

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

3

מסוד

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארכיב

2/1985

[Redacted]

המשק בקיץ אס" 5

מדינת ישראל

מס. חיק. מקורי

מחלקה

שם

לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 4 / 4378

מספר פריט: 1734327 מספר: 43.4/3 - 167 מזהה פנימי:

11/08/2010 02-111-01-07-09 מזהה לוגי: כתובת:

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שומר

7124

**

NSI

**

**

**

אל: וושינגטון, נד: 412, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 140285, רח: 1700
נד: שיחה עם ברטון

שומר/מיד

השגריר, למדן.

מתוך שיחה עם קונגרסמן דן ברטון נרפי אינדיאנה. ברטון חזר
מסיוור של יממה בירדן עם נפגש עם חסאן להלן על שני הנושאים
העיקריים:

1. הסכם ירדן-אש"ף הוא משוכנע שהפעם לא מדובר בנוסחת סרק נ
DRESSING - WINDOW) לדעתו על סמך השיחות בעמאן אש"ף מקבל את
קיומה של ישראל, גם אם הדבר לא נאמר במפורש. בירדן מעריכים
כי הממשלה הנוכחית בישראל היא הנוחה ביותר שניתן לצפות לה
בשנים הקרובות. ירדן תעשה מאמץ להשיג תמיכה של מדינות ערב
המתונות ומרכיבה תכנית שאותה יגישו אם תושג הסכמה כזו. הוא,
ברטון, משוכנע שהפעם יש סיכוי דציני שאכן תוצג תכנית שניתן
לשוחח עליה והוא מפציר בממשל ישראל לא לדחותה מידית.

2. אספקת נשק לירדן - הירדנים גברטון נפגש עם ראשי לשכת
הרמטכ"ל - אם כי לא ידע לזהותם) הציגו בפניו את הסד"כ
הירדני וטענו שהם עומדים בפני סכנה רצינית מצד סודיה וכדי
להדפה הם יקוים להצטייד במטוסים מהשורה הראשונה. הירדנים
צינו במפורש רצונם בשתי טייסות פ-16 וטענו שלא עולה כולל על
דעתם שישתמשו בהם כנגד ישראל ובמילא בחה של ישראל גדול פי
ארבעה מכוחה של ירדן. הנושא עלה גם בפגישה עם השר שרון
נשהיתה היחידה עם שר בממשלה אחרי הביקור בעמאן. ברטון ביקש
לדעת נימוקיו של שרון נגד מכירת המטוסים. הוא הוסיף ואמר
שהירדנים אינם רוצים שישראל תגן עליהם אלא רוצים לעשות זאת
בעצמם.

השר שרון השיב שהירדנים תקפו אותנו ב-1984. במשך שנות ה-50

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

יה-60 הותירו לפדרטיסטים לתקף את ישראל משפת שהיה בשליטתם.
ב-1967 הם תקפו את ישראל על אף הפצרותיה ועל אף המסדרים
שהועברו אליו לבל יכנס למלחמה. ב-1973 השתתפו בוחות ירדניים
במלחמה בגרדת דמת הגולן.

למטוסי ה-9-16 הוסיף שרון יכולת להגיע עד קפריסין. אם ינתנו
טיילי י'האוקיי' המשופרים ואפילו אם יוצבו בעומק ולא על הירדן
הם יכנסו בטווחם מחצית משטחה של ישראל כולל שדות תעופה
חינוניים.

לא הירדניים הם שיעצרו את הסודרים הוסיף שרון החיים ציין כי
הטנקים האמריקאים שנמסרו לירדן לפני 1967 נמסרו תוך הבטחה
שלא יוצבו מצידו המערבי של נהר הירדן. ב-1967 תפסנו את
מרביתם בקרבות ביו"ש. ברטון אמר שהירדניים אמרו לו כי נאלצו
לקנות בשנים האחרונות טיילי קייא רוסים. ברהים רצה להציב 150
מוטמים סוביטים בירדן וחוסיין עמד על כך שלא יהיו יותר מ-25.
אם לא יקבלו 9-16 הם יאלצו לנהל מו"מ עם צרפת על מטוס
המיראז' שנראה נחות בעיניהם או על המיג-23. הירדניים משוכנעים
שיוכלו להשיג 200-300 מליון דולר שלהם יודקו עבור שתי טיסות
של מטוסים מתקדמים.

השר שרון אמר שנוכחות אמריקאים בירדן לצד קליטת הציוד תיצור
לישראל בעיה קשה כי עלול להווצר מצב שבו נאלץ לפעל בנגד ירדן
והנוכחות האמריקאית תותיר את ישראל עם ידיים כבולות ובכך
תווצר סכנה לישראל.

נראה כי מבלי הנימוקים האחרון הוא שהותיר את ברטון ללא מענה
בי התרשמותי היתה שהוא די משוכנע בצדך באספקת נשק מתקדם
לירדן.

ערן - מצפ"א

תפ: שהת, דהמ, שהבט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, ד"ר מדב"ל, דם, אמנ, ממד, מצפ"א

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מס' 7

7411

מס' 7

מל: וואש, נד: 446, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 150285, נח: 1500
נד: תלונות NBC

שמור למיני

מל: הראל

לשלך נד 255

תלונות H.B.C.

ביררנו עם דובר צה"ל

מרבק התלונה לדוגמה, אכן הגיע. הנושא נמצא בבדיקה סניפית
ותשובת דובר צה"ל תועבר בהקדם

טעתי. ==

חפ: שהח, רהמ, מובל, ממובל, מצפא, קידר, לבנון, יגד, משת, הסברה,
סביד, דוצ

FORMS 316067 תל 584

11023011 - 7074 - 11023011

המשרד 178

2 7 2 8 2 8 2 8
0107...3...1102...1...97
.....1172...23002 2118
.....7122.....21077
85 15.15.1592...1102
.....7122...1102

341 1/3

מזכ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת.

15.2.75 2000 2000

QUESTION: Do you have any press guidance or comments on events in south Lebanon and Sidon, where four homes were razed by the Israelis and 60 people were arrested in the last few days, there were aerial bombardments maybe three or four times?

MR. DJEREJIAN: You're referring to reports of Israeli troops killing 11 guerrillas and the — and captured nine others? We have seen the report. Incidents such as this underscore the need to achieve security arrangements which will preclude further violence and bloodshed

QUESTION: Can I ask you on the Middle East, back on south Lebanon also, the reports of shootings on an NBC television crew there — do you have anything

-3-

to comment on that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I may have something for you on that. On that specific report, we've obviously seen it and all we can say at this point is that our views on the freedom of the press are well known.

QUESTION: Last week I asked if we had seen the report about Iraq, giving heavy weapons to the PLO, and if true, would we be taking action to place Iraq back on the list of states which sponsor terrorism, and you said you were aware of the report. Is there any development since then?

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

QUESTION: What about action?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on that.

QUESTION: Can you characterize now what's the role the Syrians play in the Levin story? I mean, what — anything new?

MR. DJEREJIAN: on the Syrian role, let me state just very basically that we are very appreciative of the Syrian government's role in this matter.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a list of names and numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 1, 2, 1, 1714, 2.

341 $\frac{2}{3}$

2 7 2 8 0 2 2 8
0'01...3...1100...97
.....'31003 2110
.....010'01
.....0'11 1'100
.....700 '00'0000

QUESTION: Do you have anything for us on the seizure of the Avianca 747 in Miami this morning?

QUESTION: Wait a minute. You said you were very appreciative of the Syrian role. Could you say what you think that role was, or the extent of that role?

MR. DJEREJIAN: At this point I can't be drawn further on this matter.

QUESTION: Has it involved in negotiations or simply in transporting Mr. Levin through Syrian-held territory to Damascus?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I can't get involved in those details at this point. I'm sorry.

QUESTION: Is it the State Department's position that Jerry Levin escaped, or was released?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Two of you had the same question. That's interesting. On the question of whether Mr. Levin escaped or was released, the only thing I can do is refer you to his own remarks that he made earlier today, which were broadcast on the media.

-4-

QUESTION: Who should we believe, the Syrian Ambassador or Mr. Levin? The Syrian Ambassador said that the negotiations were going on and he was released into Syrian hands — U.S. negotiations. But Mr. Levin said that he escaped through the mountains. Which should we believe?

MR. DJEREJIAN: You will have to draw your own conclusions based on what they are saying.

QUESTION: So why do you appreciate the Syrian role, since you don't know if they have negotiated his release or if he escaped? What's the appreciation of the Syrian role?

MR. DJEREJIAN: That's a very interesting theological question. I — (laughter) — quite frankly, the Syrians have played a positive role, which we have expressed our appreciation over.

QUESTION: What's that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I will leave it at that. At this point I cannot be drawn any further into the details.

QUESTION: Do you anticipate that the Syrians will help in the freeing of the rest of the hostages there?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have no information on that.

2 7 2 2 2 2 2 2
0'87... 2. 1102211
..... 2110
..... 0'87
..... 11 11
..... 22 11

341 $\frac{3}{3}$

QUESTION: Back on the response you had on the Israeli arrest of Lebanese in southern Lebanon, are you saying to the effect that the Lebanese arrested are guerrillas?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothings for you on that.

QUESTION: Do we have any explanation from the Syrians as to why Mr. Levin was held so long without contact by one of our people from the Embassy?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothings for you on that, no.

QUESTION: Did the United States government receive by now the full text of the PLO-Hussein agreement, and can you elaborate on the New York Times story that the State Department, or Mr. Shultz, has asked for clarifications from Jordan about some points in the agreement?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, on the latter part of your question, I am not going to be drawn into diplomatic exchanges in one way or another. We have seen various reports from the Middle East regarding the PLO-Jordan dialogue. As we have already said, if the reported agreement promotes movement toward the negotiating table, and if it reflects an awareness that direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis are the only way to achieve peace in the region, it would certainly be a positive step.

However, key questions with respect to this dialogue, and the reported framework agreement appear to be whether there is agreement to engage in direct negotiations with Israel, based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. We do not believe that an international conference would be a constructive way to proceed.

Now, in terms of the other part of your question, have we been in contact with -- obviously I am not going to get involved in the diplomatic exchanges. We do consult closely with King Hussein on a regular basis, on the peace process, and of course you're aware of our policy with regard to the discussions with PLO representatives.

QUESTION: Can we go back to my question yesterday about the difference between your attitude about it or the State Department saying if, and there are many ifs today in the statement, and what the White House, a senior official, said on the West Coast, that it was a milestone? Is this a milestone or are there still a lot of ifs there?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I think if you read closely the statements made at the White House and the statements made here, you will see that there are no differences.

עמנואל

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גל

ד. 4 מתוד 1 97

אל: הסברה, פע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, כנס' א.

לש' יגד

סיווג בטחוני:

דע: רוטינגטון

החיות:

מאח: עהננה

0404

תאריך ח"ח:

מס. מברק:

לש' הקשר

News Summary February 16-17, 1985

Editorials

DN 2/16-"That's One Free " Levin's escape is the only news to cheer about from Lebanon. It also raises tough questions of the fate of the other hostages. Is Reagan trying to keep his promise that no US citizens will be held hostage?

DN 2/16-"Stop UNESCO's End Run" The US and Britain pulled out of UNESCO for two solid reasons: The organization strayed into deep political waters, including several enterprises that are anti-Israel and anti-West or anti-truth. The Sec. General of UNESCO turned the organization into a personal fiefdom. The USSR is still helping the organization. So is France. Such aid is a mistake.

Press Reports

Israel Pulls Out of Sidon

NYT-p.1 (3 photos of the withdrawal) Friedman-Israeli troops completed its first phase of its withdrawal from southern Lebanon. The withdrawal went off without incident and was observed by Levv and Rabin. As the last troops left cries of "Home!" were heard. The units cheered and fired off colored smoke bombs when they were completely out of Lebanon. Israel surprised guerrillas by withdrawing a few days earlier than planned, on Shabbat, to forestall any attacks. The next stage of the withdrawal is expected in April. Israeli plans dropped leaflets stating that south Lebanon would have stability and peace as long as Israel's borders in the north did. The mood of Israeli troops was basically somber. They realized that nothing had been accomplished. (see DN-AP)

NYT-p.1-Kifner-Sidon exploded with joy as Israeli forces ended 32 months of occupation and the Lebanese Army took over their positions. There had been warnings, mostly from the Israelis, that a bloodbath could occur when Israeli troops departed, but for today at least, the prevailing mood was one of celebration. Gemayel said "We cannot but salute the resistance which was able to compel Israel to withdraw." The South Lebanese Army, led by Lahad is crumbling. The problems for Israeli troops isn't over. Only about 10% of attacks on the troops came from the Sidon area. There was only one known incident of violence in Sidon. "A man came by and tried to fly a Palestinian flag, so they (Lebanese men in civilian cloths) shot him."

Handwritten Hebrew notes: ד"ר + תאריך + שם המוציא לאור + שם העיתון

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

4 2 91

: 28

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

: 37

040-1/77 } תאריך חידוש: מס. מברק:
 תיקונים:
 מס. מברק:
 תאריך:
 מס. מברק:

: 52

Mideast Motion

NYT 2/17-Week in Review-p.1-Friedman-Despite the whirlwind of diplomatic activity, spanning three continents, it seemed prudent to wonder if there was much ado about nothing. Nothing was more intriguing or frustratingly unclear, than the announcement by Hussein that he and Arafat reached an agreement. The accord could be a serious effort by the PLO and Jordan to satisfy conditions for talks with Israel, but it is dependent on how Arafat interprets it. He has made so many ambiguous statements that it has become impossible to distinguish a concession on his part from mere rhetoric. The support the accord gets from Palestinian resistance movements in other countries will be crucial. Many important Palestinians, inside and outside of Arafat's ranks have come out strongly against the agreement. The administration has made it clear that it has no patience for dealing with the ambiguities of Mideast politics. Washington now feels it can dictate its terms to the Arabs, since the price of oil is down, the Gulf states need US protection and there is a stalemate in the Iran-Iraq war. In Israel, senior governmental officials conceded that the last thing Peres needs is a serious diplomatic effort by the Arabs that could blow his coalition apart. The fact is that neither Israel or Washington is giving top priority to peacemaking.

Arabs Try to Persuade Syria to Accept Peace Talks

NYT-2/17-special (Wash) Fahd sent an envoy to Damascus to tell Syrian leaders that he is convinced that Reagan is ready to play an active role in Mideast peace efforts. The Saudis seem to want to put the best face on American policy, even though they disagreed with Washington. The Saudis believe there can be no movement on Mideast talks without Syrian support. Assad has doubts as to Reagan's commitment to the Mideast. In terms of the Golan Heights, Washington reiterated its opinion that the subject should be dealt in negotiations between Syria and Israel. The Israelis have virtually annexed the Golan Heights and may not want to negotiate its return at all. Reagan didn't discuss the Golan Heights in depth with the Saudis, something a US official said was a shortcoming in the plan.

NYP Lathem 2/16-The administration fears Syria may try to sabotage the latest Mideast peace plan by assassinating key PLO officials over the next few weeks. Arafat may be on Syria's hit-list.

טופס מברק גל

4 4
91 סתור

:ל

סיווג בטחוני:

דחופות:

:5

0404/7
מס. סתור: }
תאריך דחוף: }
לשכת הקשר

:מח

seriously consider the appeal but that the issue involved "many people in the government."

Nimeiry

NYT-Miller 2/17-Week in Review-The US faces difficult choices on how to deal with Nimeiry. Bread and gas is sparse. The foreign debt is high. Nimeiry see's no possibility of compromise with the Islamics in his country so he imposed strict Islamic law. Arab countries have criticized him for helping Ethiopian Jews. Bush will visit Sudan next month. For all its faults, Sudan remains, by Arab and African standards, relatively tolerant and moderate. Few US officials see an alternative to Nimeiry.

ITONUT

תחילה: _____ תאריך: 17-2-77
המחלקה: _____

אל: המשרד

דע: וושינגטון

סאת: השגריר - נאו"ם

(6)

דף _____ סטוך _____ דפי _____
סיווג בשחונני: סודי
דחיסות: מייד

לשימוש סה' הקשר:
תאריך תז"ח: 16/230
מס' מברק: 0402

76 11

מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל. דע: השגריר - וושינגטון.

