illustrate the ~~egregious nature of this particular Libyan claim~~, it wouldn't be too much different from the United States claiming the right to draw the line from Key West to Brownsville, Texas, and prohibiting all international navigation and overflight on the U.S. side of that line. That's what we're dealing with.

As a consequence, whenever there are these kind of claims by the Libyans or by any other country -- of course, in the Libyan case, the claim is much more egregious than in almost any other case -- the United States policy will be to not accept that claim and to exercise our rights in those international waters and air space.

Q Well, we haven't accepted the claim since 1973, but this is the first time we've pulled three aircraft carriers close to the line. There's been reporting that part of the intention of doing that is a response to terrorism. And you said a few minutes ago that we have a number of options and assets in response to terrorism. Isn't it a reasonable assumption that part of the reason for the last two days of exercises has been, in part, a response to terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: I leave you to your own assumptions. I can only tell you that this particular exercise was a part of our freedom of navigation overflight program and, within that context, that U.S. ships, aircraft, went into the area.

Q Chuck, will you give us a comprehensive statement of where and when the United States has conducted exercises of this sort to exercise the freedom of a navigation right? You mentioned others worldwide. When and where?

MR. REDMAN: There have been many, many others over many years. I'm not sure what I can do in terms of detail, but I'll take a look at it. You're well aware of one a week or so ago in the Crimean, I believe.

Q Chuck, we have a situation -- a semantic problem here where somebody's shooting at us and we're shooting back. And my question is is it fair to describe that as a tacit state of war?

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MR. REDMAN: I can't give you anything beyond what other spokesmen have said. There was no hostile intent on the part of the United States government. Our ships were operating in international waters after proper notification of intent.

Q Well what --

MR. REDMAN: In response to that, this has been made clear when our ships and aircraft operating in international waters are fired upon by forces with clearly hostile intent, then they have the right to self defense, which they have exercised.

Q Well, how long would this have to go on, in your judgment before we, in the media, could call it a state of war?

MR. REDMAN: Let me reiterate again that it's not our intent and has not been our intent from the start to have this seen as a provocation. Everyone knew that this exercise was going to be conducted. We filed a notification of intent. That exercise has been underway. We will continue to operate in that area. That means that periodically, we'll cross the line of 32/30 into the Gulf of Sidra, as is our right. But beyond that, I don't have any other details as to -- of the operational nature as to how long it might last or when it might end.

Q Do you know how (inaudible) the American ships?

MR. REDMAN: That's all been covered in other briefings. I can't do any better than has been done at the Pentagon or at the White House.

Q -- Do you know if American ships themselves have actually crossed that line?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I would refer you to the Pentagon for the definitive answer on that.

Q Chuck, (inaudible) of the European alliance (inaudible)?

MR. REDMAN: I don't want to make some sweeping generalization that somehow takes in all of the allies.

Q (Inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: The best I can say is that we have explained our rationale and I believe that there is wide understanding of why we conduct these sorts of exercises.

Q Do you have any comments on the statements made by the deputy chief of the Soviet delegate to the United Nations saying that the US is provoking and making kind of aggression against a sovereign state and a United Nations member?



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MR. REDMAN: The answer to that is really explicit in many of the answers I have given.

Q How were you able to determine that the boats had hostile  
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MR. REDMAN: I'd refer you to the Pentagon.

Q Can we turn now to Honduras?

Q Just one more question. The War Powers Act. What is the  
tment's view of that? Is that going to be invoked or triggered  
e administration?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything specific on the that  
ion. I could only refer you to the words of Secretary Shultz of  
e general nature in his press conference in Ankara this morning,  
he noted that in the course of these operations and before any  
nse was made, Executive Branch officials contacted several  
lative leaders to inform that we had been fired upon and that we  
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consistently with the War Powers Resolution. We have done so. But the conduct of these exercises does not constitute the introduction of US armed forces into hostilities or a situation of imminent involvement in hostilities. But I give you that only by way of doing the best I can.

Q Do you have anything on non-Libyan personnel operating military equipment or installations?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything.

Q After the first missiles were fired, were there any  
 other contacts between the US fleet and the people operating it  
 the Tripoli government? Was there any warning voiced after the  
 missiles were fired?

MR. REDMAN: I think you'll have to refer that one to the  
gon. I just don't know.



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Q Chuck, how do you file notification of intent? Do you pass it through diplomatic channel or to the Libyans, how do you pass it, this filing of notification of intent?

MR. REDMAN: That's filed through international channels. It's a standard practice. It's done quite frequently. You can check with the Pentagon. The Pentagon are the people who file that. I believe they file it through the ICAD, but in any case, that was filed on Friday evening for operations beginning in the Tripoli FIR, Flight Information Region on Saturday evening.

Q Have you received any reaction from the Libyans? What official reaction do you--

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MR. REDMAN: There is no official reaction called for. That's simply a courtesy. And that is a courtesy that we try to respect and we did so in this case.

Q Now Chuck, if there is any kind of terrorist action in any place of the world, would you consider it automatically as initiated by the Libyans and you will respond to this directly as meaning this retaliation or what?

MR. REDMAN: No, that's a totally hypothetical question. I've answered it to the best extent that I can in response to one of your colleague's questions earlier on.

Q Can we go to Honduras now?

MR. REDMAN: Another question here?

Q (Inaudible)--Pentagon today about how many missiles were fired. You can't help us out on how many boats were sunk, how many missiles were fired or anything like that?

MR. REDMAN: No.



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Q And in answer to another question whether this was a response to terrorism, you didn't give that answer, but would you deny that this has some relationship to the Rome and Vienna incidents in December? Can you say that that is not related to this Freedom of Navigation exercise?

MR. REDMAN: Let me reiterate again that this particular exercise has its own rationale. It wasn't designed to provoke a response or to humiliate Qaddafi. It is one of many in a global program. It's only Colonel Qaddafi and his regime who have made this an issue by claiming international waters as their territorial seas. Concerning any relationship with any other question, our response, yesterday our military response, resulted from the unjustified hostile actions against our forces. Nothing more than that. Other actions that we have taken in the past, such as our peaceful program of seeking economic sanctions have been taken in response to other activities of the Qaddafi regime.

Q Just to follow on that, is it the administration's belief that terrorists are now being trained in Libya to conduct terrorism around the world? And does the administration know exactly where they are?

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

Q Chuck, yesterday Shultz said in Ankara that it intended to put Qaddafi back into his box. Do you mean that putting Qaddafi back into his box not a humiliation? Because you have noted that it is not intended to humiliate Qaddafi. I see some sort of--

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MR. REDMAN: As I said, it was not intended to provoke or humiliate. What has happened is a result of the Qaddafi regime's efforts to impose their will on international airspace and waters.

*[Handwritten signature]*







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Q Okay. So you're saying that the Berlin attack fits the pattern of the Rome and Vienna

MR. KALB: What I'm saying, to go back to the precise language of the statement, Ralph, is that we have suspicions that this bombing — that is to say the bombing in Berlin — is part of that pattern.

Q Didn't you say the U.S. is not alone and that France has kicked out some Libyans — what are we asking other governments to do, and what actions have they taken, besides France's action? Anything else you can say on that?

MR. KALB: Well, on the whole question about what the United States may be asking other countries to do in an effort to isolate Libya — this, I need not remind you, was one of the subjects that the Deputy Secretary, John Whitehead, discussed when he made the swing through western Europe in January following the attacks on Rome and Vienna, which, if my memory is right, took place December 27.

Where there are indications or reasons to believe the local Libyan People's Bureau are involved, where there are indications or reasons to believe that these bureaus are involved in actual or potential terrorist activities, it is certainly to the advantage of the host country, as well as others, to take action to deal with those who pose such terrorist threats.

Q Do you anticipate more cooperation now on economic sanctions? Do you think the climate is better for cooperation from our allies?

MR. KALB: I don't want to make a call on that but I can remind you that at the very outset when these economic sanctions were introduced in January, it was made abundantly clear at that particular time that while the United States was taking this action unilaterally, it was clear that what it required to be increasingly effective, more effective, was the degree to which other countries would join the United States in applying economic pressures against Libya. So I'm going to have to leave it at that. I saw a hand — Barbara, just a minute.

Q The thing that I understand in this is that you say that, well, for those to be effective they need to be joined by allied actions also. But has there been anything since January to give you some kind of optimism that the allies are prepared to take the kind of action that in January they were unwilling to take.

MR. KALB: I don't want to make any judgment on that. Joanne?

Q Are you calling here for allies to expel any Libyans in their countries?

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Q You are saying that it is to their advantage, where there are indications or reasons to believe that local Libyan bureaus are involved. But haven't you said previously that the presence of Libyans everywhere is a threat?

MR. KALB: Well, what I am saying is that where there are indications or reasons to believe that the local bureaus are involved in actual or potential terrorist activities, I'll pick what I had said earlier, and I'm not sure I follow you on that -- I have introduced a context for action, and that is where I will leave it. Ralph?

Q Joanne's question is quite to the point though, Bernie. Let's try to hone in on it a little bit. You are not calling on the allies to expel Libyans from the Libyans Peoples Bureaus. You are calling on them to expel those people only where there are actual — indications of actual involvement in terrorists threats and so on.

MR. KALB: No, I am making the point that I certainly across-the-board.

Q Did the administration see any links to Syria, Iran, Iraq or the Soviet Union -- links regarding these latest two terrorist incidents?

MR. KALB: Ah, well I don't have anything on that straight off the bat.

Q Because Mr. Casey came close to pointing his finger on those yesterday -- those countries.

MR. KALB: I do have something here on Casey, as a matter of fact, and in due time I will come across it. Let's go to the next question.

Q Just by way of ticking off -- just for the record, so to speak -- has there been any change in the travel advisory situation for countries such as Egypt, Germany, other Middle Eastern countries, western European countries?

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off.

Q Are U.S. sanctions ineffective without allied support?

MR. KALB: No, I didn't make that judgment at all. I talked -- I put it in a different sort of context, that U.S. -- the call for economic sanctions, the effect would be enhanced and deepened if it were more



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broadly subscribed to, and I'll have to leave it go at that point. And I think that at the very outset -- I think when the Secretary was down here at a news conference when this was announced, he too made the point on that particular day that no one is living under any illusion that a solo action by the United States would be tantamount to some sort of economic asphyxiation on the part of Libya. It was a hope that other countries would see the threat with the same urgency and severity as the United States does.

Q Bernie --

MR. KALB: Let me just go to one over here.

Q Bernie, The Wall Street Journal reported that Secretary Shultz would visit the Middle East. Do you have anything on that?

MR. KALB: Let me try it here, if I could. We'll come back to you, Simone. On a trip by the Secretary of State to the Middle East, no decision -- the Secretary has made no decision concerning a possible trip to the Middle East. Simone?

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\*STATE DEPT.-4/7/86

7-1

MAGDA ABU FADIL (MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS NEWS): On Athens, there are reports that May Mansour has said that she would be willing to go to Athens -- obviously, this is the ongoing investigation -- to be questioned by Greek authorities. Is the US making any arrangements to partake of any such investigation or any questioning of Ms. Mansour?

MR. KALB: I don't have any specific on that, but the US with its representatives on the scene is involved and I'm going to entrust the investigation to them. I don't have anything on that.

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Q Does the State Department have any comment on the Israeli air raids--

MR. KALB: Yeah, I have that, thanks.

Q --in the Palestinian camps?

MR. KALB: I had seen that on the wires. It's my understanding that there has been, at least a little while before I came, no independent confirmation. However, as has been repeatedly expressed from this lectern, force and violence cannot solve the political problems of the region.

Q Can I follow that up, please?

MR. KALB: Ya.

Q The United States has held open the possibility for itself to retaliate against what it describes as acts of terrorism committed against the United States or its interest. If it turns out that the Israelis attacked for what they thought (inaudible) terrorist attacks on northern Israel, would these air attacks be justified?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you on that, Jim.

Q Bernie, Mr. (inaudible) in his speech last night or him answering a question about terrorism in the world, he almost alluded that the Saudis are paying lip-service to (inaudible) for their support for PLO terrorists. Could you add something to that?

MR. KALB: Well, I do have something on that, if you just give me one moment. Was that lost in our anthology?

Q or STAFF: The CIA.

MR. KALB: No, I had it here. I had a guidance on that.

STAFF: Maybe the blue one somewhere back there.

MR. KALB: On, let me go back to what you talked about before, if I may, on the Soviet Union's role as a backer of terrorism, which you raised in connection with Mr. Casey's remarks. We have previously cited

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9-1



MR. KALB: I said we disagree on the question of Saudi financial aid to the PLO.



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... I heard any other ~~thing~~ ~~thing~~ ~~thing~~ ...

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you.

MR. KALB: But I think that that's a rather—I think the reality is a little different from the way you put it. I think I made a reference before, or I should have, about their being the expulsion by the French over the last few days. And I think we have seen an escalation of the commitment to security, et cetera, that has taken place in a variety of European airports and a raised consciousness about threats. I think the Secretary, when he often deals with this question talks in terms that it is recognized that there is this threat from Libya, that the central question is on how to go about meeting it. And on this particular question it is admitted that there may be contrasting ways to meet the challenge. But I think

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that the record would show that in the past few months there has been not only a growing awareness but a growing readiness, certainly by the steps being taken at airports and security, et cetera, that reflect the awareness of the potential for terrorism.

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by Soviet proxies and aimed against "moderate Arab states." Israeli leaders are worried by the prospect of growing radicalism resulting from economic upheaval in the Middle East and the dim prospect for peace. While Israel stands to benefit economically because of the decline in the price of oil, Israel could be negatively affected by the region's economic problems as West Bank Palestinians, who have benefited from Jordanian subsidies and remittances from family members working in Persian Gulf states, feel the impact of lost income.

#### Israeli Analysts Point Finger At Radical Palestinian Splinter Groups For TWA Blast

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Greenberg - The view shared in Israel by highly placed govt. officials, as well as independent analysts in regard to the TWA bombing, is that the terrorist attack can be linked to radical, breakaway Palestinian groups - particularly ones headed by Abu Nidal or Abu Musa. They say the bombing should be viewed as part of an ongoing effort by a coalition of Palestinian splinter groups to hit American and Israeli targets.

#### Israelis Wound Up Over Clock Issue

WASH. POST - Claiborne - A small, ultraorthodox religious party has set back plans to set Israeli clocks ahead. Israel's Cabinet today sidestepped the question of implementing summer daylight-saving time, despite assertions by virtually every govt. sector that it would save money and increase efficiency. But a number of major public and private institutions announced that they would unilaterally introduce an unofficial summer time anyway, sending their employees to work an hour earlier while Israel's Supreme Court considers the question.

#### French Arms For Syria

WASH. POST - (Wires) - Sources in Paris have revealed that Syria will obtain a number of aircraft and missiles from France, including advanced Mirage 2000 aircraft, Dauphin helicopter gunships, Matra air launched missiles and air to ground Exocet missiles. The advanced weapons are part of a big armaments deal that was signed recently between France and Syria during a secret visit to France by a high-ranking Syrian military delegation led by Tlas. France also has decided to throw a bone to Israel by lifting a ban it had imposed on French arms shipments to that country. France has agreed to provide Israel with nuclear reactors for electrical power and designs for building advanced guns for tanks, advanced Saar 5 corvettes and air to



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ground and air launched missiles.

### Bush, Saudi King Fahd Discuss Oil

WASH. POST - Ollaway - Bush and Fahd agreed on the need to establish stability in the chaotic oil market but failed to agree on a desirable price for a barrel of oil or on any common measures the two govts. might take to stop plunging oil prices. Following a 2 1/2 hour meeting between the two leaders at the King's palace, a senior administration official said the two had held a general exchange of views on oil and other regional issues during which the vice president explained the administration's concern that falling oil prices had become a threat to U.S. national interests. Bush made it clear that Saudi interests and U.S. interests are "not identical" on oil prices, the official said, adding that the talks were "open" and that positions were "frankly put."

### U.S. Suspects Libya In Disco Bombing

WASH. POST - Weisskopf - The US suspects a Libyan hand in the Sat. bombing of a West Berlin discotheque in which a US soldier was killed and 64 other Americans were injured, but will "not necessarily" retaliate militarily, a top State Dept. official said yesterday. Informed U.S. sources said Sat. that the administration is asking European govts. to expel Libyan diplomats and agents in response to the attack in West Berlin.

Casey Sees Syria, Libya As Proxies In Soviets' Plan

WASH. TIMES - Gertz - Casey yesterday charged the Soviet Union with using Libya and Syria in the Middle East as part of a global plan to control vital oilfields and shipping lanes. He called for a three-pronged strategy of regional strategic alliances, diplomacy and economic development to counter Soviet influence in the Middle East. The greatest hedge against Soviet influence in the Middle East, he said, is the peace process aimed at resolving Arab-Israeli differences. "The invigoration of the peace process is, in my view, of overriding geopolitical importance in order to deny the Soviets a lever for entry into the Middle East," Mr. Casey said.

## Anti-Semitism Buds In Strained Farm Belt

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (AP) - In the economically devastated Midwest and Great Plains, shadowy rumors link all the woes of the farmers to the Jews. With land values and crop prices down, distraught farmers are falling prey to anti-Semitic rumors. Jews tend to be convenient scape-goats because so few live in rural areas. "People can blame Jews because they're not there," said Joe Chrastil of the Family Farm Organizing Resource Center. "It's easy because they don't have to confront people."



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TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin, the continued findings of the explosion of the TWA flight last week and the US government's position regarding how to deal with terrorism (US reaction.)

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While AIPAC opposes the newly proposed missile sale and remains concerned about the Administration's approach to Riyadh, this organization has decided not to mount an all out fight against the sale. This decision was based on several factors: first, the current package contains only a small portion of the items the Administration had initially discussed in January 1985; second, Israel would not be significantly endangered by the current package; third, the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and several of its affiliates agreed with AIPAC that this sale was not worth the expenditure of political capital; and fourth, given the marginality of the sale, an all out effort against the missiles alone would not be worth risking the overall favorable state of U.S.-Israel relations. The Administration has reportedly promised not to attempt other arms sales to Saudi Arabia for this year.

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WASHINGTON POST - April 7, 1986

Philip Geyelin

# Peres' Visit

When Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres made an unofficial visit to Washington the other day, he praised the Reagan administration for its move against Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Secretary of State George Shultz praised Peres for Israel's handling of its economic problems. On the face of it, you had to wonder whether a phone call wouldn't have been enough.

But as is often the case in the Middle East, there was more than met the eye—including a wind-up, one-on-one breakfast conversation between Peres and Shultz, which went well beyond the publicized, official encounters. From both Israeli and American officials, I have the impression that Peres and Shultz took the occasion to explore in some depth—I wouldn't make it more decisive than that—some new and different ways to try to break the deadlock over the Arab-Israeli conflict by attempting to treat it in some wider context.

The nub of it remains the fate of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. But the current brainstorming in Washington and Jerusalem includes the problem of Palestinians in refugee camps in Lebanon; for example, it includes, as well, the politically destabilizing economic distress in key Arab countries (notably Egypt and Jordan) as a consequence of plummeting oil prices.

Most of this probing is highly tentative, which might lead you to ask: what's new? The answer is that Peres and the Reagan administration share with another key player, Jordan's King Hussein, an acute awareness of the same deadline. In October, the Labor party gives way to its coalition partner, the Likud; Peres switches jobs with Yitzhak Shamir, now foreign minister, for the last two years of the four-year government of "National Unity."

But Shamir's power derives from his leadership of the Herut party, which is caught up in a bitter power struggle. Peres is riding high in public-opinion polls. With the right issue, he could conceivably crack open the "National Unity" coalition and bring about an election that could give his Labor party a working majority—before October.

Clearly, both the Reagan administration and King Hussein would rather do business with Peres, who has been remarkably forthcoming in his efforts to revitalize a "peace process." Shamir, who voted against the Camp David accords, has vigorously resisted almost every conciliatory gesture by Peres.

The Reagan administration's stake in an Arab-Israeli-Palestinian settlement rests in part on its own investment in the so-called Reagan Initiative

of September 1982. It rests as well on a sensible realization that unresolved conflict in the Middle East is an invitation to instability, political upheavals and violence, if not outright resumption of hostilities.

Hussein has twice failed to bring the PLO's Yasser Arafat into acceptance of preconditions for a PLO negotiating role, which would satisfy even U.S. requirements, let alone Israel's. Yet, for Hussein to go it alone would put him at even greater risk at the hands of Arab extremists. Not too many weeks ago, the king was thought to be souring on any hope for negotiations and sulking over the Reagan administration's withdrawal of its proposed arms sales to Jordan when they faced certain defeat in Congress. But U.S. officials say there are some signs that Hussein has not yet given up, the more so if there is any hope for resolving the question of Palestinian representation in any renewed peace talks before a changeover of Israeli leadership alarms the door.

Shultz is said to have developed a deep appreciation for Hussein's dilemma, as well as an admiration for his efforts to resolve it. But there is no reason to believe that Arafat or some alternative Palestinian representation can be successfully brought into new peace talks.

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Obviously, somebody will have to make a move. One possibility: a unilateral Israeli initiative, including an offer to draw down the Israeli military presence on the West Bank and a larger grant of "home rule" in matters having to do with health and welfare, education and water resources. Peres' coalition partners would violently object. But that could provide him with the "obstructionist" issue that would break up "national unity" and bring on elections.

Such is the Israeli concern over the potential for political upheaval—as extremists exploit economic distress—that Peres has been sounding out European leaders as well as the Reagan administration on a long-term international economic development program for the region. The idea would be to call on the Europeans and Japanese, who are profiting the most from low oil prices now. They would have the most to lose at the hands of rampant Arab radicalism over the long haul when their dependence on Middle East oil will be largely undiminished but the price may have gone back up.

That none of this is easy to get a handle on takes nothing away from an encouraging sense that some of the key Middle East players are responding to the hard rule of Middle East life: when nobody is doing anything positive, things tend to disintegrate in unpleasant, negative ways.



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PRESS RELEASES

Wash. Post, DeYoung: About one pound of a standard type of plastic explosive, and a detonating and timing device so small it might escape recognition during an X-ray, were used to fashion the bomb that exploded aboard TWA Flight 840 last week, the FBI has preliminarily concluded. Sources close to the investigation here said that a Lebanese woman who had boarded the aircraft in Cairo on the day of the explosion remained the focus of suspicion. But they said it was conceivable that the bomb could have been put in place days or even weeks before, with its timer set for a specific time. The Boeing 727 aircraft had been flying a regular circuit among the Cairo, Athens and Rome airports for some time. In another development, U.S. Federal Aviation Administration investigators who arrived here after the bombing have approved Athens' airport operations. Without ruling out Athens as the place where the bomb was brought aboard the plane, sources said, the FAA was "satisfied" with security procedures and their implementation here.



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LEBANESE WOMAN DENIES TWA BOMBING/CAIRO-ATHENS PASSENGER SAYS SHE SUPPORTS ANTI-U.S. ATTACKS

Wash. Post, Boustany: A Lebanese woman suspected of planting a bomb aboard a TWA airliner Wednesday voiced support today for attacks against selected American targets but reiterated her innocence and said she would never strike "innocent women and children." Speaking to reporters in the northern city of Tripoli, a woman who identified herself as May Elias Manssour, 31, acknowledged her record as an activist against Israelis and Christian Phalange fighters in Lebanon's civil war, according to news agency reports reaching here. She said that she supports attacks against American targets and confirmed that she is a member of the National Syrian Social Party. "I have fought with the party since 1975, but I am not an explosives expert as they say," she declared. Asked if she could ever carry out an operation similar to the bombing of the TWA flight if her party asked her to, Manssour responded: "Yes, I would do it because the party's motto is 'Act and object later.' But I know the party would never ask me to do something like that." She repeated a threat to sue the US for slandering her and linking her to the explosive which killed four Americans aboard TWA Flight 840 as it approached Athens.

FRANCE EXPELS 4, INCLUDING 2 LIBYAN ENVOYS

Wash. Post, Wires: France announced today that it had expelled four Arabs, including two Libyan diplomats, following reports of possible terrorist attacks on U.S. targets in western Europe. An Interior Ministry spokesman said that the Libyan diplomats, who were not identified by name, flew back to Tripoli today after being declared "personae non gratae." Surveillance of the Libyan Embassy here was stepped up recently following threats by Libyan leader Col. Qaddafi to retaliate for U.S. action in the Gulf of Sidra. A Libyan Embassy spokesman denied that any Libyan diplomats had been involved in terrorism.

Wash. Post, Wires: Sudan's former vice president Omar Tayeb, received two life sentences and fines of more than \$9.6 million for his part in the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews to Israel through Sudan.

WALDHEIM BACKERS RALLY

Wash. Post, Wires: A meeting of 6,000 Austrians supporting Kurt Waldheim for the country's presidency endorsed his candidacy and denounced allegations that the former UN chief has a criminal Nazi past. The congress, held in the industrial city of Linz, adopted unanimously a resolution condemning what it described as attempts to undermine Waldheim through "insinuations and smears." He told the congress, "The American people alone decide who will be president of the US. Who becomes president of Austria is an affair for Austrians and will be decided by them alone."



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# EUROPEANS URGED TO EXPEL LIBYANS

Wash. Post, Lee: Three terrorist groups asserted responsibility today for the early-morning bombing of a discotheque frequented by U.S. servicemen in which an American soldier and a Turkish woman were killed and more than 150 people, including up to 60 US military personnel and dependents, were injured. A spokesman for the little-known Anti-German Arab Liberation Front said in a telephone call to a West German news agency here that the group had bombed the popular discotheque La Belle, in Friedenau, part of the Berlin-Schoeneberg district, according to West Berlin police spokesman Dieter Piete. Spokesmen for the Red Army Faction, a West German terrorist organization, and its offshoot, the Holger Meins commando, also claimed to have bombed the club in separate calls to international news organizations here and in London, Piete said in a press conference. The latter group also had asserted responsibility for the slaying of Swedish PM Olof Palme in late February. Piete declined to say whether representatives of either group are being questioned. None of the claims could be confirmed.

## ITALY DENIES PROMISING LIBYAN TERRORISTS SAFE PASSAGE

Wash. Post, Reuter: Italian PM Bettino Craxi's office has rejected a newspaper report that Italy and Libya had secret agreements on terrorism. "These claims are without any foundation and contrast sharply with the Italian government's consistent and uncompromising fight against terrorism," a statement from Craxi's office said. The report, attributed to US officials, appeared in The Los Angeles Times. The newspaper said France had entered into a similar secret arrangement with Libya. The Times said that under those deals, which it said have collapsed, France and Italy agreed to allow Libyan-sponsored terrorists to travel freely and Libya in return agreed to spare French and Italian citizens from attack. Craxi's statement said Italy had brought more national and international terrorists to justice than any other European country.

## U.S., LIBYA NEAR STATE OF UNDECLARED WAR

Wash. Post, Oberdorfer: The events of recent weeks, on top of five years of simmering and slowly rising hostility, have brought the US and Libya close to a state of undeclared war. It is a strange and ambiguous modern battle involving terrorists with dynamite and plastic bombs, naval maneuvers in international waters and a contest for public opinion in the Arab world, Europe and the US. With every passing event, however, the conflict seems to be coming closer to the threshold that would have been recognized as warfare in earlier times. Libya's strident leader, Muammar Qaddafi, and his regime have been using the terminology of warfare for months. On Jan 8, official Libyan news media described President Reagan's call for an international boycott of Libya as "tantamount politically to a declaration of war."



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What is now, according to administration officials, is that especially since March 25, Qaddafi has been backing his public rhetoric with private instructions to Libya's officials, agents and friends, especially in Western Europe and the Middle East. These instructions, some of which appear to have been intercepted by US and allied intelligence, are reported to have included orders for attacks on US targets in several European cities, including Berlin.

# US ACCUSES QADDAFI OF TERROR MASTER PLAN

Wash. Post, Hoffman: The Reagan administration, responding to the latest terrorist attack on Americans in Europe, is asking European governments to expel Libyan diplomats and agents, informed sources said today. The request came as administration officials accused Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi of launching a "master plan" for indiscriminate violence against Americans in Europe and the Middle East. The administration appeared to be laying groundwork for possible military retaliation against Libya following the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque that killed two people, including one American serviceman, and injured at least 150 more, about 60 of them Americans. Officials said the US is in better position to justify a retaliatory strike than in the past because evidence is in hand about Qaddafi's "master plan" for terrorist attacks. However, officials said no decision on retaliation has been made. One official said the administration was seeking today to "point the finger" at Qaddafi, while stopping short of pinning the blame on him for the Berlin attack or the bombing of TWA flight 840 last week.

# INTENSE SECURITY IS MIXED BLESSING AT ISRAELI AIRPORT

The Sun, Price: The Frequent Flier Odds seem better here at Ben Gurion Airport. Not the odds against an accident. Those have always been about the same. It's the odds against something deliberate. First of all, Israel's main airport is surrounded by soldiers. You don't get near the place without passing a soldier armed with a machine gun who is polite enough but has orders to shoot if you don't stop to let him get a good look at you. If he has any doubts, he will have you out of the car and will search you and the vehicle and everything in it. An Arab friend once complained about the wheels of his car being removed. Inside the terminal, security staff equipped with walkie talkies wait to interrogate each passenger boarding any aircraft. They are intensively trained to spot suspicious types....the odds are better at Ben Gurion these days when it comes to calculating the danger of being hijacked or blown out of the sky. Far better than they seem to be at airports like Athens, Rome, Cairo and-God forbid you should have to go there-Beirut. There, to varying degrees, the odds of a "deliberate" happening rise dramatically.



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# SHIITES EXTEND PALESTINIAN FIGHT TO A THIRD CAMP

The Sun, AP: Shiite Moslem Amal militiamen, flinging dynamite and using Soviet-made T-55 tanks, pounded Palestinian guerrillas holding out for a ninth day yesterday in two camps, as fighting spread to a third shantytown. Police said Amal fighters battered the Sabra and Chatilla camps in southern Beirut with fire from 120mm mortars and 106mm guns throughout the morning. Militia sources, who demanded anonymity, reported six people were killed and 25 wounded in clashes overnight and early morning. They gave no breakdown of the casualties. That raised the toll since the latest war of the camps started March 28 to at least 46 killed and 175 wounded.

# ISRAELI PILOTS BATTLE BIRDS FOR AIR SPACE

Chic. Tribune, Broder: "It happened during a routine training flight," the young Israeli pilot recalled. "I was flying at about 3,000 feet when I suddenly heard a loud explosion and felt a strong blow on my neck. I completely blacked out." The pilot regained consciousness a few seconds later to find his A-4 Skyhawk fighter hurtling out of control, the wind roaring through his shattered canopy and his neck covered with blood. "I didn't know whether it was mine," he said. "I looked down. The floor was littered with feathers and torn flesh. I realized that I had collided with a bird." It was a 20-pound pelican, and when it struck the jet, which was moving at 600 miles per hour, it hit the windshield with the force of 100 tons, tests later proved. The pilot managed to land his plane safely, but others in the Israeli air force have not been so lucky. There have been hundreds of collisions between birds and Israeli warplanes, killing some pilots, seriously injuring others and causing millions of dollars of damage in crashes, cracked wings, punctured fuselages, shattered canopies and destroyed engines, military officials say. The air force keeps detailed figures secret, but flight officers admit that since the 1973 Mideast War, pelicans, storks and raptors-birds of prey-have downed and damaged more Israeli warplanes than all the Arab air forces combined. Aircraft accidents caused by birds are a worldwide problem, but nowhere are they as frequent as in Israel. The distinction is created by the country's unique political and geographical situation.



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# news Summary April 5-6, 1986

## Columns

NYT 4/6 Mazer A. Homeed (author) "Enough US neglect of the Mideast". There has been a decline of US interest in the Mideast. The collapse of oil prices accelerated the process, encouraging officials in Washington to believe the US is no longer hostage to the oil shortage. But this neglect is ill-advised. The conflicts nor the resources of the region will allow the rest of the world to disengage as the US has tried to do. Denying the region and its resources to the Soviet Union has always been vital to US interests. The US must be involved in the problem of the Iran-Iraq war, of Islamic fundamentalism and in the events of southern Lebanon. The conflict between Syria and Israel has generated a lethal arms race. In, among other things, surface-to-air missiles that may in Israel's case be nuclear tipped. America's inattention to Arab moderates may encourage hostile and revolutionary forces.

NYT 4/6 John Oaks (former senior ed-NYT) "Reagan Isn't Buoying Freedom Abroad". According to polls, Reagan is the most popular President in recent history. He thus has a special responsibility not to use that popularity to deceive, inflame and intimidate the American people into pursuit of his Holy War. But that is what he is doing. In the Gulf of Sidra and Nicaragua, gunboat diplomacy is the substitute for thoughtful policy. He has made Khadafy a hero.

## Press Reports

### Gaza-An Ignored Restless Land

NYT-4/5-p.1 Friedman (Photos of Palestinians in the Nuseriat refugee settlement. A partly open sewer ditch can be seen) The Gaza Strip has become the forgotten occupied territory, a geographical afterthought. Gaza has no King Hussein pressing for its return as he does for the West Bank. For the Egyptians, who ruled Gaza from 1948 to 1967, the last thing they want is to get it back. Few Israelis or Israeli reporters ever visit Gaza, which is thought of as an ominous, unfriendly and sinister place. The camps are blurs of ugliness and poverty. Gaza is Israel's real demographic nightmare. Gaza is one of the most densely populated areas on the earth. Israel has tried to provide homes for the population outside of the camps but it can't keep up with the pop-

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It's a problem of money," a senior Israeli officer would like to build more, but we can't give what we don't have. The Relief and Works Agency provides subsistence rations, food, and medical care but it is facing economic distress. The UN provides 40% of the budget, the Arab countries all together provide \$6 million, Israel provides \$1 million. Gazans are stateless people. Former Gaza mayor Shawa says "Gaza is Soweto. It is a slave market for Israel." Many families live because the PLO pays them for every family member that sits in jail. Israeli officials who know what is happening in Gaza realize the only thing that prevents it from exploding is Israel's iron grip. Over the last 19 years, Israel has expelled, imprisoned or cowed into submission most of the political leadership in Gaza.

#### UN Will Give Waldheim File to Israel

NYT 4/5 Sciolino-The UN said it would make available to Israel a secret file on Waldheim. The UN decision is in response to a formal request by Benjamin Netanyahu to Cuellar. Israel's decision to request the files came largely as a result of Peres's visit to the US. "He was impressed by the concern here in the States on Waldheim. When no one else requested the file, we had to do it," said Israeli officials here. Netanyahu said the charges against Waldheim were "very serious," adding, "If these charges are substantiated by the material we find in the files, I assure you that the Gov't of Israel will take clear action on this matter." Yugoslavia has files calling Waldheim a war criminal. The country has ordered Waldheim to be extradited but did not follow up. Yugoslavia has not explained why this was done. (see RYP, DN)

#### 6000 Endorse Waldheim's Candidacy

NYT-4/6-Reuters-Six thousand Austrians endorsed Waldheim as their candidate and denounced charges that he has a criminal Nazi past. Waldheim said the charges against him had no foundation.

#### David Levy: The Real Power in Herut

NYT-4/6 Week in Review (Photo of Levy and Shamir) Friedman-Because David Levy speaks only French and Hebrew, he has not had much contact with the US. In Israel, Levy has devoted followers but was often the butt of vicious political jokes. Lately, his opponents have not found him so funny. Levy now controls the biggest bloc of Herut voters, much to the surprise of Shamir. Nonetheless, the "old guard" have resisted giving Levy leadership or recognition as the party's heir apparent. At first, Levy had gotten all of his support from the Sephardim. But he has used that power base to build a coalition that includes both Sephardic and some European Jews. Sephardim, who have tended to be more economically and educationally deprived, make up roughly 48% of the Jewish electorate. However, among 18-year olds, they outnumber the Ashkenazi voters, 62% to 38%. But Levy, with his flowery bombastic style, still seems to know how to address only one audience. If Levy can round out his appeal, Israeli analysts say, his solid base and organizational skills will make him a serious force in Israel for a long time to come.