לאור שאלות עחונאים על פרשת ג'רמי לוין, שוחחתי עם רוברט אוקלי, ראש המשרד ללוחמה בטרור במחמ"ד. סיפר כלהלן:

1. הסורים מודים בשיחות פרטיות ש לא ניהלו שום תו"מ עם חוטפיו של לוין, ושהוא אכן ברח. מנסים עתה לנצל את העניין לצרכי תעמולה ושיפור תדמיתם בארה"ב.
2. לוין התבטא באופן ביקורתי למדי כלפי הסורים בהחקיר הראשונה שנערך לו. תחק ירים נוספים יערכו עם הגעתו לארה"ב ביום א".
3. האמריקאים מנסים להפעיל לחצים ותמריצים על הסורים להביא לשחרור יתר החטופים.
4. סביר להערכתו שקיימת מעורבות סורית בכל הפרשה, לאור שליטתם במרחב בעל-בק. מסיבות מובנות אינם אומרים זאת מפורשות, אך בחלם לא יתנגדו אם אחרים יצביעו על אפשרות זאת. אמרתי שאנו מתבטאים ככוון זה, ושבודאי ירצה לעדכן את דובר מחמ"ד בנדון.

נתניהו

להגה רמת סה"ס למען אהבה וזאת
רמ חתום

60

מגזרית ישראל - ווענינגטון

~~2728 8212~~
 87... 11... 1.47
 110 21021
 110 21021
 110 21021
 110 21021
 110 21021

354 - 11
 244 - 6
 69 - 7

אלו הן הודעות, אדם, מנכ"ל, יו"ר, יו"ר, אלו הן הודעות
 2:15 יו"ר

NEWS SUMMARY

SAT., FEB. 16, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

JOYFUL TV REPORTER LEVIN REUNITED WITH FAMILY

Wash. Post, Boehmer: Jeremy Levin, the kidnaped American journalist who says he escaped after 11 months in captivity, arrived here tonight for an emotional reunion with his wife and children.

SHARON SAYS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST TIME COST \$500,000

Wash. Post, AP: Former defense minister Ariel Sharon was quoted today as saying his libel suit against Time magazine cost \$500,000, even though his attorneys did not take any salaries.

In an interview published in the daily newspaper Haaretz, Sharon said most of the money came from private donors and went directly to his lawyers for expenses.

Sharon's political opponents have accused him of violating Israeli law by accepting gifts to finance the four-month trial.

KING FAHD SAID TO BE ENCOURAGED/U.S. MAY REJOIN MIDEAST PROCESS, SAUDIS UNDERSTAND

Wash. Post, Oberdorfer: Saudi Arabia's King Fahd yesterday left Washington for home with the understanding that the U.S. is prepared to reengage in serious Middle East diplomacy if the current Jordan-Palestine Liberation Organization maneuvering

אלו הן הודעות, אדם, מנכ"ל, יו"ר, יו"ר, אלו הן הודעות
 2:15 יו"ר

2 7 2 8 0 2 1 8
0'87... 3 11 00... 2..97
..... 3 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 0
..... 2 1 0 9 7 1
..... 2 1 1 7 1 7 1 2 2
..... 2 1 3 8 ' 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

11033'011 - 10711 0177120

256 - 12
256 - 13
62 - 14

produces a unified Arab position, according to a senior Saudi official.

FLO ARMY LEADER DENIES ACCORD REACHED ON TALKS

Wash. Post, wires: A military leader of the Palestine Liberation Organ. denied yesterday that the PLO had agreed to form a joint negotiating team with Jordan for future peace talks on the Middle East, as the Jordanian prime minister has asserted.

POPE, JEWISH GROUP MEET

Wash. Post, wires: In a private audience with leaders of the American Jewish Committee, Pope John Paul II celebrated the 20th anniversary of the second Vatican Council's rejection of anti-Semitism by reaffirming the council's statement "as a word of divine wisdom."

RESENTFUL CHARGES FOLLOW WITHDRAWING ISRAELIS

Phil. Inq., Masland: With tensions high and the end to Israeli occupation of the area imminent, residents of the Christian villages east of here are accusing some Israeli soldiers of harassment of villagers, theft from local stores and other misconduct.

Israel is to complete the first phase of the pullback from its Awali River defense line in southwestern Lebanon by Monday. Yesterday, Israeli troops continued to patrol the Sidon region, and Israeli military spokesmen said guerrillas kept up the attacks they have mounted since the withdrawal decision.

OVERTURES TO MOSCOW ON MIDEAST/U.S. SEEKS POLICY CHANGE ON ISRAEL, SOVIET JEWS

Phil. Inq., AP: The Reagan administration is prepared to tell the Soviet Union next week that if Moscow resumes recognition of Israel and improves treatment of Soviet

2 7 3 8 0 0 1 8
8'87...7122...3 47
.....'31802 2110
.....810'87
.....8'71 7'88
.....7122 '08

11823'011 - 7272' 817'220

754 - 24 172
264 - 03
62 - 7

Jews, it could—the emphasis is on could—open the way to Moscow's participation in future Middle East peace talks.

EDITORIALS

AN ARAB PEACE OFFENSIVE

Boston Globe, 14.2.85: Ever since its humiliation in Lebanon at the hands of Syria's Hafez Assad, the Reagan Administration has tried to maintain a quietist pose in the Mideast. A fresh diplomatic initiative has been gathering force over the last few months, however, in the form of a loosely coordinated enterprise originating in Cairo and Amman.

As a result, it will become more and more difficult for policymakers in Washington to avoid taking an active role in the quest for a peaceful, negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. ...

MIDDLE EAST STIRRINGS

The Sun: Given Yasser Arafat's track record, it is no wonder that the U.S. and Israel are reacting cautiously to reports of a new peace-negotiation plan between the PLO leader and Jordan's King Hussein. They reportedly have accepted the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, an idea long favored by Washington, but also propose a large international conference that the U.S. would oppose. ... Yes, it is encouraging that King Hussein and Mr. Arafat are trying to work things out. But remember: We are dealing with the Middle East.

~~2 7 1 2~~ ~~0 0 1 2~~
 0'07... 5.7100... 4... 97
 2110
 210'07
 0'11 7'00
 0'00 '00

11000000 - 10000000

354 - 12
 244 - 09
 62 - 71

NEWS SUMMARY

SUN., FEB. 17, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL PASSES QUIETLY/FEARED SHIITE DISRUPTION OF PULLBACK FROM SIDON FAILS TO MATERIALIZE

Wash. Post, Walsh: The last Israeli convoy to leave Sidon today consisted of 38 vehicles, about 300 soldiers and two dogs.

Shortly after p.m., about three hours after they began moving out of Sidon, the convoy passed this point about six miles east of the Lebanese port city, picking up mud as the heavy vehicles lumbered along a rain-swept hillside, employees of the Hariri Medical Center, a huge, modern complex that looks out of place in the mountain countryside, watched silently as the last of the Israeli soldiers left.

ISRAELIS COMPLETE FIRST PHASE OF LEBANESE PULLOUT/THOUSANDS IN SIDON CHEER END OF 32 MONTH OCCUPATION

Wash. Post, Randal: Israeli troops completed the first phase of a planned three-stage withdrawal from southern Lebanon today as thousands of jubilant citizens cheered the Lebanese Army, which marched in to fill the vacuum.

The pullback, which was completed two days ahead of schedule and which Israeli officials said took place without incident, marked the end of 32 months of occupation of southern Lebanon's largest city.

In addition to the 1,800 men of the Army's largely Shiite 1 th Brigade, Lebanese also greeted the National Resistance, the previously anonymous Shiite underground. Their increasingly lethal attacks influenced the Israelis to accelerate their withdrawal.

2 7 2 8 2 2 7 8
 0 8 1 5 3 7 1 1 8 3 7 1 1 8
 1 1 1 8 3 1 1 8
 0 8 1 5
 0 8 1 5
 0 8 1 5

סגרידות ישראל - וויסנגטון

354 - 4
 264 - 5
 69 - 6

172

SYRIA IS NEXT STEP ON MIDEAST PATH/NEWS ANALYSIS

Wash. Post, Oberdorfer:The immediate future of new Arab diplomacy with Israel hinges on decisions to be made in Syria, according to administration officials monitoring the swiftly changing Middle East situation.

Syria's official media have reflected strong opposition to efforts by Jordan's King Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat to unite for direct negotiations with Israel. The important question is how effective and sustained Syria's opposition will be. As Washington edged cautiously toward renewed engagement in Arab-Israeli negotiations, the State Department sent two friendly diplomatic signals to Syria about U.S. policy toward the Golan Heights and the gaining of freedom by an American journalist from Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon.

EDITORIALS/COLUMNS

ISRAEL'S VIETNAM/LONG MARCH BACK FROM BITTER, FUTILE FIGHT IN LEBANON

Chic. Tribune, Broder: ...The long march back to Israel is all the more bitter because many soldiers remember how, in the early days of the invasion, the residents of southern Lebanon greeted them with rice and flowers as the Israelis sliced northward toward Beirut. In those days, the Israelis were seen in the south as liberators, lifting the yoke of Palestinian guerrilla control. ... "It will take at least one political generation to digest the facts of Lebanon, perhaps 10 years for the 19-year-olds who fought in the Lebanon war to realize they don't want to repeat an experience like that again," ... But even amid the numbness, the war in Lebanon still has a way of switching Israelis' inner moral frequencies back to the news...

58

11023111 - ישראלי - 11023111

מל: המשרד

2 7 2 8 0 0 1 2
0197...3.7100...1...97
.....1171...21000 2110
.....7112.....210171
05 15.1592...1101
.....7100

341 $\frac{1}{3}$

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת.

15.2.75

QUESTION: Do you have any press guidance or comments on events in south Lebanon and Sidon, where four homes were razed by the Israelis and 60 people were arrested in the last few days, there were aerial bombardments maybe three or four times?

MR. DJEREJIAN: You're referring to reports of Israeli troops killing 11 guerrillas and the — and captured nine others? He have seen the report. Incidents such as this underscore the need to achieve security arrangements which will preclude further violence and bloodshed

QUESTION: Can I ask you on the Middle East, back on south Lebanon also, the reports of shootings on an NBC television crew there — do you have anything

-3-

to comment on that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I may have something for you on that. On that specific report, we've obviously seen it and all we can say at this point is that our views on the freedom of the press are well known.

QUESTION: Last week I asked if we had seen the report about Iraq, giving heavy weapons to the PLO, and if true, would we be taking action to place Iraq back on the list of states which sponsor terrorism, and you said you were aware of the report. Is there any development since then?

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

QUESTION: What about action?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on that.

QUESTION: Can you characterize now what's the role the Syrians play in the Levin story? I mean, what — anything new?

MR. DJEREJIAN: on the Syrian role, let me state just very basically that we are very appreciative of the Syrian government's role in this matter.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a list of names and numbers: v2, file, p, ord, 1003, 2nd, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 2.

2 7 2 2 2 2 2
8'97...3...1188...97
.....'21883 1118
.....878'97
.....8711 1'288
.....788 '98 8788

341 $\frac{2}{3}$

178

QUESTION: Do you have anything for us on the seizure of the Avianca 747 in Miami this morning?

QUESTION: Wait a minute. You said you were very appreciative of the Syrian role. Could you say what you think that role was, or the extent of that role?

MR. DJEREJIAN: At this point I can't be drawn further on this matter.

QUESTION: Was it involved in negotiations or simply in transporting Mr. Levin through Syrian-held territory to Damascus?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I can't get involved in those details at this point. I'm sorry.

QUESTION: Is it the State Department's position that Jerry Levin escaped, or was released?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Two of you had the same question. That's interesting. On the question of whether Mr. Levin escaped or was released, the only thing I can do is refer you to his own remarks that he made earlier today, which were broadcast on the media.

-4-

QUESTION: Who should we believe, the Syrian Ambassador or Mr. Levin? The Syrian Ambassador said that the negotiations were going on and he was released into Syrian hands — U.S. negotiations. But Mr. Levin said that he escaped through the mountains. Which should we believe?

MR. DJEREJIAN: You will have to draw your own conclusions based on what they are saying.

QUESTION: So why do you appreciate the Syrian role, since you don't know if they have negotiated his release or if he escaped? What's the appreciation of the Syrian role?

MR. DJEREJIAN: That's a very interesting theological question. I — (laughter) — quite frankly, the Syrians have played a positive role, which we have expressed our appreciation over.

QUESTION: What's that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I will leave it at that. At this point I cannot be drawn any further into the details.

QUESTION: Do you anticipate that the Syrians will help in the freeing of the rest of the hostages there?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have no information on that.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

341 $\frac{3}{3}$

178

QUESTION: Back on the response you had on the Israeli arrest of Lebanese in southern Lebanon, are you saying to the effect that the Lebanese arrested are guerrillas?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on that.

QUESTION: Do we have any explanation from the Syrians as to why Mr. Levin was held so long without contact by one of our people from the Embassy?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on that, no.

QUESTION: Did the United States government receive by now the full text of the PLO-Hussein agreement, and can you elaborate on the New York Times story that the State Department, or Mr. Shultz, has asked for clarifications from Jordan about some points in the agreement?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, on the latter part of your question, I am not going to be drawn into diplomatic exchanges in one way or another. We have seen various reports from the Middle East regarding the PLO-Jordan dialogue. As we have already said, if the reported agreement promotes movement toward the negotiating table, and if it reflects an awareness that direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis are the only way to achieve peace in the region, it would certainly be a positive step.

However, key questions with respect to this dialogue, and the reported framework agreement appear to be whether there is agreement to engage in direct negotiations with Israel, based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. We do not believe that an international conference would be a constructive way to proceed.

Now, in terms of the other part of your question, have we been in contact with -- obviously I am not going to get involved in the diplomatic exchanges. We do consult closely with King Hussein on a regular basis, on the peace process, and of course you're aware of our policy with regard to the discussions with PLO representatives.

QUESTION: Can we go back to my question yesterday about the difference between your attitude about it or the State Department saying if, and there are many ifs today in the statement, and what the White House, a senior official, said on the West Coast, that it was a milestone? Is this a milestone or are there still a lot of ifs there?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I think if you read closely the statements made at the White House and the statements made here, you will see that there are no differences.

עמנואל

ס ו נ ג
ד... 1... מתוך... זשים
סוג בטחוני... סמור
דחיסות... רגיל
מס' 1430 15
מס' 343

1
3

ממ"ד. מצפ"א.

משיחה עם רוברט ניומן, CSIS ב-15.1.

1. בתשובה לשאלתי סיכם את ביקורו לא מכבר במזה"ת כך:
א. התתייחסות לישראל פחות "אגרסיבית" בהשוואה לעבר.
ב. רמת הנכונות הערבית ליזום או לתמוך במהלכים מדיניים שואפת לאפס.

טעויה

2. עיקר ביקורו שם יוחד לנושאים כלכליים. (משמש consultant ל-8 חברות אמריקאיות) היה עליו לחטפיק לחזור לוויסינגטון בעת ביקור פהד ע"מ לפכם עם מספר תכניות) פגש בצמרת הטעודית וכמובן בפחד שהקדיש את עיקר השיחה לנושא החקלאות (ניומן העיר שעשה טעות ושאל אותו בנושא זה וכך נמשכה כל השיחה).

3. ההפתעה הגדולה בביקור היתה התתייחסותו של עבדאללה להסדר ולישראל. לראשונה ניומן שמע ממנו את הביטוי החוזר (הקריא לו מטכסט) שזוהי "חזדמנות פז". הסדר ושיש לעשות זאת עם ישראל. כמובן בתנאים הידועים. ניומן הדגיש שבמעמדים דומים בעבר צורפו מילות הגנאי "יישות ציונות" גזענות וכד'. הפעם בהחלט לא. ניומן מסביר זאת באבולוציה של מלחמת המפרץ, שהיא בבחינת טראומה לחצר הטעודית.

4. הטעודים "עשירים וחלשים" והבהירו, מה שחיה ידוע לו, שלא יצאו בשום הכרזות תמיכה או התבטאויות פומביות לטובת איזה שהוא מהלך מדיני מאחר, כך הסבירו, הדבר יקלקל יותר משיועיל.

5. באשר לביקור פהד עצמו ניומן לא חידש בצד המדיני. חסביר שנשל חלק בעיקר בדיון עם שרי החקלאות והכלכלה לגבי תכניות חשקעה של חברות אמריקאיות בריאד.

ירדן

6. החלק המעניין של ביקורו. נפגש עם המלך, כמובן לפני ה"הסכס" עם ערפאת. המלך היה במצב רוח קודר ואמר שהוא disgusted / ערפאת ופלא יגיה לא עד שלא קבל תשובה להצעותיו.

אל:

ש. ג. ג. ג. ש. ג. ג. ג.
 דד...ממוך...דטים
 סוג בטחוני
 דחיסות
 מאריך וזים
 שמי מבי

343 $\frac{3}{3}$

בחזית הבטל מאונס ולויכוחים בטהרן עצמה. בשני המקרים, כך טוען צאדם חוסיין, היתרון
 יהיה בידינו.

אלי אבידן

.א.א.

שיהיה רחמי שמי מבי מנא מנא סנא מנא מנא
 ר.א.א.

98

מספר 151015

תאריך 22.4.85

שם 324

מספר 151015

תאריך 22.4.85

שם 324

מל:

המסד

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

רצ"ב:

- דיווחו של דון אוברדורפר על שיחת הסגריר עם מרפי, הבקר (15.2) ב"וושפוסט".
- כחבתו של ברני גבירצמן הכוללת ציטוטים מדברי שולץ ב-VOA על עראפה - חוסיין.

הראל

U.S. Acts to Reassure Israel About Talks With the Soviets

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States has taken steps to reassure Israel about next week's U.S.-Soviet talks on the Middle East, saying that these will not be real "negotiations" and that the problems of Soviet Jews will be brought up.

Diplomatic sources said the U.S. assurances came in a meeting late Wednesday between Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne and Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, who will lead the U.S. delegation to next week's talks with the Soviet Union. The two days of discussions are to take place in Vienna.

Israel, which earlier had expressed concern about a new round of U.S.-Soviet diplomacy in the troubled region, remains lukewarm to such a meeting. Rosenne reportedly said that the "very negative

role" of the Soviets in the Middle East raises questions about the meeting.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters yesterday that "the talks [with the Soviets] will not constitute negotiations nor are they intended to lead to broader negotiations." He added, "I also want to underscore that these talks are not the precursor of any agreements nor are we going to seek any agreements in Vienna."

Leaders of the American Jewish Congress who visited Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other senior State Department officials with some of the same concerns came away saying they were "quite reassured" by the official attitudes.

Howard Squadron, a past president of the AJC and one of its spokesmen, expressed continuing skepticism about the recent "framework for common action" announced Monday by King Hussein of Jordan and Palestine Liberation

Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The "framework" agreement was termed "a milestone" by a senior White House official in California late Wednesday. "There are a lot of miles still to be traveled," said Squadron after discussing the development with Shultz. "One can describe it as a milestone, if one understands it as a 100-mile race."

The Israeli envoy, in his State Department meeting, also brought up U.S. statements during the current visit of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd that spoke positively of the Arab League's 1982 Fez declaration but failed to mention the Camp David accords or the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Rosenne was told, according to diplomatic sources, that the U.S. position behind the existing accords remains unchanged.

The Saudi monarch, who met President Reagan Monday and Tuesday at the White House, is scheduled to leave for home this afternoon after a five-day visit. Fahd met yesterday with former secretary of state Cyrus R. Vance and was the guest of honor last night at a dinner hosted by Vice President Bush.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers 4, 3, 2, 1 and various illegible text.

2728 8818
 0787...3...7183...2...97
31882 2118
81877
8771 7788
324...7738 '98

U.S. to Ask Arabs to Clarify Hussein-Arafat Agreement

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — The United States intends to ask Arab leaders whether the framework agreement worked out by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, could lead to Middle East peace negotiations.

As a result of discussions with Jordanian, Egyptian and other Arab leaders in recent days, the Reagan Administration has learned that the framework accord is limited to broad negotiating principles and is regarded by King Hussein himself as only a first step, with many details to be worked out.

Although senior Administration officials said that this could be the most hopeful sign coming out of the Arab world in two years, there were so many open questions — such as whether direct Arab-Israeli talks would result, or whether the P.L.O. would now accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 — that it would be premature to be optimistic about the immediate prospects.

The Administration officials said it was important that the Arabs had described the understanding to them as "a framework agreement," and not as a detailed accord. "It is obviously less than a full agreement," one high-ranking State Department official said. "It is really just a number of generalities, and that is why our response is in the form of questions. If it means that there is an Arab party ready to negotiate directly with Israel, then it is positive. If it means acceptance of Resolution 242, then it is good. We don't have the answers now."

Shultz 'Fuzzy' on Accord

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, when asked about the unpublished understanding between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, announced on Monday in Amman, said today that "our knowledge is kind of fuzzy."

"We don't know exactly what is coming out of this discussion and I suppose it will sort of evolve along," he said in an interview over the Voice of America. "But if there is movement, it helps," he said, "even though the specific plan is something that is not operable."

Specifically, Mr. Shultz said the United States did not know whether the Hussein-Arafat accord would lead to direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as sought by Washington, or whether the Arabs would insist on a broad international conference that Israel and the United States would oppose.

Another high-ranking State Department official said the Administration has been told that the principles agreed to by King Hussein and Mr. Arafat still have to be approved by the Executive Council of the P.L.O. and the Palestine National Council in Tunis.

Warning of Collapse

Comments today by two senior P.L.O. officials, Farouk Kaddoumi, the group's foreign affairs specialist, and Saleh Khalaf, the No. 2 official in Fatah, the main P.L.O. group, that seemed critical of the framework agreement led the State Department official to warn that the whole project might again collapse.

In April 1983, there was also a seeming accord between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat in April 1983, but Mr. Arafat failed to win the backing of the Palestine National Council, which would have allowed Jordan to negotiate with Israel on the status of the West Bank.

According to Administration officials, the United States has not received a text of the agreement, but has been told that the framework accord consists of numerous principles. They are said to include these points:

• A desire by Jordan and the P.L.O. to work out an accord involving the return of the lands occupied by Israel in exchange for peace.

2728 8878
0187... 3... 7108... 3... 97

.....'1108 2110

.....'1108 2110

.....'1108 2110

...324... 7108 '1108

Acceptance of previous United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian issue and Middle East diplomacy, but not a specific acceptance of Resolution 242 of 1967 and Resolution 338 of 1973, which are generally regarded as the bases for future negotiations involving territorial concessions by Israel in return for peace with its Arab neighbors.

A call for an international conference to decide on Middle East issues, although at the moment, Washington does not know how many governments Jordan and the P.L.O. have in mind. The United States opposes any such conference that goes beyond the Middle East participants and the United States. Prime Minister Ahmed Obeidat of Jordan said today that the peace conference envisaged by Jordan and the P.L.O. would include all permanent members of the Security Council. Washington would not agree to such a format, officials said today.

Establishment of a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians, although it is not clear now whether the P.L.O. is insisting that the Palestinians be subject to P.L.O. discipline, or could be drawn from other Palestinian groups more acceptable to Israel.

insistence that the rights of self-determination of the Palestinians be accepted. In the jargon of the Middle East, this usually means acceptance of a Palestinian state, to be established in territory now occupied by Israel, on the West Bank of the Jordan, something that is opposed both by the United States and Israel.

Some kind of eventual "confederation" between this Palestinian state and Jordan. The United States favors an association between a Palestinian autonomous area on the West Bank and Jordan, but opposes setting up a Palestinian state first.

Administration officials said that they were aware of reports in the Arab press, that purport to contain full texts of the Jordan-P.L.O. agreement, but they said that they have not been presented with such a text. The purported texts in the Arab press do contain some aspects of the principles that American officials said they have been informed of.

American diplomats, the officials said, will be seeking answers to specific questions in coming weeks. It is not expected that there will be any firm conclusions drawn until President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt visits Washington on March 11, the officials said. The Egyptians, who have been giving their backing to a Jordanian-P.L.O. accord for months, have generally hailed the Amman framework agreement. A senior Administration official said that Jordan and Egypt had both asked the United States not to be quick to criticize the framework accord because it is only a preliminary set of agreements.

"We view the milestone that has been achieved in Amman as one along a road that has many more to be achieved," he said. "We see the apparent willingness of Palestinians and Jordan to commit themselves to a peaceful resolution of the dispute as an important and constructive step, but it is only a beginning and is not intended to be an end."

X

X

עגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

פ.ד.פ. 1000

דפוס...מחנה...דפים

שולח במונדי...טוד?

דמיפוס...בגלל

מאריך וזייט 15.0945. מבר 85

322

אל : מצפ"א

סקוואדרון. סקמן ואחרים מהקונגרס נפגשו עם שולץ וארמקוסט. מדוח חלקי

על הפגישה :-

1. הדגישו אנשי מחמ"ד חזור והדגישו זהירות והטכנות לגבי "השפס" ערפאת - חוטיין. חזרו על כך שלא ברור לחם בדיוק הנוסח. גיינו שהביטוי "אבן דרך" (ביטוי של מקסרלן) נלקח מחוץ לקונטסט.
2. שולץ אומר שממשיכים ללחוץ על מצרים כל העת לשפר היחסים עם ישראל.
3. הדגישו לפאהד, גם בשיחות פרטיות, שהמפתח הינו מו"מ ישיר עם ישראל. לא היה דיון על הספקת נשק.
4. קיבלו תדרוך גם מאליוט אברהמס אשר סיפר שבשנזעות האחרונים הוא רואה סימנים מעודדים לגבי עליה מברחים.

סיכום

שמח רחמי נסחתי את מכתב אלפי רבובי
ר/ארכי מאה רם אמן...אזיה

2 2 2 2 2 2 2
8'97.2...7188.74...97
.....'21882 2118
.....818'97
.....8'77 7188
.....7188 '88 2118

2/2

71882188 - 71882188
283 - 12
228 - 6
65 - 4

A CURIOUS TWIST FOR ISRAELI SETTLEMENT

CHRIS. SCI. MON. M. CURTIUS It is a curious twist for Israeli troops to guard Arab land from attacks by Israeli settlers, but they are part of Prime Minister Peres efforts to restrict the growth of Jewish Settlement in the west bank.

TIME APPEARS RIFE FOR ANOTHER GO AT MIDEAST AGREEMENT

CHRIS. SCI. MON. J. HARSCH It is being widely assumed that changed circumstances in the Middle East have produced perhaps the best chance yet for another try at a long term peace settlement. King Hussain is ready and willing to negotiate with Israel, provided he has the consent of the PLO and the support of Saudi Arabia.

AMM

entirely in the hands of the PLO and the support of Saudi Arabia
+1 +1 +1
7188

דפים: 4
מס' תמונה: 1
סיווג בטחוני:
דחיות:
תאריך חתימה: 15/2/85
מס' מברק: 0379

אל: הסגרה, מע"ת, לש' מסנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם להקשרות, מצמ"א.
לש' יגד
דע: רוסינגטון
מאח: קהונור

News Summary February 15, 1985

Editorials

NYP-"Quest for True Mideast Peace May Be Only a Mirage" It has long been clear that the next successful peace move would involve 3 conditions: an Arab leader with the courage of Sadat, the involvement of credible Palestinians; and a willingness on the part of the Palestinians to consider a Palestinian entity far short of statehood. None of this has occurred in the accord between Arafat and Hussein. The US has no role at this moment. It is up to the Israelis and Jordanians to test the ground for possible compromise. Peres is being publicly and reasonably cautious.

ND-"What Mideast Peace Requires" The current flurry of activity in the Mideast raises some hope. The Israelis want direct negotiations. Hussein does too, if he can avoid the wrath of Syria and other Arab hardliners. It appears that even Arafat recognizes the futility of continued armed struggle with Israel. Washington should use every available diplomatic channel to convince Arafat of the wisdom of meeting Israel's conditions and persuade Hussein and Peres to begin talks as soon as possible.

Columns

ND-Parlmutter "The Waning Influence of Saudi Arabia" This visit by a Saudi king is far different than in the past. Fahd came to ask, not demand and the reception he recieved was marked by caution. Saudis' major political currency, oil, isn't so important anymore. It appears that Saudi Arabia is losing its political pre-eminence. The Saudis can't present themselves as the sole moderate hope of the Mideast anymore. They made many mistakes: they led the effort to isolate Egypt, launched a highly effective propoganda campaign against Israel, encouraged PLO terrorism, edged on Saddam Hussein. The only major, continuing problem in the Mideast is the Palestinian issue, but even that has been reduced to a local problem. The Palestinians have options today, including Peres' desire of a solution tied to Israel and Jordan. The Reagan administration knows that the Arabs can't dictate terms for a Palestinian solution to the US, or demand that pressure is applied to Israel. The time is ripe for a return to Camp David. The Arab world has a great opportunity to push the PLO to the table and strengthen the Labor party.

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

4 2

:לז

סיכום בטלפון:

תחנות:

:97

תאריך חידוש:

:חמ

0379

מס. מברק

לשם
הע
הש

Press Reports

Hussein - Arafat Agreement

NYT-Gwartzman-The US intends to ask Arab leaders whether the Arafat-Hussein agreement could lead to peace negotiations. The administration has learned that the agreement is a broad one and regarded as only a first step. It is not known if negotiations between Israel and Jordan will occur. The State Dept. warned that the whole thing could collapse due to comments by PLO senior aides. The aides seemed critical of the agreement. (see ND-combined)

NYP-Dan & Lathem-The President of Romania is emerging as the central mediator in the new flurry of diplomatic activity sweeping the Israeli and Arab world. Ceauscu hosted Arafat last night in Bucharest. Next week he'll meet with Peres. Ceausescu is the only leader of a Communist country that recognizes Israel.

US-Soviet Talks

NYP-Wash Post-The US has reassured Israel that next week's talks on the Mideast will not be "real negotiations" and the problems of Soviet Jews will be brought up. Rosenne met with Murphy and discussed the issue.

NBC Protests Israelis' Actions

NYT-Kaplan-NBC News officials said that Israeli soldiers assaulted and fired shots near an NBC news crew before army officers confiscated its videotapes in southern Lebanon. The president of NBC News issued a letter of protest to Peres. Peres said the incident would be investigated and that a report would be made to the network. One woman on the crew said that an Israeli soldier "pulled a pistol from his belt and held it to my belly." CBS also reported an encounter similar to NBC's. The President of ABC News joined the other major networks in denouncing the incidents.

Ethiopian Guides Beaten for Taking US Legislators to Jewish Villages

NYT-May (Gondar) Two Ethiopians who had escorted 3 US legislators on a tour of Jewish villages were attacked and beaten by Gov't authorities. The US officials described the incident as "a clear message by a very repressive regime that did not appreciate our going to Gondar or visiting the Falashas." There are around 7000 Jews left in Ethiopia.

4 3

מס' 47

: 78

סינון בטחוני:

דחיות:

: 97

0379

מס' ח"ח:

מס' סג:

מס' ח"ח
מס' סג
מס' ח"ח

: 100

Israelis Raze Buildings in Lebanon-Clash With Terrorists

DN-AP-Israeli troops rolled into Sidon and razed four buildings they said were guerrilla weapon storehouses. Sources say they then knocked down three houses and a Moslem Shiite civic center and arrested more than 60 villagers. The Israeli military command also reported that 11 guerrillas were killed and nine captured near the Awali. (see ND-combined)

Herzog Visits Nazi Camp

NYT-Reuters-Israeli President Herzog visited a Nazi concentration camp in Belgium to honor the memory of its victims.

CNN Journalist Free

NYT-p.1-Kifner-Jeremy Levin escaped from his captors, believed to be Islamic extremists belonging to Islamic Holy War. Early yesterday, Syria said it had arranged for Levin's release. (see NYP-Fearon; ND-combined; DN-combined)

NYT-The State Dept. expressed satisfaction that Levin was free. But a top counter-terrorist expert warned that he could "only hope for" the return of the other four hostages.

Reagan Drops Plan to Take Part in V-E Day Ceremony

NYT-p.1-Weinraub-Reagan, moving to avoid a politically delicate situation, cancelled plans to take part in V-E Day celebrations in West Germany. Reagan will side-step a situation that could upset a range of groups, the West German, European allies, American vets and Jews.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraq said its planes hit three "large naval targets" in the Gulf. Iraq denied the reports from Iran that Iraqi planes attacked an Iranian nuclear power plant under construction in the port of Bushire.