Focus of TWA Inquiry-Who Sat in Seat 10F and Why?

NYT-p,1-4/6-Suro-Investigators still continue to regard May Mansur as the prime suspect because she had occupied seat 10F, the site of the explosion. Greek, Italian and American officials said no evidence had emerged to link Mansur to any known terrorist group. A TWA statement said that Mansur was subjected to the most rigorous of security checks at Cairo. A number of terrorist groups are suspect. One is the May 15 Palestinian group. Another is the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions, a pro-Palestinian terrorist organization made up of primarily Lebanese Christians.

NYT-4/6 HJlazi-May Mansur held a news conference in northern Lebanon at which she denounced the TWA incident and said she had nothing to do with it. "I don't undertake such crimes that kill innocent people and children," she said. Mansur is partially paralyzed due to a stroke she suffered after her husband was killed in fighting last year. She met reporters at the office of the National Syrian Social Party, to which she said she and her husband belonged. Her husband, a Druse, fought the Israelis in 1982. She said they both were captured by the Israelis and held in Ansar in southern Lebanon. (see DJ; NYP)

NYT-p,1-4/6-Suro-A highly potent plastic explosive and a miniature detonation device apparently similar to those used by a Palestinian terrorist group were components of the bomb that exploded aboard the TWA jet. The May 15 Palestinian group is known for placing small bombs on planes. An American official noted that such a bomb could be placed days or even weeks before the timer set it off.

Greece, Italy and Egypt all Point to Each Other

NYT-Dionne 4/5-Since the bombing, Italy, Greece and Egypt, have been reacting in turn, defensively, cautiously, and angrily at the idea that they once again might have to bear a major burden of blame.

Fear of Flying

NYT-Gwertzman 4/6-The explosion, a classic act of terrorism, left the US and European countries frustrated. The US was particularly exasperated and looked for Khadafy's hand in the explosion, but found no immediate proof.

NYT-4/6-Kifner-Airport security in many mideastern countries have been on and off. After a major incident, security is tight but then wanes. Plastic explosives are a major concern and ground crews are a potential threat.

NYT-4/6-AP-The Cairo airport, suspected as the point where the bomb was placed, was checked by US Gov't specialists last month and its security procedures met international standards, the State Dept. said.



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Goldschlag-4/6-There are tough choices to make in terms of airport security and much of the industry is still making them. But EL AL is a success story. Peres claimed last week that an explosion like the one on TWA couldn't have happened on EL AL. For EL AL, good security has meant good business.

#### Bomb in Berlin-Libyan Link

NYT-4/6 p. 1-Tagliabue-A bomb ripped through a West Berlin disco popular with American troops, killing a US Serviceman and a Turkish woman. 155 people were wounded. American and West German officials said state-sponsored international terrorists were responsible for the attack. (see NYP, DN)

NYT-4/6-Royd-The Reagan administration said that the bombing in West Berlin appeared to be part of a "pattern of indiscriminate violence" against Americans by Khadafy. US counterterrorism experts said there was "strong circumstantial evidence" linking Libya to the bombing. There have been a number of intelligence reports describing a pattern of Libyan activity in West Beirut and other European cities.

#### France Expels 2 Libyans

NYT-4/6-Miller-France has ordered two Libyan diplomats to leave the country and expelled four other Arabs in efforts to prevent terrorism on US installations in Europe.

#### America is Number 1 on Terror Hit List

DN-Rehm-4/6-Americans will continue to be terrorism's prime victims. Reagan has been unable to solve the problem of what is needed to defeat terrorism.

NYP-4/5-An elite squad of 54 trained cops are patrolling the street of NY against terrorist strikes. They are focusing on 15 possible terrorist targets including the US and Israeli Missions to the UN.

DN-One of the most effective tools in fighting against terrorism is an international data pool. But it doesn't exist. US efforts to track down terrorists involve hours of cajoling Western allies to share sensitive information. Experts in the field say that intelligence agencies from the CIA to the Mossad are reluctant to feed sensitive information into a single bank and jeopardize sources.

#### 2 Groups Claim Mexico Crash

DN-AP-A statement purported to be from two underground groups claimed responsibility for the crash of a Mexican airliner that killed all 166 persons aboard. A typewritten Arabic statement was signed by the Arab Revolutionary Brigades and the Egyptian Revolutionaries said the crash was intended as retaliation for US moves against Libya. There was no way to authenticate the statement.

#### Fear of Terrorism-US Families Abroad

NYT-4/5-Suro-(Rome) Americans who live in Rome talk about their fears



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of terrorism.

NYT-4/5-~~War~~ The families of the victims of the TWA crash talk to the  
victims and their feelings.

#### Bush Promises Weapons to the Saudis

NYT-4/6-AP-Bush promised Saudi leaders that the US would supply weapons to help keep the Iran-Iraq war from spreading to other Persian Gulf countries. He also promised that US-Saudi relations would not rise and fall with the crisis of oil prices.

#### Ex-Sudan Aide Gets Sixty Years for Role in Airlift

NYT-4/6-Rule-A former First VP in the Nimeiry Gov't was sentenced to two consecutive 30-year jail terms for his role in secretly airlifting Ethiopian Jews out of the Sudan to Israel. The former official, Maj. Gen. Omar el Tayeb, was found guilty of undermining the Constitution, instigating war against the state, treason and spying. The trial was seen by some Western diplomats and Sudanese officials as possibly affecting relations between the Sudan and the US, its largest aid donor.

#### Reform Jews' Debate on Day Schools

NYT-4/6-Encouraged by the Reform Jewish movement's endorsement of religious day schools several months ago, several congregations in NY are taking steps to open their own schools.

#### Letters

NYT-4/5-Nathan Perlmutter, Dir., ADL writes that Reagan was accurate in his characterization of the Sandinista Gov't as anti-Semitic. Examples of anti-Semitism in Nicaragua are given.

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ND "How Could That Terrorist Have Been Aboard?" Given the international threats to airliners, how can someone carrying an explosive device still succeed in boarding a commercial jet undetected? How can a known terrorist stroll on a plane undetected? The guilty should be identified, caught and dealt with sternly. But retaliation should not be directed mindlessly at innocent civilians because they happen to live in a country that supports terrorists.

DN 4/3 "Terrorism Again: When to Strike Back?" Abu Nidal must be a suspect. Khadafy says "We do not attack civilian targets," which is a lie. It's not too late to prepare a US response if the Libyan connection is proved.

DN "UN Must Open Waldheim File" The discovery that Waldheim was a Nazi cast shame over the entire UN. That shame is compounded by the UN's refusal to make public a secret file thought to contain crucial, and damning, details of Waldheim's military service from 42-45. Reagan should issue a formal request to open the files and fast. Then there can be no more excuses. If the files aren't opened then the UN and Perez--by their own acts--will stand convicted of covering up Waldheim's role in the war, and in Nazi war crimes.

#### Columns

DN-Caldwell "At the UN, Bright Flags, Faded Hopes" The UN's 40th anniversary celebration was a huge, happy bash. The UN basked in a warm glow. But it has suddenly turned sour. Now in the spring, trouble has sprouted everywhere. The UN is under pressure due to Waldheim's past and serious financial problems. The spring of 1986 has turned into an awful time at the UN. And the signals say that it is likely to get worse.

#### Press Reports

##### Women is Terror Suspect

NYT-p.1-Suro-There is a possibility that a known women terrorist had planted a bomb aboard the plane. May Mansour boarded the plane in Cairo and got off in Athens. She sat in seat 10F, the spot where the explosion occurred hours later. Reagan said no group or person had been ruled out as the attacker. Larry Speaks, said that despite denials by Khadafy denied that Libya was involved, he is viewed as a suspect. However, Pii Peres said in Washington that he saw no link between the bombing and the military clash between the US and Libya. Palestinian sources in Beirut say that the Arab Revolutionary Cells was actually the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, which is linked to Abu Nidal. Pii Peres said in an interview show yesterday that he believed the bombing was carried out by the Abu Moussa group, which is based in Syria. He also linked the Abu Nidal group to the action. An Egyptian Gov't spokesman said it was silly to believe that the explosives were placed on board in Cairo. (see NYT; DN; DN)

##### US May Strike at Libya

ND-aldman-A senior administration official declared that the US could strike at Khadafy for the TWA bombing even if he isn't found directly responsible. "He certainly helped to create the climate in which this



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could take place," the official said. (see NYT-Weinraub, NYP-Lathem, DN-Rehm)

### Officers Feared by Khadafy Close Ranks With Him Against US

NYT-Schumacher-(Tripoli) Khadafy's security is extraordinary and directed against his own military. He is said to be paranoid about new discontent in the ranks. The Reagan administration hopes to exploit this discontent, but some experts say that Libyan troops see themselves as the David that stood up to the American Goliath and that the Gulf clash helped Khadafy. But Khadafy does have internal problems and some say he is his own worst enemy.

### Arafat Tipped US Off to Terror Threat

NYP-Lathem-Arafat tipped US intelligence off about a plot to attack a US diplomatic mission in Europe last month. Khadafy had recruited a Palestinian hit team and Arafat found out about it. He passed the information through the Algerian Gov't. Arafat reportedly did not want his Al Fatah group to be blamed for the attack. Acting on Arafat's information, the US averted the attack.

### Italy and France Made Secret Deals With Libya

WD-ilc lanus (LA Times) France and Italy made secret deals with Libya during the 1970s to spare their citizens from attack in exchange for giving Libyan sponsored terrorists the freedom to travel throughout Europe. The deals have since collapsed. Deals were also made with the PLO.

### Security at Cairo Airport is Mediocre

NYT-Witkin-Airport security in Cairo is regarded as mediocre by security experts. But the experts also say that even the best screening system now in use cannot guarantee that a determined terrorist team will be prevented from sneaking a bomb aboard an airliner being prepared for flight. TWA is not allowed to conduct its own security check in Rome and Cairo.

### NY Airports on Alert

DN-Santangelo-Port Authority police armed with automatic weapons are on anti-terrorist patrol at NY area airports.

### Americans Canceling Some Mediterranean Tours

NYT-plumenthal-Tour operations reported a scattering of canceled Mediterranean bookings but no abrupt response to the TWA bombing. However, the fear of terrorism has already lead many Americans to change their travel plans before this bombing.

NYT-Anastasi-The bombing is likely to deal a serious blow to the already troubled Greek tourism industry. Greece's largest source of foreign currency earnings.



Pilot of Plane Talks

DN-AP-The pilot of the crippled TWA plane said it was lucky that everyone was not dead, but despite the bomb, he still said it was safer to fly around the eastern Mediterranean than getting on the freeway in the US. (see NYP, ND)

Relatives of the Dead Grieve

NYP-Standard-The relatives of the dead talk about their feelings.  
(DN-Full page photo p.1 of baby girl killed)

Bush's Mideast Trip

ND-wire-Bush met with CIA director Casey in final preparation for a high-profile trip to the Gulf. The 10 day trip was characterized by administration officials as a mission of good will and reassurance to US friends in the Arab world. Bush created a stir by indicating he would appeal to the Saudis to halt the slide in oil prices that has inflicted economic pain on US producers and his adopted home state of Texas. The White House said, in a clarification of the remarks that the administration would not interfere in the oil market and contended that the net effect of the price plunge on the US economy would be positive.

Kreisky Criticizes Waldheim

NYT-AP-Bruno Kreisky criticized Waldheim for decades of silence on his wartime activities and said Austria needs a head of state that is beyond reproach. This marks a departure of Kreisky who has spoken harshly of the World Jewish Congress.

French Leave Lebanon

NYT-Reuters-French cease-fire observers left for home, ending a two year mission.

Mideast Peace Is Possible-Avnery & Sinjora

The Nation-4/5-Uri Avnery and Hanna Sinjora, an Israeli and Palestinian nationalist respectively recently completed a 10-day tour of the US. They write about their meetings with members of Congress, State Dept. officials and audiences from the Jewish and Arab communities. The message is this: peace between Israel and the Palestinians can be achieved, but if the present opportunity is missed, a disaster of one kind or another is inevitable. For the first time in history, Israel, Jordan, the PLO and Syria share a desire for a political settlement. All parties have made concessions over the past few months. The PLO has made huge strides. The provisions in its charter calling for the elimination of Israel have been superseded by resolutions passed by the PNC. All this underscores the crucial importance of an active US. In the final analysis, the only obstacles to starting negotiations are the United States' unwillingness, partly in deference to the Israelis, to recognize the Palestinians' right to self determination, and the



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PLO's unwillingness to approve 242 & 338 without that recognition. The Israeli-Arab dispute has been pushed down far on the administration's agenda. Deadlock in the Mideast breeds frustration and desperation.

The Nation on the Gulf of Sidra

The Nation-4/5-Editorial "Shores of Tripoli" The US is a nuclear colossus but behaves with all the grace and generosity of a schoolyard tyrant. The battle of the Gulf of Sidra is based on politics, not principle. The big battle is still in Central America. In any case, Khadafi is a marginal figure in the international terror conspiracy the administration has conjured up. The dreadful massacres in Vienna and Rome seem to have originated in Syria not Libya.

Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madari of Iran Dies

NYT-Pace-Kazem Shariat-Madari, an Iranian Islamic leader who helped overthrow the Shah but was later put under house arrest on accusations of complicity in plotting against the Khomeini Gov't, died of liver cancer. He was 87.

US Foreign Service Members

WSJ-4/3-p.1-Greenberger-The current deputy representative at the U.N. in NY gets a federal housing allowance of \$10,921 a month. "That's not excessive in NY terms," says the press counselor of the US mission.

Letters

NYT-4/3-3 letters on international law in regard to the Gulf of Sidra.

NYT-The President, Staff Committee, UN Staff Union, writes that Alec Collett, a British national working for the UN is forgotten even by those who remember the forgotten. Collett went to Lebanon to help alleviate the plight of the Palestinians. His release is urged.

NYT-Bruce Laingen, a former US hostage who was held in Iran, says that the US Gov't has not forgotten about US hostages in Lebanon. Laingen is concerned more about the US public and their response.

WSJ-Elliot Green writes from Jerusalem that Ibrahim's recent rhapsody on Mubarak's brave new land left a few blemishes under a veil, like the Ras Burka mass murder.

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby-At an airport, attendant asks passengers "Aisle or window? Parachute or life jacket? Crash helmet or bulletproof vest? Fire extinguisher or bomb disposal kit?" A priest prays as the passengers board under a sign that reads "Good Luck."

DA-Rigby-Arabs and cowboys are sinking in oil.

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ערפאת מצדו מעדיף לדרכו בעיתות משבר עם חוסיין TO TAKE - OFF למשך זמן מסויים ומרבה לנסוע בין מדינות ערב ואחרות, אך אין להם ספק שבסופו של דבר הוא ינחת בעמאן. הירדנים גם אינם שבעי רצון מההתנהגות המצרית בסוגייה, אין בכך לפגוע ביחסים ובש"פ בין חוסיין ומובראכי, אך הראשון מתהלך בהרגשה שהנשיא המצרי רוצה להעניק לעצמו מעמד של SENICRITY ולדחוק, כך עפ"י הירדנים, את חוסיין למעמד שווה עם ערפאת, הכל "לשם שמיים" חידוש הקשר עם אש"פ והנעת התהליך המצ'ני. חוסיין במידה מסויימת נמצא בעמדה של "ניתוק מגע" זמני.

3. חוק הבחירות הירדני (מברק ממ"ד ערב/2/46). דאלינג חסביר את נושא ההפרדה בין שתי הגדות בכך (א) גם להבא לאחר הגדלת חברי הפרלמנט יישמר השיוויון ביצוג ביניהן. (ב) 8 המושבים השמורים ליושבי מחנות הפליטים בגדמ"ע ו"הנבחרים" ע"י הפרלמנט הירדני לא יבחרו בשיטת אנ-בלוק כפי שהיה עד עתה אלא תערך הצבעה על כל מושב בנפרד דהיינו יתבצע תהליך של הצגת מועמדים ובחירה ביניהם, ע"י כך הוסבר לתת לכך חוקף דמוקרטי וייצוגי יותר, הקריטריון לקביעה שכל אדם בוחר באזורו יעשה מעתה על בסיס של מקום מגוריו האמיתי לא עפ"י מוצא/דהיינו מי שירצה לבחור בגדמ"ע יהיה חייב להוכיח שמקום מגוריו שם ואין מספיק למשל שנולד שם.

הנושא הזה מעורר מחלוקת בין שתי הגדות. הגדמ"זים טוענים שניטלים מהם 8 מושבים ומוענקים לתושבי הגדמ"ע וע"י כך גדל למעשה הייצוג שלהם בפרלמנט ומופר השיוויון. אנשי הגדמ"ע טוענים ומתרעמים שהק"ל הני"ל של יושבי מחנות הפליטים בגדמ"ז מוטלת עליהם מבלי שלמעשה תהיה להם כל בגיעה לגבי בחירת הנציגים.

4. לבנון. גלספי התבטאה שהודעת רה"מ בדבר יוניפי"ל היתה חיובית ובמקומה ורבים במחמ"ד נשמו לרווחה. מקווה שיוכלו לנצלה במאבק שמנהל מחמ"ד בגבעה להמשך הסיוע ליוניפי"ל. הגורמים הני"ל משוכנעים שהמשך נוכחות יוניפי"ל הכרחית. בחירתו מחדש של נביה ברי כראש אמ"ל ויו"ר הלשכה המדינית התקבלה כאן בחיוב רב, לאור החשש, הלא מבוסס, שאחמד חוסיין הרדיקלי יותר עלול להחליפו. מאידך, חוששים שהדבר יחריף היחסים עם ראש אמ"ל בדרום. בטה"כ מקווים שלחיצוק מעמדו של ברי תהיה השפעה מרגיעה בדרום. ציינו במיוחד התאפקות ישראל בנושא. מאידך חוששים להחרפה נוספת של העימות המזויין שבין אמ"ל והפלסטינים במחנות בביירות.



*[Handwritten signature]*

המשרד, בטחון

116

תדרוך דובר מחמי"ד ליום - APRIL 4 - FRIDAY

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MR. KALB: No. I've seen some of those same stories and have been following them as best I can. But the consensus at this particular point is what I have shared with you here. Intensive investigation. Intensive study. No final conclusions. Investigation still continuing. Let me go to here, Henry, if I may.

Q --the security procedures at the Cairo airport. And will FAA people go there as well?

MR. KALB: So far as Cairo airport is concerned, the FAA, that is to say, the Federal Aviation Administration in accordance with US requirements makes periodic checks of security conditions at foreign

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STATE DEPT. -4/4/86

-2-

airports served by US carriers, the objective is to ascertain whether these airports meet the security standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Now the most recent review that took place was last month, and at that time the FAA found that Cairo airport met the security standards of the ICAO. And in a more general way, I suppose it should be noted that the FAA is continually seeking ways to improve security procedures at airport facilities both here in the United States and abroad as well.

Q Did it meet US standards?

MR. KALB: Ascertain whether they meet the security standards of the international organization.

Q Bernie, security El Al flights in Cairo



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is handled by Israeli nationals. Is there any thought of using American nationals to do security for American flag lines, Cairo or elsewhere?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, Norm. I suspect that the FAA may be the best address for information on that particular question.

Q You mentioned Greece, Italy, Egypt, the United States and other countries. Can you say what other countries, or how many others?

MR. KALB: Well, any other countries that may have any information that could contribute toward resolving and finding who was responsible for this attack. I'm going to pass on that.

Q Do you have any idea when the other airports -- Rome and Athens -- were checked by the FAA, Bernie?

MR. KALB: I do not, and I think once again you may have to check the FAA on a time plan. I think I did note that there are periodic checks, but I don't have calendar times for you. Sorry.

Q Do you have any knowledge of agreements by Italy and France to provide safe haven for terrorists if they leave those countries alone?

MR. KALB: Well, let me pop back to that in a second. I'm sure I have some guidance on that that I can get for you.



Q Were you about to say something more (inaudible) that local authorities have the primary responsibility for those airports?

MR. KALB: That's what I said.

Q What does that exactly mean?

MR. KALB: Exactly what it says.

Q Are you going to be holding the Egyptians responsible?

MR. KALB: Responsibility for safety. Let me go back to your question about the -- you talked about it. There have been suggestions in the past of officials in some countries trying to arrange understandings with terrorists. We're not going to comment on specifics. At present, all European governments are at a high degree of security preparedness and are working hard to prevent terrorist attacks. We are pleased at the degree of cooperation. Particularly with Italy, our working relations in the anti-terrorism area are close. The Italian government has repeatedly and very recently reiterated its firm commitment in the struggle against terrorism. The Italian efforts to deal with domestic and international terrorism are exemplary, and the cooperation is a model for other countries.

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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Q So are you saying in that response that some countries may have had informal agreements with terrorist groups?

MR. KALB: I'm saying that there have been -- in a preface to what I've noted there -- that there have been suggestions in the past of officials in some countries trying to arrange understandings with terrorists. And I am not in a position to be specific about it. I'm going to have to let it go at that.



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Q So what you're saying then is that if there ever were such agreements, they are not in force at the present time.

MR. KALB: I'm saying that at the present time all European governments are at a high degree of security preparedness, working hard to prevent terrorist attacks.

Q That does not mean that (inaudible)--

MR. KALB: I cannot get involved in specifics. I can only share with you the assessment as it's put together here.

Q Do some countries mean countries other than Italy and France?

MR. KALB: I have stepped away from being specific and I don't have anything else to add.

Q Does it mean more than two countries?

MR. KALB: Can't help you.

Q Bernie, there are reports that May 15 terrorist group and perhaps others have developed a suitcase bomb that cannot be detected by normal security devices. If it is true that terrorist groups now have this ability, what is the implication of all of this or the US ability to protect its citizens travelling abroad?

MR. KALB: I don't think I should be speculating about that. The key word is preparedness, anti-terrorism, and so forth. But, May 15 as you referred to, or the evolving technology of explosives is something that I can't address.

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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נכנס

שמו

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אל: המשרד, נד: 95, מ: 111

רח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 040486, רח: 1000

שמו/רגיל

אל: מצרים, מצפא, ממד/ערב 1. דע: שגקהיר (הועבר)  
משיחה עם הציר המצרי חילמי ביוזמתו.

1. סיפר שמסיים שרות של 4 שנים כאן וחוזר מראה בסתיו לקהיר.

2. יוב השיחה נסבה על ביקור רהמי, כאן במתכונת סדר הסעיפים  
שהעלה גונאיים בפגישתו עם הציר (שלנו 68). עיקר התעניינותו  
נסבה בשני נושאים הכלכלי ותהליך ההסדר. שאל על התכנית הכלכלית  
האזורית של רהמי, במיוחד האם בוללת את סודיה כאגב, שאלה זו  
חוזרת ונשנית ע"י עמיתים, והאם בעקבות ביקור רהמי התחדש משהו  
בנושם הסיוע האמריקאי לישראל ועוד. בצד המדיני התעניין בנושא  
הגרמני-אילו צעדים מעשיים בכוונתנו לנקוט בנושא איכות החיים  
ועוד. העלה נושא הפגישה המוצעת עם פלסטניאיים. בעקבות דברי המלך  
חסן, שהשתונות כאן דיווחה שעלתה בשיחות רהמי.

3. בנושא אשף בעקבות הודעת חוסין חזר על העמדה המצרית שחייב  
להיות המשך לראיוג ולשפי בין אשף וירדן גם אחרי הודעת חוסין  
מביוון שאין תחליף לכך קרי לאשף. מצרים תמשיך לפעול למיזום  
הסדר מריני מאחד ומשובכנת שטרפאת מוכן להושים ידו  
לכך. הנוכחנו לדעתו, פעולות הסדר באיזור הפכו לנושא מחלוקת  
4. נימית באשף שכן ערפאת וחבורתו בדעה שמויקים וגם פוגעים  
באשף. מאיך, אין חילוקי דעות באשר לפעילות בתוך ישראל. מצרים  
לועתו מעודדת את ערפאת להתייצב נגד מגמה זו באשף.  
4. כלכלה. המצרים נחושים לנקוט צעדי ריסון ורסמיים אך קובלים  
על כך שארהב, כתוצאה ממגבלות תקציביות ואחרות אינה מוכנה  
לעזור למצרים בדפורמות. הדעה במצרים עפ"י חילמי שיש לאון את  
הקיצוץ בסובסידיות וביבוא ע"י סיוע אמריקאי ליטעת  
חרומי, ולועתו מחפשים אחר יסעיף מתאימי לכך, להפגת גל התגובות  
כמצרים על הגזרות הצפויות. לשאלתי באיזה לוח' מדובר השיב



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

נקדונך אך טרם הוחלט על מועד הביצוע. חשתי בדבריו דאגה באשר לתגובות הצפויות במצרים.

5. בריה"מ. שר המסחר המצרי עלי שחר לא מכבר ממוסקבה סיכם כראשי פרקים נושא הגבדת המסחר בין שתי המדינות וה- RESCHEDULE של החוב הצבאי המצרי. מאמין שהושגה פשרה באשר לחישוב שער הלירה להחזרת החוב. עתה יעובדו הפרטים הנוגעים לכך. הרגיש שמטודרים מאו מצורת ההתייחסות הסובייטית. הבטיח לעדכן אותנו עם קבלת מידע מהבית.

6. מדינות ערב. להוציא סוריה לוב וירדן, המצרים ממשיכים במגעים עם כל א כל הגורמים הערבים בעיקר בנושאים הביטורליים ובחילופי מידע והערכות באשר לנושאים איזוריים. מפעם לפעם מתקיימים מגעים עם הסורים, אך אלה ספורדיים. נהבינותי נאלגיידיה הסורים חוזרים על הקו שמוכנים לשוב ולקבל מצרים תמורה לשורה הערבית בתנאי... עם זאת הסורים נוקטים פחות ארוגנטי.

7. ישראל. קבל על כך שסגן שהח מילוא, עמו הופיע באירדהו לא הוציא מצרים מכלל ביקורתו על הערבים 'כאילו שהסכם השלום לא קיימי'. ניקש לקבל מצע מפלגת העבודה בנושא הגדמתי שיוגש לכינוס הבא של המפלגה. נהראה לי מאמך ב- SUN מ- 26.3.86 העוסק בכך.  
אלי אבידן

15: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ממד, רם, אמן, מצפא, מצרים



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

9898

נכנס

דף 1 מתוך 2

עמ' 4 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נד: 98, מ: 1100

רח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 040486, זח: 1100

סודי ביותר/מיד

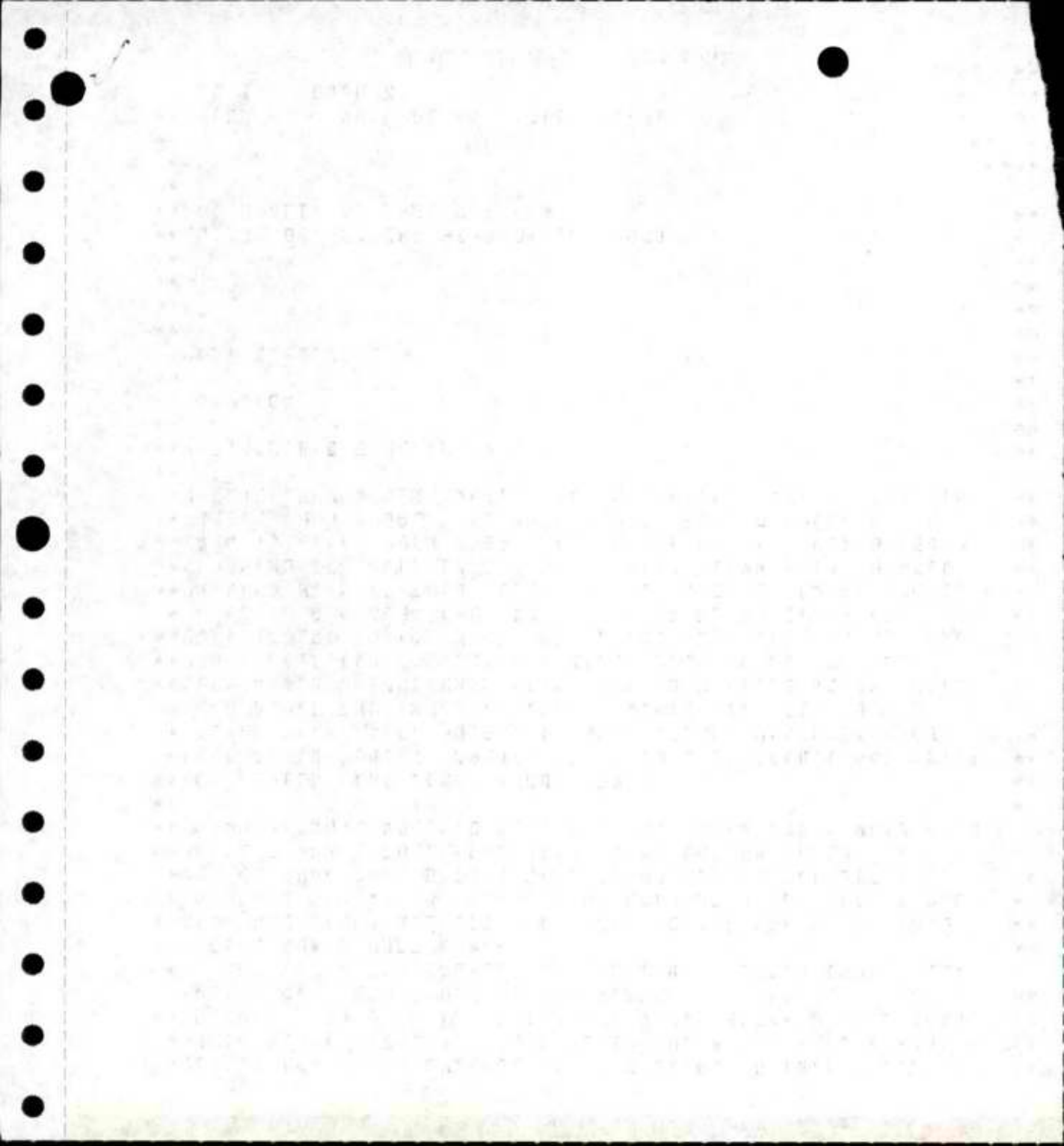
אל: ממנכ

מאע' עם תום פיקרינג (3.4).

התכנית הכלכלית המזיתית של רהמ'. המזכיר מתייחס ברצינות  
לנוכחיות כחריף סקפטיות שהיתה בגורמים כלכליים ומזיתיים  
במחמד', כיוון שהוא מחפש באורח מתמיד רעיונות חושים ופתוח  
להם. רואה בכך חזוניות כישראל לראשונה מבקשת סיוע למדינות  
האירופאיות אך אינו בטוח עדיין בסיכוי הימכירה. כמובן הפרסום של  
והייתוס לישראל קשה מבחינת העדבים, אך הסיכוי שיקבלו הוא  
כיוון שידצו בסיוע הכספי, הזיקה לתהליך השלום היא רק בעצם  
המסר של יציבות כלכלית, לא בהתניה ישירה - אחרת לא ימדיא  
הנכר. מעשית ישוחחו האמריקנים בשבועות הקרובים עם שרי אוצר  
צרים שיהיו כאן, ואחכ' יחליטו על שיגור שליח לבידות ניש  
שיקול מחדש' לגבי פטרסון, וייטהד נוכד גם הוא, אגב, לשאלתי  
הטיב שרעות מזיתיות' ששמענו מפי וייטהד הן דעותיו שלו שגיבש  
כמשך השנים ולא דוקא השפעת NEA.

טאבה, כמחמד ממליצים בפני שולץ על איגרת למגיד שתדגיש את  
הצורך בהשגת הסכם, וכנראה תבקש הגמשה מסוימת בעמדה  
המצרית, לאחר שמצרים בעצם חזרה בה מעמדות שבאילו הובנו  
כמוסכמות. ארהב-ציע להגיש נוסחה משלה אם הדבר מקובל. ביקור  
שולץ מרם הוכרע, פיקרינג עצמו מקוה לכך, אך כמובן השאלה היא  
היכולת להשיג הסכם כלשהו.  
הרעיון לשימוש במחצית החדר הדיבית על חובות בטחון לרכש  
כמחנני של ארהב לכווחת אירופה מישואל. מחמד הצליחה להשיג  
מהפנטגון הבטחה לעיון רציני נאכן ממקור פנטגוני בכיר שמעתי  
אנמול שהחלו לעבור על כב). אך הרבה מאד שאלות וקשיים נתעוררו  
מיריות בקשר ליחס האירופיות, צורדים פורמליים ועוד, ולפיכך אין







# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2 מתוך 2 דף  
 30 מתוך 4 עותק  
 סודי ביותר

בטחון כתוצאה לא נדור מקור המספר 14 ביליון שהוצג לרכישות  
 ארהב מבטלות הברית באירופה.

איווקס לדעתו עלינו להימנע ממערכה בעניין זה, כיוון

שהסעורים בהסתייגות במידע האיווקס הצליחו להפיל 2 מטוסים

איראניים. הרבה אינו מייק לישראל, ומסייע לסעודים בתחושתם מול

מלחמת עיראק-איראן. אין לוועתו סיכוי שארהב תמכור זאת לאחרים

נכריים. אילו היה סיכוי היו מייצרים פשוט עוד איווקסים, יש

הרבה יותר וציונליות במאבק ישראלי נגד נשק מתוחכם כמו F-15

וכדומה. זאת הגם שהסעודים לא היו חיוביים כפי שהיה מקום לצפות

נקשר לישראל ולתהליך העיר רטורית: מדוע ישראל צריכה להיאבק

בגכעה נגד אינטרס של ארהב-האם ארהב פועלת בכנסת נגד מכירות

ישראליות לאיראן?

הן רואה את מומי SOI כמימד חדש של השיתוף האסטרטגי, גם אם

אינו נופל במסגרת הפורמלית של תהליך זה, מאמין כי תהליך

השיתוף ב-SAMI התמסד ויו כך שתהיה המשכיות לממשלים נוספים

רובינשטיין

נפ: שהח, והמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר, מרכז, דס, אמן, מצפא, סייבל



THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
COUNTY OF DALLAS.

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, this 1st day of January, 1900.

Notary Public.

My commission expires the 1st day of January, 1901.



אל: המשרד, נד: 69, מ: 110  
 רח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 030486, רח: 1330

שמו/רגיל

אל: ממ"ד, מצפ"א.

דע: שגקהיר ( )

בריהמ' ובעית טאבה.  
 לשל ממ"ד ח/148.

1. אין תמה באשר לעמדת בריהמ' בסוגיית טאבה אותה ביטא בקהיר, סגן נשיא מועצת הסובייט העליון. היא נובעת מעמדתה העקרונית באשר לזנאי הערביט להסדר הסכסוך בהם בריהמ' תומכת בעקביות וללא סייג והיא שעל ישראל לסגת כליל מעבר לקווי 67, בין אם זה נוגע לטריטוריה מצרית, סורית או 'פלסטינאית'. נקודה זו עומדת מעל לויכוח בשאלת כשרותו של הסכם השלום הישראלי-מצרי שלגופו של ענין בעיני בריהמ' הוא הסכם נפרד מצד גורם ערבי שאינו מטפל בשורש סוגיית הסכסוך.
2. הדבר היותר מעניין הוא שאלת הסמיכות והעיתוי. במחלקה הסובייטית במחמ"ד מסבירים סמיכותו לשני נושאים. הראשון, בריהמ' נתלתה בביקור אישיות סובייטית באיזור בני'ל על מנת RESTORE סו פעם נוספת עמדתה העקרונית בשאלת ההסדר במזה"ת המופנית לקהל המאזינים הערבי. הפרוט בדברי הסובייטי 'השטחים הכבושים וטאבה' בא להדגיש שאין להפוך את טאבה לתקדים לגבי הגרמייט והגולן קרי דרישה ישראלית לויתורים מצד הפלסטינאים וסוריה, כאשר הטריטוריות במזרח ובצפון יבואו לדיון. יש כאן גם איתות מוסתר לירדן על עמדת בריהמ' באשר לדעיון של ויתורים טריטוריאליים. שאלת העיתוי נוגעת במובן לאכסניה. תמיכה גלויה של בריהמ' בעמדת מצרים בשאלת טאבה מול אדה"ב המוצגת כמי שלא מוכנה לצאת בהבעת עמדה כזו והחשודה במשוא פנים לישראל. מומנט זה קשור למאמץ הסובייטי כלפי מצרים לחימום היחסים וקיום דיאלוג דווקא בשעה שסוגיית התהליך המדיני עלתה







## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

על שרטון ולנוכח המצוקות במצרים.

אלי אבידן==

נפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמן, ממד, סייבל,  
קידר, מצרים, מצפא, מואר



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535  
JANUARY 10, 1964



אל: המשרד, נר: 68, מ: 11  
 דת: מ, סג: ס, תא: 030486, רח: 1300

סודי/מיידי

אל: מצרים, מצפייא, ממיידי/ערב 1, שגקהיר ( )  
 שיחה עם הציר המצרי גונאיים בשגרירות ביוזמתו (2.4).  
 א. ביקש וקיבל תדרוך על ביקור דוהמי. היה מודע לפרטי הדברים  
 שנאמרו בפומבי ושיבח דברי דוהמי ושולץ.

ב. שאל באשר לרעיון ייתכנות הכלכלית האיוורית של דוהמי,  
 מסר כי התבקש לעקוב בהתעניינות אחר הנושא, לאחר פניות שהיו  
 אליהם ממשרות אירופאיות ( בכל הנראה בעקבות שיחות דוהמי ).  
 עיקר עניינם של המצרים הוא התגובה האמריקנית, אמרתי כי אין  
 דיון מבחינתנו לדחוף את הנושא לזרקורים ביוזמה ישראלית  
 מסיבות מטעיות ברורות של תגובות ערבים אחרים. וכי נראה כי  
 התגובה בדרגים הבכירים חיונית. אמר שהתרשם שהנושא עשוי לעלות  
 בפסגת המתועשות בטוקיו. אמרתי שלא נופתע אם אכן.

ג. שאל בענין גישתנו לייאכנות החיימי ביוויש ועזה, בעקבות  
 שיחת מגיד-שולץ, והאם יש צעדים קונקרטיים בהם מדובר. מסר כי  
 טאמי אל-שאוה התלונן על בעיות בפרוייקטים בלבליים, הגבלות  
 וכדומה וכי שוחח על כך גם עם שולץ.

ד. מצרים - כלכלה. ער לתחושה בארה"ב כי המימשל המצרי אינו  
 מתמודד לפי שעה עם שורשי הבעיות הכלכליות. לדבריו הציג מגיד  
 בפני שולץ ברומא 3 שגממרים בארה"ב השתתפו תכנית מפורשת  
 בענין זה, ובה קיצוץ סובסידיות, קיצוץ ביבוא וכדומה. דוהמי  
 המצרי נ. שהוא כלכלן והצד הפוליטי אינו בתחום מומחיותו מגיש  
 הצעות תקיפה מרובות בהקשר הכלכלי. בין היתר יהיו ייבולימי ( )  
 תלושימי) לעניינם לפיצוי על צמצום הסובסידיות, אמר כי כל ממשלת  
 מצרים עסוקה בנושא הכלכלי ולכן גם אין ביקורי שרים כאן.



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ה. ענין מאבה: מודעים לצורך האמריקני לקדם את הנושא, אמרתי כי חשנו יינסיגה מצרית בדברים שהובנו מקודם, וכי יש לצפות למעורבות אמריקנית גוברת.

ו. לוב. שאלתי לידועות בעתונות על נסיונות ארה"ב לשכנוע מצרים לפעולה משולבת נגד לוב. הזכיר מעצמו מאמר נאפע ב"אל אהראמי" בענין זה נ שלכם 974 מה-31.3) סיפר נ אוא לא לציפוט) שפנו מהשגרירות כאן לנאפע בתמיהה על הפרסום, שפורש כאן כבא מחוגי ממשלה במצרים. נאפע אמר כי הסתמך על פרסום ישן של ה"וואשינגטון פוסט" ולא התכוון יי לחייב את הממשלה. לשאלתי מה האמת העובדתית התחמק גונאיים בתשובה כי יש כל הזמן מגעים עם הממשל בעניינים הנוגעים ללוב, אך איננו מודע לפרטים. הוסיף כי נכון כתב נאפע שמצרים אינה רוצה לצאת נגד מדינה ערבית. התדשמתי בבידור שהאמריקנים ניסו להשיג הסכמת מצרים לפעולה צבאית, אך לדברי בן שיחי אכן אין מצרים יכולה לצאת למלחמה נגד לוב מהמעם דלעיל, לדעתו השינוי בלוב יבוא על ידי חילוק האופוזיציה מבפנים ועל ידי בידוד בינלאומי של לוב. פעולת מפרץ סידרה היא ייחצי פתרון יי ולכן הגם שאין למצרים אהדה לקדאפי, לא תמכו. לשאלתי על שיב קשרי מצרים-לוב אמר שבמשך השנים היה קדאפי שולח את דודנו קדאף אל -דס למצרים מדי פעם בהצעות לשיפור היחסים. המצרים לא האמינו לו, ואכן ימים ספורים לאחר כל ביקור שלו היתה פעולה לובית אנטי מצרית בלשהי, בזמן האחרון אינו בא.

ז. תיירות. המצרים מודאגים מאד, כמונן, מהירידה בתיירות ופנו בתלונות קשות למחמ"ד על דבר הזוהר בדבר הסכנות במדינות. בן-שיחי קבל על ארגונים יהודיים המתייחסים למצרים בעניין תיור, כאילו אין השלום בנמצא. הסברתי כי הארגונים מתייחסים לדעתי ליחסים הבילטרליים ולתעמולה האנטי-ישראלית והאנטישמית בעתונות המצרית, כאשר לתיירות בכלל, ציין לשבח את משלחת לשכת המסחר ארה"ב-מצרים בהשתתפות גורבאל שהיתה כאן, המצרים גם שולחים למשימות הסברה את בשיר השגריר בקנדה לשעבר. אגב, רידי שגממרים השתתף בארוחת הקונגרס היהודי העולמי אמש.

ח. מסד. לדבריו רצונו העיקרי של נשיא סודיה הוא להשיג את דמת הגולן ועד אז יהיו איומי מלחמה.

ט. עיראק-איראן. אין לדעתו סיבויים לעיראק לגבור על איראן בגלל משאבי הענק של האחרונה, ואם תגבר איראן יהיה אסון מבחינת האזור. האיש מספר שתיים בשגארה"ב בקהיר קלארק יהיה סגנו של מדפי לענייני תת היבשת ההודית נ הודו פקיטטאן וכו' במקום פק.



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

י"א. טרוד. אוקלי יוצא בקרוב שוב למצרים.  
י"ב. בסיום השיחה כעזברנו על שתוף הפעולה בין ישראל לארה"ב  
בענייני המאבק בטרוד לעומת בעיות מצרים עם הערבים, אמר  
גונאיים כלית: "מצרים רוצה לעשות את הבלתי אפשרי, לקיים  
"חסים טובים מאד עם ישראל ויחסים טובים מאד עם העולם  
הערבי", ובסך היה היה נתונה".  
דובינשטיין==

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מדכו, דס, אמן, ממד, סייבל,  
קי'דר, מצרים, מצפא



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

9397

סודי ביותר

דף 1 מתוך 2  
עותק 2 מתוך 2

מסל: המשרד, נר: 88, מ: 111  
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 030486, רח: 1600

מסודי ביותר/מיד

מסל: ממנכל

ממלני רפאל ממי מרפי

א. בעקבות ביקור דהם: ה'תכנית הכלכלית האירורית' נראית

המזכיר כרעיון בעל חוון הראוי לבדיקה עם בעלות

הברית המכשולים הם פיננסיים ופוליטיים, וגם בכך יש להכיר, מדם

נקבע מי יהיה השלים (נשלב ראשון לבעלות הברית האירוריות

ולרפא). פטרסון הוא אחד המועמדים (יור' המועצה ליחסי חוץ בניו

יורק, לשעבר מזכיר המסחר). מוזכר גם וייטהד.

1. באשר למאבה, אין סיכום על ביקור המזכיר הדבר תלוי גם בשאלה

אם יהיה סיכוי סביר לסכם את ענין מאבה ע"י נוסחה בתיווך

אמריקני, וגם בשאלת לוז' נישנן נסיעות אחדות של המזכיר

מתוכננות בסוף אפריל ובמאי. יצויין כי אנשי MEA המליצו

בפני המזכיר על מעורבות אמריקנית בדרך גבוה בענין מאבה.

2. סעודיה. לדבריו הדגש בשיחות בוש עם הסעודים בענין הנפס

יהיה 'מחיר השוק', ולא כל הדעש וההצהרות שנתלוו בדבר דצון

אמריקני ללחץ בשל בעיות יצרני הנפס בטכסט. עלי להוסיף כי חרף

זאת מונחת לא ספק ברקע הבעיה הפנימית בארהב, ובוש

טצמו-שמספתו בתעשיית הנפט-מודע לכך במיוחד לאס כי כמוכן גם

השוק במיוחד. 2. אגב, שמענו ממקור מהימן כי בוש תוודך לפני

צאתו למדינות המפרץ בין השאר יחדיו ע"י סונדרס, פון נוימן

ובריגר-כל אחד בתחמו.

3. מרפי אמר בשיחה השבוע כי תשואות-החן העומאניות כלפי

הסובייטים, כפי שהיו, אינן מדאיגות את האמריקנים במיוחד, והיו

שפירשו זאת כידוקאי כלפי מאעמי שפיתחה יחסים עם הסינים.

רובינשטיין



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

מתוך 2 דף  
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\* \* \* \* : שפה, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפא

מה



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### Frankster Deceives Rabin With Report About Berri

WASH. POST - Fisher - An Israeli penchant for practical jokes backfired on an unidentified Army intelligence operative today when his April Fool's Day report of an assassination attempt against Berri duped both Israel's defense minister and its state run-radio. The perpetrator reportedly faces prosecution after an embarrassed Rabin who admitted that he had been the victim of a bad joke.

### Israel Praises Raids As Terror Deterrent

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (Wires) - Peres said Tuesday that U.S. military strikes against Libya last week should deter its leader, Khadafy, from further sponsorship of terrorism in the Middle East and elsewhere. "Until now Khadafy served as a haven for terrorists, and they were sure that nobody would even raise a finger of warning," Peres said. "Now he knows that if he is spreading terror, it may create some problems for him in his own country." International terrorism was among the issues the Israeli leader covered during White House meetings with Bush and other senior U.S. officials.

### U.S. Arms Snub Angers Hussein

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - Hussein, in an interview published yesterday, attacked U.S. reluctance to sell Jordan advanced weapons as a "blatant snub" signaling the end of military links between the two nations. The king told Jane's defense WEekly the unwillingness of the U.S. Congress to approve the arms package was "as far as we are concerned almost the termination of our relationship with the US.." The magazine said Hussein lamented what he called the "inability of the president to meet his commitments to us," and added that Jordan would seek alternative arms sources, such as wEstern Europe and possibly the Soviet Union.

### U.S. Unable To Persuade Egypt To Back Plan To Joint Anti-Qaddafi Move

WASH. POST - Ottaway - In advance of Bush's trip to Saudi Arabia, Libyan leader Qaddafi sent two emissaries to Riyadh in an apparent attempt to try once again to open a dialogue with Wash. in the wake of the U.S.-Libyan confrontation last week in the Gulf of Sidra. ADministration officials said they have no intention of responding to Qaddafi's latest overture through the Saudis.

### One Option Involved Extensive Bombing

WASH. POST - Woodward - Eight months of secret U.S. efforts to win Egyptian approval for a US-Egyptian military operation designed to overthrow Qaddafi appear to have foundered following public disclosure and rejection of the plan by Cairo. Still, there were contradictory



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reports yesterday on whether the plan had been abandoned by the US. Officials were quoted this week in CAIRO as saying that the Egyptian govt. had rejected three US overtures in recent months for a joint attack on Libya. US sources said that secret discussions in Cairo in Feb. were productive and the joint planning was continuing.

THURSDAY - APRIL 3

COLUMNS

WASH. TIMES - Alvin Rubinstein - "Somehow, The Treaty Endures"  
The Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which recently marked its seventh anniversary, deserves attention because it prevents another Arab-Israeli war and remains the centerpiece of US diplomatic achievement in the Middle East. Despite this troubled and chilly atmosphere, the treaty has endured, confounding gloomy predictions of its early demise. First, it keeps peace between Egypt and Israel. As long as it is operative, there will not be an Arab-Israeli war. Second, despite the contentions of its critics, the treaty has not polarized the region or isolated Egypt in the Arab world. Third, the failure to make progress on the Palestinian issue is not inherently the fault of the treaty. Finally, the US involvement has promoted strategic stability, strengthened pro-Western regimes, and stymied Soviet ambitions. Though far from ideal, a cold peace is nonetheless well worth preserving.

\*\*\*LA TIMES - Jacob Even - "Syrian Terrorism: An Enemy To Unite Israel, Egypt, Jordan" Israel wants to see the formation of a peace front composed of all states in the Middle East that, abjuring force, embrace negotiation as the sole means to resolve their conflicts. This is surely the import of the Israeli government's conciliatory approach in the past year. Such a grouping would be a logical participant in the regional economic plan broached recently by Peres. Egypt, Israel and Jordan are the natural initial associates in such a peace coalition, especially in the face of spreading aggression, subversion and terrorism. Another natural associate in the peace front is the substantial moderate element among Palestinian Arabs, who are increasingly weary of the PLO's coercion and are looking for a strong lead from Cairo and Amman. Such bold resolve would give pause to their enemies, neutralize the intimidation that holds the region in its grip, and thus strengthen their regimes. If Egypt and Jordan, joined by other Arab countries that claim to be moderate, would stand with Israel to deny aggression and terrorism the fruits of their ambition, the promise of regional peace would begin to be realized.



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## THE PRESS REPORTS

### Israeli Prime Minister Urges 'Marshall Plan' For Mideast

WASH. POST - Goshko - Peres has proposed creation of a \$20 billion to \$30 billion development fund for the Middle East, and the U.S. has promised to give the idea serious consideration, US officials said last night. Peres outlined his proposal in talks here Tuesday with senior administration officials. He likened the idea to a "Marshall Plan for the Middle East." Peres said accelerated regional development, financed by aid from the US and other industrialized nations, could create a better climate for peace and stability in the Middle East. The sources added that Shultz and other officials told Peres that the US would consider his ideas carefully and discuss them with its principal West European allies and Japan, as well as with the major multinational lending institutions.

### Israel To Investigate Waldheim's War Record

WASH. POST - (Wires) - Israel asked the World Jewish Congress yesterday for its documents on Waldheim's wartime activities so it could begin its own investigation. The spokesman said that the World Jewish Congress had received a formal request from the Israeli Foreign Office. Peres said in New York that Waldheim must answer "legitimate questions" raised about his alleged Nazi past and that Israel was "checking it out."

### Peres Hails Hussein's Hint Of Readiness To Talk

LA TIMES - Shannon - Peres on Wed. welcomed the implication by Hussein that he is willing to negotiate separately with Israel and Peres said the king will find a "willing Israel" at the conference table. Members of the prime minister's entourage said Peres was referring to an interview with Hussein published Tuesday in Jane's Defense Weekly. On Wed. Peres told US Jewish leaders at two receptions that Hussein had "warned" other Arab nations that he would go into peace talks with Israel alone if they did not join him. "I believe Hussein is serious in his attempt to bring peace on his part," Peres said.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

## THE PRESS REPORTS

### Peres Urges US To Invest In Peace Plan For Middle East

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - The US could take a step toward peace in the Middle East if it invested in a multibillion dollar economic aid program for the region similar to the Marshall Plan, Peres said. Peres said such a fund would help Arab countries hard hit by the sharp drop in oil prices. He said Western nations could channel some of their savings from low oil prices back into the region as "downpayment" toward peace.



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# Israeli Arabs Shift Focus To Equal Rights

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Greenberg - Israel's Arab minority, now has a different agenda - equal rights. The change was evident in the relatively unprecedented calm which marked this week's observance of Land Day. The new realities of Israeli Arab politics are reflected in a split that emerged in the Arab community over how to observe Land Day. Most Israeli Arabs rejected a strike call by the pro-PLO Progressive List for Peace party. Instead, thousands attended Communist Party demonstrations, whose main slogan was simply "Equal rights,"

# Peres Cites 2 Palestinian Groups

WASH. POST - (Wires) - Peres blamed The Syrian based Abu Musa and Libyan connected Abu Nidal Palestinian guerrilla groups yesterday for Wed. bombing of TWA Flight 840. He said in an interview that a statement of responsibility issued in Beirut by a group calling itself the Arab Revolutionary Cells was a cover up attempt.

# Israel's Tumbling Inflation Dogged By Debt, Joblessness

WASH. TIMES - Izenberg - After seven months of unprecedented success in combating triple digit inflation, Peres' emergency economic program may be running into trouble. Inflation has fallen from a record 445 percent in 1984 to an annual rate of about 45 percent today, a stunning turnaround for a country that once had to recalculate the value of its currency every day. But the program has taken a toll. Unemployment has risen sharply, many businesses are in debt and facing bankruptcy and both the govt. and the private sector could be on the verge of a new cycle of overspending and rising prices.

# Arafat Says PLO Is Back In Lebanon

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - Arafat said in an interview published yesterday that PLO forces are back in south Lebanon. "Our forces and rockets are back in south Lebanon and are striking with full force at Israeli forces..What is happening now is a settlement of accounts and a re-drawing of maps," he told Bahrain's Akhbar al-Khaleej newspaper. Beirut newspapers say Arafat has re-established a military presence near the southern city of Sidon.

# Jordan Curb On PLO Denied

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - Israel regards the reported closure of a PLO liaison office in Amman as reflecting no basic change in Jordanian or PLO policy. "As far as we know, some PLO offices are being closed for budgetary reasons but the main office in



# Reagan Pledges To Find, Prosecute Terrorists

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

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NEWS SUMMARY APRIL 3, 1986

Editorials

WSJ- "Talking about Oil": With Congress on vacation, the White House is making OPEC its headline. V.P. Bush is going to the Middle East and plans to tell Saudi to stabilize oil prices with production cuts. The administration will have to decide if it wants to stick with a strong market or help revive OPEC. The fall in oil prices will have startling affects in some areas, but leaving the price determination to free market is likely to produce benefits that outweigh any downturns within parts of the U.S. economy. The White House should keep that in mind when it comes under pressure to help OPEC.

Post- "When it comes to Human rights, symbolism matters very much": Sad story and lousy thinking on the part of the White House in refusing a meeting between Pres. Reagan and Yelena Bonner. They say they were afraid to rock the boat. Reagan blasted Pres. Ford for not meeting Solzhenitsyn, he made the right move then. It is meetings like those and rallies that have given men like Sacharansky their freedom. A campaign for freedom is not a campaign unless it is conducted out loud and in public. If there is a man that knows that, it is the man responsible as much as any other Western leader - for the freedom of Anatoly Sacharansky: Ronald Reagan.

Columns

Post- J. Anderson - "Arafat can find no welcome mat": Arafat has been invited to leave Tunisia and is hard pressed to find an Arab country that will take him. The dynamics of the PLO and Arafats' challengeable leadership - demand that the PLO be "close to the action". That means being near to Israel and being given loose rein to carry out its operations that are the PLO's main reason for being.

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## Press Reports

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### Plane Bombing

NYT - pg. 1 - Roberto Suro- "4 killed as Bomb rips TWA plane on way to Athen": A few hours after the plane landed a little known group called the Arab Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for the explosion. In statements delivered to a Beirut news agency they said the bombing was in retaliation for "American arrogance" in clashes with Libya last week. Qaddafi denied involvement and said he was completely against this action. Greek and Italian officials denounced the bombing and began investigating how the explosives had gotten on board. Palestinian sources say that the group that claimed responsibility was associated with the Abu Nidal group. (N.D., Post, D.N., WSJ)

D.N. - The bomb exploded just 10 minutes before the plane was scheduled to land and the pilot is credited with saving the lives of many other passengers because he was able to keep control of the plane and bring it in safely. His wife says she is very proud of him. Pilot Richard Peterson called his wife from Athens before she had even heard the news. (Post)

NYT- Passengers tell horrifying stories. One person said he felt himself being sucked out of the plane and grabbed his wife's seat next to him. Many were scared there was a second bomb. There was blood all over the cabin. Most passengers remained calm after the blast. (Post, D.N.)

NYT- Witkin- The leader of the International Airline Pilots Assoc. said there was a move under way to organize a worldwide pilots boycott against governments found responsible for terrorist acts. If it goes into effect the boycott might last six weeks to six months. After the downing of the Korean Airliner flights to the Soviet Union were halted. A Spokesman for the Union said he was satisfied with security in Rome and bet it was an inside job by people on the ground possibly in Cairo. (Post, D.N.)

NYT - Browne- Security technologists say that the threat of bombs getting on planes remains virtually undiminished. Devices are available, but are costly and time consuming. Checked luggage is not screened. X-ray and metal detectors are the two main tools now being used, but bombs need not contain metal, and a new pistol is being developed made almost entirely of plastic. (D.N.)

NYT- Paul Lewis- Pres. Hittlerand in an apparent policy reversal had indicated he no longer opposes American initiatives on tough terrorism proposals. This shift may be in response to the kidnappings of a four-man French television crew last month. Leaders from seven industrial democracies will be meeting in Tokyo next month to discuss ways of dealing with terrorism.



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NYT- Gwertzman- Pg. 1 - "Marshall Plan in Mideast urged": The plan first put forth by P.M. Peres, essentially suggests it might be more fruitful for the major industrial nations to initiate a development fund for economic cooperation in the Middle East, there by bringing about closer ties. The idea reportedly has been discussed with Egyptian officials who showed interest. The issue has also been raised with West German Chancellor Kohl. Obstacles to the plan include the budget crunch in Washington. Another is convincing Arab countries to join a plan that includes Israel. (Post)

WSJ- Elliot-House- Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said that unless Western countries step in with financial help declining oil revenues threaten to destabilize the entire Middle East. In an interview P.M. Peres said that Egypt was most vulnerable. It is ironic since for much of the past decade the rising oil prices were a danger because of the threat posed from ensuing arms purchases. He praised the U.S. challenge to Libyan leader Qaddafi over free passage through the Gulf of Sidra.

#### OIL

WSJ- Merry- Ibrahim: The Reagan administration moved quickly to squelch perceptions that it planned a policy initiative aimed at propping up world oil prices. The move came after remarks by V.P. Bush that caused a jump in world oil prices and a decline in the bond market. (NYT)

#### Egypt

ND- Bob Woodward- Eight months of secret U.S. efforts to mount a joint Egyptian-American attack on Libya, designed to overthrow Qaddafi, appear to have foundered after public disclosure. Pres. Reagan authorized the planning of such an attack. One plan called for Egypt to attack Libya on the ground and then ask the U.S. to step in and assist. Well-placed administration sources say that Egyptian reaction was not outright rejection and that positive discussions had been held.

#### Libya

NYT- Apple- The Reagan administration hopes that its actions against Libya might prompt military officers there to remove Qaddafi as its leader. Sources say that it was taken for granted that Qaddafi would respond with force when U.S. ships and planes were sent to the Gulf of Sidra. The Administration welcomed the chance to strike back. Reports from Cairo said Egyptian officials had refused on several occasions to go along. (WSJ)

#### Jordan

ND- King Hussein in an interview with Jane's Defense Weekly said the reluctance of the U.S. to sell advanced weapons to his country may have signaled the end of military links between the two nations.



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Waldheim

NYT- Sciolino- P.M. Peres said yesterday he did not understand why the U.S. was holding secret documents on former Sec. General Kurt Waldheim. He added that Israel might ask the world organization to release the file. Under rules established by the U.N. War Crimes Commission the files can only be released upon a governments specific request.

NYT- Waldheim says that the papers released by the World Jewish Congress disclosed nothing new. He said the documents supported his innocence of any war crimes.

DN- The advertising agency Young & Rubicam has dropped its account with Kurt Waldheim. Generally it does not take on politicians as clients.

Amsterdam News- Aneke- The March-April issue of "The Link" is devoted entirely to the examination of Israel's relations with South Africa. Reportedly the relations blossomed in 1976, when the two nations pledged themselves to each others survival and freedom from foreign interference. It says Israel assisted in South African efforts to maintain white rule in what was then Rhodesia.

ND- The U.S. attorneys office says that 2 rabbis created a scam to skip paying taxes. The scam defrauded the U.S. out of more than \$150 million in taxes. They created bogus companies to provide invoices for non-existent goods and services. (Post, J.M.)

Picture

D.M.- Henry Kissinger, P.M. Peres at World Jewish Congress, with WJC Pres. Edgar Bronfman, attending 50th anniversary dinner.



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The President has been directly involved in it. He has just directed that the United States government make all necessary resources available to the governments of Italy and Greece in determining the facts surrounding the tragedy aboard TWA flight 840. The information available to us indicates that an explosive device aboard the aircraft resulted in the death of four passengers, all of whom were American citizens. In addition to those killed, several other passengers were injured. One American was hospitalized and three others were treated and released.

The President and Mrs. Reagan have expressed condolences to the family members of those who were killed and injured. The President was first briefed on this incident at 6:40 A.M. Pacific Standard Time yesterday morning, and he has also ordered the following additional steps. The FAA, Federal Aviation Agency,

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security and explosive experts have been dispatched to assist the local authorities in Rome and Athens. The FBI has been directed to assist local authorities in investigating the incident and to gather evidence that may be used in the criminal investigation and the Attorney General Mr. Meese has advised that if a terrorist act has taken place, the perpetrators are liable for prosecution under a variety of US statutes which prohibit various acts of violence against US aircraft and passengers.

Now, although this group, which is calling itself, "the Arab Revolutionary Cell, the Al-Kassam cell," appears to have claimed responsibility for placing a bomb aboard this flight. We on our part have not ruled out any terrorist group, any organization, movement or individual as a potential perpetrator of this act and until all the facts are determined, we do not intend to speculate on who may be responsible, as I said.

Now on the basis of the information available, the President has condemned this act as "a barbaric one, of wanton international terrorism, aimed once again at innocent air travelers. And that neither the United States nor the world community can cease our efforts to end this scourge until those responsible who are perpetrating and supporting such actions have been brought to justice." So this represents the latest statement of our policy and the actions that the President is taking on this matter.



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MR. DJEREJIAN: No, this isn't the State Department. I can't give you a copy of it.

MS. ABU-FADIL: A quick follow-up. The action in the Gulf of Sidra was said to be as a result of real anger because of the previous attacks on Rome and Vienna airports. Can we see a spiralling tit for tat here? I mean, is this what it is going to lead to?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, again, that's highly speculative until we know who is behind this terrorist incident. Now you have to remember that the Gulf of Sidra situation was the assertion by the United States of freedom of navigation rights and within our overall context of our policies toward Qaddafi and his regime in Libya. What our policy really reduces itself to, and perhaps the simplest terms I can state, is that the United States will not tolerate Colonel Qaddafi's violations of international law and order, be it unilaterally on his part declaring the high seas, international waters and air space, as territorial waters of Libya or be it his very well documented and known support of international terrorism. We simply will not allow him to conduct policies in stark violation of international laws and which pose a threat to all civilized community. And it's really in that context that you have to see the Gulf of Sidra operation.

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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MR. POPE: Continuing with the Middle East, we'll go to our good friend here.

Q Jamman Albarazi, Al-Watan, Al Arabe Magazine, Paris. Ed,



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can you clarify the mess which Vice President George Bush created by saying in his briefing the other day, which you attended, that he wants to ask Saudi Arabia to stabilize oil prices? And after that, you know, the statement by Larry Speakes which contradicts what he said. Can you clarify what was (inaudible)?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I think the statements that were made, both by the Vice President and Larry Speakes, are not contradictory. The common theme in both of these statements is one, that there certainly has been no change in administration policy on world oil prices; that's the first thing. And we continue to believe that the truly real way to achieve real price stability is to let the free market and free market forces work. And you'll remember, the Vice President said during his briefing, the answer is market, market, market. He made that very, very clear.

Now it's true that we're concerned with the effects of falling prices on the oil producing sectors of the United States. But that is obviously a concern. But we still feel that the net effect for American consumers, and the American economy as a whole, will be positive; that is, the effect of falling oil prices.

MR. POPE: Do we have any more questions on the Middle East? Right here. Would you mind standing? We've been asked to request that you stand when you ask a question, especially those in the back rows and the ones to my right, which is over here.

\* Q Daniel Brown, Jerusalem Press. Mr. Djerejian, next Wednesday, April the 9th, there is to be a nationwide showing of "Flashpoints: Israel and the Palestinians" on virtually every public TV station in the country. In fact, this week's TV Guide considers it as the most important program of the week. Very briefly, sir, it's an attempt to show strong points of view from both sides of the issue. One film in particular, occupied Palestine, has attracted a great deal of attention, because it's the first time that Palestinians have been given the platform to relate their experiences under occupation. The film is clearly in support of the Palestinians' right of self-determination and of the PLO. I'm sorry to be so long.

In view of the fact that the US State Department and White House refuse to recognize these rights, do you feel that the broadcast of such a film is therefore in conflict with US policy, and its showing could damage public support for this policy? That's the first question.



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MR. DJEREJIAN: The first question? (Laughter.) Well, I'm not familiar with the whole program that you've elaborated. You know, we have -- thank God -- we have a very free press in this country, and all points of view can be expressed. And so I would be most reluctant to comment on whether or not a TV program or documentary.

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be it political or otherwise, be shown. So let everything be shown. That's not my -- certainly I would have no other question to add.

As to your statement and part of your question that the United States doesn't recognize -- you said what, specifically -- the rights of the Palestinians? We've always said that we recognize the

legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. So --

MR. POPE: Do you have a second question?

Q Yes, related to this. Unfortunately, you won't be able to familiarize yourself with this showing because it has been banned from two public stations here in Washington, the major one and in New York. Do you have any comments about that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have not. I am not familiar with it. Who banned it?

Q WETA and WNET found that it was too strongly propagandist.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, that's their judgment, private sector in the media. I can't second guess them on that.

MR. POPE: We'll go to Mr. Polokov and then to Mr. Yavuz (?), and then we'll switch to another part of the world.

Q Joe Polokov, Canadian Jewish Press. Ed, I wonder if you could enlighten us on the position at the White House on the Peres plan for sort of a Marshall Plan concept for treating the Middle East and whether this will substitute in some way for the diplomatic methods of trying to achieve peace.



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MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, as you know, Prime Minister Peres discussed this in his recent talks with United States officials here. We have had our initial exchange with the Israelis on this plan. Obviously, this was brought up in his talks with Secretary Shultz also. As we understand it, the Prime Minister is proposing some sort of a development plan for the countries of the region, with the idea being that economic growth and stability and economic development will produce the necessary infrastructure for more stability in the area which then would allow the prospects for a peace process to move forward with perhaps some more certainty than it has in the past. You know, in that respect, we are prepared to consider all viable and realistic proposals to not only promote economic development in the Middle East but also to maintain the momentum of the peace process.

Now he is talking about a creation of -- I think it involves the multilateral fund, and the specifics of the proposal obviously would have to be elaborated. That would be financed by contributions from various countries and the international banking system. We have given our reaction to this. It is basically that while we see some potential political and financial obstacles to Prime Minister Peres' proposal, we support its overall objective along the lines that I have stated, economic development for peace in the region. And we have simply agreed with the Prime Minister to discuss the proposal further and to discuss it with our -- to study the proposal further and to discuss it with our allies. So we are just in the beginning phases of looking at this.

MR. POPE: Mr. Yavuz (?).

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Q Teran Yavuz (?), with the Turkish Milliyet Newspaper. In light of yesterday's incident, do you expect a new round of discussions with the European allies, like Secretary Whitehead had in January? And the second question is, is there any indication that



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Libya might be behind yesterday's incident?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I can't again speculate on the latter part of your question because again we are still in active investigation of the incident itself and at this point no conclusions can be drawn as to who, what country, what individual or organization is behind the incident. So again it would be premature. There has been some speculation, I know, that is out in the press and TV whether or not this is a type of Libyan action. But all of that is based on preliminary information. So no conclusions can be drawn.

MR. POPE: Before we go Mr. —

MR. DJEREJIAN: He has another part of his question. — On the other part of his question, as far as I'm aware, there is no plans for sending anybody overseas on a mission along the lines of Deputy Secretary Whitehead's mission. As I said, we are actively coordinating and consulting with Greece and Italy and Cairo and Egypt on this incident and I'm sure we are and will be contacting our European allies as the investigation proceeds. Again, this is another cowardly act of terrorism which must be condemned by the international community and must, again, push countries toward more effective international cooperation in condemning these wanton acts of slaughter of innocent people.

MR. POPE: I think this is a very appropriate time to read Mr. Aleksandr Shalnev's note to you, Ed, and he starts out, and I quote, "Mr. Djerejian," —

MR. DJEREJIAN: This is the only time I have had an absentee question in my life. (Laughter.)

MR. POPE: Well, this is a biggie.

He says: "Before another question on the Middle East is asked, could you answer this one? (Laughter.) Is your administration interested at all in having all nuclear tests banned when any circumstance you would like, as it is evident from the recent statements by the White House, to keep your options open and go on with testing whenever you deem it necessary?" That's the question from the lass representative.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Is that a question or a statement? (Laughter.)

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At the same time, there is no justification in our view for the actions of terrorists. They don't create a climate in which any of these peace initiatives can flourish. There is a temporary hiatus, I suspect, in the peace process that results from the failure of the PLO to meet King Hussein's conditions for coming forward, and we're now in a period of some reflection on all sides as to how we can move that process back into motion. We certainly regard it as deeply important to keep the peace process moving in the Middle East. We'll continue to work on that. But one has both to address the underlying problems of conflict in the Middle East and at the same time reject thoroughly and categorically the use of a terrorist weapon. It does not contribute to the process, and people like Qaddafi cannot be viewed as making any positive contribution to the peace process.



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**Missiles to Saudi Arabia:**

# Pro-Israel Lobby Declines to Fight Arms Sale

The Reagan administration's proposal to sell a new batch of missiles to Saudi Arabia has received a boost because of a decision by a leading pro-Israel group not to lobby actively against the sale.

House and Senate opponents of the proposed arms sale plan to proceed with an effort to block the missile package, announced by the White House on March 11. (*Weekly Report* p. 606)

But the prospects for garnering enough votes to kill the sale are questionable in the absence of an aggressive lobbying campaign by pro-Israel groups led by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

AIPAC and other Jewish organizations oppose the sale but will not "go to the mat" over the issue, according to officials of the groups. That decision represents an effort to reserve political capital for future legislative fights and possibly enhance the groups' bargaining position with the administration.

## Administration Proposal

The Reagan administration proposes to sell a \$354 million package of anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia — 1,666 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 200 portable Stinger ground-to-air missiles and 100 Harpoon air-to-sea missiles. None of the weapons is new to the Saudi military inventory.

Administration officials say the Saudis need the weapons to deter a security threat posed by Iran's advances in its ongoing war against Saudi Arabia's neighbor, Iraq.

The White House originally intended to propose a much larger Saudi arms deal, including fighter planes and tanks. But congressional pressure prompted it to scale down the sale.

Congress has 30 days to pass a resolution blocking the sale after formal notification comes from the White House. If the president vetoes the resolution of disapproval, a two-thirds vote of both chambers would be required to override the veto.

## Congressional Opposition

Congressional opponents of the Saudi arms sale are playing down the

effect of AIPAC's strategy on the pending arms deal.

"Senators don't take orders from lobbyists," said an aide to Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who is leading the Senate effort against the sale.