Anti-Semitism-Nazis

NYT-Martin (Toronto) p.2-Ernst Zundel, one of the leading distributors of anti-Semitic literature, author of "The Hitler We Loved and Why," is one trial for publishing two pieces of false news detrimental to

פ ר ז ט
 פ ר ז ט
 ד...1...מחוק...2...דפים
 סודי
 סוג בשחוני...
 מיידי
 דחיות...
 ספריץ וזיית...פבר' 14 0930
 ...3.18...

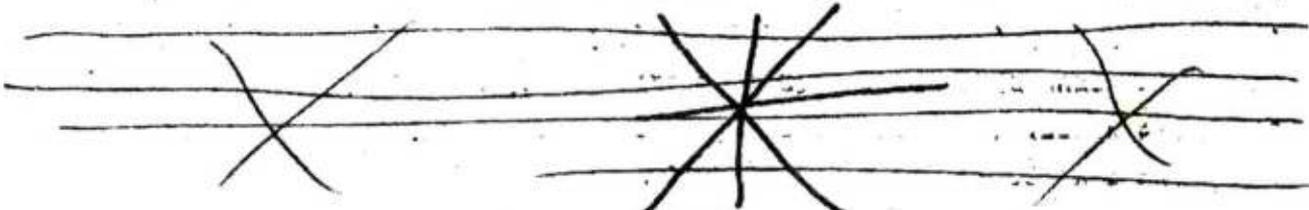
מל: ה מ ש ר ד

מצפ"א. מצרים. מזי"תים. לבנון.

מסיחה עם סטנלי רות. (עוזרו של סולרז לענייני מזי"ת).

א. סיוע לישראל

1. הממשל אינו משוכנע שממשלת ישראל רצינית בכוונתה ליישם את החלטותיה הכלכליות האחרונות. טרם יציע הממשל מספרים לסיוע עבור ישראל (שנה תקציבית 1986 ותוספת ל-1985) ברצונו להיווכח שננקטו צעדים מבצעיים בשני תחומים עיקריים: (א) קיצוצים ממשיים בתקציבי המשרדים הממשלתיים; (ב) חקיקה שתגביר את עצמאות בנק ישראל.



2. נכון הדבר שבשלב זה ממתין הקונגרס להצעות הממשל, אך בהעדר הבנה בנידון עד מועד פתיחת ה- hearings החוץ מספרים לסיוע ל-1986 ולתוספת לשנה זו. חשוב, לדעת רות, ששר האוצר או מנכ"ל האוצר, או שניהם, יחדרכו חברי הוועדה לפני ה- hearings.

ב. ביקור שהי"ח מצרים

יגש את מגיד לקראת סוף ביקורו בווישינגטון ולא התרשם שמה נושא חזרה מסר חד-משמעי לפיו הקונגרס מצפה נקיטה צעדים מצד מצרים לחימום השלום עם ישראל. להערכתו, חברי בית הנבחרים היו מנומסים ו"דיפלומטיים" מדי בעת פגישתם עם מגיד.

ג. ביקור רות"מ תורכיה

1. ייתכן שהביקור לא יתקיים. כזכור, התקבלה בשנה שעברה החלטה בשושבינות המורשה קואלהו בדבר "יום לציון אכזריות האדם לתברו", ובה איזכור מיוחד לטבח הארמנים. רוברט ראו הציע החלטה זו מחדש השנה, ותורכים "נכנסו להיסטוריה". השגריר התורכי עשה נפשות בגבעה בתכלית לעצור את הטיפול בהצעה, ואילו השתדלן השכנר שלהם, גרי הימל, אף פנה לרות ושאל אם לדעתו הישראלים יכולים לסייע לתורכים בעניין זה.

סגרירות ישראל - דושינגסון

אל:

המשרד

ט ו ט ס

ד.א. מתוך... דפים

סוג בטחוני... סוד

דחיות... ל

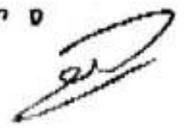
תאריך ודיח. 1000.14.1985

מסי מברק... 285

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

הסגריר מסר למרפי על כך שקבלנו דיווח מהרב שניאור על שיחתו עם דוברינין
עם דוברינין תקף את ישראל על נכונותנו להציב תחנת משרד של קול אמריקה בישראל.

ס י ב ל



מדינת ישראל - משרד החוץ - תל אביב

2 7 2 8 2 2 1 8

אל:

דד...2...מחור...גלוי...
...גלוי...מחור...גלוי...
...גלוי...מחור...גלוי...
85. Feb 14 1985. מחיר וזי"מ
...מחיר וזי"מ

1
2

ניו-יורק בטחון המשד
60 210 303

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לשי רזה"ם, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FEBRUARY 14, 1985

EDITORIALS

L.A. TIMES-2/14- "Middle East Message" Get involved is the message King Fahd gave to Reagan and the message Mubarak is expected to echo next month and that Hussein will likely endorse soon. These Arab moderate leaders want the US to take the lead in trying to edge Israel and the Arab states that are its declared enemies closer to an agreement over questions of Palestinian rights. The US is not ready to participate on the terms that Arab leaders have in mind. The Arab sense of what the US should be doing is the same today as it has been in the past - that the US should pressure Israel to withdraw from all land it occupied in 1967 and to accept a Palestinian state. US policy is that renewed US involvement is that an Arab "interlocutor" prepared to negotiate directly with Israel must first come forward. This most likely means Hussein and Israel could not reject a negotiating initiative from Hussein. Until Arab leaders shift from urging prior US involvement in peace efforts to involving themselves, negotiations and progress both will remain dreams.

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST-Joseph Kraft- "After You, Fahd" "The Palestinian question," King Fahd told Reagan, "is the single problem that is of paramount concern to the whole Arab nation. It is the one problem that is the root cause of instability and turmoil in the region." Fahd should know better. The Saudi regime is threatened by Shiite fundamentalism, the Iraq-Iran war, has problems with OPEC, etc. and is very worried. There are quarrels galore among Arab rivals who are wholly untouched by the Palestinian problem. The Palestinian problem results from the creation of Israel. It was sharpened in 1967 and has been further aggravated by Jewish settlement in Arab populations centers on the West Bank. The way to settle the problem lies in Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982 proposal. Peres' govt. would deal along those lines. The obstacle to what may be a unique opportunity has been weakness, rivalry and division within the Arab world. So there is no Arab case for new US initiatives in the Middle East. The right US response is "After you Fahd." (The rest of this article was cabled in full this morning.)

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Bob Zelnick- "US Could Help Close Egyptian-Israeli Rift" Israeli-Egyptian relations are at a turning point. If they move in the right direction, a forum can be found for resolving territorial disputes; the pace toward normalized bilateral relations can quicken, and Egypt can play an important role in bridging the gap between Israel and several other moderate Arab states. If relations worsen, the "land for peace" formula of Camp David will be fatally discredited. The US has the opportunity to influence the situation. The palpable sense of betrayal on both sides makes it difficult for the Israeli govt. to be more forthcoming on Tabu or to press for "land for peace" formulas elsewhere

2 7 2 8 2 2 1 8
0'87...2..7188....2.97
.....'31883 1118
.....818'87
.....8'71 7'88
.....2878 '88

2/12

303 - 178
210 - 62
60 - 7

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Troops Withdraw From Sidon

WASH. POST-(UPI)-Israeli troops pulled out of the port of Sidon today as they continued the first phase of a military withdrawal and Lebanese police patrolled the city for the first time since Israel's invasion. At the Awali River bridge, Israeli forces still manned one of their last checkpoints in an area of Lebanon they are scheduled to leave by Monday. Lebanese troops waited to move into Sidon to provide security.

Swifter Israeli Pullout Hinted

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-Broder-Amid escalating attacks on Israeli occupation troops by Shiite Moslem guerrillas, the Israeli army may speed up the pace of its withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Israeli troops scheduled to evacuate the area around Sidon next Monday in the first phase, could withdraw several days earlier than planned.

Israel Losing Its Lebanese Militia As Withdrawal Nears

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Curtius-Israel's plan for securing its northern border has suffered a defeat with mass defections from the SLA. An Israeli govt. spokesman said that the defections from the SLA would not delay Israel's planned withdrawal from south Lebanon.

US Is Buoyed By PLO Accord With Jordan

WASH. POST-Operdorfer-Reagan said yesterday "it seems as if some progress has been made" in the agreement of Hussein and Arafat, and others in his administration were increasingly hopeful about the latest Mideast diplomatic development. "We're being optimistic about it," Reagan told reporters in reference to the Hussein Arafat "framework for common action" that was concluded Monday in Amman. The meetings of Reagan and Fahd "charted the course for continued development of US-Saudi relations."

US-Soviet Mideast Parley Due Amid Flurry Of Diplomatic Moves

WASH. POST-Outlaw-The US meeting with the Soviet Union in Vienna next week to discuss Mideast issues comes at a time of increased diplomatic activity on the Middle East. The talks are scheduled for Feb. 19-20.

Hussein-Arafat Pact Viewed As 'Milestone'

WASH. TIMES-O'Leary- The US views the agreement reached in Amman between Hussein and Arafat as a milestone because never before has there been a Palestinian commitment to a peaceful solution of its dispute with Israel.

211115

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "102211" and other illegible markings.

Co

חלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

דפי 3 פתוח 1

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

לש' יגן

סיווג בטחוני:

דף: רוסינגטון

דחיות:

141330

תאריך חידו:

מאח: עתונות

0339

מס. מברק:

69-: 611

News Summary February 14, 1985

Editorials

DN-"The Rocky Road to Peace" Reagan's 1982 peace plan was sensible and balanced. It sank like a stone by both the Arabs and Israelis. Its time to start again. Reagan is going about it with extreme caution. He should make no promises. The Arafat and Hussein agreement probably won't come to anything, but its better than shooting at anything that moves. The US is talking to the Soviets but the missing link is the Syrians. Its depressing how little has changed, except for the worse.

NYT-"The Parasite, By A Modern Kafka" Evgeni Lein, an outstanding Soviet mathematician is a typical example of the Soviet bureaucratic double bind. In 1978 he applied to emigrate to Israel. On the same day he was fired from his job, accused, fasely of assaulting a militiaman. He was sentenced to a labor camp in Siberia, released in 1982 and is now, like many other Soviet refuseniks, in limbo. A Chicago college has offered him a job, he needent be a parasite. He is in a universal bind for Jew and gentile alike in the Soviet Union.

Columns

NYP-Kraft "Arabs Have Plenty of Their Own Problems" Arab leaders are pleased to ascribe to the Palestinian problem everything untoward in the Mideast. The words Fahd uttered about the Palestinian problem being the root of instability in the region is like hearing a man cry fire, drowning from a flood. He has to know better. The Saudi monarch and all other Arab leaders belong to a majority Sunni sect. But Shiite Moslems are many times radical fundamentalists and they exist in many countries. Russia benefits from their acts of terror. The split inside OPEC follows along the lines of the Saudi-Iran split. The attack on Saudi oil policy constitutes a standing challenge to the kingdom. And there are quarrels galore among Arab nations that have nothing to do with the Palestinians. To be sure there is a Palestinian problem. It results from the creation of the state of Israel. But a way to settle the problem exists. Reagan's peace proposal is the way to go. Peres agrees. The obstacle is the weakness, rivalry and divison within the Arab world.

NYT-Anthony Lewis "Crime and Punishment" Aleksander Kholmyansky is a Soviet Jew, a student of Hebrew. His story is instructive. He is a player in the Soviet campaign to surpress Jewish consciousness and culture. Many Hebrew teachers have been arrested in recent months. Those who wish to go to Israel are sent to prison, beat, etc...The West has little power to influemce the Soviet Union. But we must make it clear to the

תאריך: השולח: אישור פנהל החלקה: תחיתה:

Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page.

3 2

תמוז 97

:אל

סיווג בסיסני

דחיינות

:57

339/69

תאריך חידוש

מס. מברק

לשם
הקשר

:תמז

Soviets that we care. They must understand the price of their behavior. Any arrangements made with the Soviets, on arms, trade etc..., rests with the support of the American people. Such persecution is a sure way to destroy the possibility of support.

DN-Will "Beyond the Holocaust, Correct Thinking" The pursuit of Mengele must go on even though there is no punishment to fit his crimes. The survivors who met in Jerusalem know that. Somewhere Mengele is feeling fear.

Press Reports

Arab States Start to Accept Idea of Negotiations With Israel

WSJ-Rosewicz (Amman)-The Arabs don't like it but they have come to realize that the only way they can get the occupied lands is to talk with Israel. This is a major conversion for the Arabs, who have long counted on the US to pressure Israel. Reagan produced the conversion by refusing to involve the US in any negotiations until the Arabs agree to direct negotiations with Israel. Whether the PLO-Jordan accord actually leads to anything won't be known for months. Much depends on Mubarak's visit to the US. One hopeful sign is the tone of Peres. Arafat is running out of options. Hussein doesn't want to wait until Israel drives the Palestinians into Jordan, thus turning it into the Palestinian state. He is ready to talk to the Israelis, with clearance from the PLO. Syria's opposition remains an obstacle. Arab leaders remain wary of Israel's intentions. But they see Peres as better than the alternative. The Reagan administration is content to watch the Arabs play this out.

Reagan & Fahd Stand By Their Plans

NYT-special-Reagan and Fahd issued a joint communique in which they agreed that a stable peace in the region must provide security "for all the states in the area and for the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." But there are major differences on how to attain these goals. Reagan stands by his plan, Fahd by the Fez plan. The Fez plan is unacceptable to Israel. The Israelis and Americans reject the idea of a Palestinian state. (see DN-Drake)

NYP-Lathem & Dan-Israeli officials cried "ambush" as the deal between Jordan and Arafat appeared to gather steam. They see "only cosmetic" changes in the Arabs proposals. Peres remains unyielding towards Arafat. "In my eyes, Arafat remains an obstacle to peace," Peres said.

3 3 97

:לל

סיווג בטחוני:

תחומים:

:97

339/69

תאריך תחילת:

מס. סדר:

מס. סדר

:0000

Syria Urged to Join Peace Plan

ND-combined-Hussein is now working to recruit Assad into his peace venture. He is working with the Algerian President towards this goal. Syria hasn't officially reacted to the agreement between Arafat and Hussein. But Damascus based PLO guerrillas have denounced the plan.

Egypt Lags in Payments to US

NYT-Miller-Egypt has fallen seriously behind in payments on its \$4.5 billion military debt to the US. Neither US or Egyptian officials would comment on the debt problem. But Mubarak and Reagan will discuss it. Egypt is also behind on its payments to France, Britain and Spain. Egypt's debt obligation could damage the country's credit rating and lead to political difficulties with Congress.

Ethiopian Jews in Israel

ND-Spencer (Photo p.1) 5 page photo essay of Ethiopian Jews in various settings in Israel. The exodus was one of children. The kids are doing well but are afraid for relatives still in Ethiopia or Sudan.

Israeli Troops Withdraw From Lebanon

NYP-Israeli troops pulled out of Sidon amid cheers and celebrations by residents.

Iran-Nicaragua Oil Pact

NYT-Reuters-Iran has agreed to supply oil to Nicaragua, beginning later this year. Payment might be made in sugar but details are not known. Mideast diplomats dismissed reports that Iran offered to supply weapons to Nicaragua.

Conservative Assembly Votes to Allow Woman Rabbis

NYT-p.1-Goldman-After years of debate, the worldwide governing body of Conservative Judaism has decided to admit woman as rabbis.

Extradition Hearings Ordered for Nazi

NYT-AP-A Federal magistrate refused to halt extradition hearings against Andrija Artukovic, despite testimony that Yugoslavia initially hesitated to seek the ailing 85-year olds return.

ITONUT

תאריך: 14-2-85 מס. סדר: 27 מס. סדר: 14-2-85

ש.ד.ג. 2... 2... 2... דפים
טווג בטחוני
דחיסום
טאריף וזים
מכר

אל:

295/57/207

אנא, הבריקו מירב הפרטים מפי דובר צה"ל. רכז שלחו נא העתק מכתב התשובה של
לשי רוח"מ לגרוסמן, כאשר הוא ישלח.

הראל


רחה שיה מנס ו/מנס טרם יארי נף גסגרה סגיר 3/3

ש.ר.ל. ש.ר.ל. ש.ר.ל.

ד.ד.ד. ד.ד.ד. ד.ד.ד.

ש.ר.ל. ש.ר.ל. ש.ר.ל.

ד.ד.ד. ד.ד.ד. ד.ד.ד.

ש.ר.ל. ש.ר.ל. ש.ר.ל.

ד.ד.ד. ד.ד.ד. ד.ד.ד.

אל:

ד. בנושא לבנון האמריקאים מתלבטים, תחילה חסבו להציע תיעוצות בנושא יונפי"ל אך לאחר מחשבה שניה החליטו שהדבר פותח פתח רחב מדי למעורבות סובייטית ועל כן כנראה לא ייזמו משא ומתן מפורט בנושא.

ה. טירור. תחילה ארה"ב רצתה להעלות טירור כסעיף ספציפי אך מומחיהם (אגף אירופה) העירו שהרוסים מיד יעברו לנושא של מדינות החומכות בטיירור ויסיתו הדיון. הומלט, איפוא, שהנושא יובלע בסעיף לבנון בתקווה שאולי לסובייטים יש עניין, בגלל רגישותם למיעוט המוסלמי, להשמיע לכיוון ריטון טירור מוסלמי. לא ברור להם אם אכן הרוסים ישתפו פעולה בנושא.

ו. ישראל-ערב. בדעת ארה"ב להציג הצורך במו"מ ישיר בין חוסיין לישראל ותו לא. אין הם מעוניינים להכנס לדיון כלשהו עם הסובייטים. עדיין מתלבטים איך להגיב אם הסובייטים יעלו מחשבות בנושא כאשר מטרת ארה"ב להמנע מכל תגובה אשר יכולה אטילו להתפרש כ"בדיקה" של רעיונות סובייטיים.

סיכום בצינון שעי"י שילוב של מסי אלמנטים:

1. העדר הודעה מסכמת

2. העדר מועד להמשך השיחות

3. דיווח מידי לכל הנציגויות

4. הימנעות מכל דיון לגופו של עניין

מרפי מקרה להימנע מיצירת מצב שבו בריה"מ תוכל להציג עצמה כממלאה תפקיד במזה"ח ביחד עם ארה"ב.

הסכם ערפאת-חוסיין

העלתי חששותינו שהדבר יביא רק לחיזוק ערפאת מבלי לאפשר לחוסיין להכנס למו"מ. הגיב שהם ערים לסנכה זו ואף דנו על כך כאשר ניהלו השיחות לפני מסי שבועות עם הצרפתים והבריטים. יחד עם זאת תקוותם שניתן להגיע למצב שערפאת יסכים להיות "שותף סמוי" דהיינו, לא הוא ולא אנשי אשי"פ ישתתפו בשיחות על ממש אלא חוסיין ידווח לו על כל מהלך ויכריז על כך בפומבי. למחשבת מהמ"ד מצב כזה יאפשר לישראל לנהל מו"מ ישיר עם חוסיין, ללא אשי"פ ובו בזמן אשי"פ יוכל להכריז שהוא שותף מלא למו"מ.

X

2 7 1 2 2 2 1 2
0'87... 2... 97
..... 2110
..... 2110
..... 2110
..... 2110

2
4 316

אלו

Handwritten signature/initials

QUESTION: Have you considered asking the State Department people who contribute information to President Reagan's welcome speech to King Fahd and others and asking that they get together with the State Department people who report the absolute dictatorship in Saudi Arabia so that neither the President nor your human rights departments sound ludicrous, insincere or contradictory?

MR. KALB: All right. Those are your observations. I have heard --

QUESTION: Here's the thing. When you read the Human Rights report on the dictatorship in Saudi Arabia and you read the way the President welcomed this despot, benevolent or otherwise, there is a contradiction, Bernie, isn't there?

MR. KALB: I think I've answered --

QUESTION: You will take it up?

MR. KALB: No, I'm not --

QUESTION: You won't take it up?

MR. KALB: I am not going to discuss that question. I'm not taking that question and I'm proceeding on.

QUESTION: Do you have a feel for whether or not this framework agreed on by Hussein and Arafat is a renunciation -- implies a renunciation -- by the PLO of claims on Israel behind the '67 green line?

MR. KALB: You're asking me for an interpretation on that. I don't have anything for you.

QUESTION: Bernie, did you get the text of it from the Jordanians or no?

MR. KALB: I have nothing to help you on that.

-5-

QUESTION: Are you still relying on press reports only?

MR. KALB: I have nothing to say by way of reply to that question.

QUESTION: Does the State Department agree with the sort of upbeat assessment of this Jordanian thing that the senior U.S. official gave yesterday in California?

MR. KALB: Well, someone over there put that question to me and I guess I

*

Handwritten signature/initials

2 7 2 8 2 8 1 8
0'67.....4 1100.3...97
.....'31003 1110
.....010'07
.....0'11 1'000
.....7120 '00 0000

11003'012 10700 011'000

$\frac{3}{4}$ 316

170

His n/gw

talked in that direction so it never made this side of the floor. No, I would not get involved in any comparison.

QUESTION: Whether you agree or not with the statements that were made?

MR. KALB: No, I'll refer you back to those statements.

QUESTION: Followup please. Do you anticipate that the Tuesday meetings between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Policov (?) in Vienna will be followed up by a larger meeting?

MR. KALB: Is the question whether the Vienna meetings that we talked about yesterday will develop into a larger session?

QUESTION: Yes.

MR. KALB: No, not at all. Let me just emphasize that the scheduled meetings represents an exchange of views between the United States with the Soviet Union on Middle East regional issues. The talks will not constitute negotiations nor are they intended to lead to broader negotiations. I also want to underscore that these talks are not the precursor of any agreements nor are we going to seek any agreements in Vienna. They remain within the context of our bilateral relations with the Soviets. Speculation on broader implications would frankly be misplaced. And on that, just let me add something I should have mentioned at the very outset and that is there have been some requests in connection with the upcoming Vienna meetings on the Middle East and we will have a backgrounder tomorrow morning at 11:15 here. It took a little arranging so it may be not the usual 30 or 40 minute backgrounder. So do bear with that, please. But 11:15, Vienna backgrounder tomorrow by a senior official whose name I have not yet worked out.

QUESTION: Do you have any idea why the Israelis are criticizing even this gesture of this Tuesday meetings, the 19th?

MR. KALB: No.

QUESTION: We have been trying to find out where these meetings will be taking place in Vienna and so far have not been able to get any assistance from the State Department on this. I wondered if you could be forthcoming on when, where, how, what time, place, that sort of thing?

*

קאנפא דא

2 7 2 8 2 8 7 8
0'87...7...7100...97
.....'31003 1110
.....010'07
.....0'11 7'00
.....0'00 '00 0'00

4
4 316

:70

*

QUESTION: The President when he left yesterday indicated that there were some other subjects besides the Middle East that were open for discussion with the Soviets. Can we assume that the Vienna meetings will be solely and completely on Middle East issues?

MR. KALB: Hell, I think if the President indicated that there would be other subjects --

QUESTION: No, he indicated there might be things worth talking about with the Soviets at this point in time.

MR. KALB: At this point in time. I certainly would stick with the President.

QUESTION: No, all I'm asking is if the Vienna meeting is solely --

MR. KALB: What do you want me to do? Do you want me to disavow the President's statement? Well, I'm telling you, though, that if the President indicated that there might be other subjects, then there are.

QUESTION: Let me again try to paraphrase the President. He wasn't referring specifically to the Vienna meetings. He was just saying in general --

MR. KALB: Yes, in general, but as to time, place, I have nothing on that. What I have tried to do in discussing the question of Vienna and the U.S.-Soviet set-together in Vienna, I think that in my comments yesterday, I alluded to some of the items that would be, in fact, on that agenda and so they stand.

QUESTION: In light of this PLO-Jordanian agreement, has the Secretary asked for another meeting with Fahd to discuss it or has the King asked the Secretary to meet with him again?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

QUESTION: I am a bit confused about these two interchangeable terms -- negotiations and talks. If I may ask, have you had talks with King Fahd or negotiations?

MR. KALB: Have we had talks or negotiations? Extensive conversations. (Laughter.)

*

0'00 0'00

0'00 0'00

הא"ה

סמל לואיס הקיא הרצ"ב

בדי להדהיה שגואו

נמר העולן זלם בתאקה

לשאלה וואו חמק מחזקה

אל המזיניאל הגמולתי

15/2/85

N UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 045400

ACTION USIS 5 INFO AMB DCM S/A POL 2 ECON POLAT DATT (13)

VZCZCTI0940

PP RUEHTV

DE RUEHC #5400 0450006

ZNR UUUUU ZZH

P R 132359Z FEB 85

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO RUEHDM/AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS PRIORITY 4915

RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV PRIORITY 2427

INFO RUEHAM/AMEMBASSY AMMAN 5599

RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO 8378

RUEHLD/AMEMBASSY LONDON 7548

RUFHFR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 1512

RUEHRH/AMEMBASSY RIYADH 0034

RUEHRO/AMEMBASSY ROME 9947

RUEHJM/AMCONSUL JERUSALEM 5397

BT

UNCLAS STATE 045400

LOC: 12 557

14 FEB 85 0127

CN: 12214

CHRG: USIS

DIST: USIP

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, SY, IS, US

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT PRESS GUIDANCE ON THE GOLAN HEIGHTS

1. THE FOLLOWING PRESS GUIDANCE WAS USED FEBRUARY 13, AND IS PROVIDED FOR POST'S INFORMATION AND USE AS APPROPRIATE:

Q: DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING FOR US ON THE OP-ED PIECE IN THE NYT WHICH URGES THE UNITED STATES TO REDRAW ITS STRATEGY FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST BY PLACING THE GOLAN HEIGHTS AT THE TOP OF ITS AGENDA?

A: WE SUPPORT PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ALL ITS NEIGHBORS, INCLUDING SYRIA. WE BELIEVE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 242 AND 338 APPLY TO ALL FRONTS, INCLUDING THE GOLAN HEIGHTS, AND WE BELIEVE THAT THE FINAL STATUS OF THAT AREA SHOULD BE DETERMINED THROUGH DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA. THIS HAS BEEN A LONG-STANDING U.S. POSITION. SHULTZ

BT

#5400

NNNN

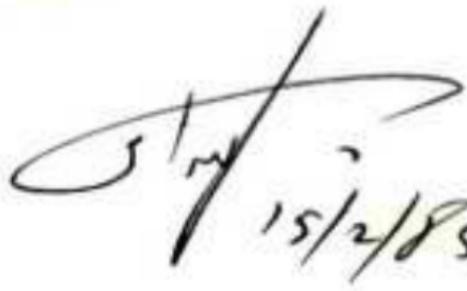
N UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 045400

כ"א ה'ת"ח

ס"ט למאוס הדוא הרצ"ק
בני להראל — של עמנו
דדוים יוצאי זמן אל היסב
זרפא — חוס"ן.

לכדדו, הגמ"י — והיזקניס ב"פס
להגמ"ל להל חזק"י
למנן אלפי חלקיהם ז"ב
כ"ב.


58/2/85

SLNE4170214 BT*NEA417 02/14/85
 REAGAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MIDEAST PEACE (610)
 (Article on comments, White House briefing)
 By Alexander M. Sullivan
 USIA White House Correspondent

Santa Barbara, California -- President Reagan sees reason for optimism about the Middle East peace process following agreement on a framework of cooperation between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The president, as he left the White House February 13 for a five-day stay at his ranch near Santa Barbara pointed out that little is publicly known about details of the accord reached by King Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

"It seems as if some progress has been made," Reagan told a questioner. "...We're being optimistic about it." The president said he wanted to urge the parties to accept his September 1, 1982 peace initiative, which, among other things, looked to a Palestinian entity in confederation with Jordan.

Reagan again ruled out "a great international conference" on the Middle East, which would involve the Soviet Union.

The Amman meeting between Arafat and Hussein was another attempt to work out the format for a new step on the road to Middle East peace. Since the PLO has refused to recognize Israel's right to exist, it has been impossible to begin direct negotiations on the Palestinian issue. Under the Camp David framework, substitutes for direct Palestinian participation in negotiations were to be worked out, with Egypt negotiating on their behalf as a last resort. U.S. officials see Jordan's renewed interest in coming to an accommodation with the Palestinians as a welcome sign.

2/17/85
11/22/85 A senior administration official, speaking to reporters after Reagan arrived at his ranch, said Washington views the apparent willingness of the parties at Amman to accept a peaceful resolution of the Mideast conflict as "an important and very constructive step."

While he accepted the characterization of the parties -- who viewed the meeting as the first milestone on a very long road -- the official explained that "before we were in a condition where there had never been a Palestinian commitment to a peaceful resolution to the problem, and now there is. That is a welcome step..."

The official said there also appears to be some movement away from previous Arab insistence on a separate independent state for the Palestinians, but he noted Washington will be seeking explanations and clarification of the provisions in the Amman agreement.

Asked if the agreement seemed to mark Palestinian acceptance of United Nations Resolution 242, the official said he could not state that as a flat proposition. But he said the agreement's "expression of support" for the principle of "land for peace" implies acceptance of the major thrust of the resolution, which also calls for recognition of Israel's right to exist as a nation.

He said the agreement likewise gives no commitment to direct negotiations with Israel, although he noted the acceptance of the need for a peaceful resolution implies negotiation of some sort.

Reagan, in his White House remarks, said his meetings February 11 and 12 with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd were "very worthwhile...for both

countries."

In a communique, the nations hailed their 50 years of friendly cooperation and declared Reagan and the king had spent most of their time together exploring ways of advancing the cause of peace in the Middle East. But the communique noted that the king stayed with expressions of support for the Fez communique, which stated Arab support for a separate Palestinian state, while Reagan pressed his September 1982 initiative and called for direct negotiations with Israel.

The official said the Amman agreement implies the Palestinians would be willing to discuss confederation with Jordan, as Reagan's initiative suggested. But he added, "what they intend in that regard -- a confederation, a federation -- and how such an outcome would be reached" was not clearly spelled out.

NNNN

Jerusalem

February 15, 1985.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

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

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

/2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

February 13, 1985

His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of the
State of Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

During Defense Minister's Rabin's very productive visit to Washington, he explained eloquently to me on your behalf the new economic measures which you are implementing as part of the new tripartite agreement between the government and the Histadrut and Manufacturers Association. I congratulate you on this difficult negotiation, which proves again your leadership in developing a public consensus for economic reform.

I was reassured by Mr. Rabin's briefing and by Ambassador Lewis' reports that your new program contains a number of positive steps that go beyond the previous agreement. For example, the sharp reduction in subsidies should in large measure reverse the costly increases in budgetary expenditures that occurred last year, and the effort to prevent further increases in subsidy levels will help contain the adverse impact of price controls on the budget. I was also gratified by your intention to make some allowance for market forces by adjusting periodically the prices of subsidized and

non-subsidized items. The willingness of the Histadrut and Manufacturers Association to absorb some further price increases represents a worthy sacrifice on their parts for the common good. Finally, the new revenue proposals you have recently announced can represent further progress in reducing the budget deficit. All of these measures could help to release gradually some of the inflationary pressures that still exist.

We understand that your new program has cabinet approval, and that you believe it will be difficult to move beyond these measures at this time. I am still concerned, nevertheless, about the underlying imbalances which still exist in Israel's economy, and about the pace and adequacy of some aspects of your program, including budget reductions, exchange rate policy, and institutional reforms.

While you have made real progress in winning cabinet approval of your FY 85/86 budget submission, as we understand it the budget cuts approved by the cabinet essentially roll back the overspending from the approved FY 84/85 budget and thus you intend to start the new fiscal year with about the same spending and deficit levels that were expected at the beginning of the 1984/85 fiscal year. If this is so, inflationary pressures could prove difficult to control and place your new wage/price agreement under stress from the outset.

I can understand your reluctance to effect a sizeable upfront realignment of the shekel exchange rate, and your preference for small adjustments in order to minimize the consequences of devaluation on prices. I would add, however, that the fear that a

steep devaluation will rekindle inflationary pressures can be mitigated very significantly if the government can find ways of accelerating implementation of budget cuts and institutional reforms designed to reduce growth in the money supply. I am frankly worried that a gradualist approach will not be sustainable for long and that the exchange rate adjustments will not be substantial enough to rectify the current account, allay investor fears giving rise to capital flight, and thus prevent a further dangerous reduction in Israel's reserves.