Cranston and others oppose the sale on the grounds that Saudi Arabia has not taken steps to advance peace prospects in the Middle East and should not be rewarded with more military weapons. Cranston's aide said a "substantial majority" of the Senate opposes the sale — though not the two-thirds needed to override a veto.

The Foreign Relations Committee has set an April 17 hearing on the sale.

In the House, Mel Levine, D-Calif., has gathered about 150 cosponsors for a resolution he plans to introduce when the White House formally notifies Congress of the sale, expected by early April. Levine said there is a "very good" chance of passing a disapproval resolution in the House, although the prospects for securing a veto-proof margin are more uncertain.

Levine conceded that AIPAC's position creates an "unusual situation" in that pro-Israel legislators do not have the active backing of the influential lobbying group.

A Levine aide said that without a major push by AIPAC, many lawmakers are more likely to accept the administration's arguments for the sale.

## AIPAC Backs Off

When the administration announced the arms sale, Israeli government officials reacted mildly and suggested the missiles did not pose a security threat to Israel. Nonetheless, it was widely expected that AIPAC, because of its previous efforts against Saudi arms sales, would take a strong position against the sale and back it up with an active lobbying effort.

An AIPAC official, interviewed soon after the announcement, added to that impression by casting the missile debate as an important precursor to a possible effort later this year to halt delivery of sophisticated AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia — a sale approved in 1981. (1981 Almanac p. 129)

The official, who asked that he not be identified, also attacked the new weapons package because it includes the shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, which he described as a "terrorist's delight."

At the same time, however, State Department officials were calling leaders of various Jewish groups to explain the administration's position on the arms package. The groups were told the White House did not plan to announce any other major arms sales to the Saudis for at least another year.

Thomas A. Dine, AIPAC's executive director, told Secretary of State George P. Shultz in a private meeting March 20 that the group would not actively lobby against the sale.

The seeming inconsistency of that position — opposing the sale without actively resisting it — poses some potentially sensitive political problems for AIPAC and other Jewish groups.

"There is a potential there for feeling that we're not standing behind [members of Congress] when they feel we should," said an official at a Jewish group. However, the official said pro-Israel groups did not want to mount a major lobbying campaign over an issue that Israel itself is not alarmed about.

"There is a feeling in the Jewish community that we can't be more Israeli than the Israelis," he said. "We need to make sure that the American public and our [opponents] know that we are not an ignorant, knee-jerk community and that we pick our battles carefully."



Rep. Mel Levine, D-Calif., has lined up 150 cosponsors for a resolution to block the proposed Saudi arms sale.

- By Steven Pressman

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MR. KALB: Well, I'm sure that every possible lead is being subjected to the most intense investigative scrutiny. Now, I have read the press report about Dr. Monsur (?), and what I have on that, that is to say regarding that report, that we are obviously aware of these reports from Italian officials, and that the whole matter of how the explosives were placed aboard the plane is still under investigation and as I indicated before we have no comment or confirmation of the report, that is to say dealing with a Dr. Monsur (?).

Q And how about the group which calls itself the Arab Revolutionary Selves(??) Do you know anything about it?

MR. KALB: Not in any specific detail, or possibly even in a more general way. Let me just say that there are a number of groups with similar names, but we have not identified a group that has used that specific name--that specific name in the past. By way of a general observation, we would note that it is often very difficult to verify such claims and that sometimes groups have used false names or aliases as part of their propaganda effort.

STATE DEPT.-4/3/86

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Q One question One of the groups with a similar name was associated with Abu Nidal. Does the State Department believe that he had anything to do with this?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, Jim. I'm going to have to go back to what I just said in the broad terms.

Q What about Qaddafi's claims that he had nothing to do with it? Do you accept that at face value?

MR. KALB: We do not know yet who was responsible but in view of Qaddafi's past record, his denials by themselves mean nothing. And as I have reiterated on several occasions, right now the entire matter is being still investigated.

Q Is he a suspect?

MR. KALB: I'm not ruling anybody in or out. I'm going to have to let it stand as I just offered it to you.



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Q Is Monsur(?) known to you? Do you know about him?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, Dick. My understanding is the Monsur(?) came out of information relayed by the Italians and beyond that I have really very little to add. John.

Q Well, he is presently a well known figure in bomb making?

MR. KALB: Don't have it. Well known figure where?

Q Do you have anything on King Hussein's statement that will go along in the peace process if other parties will not?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that other than to say that the commitment of the King to a negotiated peace in the Middle East is undoubted and I've nothing beyond that, although I have to add that I am not in a position to be able to confirm the King's statement. I'm reacting to the basis of reports that I have seen.

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT.-4/3/86

6-2

Q Do you have anything on the Marshall Plan, more information about it, the new Marshall Plan?

MR. KALB: Well, some of that is already out, but if you would like me to run through that, I will. That the Prime Minister raised his proposal, Prime Minister Peres, raised his proposal of a Marshall Plan in his discussions with the Secretary and other administration officials that what the Prime Minister is proposing is the creation of a development fund for various countries in the region as a way to foster a better climate for peace. The multilateral fund would be financed by contributions from various countries and international banks. Anticipating the next question, what, for example, might the US reaction be to this proposal? The US reaction is that, while we see potential political and financial obstacles to the Prime Minister's proposal, we support its overall objective, economic development for peace in the region. We have agreed to study it further and to discuss it with our allies.



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Q Were Arab countries invited to join it?

MR. KALB: All I'm saying is that the United States has agreed to study it further. I don't have any other details on that. I'm going to have to let it stand that way.

Q Bernie, if this could be offered through the international banks and other organizations, who will be administering this? Will it be the United Nations or will it be Israel or the United States?

STATE DEPT.-4/3/86

7-1

MR. KALB: You're asking me, I would think, to set out some sort of a blueprint when this thing is still in its early, exploratory stages, as I've tried to indicate in what I have set forth. So, if you want me to tick off certain things, obviously I'm not in a position to do that.

Q (Inaudible) Arab countries suggested that and you have not reacted favorably to the same suggestion. Can you look into that?

MR. KALB: No, because I don't have anything to add to that.

Q --Which countries suggested that two years ago?

MR. KALB: No.

Q Since the United States has been party to the -- directly or indirectly to the Tabah talks between Egypt and Israel, do you have any assessment or evaluation if they failed, or they still continue? What do you think of the talks?

MR. KALB: Obviously it's the US hope that they reach a successful conclusion. But insofar as giving you a thermometer reading about where they stand on an hour-by-hour basis, I don't have anything for you.

Q Bernie, do you have anything on the situation between Syria and Israel?

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.

1110



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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נכנס

טודי

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אל: המשרד, נד: 26, מ: 11 ש  
רח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 020486, זח: 1200

טודי/רגיל

אל: מצפא, מחימצרים, ממד/ערב 1. דע: שגקהיר (הועבר)  
משיחה עם דוסקו סודארת' (נכחה בודינ).  
1. חר לא מכבר משיחות באיזור ובשעה שבדיקור בישראל ידונה  
כחתי כובליו, בעיקר מההקדמות בחחום הכלכלי הרי שהעיסוק בנושא  
זה בשיתותיו במצרים השדחה עליו ועל הגורמים האמריקאים אויח  
ויכאון. להמחשת הוראה כאן התבטא בהומור שמוטב כבר לשוחח על  
ההליך השלום 'שאייננו' מאשר בסוגיית הכלכלה המצרית.  
2. האמריקאים, גורמי NEA שהמדד בקרב כוחות הבטחון  
המזכיר 'פתח עיניהם' באשר למצב הכלכלי במצרים עסוקים, למעשה  
זוהי 'מעמם' אך ורק בנושא זה. ויושבים עתה על המדוכה במשותף עם  
קהיר עמי לחכס עצה כיצד לגשת-איש אינו מדבר על  
החלונות-לטיפול במצב. במסגרת 'שוגר מקפידסון ראש  
באפריל לקהיר.  
3. סודארת' התבטא שחוסר היכולת לפרוץ מעגל הקסמים נובע  
מהאינהנמיות של חולי המשק המצרי. לדיאגנוזה שיש למפל בנושא  
של הסובסידיות העוממות על סך של 2.5 דולר לחודש עבור כל אזרח  
מצרי שהם כ-1.5 ביליון דולר לשנה נבהנחה שהאוכלוסיה מתקרבת  
ל-50 מליון נפש-אין סיכוי להפך למדשם רפואי שכן עפיי  
הסטטיסטיקה 30 אחוז בלבד מבלי האוכלוסיה עונים להגדרה של  
ממזד כינוני, ציבור ממנו ניתן לקצץ פה ושם בעוד שיתר ה-70  
אחוז עומדים בקרבת קו הרטב החחום היחיד בו ניתן לתמרן הם  
מחירי הנלק והחשמל הנמצאים מתחת לדמה הריאלית בהשוואה למצב  
למדינות אחרות. חולי נוסף הוא הסעיף בחוקה המצרית המדבר על  
החובה להעניק לכל אזרח מצרי הובות לחינוך אקומאי, דבר היוצר  
נחץ על העסקת כוגרי אוניברסיטאות. המוצא הפניית אוכלוסיה זו  
לשרות צבאי, כשעה שמערכת הבאחון המצרית שוקדת על צמצום  
המסגרות הצבאיות עיי ייעולן וריכוז אוכלוסיה בעייתית, בשל  
הגור פגרון למצוקות תעסוקה ודיור, על כל הפוטנציאל השליילי  
שנכך, והחלונות האחרים מההומות האחרונות בקהיר. הפתרון המצרי



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

של העמדת האינפלציה בשל מדיניות המחירים על החוב החיצוני  
מחליקה אפשרות להגיע להסכם עם אנשי ה- IMF והבנקים  
הכילוי הרווישים רווייה של המחירים בתנאי לבדיקת האפשרות של  
קונסולידציה של החוב החיצוני. התוצאה-נוצר פער של 20 אחוז בין  
ה- GNP לחוב החיצוני בהשוואה לפער הקיים בישראל העומד  
על 6-8 אחוז.

4. התמונה לאחר סבב השיחות הנוכחי היא שהרעיונות המועלים  
חוזרים למעשה על עצמם בשל: (נא) דגישות שמגלה המנהיגות המצרית  
והרעיונות מלבצע ניתוח בירורגי מבאיב. (ב) אורח אינה יכולה  
ללכת לכזר מצרים כמחוס הסיוע הישיר מעבר להמדת יתרת ה- MFS  
בשל קיצוצי תקציב ו'חוב דמוקלסי' בדמות חוק ג'יד. המצב  
גור יחמיד בתחום הסיוע שיקוצץ בשנה הפיסיקלית של 87.

5. המצרים הנראים נחושים מאי פעם להפאיל שווקלים מתמודדים  
כנוסף על כך בירירה דרסטית כהכנסות מהנפט, תעלת סואץ, תיירות  
והכספים הסגילים מפועלים מצרים כמדינות המדפץ. הבטיה המרכזית  
הגור תכנית אכ שתוכל להתבצע בתנאים המיוחדים של מצרים חריגה  
מקו זהיר עלולה לא רק לגרום לימהומות מזוני כאשר על מידת  
נוצמון ניתן היה לעמוד כפרשת מרד אנשי הבטחון המרכזי, אלא  
לסחיפת מצרים לתורו ובוהו. השימוש בכוחות הצבא היה במקומו אך  
אסור גם עפוי מערכת יחסי הכוחות בהנהגה המצרית שהפך  
לשיגרה. סודארת' רואה את העדר מינוך האוכלוסיה למשמעת כלכלית  
כנתון שלגביו למידה דבה אחרו את הרכבת. התקווה האמריקאית  
שהרגמה הישראלית, עליה חלק שבחים רבים, כוגם החודכית) של  
טיפול בכעיות כלכליות יהפך למודל ישים של מצרים הס, כך  
מסתבר, בבחינת חלום רחוק. לדשות מובאדך אינו עומד פרק הזמן של  
שנתיים-שלוש כנוסח הדפורמות בעורכיה ואילו 'הכלתי' יאומני'  
שהתרחש בישראל במשך פחות משנה חריף מדי.

אלי אבידן

נפ: שהם, והם, שהבט, מנככל, ממנכל, טמנכל, טמנכל, דס, אמנ, מצפא,  
מצרים



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמו

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אל: 115, נר: 45, מ: המשרד  
דח: מ, סג: ט, תא: 020486, זח: 1600

שמו/מיידי

השגריר.

גאזי דאבאגיה.

ליינינגר מוסר דאבאגיה מלפני להודיעו שהגיע בשלום עם בנו  
לארצות הברית בסוף השבוע לאחר שהתעכב מספר ימים בבירות משום  
שאמו בבית חולים שם. לא א לא חזר על פרשת העינויים בדרום  
לבנון ולא ביקש פעולה נוספת בהקשר זה.  
מנהל קונסולרית

א.ד.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכ, ממנכ, מצפא, קידד, מותים, לוברני,  
ובו/ממרהמ, קונס





April 2, 1986

The Honorable Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister of Israel  
Hakirya  
Romema  
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Prime Minister Peres:

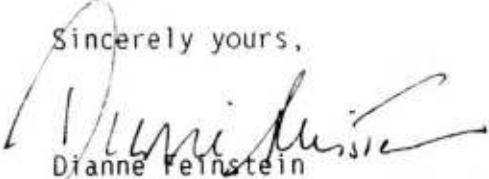
I want to take this opportunity to thank you again for the time you spent with me and my husband on March 6, during my brief visit to Israel.

I found our conversation enormously rewarding and educational and it provided a sense of perspective on many matters that have been of interest to me for some time. Be assured that I will continue to work in my own way to help resolve many of the issues we discussed.

I also want to repeat my invitation to have you come to San Francisco at a time of your choosing where we can spend more time together. I look forward to greeting you in San Francisco when you next come here and hope that your visit here will be long enough for us to have a chance to talk a length again.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

  
Dianne Feinstein  
Mayor

DF/phj



# מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: ט"ז בניסן התשמ"ו  
25.4.1986  
מספר: 111

אל : מר א. בורג, יועץ רה"מ לעניינים יהודיים  
מאת : יעל ורד, יועצת לשר החוץ

הנדון: מכתב המורשה סטיב סולרז לרה"מ נגד המורמונים

... רצ"ב מכתב משגרירותנו בושינגטון אליו מצורף מכתבו של ס. סולרז.  
אס רה"מ או אתה תשיבו על מכתב זה - נבקש לשלח לנו העתק המכתב.

ב ב ר כ ה,

י. ורד

י. ורד



(2) יוסף למדן (10.6.9)  
(2) יוסף למדן (10.6.9)

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

8 באפריל, 1986

אל: כנסיות

דע: מצפ"א

לשכת רה"מ

מאת: קצין הקישור לקונגרס

המורשה סטיב סולארז והמרכז המורמוני

רצ"ב מכתב בנדון מהמורשה סולארז שמדבר בעדו. נשלח לו תשובה שגרתית אלא אם רה"מ ירצה להשיב לו ישירות.  
הבריקו נא.

בברכה

3/10/86  
יוסף למדן



STEPHEN J. SOLARZ  
NEW YORK

COMMUNITY  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN  
AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS  
EDUCATION AND LABOR  
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1536 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-2361

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC

April 2, 1986

DISTRICT OFFICE  
812 NORTON AVENUE  
BROOKLYN, NY 11224  
(718) 372-8600  
815 LORIMER STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY 11211  
(718) 706-8803  
2150 BENSON AVENUE  
BROOKLYN, NY 11214  
(718) 846-8900  
316 COURT STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY 11231  
(718) 802-1400

The Honorable Shimon Peres  
c/o The Embassy of Israel  
3514 International Drive, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Shimon:

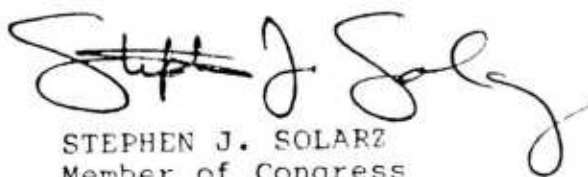
I hope your trip to the United States has been pleasant and productive. I am sorry we weren't able to get together, but I hope we can do so soon.

I just wanted to mention to you again the concern that many of my constituents have about the center to be built by Brigham Young University of Provo, Utah, on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem.

The questions they have raised refer to the issue of whether sufficient steps have been undertaken to avoid any possible missionary activities from operating out of the center. In addition, have the questions been answered of whether the land in question can be better put to other uses.

As a friend of Israel, and a Congressman representing the 13th District of Brooklyn, I would be remiss in my duties if I did not let you know my concern over these charges. I would ask that you keep me informed of developments as they occur.

Cordially,

  
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ  
Member of Congress

SJS:aw



Jerusalem

May 20, 1986.

Congressman Stephen J. Solarz  
House of Representatives  
WASHINGTON DC  
U S A

Dear Steve,

Thank you for your recent letter to me regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young University educational center in Jerusalem.

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

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

Please be assured that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will retain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent any missionary activity emerging from the center, which would be a contradiction of the tolerant character of Jerusalem.

I thank you for the concern expressed in your last letter, as well as in the past on issues which are central for Israel and the Jewish people.

I look forward to our next meeting, either here in Israel or in the United States.

Yours, in friendship,

Shimon Peres







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the US military action against Libya was "a great move" that was "really necessary for the free world." He said the US should not be concerned about criticism from other countries. "I'm sure before they made their anti-American speeches, they went to the churches and mosques to thank heaven that the US did something that they have needed though—they didn't admit they need it. Peres's comment were welcomed by the Administration, but they were not unexpected given the Israeli Government's previous support for the US moves in the region. Peres was in Washington for a one-day unofficial visit between speaking engagements in NY. He talked with Bush and Shultz. Bush said he has accepted an invitation to visit Israel. Peres pledged that he would continue to seek peace with Jordan even though peace efforts had been unsuccessful because of difference between the PLO and Jordan. Israel's economic situation was a main topic of discussion. Shultz praised Peres's leadership but said "although Israel's progress has been impressive, some daunting challenges remain and further sacrifices are essential."

#### Sinal Talks

NYT-Egyptian and Israeli negotiators failed to reach agreement on their 4-year-old dispute over Taba. An Egyptian spokesman said the two sides disagreed over the wording of a question to be posed to an international arbitrator whose decision on the future of Taba would be binding on both sides.

#### April Fools' Joke in Israel Not So Funny

NYT-special-An Israeli Army Intelligence analyst, playing an April Fools' joke, disseminated a false report to top Israeli Gov't offices that Nahib Berri had been seriously wounded in an assassination attempt, an army spokesman said. The fabricated report was also sent to Israel radio and broadcast in Hebrew and English throughout the morning. Rabin went before the Parliament to explain the incident and said that the analyst would be put on trial. The false report about his assassination is not likely to be taken lightly among Berri's supporters in Lebanon. The joke was "in very bad taste," an Israeli Army spokesman said.

#### Terrorism and Tourism

NYT-p.1-Blumenthal-Frightened by terrorism and the fall of the dollar, Americans are replotting their travel itineraries or staying home this year. Lookings to Israel, Greece, Italy and Egypt are sharply down. The number of Americans traveling to Israel dropped by nearly half last year after Arab terrorists hijacked a TWA jet out of Athens. The Egyptian tourism industry is in ruins. In terms of Israel, the sinking dollar is not a factor.

#### France Removes Beirut Observers

NYT-p.1-Miller-The new French Gov't, in its first major foreign policy



39/15

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decision, announced that it was withdrawing France's 45-member observer force from Lebanon. The Foreign Ministry said the observers were increasingly unable to fulfill their mission of monitoring cease-fires because Beirut had simply become too dangerous. The withdrawal deepened fears that large-scale fighting would soon break out. Moslem and Christians resumed fighting along the Green Line and gun battles raged for a fifth day in Sabra and Shatila. Eight French hostages are still being held by Moslem extremists.

### 2 Britons Feared Kidnapped

NYT-AP-Two British teachers at the American U. of Beirut are missing and feared kidnapped. No group has claimed to have kidnapped any Britons in the past few days.

### UN Asked to Open File on Waldheim

NYT-Sciolling-Amid mounting evidence that Waldheim concealed his wartime past, Jewish organizations and legislators in NY have called on the UN to make public a secret file on the former Secretary General. Only governments can request access to the files and no gov't has done so, according to UN officials. Waldheim's file includes information submitted by the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission in 1948, accusing him of putting hostages to death, according to a copy of a UN War Crimes Commission document published Friday in a Belgrade newspaper.

### Bush to Seek Saudi's Assistance in Stabilizing Plunging Oil Prices

NYT-Hershey-V.P. Bush, outlining a four-nation trip to the Mideast that starts in Saudi Arabia, said he would tell the Saudis that the protection of US security interests requires action to stabilize falling oil prices.

### Saudi Wheat Production

WSJ-p.1-Rosewicz-The Saudis are struggling with a glut of wheat that is grown at the cost of huge subsidies from a gov't that is awash in budget deficits and, even worse, at the cost of depleting precious groundwater supplies in a country that is mostly desert. The Saudis are having no more luck with its farmers than with OPEC.

### OPEC is Paralyzed

WSJ-Ibrahim-Oil ministers have warned that world oil markets should not change in the next few months. The April 15th meeting is basically a non-event. The most serious obstacle to any accord is Saudi Arabia's obvious plan to bankrupt Iran.

### US To Egypt--Let's Attack Libya

NYT-Wash. Post (Photo of Peres and US Protocol Chief) The US has been trying for 8 months to convince Egypt to attack Libya in a joint maneuver. Cairo rejected the plan but the US isn't so sure its all over.



39/15 4/4

Casey to Speak to AIPAC

NYI-King-William Casey, the Dir. of the CIA does not make many speeches so AIPAC was pleased when it landed him as its main speaker for its annual conference. Casey is regarded as even a bigger catch than last year's speaker, George Shultz. The committee is an attractive audience for political and governmental leaders to address because its members are leaders of Jewish organizations around the country. About 1300 are expected.

Letters

NYI-The word Yarmulke has nothing to do with Hebrew. It is Yiddish.

Cartoons

DN-Chicago Tribune-"Best Foreign Horror Flick" "Out of It in Africa" Khaddiy is seen with a coo-coo clock coming of his head.

ITONUT  
NYC



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דחירות.....לגיל

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הדדון דובר בתחילת ליול 2.4%

MR. KALB: No, I don't have -- I don't really understand your question.

MR. KALB: Between Libya and the United States?

MR. KALB: Let me say, in addressing that question, and without becoming involved in any specific way toward your reference to Saudi Arabia, that as you know, that there have been several publicized offers to mediate between the United States and Libya. The United States has not responded since there is no need for mediation or go-betweens. If the Qaddafi regime wants to improve its international acceptability, it knows precisely what it must do. It must cease its unacceptable policies and actions and show that it is prepared to become a member of the civilized community.

MR. KALB: Sorry. I'm going to have to pass on that.

MR. KALB: I said I was not going to get involved in that part of your question. Just a second.

MR. KALB: I can't.

[illegible]



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Q When you say Libya must ease its unacceptable policies and actions, etc., what specifically would you like to see Libya do?

MR. KALB: Well, for example, the Secretary has addressed that on more than one occasion. It's cease support for terrorism.

Q Bernie, how would you like them to demonstrate that?

MR. KALB: I think that will be very clear; when there's a cessation of support for terrorism.

Q Would you have very much in this manner to see that the Libyan people will replace their leadership and possibly put in a new leader in order to be able to understand you?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you on that. That's not for me to decide.

Q (Inaudible.) Why shouldn't you take the same measures against Syria as well?

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

Q Bernie, on Saudi Arabia and the Vice President, is the Department concerned that the precipitous fall in oil prices could destabilize regimes in the Persian Gulf friendly to us?

MR. KALB: On that, I understand that — your reference to the Vice President's remarks — that the White House may be addressing

that subject a little later in the day. Beyond that, I really have nothing on that.

Q Bernie, why not talk to Gaddafi through whatever channels? Why not see what he has to say?

MR. KALB: Because the feeling here is that it is not at all necessary. The stipulation is a cessation of terrorism. It is a lack of action that is important, a lack of terrorist action.

Q Yeah, I'd like to change the subject to South Africa.

Q Can I follow up on that? Again, when you say it'll be only clear what actions he will take, do you want him to make a public statement renouncing terrorism? Do you want some evidence — or do you have evidence that terrorists are being trained in Libya and those bases have been dismantled?

MR. KALB: No, I don't have any such evidence on the second part of dismantling. The question about Libyan contribution to terrorism has been regularly itemized here, and we're prepared to turn that over for you in the press office.



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Q Prime Minister Peres said yesterday there was an exchange of new ideas

during his talks with the Vice President and the Secretary about how to revive the Middle East peace process. Have you got anything?

MR. KALB: No, I don't.

Q Do you have any comment on today -- a Washington Post story by Bob Woodward -- about the involvement of Egypt and -- proposed involvement of Egypt with the United States against Libya. Anything?

MR. KALB: That came up a moment or two ago, and I said I had really nothing to add to what I had --

Q But there are certain allegations you are not handling there.

MR. KALB: Well, nothing to add to what I said on that subject Monday.

Q -- and today between the Egyptians and the Israelis, is the US prepared to take a position on the issue?

MR. KALB: I haven't seen that report that you're referring to and I have no comment on it.

Q Do you have any comment on Jordan's decision to end all military contacts and links with the United States on looking for arms from the Soviet Union?

MR. KALB: I haven't seen it the way you're phrasing it. I haven't seen the story.

Q What did you see? What did you see?

MR. KALB: I could say something about Jordan and the United States, but without accepting the premise of the way you have set forth the question, just let me say in addressing the question of arms, the United States and Jordan, that the United States remains committed to providing Jordan the legitimate security assistance it requires as part of a relationship that has served both countries well for some three decades.

Q Do you have anything on the Afghan timetable --

Q Do you mean that you will resubmit the arms sale to Jordan?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to say in connection to the question as you put it.



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Q How are you prepared to fulfill this commitment? I mean, verbally or just talk?

MR. KALB: I think the record would show that the United States has indeed over some 30 years had an arms-providing relationship with Jordan.

Q Well, the King is saying today that he is going to other countries to get arms. Are you going to give him arms or not?

MR. KALB: I have answered the question the way I have chosen to answer the question and in that connection, we know that when Jordan has been unable in the past to purchase from the United States the defensive weapons it requires, it has turned to other sources. But notwithstanding the thrust of your question, I think it is important to point out that the record does show a military supply relationship on the part of the United States vis-a-vis Jordan.

CONTINUED ON 7-1

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT.-4/2/86

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Q Virtually it came to end not too long ago, is it?

MR. KALB: I have said what I have to say on that.

— ידיו



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News Summary April 1, 1986

### Editorials

**NYT**-"UN Must Open Its Archives on Waldheim's Nazi Past" UN officials reportedly feel "betrayed" and misled" over news that Waldheim had for years lied about his Nazi affiliations. In that case they should act to remedy the situation, at least in part. The UN should permit access to its own archives as part of an effort to locate information. Will the news of deception and of Nazi ties help or hinder Waldheim's candidacy? The result will be an important comment about Austria four decades after Hitler.

### Columns

**ND-Casper Weinberger** "US Didn't Good Khadafy, It Protected the Seas" The US objective in the Gulf of Sidra was to maintain the basic principle of freedom of the seas. Libya's actions in response was unjustified and beyond the bounds of normal international behavior. The US had hoped to avoid a military confrontation. After being fired upon the US acted with restraint.

**ND-Kempton** "Dynasties Die, But Evil Lives Forever" Khadafy is the living flame of Mussolini.

### Press Reports

Documents Detail Israeli Missile Deal With the Shah

**NYT-Scioline** (photo of Ryan and Gen Hassan Toufanian) Before the fall of the Shah in 1979, Israel was involved in a multi-billion project to modify advanced, surface-to-surface missiles for sale to Iran, according to documents said to have been left in Teheran by Israeli diplomats. The documents reveal that the Israelis told the Iranians that the missiles could be fitted with nuclear warheads, although the possibility was not pursued. The two sides agreed that if Iran wanted nuclear capability, this would pose a problem with the Americans. The project was code named "Flower" and was one of six oil-for-arms contracts signed between the Shah and Shimon Peres, then Minister of Defense. According to the transcripts, Israel and Iran tried to keep the proposed missile improvement secret from the US. Weizman

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confirmed that Israel had relations with Iran but refused to comment on affairs of state backdated to 1977. Avi Pazner said: "These rumors and falsified documents are usually spread by the present regime in Teheran with the view to discredit the previous regime." Uri Savir said he had nothing to add to Pazner's statement. Israeli leaders have never acknowledged that they have nuclear weapons, but CIA documents and American intelligence officials have concluded that Israel produced nuclear weapons as early as 1974. The books with these documents are available in Iran and in the libraries of several US universities and the Library of Congress. (Insert of "Top Secret Document" dated July 18, 1977-Tel Aviv. Minutes from meeting held between H.E. General N. Dayan Foreign Minister of Israel and H.E. General N. Toufanian, Vice Minister of War, Imperial Gov't of Iran." Gen. Toufanian raised the

problem of the "Flower" telling General Dayan of General Weizman's decision on a reassessment of this project. Gen. Toufanian expressed his agreement to this proposal, informing Gen. Dayan of his views that this project is indeed a most ambitious one from a technological point of view, mentioning the problems which the "Harpoon" missile is still facing." (Cabled)

### Israeli Troops Kill Palestinian and Wound 3 During Protests

NYT-special-Israeli troops killed a Palestinian youth and wounded three others while quelling several Palestinian nationalist demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, an army spokesman said. In Gaza, a Palestinian teenager was killed after he hurled a homemade firebomb at a passing Israeli patrol. The firebomb missed and the boy was shot after he failed to heed an Israeli warning to stop and tried to run away, the military sources said. The Palestine Press Service, a Palestinian-owned news agency that is based in Jerusalem and has its own correspondent in Gaza, gave a different version of the incident, saying the teenager was shot as he walked out of his home. The agency said he had not provoked the troops. Three other Palestinians were shot and wounded by Israeli troops while holding a demonstration at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank. The demonstration commemorated Land Day. In still another incident, Israeli troops ordered a curfew in Jericho, where an army jeep ran over a mine Sunday night. In a news conference, Rabin said he believed it would take one or two years to build a "moderate" pro-Jordanian Palestinian leadership on the West Bank that would be ready to join Hussein in peace talks with Israel. Rabin also said that the US should not talk so much about the need to improve the quality of life of Palestinians in the West Bank, unless it is prepared to come forward with some funds needed to do so.

### Egypt Spurned US on Libya

ND-combined-Egypt has turned down three US offers in the past 8 months to launch a joint military offensive against Libya, the editor of Al-Ahram wrote. Meanwhile, Soviet sources in Tripoli said Libya hit three pilotless US drones with SA-5 missiles during last week's confrontation. But US officials said no American aircraft were hit and no drones were used. (see DII-AP)

### Khadafy on US

DN-Colvin (UPI). Khadafy said US aggression in the world could "lead to a cataclysm." But he insisted he would not order attacks against America unless it resumed pressure on his country. Khadafy said he distinguishes between the Reagan administration and the American people. "Americans are good people....I love them," he said.



## UN Debate Continues

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NYT-special-The Security Council continued its debate on the fighting last week but adjourned without voting. No date has been set for the next meeting.

## Reagan and Libya

New York Magazine -Kramer (photo of Khadafy on Arabian horse and Reagan dressed as a cowboy on a horse) Reagan was eager for a rumble--and has been since before the Rome and Vienna massacres, for which Washington blames Khadafy. Most US critics of last week have argued that the US didn't go far enough. Privately, most Arab leaders share Sadat's belief that Khadafy is an "infantile nitwit." Even the few countries still friendly to him are outraged by his behavior at times. He has argued with Syria over Lebanon and with Iran over the Gulf war, and Lebanese Shiites are angry with him since one of their leaders disappeared. The Navy meanwhile finally got a chance to prove the usefulness of its new high-tech gear. And it worked. It has also been proven that Moscow sells schlock arms to its allies. But--Khadafy could hit a commercial jet with his missiles. To the consternation of many, Reagan does not shrink from his role as the world's policeman. In fact he relishes it. But his actions have been measured, much to the dismay of many of his conservative allies. For the first time in years though, Moscow has failed to expand its influence during an American presidency. Reagan's message is getting across and appears to be getting respect as well.

## Dallas-As Seen Through the Eyes of Israelis

NYT-Friedman p.2-Groups of Israeli Moroccans, Arabs, kibbutzniks and Russians were asked to watch the TV show Dallas as part of a research project conducted by Hebrew U. The experiment relates to a larger debate about the so-called question of American cultural imperialism. It is clear that different groups absorb the American "message" in very different ways. Russian immigrants were very critical of the characters and more suspicious of the underlying message than the other three groups. Unlike American audiences, the Russians never fantasized what they would do in the place of a character. Israeli Arabs saw the show as a realistic snapshot of American society, where a person has to be as evil as J.R. to succeed. The Moroccans also saw the show as reality but they imposed a happy ending on every episode, even though it is the nature of the series that no one can live happily ever after. The kibbutzniks reacted the most like Americans, relating to the show in a totally playful manner. They joked about whether J.R. would be accepted as a kibbutz member. The kibbutzniks said that Dallas is just like the kibbutz. All the problems come because everyone lives under the same roof.

## Plea from Shcharansky

NYP-Shcharansky made his first appearance in the Knesset and he urged legislators to speak "in one voice" on behalf of Soviet Jews.

## Jews and Judaism in NY

DN-An in-depth look (4-pages) at Judaism in New York by Charles Bell, the DN religion editor. The article looks into differences of opinion on moral issues between Jews and non-Jews, the upsurge of an appreciation of the Jewish faith (mostly due to identification with Israel), anti-Semitism, the arguments between the main branches of Judaism, and basic



beliefs of Jews.

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Cartoons

DN-Soyuskal (Tampa Tribune) Khadafy continues to draw his line of death from the Gulf of Sidra throughout Europe and the Mideast.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1986

# Documents Detail Israeli Missile Deal With the Shah

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON — Before the fall of the Shah in 1979, Israel was involved in a multibillion-dollar project to modify advanced, surface-to-surface missiles for sale to Iran, according to documents said to have been left in Teheran by Israeli diplomats.

The documents reveal that the Israelis told the Iranians that the missiles could be fitted with nuclear warheads, although this possibility was not pursued. The two sides agreed that if Iran wanted a nuclear ability, this would pose a problem with the Americans.

The Israelis left shortly before the 1979 revolution. The Israeli papers, in English, were published in paperback by the Iranians who seized the American Embassy in November 1979 and who have published more than 50 volumes of secret documents found there.

The Israeli-Iranian project, code-named "Flower," was one of six oil-for-arms contracts signed in April 1977 in Teheran by Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and Shimon Peres, then the Israeli Defense Minister.

## Two Nations Had Trade Missions

At the time, Iran and Israel did not have diplomatic relations, but they had trade missions. In addition, Iran was the only Middle Eastern country that recognized Israel's right to exist.

The two countries, according to transcripts of conversations in the documents, intended to keep the proposed missile improvement secret from the United States.

Although American officials were aware that Israeli and Iranian military leaders had exchanged secret visits, they did not know the nature of the discussion, according to interviews with former officials of the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council staff.

The possession of surface-to-surface missiles was part of the Shah's plan to turn Iran into the most formidable military power in the Middle East. For the Israelis, the deal offered a guaranteed oil supply as well as financing for advanced military research.

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המסמכים הוצגו לראשונה ב-1986



According to the documents, a missile was test-fired in Israel in the presence of an Iranian general. The aim of the project was to extend the range of an Israeli missile developed in the early 1970's and replace American-supplied parts so that Israel could legally export it without American approval.

Israel was still perfecting the missile when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power in February 1979 and halted cooperation with Israel.

Two Iranian officials involved, Gen. Hassan Toufanian, the arms procurer, and Adm. Kamal Habibollahi, the navy commander, said in interviews that the conversations recorded in the documents were genuine. The two now live in the United States.

In a third interview, Ezer Weizman, who took over as Israeli Defense Minister in May 1977 and who is now a member of the Cabinet under Prime Minister Peres, did not deny that the documents were authentic.

#### Weizman Confirms Contacts

"Obviously we had relations with Iran and I knew General Toufanian personally," he said from Jerusalem in a telephone interview. "I had many conversations with him both in Tel Aviv and in Teheran. But I don't think it is appropriate that I, as former Minister of Defense and as a Minister in the Israeli Cabinet, should comment on affairs of state backdated to 1977."

Other Israeli officials called the papers a forgery.

"These rumors and falsified documents are usually spread by the present regime in Teheran with the view to discredit the previous regime," Avi Pazner, a spokesman for Israel's Foreign Ministry, said.

A spokesman for Mr. Peres, Uri Savir, said, "I have nothing to add to Mr. Pazner's statement."

The Flower project, according to the documents, involved the production of missiles with warheads weighing 750 kilograms, or 1,650 pounds, and with a range of up to 300 miles. They were to be shipped through a Swiss company to central Iran for assembly and testing.

#### Books Available in Libraries

The books with the documents are on sale in Teheran. They are available in the libraries of Harvard University, the University of Chicago, Columbia University and in the Library of Congress. The volume on the missile project, published three years ago, was made available to The New York Times through the Iranian Library of Encino, Calif.

Richard Helms, former director of the C.I.A. and a former ambassador to Iran who is now a consultant on the Middle East, said:

"I am hardly surprised that these documents have not come to light until now. The books attracted a great deal of attention when the first volumes appeared, but ever since the hostage crisis, interest in Iran has been drastically reduced. Even though new volumes still appear with some regularity, they tend to be regarded in intelligence circles as a kind of ancient history."

#### A 1977 Visit to Israel

Some of the papers date from July 1977, two months after Israel's Labor Government fell and Menachem Begin was elected as Prime Minister. It was then that the Shah, concerned about the viability of the military deals he had signed with Mr. Peres, dispatched General Toufanian to Israel.

General Weizman tried to convince General Toufanian of Iran's need for an advanced missile, according to a conversation recorded in the documents.

"You must have a ground-to-ground missile," General Weizman said. "A country like yours with F-14's, with so many F-4's, with the problems surrounding you, with a good missile force, a clever and wise one."

Then, perhaps as a bargaining tactic, he almost called off the missile project, telling the Iranian that "the 'Flower' is not a top priority for us."

General Toufanian hinted that such a project might cost more than Iran could afford.

"No country has enough money for defense, no country whatsoever," he said. "Neither Iran nor the U.S."

#### 'It Was Beautiful'

Israel's development of the missile was so far along that General Toufanian was able to witness the firing of a missile during his visit.

"It was beautiful, beautiful, a fully developed missile," he recalled in the interview.

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...there were technical problems that would have to be overcome before Israel could deliver it. Among its components were American-made inertial navigation equipment and a guidance system that Israel was forbidden to make available to other governments.

There was also the more serious political problem of how the United States would react when it learned that its two allies were secretly working on a missile with a nuclear capability.

In the documents, General Weizman said the missile could carry a nuclear warhead.

"All missiles can carry an atomic head, all missiles can carry a conventional head," he said.

A summary of a conversation on the same day between General Toufanian and Moshe Dayan, then the Israeli Foreign Minister, said:

"General Dayan raised the problem of the Americans' sensitivity to the introduction of the kind of missiles envisaged in the joint project. He added that the ground-to-ground missile that is part of the joint project can be regarded also as a missile with a nuclear head, because with a head of 750 kg., it can be a double-purpose one.

#### Question of Nuclear Ability

General Dayan is described as saying that "at some stage, the problem will have to be raised with the Americans" and that he would discuss it with the Shah during their next meeting.

Although the Israelis never explicitly said that they had a nuclear ability or that they were willing to turn over such a capability to Iran, it was implied in the discussions, General Toufanian said.

"When you read these pages, there is no doubt about it," he said in the interview. He said Iran was not interested in a nuclear weapon at that time, but "that did not mean we would not be interested in another decade."

Iran had signed the 1968 treaty barring the spread of nuclear weapons, but Israel had not. Israeli leaders have never acknowledged that they have nuclear weapons, but C.I.A. documents and American intelligence officials have concluded that Israel produced nuclear weapons as early as 1974.

American officials said they were aware that Israel was developing a missile that could carry a nuclear warhead. They also knew that Iran was sending oil to Israel. What they did not know was that Iran was involved in Israel's weapons development.

#### 'I Was Surprised'

Gary Sick, Iran specialist on the National Security Council staff under President Jimmy Carter, said:

"I was surprised by the documents, surprised to learn that two countries closely allied with the United States were conducting joint military operations without talking to us about them."

Most surprising was the joint missile project, the former officials said.

Harold Saunders, former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, said:

"Israel built a lot of things for the Iranians that we did not know about. But it surprises me that the Israelis would have brought the Iranians into the development of a missile that may have been part of their nuclear program. If that is the case, I am surprised we did not know about it."

#### A Down Payment in Oil

General Toufanian said in the interview that Iran made a down payment for the missile in 1978 by shipping \$260 million worth of oil from Kharg Island.

A team of Iranian experts began work on the site of the missile assembly plant near Sirjan, in central Iran, according to General Toufanian. A testing range was to be located near Rafsanjan, from where the missile could be fired 300 miles north into the desert and south into the Gulf of Oman.

Operation Flower was only one of several joint Israeli-Iranian military projects, according to the documents.

The summary of a conversation in July 1978 in Teheran between Admiral Habibollahi and the Israeli navy commander, Adm. Michael Barkai, out-

lined other possibilities. The document lists items that Israel had ready to sell, from advanced radar systems to systems to convert planes for maritime use, and mentions the possibility of "enhancing the 'Flower' project" so that the missiles could be launched

from submarines.

"My interest always was to have a submarine force," Admiral Habibollahi, who now lives in the Washington area, said in an interview. "And we were considering tactical, nonnuclear missiles for our submarines."



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דער דאזיקער פארוואנדלונג ליום 1.4.77

Q Do we still consider the government of Syria as terrorist?

MR. REDMAN: In reference to what?

Q In reference to what? In reference to the comment made this morning, as to the — the question was raised who was worse — Qaddafi or Assad — and the question was Qaddafi. So I just want to know whether or not Syria's still on the list.

MR. REDMAN: The question was raised by whom, and the answer was by whom? I don't know what you're talking about at this point.

Q The question was raised by a reporter at the White House lawn and directed toward the Prime Minister of Israel.

MR. REDMAN: And?

Q — And he made the answer as I gave it to you.

MR. REDMAN: Well, then he certainly speaks for himself. I'm not going to speak for the government of Israel.

Q Well, no, I'm asking you as to what U.S. policy is.

MR. REDMAN: Nothing has changed on our side.

Q So Syria's still a terrorist government?

MR. REDMAN: You're referring to the list that comes out in connection with the Export Administration Act?

Q Well, why can't we get it —

MR. REDMAN: — that list is a matter of private record, and you're certainly free to check at any time, because I don't believe it changes on a day-to-day basis.

Q Why can't we get a clear answer from the podium — yes, no — about Syria is or is not a terrorist government? Why are you so reluctant to answer?

MR. REDMAN: Next question.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "send in 500 copies" and "1/2" and "3/2".



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2 Do you know anything about a report of an assassination attempt on Nabih Berri?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing at all.



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BACKGROUND BRIEFING FOLLOWING PRESS CONFERENCE  
WITH VICE PRESIDENT BUSH  
REGARDING THE VICE PRESIDENT'S UPCOMING GULF TRIP

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1986

MR. FITZWATER: I think the Vice President stayed longer and we took care of most questions, so I'll try not to tie Arnold up too long, but if you have any additional questions --

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I might add one thing, by the way, to what the Vice President was saying, to further underline his statement of our concern for all the GCC states. The issue of Kuwait came up. It's worth noting that Dick Murphy, who is going along on the Vice President's trip, will be also visiting on his own Kuwait (inaudible), so that in this swing of all the GCC states.

As the Vice President said, he will not be carrying in his pocket any new plans for the Middle East peace or for the Gulf war. Our position on and interest in bringing a rapid end to the war is something very well-known; we've been very active in that regard. Our own policy (inaudible), encouraging others specifically not to sell military equipment to Iran, Iran being entrenched in fighting would refuse to sit down and negotiate.

This is one of those issues where the United States, although a great power, obviously has limited leverage, but it's an issue in which we have great (inaudible) encouraged UN efforts and other efforts for (inaudible) to do so. The Vice President will not be trying to impose (inaudible).

I think the Vice President is looking at the situation out here today, and Iranian intransigence and refusal to even talk about ending the war, then it's very difficult to be very optimistic when looking at it today; the question becomes further down the road the situation is going to evolve, or are things going to happen that will give an opening to those who are trying to mediate a solution, and that's obviously what we hope. Looking at it today, it's difficult to see that.

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SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: There's obviously a lot of interest in how is the United States going to respond if the Gulf War spreads. I think there are two very discreet (?) issues, and we've addressed them both, and our policy is well-known about it. First, we have been very clear, and it's been over several administrations, that the United States would counter any attempt to cut off the flow of oil through the Gulf; that we hope the use of force would not be necessary, but that no one could question our resolve on this issue.

A related question is, what if the GCC states themselves are threatened militarily by Iran and asked for our help? Our view is that the GCC states, first of all, want to look to themselves to protect themselves. They would not want to ask for outside help. If

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asked, however, the United States is prepared to help them defend themselves. As the Vice President said, when you start to get into hypotheticals, it's good to avoid specific answers. The extent and degree of what we could do to help, if asked, is going to depend upon the specific situation and would depend on whether we're invited in and whether we're offered facilities. It would depend, obviously, on our constitutional constraints. But our

commitment to help our friends defend themselves is certainly firm and well-known.

Q (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The only thing more dangerous than asking a hypothetical diplomatic question, is answering a hypothetical military question. I think the thing we've seen now for six years is, in effect, a military stalemate. Iran has made what is an important gain in the Fao Peninsula, but the fact is, in terms of land seas, it's not a large area, and a stalemate seems to be — (inaudible) — but are indications it's just going to continue, which is why we keep emphasizing the need to bring this war to an end and the kind of carnage associated with it.

Q (Inaudible)



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SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: This is a concern, and we've spoken on the record about the use of chemical weapons. It is not a specific issue that the Vice President is planning to raise, but I'm confident there's no confusion in the region as to what the American position is on that issue.

Q I have two questions on the Iran/Iraq war. (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think what Dick Murphy said in his testimony was that we don't want to see any losers in the war. We feel that a major defeat for either side would not be in anyone's interest, and we want to see the territorial integrity of both parties maintained. That does remain our policy.

In response to your second question, the United States has no interest in nor have we requested bases in any of the countries in the region. We do have agreements with some countries for access to facilities on a peacetime basis. We obviously exercise in some of the countries in the region. We have very close security assistance relationships with those countries. But it's on the basis of two equals working together for a common interest. But we not only have no interest in bases, but we're certainly not going to ask for them.

Q (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: In terms of security assistance, as you know, it's across the board. We do have an arrangement with Oman for peacetime access to certain facilities for training exercises, but obviously only within the government of Oman. With Bahrain, we lease on a commercial basis shore and pier facilities which we use for some ships, but that's within a kind of arrangement that we're talking about.

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Q (Inaudible)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think if we did reach the point of war and the need for military access, we get back into our military hypotheticals and I'm going to follow the Vice President's —

Q Thank you.

11/17/86





ס.נ.ס. 4

ד.נ.ס. 1...מחור...4...דפי

סווג בסחונות...סמור

דחיות...לגיל

מסמך 1.1430, אפריל 86

אלו

המסמך

012

אל - מצפ"א, ממ"ד

משיחה עם ביל קוונדט (ברוקינגס)

1. קוונדט שטפרו המקיף על ק.ד. יצא לא מכבר מתכוון לעסוק עתה בכתיבת על יחסי ארה"ב-מצרים למן הסכם השלום עם ישראל.

2. הוא כרבים מודאג מהבעיות הבלתי נתונות לפתרון בפניהם ניצב המשטר המצרי, אך בעיקר משקיעת יחסי ארה"ב - מצרים. מנהיגות מובארכ נעדרת חזון גם כקורה אישיותו "הבלתי נועזת" דוגמאת סאדאת שאמנם עקף את הנושאים הפנימיים אך ידע בכוח אישיותו והתלהבותו לצקת תוכן לתפנית דרמטית במדיניות החוץ המצרית בעשור שבין שנות ה-70 ל-80 כשהעביר המוקד מהשענות על ברה"מ לעבר יחסים של בעל ברית לארה"ב. זהירותו המופלגת של מובארכ הגובלת בבריחה מהחלטות קשות נותנת אותותיה במערכת היחסים עם ארה"ב כאשר במצרים חל תהליך של התפכחות שלילית ביטודה ממה שארה"ב יכולה לעשות עבורה. החזון של סאדאת שהתפנית ביחסים עם המעצמות, כשנושא השלום עם ישראל חלק ממנה, תביא לשינוי במפה המצרית הפנימית קרי בחוסם הכלכלי, הולכת ונמוגה תחת מובארכ. יש כמובן לכרוך זאת במגבלות האמריקאיות בעקבות הקיצוץ בהקציב חוק ג"ר ועוד. ביטויים ראשוניים לאכזבה ולתהיות המצריות ניתן לשמוע בשיחות שקיים עם גורמים בשגרירות המצרית כאן, הקובלים על כך שארה"ב אינה רואה במצרים "מדינה מועדפת" במובן האסטרטגי הרחב ולא רק בחוסם הצר של עזרה כלכלית. כדוגמה לכך מציין המצרים בין השאר נושא מינוי השגריר האמריקאי החדש - רוייזנר - לקהיר. טעונם הוא שבעוד שבעבר הלא רחוק ארה"ב היתה ממנה לתפקיד אישים ברמה עוזרי המזכיר כגון הרמן איילטס, אטרטון ואף נוליוטיס שאישיותו שנויה במחלוקת בקהיר, מינויו של רוייזנר, בדרג של שגן עוזר המזכיר ללא נסיון מזהה"י ביטוי לדעה המצרית, לפיחות שחל במעמדם של השגרירים הנשלחים לקהיר, כחלק מהפיחות הכללי ביחסים. מצרים, כך הללו טוענים הופכת לעוד "מדינה מזהה" עבור ארה"ב אמנם מרכזית אך נעדרת מימד עומק אסטרטגי. קוונדט מציין שהחזון המצרי לאיזון כלשהו עם ישראל, בעקבות הסכם השלום פינה מקומם לריאליזם שאמנם לא ניתן להגיע לאיזון כזה בשל סיבות היסטוריות, קיום הגורם היהודי כאן ועוד, אך ניתן יהיה להתקרב למעמד כזה בשל חשיבותה האסטרטגית של מצרים במזה"ת. קוונדט מציין "שלדפרסיה" המצרית בכל הקשור לארה"ב עדין אין ביטויים מוחשיים אך הולך ונערם פוטנציאל בכינון זה. קוונדט טוען עפ"י ג'י.מ. שחחושה כזו שוררת אף בחוגים במחמ"ד. אין הוא חוזה לתפנית מחודשת במדיניות החוץ המצרית לעבר ברה"מ שכן לא קיימת אלטרנטיבה ממסית בצד השני של המתרס

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ס 1 ס 2  
ד 2... מחור... דסים  
סוג בסחוני  
דחיות  
תאריך וז"ח  
מס' פת

אל:

12 2/4

הפוליטי אך אסור להתעלם מהצטרפות של "עננים בגובה רב" במצרים. אין הוא יודע האם לדבר תהיה השפעה לטווח ארוך על היחסים עם ישראל אך אחיזתה של מצרים בהרחבת תהליך השלום במזה"ת הולכת ונעשית רופפת, אמנם מצרים עדיין בבחינת כח דחף מאחורי חוסין ואש"פ אך אין בכך שום תכלית גם כמובן בשל הנסיבות הפוקדות הגורמים הנ"ל.

3. באשר לחוסין, הרי לדעת קוונדט הוא מיצה עצמו בכל הקשור לקידום תהליך השלום לפחות בתקופה הנראית לעין, ולכן יש לקחת ברצינות הודעתו כמתן תוקף למצב עובדתי. לדעת קוונדט "הנושא סגור" גם אם תיאורטית ערפאת יקום ויכריז שמקבל 3 תנאי חוסין הידועים, שכן קיימים שלושה נתוני יסוד העומדים בפני חוסין עמם אינו יכול להתמודד, עפ"י סדר חשיבותם:  
(א) הגורם הסורי. חוסין אינו יכול בשום נסיבות שהן נכונ (ALIENATE) את אסד והוא חייב להימצא במצב המידי של איזון כלשהו עמו. פנייתו לדמשק, גם כתוצאה מלחץ רצוף שמפעיל רה"מ ירדן להסתלק מהטכס עצאן, אינה במסגרת רתימת טוריה לתהליך השלום ואף לא במאמץ לפתוח דף חדש אמיתי ביחסים. מסגרת היחסים היא פחות או יותר קבועה וחוסין יכול להרשות לעצמו תנודות לכאן או לכאן אך לא עד כדי כך שירדן תראה בעני דמשק כאיום על אינטרסיה. (ב) ארה"ב אמנם צעדה צעד לעבר אש"פ אך קוונדט מאמין שהאינטרס האמריקאי הוא בסופו של דבר להגות את אש"פ מהמסילה. (ג) ישראל רוצה לעשות שלום "עם ירדן בלי אש"פ" וגם אינה יכולה להציע לו משהו אטרקטיבי שיהפוך את חוסין מגורם הנתון בכומר הישרדות גבוה לגורם המקבל החלטות אמיצות.

בתוצאה - חוסין עשה את מה שהיה ביכולתו לעשות ואין להאשימו במה שקרה אך גם אין לצפות ממנו לדברים שהם בלתי מציאותיים מבחינתו. הנתונים האסטרטגיים בזירה גם הם אינם משחקים לידו. האיום האיראני על עיראק הוא נתון שחוסין חייב לקחת בחשבון במהלך כלפי ישראל, שלו התרחש עשוי היה להיות תמריץ שלילי מבחינת איראן. הדיאלוג עם סעודיה, גורם רב חשיבות מבחינת ירדן, רווי קשיים מעבר לחוסר הסיפוק הירדני מגובה ואופי הסיוע הכלכלי המגיע מריאדי. גורם נוסף ולא פחות בחשיבותו הם השינויים העשויים לחול תוך מספר חדשים בישראל. מהסיבות הללו התנגדותו של חוסין למצב של REFLECTION אינה תלויה בגורם של זמן שניתן לתחום אותו במונחים מוגדרים. הרבה דברים עשויים להתרחש בזירה בתקופה של מספר חדשים העלולים להיות בעלי השפעה על ירדן. אחת מהם למשל קשורה למה שעשוי להתרחש בדמשק במקרה שאסד יסתלק בעקבות השמועות על מצב בריאותו. בשלב זה קשה לקבל עליה תמונה מהימנה גם אם נראה שכומר התפקוד של אסד ברמה שלאחר מחלתו נשמר. שינוי בדמשק הוא בהחלט מרכיב שיכול למלא את החסר מבחינת חוסין ע"מ לקבל "החלטה אמיצה". בנתונים הקיימים קוונדט צופה לתקופה של התכנסות ירדנית במשך שנה - שנתיים.



12  $\frac{3}{4}$

ס.נ.ר. 3.מחור. 4.דפים

סוג בסחונות

דחיפות

תאריך וז"ח

מס' ת"פ

4. העיסוק בתחום הפוליטי מפנה מקומו לעיסוק בנושא הכלכלי מצד מרבית הגורמים בזירה מחמת השפל בשוק הנפט. הזירה המושפעת ביותר מכך היא זירת המלחמה במפרץ. העימות האמיתית או לפחות העיקרי הנטוש בין עיראק ואיראן אינו זה הצבאי כמו הכלכלי, על אף שה"חדשות" מטבען עוסקות במצב בחזיתות. המערכה בין השתיים לא תחרץ בשאלת יחסי הכוחות הצבאיים טביב פאו או הביצות אלא בתחום הסתגלותן למציאות הכלכלית החדשה שכופים מחירי הנפט.

קוונדט בדעה שתמונת המצב בתחום זה שבין שתי המדינות מחנה עולה כביכול שלעיראק יש עדיפות בשל התמיכה הכלכלית מטעודיה והמפרציות אינה משקפת את המציאות האמיתית. אמנם בטווח המידי נראה שעיראק אכן במצב משופר יותר אך לטווח הארוך הכף נוטה לצד איראן כל זמן שהמלחמה נמשכת ובהנחה שלא צפוי בשוק הנפט הבינ"ל. הגורם המכריע הפועל עפ"י קוונדט לרעת עיראק הוא שבשעה שאיראן יכולה להמשיך ולנהל את המלחמה ברמה הנוכחית של עדיפות במוראל של כח האדם העומד

לרשותה כחיפוי לנחיתותה בטכנולוגיה ובציוד צבאי, הרי עיראק מנהלת *A VERY HIGHLY* (CSTE) *NAR* והיא חייבת לשמור על פער איכותי בכלים העולים בממון רב והמגיעים משני מקורות ראשיים ברה"מ (על שלוחותיה) וצרפת. אגב, הללו מסתבר עפ"י קוונדט מודאגות מכוסר עמידת

עיראק. גורם כלכלי נוסף בו יש לאיראן יתרון לפחות פוטנציאלי הוא שהאוכלוסיה באיראן חורגלה ל"אורח חיים ספרטני" גם בשל האידאולוגיה הקשורה למהפכה האיראנית וגם בשל הסתגלותה המהירה יותר לחיים בתנאים של מלחמה. הדבר שונה לדעת קוונדט בצד העיראקי. האוכלוסיה שם שהורגלה לרמת חיים גבוהה יחסית בהשוואה לאיראן והיא פחות עמידה בתנאי לחץ שתובעת המלחמה בעיקר בשני תחומים אבדות בנפש וירידה דרסטית ברמת החיים. קוונדט שולל מאמרו של ספייר בווט' פוסט (31.3) שמדיניותה של סעודיה להפקת יתר ובכך לגרום לירידת מחירים נובעת משיקולים עיראקיים המכוונים לפגוע באיראן. ראשית ירידה דרסטית של מחירי הנפט - לראשונה הגיעו לכ-10\$ לחבית - עשויה לפגוע בסעודיה עצמה באם הירידה תתמיד, שנית, וזה אולי תכלית המדיניות הסעודית הנוכחית הוא לארגן את קרטל הנפט לקראת הסתיים הבא על בסיס חדש שיושתת על ניפוי מסויים של חברות אופ"ק ועל יצירת מסגרת של יחסי גומלין בין אופ"ק החדש למפיקות הנפט שמחוץ לארגון ובעיקר בריטניה ונורבגיה.

5. קוונדט אינו רואה ברכה גדולה במדיניות ארה"ב כלפי לוב. אין לצפות שפעולות מפרץ סידרה ישנו המאזן הבלתי מציאותי בין מזינה מעצמתית למדינה התופסת מקום ממוצע *מז'* במסגרות מדינות העולם השלישי. דוקטרינת רייגן של מלחמה כוללת בלתי מוכרזת הינה בעוכרי ארה"ב משתי סיבות: (א) אבדן חיי אדם הנדרשים לשינוי המאזן כך שקד'אפי יסוג ממדיניותו הנוכחית. (ב) חוסר תמיכה בדעת הקהל האמריקאית לפעולה כוללת נגד לוב. במגבלות הנ"ל ארה"ב נאלצת לנהל למעשה את העימות במידה רבה עפ"י הכללים של קד'אפי - אופי תגובתו למהלכים צבאיים אמריקאיים חלקיים, שימוש בטרור וכד', גם אם בפועל אין ספק בדבר ממות יחסי הכוחות



21.9.77  
דף 4... מתוך 7... דפים

אל:

סוג בטחוני

דחיות

תאריך וז"ח

מס' פנקס

12  $\frac{4}{4}$

האמיתיים.

6. לשאלה היכן עומדת ברה"מ בנסיבות הנוכחיות משיב קוונדט שיש לשים לב למהלכיה !  
בפרטיות יותר מאשר למה שמכונה מדינות העימות המסורתיות. במעגל האחרון הוא מתקשה  
לראות יוזמות סובייטיות והוא בדעה שברה"מ תנהל מדינות של ניצול "מצבים מזדמנים", לא  
כן באזורים הנחשבים פריפיליים כגון זירת המפרץ, רד"ת אתיופיה וסודאן. הרושם שלו גם  
עפ"י שיחתו עם גורמים סובייטים כאן (איש השגרירות הטוביטית) שברה"מ שיחסיה עם עיראק \*  
כתמול שלשום, דהיינו מלפני המלחמה עשויה להעביר את כובד המשקל, לפחות חלקו, לעבר איראן  
לא רק בשל כושר ההשרדות שמגלה אלא מחמת הפוטנציאל הגלום בה לטווח ארוך גם טרם הופיעו  
סימנים מוחשיים לכך בשטח. זירת המפרץ וגם זה עלה בשיחתו עם הגוהמים הנ"ל הולכת וכובשת  
לה מקום נכבד המדיניות החוץ הסובייטית. כינון היחסים עם עומאן ומאע"ס אינו בבחינת  
חוספת שגרירויות במפה הדיפ' אלא חלק ממערכת חשיבה אסטרטגית כוללת היוצאת מתוך הנחה  
ריאליסטית עפ"י קוונדט שזירת המפרץ משנה פניה בשל המלווה והנפט והיא לא תשוב לנוח  
שהיתה ערב העימות האיראני - עיראקי. במקביל יש לעקוב אחר ההתנהגות הסובייטית ברד"ת,  
קוונדט בדעה שמערכת היחסים של מוסקבה עם המשטר החדש טרם עוצבה ועדיין אין לדבר על שיגרה  
ביחסים. הדבר נובע בראש ובראשונה מכך שהמפה הפוליטית ברד"ת עדיין נזילה בעיקר בשאלה מה  
תהיה מערכת יחסי הגומלין עם ברה"מ. קוונדט כמובן אינו צופה לתפנית דרסטית אך הוא גם  
אינו פוסל שהמנהיגות הרד"ת תשאף לנהל דיאלוג שונה מזה שהיה טרם טילוק המשטר הקודם, לאחר  
שהמפה הפוליטית שם תתייצב. אי הנחת ביחסי ברה"מ - אתיופיה שאין להם אמנם ביטוי חיצוני  
ממשיכה ללוות את יחסי שתי המדינות. למערכת הסבוכה בלאו הכי התווסף משקע נוסף בדמות הרוג  
הנמשך של מנגיסטו על תמיכת ברה"מ בהפלת משטרו של <sup>הנצי</sup> עלי צלאח ברד"ת. קוונדט בדעה  
שההידורים בין השתיים בתחום זה טרם יושבו. נעלם נוסף הוא בסודאן והאם הקמת ממשלה חדשה  
מטופלת בנושא הדרום והמצב הכלכלי אינה פותחת פתח לברה"מ.

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אלי אבידן

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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שמואל מיידל

מתני

צליא - מצודים מזרחיים לבנון בישראל.  
1. הצליא פנה אליו באגרת ב-18.3.86 בקשר ל-9% אנשים שביכול  
למצוא ע"י צה"ל וצליא בפעולה בלבנון במאריבים 23.2.86 -  
17.

2. אנו הודענו לצליא ב-7.3.86 על 27 מצודים שמצלינו  
הנכללו ברשימה שהועברה ע"י הצליא עם אגרתם ב-18.3.86 : אחד  
(5011).

3. מתוך ה-27 שהודענו עליהם:

16 שוחררו כבר והועברו ללבנון בתיווך הצליא  
11 מצודים מצלינו ויום חמישי שעבר נציגי הצליא נפגשו אתם  
מבא, והיכן יישופכו במסגרת דגירה של ימצודים בתקניה  
שד היוכלה מה לעשות אתם.

4. לגבי ה-70 הרי שהם אינם בידינו, וההערבה שהם בידי  
צליא, נודבה עתה בדירה נוספת בני לבנון ואת בדיק.  
5. האמריקנים פנו בדרישים שונים בקשר לאגרת שעוררין מצודים  
בפניהם הם ציינו את המספר 10 כי מצוד אחר שהיה אמור  
להשתחרר מסה"ב ה-27, לא שוחרר בסופו של דבר, השגריר  
פירקין העלה את הנושא בפניו עם דוקימטי ב-28.3.86, סגנו  
פלאש מזה בנשיא עם אורי כווראני ושם הבהרות בנושא  
6. התונינות של האמריקנים נובעת בנראה מההשלכות העוללות  
להיות ממעצרת של הני"ל בישראל לגבי פוללות חטיפה של



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אודות האמריקנים בלבנון. להעצורים משתייכים לחובאליהם.  
7. הגובתו להעצורים הובאו לישראל לצדכי תחקור והדבר נובע  
מצדכי בשטחן היוניים ביותר. כאשר מסתיים החקירה, ויעבור  
שאינם קשורים בתכונן ובצוץ פעולות חבלה - נשחררם. הדגש הוא  
אין זה רק השיקולים הבטחוניים. מבחינה משפטית המדובר איננו  
בשטח בבוש כן שאין כאן התייחסות למילוי או אי מילוי סעיפים  
באמנות ג'נובה.

8. האמריקנים גם בקטן פריטים נקשר לאורם האמריקני שנמצא  
ושחרר. הנושא נבדקה ושל הבטחון הנשיא תשובה.  
ארבל 3 - מותים

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trips to Egypt in the past few months to set the stage for covert operations. US intelligence has received information that Khadafy has given orders to prepare to attack US and Israeli targets in the Mideast and Europe.

#### Palestinians Battle Shiites for Third Day

NYT-special-For the third day, Palestinian guerrillas and Shiite militiamen battled around two Palestinian centers in southern Beirut. Police said 8 people were killed and 35 wounded in the fighting.

#### 7 Hurt in West Berlin by Blast at Arab Site

NYT-UPI-Seven people were hurt when a bomb exploded during the night at the offices of a German-Arab friendship organization and two other firebombs went off in unrelated incidents, the police said. The organization is in the American sector.

#### Paid Ad-PLO Peace Proposals

NYT-Full page ad sponsored by The Committee for Peace and Justice in the Middle East. The coordinator is Zahid Mahmood. The ad says that "Contrary to what has been reported in the mass media, the PLO presented not one, but three detailed peace proposals to the Jordanian and American governments, which were rejected. In order to set the record straight before the American people, here are the three peace proposals verbatim..."

#### Spielberg in Israel

NYP-AP-Steven Spielberg was in Israel to see his wife and baby. He talked about his latest movie "The Color Purple."

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ממנב"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

מזרח דובר ממנב"ל ליום - 31 מרץ 1978

MR. KALB: Good afternoon, everybody. I'm happy to announce that I have no announcements.

Q What do you have on the visit of Prime Minister Feres, both in terms of substance and schedule?

MR. KALB: Let me help you out a little later on this thing and see what we can get for you on that. Let me go over here, if I may. Okay? You won't file any complaint?

Q Do you have any comment on the ad which the PLO published today in the New York Times about three formulas they produced to the United States through Jordan and Egypt?

MR. KALB: Nope, I don't.

Q Anything on Yitzhak Rabin's criticism of the State Department warning about Senators and other public figures travel to the Middle East?

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

Q It was on the wires this morning.

Q Last week, a senior official told reporters that the territorial water limits of the United States are three miles and today Secretary Shultz said 12 miles. Which one is the correct one?

MR. KALB: It's my understanding that it is up to three miles, but I don't have the precision on that but that's what I get.

Q And secondly, Bernie, is the US concerned at all about the recent escalation and bombing of Christian areas in Lebanon? And because they've been charging that the Syrians have been engaged in such shelling.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything by way of a specific reply. You've heard quite often from here expressions of regret and deploring continued cycle of violence.

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Q Are you doing anything about it to the Syrians?

MR. KALB: I think I've answered that in the past as well.

Q Do you have anything, Bernie, on the Al Ahram report that Egypt has been invited three times to join in taking military action against Libya?

MR. KALB: What I have on that, Bob, is that I do not have any specific comment. In short, I have no comment as a matter of fact on that particular story. But, just let me add that, the United States and Egypt share a common perception of regional security issues and that our relations in this area have been close and mutually profitable.

Q --supposed to tell us?

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
 NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

Q Can I return to the PLO-3 formula (?). Have you received that or not? Can you take this question?

MR. KALB: Nope, I can't.

Q Well, a PLO representative in Washington said they tied them to you? Can you confirm it otherwise?

MR. KALB: No, I have nothing for you on that.

Q Last week, Chuck knocked down that same kind of story before this add appeared, that the PLO was waiting for U.S. response.

MR. KALB: Well, maybe Chuck being here all week long was more up-to-date on that. I don't have anything on that at all, and so I'm just sharing what I don't have. (Laughter)

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COLUMNS

WASH. POST - Anderson - "Iran's Terrorism Role Underestimated" The menacing visage of Khomeini is looming ever larger in the deliberations of experts trying to identify those responsible for the terrorist assaults on the Rome and Vienna airports. At the time, Reagan blamed Qaddafi. But U.S. intelligence agencies have received information from usually reliable sources that Nidal used Iran as a planning and training center for the operation. Nidal's protector and supporter for years has been Iran's blood enemy, Iraq. As part of the U.S. attempt to lure Iraq out of the Soviet orbit with arms supplies and other aid, the State Dept. prevailed on Iraq to drop its support of Nidal. Unfortunately, the pressure seems to have worked - sending Nidal into Khomeini's arms. The Dec. 27 attacks points more to Iran and Syria. The two four man teams of terrorists got training and operational planning in the Bekka Valley of eastern Lebanon. Some of the teams' training took place in Iran, as well as the Bekka and that the attackers entered Italy via Syria. If Nidal has indeed become a lackey of Khomeini, it means he may shift his attention from old scores against the PLO to new ones against the U.S.

WASH. TIMES - Joyce Starr - "It's Easy To Guess Wrong About Iraq" The grave military setback suffered by Iraq over the last two months in the Faw Peninsula has led to wide speculation in the American press about the "forced" retirement of Saddam Hussein - by assassination or other involuntary means - and even to the possible overthrow of the Ba'ath Party. Observers insist that Mr. Hussein's removal is the key to ending Iraq's 5½ year ear with Iran. They maintain that without Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi people will demand a peace initiative with Iran, and that Iraqi military factions may even launch a coup to get it. This assessment is typically based on a narrow understanding of Iraqi politics and the political apparatus of the Ba'athist regime. The fact is, if something should happen to Hussein, the succession would probably be an orderly one, with the next Iraqi president and govt. taking an even more aggressive approach to the war. With its back to the wall, and much more to lose than Iran, Iraq's readiness to press on in battle, irrespective of the cost - or the means - should not be underestimated.

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## THE PRESS REPORTS

### Israel Studies Lessons Of Lebanon War

WASH. POST - Claiborne - A year after the Israeli Army began to extricate itself from the quagmire of Lebanon, it is still making an introspective examination of what long-range damage may have been caused to standards of combat that in five wars had made the country's fighting forces almost legendary. There are conflicting opinions in the senior ranks of the military about the cumulative effects of the war, with several general staff officers insisting that there has been no deterioration of morale or fighting spirit of the Israeli combat soldier in the wake of the only Arab-Israeli conflict in the last 38 years that was not supported by a national consensus. In and out of the Army, the debate over Israel's long and arduous involvement in Lebanon continues.

### Bush To Visit Middle East To Bolster U.S. Credibility

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - Amid heightened concern for personal security, globe trotting BUSH flies to the MIDDLE EAST this week to bolster U.S. credibility in a region wracked by political cross currents. Pomp and ceremony will be augmented by discussions of terrorism, regional conflict and their ramifications for an area considered vital to U.S. economic and security interests. Administration officials say his trip to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and North Yemen comes at a troublesome but potentially propitious time. Aides to the vice president insist no consideration was given to postponing or canceling the trip.