I hope you can also move swiftly now to adopt the institutional reforms that you have proposed to ensure greater budgetary discipline and a less accommodating monetary policy. I understand that a draft budget control law is nearing completion and that favorable Knesset action is probable. This will certainly help you sustain improvements in the budget over time and strengthen your overall program. I also hope you can expedite implementation of legislation with respect to the independence of the Bank of Israel so that future monetary policy will be less inflationary.

I also agree with you that we need to focus on Israel's longer range development objectives so that Israeli citizens know their sacrifices are for a better and more prosperous tomorrow. It is very important for Israel to craft a development strategy that results in the kinds of productive investment that are vital to economic growth. In this regard, I welcome efforts apparently now underway by American and Israeli businessmen to identify

potential growth opportunities for the Israeli private sector. With their active involvement and our own determination, I am convinced that we can help lay a sounder foundation for sustained economic growth in Israel.

Defense Minister Rabin emphasized during his visit the importance of additional U.S. assistance in helping your government achieve its economic objectives. As I said in my last message, we want very much to help you succeed, and we can do a great deal if our aid is coupled with effective Israeli policies. However, we still think further progress is needed before we can request supplemental assistance from Congress.

I realize the concerns I have noted involve complex matters, and I think we need further discussions to clarify our respective positions and improve understanding. In this connection, we would welcome a visit by Finance Minister Modai to Washington. In the meantime, Embassy Tel Aviv will be discussing our concerns in more detail with your technical experts.

I remain convinced that under your leadership Israel can regain its economic health and I congratulate you on the steps you have taken so far along this path. I know this is only one of many important issues you are struggling with, and we share with you a profound interest in your success.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

/s/

George P. Shultz

עגירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

אל:

המשרד

276 $\frac{1}{2}$

פ ר ז ש
ד...1...ממוך...2...דטים
טווג כסחוני...סנדז
דחיות רגל
מאריך וזיח. 13.2030. פבר' 85
פני מבר...

אל - : רובינשטיין , מצפ"א

משיחה עם קרצ'קו.

1. סיפר שראה נוסח הסכם ערפאת - חוסין והוא זהה כמעט לנוסח שפורסם בעתונות. חוסין העביר, באותו זמן, מסר לאמריקאים המבקש מהם לתמוך בפומבי ב"הסכם" אך באותו זמן ביקש מהם להפעיל, באורח עקיף, לחץ על ערפאת להגמיש עמדותיו. דאגותיו האמיתיות של חוסין הינן להבטיח שלא תהיה קריאה לכינון מדינה פלסטינאית ושנית כי בוועידה או מו"מ אפשרי לא ינתן לאש"פ מעמד הזהה למעמדה של ירדן.

2. בנושא טאבה סיפר שלהערכתו המצרים בדעה שניתן לגשת לבוררות עם ישראל רק במסגרת עיסקה מדינית בדרג בכיר שיושג באורח בילטרלי. מסיבה זו, לדעתו, לא ילכו לפישוד. אין לו מועד למפגש הבא. הוא ער לכך שהמצרים עשויים לנסות לקבוע מועד לפני ביקור מובארכ על מנת ליצור אוירה טובה, אך מסופק אם שיחות באיטמעליה על נושא הסדרי ביניים בטאבה יועילו למצרים. העיר ששיחות כאלה לא ישאירו כל רושם בגבעה. במפגש כזה ארה"ב תנסה לשכנע את ישראל לוותר בשני נושאים. הסכמה שהכרי"מ ידאג לקבלת אשרות כניסה לישראל עבור אזרחים מצריים אשר רוצים לעבור ממצרים לטאבה, ותפקיד השוטרת הישראלית המוצבת בגבול יעלם. הנשוא השני יהיה סמכות כרי"מ להחזיר למצרים אזרחים מצריים אשר ביצעו עבירה נגד אנשי כרי"מ בטאבה. הסביר שמדובר בהסדרים טכניים וקיווה שאנו נעתר. נדהם במקצת כאשר הגבתי שהמצרים מנסים להשיג כאן הישג בנושא אופי השטח. חטיב שארה"ב מציגה למצרים את הנושאים כנושאים טכניים בלבד ואם ירגישו שאנו נאבקים בנושאים שהם מהותיים לקביעת עתיד השטח אין כל סיכוי להסדר. חזר שוב על כך שאנו הסכמנו בזמנו כאילו שמדובר בשטח הפקר.

3. שאלתיו לפרט אי ציון טרור כעולה בינ"ל וכתב הטענות שלהם במשפט תל אורן. השיב כי חששו שהדבר יתן פתח לביהמ"ש להביא הנושא לדיון.

4. התייחס לוועידה הבינ"ל, ציין שמובארכ וחוסין בשיחות פרטיות, מדגישים התנגדותם לרעיון זה.

5. הסכם הסגרה. סיפר שהחלטה נפלה בדרג בכיר (הבנתי תת המזכיר דאם) שלא להסכים שהסכם ההסגרה יחול על הגדה. לדבריו אם ישאלו יציינו במפורש שזאת עמדתם. העיר שארה"ב מוכנה

272 282
ד...2...מ...2...ד...2

סוג בטחוני
דחיות
מאריך וזמן
מס' פנק

276
2/2

אלו

להשלים עם כך אפילו שלא יהיה הסכם הסגרה חדש. הוסיף, שאף על פי כן לא תהיה להם התנגדות אם תושב השטחים יובא בצורה כלשהי לישראל ומשם יוסגר על ידי בית משפט ישראלי. שאלתיו אם יחיו מוכנים לסכום כזה בכתב. הבטיח לבדוק באורח לא רשמי. לשאלתי, אמר שבעקבות שינוי האוירה בארה"ב הם מוכנים לשקול הקשחת הסעיף לגבי עבירה פוליטית.

6. תביעות נגד ישראל. העלה את הנושא שוב וציין שמקבל ההסדר שכושג עם רובינשטיין לפיו קיום הליך כלשהו בישראל לרבות פורום מינהלי במשהב"ט יאפשר למחמ"ד לקבוע שלחברה היחה "יומה בביהמ"ש". ביקש שנדאג שאכן תהיה לחברה הזדמנות להציג דרישותיה.

7. העלה באורח אישי הרעיון שארה"ב תודיע שהיא רואה הכוחות האפגניים כ"תנועת שחרור לאומית" ולצורך זה זכאית להיות משקיפה באו"ם כדוגמאת אש"פ. וסוואפו. היתרון מבחינתם שזה יביך את ברה"מ החסרון הינו בכך שארה"ב נותנת ברכתה למושג טוביטיטי שעד כה שללה. הגבתי באורח אישי שהרעיון לכנות את התנועה "תנועת שחרור לאומית" נראית לי כחיובית אך הייתי מציע להימנע מלציין אילו זכויות נובעות מכך. (היינו, לא הייתי מתייחס לזכויות באו"ם או לזכויות לפי הפרוטוקולים) (אף כי אין שם התייחסות מפורשת לביטוי זה).

8. החזרת שגריר מצרים. סיפר שמגיד הופתע מעוצמת התגובות בקונגרס לאי החזרת השגריר המצרי לישראל. מגיד סיפר לשולץ שטוב שהוא הקדיט את מובארכ על מנת שהוא ולא מובארכ יספגו את החיצים בנושא זה. שולץ הגיב שגם מובארכ יספג חיצים אלו. עם זאת להערכתו של קרצ'קו המצרים לא יזוזו בנושא.

ס י ב ל

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the name "קרצ'קו" and other illegible text.

(4)

2728 0018

דד... J. מאון... 3... דעים

טווג בטחוני... סודי...

דחירות... בגלל...

מערין וזיי 13.1330.13 פבר' 85

סיניסי פני מברק

אל: המשרד

1/3 265

אל - : ממ"ד , מצפ"א

עיראק. משיחה עם ווין וויט ב-13 פבר'.

ערפאת - חוסיין

1. מעריך שהתגובה העיראקית כפי שגם נרמז עליה לערפאת בביקורו בבגדאד היתה כפולה, מחד תמיכה בש"פ ירדני - פלסטינאי ומאידך, וזה העיקר, "יעצו" לערפאת לנהוג בזהירות מרובה ולא להסכים ל"יתנאים משפיליים" לפלסטינאים שמהם לא תהיה חזרה ושיהיו בבחינת בכיה לדורות.

2. הערכתו של ווין מבוססת על סימנים לביקורת על צאדם חסין מצד מפלגת הבעת' שלא ירחיק לכת באשר למדיניותו "הפרגמטית" מעבר למכלול האיראני. הגורמים הנ"ל אינם נמנים על חוגו של צאדם חוסיין. רמדי'אן מפעם לפעם "מגלה את אזנו" על הלכי הרוח במפלגה, הנחתו של ¹⁷¹⁷עיראק תתקשה לתמוך בהכרה מפורשת ב-242, בישראל או במו"ם ישיר עמה, בטענה שישראל לא זגחה את מדיניותה הנוכחית.

פגיעה במטרות אזרחיות

3. עד לפני מספר שבועות היה חשש אמריקאי רציני שמדיניות "המורטוריום" עומדת להתמוטט סופית. עיראק החלה מפגינה בתכיפות (יחסית) את איזור דזפול המאוכלס בכוחות צבא איראניים. ועדה מטעם האו"ם שחקרה את הנושא קבעה מפורשות שעיראק מפירה את ההסכם למניעת תקיפת מטרות אזרחיות.

4. נוסף על כך עיראק ניצבת בפני פיתוי רב:

- א. ב-3 ה"מיני התקפות" שלה בסומר (26.1) במגנון (28.1) ובמחרין (12.2) היא זכתה לראשונה, בהישג טריטוריאלי של "כמה ק"מ".
- ב. למערך הארטילריה העיראקית על הקרקע יש עדיפות בעוצמה אש לגבי האיראניסטיביס של 3:1 ואילו בח"א היחס הוא 7-6:1 לטובתה.
- ג. האיראנים "תקועים" עם "התקפותיהם המובטחות".

5. עם זאת קיימת מגבלה עיראקית רצינית אותה מנצלים האיראנים, כמגבלה שבעקבותיה הגיעו האיראנים למסקנה, עוד לפני שהאמריקאים הגיעו אליה, שעיראק תאלץ, בעל כרחיה, להשלים עם "המורטוריום" הנ"ל, היא - בצרה. ווין שביקר לפני מספר חדשים בשטח מצא אותה כ"עיר

2712 2712
דף... 4... 3... דפים

פונד במחנות

דחירות

מדינת וייה

2712

אל:

מרפי : מצידם יהיה כנראה פוליאקוב ומספר עוזרים. מסלנו לסובייטים מראש את 4 הנושאים שאנו רוצים לדון עליהם. הם לא מסכימים לדון על אפגניסטן אז נושא צטרך להעלות או כהצגה חד צדדית או בשיחה פרטית עם פוליאקוב.

ווילקוקס : בתשובה לשאלה, אנו בעלה עם הרוסים את נושא יוניפי"ל בהקשר ללבנון ונבקש מהם להשתמש בהשפעתם אצל הסורים, אך לא נכנס לדיון מפורט.

מרפי : אנו כן נזכיר לסובייטים כי תחילה הם תמכו בנוכחות יוניפי"ל במחנות ועכשיו מתחמקים מכך.

השגריר : בתשובה לשאלה. לדעתי הרוסים יעשו מאמץ לנפח את מימדי הפגישה ולזכות בחזקת מעמדם בעולם הערבי ומדינות העולם השלישי.

מרפי : אנו התכווננו לא להוציא הודעות לעתונות בעת השיחות אך אולי כדאי לנו להתכוון למצב שהרוסים יוציאו הודעות ולנסות להקדים אותם עם גירסתנו. עד עכשיו אין לנושא חד בעתונות הסובייטית. בתשובה לשאלה. השיב שכנראה לא יודיעו על מועד הפגישה הבאה.

השגריר : חשוב לדעתי לצאת עם הודעות ברורות מראש על עמדתכם ועל שלילת רעיון הועידה הבינ"ל. על ידי כך תוכלו למנוע מהם השגים מדיניים. ביקור פאהד - תהליך השלום

השגריר ביקש לקבל התרשמות על ביקור פאהד. להערכתנו הסעודים מילאו תפקיד שלילי בנושא לבנון ובנושא תהליך השלום. הופתענו גם כי קבלתם בברכה הודעת ערפאת - חוסין.

ווילקוקס : פאהד דיבר במושגים כלליים על תהליך השלום הדגיש שוב דבקותם בפאז וברצונם בשלום. חלק גדול מהזמן הוקדש לנושאים כלכליים לרבות רצונם להגביר מכירותיהם של מוצרים פטרו כימיים לארה"ב, דבר הגורם לנו קשיים. באשר להצגת ערפאת - חוסין ברכנו רק על כך שאנו מקבלים ברצון כל צעד שיכול להוביל למו"מ. הדגשנו שזה חייב להסתמך על 242.

השגריר : אתם פועלים לחיזוק ערפאת, מדיניות שדווקא תזיק לחוסין ותמנע ממנו להצטרף לתהליך. מעניין לציין שקדומי מצוטט ברדיו מונטח-קרלו לפיו חוא דוחח נוטח שאינו קורא למדינה פלסטינאית, הם לא מקבלים את 242 והחלטה 242 אינה מתאימה לעניין. אנו מצידנו לא ראינו את הנוסח של ההסכם בין ערפאת לחוסין.

מרפי : ההסכם מעורפל ויש מספר ניסוחים. אנו בשלב של העמדת שאלות לגביו.

השגריר : -- שמנו לב שבעת ביקור פאהד התייחסתם באהדה רבה לתכנית פאז אף שהיא אינה קוראת למו"מ לשלום או הכרה בישראל. מאידך, לא התייחסתם כלל לק.ד. אף שתכנית ריגן עצמה רואה את ק.ד. כבסיס.

מרפי : אמרנו שאנו לא מסכימים לכל האלמנטים של פאז. עמדתנו הינה שאנו תמיד מתייחסים ל-242 כבסיס לכל מו"מ. אנו מוסיפים שק.ד. Fully consistent עם 242. כידוע, ירדן לא

2/..

דף... 2... מחור... 3... דפים

סווג בטחוני

דחייפות

מאריך וזיה

מס' פני מבק

אלו

הוזמנה לק.ד.

השגריר : מאז 242 הוסכם על ק.ד. להסכם שלום עם מצרים. ק.ד. כולל אלמנטים כמו הכרה בזכויות הפלסטינאים, תקופת ביניים וכד' אם מזניחים ק.ד. מזניחים אלמנטים אלו. ווילקוקס : זאת לא מדיניותנו, כל האלמנטים האלה הם חלק מתכנית ריגן. הרי רוה"מ עצמו קרא למו"מ עם ירדן על בסיס 242 בלי אזכור של ק.ד. לכן אין נזק אחר אנו לא חזרירים זאת כל פעם.

השגריר : אך רוה"מ כן הזכיר זאת כשהיה בארה"ב. איזכור של תכנית פאז ע"י ארה"ב בלי איזכור של ק.ד. פותח פתח לפרשנויות בעולם הערבי.

אני כן הייתי רוצה לציין הערכתנו על כך שהנשיא התייחס בפומבי בעת ביקור פאהד, לצורך במו"מ ישיר. איזה תפקיד הסעודים רואים לעצמם בתהליך השלום?

מרפי : רק הזמן יגיד. הם מצהירים שיתמכו בכל מה שיוסכם ב"צפון" אני יודע שיש לגביהם טענות אך לגבי לבנון הם באמת עזרו. הם מאד גאים בתכנית פאהד אשר הפכה לתכנית G.C.C. ולאחר מכן לתכנית פאז. הם מצביעים על ההבדל בין פאז לחרטום על מנת להראות שהם הצליחו להביא לתזוזה בעולם הערבי במסגרת קונצנזוס ערבי. הם הצביעו על כך שלא התקיפו את ירדן על כי כוננה יחסים עם מצרים והם מצליחים בדרכם השקטה לעודד את תהליך השלום. בתשובה לשאלה, ציין שהסעודים לא סטו מהחלטת רבאט. כוונת הסורים להשאר מעל המחלוקות בעולם הערבי ולהשאיר הדלתות פתוחות. ארה"ב דנה עם פאהד על מלחמת המפרץ. הסעודים ממשיכים לשלם סכומים גדולים לעיראק אך סיפרו שקיבלו מסרים מאיראן. הם פירשו את המסרים כנסיון להפריד את מדינות המפרץ מעיראק. סעודיה מעונינת לראות סיום מלחמת המפרץ. הם הביעו הערכה למאמצי ארה"ב להקטין את משלוחי הנשק לאיראן. הדבר הביא לכך שרק 20%-30% מחיל האויר האיראני כשיר לטיסה. לפי הערכה האיראנים סבלו עד עכשיו כ-200 אלף הרוגים, כ-650 אלף פצועים והעיראקים סבלו אבדות ביחס דומה בהתחשב בגודל אוכלוסייתם.

ס י ב ל

2728 2212
 85 Feb. 13. 1330
 85 Feb. 13. 1330

ניו-יורק נסחון המשך
 54 192 259

אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"מ, מחנכ"ל, יגר, לשי' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. עז: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 13, 1985

COLUMNS

*THE SUN-Arye Naor- "Sharon's Trial Is Over, Israel's Isn't" Sharon declared a moral victory against Time, but was he successful as he claims that his goal had been achieved and that Time had lied? Since the jury decided that Time was not guilty of actual malice in the article, its not accurate to claim the lies of the magazine were exposed. Sharon's allegations of anti-Semitism can't be upheld without actual malice being proven. His lawsuit was a private one to help his political career and didn't involve the Jewish people or the state of Israel. The case of Sharon vs. Time is over. But there are Israelis determined that the case against Sharonism - against the distortion of truth and the abuse of power will go on.

THE PRESS REPORT

President, Saudi King End Talks

WASH. POST-Oberdorfer- Fahd completed discussions with Reagan yesterday amid a swirl of Middle East diplomacy that elicited cautious expressions of hope from the administration. The developments centered on a "framework for common action" adopted Monday by Hussein and the Arafat.

Israeli Backed Militia Evacuates Port of Sidon

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-The Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia yesterday evacuated the port of Sidon. in anticipation of Israel's planned withdrawal from the area. Lebanese police based in Sidon began patrolling the city after the militia, known as the SLA, left.

Hussein Wins PLO Agreement On Talks

WASH. TIMES-Neff Hussein's effort to draw the PLO into a moderate approach to peace in the Middle East has taken another step forward with the announcement of an agreement with the PLO for a "framework" of common action. The move paralleled efforts by Fahd to persuade the US to play a more active role in resolving the Palestinian problem.

Jordanian Peace Initiative Backed

WASH. TIMES-Belcher-White House officials expressed cautious support yesterday for an agreement this week between Jordan and the PLO to act together for peace in the Middle East. But they said it was crucial that the agreement in Jordan lead to direct negotiations with Israel on the Palestinian issue.

3 Israelis And Nigerian Get Prison Terms For Kidnap Try

PHIL. INQUIRER-(AP)- Three Israelis and a Nigerian were convicted yesterday of kidnapping and drugging a fugitive Nigerian politician in an attempt to fly him home. They were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 14 years.

מגזין

ט

3 1 97

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, לש' סמנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ס לחקשורה, סנכ"א.

לש' יבר

סיווג בטחוני:

דע: ורשינבטון

דחיות:

מאח: עתונות

131200

מאריך ח"ח:

0312

מס. מברק:

58-211

News Summary February 13, 1985

Columns

NYT-Milton Viorst "Play the Syrian Card" Reagan now has a duty to revive the Mideast peace process. But Reagan's plan focuses on the West Bank, essentially a Jordanian and Israeli concern. Syria, has the power to veto any peace negotiations by Jordan, the PLO and Lebanon. Reagan's plan overlooked this, ignoring the Golan Heights, territory that Israel occupies. Thus, the Golan problem should now be at the top of Reagan's agenda. Syria wishes to reach military parity with Israel and then get the Heights back. Syria needs Moscow to achieve this. But would Syria settle, even if it is in the US interest? No one knows but its worth a try. Both Syria and Israel want to use Lebanon as a buffer zone. They have tactically agreed not to use Lebanon to attack each other. Both see the Golan Heights vital. Defense Minister Rabin once said that the Golan was of "minor importance" and could be solved more easily than the West Bank. The Syrians have talked often about demilitarizing the Golan Heights. So it now appears to be the ripe time for Reagan to play the Syria-Israel card.

Press Reports

Egypt Praises Arafat-Hussein Accord

NYT-Miller-Mubarak's senior foreign policy advisor said Arafat and Hussein's agreement was a "significant breakthrough." Osama el-Baz refused to provide details. Several Arab and European diplomats were skeptical about whether the agreement would prompt talks. Baz said Arafat did not directly accept Israel's right to exist. But he called the agreement "a step towards such recognition." He said the ball is now in the US court. (Cabled)

Israelis Not Enthusiastic

NYT-special-Israeli officials reacted unenthusiastically to reports of an agreement between Hussein and Arafat. Peres said "It isn't clear what they did in Amman. We'll wait patiently, not nervously." He added that the option of negotiations with Hussein was still open. Rabin said he saw no significant change in the Arab position, that the PLO was not accepting UN resolution 242. He said the PLO was still involved in terror and that Arafat didn't give Hussein a mandate to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

האריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור פנהל החלקה: _____ תחילה: _____

Handwritten notes in Hebrew and English: "האריך", "השולח", "אישור פנהל החלקה", "תחילה", "New York", "131200", "0312", "58-211".

3 2

: 58

סינוג בטחוני:

: 57

דחייכות:

: 56

תאריך ח-ח:

58 0312

סט סגור:

News Analysis-Amman Talks

NYT-Kifner (Amman) The key to recent Arab moves is the tenuous relationship worked out between Arafat and Hussein last fall when Arafat was permitted to hold the PNC. Two critical points are at issue. The first is the acceptance of 242 as a basis for negotiations. Hussein has called for an acceptance of the Resolution. The Palestinians look upon the Resolution as an anathema for it deals with them as refugees and are not guaranteed a nation of their own. The second issue is the composition of the negotiating team. The Palestinians would prefer a Palestinian or pan-Arab delegation. Jordan wants a Jordanian team with Palestinian representation. Even if the Arabs reconcile their differences, the US appears hesitant. Moreover, Israel has displayed less inclination for negotiations. The Arabs don't appear to be talking. It appears that Arafat and Hussein have agreed to keep the Jordanian plan afloat and to see what will happen next. Hussein is now in Algeria. Some believe that Algeria could serve as a mediator with Syria. One Western diplomat says that the important thing to watch is what will happen inside Fatah in the next 48 hours.

Mideast Talks Set by US & Soviets

NYT-p.l-Gwertzman-The US and Soviet Union will hold talks on Mideast issues next Tuesday in Vienna. Murphy will head the US delegation, Vladimi Polyankov will head the Soviet's. Israeli officials have expressed concern about any Moscow-US agreement on Arab-Israeli issues. The Reagan administration, aware of such Israeli concerns said that the main purpose of the talks would be to let each side explain his views in detail to reduce the risk of US-Soviet confrontation. Murphy will repeat the US policy that peace in the Mideast could best be attained by direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Administration officials believe that Jordan and the PLO had not agreed to holding direct talks with Israel. Instead, they want the US to act as an intermediary to get Israel to withdraw from the West Bank. This Arab plan for US shuttle diplomacy has been rejected by the US. (Cabled)

Israeli Edge Over Arabs Waning

NYT-special-According to the Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies, Israel is losing its military edge over its Arab neighbors. Israel is limited by economic constraints and manpower constraints. Syria is said to have a very serious defense capability.

3 3

:ל

סינון בטלפוני:

רשימות:

:97

תאריך חתימה:

:חמ

58 0312

ס.ס. מברק:

מס. מברק

European Leaders to Fight Terrorism

NYT-Dioane-Leaders of the European Community took tentative steps toward joint action against terrorism while France and Italy eased their dispute over purported terrorists who have taken refuge in France. The ministers issued statements welcoming the resumption of US-Soviet arms talks and urged "reasonable security arrangements" in Lebanon following Israel's withdrawal.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraq said its warplanes shot two naval targets near Kharg Island.

Mengale Victim Speaks

ND-Baum- A Long Island woman and her brother spoke at the "trial" of Mengele in Jerusalem. She recounts the horrors for Newsday.

Two Arrested in Slaying of Russian Emigre

ND-Haintze & Hevesi-Two men were arrested in the death of Alexander Elon, an Israeli songwriter.

Soviet Anti-Semitism-Magazine Report

The New Republic 2/18-David Bell "The Jews Left Behind" The situation of Jews in the Soviet Union is growing worse. Official anti-Semitism has increased to a point where Soviet newspapers and TV regularly malign Jews in terms reminiscent of the worst Czarist persecutions. Opportunities for Jews to advance have been radically curtailed. The response of the Jewish community and the US gov't-to press the Soviet Gov't for emigration-is no longer enough. Yet in a nation where nobody has the right to leave, a bar on emigration doesn't represent a special affront to Jews. It is the growth of official anti-Semitism that is far more threatening. There is agonizingly little the US can do.

Letters

NYT-2/12-Writer states that in Germany it was not correct to distinguish "German and Nazi." The overwhelming majority of the population approved of what Hitler was doing. Why is Reagan not going to Dachau?

ITONUT

מס. מברק: 0312 58

2 7 3 8 0 8 1 0
0 7 0 1 ... 5 ... 7 0 0 1 ... 2 ... 9 7
..... 1 1 0 0 3 1 1 0
..... 0 7 0 1
..... 0 7 0 1
..... 0 7 0 1

174

263 $\frac{2}{2}$

QUESTION: In Vienna, between Mr. Murphy and the Russian delegate, does this have any significance that the timing is now -- or this was the routine?

MR. KALB: No, I think that in the course of diplomatic exchanges both sides agree that this would be the appropriate moment for the timing, and if you seem to be suggesting that there was a particular circle on the calendar as to precisely this moment, I think it is simply the outgrowth of a decision on the

-3-

part of both governments to find a mutually acceptable date, and the information I have relayed to you, apparently, is the end result.

QUESTION: So, while we are on the subject, do you have any more information as to what yesterday you issued about the reported agreement between Arafat and King Hussein, and if you've received a complete report or initial report about such an agreement?

MR. KALB: Not really, not really much where I could take you beyond what was said from the podium yesterday. I think that the President has, today, in response to some questions, addressed the very question that you're putting to me. Obviously we are following the Jordanian-PLO dialogue and obviously would refer you to both those addresses for any particular detailed readout.

Now, as I noted yesterday, if the reported agreement promotes movement toward the negotiating table and if it reflects an awareness that direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israelis are the only way to achieve peace in the region, it would certainly be a positive step.

Otherwise, it's essentially what I set forth yesterday.

QUESTION: You didn't mention 242. The White House statement did. Why?

MR. KALB: Because I had said that yesterday. But since you are persisting, I will go on to say, key questions with respect to this dialogue and reported framework agreement appear to be whether there is agreement to engage in direct negotiations with Israel based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Do you have any other omissions I might have made?

QUESTION: No. Why did you add 338? (Laughter.)

MR. KALB: I guess I walked into that. Go ahead.

2 7 3 8 5 8 1 8
0'97...5.77...3...97
.....'21003 1110
.....010'87
.....0'71 7778
.....7778 '00 7778

171

263 $\frac{3}{5}$

QUESTION: Did you get a copy of the agreement, from Jordan?

MR. KALB: I can't get involved in any sort of diplomatic exchanges along those lines.

QUESTION: Are you studying the agreement, then? (Laughter.)

MR. KALB: Nice try but not a cisar.

QUESTION: Bernie, does this agreement to meet in Vienna — is it the result of Dobrynin's visit to the State Department today?

MR. KALB: I can't say that. He was here. It's my understanding he was here to meet with the Secretary, spent well over an hour. I cannot tell you at whose initiative. I cannot tell you anything by way of what the agenda was composed of.

QUESTION: You have too many "ifs" on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. But do you find any positive points in it?

MR. KALB: I will not get involved in any sort of assessment. I will address that question to what the President has said today, because he did talk somewhat in those terms. But if I chose to emphasize the word "if", I think that you are sharp enough to recognize the possible connotations of the ifs.

QUESTION: I'm not asking you to assess them. I said do you see any positive points in it.

MR. KALB: Well, I'm encouraging you, then, to re-read, and you might want to circle the "ifs" as you go along.

QUESTION: But from this podium you never suppose or you never say "if". So what's happened that you now change your policy, becoming for two consecutive days, saying "if, if"?

MR. KALB: Why don't you congratulate me for being so generous? (Laughter.)

QUESTION: Are you becoming more conservative about your statements relating to this issue?

MR. KALB: About my statements?

QUESTION: Yes, about the whole posture of the government. Is this as a result of apprehension?

MR. KALB: I am not riding a pendulum, which is a pretty good statement, rich with meaning, if you think about it. Now wait a minute. Just a second. Are we still on the same subject?

2738 2212

0'87...5...7100...4...97

.....'10003 1110

.....01007

.....0'11 7100

.....7000 '00

263 $\frac{4}{5}$

אל

QUESTION: Would you say that the signals that the United States is getting ready for are more apt to resume a more active role in the Middle East, or given Reagan's comments to Fahd, would you say that the United States is purposely

-5-

trying to remain low profile in the Middle East?

MR. KALB: Since you've given me a choice of two — I will choose neither. I will put — in other words, if you want me to put an interpretation as to the velocity of American diplomacy, or lack thereof, I am going to entrust that interpretation to you.

QUESTION: What about the depth?

MR. KALB: As well.

QUESTION: A few times since the visit, since King Fahd has been in Washington, the term "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" was mentioned together with 242, U.N. Resolution 242. 242 really does not refer to legitimate rights of Palestinian people. Can you tell me, or tell us, what is meant by the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people", and does it contradict 242?

MR. KALB: I am not going to get involved in spelling out any specific details. To the extent that these things have been addressed, the Press Office may be able to help you with the kind of particularized kind of information that you want.

QUESTION: Bernie, can I please ask you, I don't know if the Press Office addressed it ever — if you cannot address it now, can you please look at the definition — or if there is a contradiction between the President saying "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and 242, I don't need it now, if you can look at it later.

MR. KALB: We'll take a look. He'll take a look, if it's possible.

QUESTION: Thank you.

QUESTION: Are you keeping Syria abreast of these moves and these activities?

MR. KALB: You're asking me to get involved in specific diplomatic exchanges, and you've been here long enough to know that neither I nor my predecessors, going back to 1815, will do that.

QUESTION: No, I'm not asking you to tell about the diplomatic correspondence. He know that.

דד...ממון...דד...דד...
סוג במחוזי...7777...
דד...7777...
ממון דד...1550...גבר' 85
...270...

אל :- מצפ"א , ממ"ד

ירדן . משיחה עם מולי וויליאמסון ב-13 לפבר'

חוסין - ערפאת

1. ידוע לה על מסמך חתום (כדרישת המלך) בין חוסין וערפאת, אך כמובן לא ראתה ולא דובר עמה על כך. המדובר במסגרת לשייפ (Dynamic Framework) אין מדובר בשלב סופי אלא ביניים. השלב הבא יהיה לשאת ולתת עליו לגבי ניסוחו האופרטיבי. ממה שידוע לה המצרים "מששכנים" ומתכוונים להציג את ניסוחו הסופי בעת ביקור מובארכ כאן.

2. לפי ידיעות מוקדמות על המו"מ ממקורות ירדניים היא משערת שהוא כולל :

א. הסכמה לנוסחה כוללת של חוסין "שטחים תמורת שלום" שתבסס על החלטות מועבייט (בשונה ממברק המרכז ח/783).

ב. ביצוע כל החלטות או"ם הנוגעות לנושא הפלסטינאי וביניהם הגדרה עצמית ומדינה פלסטינאית במסגרת של קונפדרציה ירדנית - פלסטינאית.

ג. כינוס ועידה בינ"ל בהשתתפות הצדדים המעצמות ושאר הנוגעים בדבר.

3. ה-QUID PRO QUO, אם אכן הוא שערפאת הבליע את 242 בהחלטות מועבייט ו"קבל" הסכמה ירדנית למדינה (אך ללא המילה עצמאית). המכשול המרכזי בשלב הבא בעית הייצוג הפלסטינאי.