### Murphy Says We'll Sail again If Libya Keeps Up Gulf Claim

WASH. TIMES - O'Leary - Qaddafi can expect further Navy maneuvers in the disputed Gulf of Sidra, despite the threat of terrorist attacks against Americans and US military bases abroad, a senior administration official said yesterday. Murphy said the 6th Fleet would sail into the gulf again if Qaddafi continues to claim it as Libyan territory. Murphy said the losses Libya suffered after firing at U.S. planes would not be enough to halt terrorism supported by the Qaddafi regime.

### Is Britain Training Site For Libyan Kamikaze?

WASH. TIMES - Almond - British police and U.S. officials are taking seriously a report that Libyan trainee pilots in Britain were prepared to launch kamikaze attacks to revenge the recent clash between Libyan forces and the U.S. 6th Fleet. Although assurances have been given that security is adequate, there are fears that the 10 or so Libyans could arm their training planes and commit



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kamikaze raid on any of the U.S. bases.

Palestinians, Shiites Clash For Third Day

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - (Wires) - Palestinian guerrillas and Shiite Moslem militiamen battled with machine guns and rocket propelled grenades at two Palestinian refugee camps yesterday for the third straight day despite efforts to gain a truce.

Slim Turnout At Jerusalem Mass Attributed To Fear Of Terrorism

PHIL. INQUIRER - Max - Hundreds of pilgrims clustered around the traditional site of Jesus' Resurrection to celebrate Mass on Easter Sunday, but the vast crowds of previous years stayed away, apparently in fear of terrorism.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the death of James Cagney, a special on Daniel Ortega, events that took place on Easter Sunday around the world, Nicaragua, South Africa, Marcos in Honolulu and mention of the fact that it was the fifth anniversary of attempted assassination of Reagan.

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		מח: <b>עזרנות, ניו יורק</b>

News Summary March 29-30, 1986

Editorials

NYT 3/29-"The Waldheim Dossier" Daily come fresh charges and denials concerning the wartime activities of Waldheim. His nonchalance and his denials are disingenuous. If there was nothing disgraceful in his service, why was it so clearly covered up in his biography. It won't do for Waldheim to disain the charges as an election ploy. It seems that Waldheim has forgotten too much and learned too little.

Columns

NYT 3/30-Flora Lewis "Definition of Terrorism" Everyone is talking about terrorism, but not everybody means the same thing. Readers write to ask, what about US aid to the contras, about Savimbi, about Israelis in southern Lebanon. All forms of violence are deplorable. But terrorism is a specific form of political violence that requires a specific response, but cannot be organized without a specific definition. International cooperation is necessary. There is evidence that terrorist groups--Libyans, Irish, Iranian, German, Palestinian, and so on, do cooperate and cannot be foiled by one nation alone. An appropriate definition of terrorism might be the use of force against parties who are not involved in a conflict, who don't even engage themselves or know they are entering a danger zone, in order to make a political statement.

NYT-3/30-James Reston "Reagan's Spring Revival" The new White House staff wants "Reagan to be Raegan" and he thinks its a good idea. Even some of his advisers are wondering what's come over him. Obviously his aukes are up. A few months ago, even Arab nations were embarrassed by Khadafy's outrageous behavior. But now, since the shooting in the Mediterranean, the Arabs are siding with him against the US--an unhappy prospect as the US tries to get the atleast "peace process" going again.

NYP-3/29-Novak "Gore's Hateful Politics" Recently, The Nation celebrated its 125th anniversary. Once a liberal journal, The Nation in recent years has become extremist, hateful, slanderous and reckless of the dignity of others. In one piece the bigotry of Gore Vidal

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Worthy of the anti-Semitism of the KKK, Vidal attacks two American Jewish writers, Norman Podhoretz and his wife Midge Decter, because with millions of other Americans, they support Israel. Vidal calls Podhoretz and his wife agents of a "foreign power." He attacks their patriotism and thus the patriotism of all Americans who care about historic roots. He wishes that all Middle Easterners "cut off from US aid would then be obliged to make peace, or blow one another up. This is race hatred at its hottest.

### Press Reports

#### Lebanon's Cycle of Violence

NYT 3/30-Hilazi-In the summer of '82, Israel, hoping to clear its northern border of guerrillas and protect the towns of the Galilee from the PLO, drove an estimated 12000 PLO guerrillas out of Beirut and southern Lebanon. But in recent months, the guerrillas have been moving back into Beirut and heading south. Last week the deadly cycle of violence between Israel and guerrillas seemed to resume. The new clash seemed inevitable. During the last month, Israelis had skirmished with guerrillas near the Lebanese border and foiled raids. 10 days ago, Salah Khalaf, Arafat's #2, said all guerrillas were back in position to resume the struggle against Israel. His statements heightened tensions among Lebanese. Damascus has been encouraging Lebanese resistance groups engaged in fighting the Israelis and their surrogates, the SLA. But it has been reluctant to again allow Lebanon to become the main base for the PLO, fearing this may cause another Israeli invasion. (see NYT-3/29-AP-Palestinians and Shiites battl.

#### Ethiopians in Israel

NYT-3/30-p.2-Kaun (Photo of American teacher teaching English to Ethiopians Integrating the 15000 Ethiopian Jews who have been brought to Israel in the last eight years is proving, in the view of those who deal with it, to be as difficult an immigration problem as this nation of immigrants has faced. The problems arise from a wide cultural gap, a continued rabbinical challenge, unemployment and deep sorrow among the Ethiopians over those they left behind. The Ethiopians were welcomed to Israel with an outpouring of sympathy, but public attention has subsided and the Ethiopians have become another problem in a long list of problems. But despite the difficulties, the Ethiopians are mostly glad to be in Israel. One said, "There are problems, but it's our place."

#### Edgar Bronfman

NYT-3/30-Berger-In an interview, Bronfman is asked why one of the most successful business executives in the world spends 40% of his time working for the World Jewish Congress. He says, "Making money is marvelous and I love doing it and I do it reasonably well, but it doesn't have the gripping vitality that you have when you deal with the happiness of human life and human deprivation." The WJC is having its 50th anniversary dinner next week. Bronfman is guest of honor and P. Peres is expected to make a speech. The emigration of Soviet Jews is perhaps the uppermost on the congress's agenda. Bronfman says Soviet Jews have become "a pawn in a very big chess game."



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Among the factors working toward emigration, Bronfman believes, is the Soviets' desire to bolster trade, to play a more pivotal role in the Mideast and to improve relations with Israel. One reason the Soviets speak to Bronfman is that they hope his relationship with Pares may somehow enhance their role there.

NYT-3/30-special-Boston U., in a move to focus attention on the condition of Soviet Jews, has granted admission and scholarship aid to the son of a Soviet dissident. The letter of admission to Boris Lifshitz, an 18-year-old engineering student, was drafted 2-weeks ago by John Silber, the President of BU after a group of students and the Federation of Boston raised almost \$5500 for the youth's education. The difference between that and the \$10,950 Lifshitz would need for the next year's tuition would be made up by the university.

### To Many Arabs, Khadafy Can't Lose

NYT-3/30-Schumacher-As seen from Washington, the US gave Khadafy a bloody nose last week. But in Arab political terms, it was Khadafy who walked away the apparent winner. A diplomat from a moderate Arab country said "Khadafy is stronger than ever." Many Western and Arab diplomats believe the best thing the US could do would be to ignore Khadafy.

### Khadafy Claims Victory

NYT-3/29-Kifner (Photo of demonstrator covered in the blood of a slaughtered cow at a rally) Khadafy claimed victory in his confrontation with the US. Khadafy claimed the support of Syria, Algeria, the Sudan, Iran and other countries. In a bizarre climax to a rally where Khadafy spoke, a cow with the name Reagan (spelled wrong in English) was pulled into the center of the crowd and its throat slit. As policemen dragged American TV crews forward to film the scene, demonstrators kicked and jumped on top of the animal and prodded it with green flag staffs. Khadafy warned Spain and Italy that Libya would strike at their naval bases serving the 6th Fleet if their confrontation with the US continued. The crowd at the rally seemed small and unenthusiastic, (except for at the cow scene). (see NYP)

### Shultz Says US Rejected Allies' Advice

NYT-Gwertzman 3/29-Italy, Turkey, France and Greece all advised the US not to clash militarily with Libya. Shultz said their advice was disregarded because Washington wanted to "blow the whistle" on Khadafy for his "outrageous behavior." Shultz said that "if you let people literally get away with murder, you are encouraging murder." (see NYT-3/30)

### Reagan on Libya

NYT-3/30-Weinraub-Reagan said the US has used its power "wisely, justly and humbly" in recent days. In a radio address, Reagan coupled his defense of the uses of US global power with an Easter and Passover message for Americans.



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Using the Military as an Instrument of Diplomacy

NYT 3/30-Shipler-Reagan inserted American forces into two complex international problems last week. But the two moves, against Libya and Nicaragua, were so fleeting, so low in risk for US servicemen and so tangential to the basic conflicts that they showed severe restrictions on America's power. The US public is ambivalent. (see Dil-Bainle)

US Asks Mideast and Europe for More Security

NYT-Weinraub-The US, concerned about the possibility of Libyan terrorist attacks abroad has privately asked Western European and Mideast nations to increase their security for US diplomats. Senators Gary Hart, and J. Bennett Johnston, postponed a 10-day trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt. Johnston said "I was briefed ... by the Defense Intelligence Agency and strongly advised to cancel the trip to Israel for security reasons."

Iraqi Missile Hits Liberian Tanker

NYT-AP 3/30-Iraqi warplanes fired a missile into a Liberian registered tanker and set it ablaze, marine executives said. The attack occurred 60 miles away from Kharg Island.

Eichmann Trial Is Subject at Jewish Museum

NYT-Mitgang-The Jewish Museum in NYC has a new exhibition, "Justice In Jerusalem Revisited: The Eichmann Trial 25 Years Later." One of the highlights of the program will be Ted Koppel moderating a panel on TV coverage of the trial.

Letters

\*\*\* NYT-3/29-Noam Chomsky writes that Martin Peretz attempts to deny the Palestinians their history. Israel, Chomsky writes, has courts that have long held that there is no Israeli nationality and that Israel is not the state of its citizens, but the "sovereign state of the Jewish people" in Israel and the diaspora, a radical departure from standard Western democratic concepts, with far reaching implications in both law and practice for Israel's large non-Jewish minority of citizens.

DN-3/29-If Reagan's ego needs a boost, he and Khadafy should fight it out.

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המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת; מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
NEWS SUMMARY  
דע:ניו-יורק.

SAT. MAR. 29, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

U.S. EXPECTS QADDAFI TO STIR UP TERRORISTS/EMBAESTIES, ALLIES  
WARNED TO BE ON GUARD

Wash. Post, Hoffman: The Reagan administration expects Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi to "stir up" a terrorist attack by Palestinians against American targets in the weeks ahead and has put embassies and allies on alert around the globe, officials said today. "I would suspect over the next several weeks he's going to try to create some kind of incident and say, 'see, I did tell you,'" a senior White House official said. The official, who has access to U.S. intelligence information, told reporters that Qaddafi also is expected to react to the conflict in the Gulf of Sidra, with a claim that he chased the 6th Fleet away. "I think he's going to push this line for all hell—that he pushed us out of the Gulf of Sidra and he's the strong man, and Radio Tripoli will be putting that out all over the Arab world, that he kicked us out," he said.

QADDAFI MAKES NEW THREATS/COUNTRIES AIDING 6th FLEET TARGETED IF  
CRISIS CONTINUES

Wash. Post, Dickey: Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi warned at a rally in front of his fortress home today that military bases in Italy and Spain or any other country aiding the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean would be targets for retaliation if his confrontation with the US continues. Turning what much of the world has seen as his defeat into a celebration of victory, Qaddafi declared that one of the high-tech U.S. missiles fired at his SA5 missile installation had failed to explode and would be turned over to the Soviet Union so its operational secrets could be probed. (In Washington, Pentagon officials said they were aware of the report of the recovered missile but would not comment further.)

SUDAN URGED TO REVIEW LIBYAN TIES

Wash. Post, Goshko: The State Department said yesterday that Sudan had been "most unwise" in accepting military help from Libya to combat rebels in southern Sudan, and it urged the Sudanese government to reconsider its involvement with Libyan leader Muammar

Page 10231 10232 10233 10234 10235



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Qaddafi. In response to a request this month from Sudanese PM Gizzuli Daff-Allah, Libya has provided arms and planes to bomb strongholds of the rebels, who are trying-with help from neighboring Ethiopia's Marxist government- to break Khartoum's rule over the southern Sudan. Reports of the deepening Libyan involvement in Sudan, a country regarded as important to U.S. interests in the Middle East and Africa, follow this week's clash between a U.S. naval task force and Libyan forces in the Gulf of Sidra.

#### LEBANESE CITE SYRIA IN SHELLINGS

Wash. Post, Smerdon: Christian militiamen yesterday accused the Syrian army of shelling Christian areas, killing at least seven people, and pleaded with President Reagan and the Arab world "to intervene to stop this massacre." New fighting erupted around Beirut between pro-Syrian militias and the Christians' principal militia, the Lebanese Forces. There were no immediate reports of casualties from the latest shelling or from the militia clashes. In another development, Pres. Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, left Lebanon on what officials said was a private visit to Austria. Gemayel left without commenting on charges by the Lebanese Forces and right-wing Christian leaders that the Syrian military, for the first time, had joined pro-Syrian Lebanese militias in fighting Thursday near the capital.

#### WALDHEIM CLEARED BY ARMY BOSS

Chic. Trib, UPI: Kurt Waldheim's superior in the German army said the former UN secretary general took no part in criminal activities while under his command late in World War II, Vienna newspapers reported Friday. The Kronen Zeitung and Kurier newspapers said Lt. Col. Herbert Warnstoff, Waldheim's immediate superior from spring, 1944, to spring, 1945, said Waldheim was "only a small wheel" in his Wehrmacht department and was not involved in interrogating prisoners. Warnstoff said Waldheim's main duty was to send information about enemy troop movements. The World Jewish Congress has charged that Waldheim was a senior Nazi intelligence officer involved in brutal interrogations and massacres of innocent civilians during WWII. Waldheim, who is running for president of Austria, has denied the allegations.

#### HUSSEIN ORDERS PLO OFFICES CLOSED

Chic. Trib., Wires: Jordan's King Hussein has ordered Yasser Arafat to close the PLO's main offices in Amman by Tuesday, the Kuwaiti daily Al-Anba reported. Quoting Arab sources, it said Jordan also decided to deport about 100 military and civilian employees of the offices. PLO officials in Jordan declined to comment.

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אל:

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המשרד, בסחונ. ניו-יורק

937 557. 789

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

NEWS SUMMARY

SUN., MAR. 30, 1986

דע: ניו-יורק.

PRESS RELEASES

## KADAFI'S STRIDENCY MASKS GROWING INTERNAL TROUBLES

The Sun, Ruby: At the army barracks that are his headquarters, in one of the sandy suburbs of the capital, Col. Muammar el Kadafi occasionally walks onto the balcony of a building guarded by tanks to talk about his distinctive vision of Libya and the world. His vision has become well-known, one of the Arab strength pitted against a hostile conspiracy led by Israel and the US. He speaks without notes for an hour or longer to his supporters, mostly the young of this country where half the population is under the age of 15. But very little of his performance and what the world learns of Libya and its leader is left to chance. ...But for part of the population, diplomats say, Col. Kadafi remains a hero for bringing the country pride and selected features of the modern world. When he walks onto the balcony at the army barracks to speak, some of the cheering probably is sincere. He and his advisers also seem expert at putting on a good show. Their audience appears to be carefully selected, because the area around the Bab Azizliya barracks normally is off limits.

WHAT'S IN A NAME: THE RISK OF SAILING THE USS AMERICA OFF THE COAST OF LIBYA

The Sun, Fururson: We all sigh with relief at news that the U.S. 6th Fleet is withdrawing from the gulf of Sidra after giving Muammar el Kadafi a light slap on the wrist. That ends for the moment the likelihood of further armed unpleasanties. Whether the Pentagon realized it or not, our forces were running a risk of embarrassment greater than the mere chance that one of our planes would be shot down, or one of our ships hit. It could have been a terrible defeat in the public relations war we are constantly waging with Kadafi and his like...Yjr S,ctovs oed pmr pg yjr yjtrr The America was one of the three carriers assigned to patrol off Libya. It was never within range of Libyan missiles. But suppose Kadafi had gotten lucky. Suppose one of his missile-firing patrol boats or one of his Soviet-built planes had sneaked through our radar coverage. Suppose it had scored a direct hit on the USS America. Whether the ship sank or survived, the world would never have heard the end of it. It would be bad enough for any U.S. ship to be hit, but imagine what Kadafi and Radio Moscow and all our ill-wishers would do with a hit on the nation's namesake.



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.....סוג בטחוני

.....דמיפנות

.....מאריך וזמן

.....שם המימון

מל:

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That name makes the ship symbolically too vulnerable to send into battle. To risk loss of or damage to the USS America is to take a chance on giving our adversaries their greatest coup since Vietnam. If the admirals agree with this reasoning, they will keep her far beyond reach of any enemy and effectively we will have one fewer carrier than shows on the Navy's order of battle. I suggest we rename her USS Fort McHenry.

TTONUT



ירושלים, י"ז בארד ב' תשמ"ו, 28 במרס 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 7)

רה"מ נפגש היום, 28 במרס 1986, עם משלחת של חמישה חברי קונגרס מארה"ב, חברי המועצה לאמריקה בטוחה. רה"מ אמר בפגישה כי הוא תומך חד-משמעית בפעולה האמריקאית במפרץ סידרה אשר השיגה את יעדה, במיוחד בהיותה אזהרה והרתעה ברורה לקדאפי.

רה"מ העלה על נס את היחסים ההדוקים חשוררים כיום בין ארה"ב וישראל הבאים לידי בטוי בחטירה המשותפת לשלום במזה"ת ובחיפוש משותף של אפשרויות להמשך ייצוב וצמיחת המשק הישראלי - נושאים אשר יעלו בשיחותיו של רה"מ עם הממשל האמריקאי בשבוע הבא.

עוד אמר רה"מ כי הבעיה המרכזית ההולכת ומחריפה במזה"ת היא הבעיה הכלכלית אשר עלולה לגרום לאי יציבוון מסוכנת. לכן יש לתת את הדעת לתוכנית פתוח והשקעות מערבית במזה"ת אשר תתרום לא רק לפיתוח כלכלי באזור, אלא גם ליציבות ולסיכויי השלום.

לע"מ-עש"ת (דף מס' 5)

לו 14.15

תנתת

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JERUSALEM, 28 MARCH 1986

## #22 PERES MEETS WITH "COUNCIL FOR A SECURE AMERICA"

(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S MEDIA ADVISER)

PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES MET TODAY (FRIDAY) WITH A DELEGATION OF FIVE U.S. CONGRESSMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE "COUNCIL FOR A SECURE AMERICA." MR. PERES TOLD THE GUESTS THAT HE SUPPORTS UNEQUIVOCALLY THE U.S. OPERATION IN THE GULF OF SIDRA WHICH ACHIEVED ITS OBJECTIVE, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF ITS BEING A CLEAR WARNING AND DETERRENCE TO GADDAFI.

THE PRIME MINISTER COMMENDED THE CLOSE RELATIONS CURRENTLY PREVAILING BETWEEN THE U.S. AND ISRAEL, WHICH ARE REFLECTED IN THEIR JOINT STRIVING FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND IN A COMMON QUEST FOR POSSIBILITIES OF THE CONTINUED STABILIZATION AND GROWTH OF THE ISRAELI ECONOMY -- TOPICS WHICH WILL COME UP FOR DISCUSSION IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS WITH THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION NEXT WEEK.

THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED THAT THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF THE MIDDLE EAST, WHICH IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY AGGRAVATED, IS THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEM, WHICH IS LIABLE TO CAUSE DANGEROUS INSTABILITY. THEREFORE CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE INTRODUCTION OF A WESTERN DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE NOT ONLY TO THE REGION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUT ALSO TO ITS STABILITY AND PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

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1415 HOURS



# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

STEVE SYMMS  
IDAHO

April 15, 1986

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I want to thank you for your hospitality and kindness in taking time to meet with the recent Council for a Secure America Congressional group.

The trip was an overwhelming success because of busy individuals such as yourself sharing your views of the political and military situation in the Mid-East.

Each member of the group came away with a better understanding of how important it is that Israel continue as a strong and viable country.

As I said in my address at Hebrew University, the interests of Israel and the U.S. are tied inseparably - not only in the region, but in the defense of the free world.

Thank you again and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Steve Symms  
United States Senator

SS:srr P.S. a special thanks for  
your interest in Brigham Young  
University's Center - for Mid-East  
East Studies -





הקונסוליה הכללית של  
ישראל בניו יורק

CONSULATE GENERAL  
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

יז' אדר תשמ"ו

28 במרס 1986

800 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

OXFORD 7-5500

אל: חנן בראון, ממנכ"ל  
מאת: הקונסול הכללי

היערכויות ראשונות לקראת הבחירות לנשיאות ארה"ב ב-1988

כל מי שטיפל אי פעם בעניני ארה"ב יודע עד כמה מסוכן לעסוק בתאריך כה מוקדם בספקולציות לגבי העתיד לקרות בבחירות הבאות לנשיאות בארה"ב. הפתעות והתפתחויות בלתי צפויות הן תופעה קבועה בתהליך הדימוקרטי האמריקאי. עם זאת, דומה שכדאי לנסות ולתאר את השלבים הראשונים של ההיערכויות בשתי המפלגות כפי שהן מצטיירות במועד מוקדם זה.

בצד הריפובליקני מקובל להניח שסגן הנשיא ג'ורג' בוש יהיה מועמד המפלגה הזו בבחירות לנשיאות. עם זאת לא יהיה לו כה קל להשיג את המועמדות הנכספת. הוא נחשב לאיש הנוטה יותר מדי לפשרות ולא כל החוגים השמרנים במפלגה זו דעתם נוחה מכך. הם היו רוצים במועמד "ימני" מובהק. דבר אחד נראה ברור והוא שינסו למנות מועמד לסגן נשיא משהו מניו יורק או מקליפורניה. זאת בגלל חשיבותן של שתי מדינות אלה.

בהקשר זה עולה שמו של קונגרסמן ג'ק קמפ מניו יורק, שכבר החל פועל במרץ. הוא מרבה בהרצאות ובהופעות בכל רחבי ארה"ב. רבים מדברים עליו כמי שמסוגל להביס את ג'ורג' בוש ולזכות במועמדות המפלגה הריפובליקנית. קמפ טוען שיש לו קשיים כספיים ומחסור בכח אדם לפיתוח פעולתו. ג'ורג' בוש, למשל, גייס כבר 4 מליון דולאר למערכת הבחירות שלו ואילו ג'ק קמפ רק 1.2 מליון דולאר. לרשותו של בוש עומדת גם המערכת המפלגתית. עם זאת קמפ צובר תנופה. הוא מארגן פעילים ועורך התרמות בכל רחבי ארה"ב. לפניו שנתיים ימים עד הבחירות המוקדמות והוא מקווה להתגבר על קשייו.

גם סנטור רוברט דול מקנזס מרבה להופיע בפומבי ולהרצות, וגם שמו נזכר כמועמד אפשרי רציני. יש כאלה הסבורים שדוקא אשתו עשויה לצוץ כמועמד.



גם שמו של הסנאטור לשעבר הווארד ביקר מטנסי נזכר לפעמים כמועמד אפשרי. היה זמן שהזכירו גם את שמו של אלכסנדר הייג, אך מזה זמן מה שאין שומעים עליו יותר בהקשר זה.

בצד הדימוקרטי השם הבולט ביותר כיום הוא סנאטור גארי הארט מקולורדו הפועל במרץ רב בכל רחבי ארה"ב ומנסה לבנות את המערכת שלו לקראת הבחירות המוקדמות.

איש מעניין, וחריג מבחינת התנהגותו ושכדאי מאד לעקוב אחריו, הוא מריו קואומו, מושל מדינת ניו יורק. לפני שלוש שנים זכה בקושי בבחירות למשרת מושל אך עד מהרה הפך לדמות כה פופולארית עד שהמפלגה הריפובליקנית מתקשה למצוא מועמד נגדי לבחירות למשרת מושל ניו יורק שתיערכנה בנובמבר הקרוב. שמו של קואומו נזכר לעתים קרובות כמועמד דימוקרטי אפשרי לבחירות לנשיאות. קואומו מרבה לנסוע ברחבי ארה"ב, להרצות, לנאום ולתקוף את מדיניות הנשיא ריגן. אין ספק שהוא אישיות בולטת במפלגה הדימוקרטית. נאומו הידוע בועידת המפלגה הדימוקרטית בסן פו'נסיסקו ב-1984 הקנה לו רמה גבוהה של פופולריות. פעמים אחדות האזנתי לנאומיו ואין ספק שהוא נואם מעולה. וכידוע, לכומר הנאום יש חשיבות מופלגת בחיים הפוליטיים בארה"ב. בניגוד למועמדים האחרים עושה קואומו מאמצים מיוחדים שלא לעורר רושם שהוא מעוניין במירוץ לנשיאות. בכל הזדמנות הוא מדגיש שעיקר מעייניו נתון אך ורק לבחירות הקרובות למשרת מושל ניו יורק, אך לא הכל משוכנעים בכך. ההנחה היא שיקבל את "דין התנועה" אם יוגש לפניו בצורה ברורה ומוסכמת על כל חוגי המפלגה הדימוקרטית.

פה ושם מוזכרים גם שמותיהם של סנאטור ג'וזף ביידן מדילאוור או ברוס באביט מאריזונה, אך לפי שעה לא באורח בולט.

דמות אחרת הראויה למעקב הוא איש העסקים ונשיא חברת קרייזלר, לי איאקוקה. הוא לא הצהיר שבכוונתו לשאוף להשגת מועמדות הדימוקרטים, אך מישאל שערך עתון וושינגטוני גילה שרבים סבורים שיש לו סיכויים להביס מועמדים דימוקרטיים כמו סנאטור גארי הארט או סנאטור ג'וזף ביידן, אך שיפסיד מול מריו קואומו. המישאל הראה שיוכל להביס גם מועמדים רפובליקנים כמו הסנאטור לשעבר הווארד ביקר מטנסי, סגן הנשיא ג'ורג' בוש, סנאטור בוב דול או קונגרסמן ג'ק קמפ!

סנאטור אדוארד קנדי ממסצ'וזס הפתיע את המערכת הפוליטית לפני כשלושה חדשים, כשהודיע שלא יהיה מועמד. למרות זאת הוא פופולרי מאד ויש מפקפקים אם אמנם התכוון ברצינות למה שאמר, ואם באמת לא יהיה מועמד אם תיווצרנה נסיבות מתאימות.


סביר להניח שעוד יצוצו שמות וייעלמו ושהמרוץ לנשיאות ב-1988 יהיה לא פחות מעניין ומרתק מכל אלה שקדמו לו.



מבחינת ישראל ראוי לציין שהאדהה אליה משותפת למועמדי שתי המפלגות גם יחד. כולם מרבים להופיע בפני ציבורים יהודים ומרעיפים שבחים על ישראל ומבליטים את עמדותיהם (record) בענייניה. גארי הארט יוצא בקרוב לביקור בארץ. סגן הנשיא ג'ורג' בוש יעשה זאת בודאי גם הוא. גם בענין זה מריו קואמו חריג בהתנהגותו. הוא מרבה לדבר בשבחה של ישראל, אך עד היום דחה את כל ההזמנות שקיבל לבקר בארץ. הסברו לכך הוא שאינו רוצה שיאשימוהו שהביקור בארץ הוא "תעלול בחירות"...

סקירה זו מבוססת על שיחות, רשמים וחומר שאספתי כאן. יתכן מאד שלעמיתינו במקומות אחרים בארה"ב יש התרשמויות שונות. כדאי שנערוך השוואות.

כ ב ר כ ה

  
משה יגר

העתקים: המנכ"ל

י.ח. בן-אהרן, יועץ מדיני לשה"ח  
סמנכ"ל אמית"ק  
ראש ממ"ד  
מנהל מצפ"א  
מנהל הסברה  
השגריר-הציר, וושינגטון  
ציר הסברה, וושינגטון  
תפוצת קונסולים



תאריך: 1	כחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	רשימות:
מחזור: 4	קופס נזכר	טל. מסמכים:
לש'מנכ"ל, מע"ח, סמנכ"ל אמית"ק, ומסדרת, מצפ"א, ממ"ר, יועץ רוה"מ לחקשורת, יועץ שב"ט לחקשורת, לע"מ, דו"צ.	ה"ח:	281400
ר"ע: רושינגטון	נר:	0736
מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק		136 11

## News Summary March 28, 1986

### Editorials

**NYT "Hunkering Down Won't End Terrorism"** There is a lesson to be learned from the military confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. The use of force--hitting back hard when attacked--can be an effective instrument of policy. But Khadafy promised revenge and he isn't kidding. When that time comes, Washington must teach him a lesson, that the Gulf of Sidra was just the beginning of a new US policy.

**DN "The UN Must Clear Up the Waldheim Scandal"** It's not surprising it took 40 years for Waldheim's past to catch up with him. There are still thousands of "respectable gentlemen" in Germany and Austria that were on lists of suspected war criminals. The discoveries about Waldheim's record are a devastating blow to the UN. The UN must open its files. That's the only way the UN can save its own tattered reputation.

### Columns

**NYT-Safire "The Reagan Doctrine"** The Reagan Administration's foreign policy has two objectives now: to bring down the totalitarian regimes of Khadafy and Ortega. The doctrine is this: "At injuries to its citizens, or at violent acts against its national interests, or at threats to subvert the governments of allies, the US will strike back with exquisite calibration on a schedule of its choosing, and in a way that presses its advantages in economic power and military technology, retaining popular support at home by avoiding as much as possible the expenditure of US lives. The strength of the Reagan Doctrine is the way a recognized willingness to use power makes it less necessary to use power.

**NYT-Rabinowitz "Networks Hard to Please on Libya"** The networks repeated the theme that the US was a great-power bully that had picked a fight. This image was at the root, too, of most of the brooding over Khadafy's "new rise to power and influence." From the network seers to the Wash. Post editorials to many columnists, there came, in short, an undeviated line of objections to the US action, all offered in the guise of pragmatism and sober questions on whether or not the tactic would work. At the core of all these objections is a hate of the Administration.

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ND-Bill Taylor (Center for Strategic and International Studies; Georgetown U.) "Seas Must Be Defended; Terror Must Be Fought" What the US did was not immoral, illegal or unfair. That the US defends the law of the seas is a totally defensible position. A side benefit of the exchange is that it proved, once again, that US military equipment is the best in the world. The American public understands that if we claim to be a superpower we had better start acting like one.

ND-Lisa Anderson (Prof. Gov't, Harvard) "'Toughness' Only Invites A New Wave of Terrorism" The US demonstrated "toughness" this week. But Khadafy will probably not get the message. In fact, terrorism will probably increase. Khadafy must demonstrate that the loss of perhaps 70 lives was not for naught. He must continue the battle.

ND-Theodore Sorensen "Why US Chose to Pick a Fight Is Still a Mystery" The US have given Khadafy a global limelight. When the 6th Fleet departs, Khadafy will still rule Libya, harbor terrorists and intimidate his neighbors. Many suggest political motives for the clash.

#### Press Reports

##### Rocket Hits Town in Israel, and Its Jets Retaliate

NYT-Hilazi-A rocket hit a town in northern Israel and hours later Israeli Air Force Planes attacked Palestinian targets around Sidon. Police said 15 people were killed and 25 wounded in two raids on buildings outside Jieh Mieh, a Palestinian refugee quarter. It was not known who fired the rocket into Israel. Earlier in the week, Amal said it fired 20 rockets into northern Israel in retaliation for the bombardment last month of the Shiite town of Nabatiye. Nabatiya was shelled by the SLA but Lebanon held Israel responsible. "Voice of the Nation" a Muslim radio station said that the rocket attack on the Israeli town "has stunned the Israelis" because the incident proved that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had been a failure.

NYT-Friedman-The four Israelis wounded in the attack were the first civilian casualties suffered by Israel as a result of rocket attacks since June of 1962. A Soviet rocket slammed into the playground of an Israeli school in Qiryat Shemona, which, before the Israeli invasion, has become the symbol of all the northern Israeli settlements that were exposed to rocket and artillery attacks from Palestinian guerrillas. These settlements were supposed to have been freed forever of such violence by the invasion. (see NYP-AP, DN-Heisels, ND-wire)

##### US Navy Has Completed Exercise

NYT-Gordon-p.1-The Reagan Administration announced that Navy ships and planes had completed their exercise in the Gulf of Sidra and had moved north of the Gulf region. Vice. Adm. Kelso, the commander of the fleet is the leading candidate to become Chief of Naval Operations, the highest post in the Navy. (see NYP, DN, ND)



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### Soviet Advisers in Libya Kept Out of the Way

NYT-Schumacher-(Sidra) Scores of Soviet military advisers near Sidra stayed mostly inside a local airbase to avoid being drawn into the conflict, foreign workers said. No reports of Russian injuries were given.

### Khadafy Expected to Claim Victory

NYT-Kifner-Arab and western diplomats in Tripoli said that now that the US has left, Khadafy can be expected to claim victory for a "brave repulsion of American aggression." The diplomats said they believe the confrontation with the US may ultimately help the Libyan leader improve his declining status in the Arab world. The Libyans have been declaring that they shot down three US planes and that the US attacked a civilian ship. There has been no mention of Libyan casualties. The almost universal view of the diplomats is that the US played into Khadafy's hands.

### Americans in Tripoli

USJ-Rosewicz (Tripoli) There is little sense of foreboding to be an American in the streets of Tripoli. Security was light. Ordinary Libyans are friendly to the Americans in their country. But the Libyan masses' apparent apathy toward political dissension can't be overestimated.

### US Defends Its Policy on Coverage

NYT-special-The Defense Dept. rejected criticism of its handling of news coverage of the combat, saying that several news organizations were consulted last week about how they wanted to cover naval exercises. Many news organizations have credited the Pentagon but others complained that a pool of reporters should have been on the ships.

### Arab League Condemns US

NYT-AP-The Arab League's Council of ministers issued formal condemnations of the US for its military clashes with Libya, and of Iran for its war with Iraq. But the council, ending a session, did not adopt practical measures to back the condemnations. The council also adopted a resolution condemning "repeated Israeli aggressions" against Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon. It also accused Israel of expansionist aims in southern Lebanon and "persisting in creating obstacles to peace efforts" in the Mideast.

### Oil Debate Continues

NYT-The Security Council continued its debate on fighting between Libya and the US, with the chief Libyan delegate telling the Council it was unimportant whether the American ships had been in Libyan or international waters. Walters told the Council that the Libyans, and others, seemed to forget that the Libyans fired on ships that were well outside territorial waters.



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## Europeans Step Up Security for US Envoys and Troops

NYT-Dionne (Rome) Western European governments have stepped up security at US diplomatic missions and military bases in the aftermath of the US confrontation with Libya.

## Navy Used New Electronic Tactics That Protect Pilots

NYT-Halloran-In its air attacks on Libyan missile sites and naval craft, the Navy used new tactics that military analysts in and out of gov't said had enhanced the safety of its pilots without reducing the effectiveness of its firepower.

## Waldheim

NYT-AP-Waldheim said that the publication of documents asserting that he joined in Nazi war crimes in Yugoslavia was part of an "almost incomprehensible conspiracy." (see ND-Wire)

NYT-Reuters (Belgrade) In an interview with a newspaper in Belgrade, Waldheim said he was in the Kozara Mountains in 1942 when the Germans conducted an anti-partisan drive in which thousands of civilians were killed or sent to concentration camps. He said he was there but not involved in the fighting.

NYT-Reuters (Bonn) A spokesman for the West German military archives said that documents show that Waldheim had filed intelligence reports while serving with the German Army.

## Mengele's Dental Records Uncovered

NYT-Rising-US and Brazilian scientists announced that newly discovered dental records provided definitive proof that a skeleton exhumed in Sao Paulo last year was that of Mengele. While the US, West Germany and Brazil all accepted previous evidence that Mengele was dead, Israel had refused to endorse the previous findings. (see WSJ-special)

## Good Friday Rite Refocuses the Role of Jews

NYT-Lerner-Good Friday readings have long been a source of pain for many Jews who feel they create a climate that breeds or offers a rationale for anti-Semitism. While the Catholic church and other churches in the past three decades have made efforts to eliminate anti-Jewish references from their liturgical readings, they have not touched the Gospel passages themselves.

## Letters

NYT-Prof., Political Science at Rutgers U writes that despite a supposed embargo, most South African oil imports come from Arab members of OPEC. If we assume traced imports (about half) are typical, Arab oil exports to South Africa reach about \$2.5 billion a year.

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2:00 P.M. EST  
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1986

Q (Off-mike.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No.

HAMDI FOUAD (Al-Ahram): Can you tell us any details about the meeting which took place today in Rome between George Shultz and the Egyptian foreign minister?

MR. POPE: Diane?

Q (Off-mike.)

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MR. POPE: I don't think your question was heard by some of the people over here.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm sure that the (inaudible) move towards negotiations figured very prominently.

Q Can't hear him either.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: This is not on?

MR. POPE: Hey John, can you give us a little volume? —

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm sure that how to move towards negotiations figured very prominently in the Secretary's discussions today with —

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Q He's not coming outside.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: -- Foreign Minister Abdul Magidim (?) in Rome.

Q There's nothing out there at all.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I don't know, as I said, what the substance of those conversations was as of yesterday. The action, properly now, in trying to restart the process which began last year properly lies in the area, and it's going to be up to the parties more directly concerned with the dispute to figure out how we can resume the effort to get the process underway again. I don't think there are any decisions that can be made in Washington that are going to affect that substantially.

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MR. POPE: Right here.

Q (Off-mike.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: His itinerary is not completely narrowed down yet. He will have some stops in addition to the ones that the Vice President is going to make, but those are not entirely set. I'd prefer to wait until after we have the full schedule. And as always, we normally confirm where Murphy is after he's gotten there for security reasons.

Q Okay, the second question -- we've seen from reports over the last couple of days about the mounting tension on the Golan Heights. Can you give us a little bit of an update on that? Do you have information which indicates it might be a positive flash (?) point, the massing of troops on both sides?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We haven't seen any real massing of troops, no.

Q The reports coming out of the area said there were 2,500 tanks (?) on the (inaudible).

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: As far as I know, we haven't ascertained any major build-up. The area in the Golan Heights has been remarkably stable since the withdrawal agreement was concluded, and I don't know that we have ever detected any substantial violation of that agreement on either side.

Q In other words, you will not confirm --

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm not confirming it. I've seen a lot in the papers in the area, but I haven't seen any information that would lead me to confirm that in fact there has been a significant change.

Q But some UN troops have confirmed that at the United Nations.

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: That there is an increase?

Q (Inaudible.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I was aware of it from some journals in the area. I was not aware of it from the UN, no.

MR. POPE: We'll go right here.

Q The Department of State has advised Senator Barry Hart that if he goes to Israel over this weekend or early next week, he will cause the security assets of the US embassy, which should be devoted to protecting the embassy and its personnel, to be diverted. And therefore Senator Hart has cancelled his visit and has, in effect, fingered (?) the administration for telling him to do so. Isn't this caving in to terror?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think that's rather a free translation of what we told Senator Hart and other congressmen, for that matter. The advice that was given to them was that there has been an increase in tension in the area. We've all heard the threats issued by Colonel Qaddafi and we have suggested to them that they think real carefully about whether travel to the region at this time is essential, or whether they might not considering postponing it for some period of time. We didn't ask anybody to cancel the trip.

Q But why Israel? Has there ever been --

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: It was more generally to the region as a whole.

Q Including Israel, or not specifically excluding Israel?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Israel is in the region, yes.

Q But Qaddafi's attacks have never been launched within Israel proper, which was the only destination on Hart's schedule.



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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: It was in general two members of Congress who were planning to travel during this recess period. We thought that they ought to assess quite carefully whether travel was required at this time.

MR. POPE: Magda.

MAGDA ABU-FADIL (Middle East Affairs Newspaper): Are you concerned that Americans in Egypt --

MR. POPE: Hold it one second. I don't think that that microphone is working. So let's use this one.

Q (Off-mike.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We've advised our embassies generally, in light of the threats that have been issued, to increase

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their security situation. The embassies have been consulting with private American citizens as they deem fit, to offer them similar advice. I would not single out Egypt in this regard. The security in Cairo generally is quite good. But I think that we have to take Colonel Qaddafi's threats seriously. His track record is such that when he promises to launch a wave of terror, I think that one has to take that as a serious threat.

MS. ABU-FADIL: Okay, given his track record in the past, how far would the US be willing to go if he launched any such serious attacks (inaudible)?

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, we have reserved the right to respond to any specific act of terror as we deem most appropriate. Qaddafi's ability to mount an operation in Egypt, I would think, would be limited. There are no diplomatic relations between Egypt and Libya. There's no Libyan embassy in the country. Nevertheless, we do know that he has attempted to mount such operations in the past. Much of this has been reported in the papers; an effort to assassinate the American ambassador now almost 10 years ago; he did send agents into Egypt in the mid-seventies who planted bombs on trains and public buildings all around towns; many of these were captured, confessed.

More recently, he attempted the assassination of dissident Libyans in Cairo, operations which were exposed. So there's no question that he's trying. But again, I would not single out Egypt as a country of particular concern. I think it's a more general threat and one that probably is not limited to the Middle East region alone. The two most recent and deadly attacks took place in Europe at European airports, operations that we traced directly to Tripoli.

MR. POPE: Abdul Salaam.

Q I have a couple of questions on (inaudible). The first question: (Inaudible) feel about the statement from State Department officials (inaudible) regarding the issues which dealt with the war in Lebanon, the Iraqi nuclear (?) bombing and lately absorbing of the Palestinian refugees in the Arab world.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I don't think I quite know how to respond to that.

Q Do you have any reservation about such statements, and what are you going to do about them and future statements of such officials?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think Counselor Derwinski made clear that he was speaking in a personnel capacity after having gone on a trip to visit refugee camps around the world. It was his personal reaction to the plight of these refugees, not just in the Middle East but elsewhere. Judge Gafir has said that his remarks were taken out of context and not entirely the thrust of what he was driving at. But it's not for me to explain their remarks. I think you ought to properly address the questions to them.

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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I thought the answer was entirely satisfactory.

Q No. it was not. It was not. My second -- or maybe my third question -- some Palestinians, you're aware, have been (inaudible) the negotiation process in Jordan stated recently that there was almost an agreement on the peace process, but the United States government refused to accept the PLO's statement about US acceptance with Jordan, Israel and the PLO, of 242, 338 and all relevant resolutions in the United Nations peace process. Can you comment on that?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Yeah, I would just refer you to King Hussein's speech, where he talked for a considerable length of time

about why he was breaking off his efforts to have political coordination with the PLO. And he said quite clearly that he had put three questions to Mr. Arafat. And the questions were: whether or not the PLO would accept 242 as the basis for negotiations; whether they would agree that these negotiations would be conducted with Israel; and whether or not they would agree to renounce violence. And he received a clear and unequivocal answer to none of these. And it was this that stymied the process. It was not anything that we did or did not do here in Washington. There was a breakdown between the PLO and King Hussein. The King has said that very clearly and eloquently in that speech of his.

Q (Off-mike)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm not. King Hussein is.

Q (Off-mike)--this is the point of the peace process--

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: This is an effort to obfuscate the fact that the PLO was unable to give the King clear and unequivocal answers to those questions. Subsequent to that, the PLO and Arafat has been trying to shift the focus of the discussion from their failure to meet his challenge to some decision that might or might not have been taken in Washington. And this was irrelevant to what was going on in Aman.



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MR. POPE: Okay, we'll go over here now.

Q (?) Tel Aviv. There have been reports that the administration does not believe the plan that Shimon Peres has developed for the Middle East--the Marshall Plan--has many chances to materialize and that's why the administration has doubts and concern about the validity of the plan. First, if it is correct could you confirm it? And secondly, what would the administration, how the administration react to the plan when proposed by Peres next week.

\* SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Don't know in advance of it being proposed how we're going to react. He's discussed it with us only in a very general way thus far. We're obviously looking forward to talking with him in greater substance about it during his visit. In a more general sense, it, in this Gramm-Rudman-Hollings year, it's very difficult for me to conceive of where we're going to be able to find additional resources to put into the area. If there is going to be any new initiative, I think it's going to be necessary to mobilize resources more universally and not rely solely on the United States to finance such a plan. I think assuming that Prime Minister Peres wishes to pursue that, I think it's a subject that we would want to discuss with our OECD friends when it's been fleshed out a little bit more.

MR. FOUAD: Sir, we did not hear exactly the reaction of the American administration to the answer given by the PLO. I'm not speaking about the answer (?) of the PLO to the King. Your reaction, which we had, was saying that there is nothing new. Do you keep this comment? And then who will take the next step, taking into consideration all the elements which are existing now? Who is going to take the next step? You have Jordan; you have the PLO, Egypt, America and Israel. What would be the next step?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, to answer the second first, as I said earlier, I think that the action now properly lies in the region. And I'm not going to say whether it should be Egypt, Jordan, Israel, the PLO or all of the above. But there's going to have to be some action in the region which will permit us to move forward. I don't believe it's going to be an action in Washington. As to our reaction to the various statements that have come from the PLO post-Amman, no, we don't really see anything new in any of those proposals.

MR. POPE: Right here.

Q Do you know what is the priority of achieving -- Mr. Murphy's suggesting of achieving peace in the Middle East? Is it number one, number two, number ten? Where are we standing now? Do you still have interest to achieve peace in the Middle East?



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SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, I don't think any other issue so preoccupies the leadership of this country in the foreign affairs field than does achieving peace in the Middle East. It's always up there at the very top of the list of any group of concerns that we have. Nevertheless, as Secretary Shultz has said on more than one occasion, we can't want peace more than those in the region. And we can't push the pace of the negotiations more than those who are actually going to participate in them. In the final analysis, it's not our dispute.

Q (Off-mike.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No. It's much too vital an area for us to lose interest in.

MR. POPE: Right here.

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Q (Off-mike.)

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We think that UNIFIL fills a valuable place in Lebanon. We think it should be continued. We support UNIFIL. That said, the question of the US contribution, after this current mandate expires, is something we're simply going to have to address. It was, as you know, deleted from the budget in the Congress this year. We've been having conversations with members, particularly in the Senate, since that. We have not yet worked out an adequate mechanism for continuing funding. But we're looking for ways to achieve that.

Q But what's the chance (inaudible)?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Investigative.

MR. POPE: Magda. Oh, you want to say something? Diane.

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Q There was a wire service report this morning that King Hussein has ordered the PLD officers in Aman to be shot. Could you confirm it? Has the next Murphy political meeting been scheduled already?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No.

Q Are you working on it? Are there discussions about the timing? Could you give us a general feeling?

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, I don't know. I'm sorry. Well, my impression is it is going to come after the Secretary's meeting.

MR. POPE: Do we have any more questions?

Q Yes.

MR. POPE: We do?

Q (Off-mike) Professor (inaudible) is suing the State Department and especially Secretary Shultz and a few other people for refusing to allow (inaudible) to present a proposal(?) to debate him on the peace process in the Middle East peace. And it is going to, supposed to be next week, or the conference or the meeting. Does the State Department or these people have any thoughts about allowing (inaudible) to debate Palestinian representatives here in the United States, and due to the fact that (inaudible) would not be able to travel 25 miles outside New York?

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יוניפיל.

**ממקור מהימן :**

א. במחמ"ד היו שתי אסכולות: אסכולת קיס עוזר המזכיר לאר"ל שאמר כי אפקטיביות יוניפיל אינה מצדיקה השקעת כספים נוספת בחקופה של קיצוצים בתרומות ארה"ב לארגונים בינלאומיים; ואסכולת NEA שתמכה פוליטית בהארכת מנדט יוניפיל ( אף כי גם בחוך NEA עצמו היו חילוקי דעות), וזאת מתוך תקווה שהתקציב יימצא בצורה כלשהי במחצית השנה הקרובה. המזכיר הנציג לפי שעה - כידוע לנו - לטובת קו NEA.

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 חסי תכני

אל: מצפ"א, לשרה"מ

נוכח תקשיים הנגרמים בתיירות למזה"ת בגלל החששות מטרור, שישראל ניזוקה מהם בגלל פרספציות מוטעות, מוצע שרה"מ - אם ימצא לנכון - יתייחס בפורומים היהודיים (במיוחד) בהם ינאם לנושא הביקורים בישראל, וידגיש את הבטחון שכולנו חשים בישראל. לתשומת לב - מחמ"ד מסרה לנו, כמדווח, שה"עצות" לזהירות וכו' ניתנו לחברי קונגרס ושכמותם, אך אין הנחיות מסתגות לגבי תיירות רגילה לישראל.

רובינשטיין

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FRI. - March 28 - תדרוך דובר ממנ"ל ליום

Q Still on the Middle East, in the recent indictment by the Italian prosecutors of Muhammed Abbas and some of his associates in the Achille Lauro hijacking, some of the language in the indictment seemed to separate Abbas and the Popular Liberation Front from Yasser Arafat and the PLO. Do we agree with that view, or do we see that Abbas is acting in some kind of communication at least with Arafat at the time of the Achille Lauro hijacking?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that story beyond what we have said before. Absolutely nothing.

Q A Kuwaiti newspaper reported yesterday that Jordan has asked the PLO to close down a number of its offices in Aaman. Have we seen this story and do we have any reaction to it?

MR. REDMAN: I haven't seen the story.

Q Are American dignitaries being warned against travel to the Middle East right now?

MR. REDMAN: We have been in contact with Senators, Representatives and Congressional staff members who had planned travel to the Middle East during the Easter Recess. We have asked that they reassess whether their trips are essential at this time or whether they could be rescheduled for a later date. We have not recommended that any planned trips be cancelled. We have however expressed our belief that the need for travel at this time should be carefully evaluated.

Q What are we talking about? How many?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know what the numbers are.

Q You mean a few delegations or one or two senators? Or what?

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a large signature on the left and various initials and numbers on the right.



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MR. REDMAN: I'll I know is--

Q Is Senator Hart one of them?

MR. REDMAN: --a fairly large number of congressmen and congressional staff members had planned travel to the region during the Easter recess.

Q Do you know if any have changed their plans?

MR. REDMAN: I've seen probably the same reports that you have. As I say, we didn't recommend that they be cancelled, just that they take a look at them to see if they were necessary and could be scheduled.

Q Is Senator Hart one of the people?

MR. REDMAN: I've seen that on television but nowhere else.

Q Does this apply to just dignitaries and not ordinary citizens?

MR. REDMAN: That's right. We have not issued any general travel advisory nor do we think one is necessary. We've expressed our belief that the need for official, highly visible, congressional travel at this time be carefully evaluated.

Q Does that include Israel, travel to Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I'm speaking of the Middle East.

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE/3-28-86

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Q Does that include Vice President Bush? Vice President Bush is going to the Middle East on the 4th(?)--(Inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: That trip is going forward. 511518

Q (Inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

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המשרד

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אל :- מצפ"א

דו"ח קונגרס 70 - 28 מרס

1. א. ניקרגואה - שאלת הסיוע האמריקאי לקונטרס בניקרגואה היתה במרכז פעילות הקונגרס בשני השבועות הנסקרים בד"ח זה. במהלך השבוע הראשון קיים הבית דיון מרחוני בנושא ובסופו הצביע נגד : 222 מול 210. בשבוע שחלף דן הסנאט בנושא וגם כאן היה דיון ארוך שנמשך כיומיים. בסכומי זכו הדוגלים בסיוע בנצחון של 53 מול 47 (כאשר 11 רפובליקנים מצביעים נגד, ומספר זהה של דמוקרטים - בעד).

ב. להצבעה בסנאט קדם נסיון להגיע לנוסחת פשרה אשר תהיה מקובלת על מספר גדול יותר של סנטורים, כגון קריאה למו"מ בין ארה"ב לסנדיניסטים, אולם ביום ד' עלו המאמצים הללו על שרטון. הדמוקרטים האשימו את יו"ר המועצה לבטחון לאומי פוינדקסטר אשר ייצג את בממשל בהתדיינות בנוקשות אשר מנעה השגת פשרה. בסופו של דבר הנוסח שקיבל הסנט זהה כמעט לחלוטין לנוסח שהתקבל בבית.

ג. במהלך השבוע הגיעו דיווחים על פלישת כוחות ניקרגואה לצונדורס. בגבעה התקבלו הידיעות הללו בקשת רתבה של תגובות, החל בצורך להמוך בקונטרס וכלה בספקנות לגבי אמינות הדיווחים. הספיקר אוניל אמר שאין ספק שהידיעות ישפיעו על דמוקרטים אחדים לשנות הצבעתם. היו מי ש"האשימו" את אורטגה שהוא למעשה סוכן אמריקאי שתפקידו לשכנע את הקונגרס לאשר את הסיוע...

ד. הבית אמר לדון בנושא שנית בעוד כשבועיים. הדעת נוחתת שיהיה מאמץ להשיג נוסחת פשרה אשר תקשור לסיוע תנאים מהסוג שיאפשרו למספר מתנגדים בעבר להצביע בעד.

2. אירועי מפרץ סידרה : ניתן לאפיין את תגובות הגבעה לצעדים שהממשל נקט כתמיכה, אם כי רק מעטים יצאו מגדרם בשבחים. תגובת אוניל : "הנשיא בדרך הנכונה". יו"ר ועדת החוץ בבית הנבחרים דנטה פאסטל הביע הסתייגות מסוג אחר : במכתב לנשיא כתב שהצעדים חרגו מסמכויות ה- **WAR POWERS ACT**. רק מעטים כגון המורשה קוניירס, הביעו התנגדות לצעדי הממשל. היות והבית בפגרה, והעיסוק האינטנסיבי בסיוע לניקרגואה בסנט ודאי תמא למיעוט יחסי של תגובות.

3. נשק לסעודיה : כפי שדיווחנו בנפרד ממשיכים המתנגדים לעיסקה בסנט ובבית הנבחרים במאמציהם לגייס עמיתים להתנגדות, תוך ידיעה שלא יקבלו סיוע מאיפא"ק ומהשגרירות.

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להזכירכם שגודנו בתקופת ה- *prenotification* בת ה-20 יום הקודמת לתקופת ההודעה הרשמית של הממשל.

#### 4. התקציב

א. לאחר שועדת התקציב בסנט דחתה לפני כשבועיים את הצעת התקציב ל-87 אשר הגיש הנשיא בתחילת פברואר, הכינו היו"ר דומניצי ובכיר המיעוט צ'יילס הצעה משותפת משלהם אשר אומצה בשבוע שעבר ברוב של 13 מול 9 מחברי ועדת התקציב. הצעה זו תואמת את דרישות חוק גראם-רוזמן (הקטנת הגרעון הפדרלי ל-144 ביליון דולר ב-1987) תוך קיצוץ ניכר בבקשת הנשיא להוצאות הבטחון וצמצומים ניכרים בשאר סעיפי התקציב (לרבות סיוע חוץ) והטלת מסים חדשים במגמה להגדיל את ההכנסות הפדרליות ב-18.7 ביליון דולר. הכוונה היתה להביא הצעה זו לדיון ולהצבעה במליאת הסנט עוד השבוע אך הבית הלבן אותח באמצעות מנהל ה- *OMB* שההצעה אינה מקובלת על הנשיא, השואף להגדיל את תקציב ההגנה ומתנגד להגדלת המסים. לכן מנהיג הרוב בוב דול דחה את הדיון במליאה. בנתיים 24 סנטורים רפובליקנים הביעו התנגדותם להצעת ועדת התקציב, ומקביל יש סנטורים השוקלים להגיש הצעות תקציב משלהם: פיל גראם הרפובליקני (אביו של חוק ג"ר) וכן גארי הארט הדמוקרטי המתמודד על הנשיאות ב-88 ומעוניין להגיש הצעה שתשקף דעותיו בנושאים שונים לרבות כיסוי הגרעון הפדרלי.

ב. בתום פגרת הפסחא תתחיל ועדת התקציב בבית הנבחרים את דיוניה על התקציב ופניה אינח להטלת מסים חדשים. אי לכך הקיצוצים שיוצעו לאורך כל הקו יהיו גדולים בהרבה מאלו המופיעים בהצעת הועדה המקבילה בסנאט. הסיבה ברורה: הדמוקרטים אמנם דוגלים בהטלת מסים חדשים כמוצא מבעיות הגרעון אך מנסים לאלץ את הנשיא ליזום אותם (על כל המחיר האלקטורלי שלהערכת הדמוקרטים יהיה כוזב בכך). הטקטיקה שלהם: להעמיד את הנשיא בפני קיצוצים דרקונים בבטחון וביתר, או הגדלת ההכנסות באמצעות מסים.

5. חיקון לחוקה בדבר תקציב מאוזן: מליאת הסנט הצביעה ב-25 על החיקון הנ"ל. 66 הצביעו בעד, 34 נגד. לצורך חיקון בחוקה יש צורך ב-67 קולות, ומכאן שהחיקון לא התקבל. בתחילת מושב הקונגרס הנוכחי היה נדמה שתחיקון כזה יעבור אולם מן הסתם חוק ג"ר שם לכך קץ, לפחות לפי שעה. בין השמרנים יש הטוענים שנוכח החוק אין סעם לשנות את החוקה בעת, בעוד שבקרוב הליברלים הפיסיקלים ובחוגים רחבים בציבור יש הטבורים שהקיצוצים הקשים המתחייבים ע"פ החוק מהווים מעין תחזית למצב שיהיה מחוייב המציאות מחיקון בחוקה, ואזי מוטב להימנע מלהעביר החיקון.



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6. פגרות: בית הנבחרים התפזר רשמית ב-24 ויתכנס ב-7 באפריל. הסנאט יצא לפגרת הפסחא ב-27 ויתכנס ב-8 באפריל.

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המסרד, בסחון, ניו-יורק

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצמ"א, ממכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

SUMMARY OF EDITORIALS WEEK ENDING 28/3/86

CHICAGO SUN TIMES - 21/3 - "Laudable Mideast Restraint" The govts. of Egypt and Israel have every right to be angry that Cairo gunmen on Wed. machine-gunned a car containing four Israeli Embassy aides. Both nations should be praised for taking the long view after the attack. If there is ever to be lasting Mideast peace, such constraint is needed on both sides. Just as Egypt's Mubarak wants to maintain peaceful relations with Israel, so is Israel's Peres desirous of keeping peace with Egypt. There is nothing the assailants would like better than to somehow trigger the fall of the Mubarak govt, either by forcing him to take stern and repressive measures or by forcing Israel into some overt act as retaliation. The hardest thing to do in the peace game, sometimes is to do nothing - except in this case to find those specifically responsible for the latest crime against peace, and to punish them.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION - 27/3 - "No Good Reason To Bar Saudi Arms Deal" Neither Israel nor AIPAC are what you'd call thrilled about the deal; but both have decided for sound political reasons of their own, not to try to oppose the Reagan administration's sale of \$354 million worth of missiles to Saudi Arabia. Diehard congressional foes of aid to the Saudis, chief among them, Cranston and Levine, should follow Israel's and AIPAC's lead. Blocking this essentially small change sale would be a mistake. Wash. ought to have leverage and influence in the Gulf. The missile sale is a small step toward that end.

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המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

228 535 772

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

NEWS SUMMARY - FRT. March 28, 1986

COLUMNS

WASH. POST - Richard Cohen - "It's Called Hot Pursuit" On Oct. 1, 1985, Israeli jets screeched across 1,500 miles of the Mediterranean and bombed PLO headquarters in Tunis. The President of the US applauded, and the Arab world went bananas. It suggested Reagan reconsider. This piece of recent history is worth recalling if only because no one seems to recall it. The Israelis hit Tunisia because that's where their enemy was. But when the Nicaraguan Sandinistas did the same thing by going after the contras in Honduras, it was the turn of the the US to mimic the Arab world. The president reconsidered. The administration went bananas. But the Sandinistas merely did what the Israelis did just last year, and what the US did during the Vietnam war. In what was called "hot pursuit" and justified as such. Congress appears not to appreciate Sandinista logic. The Sandinista incursion - and the American reaction to it - proves once again that there is only one sure way to stop a war from spreading. You have to stop it from starting.

WASH. POST - Rosenfeld - "The Anti-Qaddafi Diversion" The sobering question raised by the Reagan administration's Libya operation is how serious it was meant to be. Officials are nervously weighing just how Qaddafi or free lance killers acting in his stead might strike back. The Libya operation can be seen as something of an unnecessary distraction from pursuit of the principal US interests in the Middle East. Taking on Qaddafi is not nearly as important as helping to firm up Mubarak, whose reasonable ways are under heavy pressure at home these days. Nor is taking on Qaddafi nearly as important as keeping up a good connection to the kings of Jordan and Saudi Arabia and their moderate like. Nor is taking on Qaddafi nearly as important as bolstering Peres. Peres had ended Israel's political exposure in Lebanon and led a prodigious attack on inflation. By, I gather, licensing the military to zap the PLO from time to time, he made space to move toward negotiations with Jordan and some Palestinians. But negotiations did not materialize. The aloofness of Reagan and Shultz has to be a prime reason. With Peres expected to leave the prime ministership in the fall, a fateful window closes. Against all of this, the anti-Qaddafi operation is a diversion.



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THE SUN - Elie Kedourie - "Giving Up On PLO - The Disastrous Dream Of Arab Unity" For years Arab leaders, the PLO and its advocates in the US urged successive American administrations to deal with the organization and to put pressure on Israel to do likewise. They argued that concessions to Arafat and his cohorts would moderate Middle East terrorism and open the way to a settlement of the long standing conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Hussein's speech proves otherwise. If there is a silver lining it is that maybe now those who insisted that the PLO was part of the solution will see that the organization remains a big part of the problem.

#### THE PRESS REPORTS

##### Israeli Planes Bomb 2 Sites In Lebanon

WASH. POST - Boustany - Israeli jets bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets near Sidon shortly after a town in northern Israel was hit by a rocket apparently fired from Lebanon. The Israeli raid, the second since Jan. 29, killed 10 persons and wounded 30, Palestinian and security sources said. The raid came 1 1/2 hours after a Katyusha rocket crashed into a schoolyard in Qiryat Shemona.

##### U.S. Ends Naval Exercises Off Libya

WASH. POST - Wilson & Hoffman - The US ended its naval exercises in the Mediterranean off Libya yesterday, apparently closing the chapter on a brief, violent military clash in the Gulf of Sidra that Reagan lauded as a demonstration of an American "ability to defend the free world's interests," Reagan said "we are aware of intensive Libyan preparations" for terrorist actions against Americans. However, the US "will not be intimidated by new threats of terrorism against us," he added.

##### Libya Silent On Casualties

WASH. POST - Dickey - As the U.S. 6th Fleet pulled away today from waters claimed by Libya, the govt. of Qaddafi remained silent about the extent of casualties during clashes with U.S. forces. But there were indications that more than 30 Libyans may have died. The Pentagon has said that two Libyan gunboats were destroyed, and the fate of two others that were attacked was unknown.

##### Dogged U.S. Dentist-Envoy Finds X-Ray Of Mengele

WASH. POST - House - Detective work by a dentist turned U.S. consul in Sao Paulo has uncovered X-rays that finally should close the file on Mengele, the most wanted Nazi war criminal. Diplomats say they have finally laid to rest doubts by all "reasonable and unreasonable



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investigators" who have favored "conspiracy theories" arguing that Mengele cunningly had faked his death in Brazil and moved on. Israel found the earlier findings inconclusive.

#### TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the U.S.-Libyan tension, an update on the Nicaraguan-Honduran situation, and the Senate vote approving aid to the Contras with a White House reaction.

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NOTE: On the front page of the Washington Post today, there was a picture of the Israeli Bombing Raid in South Lebanon. The picture took up an area of two columns on the left hand side of the front page.











NYT-Anthony Lewis "According to the Plan" Khadafy is a satisfying target for US military action. The question is what, if anything, we have accomplished. The purpose of the action was to retaliate against terrorist outrages. Planning began after the terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna. Reagan looks good now but the actions will not weaken Khadafy. He is now a hero in his own country and Arab nations that do not like him will find it hard to disagree with him publicly. Even Egypt anticipates popular support for Libya as a victim of US power. Libyan-sponsored terrorist attacks are more likely now. Smacking Khadafy in the Gulf of Sidra is not a strategy. Does the Reagan Administration have one?

NYT-Latham-Roughing up some Libyan patrol boats and the destruction of a Soviet built missile base does not seem to amount to much when talking about a victory. However, the administration is claiming victory. Meanwhile, critics across the political spectrum are wondering whether the risks of inflaming the radical Arab world justified not harming Libya militarily. The US claims to have driven a wedge between Libya and the Soviet Union, to have collected vital information about Libya's military and terrorist network, to have successfully challenged his claim to the Gulf of Sidra and to undermine Khadafy politically at home. Top White House officials say the operation is not complete and that Reagan has harsher options if Khadafy decides to escalate the fighting.

NYT-Anderson-Khadafy would not be stirring up so much trouble if the State Dept. had been looking out for its interests 17 years ago. The US knew Khadafy would be trouble. At the time, the US had bases in Libya and the moderate gov't there supported US policy. But when Khadafy took over the State Dept. hastily extended official recognition of the new regime.

WD-Editorial comments on the Libyan confrontation from newspapers around the world including the Ha'ariv editorial that calls for the removal of Khadafy and from newspapers in France, Italy, Jordan, England, Columbia, Egypt, Poland and Japan.

#### Press Reports

#### News Analysis

\*\*\* NYT-Gelb-Reagan believes he has succeeded in bringing about a more favorable US-Soviet balance of power, thus enabling him to act with greater freedom and decisiveness around the world, according to administration officials. This new balance is said to be reflected in the Gulf of Sidra events and what's happening on the Nicaraguan border. But, they are quick to add that this does not mean that these events are tied together by any grand design. Officials say that Reagan is sending a message about what the US might do next, and that they should understand that Moscow cannot be counted on to back them up. The sense is that Moscow is on the defensive and that the US can be more venturesome in challenging Soviet interests with little risk of a serious Soviet response.

#### US Manuevers at an End

NYT-p,1-Weinraub-The Administration said that US flight and naval operation



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near Libya may end before the scheduled conclusion next Tuesday provided that Libya did not resume opposition to the American maneuvers. (see NYP-Lotham & Flick)

### Gorbachev Makes Offer on 2 Navies

NYT-Schenmann-Gorbachev proposed that the Soviet Union and the US navies leave the Mediterranean Sea. The leader coupled his remarks with a denunciation of US military actions against Libya and expressions of support for Libya. The US will probably reject the offer. Diplomats thought that Russia was being cautious to avoid being drawn into the conflict, but that they felt compelled to express solidarity with Libya, a major buyer of Soviet arms. (see ND & DN-AP)

### Security Council Meets

NYT-special-The Security Council met to discuss the clashes between the US and Libya. The meeting was called by Malta and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union accused the US of state-sponsored terrorism.

### Malta Involved in Talks

NYT-Klerner-The PM of Malta met with Khadafi in an effort to defuse the confrontation with the US over the Gulf of Sidra. Bonnici said he also sent an envoy to Washington to try to calm the situation. There are about 800 Americans in Libya now. Tripoli appeared calm. 11 days ago Khadafi hosted a convention of opposition, underground and revolutionary organizations. Farrakhan introduced Khadafi. Participants included the IRA, Abu Nidal's faction, Basque separatists and others.

### Arabs Block Anti-US Sanctions

NYT-Reuters-Arab diplomats said that conservative Arab countries had blocked Libyan demands for economic sanctions and a diplomatic break with the US.

### Press Units Frustrated on Libya, but Few Blame Pentagon

NYT-Shenon-Some news organizations expressed continued frustration over their inability to venture into the waters off the Libyan coast. But with few exceptions they were unwilling to blame the Pentagon for their troubles. In fact, some said the military had been remarkably helpful to journalists wishing to see warships involved in the maneuvers.

### Libya Urges Arabs to Target US

AP-Phelps (Tripoli) Libya called on the Arabs to become "human bombs" and attack US embassies and other interests around the world. A Syrian-based Palestinian group declared "anything American" was fair game. The State Dept. said the situation was "potentially dangerous" and Americans abroad were advised to be careful. (see DN-Rainie)

### US Actions Spark Protests

AP-Wire (Athens) At least 20,000 demonstrators protested the visit of



Shultz in Greece and terrorists blew up a gas station a mile away from his hotel and a car with American license plates. Anti-American protests were also held in Italy, Spain, a Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon, Lebanon and in Pakistan.

NYT-Suro-Italy's anxiety goes beyond worries that the conflict may widen and reflects basic disagreements with the Reagan Administration's policy towards the Gov't of Khadafi. Craxi argues that the conflict could strengthen Khadafi. The Italians argue that military means to fight terrorism is not useful. Meanwhile, the Belgian Gov't, which has represented US interests in Libya appeared to distance itself from the US actions.

#### Pentagon Revises Libyan Ship Toll

NYT-special-Pentagon officials said they could only confirm the destruction of only two ships, not three. (see Dit-Jackman)

#### Navy Flyers Voice Feelings

NYT-Reuters-Airman who took part in the retaliatory raids on Libya said they regretted Libyans were killed but said the action was necessary. (see NYP)

#### Navy Learns Lessons

ND-DeYoung (Wash Post) The combat in the Gulf marked the first time that US jets had been fired on by SA-5's, a mainstay of Soviet air defenses. The feeling aboard the carriers was one of exhilaration.

#### 2 blasts Rock Phalangist Offices

NYT-Hilazi-A car packed with 400 pounds of TNT exploded in East Beirut killing 10 people and wounding 80. Buildings were damaged in a half-mile radius. Two hours earlier, six people were wounded when a smaller explosion went off in another building. No one took responsibility for the blasts. (see ND-NYP photos of injured.)

#### Yugoslav Daily Joins in Accusing Waldheim

NYT-Scioline-A Yugoslav mass-circulation daily published a 1947 document showing that Waldheim was wanted as a war criminal. UN officials reacted with concern and embarrassment to the latest report. The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission said that Waldheim was wanted for "murder, slaughter, shooting of hostages and ravaging property by burning of settlements. Waldheim called the report "absurd and untenable."

#### Demjanjuk

NYP-A lawyer for Demjanjuk said his client denied killing thousands of Jews in a Polish death camp.

#### Rabbi Feinstein Buried

ND-AP-Thousands of Orthodox Jews followed the coffin of Rabbi Feinstein



to its burial on the outskirts of Jerusalem. (see NYP)

### Saudi Arabia/Arab-American Community

The Nation-3/29-Bird and Holland-The Saudi era which began with a bang is ending with a whimper. The Saudis have lost much of their luster in Washington. Shultz signaled the end of the Saudi era--an occasional multi-billion dollar arms deal to the country notwithstanding--when he appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Feb to discuss the bill. The Mideast was mentioned only in connection with the subject of international terrorism; there was no talk about the need for Persian Gulf oil or a settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The US recently toasted King Hassan's rule, which, according to Amnesty International, has been marked by the widespread use of torture, unrest festers in the West Bank, Egypt and Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq conflict rages on. By the 1990's the Saudi era will seem a halcyon time. A grass-roots political awakening in the Arab-American community promised to redress the pro-Israel imbalance in US policy around the same time of the Saudi era. But the performance has not lived up to the promise. Self-aggrandizement, it seems, is characteristic of the Saudi era regardless of venue.

### Letters

Amsterdam News-Geraldo Riojal writes that the AN story on the Black Hebrews is distorted and misleading. Israel is the farthest thing from being racist. No country will welcome people that seek to undermine its society or security, as the Black Hebrews do. Blacks who have been to Israel can attest to the fact that Israel is a democracy that welcomes all tourists regardless of race, religion or creed.

### Cartoons

DN-Rigby-Khadafy, his hands dripping with blood and with medals on his chest from the Rome and Vienna massacres, says to Libyans "To celebrate victory, we'll turn the Mediterranean into a sea of blood--in our own civilized way, of course."

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NYC







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ד.נ.ר.י...מחור...ד.נ.ר.י

סווג בסחוני...סודי  
דחיפות...רגיל  
תאריך וז"ח 1650.27.מרס 86

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המשרד

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אל : מצפ"א, ממ"ד

משיחה עם סוזאן גיונסון מלשכת אומקוטס

א. פרשת לוב

אמרה שהפרשה עברה עתה מהצד המבצעי לצד הפוליטי כאשר המדינות שעומדות בחוד ההתקפה על ארה"ב הן מדינות העולם השלישי, לצד ברה"מ. אינה יודעת כיצד התגלגל העמדה הערבית וחהיה בודאי תלויה בתגובות של העולם השלישי. גם ההצהרה של מדינות הליגה היתה לטעמה Nasty. במחמ"ד מתלבטים עתה אם "הטפיחה הקלה" של הפעולה האמריקנית לא חשמש כלי לחיזוק מעמדו של קדאפי בעולם הערבי. במקרה של קדאפי חברו הקיצוניים משני צידי הקשת, הפונדמנטליסטים המוסלמים והשמאל הקיצוני, בתמיכה בקדאפי למרות שלפונדמנטליסטים יש טענות על פרשנות האיסלאם של קדאפי. אינה סבורה במיוחד שהפעולה מהווה עידוד לחוניסיה או למחונות אחרות. היא (כמו גודמן שפגשתי בנפרד) דועמים שהעולם השלישי רואים את ארה"ב כחוקפן בעוד שלמעשה הצד המתקיף היה לוב. ישנו חשש שקדאפי יפנה לפעולות טרור ואין בטחון שבמקרה זה לא יהיו גורמים בארה"ב שימתחו ביקורת על הפעולה הנוכחית כסיבה.

ב. המלך חסן

הערכתה על הודעתו של המלך על רצונו לפגוש את רה"מ לשיחת בירור היא שהדבר לא יתקבל על דעת שאר מדינות ערב ולא חיבתן לו הרשות לכך. המלך חוסין שאין לו, לדבריה, קשרים ידידותיים במיוחד עם המלך חסן בודאי יעמוד מן הצד. לדבריה הערכתה על הדחיית הצעת חסן הועברה אלינו באמצעות שגרירותם בח"א.

ג. התכנית הכלכלית האזורית. השאירה הרשלמה שאינה מאושרת על ידי ארצות הברית. להמשך ולבזק מאלה מהבטים שונים.

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אל:הסברה, מע"מ, מצפ"א, ממנפ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - MARCH 27, 1986

EDITORIALS

BOSTON GLOBE - 27/3 - "Crossing Khadafy's Line" Khadafy had no right to draw his "line of death" across Mediterranean waters and no right to fire missiles at the US planes flying over that line. Once Khadafy ordered the missiles launched, the US had a rationale for retaliation. The operation may make sense as a demonstration of Reagan's resolve, a justification of his tough talk against terrorism, or a way of persuading legislators to support increased military spending. As foreign policy, it is not too smart. Like a slow-thinking Br'er Bear, the administration listened to Khadafy's yelps about a "line of death," pondered the domestic rewards to be reaped from a showdown, and then did exactly what Khadafy wanted it to do. For one glorious moment, he stands alone against the Americans who chose the throw in that briar patch.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Palestinians Cool To Plan For Israeli-Occupied Areas

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. (Wires) - Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip gave a cool welcome yesterday to draft proposals by the Israeli Labor Party to evacuate most of the Israeli occupied territories in return for peace. The proposals include complete Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and evacuation of most of the West Bank. West Bank leaders expressed suspicion at the proposals, saying there could not be peace until Israel withdrew to the borders that existed before the 1967 Middle East war.

Waldheim Probe

WASH. POST - (Wires) - The Yugoslav newspaper Vecernje Novosti published what it said was a facsimile document listing former UN secretary general Waldheim as a wanted war criminal. The Yugoslav War Crimes commission document, dated Dec. 18, 1947, said Waldheim was wanted in connection with murders, massacres, shooting of hostages and destruction of property.

Ortega Could Settle Qaddafi Debt By Offering Base For U.S. Strikes  
WASH. TIMES - Tapscott - Pledging to "fight America on its own ground," Qaddafi has supplied massive shipments of arms and hundreds of millions of dollars in aid to Nicaragua since 1979. To pay for the

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assistance Libya provides Nicaragua, security experts say, Qaddafi may be allowed to use Nicaragua as a base to launch terrorist attacks against the U.S. Nicaragua's support of anti-Western terrorist groups "poses increasing danger of terrorist violence for the Western hemisphere," according to the State Dept.

#### Libya Seen Likely To Delay Response

WASH. POST - Dickey - Western diplomats said that they expected any terrorist response by Qaddafi to the U.S. attacks on Libyan patrol boats and antiaircraft missile installations to be delayed for weeks or even months, possibly until Americans have relaxed their defenses. But the official Libyan news agency continued to claim the military engagements of the last two days as Libyan victories. Diplomats said that in addition to his connections with Abu Nidal, Syria and Iran, Qaddafi appears to have built a much wider-ranging international network of contacts aimed at carrying out what the West considers terrorism.

#### U.S. Aides Encouraged By Arab Reaction On Libya

WASH. POST - Goshko - US officials said yesterday that they were encouraged by the relatively subdued nature of Arab reaction to the military confrontation with Libya because the administration had expected a more vitriolic condemnation of the US. "It's still too early to tell, but we feel that the reaction is not nearly as bad as it could have been," said a senior State Dept. official, who asked not to be identified. "In the medium term, we're hoping that the impact on our relations with Arab states will be nothing worse than a wash and that it might even boost our stock with anti-Libyan Arab govts. by making them feel the US finally stopped posturing and did something."

#### US and Soviets Argue Libyan Case In U.N. Council

WASH. POST - (Wires) - The U.S. and Libya shifted their confrontation to the diplomatic front tonight, each seeking to muster a show of international support for its cause at a meeting of the U.N. Security Council. Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin accused the US of a "bandit-like attack" on Libya, constituting "the naked practice of state terrorism." HE linked events in Libya with U.S. actions against Nicaragua, saying both countreis "have borne the brunt of this offensive."

#### Clash Has Embarrassed Moderate Arabs

WASH. POST - Randal - The US-Libyan clash has embarrassed moderate Arabs and drawn predictable, if opposite, responses from Israel and



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Middle East radicals. BUT in part because of what many Arabs rightly or wrongly consider U.S. policy errors in recent years that have weakened them, most moderate Arab regimes feel they cannot be seen siding openly with the use of US force. Privately, many moderate Arabs say they wish the Reagan administration would either take decisive action to overthrow Qaddafi or leave him alone. Moderate Arabs cynically argue that the Reagan administration finds Libya a convenient, if geopolitically marginal, regime to hold responsible for its own setbacks in the Middle East.

#### Navy Prepares To Leave Gulf; Qaddafi Plans Sea Maneuvers

WASH. POST - Wilson - Navy warships last night prepared to leave the Gulf of Sidra after steaming closer to Libya's territorial waters, while Qaddafi announced intentions to demonstrate his own naval firepower elsewhere in the Mediterranean. Shipping and oil industry officials predicted that if the U.S. 6th Fleet leaves the Gulf area as expected by this morning, Qaddafi will take television crews to sea with him to watch the target practice and then declare to the world that he had chased the American fleet from his shores.

#### TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Nicaraguan-Honduras crisis, the Libyan-U.S. tension, a car bomb explosion in Beirut, intense rioting in South Africa which caused 27 deaths and the upcoming Senate vote on Nicaraguan aid.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

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Q I think it was the Arab foreign ministers issued a statement denouncing the American action against Libya yesterday. Do you have any comment on that, a reaction to that, and a reaction to international reaction in general?

MR. REDMAN: Overall, on the international reaction in general, I'll stick with what I've said in past days, that I'm not going to go into a blow-by-blow, country-by-country rundown in order to try to characterize them, but would simply say that it's our belief that there is a wide understanding of what it is we're trying to achieve with our freedom of navigation exercises and support for that kind of program.

Concerning those states more immediately in the region, these states do recognize that Qaddafi is a threat throughout the region. They tell us that privately. Libya's neighbors have been the victims of terrorist and subversive actions supported by the Qaddafi regime. They know the danger he represents. Moreover, in a specific instance, Qaddafi's army remains in occupation of the northern third of Chad even today.

Q Do you want to comment specifically on the arab foreign ministers' statement?

MR. REDMAN: I would leave it at that, in that general reaction.

Q Can I have a copy of that?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Can I follow up on that, please? Did any of those countries voice or recognize the claims by Libya over the Gulf, made it known to the US?

MR. REDMAN: Not that I know of. I can't help you beyond what I've said before. There are just a handful of countries -- perhaps Burkina Faso, and I heard recently that perhaps Sudan had changed its position in recent weeks. But in any case, you can probably count them on less than one hand.

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Q I want to know if any of the Arab countries voicing support for Libya had voiced or contacted the American government to tell it

to inform them of the recognition of the Libyan claim over the Gulf?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that. As I have said before, that claim over the Gulf is really, I think the only word is probably "ridiculous" by international standards, and as a consequence, it just is not a claim that merits serious consideration by ourselves or by any other country.

Q Do you have any response to the Soviet, to Gorbachev's condemnation?

MR. REDMAN: No. No--in response to that specific question.

Q (Off mike)--proposal to take the fleets out of the Mediterranean?

MR. REDMAN: That proposal as well as the reaction you referred to, we have seen reported in Tass. That's the only place we've seen it. General Secretary Gorbachev's speech appears to repackage a number of well known and impractical Soviet proposals concerning the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and other issues. For example, the proposal for the mutual withdrawal of US and Soviet forces from the Mediterranean is a variation on an old Soviet theme. It has not merited serious consideration in the past by the US or our allies. We have explained many times the US has vital interest and commitments to our allies which require US presence in the Mediterranean, a presence which is compatible with the search for a more stable and peaceful environment in the region.

In any case, in response to the question of the Gulf of Sidra, that's not an East-West issue. It's an exercise in support of international maritime rights, rights which the Soviet Union should support.

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Q Questions drawing out of that?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q You said early in that statement that you only saw it in Tass. Are you trying tell us that in the contacts that the Soviets and United States have had throughout this episode, they haven't made such a proposal?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Okay. Are you implying, or do you want us to infer that it is a publicity gimmick and it isn't a serious proposal.

MR. REDMAN: You can infer what you want.

Q Free to do what we wish. Okay, then the second question is, will the United States--are you telling us that the United States has no interest in either pursuing the proposal or attempting to

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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de-link it--unlink it from the other aspects of what you call a very old, tired, ridiculous--whatever you said, proposal?

MR. REDMAN: No, as I say, it's a theme which in its various incarnations has been rejected in the past.

Q Yeah but when the theme was first sounded in its many incarnations, the United States and Libya weren't lobbing missile shells at each other. So, has the current fight in the Gulf of Sidra jarred the US government to maybe take another look at the proposal or ask the Russians what's in it or not?

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MR. REDMAN: In that context, I think I tried to make clear that to try to link this proposal with what's happening in the Gulf of Sidra makes absolutely no sense--

Q I meant the opposite--

MR. REDMAN: --one way or the other, because what we're doing in the Gulf of Sidra has nothing to do with the US-Soviet relationship. It has to do with international law and respect thereof.

Q Do you have any comment on reports that initially when there were consultations by the United States government about this action against Libya or against Qaddafi that the White House and the State Department were standing on a firm ground and exposing this much more faster or possibly responding to the plan much more than the Pentagon, that the Pentagon was having some reluctance about it and the Pentagon later and start cooperating with this whole matter?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment on that whatsoever.

Q The Arab League, the Arab condemnation question. I don't know if you told us--if you have I'll drop it, but how do we know that they feel otherwise from the way they expressed themselves publicly? We just assume that or they tell us this in corridors--which is what you hear goes on at the UN all the time.

MR. REDMAN: I can't go into all the details. I think in many cases you can probably find public references, but in any case, it is a theme which comes to us privately quite often.

Q Here's what troubles me. A 45 nation muslim conference meets in Fez(?) in January, and unanimously, including such friends as they are described of the United States, Saudi Arabia, Turkey--unanimously oppose even sanctions. Now how do you know some of these countries, some of your friends in the region really understand and sort of like what you're doing in the Gulf?

MR. REDMAN: We do have contacts with them.

Q And they tell you this?

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STATE DEPT. 3/27/86

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MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Any reaction to the Italian, the Italian reaction on this?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Which Arab country contacted Italy, can you tell us?

MR. REDMAN: I said previously that I am not going to go into any specific diplomatic exchange or its contents.

Q Do you have any comment on Israeli aerial attack on Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: The reports you are referring to concern a rocket attack on an Israeli school and Israeli air raids on Palestinian camps near Sidon, Lebanon. We have seen press reports on these incidents. We have no independent information. We deplore the cycle of violence. As we have repeatedly said, force and violence can not solve the political problems of the region. The United States has said on numerous occasions that we favor mutually agreed on security arrangements which would insure stability in southern Lebanon, as well as security for Israel's northern border.

Q The action was between whom? Between the Palestinian camps and Israel? Or non-existing Lebanonese government and Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I would refer you to a number of past briefings where we have had this discussion.

Q (Inaudible.)

Q Chuck, it was this Israeli area attack happened according to the reports one-and-a-half hours after reportedly there was a rocket attack on the school, Israeli school. Have you at this time, were you in consultation or Israel told you that they were going to be attacking or this just was a blank check for Israel to attack whenever they want in that area?

MR. REDMAN: As I've said, we've only seen the press reports and we don't have any independent information.

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

הציר הכלכלי.

27 במרץ, 1986

רקע כללי

בבואנו למימשל בבקשה לסיוע כלשהו היום, כדאי לקחת בחשבון האילוצים הבאים:

\* המימשל והקונגרס באוירת קיצוץ שכמותה טרם היתה. היא קשורה בגרעון התקציבי ובחוק גרם-רדמן.

\* נושא החוב הבינלאומי לארה"ב הפך להיות רגיש ביותר לאור העובדה שמדינות כמו מקסיקו מתקשות בתשלום חובותיהן.

\* מונה נשיא חדש לבנק העולמי ולארה"ב עניין רב בהפעלתו ובהפעלת הבנק העולמי כדי לפתור בעיות צאצות המתפתחות; באמריקה הלטינית ובמקומות אחרים. לאור זאת ספק אם המימשל יהיה מוכן לממן תוכניות סיוע רב-מדינתיות שלא באמצעות הבנק העולמי.

יש לזכור עוד שהבנק העולמי אינו כולל שיקולים פוליטיים גלויים בתהליך קבלת ההחלטות, ותהליך השלום מבחינתו אינו גורם הנלקח בחשבון.

\* באשר להסתכלות על הנעשה במשק הישראלי, קיים במימשל "פיצול אישיות" מסוים. מצד אחד יש הערכה רבה להשגים עד כה, מצד שני מובעים חששות מפני חריגה תקציבית ותוספות שכר. חששות אלו חוזקו בעקבות ביקור משלחת קרן המטבע בישראל.

\* הדיונים על הצמיחה חזקו החששות מפני חריגה תקציבית. שולץ אינו חסיד הצנע לשמו אך מאידך גיסא הוא סבור שצמיחה חייבת לבוא מיצירת תנאים נאותים ולא מתמריץ ממשלתי ישיר.

\* המימשל סובר שמצבנו בתחום יתרות מט"ח הוא טוב ועל כן לא ימהר לשחרר את 750 מיליון הדולר בעיקר מתוך חשש שכסף זה ישמש מקור להזרמה ממשלתית לעידוד הצמיחה או להצלת מפעלים הנמצאים בצרה.





המרת ריבית בסחורות

לדעתי לעניין זה אין כל סיכוי והעלאת הנושא עשויה אפילו להזיק וזאת מהטעמים הבאים:

- \* נושא הריבית היום רגיש במיוחד. אפילו אינויה אינו מתכוון לגעת בו בזמן הקרוב.
- \* שינוי בתנאי התשלום מחייב חקיקה וקרוב לוודאי גם תקציב.
- \* יתר על כן, ארה"ב לא תתחייב מראש על קניית מוצרים בישראל כי שיטת הקניה היא במכרזים. במידת מה הנסיון לחייב אותם לקנות אצלנו יצור רושם שלילי כאילו איננו מוכנים לעמוד בתחרות.
- \* לאור כל זאת אינני מציע להציג התוכנית של הקצאת הריבית למימון קניות בארץ אלא להסתפק בכך שרוה"מ יאזכר שבעיית החוב לוחצת עלינו וכי אנו מקווים שבדיונים הכלליים בנושא הריבית, בפרט לגבי מדינות שלהן חוב הנובע מקניות בטחוניות, ייקחו בחשבון את בעייתה של ישראל.





"תכנית מרשל"

- \* התגובה האמריקנית עד כה צוננת למדי.
- \* זאת בשל מגבלות תקציב מצד אחד וסולם עדיפויות שאינו מעמיד ארצות המזהות במקום גבוה.
- \* כדי לשמור על הדעיון מפני דעיכה מוחלטת כדאי לבקש משולץ לארגן בקרוב פגישה של צוות ישראלי עם ברבור קונאבל שהוא מועמד המימשל לתפקיד נשוא הבנק העולמי (יזכנס לתפקידו ביוני).
- \* קונאבל, שהוא חבר קונגרס (ריפובליקני) לשעבר, ביקר בישראל במסגרת ההכנה למו"מ על איזור הסחר החופשי ועשוי לגלות עניין בשיתוף פעולה עם ישראל.





המרה

המרת סיוע בטחוני לשקלים:

- \* התעשיות בישראל נפגעו מקיצוץ תקציב הבטחון בשקלים.
- \* בביקורו הקודם העלה רה"מ האפשרות להגדיל ההמרה לשקלים (Off Shore Procurement). למעשה קיבלנו תשובה שלילית על כך.
- \* מוצע לחזור לעניין ולומר שאנו מוכנים להקדים לקיחת הלוואות סיוע שטרם נוצלו, בתנאי שנוכל להמיר 250 מיליון דולר מהלוואות אלו לשקלים מעכשיו ועד סוף שנת תקציב אמריקאית 87. (סכום המלווה הבלתי מנוצל הוא כ-600 מיליון דולר).





27 במרץ, 1986

הציר הכלכלי.

קרן הצמיחה

הנזיר הרצ"ב הוכן לפי הרעיונות שהוצגו בפני וויטהד.  
הנזיר מצוי בידי מחמ"ד (למעשה נכתב על ידיהם).

במימשל ובעיקר במחמ"ד התגבשה דיעה חיובית בסך הכל באשר לרעיון.  
עם זאת, הם מעוניינים שהמימון יבוא מתוך ה-750 מיליון הדולר שעומדים  
לרשותינו. הם גם מוכנים לעודד אותנו לעשות זאת ע"י כך שיקדימו  
שחרור חצי הסכום (375 מיליון) לעומת המתוכנן כרגע על ידיהם.  
לדעתי, אין הדבר כדאי מבחינתנו. בשלב זה אני מציע להציג התוכנית  
ולבקש מימון נפרד. מכיוון שמדובר בסכום לא גדול, על פני מספר שנים,  
נראה לי שהדבר לא יתקבל כחריגה קיצונית מדי מהבטחת רוה"מ ושר האוצר  
לשולץ ולקונגרס שלא נבקש סיוע מיוחד נוסף.



ISRAELI COMMERCIALIZATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT FUND PROPOSAL

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.





טקסטיל

לאור העובדה שאנו מתחילים למעשה מחדש בכל המשא ומתן,  
לא כדאי בשלב זה להרחיב הדיבור, די בכך אם רוח"מ יאמר  
שהוא מודע לכך שבעיות הטקסטיל טרם נפתרו והוא מקווה שבמו"מ  
הצד האמריקאי יקח בחשבון קודם כל את קיומו של אזור הסחר החופשי  
בין שתי המדינות (על רקע מה שקרה לשולץ בתורכיה אפשר להוסיף  
בחצי חיוך כי אנו לא מתנים שום דבר מדיני בהתקדמות בנושא הטקסטיל  
אך מאמינים שזכותינו בעניין הטקסטיל חזקה, כאמור מכוח אזור  
הסחר החופשי).





27 במרץ, 1986

הציר הכלכלי.

### המרת בונדס למניות

העניין מעורר שאלה עיקרית אחת:

- מי יהיה המשקיע שינפיק המניות?

לדעתי, ובמידה רבה זו גם דעת מנהלי הבונדס, אירגון הבונדס אינו ערוך לתפקיד זה. יתר על כן אם ההשקעה במניות תהיה באמצעות הבונדס יראה הדבר כאילו ההשקעה נעשית ע"י ממשלת ישראל ומכאן שהממשלה ערבה לרווח למשקיע כשם שכיום היא ערבה להחזר החוב. מסיבה זו כדאי לחשוב על גוף פרטי שימיר בונדס שיקבל לידיה למניות ואז יהיה ברור שהמשקיע לוקח על עצמו סיכון. במקביל הממשלה תגיע להסדר עם החברה שיבטיח כי היא לא תפרע הבונדס במוקדם וכנגד זה תקבל בוודאי סיוע ממשלתי כלשהו.

### מוצע:

במסגרת הדיון עם מקס פישר ושות', להטיל על הארווי קרוגר (יו"ר וועדת ההשקעות של "כוח המשימה") להיוועד עם ראשי הבונדס ונציגי משרד האוצר כדי לבחון דרכים לממש הרעיון שביסודו הינו חיובי. באשר לביטוח אופיק, הרי אפשר לקבלו כאשר נדע בדיוק באיזה השקעה מדובר. אופיק אינו מבטח רעיונות כלליים. לדעתי מוקדם להעלות נושא זה.





עיתונות

- \* יש לחדגיש כי לא באנו לבקש עזרה מיידית דחופה שכן מצבנו היום טוב בהרבה מאשר בביקורים קודמים.
- \* אנו מבינים קשייה התקציביים של ארה"ב ולכן החזרת 51.5 מ' דולר.
- \* אנו מעוניינים בהשתתפות אמריקנית של הממשל ובעיקר של הסקטור הפרטי, בתהליך הצמיחה בארץ.
- \* אנו דנים עם האמריקנים, ביחד עם ראשי "מבצע עצמאות" בדרכים לניצול הכלים הממשלתיים הקיימים, אולי ע"י גמישות נוספת בניצול כספי הסיוע כדי לקדם צמיחה באמצעות השקעות וייצוא.
- \* אנו מקווים לקבל בקרוב חלק מ-750 מיליון הדולר אם כי מצבנו בתחום היתרות יציב.



תאריך:	כחלפת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סוג מסמך:	עו"פ נזכר	מסמך: 9
מס' תיק:	לש' מצבילן, פניה; סמבטיל אמיתיק; המכרה; פנפ'א; סמ"ד; יועץ דו"מ להקשרות; יועץ שב"ט להקשרות; לע"מ; דו"צ.	א: 5
מס' תיק:	0674 154 ע"1	ר: 7 רושנינסון
מסמך: עתונות, ניו יורק		

News Summary March 26, 1986

### Editorials

**NYP "Right on Behalf of Right in the Gulf of Sidra"** Khadafy started this. Washington behaved with impeccable respect for international law, even while acting against the world's most ostentatious outlaw. There was a principle at stake--freedom of navigation. It was necessary to use force to affirm the primacy of international law because Khadafy is not just a madman and a terrorist--he is also a bully. Even the Russians seem to understand that the US was unholding every nation's right to free navigation. The US has not heard the last from this high priest of terror. Security must be heightened around the globe and at the same time, the US must begin to consider what the next stage is in this war.

**NYT "The Sidra Account"** Speculation of what the unstated goals of the US exercise are healthy. Some are technical, the testing of missiles and defense systems. Some are military, like disabling Khadafy's prized new Soviet missiles. Some are diplomatic: sharp humiliation of the dangerously erratic Libyan leader. But the Soviets will also learn about our weapons system. Khadafy may come out looking like an Arab martyr. Should one of his missiles score a hit, causing US casualties, the conflict could turn less predictable. So far the main benefit of making America's determination clear outweighs the risks.

**DN "Why's the US Fighting? A Burden of Leadership"** As long as people choose to believe that there's something noble about blowing away women and children in airports--and throwing crippled men off ships--there will be people who see some virtue in Khadafy and his bully boys. Like it or not, the US is the dominant moral force in the world today. That carries burdens that are hard to escape. One of those burdens is to take the lead in standing behind international law. The US is dead right.

**NY "Danger in the 'Sidra Syndrome'"** Viewed as an isolated incident, American conduct in the Gulf of Sidra cannot be faulted. The US needs to affirm the gulf's international maritime status. But the US is growing bellicose in other parts of the world. Instead of accommodation, conciliation and compromise, the Reagan administration seems to have chosen a synergistic course of occasional military undertakings and ceaseless military spending.

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מסמך

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Columns

NYT-Reston "Holy War, Holy Week" Why can't we get a plain and honest answer out of this administration about what it's trying to do? Nobody believes that the President has three aircraft carriers off the coast of Libya to assure freedom of the sea. His navy commands the oceans and can go anywhere it likes. He's just trying to topple a couple of governments and stop Libyan-sponsored terrorism by military action. This strategy probably will not work. Khadafy will probably increase the number of terrorist attacks. The chances are that, as the tension rises, Congress will put aside doubts and support the President. It will probably give him military aid for Nicaragua next month, which may have been what he had on his mind. Like the Ayatollah, failure has gone to Khadafy's head, and the outlook is for more terror.

DN-Sandy Grady "Crossing the Line with Rambo Reagan" The polite word for the Reagan line in terms of Libya is hypocrisy. Legally, the US had every right to sail into Khadafy's private fish pond. When Libya lobbed those missiles, the US had the right to strike back. But let's be clear. The US didn't move in a wartime force simply to prove "freedom of navigation." The real reason: Reagan wanted to sock the hell out of Khadafy. Reagan's frustration has been building for five years. But aside from satisfying Reagan's macho instinct--and boosting him at the polls--what has this shootout accomplished? It has made Khadafy more of a hero at home, fanned anti-US emotions and united the Arab world around Khadafy's kookiness.

NYT-Larry Pintak (former CBS Beirut correspondent) "In Lebanon, Five Forgotten Americans" It's hard to find mention in the US or European press of what the US is doing to free its hostages who remain in Lebanon. Reagan's "quiet diplomacy" remain quiet. The forgotten Americans remain forgotten. Somewhere in Lebanon, probably chained to some radiator in a damp room, Terry Anderson marked the beginning of his second year in captivity. The question of whether to negotiate with terrorists is a critical one. "The American Gov't still does not care about us. Please do your best, and move very swiftly to end my detention because I cannot take it anymore," wrote Anderson to his sister last spring. How must he feel now, 11 months later?

Press Reports2 More Libyan Vessels Sunk and Base Hit Again

NYT-p.1-Weinraub-The Reagan administration said that US naval forces launched additional attacks against Libya. The new American attacks came after what officials described as "hostile intentions." There was no actual firing by the Libyans before the new US actions. The US vowed to continue its operations in the Gulf of Sidra. (see all NY papers)

Khadafy Threatens A Wider Struggle

NYT-p.1 Kifner (Tripoli) Khadafy said he was ready "for war" with the US over the Gulf of Sidra. The VP of Syria, Abdel Khaddam, was reported to have arrived in Tripoli after Khadafy had conferred twice with Assad on the phone. In the past, Syrian pilots have been sent to Libya to



fly some of the hundreds of fighter aircraft received by Libya from the Soviet Union. Thousands of Libyans staged anti-American demonstrations. Khadafy was asked by a reporter if he had anything to say to Reagan to which he replied: "This is not the time for speaking. It is a time for confrontation, for war." (see DN-Wire)

DN-AP-The commander of the 6th Fleet received the following message from the commander of the Libyan Air Force, according to Pentagon sources: "Unless the aggressive acts are stopped against Jamahiriya (Libya) we are bound to destroy the carriers... maintain in peace, you will leave in peace. Best regards. The US commander did not bother to send a response.

### Allies' Support Tempered by Concern

NYT-Dionne-Craxi criticized US naval activity off Libya, saying "Italy does not want war on its doorstep." But he also strongly criticized Libya, calling the Gulf of Sidra international waters. Craxi's reaction was the toughest of the Western European leaders, who generally offered support tempered by anxiety over the fighting. The strongest reservations came from Spain, Greece and Italy. In northern Europe, support for the US was stronger. (see ND-Wire)

NYT-special-Israel defended the American military action in the Gulf of Sidra as a legitimate response to Libyan terrorism. Peres, in a statement issued by his office in Jerusalem, said the US, like any other nation, was entitled to protect freedom of navigation in what are considered international waters.

### Arab Response

WSJ-Seib (Cairo) The US military attacks on Libyan forces appear to be generating a wave of consternation in the Arab world, rather than a groundswell of support for the US. Even officials in moderate Arab countries such as Egypt and Jordan, which are bitter enemies of Khadafy, argue that the US military challenge will backfire. Arab nations will be forced to give him rhetorical support in the name of Arab unity. This will improve Khadafy's position at home. Things were going badly for Khadafy in the Arab world. The Arab League was not going to condemn the US for navigating in the Gulf of Sidra during their annual meeting. Now the body will censure the US. Generally, pro-Western Arab nations prefer to let Khadafy stew in the juices of his own internal problems. They believe that in the long run, internal problems will do Khadafy in. (see DN-Harper)

### Soviet Response

NYT-Taubman-The Soviet Union condemned the US military actions against Libya, but stopped well short of threatening to intervene. Western diplomats said that the Soviet response appeared to be mild and that the Russians were evidently not eager to become directly involved in



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the conflict. (see DN-wire)

#### Public Response-New Yorkers

DN-A WABC/Daily News poll found that nearly two-thirds of New Yorkers back Reagan's military moves against Libya, but many are worried about an upsurge in terrorism. 80% of those polled believes that the US had a right to be in the Gulf of Sidra. Only 21% said that the US should invade Libya and overthrow Khadafy.

#### Congressional Response

DN-UPJ-Reagan won solid bipartisan support of Congress in the exchange of fire with Libya.

#### Security Tightened in US-Global Terror Alert

NYP-Lathem & Dan-The US Gov't alerted diplomats, military personnel and gov't officials in the US and around the world after detecting "accelerated efforts in the last 48 hours" by terrorist factions linked to Khadafy. There are about 3500 Libyans in the US, 200 of whom are described as fanatical Khadafy followers. (see DN-Landa, DN-Volz, JD-Esposito)

#### Americans in Libya

DN-Wire-Reagan holds the Libyan Gov't responsible for the safety of 100 Americans who remained in Libya despite the order to leave. The warning came as Libya's official radio urged that American "spies" serving as consultants in the Arab world be killed in retaliation for US attacks.

#### News Analysis

NYT-Shipler-The military clash represents a confluence of varied elements. On the surface is the US assertion of its right of passage in international waters. But on a deeper level, it has been a strike against what Washington says is Libya's support of terrorism, and against the image of a US helpless to deal with a provocative figure such as Khadafy. The Administration's action's appears to have been carefully calibrated and timed to minimize political risk, both in US-Soviet relations and in the Mideast. In the Middle East, the delicate Jordanian-Israeli peace effort is now dormant, so the Administration sees little risk of damaging what barely exists. Some experts believe that US attacks on terrorist bases would be more effective. The Administration received an early sign of encouragement from Tunis, where the Arab League rejected Libya's request that it interrupt its agenda and deal immediately with the clash. The league continued discussing the Iran-Iraq war, hearing detailed complaints from Iraq that Libya was supplying arms to Iran.

DN-Nelson-The US strategy leaves Khadafy alive, angry and vengeful, with his favorite weapon-terror-intact. If the US is looking to Khadafy for a logical response, it is probably looking at the wrong man. The US should either stay out of Khadafy's way or decide that his gov't is a menace to our existence.



Reagan Based Mission Approval on Reports of Danger to Envoys

NYT-p.1-Royd-Reagan approved of a plan to engage Libyan forces after intelligence reports disclosed that Libya was trying to "pinpoint" American diplomats for possible terrorist attacks, White House officials said. Reagan decided to send Navy vessels into the Gulf after being told it would almost certainly lead to a military confrontation with Libya. The President felt that Khadafy was not getting the message that the Administration would not tolerate terrorist attacks and that the only way he would was through a demonstration of toughness by Reagan.

Libyan Forces Inferior to Many in Region

NYT-Halloran-Military analysts say that Libya's naval, air and air defense forces are inferior to those of many Mideast nations. Some point to the ineffectiveness of Soviet-built air defense missiles against the US Navy fighter aircraft. A Mideast specialist noted that Israel, which is generally considered to have the best intelligence service in the region, devotes relatively little attention to Libya because the Libyans are not considered a threat. Illiteracy is a major problem in the Libyan armed forces. They are dependent on foreign advisors. (see graph of Libyan troop and equipment count-NYT-Jane's (see NYP; DN)

Call for UN Council Session

NYT-special-The chief delegate of Malta requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss "the grave situation" in the Mediterranean. Council members are to begin private consultations on Wed. (see DN-AP)

Concern Over Hostages

NYT-Hilazi-Some officials in Beirut expressed concern about the fate of American hostages held by Moslem extremists in light of the clashes between the US and Libya. Arab press and broadcast outlets accused the US of aggression. There were particularly strong expressions of support from Syria, Palestinian guerrillas and Iran. In Damascus, six guerrilla factions issued a statement threatening to make the US pay dearly.

Jet Fighters Escort Shultz from Turkey to Greece

NYT-Gwertzman-The US called in Air Force and allied jet fighters to protect Shultz's aircraft as it brought him to Greece from Turkey. American officials were afraid that Khadafy would "try something crazy," Shultz said in an interview in Ankara that Khadafy "belonged in a box."

Farrakhan in Libya

NYP-Farrakhan is believed to be in Libya, in defiance of a US gov't ban on travel there.

Khadafy Wins Battle Over Taxes in NY



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NYP-Seifman-The Khadafy Gov't asked for--and won--\$1 million in tax reductions on the 23-story Esat side office tower which houses the Libyan Mission to the UN.

Beirut Hostage III

MD-Mire-Kidnaped British Journalist Alec Collett is in "extreme danger" from severe kidney problems, said a statement issued yesterday, a year after he was abducted. Signed by the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems, it demanded that the British Gov't provide dialysis equipment to treat Collett.

Jewish Group Offers Documents on Waldheim

NYT-Scioline-The World Jewish Congress disclosed new documents that it said showed that Waldheim, as an intelligence officer in the German Army, took part in campaigns against Yugoslav partisans in WW II. Waldheim said the report was made up of lies. The latest papers were found in the National Archives. (see MD; DN; NYP; The New Republic-cover story-Lubin 4/7)

Justices Uphold Curb on Yarmulke

NYT-p.1-Taylor-Broadly asserting the primacy of military discipline over constitutional rights, the Supreme Court ruled that the military can bar an Orthodox Jewish officer from wearing a yarmulke indoors while in uniform. The Court ruled 5 to 4 that the military's power to ban all wearing of headgears indoors as part of a uniform dress code prevails over the religious duty of an Orthodox Jewish rabbi to keep his head covered. (see excerpts from opinions of Justices-NYT; DN-AP)

Cartoons

MD-Lord-Khadafy is looking at a casualty list. There are many names on the Libyan side, none on the US's. "When I called it 'The Line of Death' this wasn't exactly what I had in mind," he thinks.

DN-Rigby-On one of the US carriers, a soldier yells to Libya "And any time you feel like trying it again...!"

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