4. ליילה שרף. המחלוקת האמיתית היא בין חוסין לרה"מ עבידאת על חפוקד הממשלה בעניני פנים, וביחוד בנושא היחסים בין הממשל לשבטים. ראשיהם חטיו לא מכבר בפני חוסין ביקורת על רה"מ. מסתבר שהני"ל בזכות עברו הצבאי והמודיעיני נוהג כלפיהם בנוקשות.

5. במקביל התפתח ניתוק בין רה"מ ללילה שרף. היחסים ביניהם משובשים מהרגע בו קיבלה תפקיד בקבינט, בשל היחס המיוחד שמגלה המלך לבעלה, עבד אלחמיד שרף. ליילה דרשה שהממשלה תקיים דיון בנושא השבטים ונדחתה ע"י רה"מ ומספר שרים אחרים מחשש להדים שליליים ולפרסומת בלתי רצויה. אגב כתוצאה מהתסבוכת הופקע הנושא והועבר לטיפולו הבלעדי של המלך באמצעות הלשכה המלכותית .

6. החידה הבלתי פתורה היא מי הוציא את הנושא לעתונות. החשד הוא שידו של עובדיאאת, באמצעות אנשיו, בדבר ע"מ להיפטר מליילה שרף, האחראית בתוקף תפקידה על העתונות. זו מצידה "שמחה לעשות כן מאחר שממילא נקעה נפשה מתפקידה. מולי מעריכה שחוסין מועיד לה תפקיד בקבינט הבא.

7. כרגיל במקרים כני"ל מתרוצצות שמועות על חילופי ממשלה. הנסיון מורה שנדרשת תקופה של כשנה עד להוצאתם לפועל.

סלח מר שרף מלך ישראל
אני מודה לך על המידע
אני מודה לך על המידע
אני מודה לך על המידע

(6)

97... מס'... 2... דפים
 סודי
 פורג בטחוני
 רגיל
 דחייפות...
 פבר' 13 1630
 מאריך ודיח...
 9.7.3...

ממנכ"ל. מזא"ר. ממ"ד. מצפ"א
 דע: פרט, כאן

בריה"מ-ארה"ב- מז"ת

מתוך שיחה עם אריק אדלמן (מחמ"ד -המחלקה הסובייטית).

1. אדלמן היה פעיל במגעים עם הסובייטים שהביאו להסכמה לקיים הטיבוב על מזח"ת בוינה בתאריכים 19-20.2.85. בראש המשלחת האמריקנית יעמוד מרפי. ייתכן שוילקוקס (ראש המחלקה הישראלית) יתלווה למרפי. בנוסף לכך ישתתפו בשיחות איש NSC, איש שגרירות ארה"ב במוסקבה ואולי אדלמן (החלטה על כך תיפול מחר).
 2. האמריקנים הציעו את התאריכים הנייל וביקשו שלא ליצור שום צמידות לשיחות צמצום הנשק האסטרטגי בג'נבה. במקור הציעו האמריקנים את וושינגטון כמקום לשיחות. הסובייטים דחו רעיון זה והציעו במקומו את וינה. מרפי לא היה מאושר מעצם רעיון השיחות עם הסובייטים או קיומם בוינה אולם נאלץ להסכים משום שחששו שהסובייטים יאשימו אותם בכך שהמתכחשים להצעת הנשיא ריגאן עצמו (ראה נאומו באו"ם אשתקד).
 3. האמריקנים הציעו כי השיחות יעסקו בנושאים הבאים:
 - א. הסכסוך הישראלי-ערבי
 - ב. אפגניסטן
 - ג. דרום לבנון
 - ד. מלחמת אירן-עירק.
- הסובייטים באו לפני יומיים וטענו שלא מוכנים לדון בנושא אפגניסטן בוינה, האמריקנים רואים בכך הסכמה להעלות את 3 הנושאים האחרים. כמו כן, ארה"ב השאירה הדלת פתוחה לשיחות מומחים, כדוגמת שיחות 1982, שיעסקו בנושא אפגניסטן.
4. משלחת מרפי תפעל תחת הנחיות קטוחות שייקבעו ע"י שולץ עצמו ויאשרו במועצה לבטחון לאומי. בין הקווים המנחים למשלחת הוראה ברורה וחד-משמעית שלא להכנס לשום דיון מהותי על הצעת בריה"מ לכנס ועידה בינלאומית לפתרון בעיית מזח"ת. בתום השיחות לא תהיה הודעה משותפת. בשלב זה, לא ברור אם יהיה המשך לשיחות אלו. דעתו של אדלמן (דעת מיעוט) היא שרצוי לקיים שיחות כאלו פעמיים בשנה, כמתכונת השיחות עם הסובייטים למניעת תפוצת נשק גרעיני. אין לראות בשיחות אלה מו"מ מכוון להביא להחייאת הודעת 1.10.77 או פתרון כפוי.

ס נ ר ק

דף...1...מחוך...1...דפים

סוג בשחוני...סמור

דחישות...רגיל

תאריך וז"ת...13 1200 פברואר 85

מס' מברק...255

אלו המשרד

מנהל כלכלית. מצפ"א.

דע: נוביק - לשכת רוה"מ

אל - על

מפי עורך דין ידיד המקורב לאיגודים ומתמצא במחלך המו"מ:
יש הערכה לעצם העובדה שעו"ד בלוס הגיש הפעם הצעה מפורסת, שבחלקה היא נדיבה מאוד.
עצם העובדה שהמכונאים לא דחוה על הסף ומוכנים להמשיך במו"מ ולהכין הצעה נגדית
היא סימן מעורר ויסוד לתקוה.

עם זאת, הוא מעויך כי תבעיה העיקרית עדיין קיימת - אי נכונותו של האיגוד לוותר
בעניין העקרון של החזרת כל העובדים ששבתו (הבעיה היא העקרון ולא לוח זמנים או
סידורים שונים), וזאת בשל התקדים.

חבטיה לעדכן אותי באם ישמע פרטים על הצעת הנגד.


דני בלוך

להחלטה מנכ"ל ממשלה מר"מ ברוח 66 - רובינסון משה
שרהמחברה מנכ"ל מחבורה (רובינסון/מורה)



Very respectfully,
[Signature]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6443

**

1151

1071

**

**

**

(1)

אל: נושא, זר: 375, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 130285, זח: 1500
נד: הסדר חוסיין-ערפאת

סודי/מיד

השגריר,

הסדר חוסיין - ערפאת.

1. פלטן הנהיג שאין לארה"ב כל בווה לפעול מאחור גביו.
בוונתם להתיעץ אתנו גם לגבי המידע ופרוש המידע שיגיש אודות
ההסכם.

2. הם קבלו נוסחת ההסכם ועובדים עליה בעת ויתקשרו שוב
בשלימו העבודה.

3. פלטן העיר שהנוסחה אינה כוללת את 242 אך, לדבריו, יש בה
סעיף על קונפדרציה שהנו מאוד מעניין. עוד אמר שחוסיין מחייחם
להסכם בצעד בכיוון הנכון אך לא בהסכם סופי.

המנכ"ל

תפ: שהח, רהט, שהוט, מנככל, ממנככל, ד/מרכב, רט, אמן, ממד, מצפא,
דובינשטיין

אל: משרד

(3)

ס ר פ ס

ד... 91... 1. מחור... 3... דפים

טווג בטחוני... שטנג

דחישות... מילואי...

תאריך ודייח 1200 12 סקדנאל 85

מסי מברק... 228

אל: מנכ"ל ארצו.

דע: דברתי ארצו, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

להלן מידע כלכלי שאיננו מפיץ בימים אלה.
הכוונה כמובן להראות שישראל נרקטת אמצעים כדי לסייע לעצמה.

ה. ש.
הלפרוז.

רוני זולר, 920, משרד המשפטים, מניו יורק, ניו יורק
הש 11/11/77

February 8, 1985

228 $\frac{2}{3}$

MEMORANDUM

Israel Makes Progress on Economy

Economic health is being restored to Israel.

The monthly inflation rate plunged from October's high of 24.3% to December's low of 3.7%, the lowest level in 18 months. That was largely the result of a historic pact known as the "Package Deal" agreed to by the government, the workers' union, and the manufacturers association. Under this agreement, prices were frozen, workers' monthly cost of living adjustments were reduced by one third, and taxes were frozen for three months.

There is also encouraging progress on the trade front. Recently released 1984 figures reveal that Israel was able to reduce its trade deficit by almost a third, an improvement of \$1 billion over the previous year. Exports of goods rose by 13% and exports of high-tech, science-based products increased by an impressive 21%. This demonstrates that despite Israel's economic problems, the country has a vibrant export sector which continues to thrive and shows great promise for the future.

In order to keep up the progress, the government has concluded a second "Package Deal" to continue to cool off inflation; large budget cuts including reducing subsidies on basic commodities; and further austerity measures to cut wages, conserve foreign exchange, and reduce the balance of payments deficit.

PACKAGE DEAL II

Package Deal II is an eight month pact, from Feb. 4 to Oct. 4, 1985, with the possibility of revision or termination by any of the three parties in July.

Package Deal II's main features are the following:

1. Controlled prices of an average of 3-5% per month.
2. Reduction of government subsidies on basic goods and services. Workers will be compensated for price increases on these previously subsidized goods by several lump sum payments (\$2-\$10) rather than receiving a fully indexed cost of living adjustment, breaking the past pattern of near complete indexation of workers' wages to price increases.
3. Unlike Package Deal I, there will no longer be a freeze on government-imposed taxes. It is expected that taxes on luxury goods will rise and user fees will be imposed for services currently provided free by the government.



228 3/5

BUDGET CUTS

For the coming Israeli fiscal year (beginning April 1, 1985), the Cabinet has approved a \$23 billion budget with about \$2.3 billion in cuts from the current spending level. This is a reduction of about 17% from the operational budget, since about half of the \$23 billion goes to paying back debts.

Included in the cuts is a \$1.2 billion slash in subsidies. Every Israeli will be affected by these cuts, which include:

- an immediate termination of all subsidies for fuel
- halving the water subsidies
- increasing the price of industrial electricity by 54% and electricity for home use by 25%
- increasing the price of subsidized food by up to 13% per month
- increasing public transportation fares by 55%.

The government also plans to cut about \$1.1 billion in program expenditures, including:

- cutting the defense budget by \$300 million in addition to the \$300 million cut in last year's military budget. The Defense Minister has called such drastic cuts unprecedented and has warned that the cuts will affect the welfare of soldiers and the level of national security.
- education funds will be cut severely. Hundreds of teachers will be fired and thousands of instruction hours will be eliminated. For the first time, it is expected that there will be tuition fees for public school education.
- other cuts will come in the areas of health programs, housing, aid to local communities, and investment.

LATEST AUSTERITY MEASURES

On Feb. 5, the government announced further emergency measures to prevent continued erosion of Israel's essential reserves of foreign currency and improve Israel's balance of payments, while simultaneously increasing government revenue.

- a 40% deposit imposed on luxury and consumer goods has now been raised to 60%. This fee will be reduced 3% per month over the coming year.
- the current travel tax will be doubled.
- a 15% levy on imported services imposed last fall will now be extended to the purchase of travel tickets.
- a tax of 3% will be imposed on the purchase of cars, boats, private planes.
- The Bank of Israel will stop paying interest on new "patam" or dollar-linked accounts for periods less than a year. The purpose of this measure is to reduce the amount of money in Israelis' hands which would be used for inflationary spending or for buying scarce dollars. It will also increase savings and increase monetary stability.



שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משרד

(2)

ס ר פ ס ס ר פ ס

דף 1... מתוך 3 דפים

סווג בטחוני סמל

מיידי דחילות

תאריך וז"ח 12 1204 פברואר 85

מסי מברק 227

אל: שר-האוצר, מנכ"ל אוצר
דע: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, דברת, אוצר

רצ"ב סיכום שנעשה בפגישת ועידת הנשיאים עם אלן וואליס-
תת שר החוץ לע נווטים כלכליים,
דבריו של וואליס היו ביקורתיים ויצאו מנקודת המרצא
המסורתית של וואליס המתנגד כזכור לאמצעים אדמיניסטרטיביים.

חלפריז

שהחזיקו, משאול, פרי
שהו היה ממש לא טוב, הצפוי שיהיה גורם
יש זולתו האסון

227 ²/₃

*

RE: Frank and Gloomy Assessment of Israeli Economy by Undersecy of State Allen Wallis

In an off-the-record White House briefing to Conference of Presidents on Feb. 11, Undersecy of State for Econ. Affairs Allen Wallis, who chairs the Jt. Econ. Development Group (JEDG), made the following points:

1. "The Israeli economy is in very very bad shape and is not moving upward, unfortunately." FOR ABOUT A DOZEN YEARS THE ISRAELI ECONOMY HAS BEEN IN A STATE OF DECLINE.
2. Wage-Price Controls: They just "conceal" how bad the inflation is. BUT YOU CAN ASSUME THAT INFLATION IS ACTUALLY STILL HIGH BECAUSE THE GOVT. OF ISRAEL KEEPS PRINTING MORE AND MORE MONEY.
3. Budget Cuts: Latest budget cuts only put them back to "essentially the same level as was approved one year ago." "BY HEROIC MEASURES, THEY HAVE MERELY CUT THEMSELVES BACK TO WHERE THEY WERE."
4. Foreign Currency Reserves: He is very worried that foreign currency reserves are "being slowly dissipated." IF ISRAEL DOES NOT MAKE CHANGES IN ITS EXCHANGE RATE POLICY, ITS FOREIGN RESERVES WILL RUN OUT. Though he conceded that in the past few months there has been some progress on Israel's balance of payments.
5. Aid: "To cut defense expenditures is not prudent" SO THE ADMINISTRATION WENT ALONG WITH INCREASING MILITARY AID. On economic aid, and the \$800 million supplemental, "WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THIS OR MORE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS. BUT WE'RE NOT THERE YET, EVEN WITH THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS."
6. On Israel's Defense Burden: Wallis said this was not a big part of Israel's economic problem. THE REAL PROBLEM WAS THE "ENCRUSTATION OF INCREASING GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION."
7. On Dollarization: Wallis thinks it would be a mistake to link Israeli currency to that of one country, esp. since U.S. not major trade partner. MAYBE BETTER TO LINK IT WITH A BASKET OF CURRENCIES.

[Other speakers included MARSHALL BREGER, DON REGAN, PETER MCPHERSON, ELLIOTT ABRAMS, JACQUES COVY (see SA's memo for Covy).]

BREGER: Said it's clear WE WON'T ALLOW ISRAEL TO SUFFER A LIQUIDITY CRISIS. But in the meantime, we want to see how Israel rises to the occasion in solving her economic crisis.

Breger stressed as key the need to LIMIT BANK OF ISRAEL'S PRINTING OF MONEY.

✱

MCPHERSON: Said he was "personally committed to using Israeli institutions in U.S. aid programs to Third World."
HE SAID THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE A CHANGE IN U.S. LAW TO LET ISRAELI INSTITUTIONS BID "AS IF THEY WERE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS" FOR CERTAIN LARGE SCALE CONTRACTS.

REGAN: Made an impromptu appearance as new White House chief of staff, mainly to push budget cuts and tax reform.

Re Tax on Oil Imports: Regan said only as a last resort and only if it could be shown that it would not be used as an excuse for increasing government spending on social programs they are trying to cut.
REGAN SAID DOMESTIC OIL PRODUCERS WOULD RAISE THEIR PRICES AND TO AVOID A WINDFALL, U.S. WLD. HAVE TO RAISE GAS TAX AND THIS WOULD BE INFLATIONARY.

RE Charitable Contributions: Regan said the big givers would still get a tax break with tax reform, if their contributions exceeded 2% of their net income. And the small donators would continue to give, even without a tax break.

ABRAMS: Said the Admin. would continue to raise the issue of Jewish emigration from Soviet Union "in every single negotiation we have." HE SAID EVERY SPEECH BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, EVERY LETTER HELPS BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS CLOSELY MONITOR THE LEVEL OF ACTIVITY.

227 $\frac{3}{3}$

3. UNDER SECRETARY ALLEN WALLIS PARTICIPATED IN AN OFF-THE-RECORD BRIEFING OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ON FEBRUARY 11 IN THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING. THE SESSION WAS ORGANIZED BY THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR JEWISH AFFAIRS MARSHALL BREGER. OTHER SPEAKERS INCLUDED JOCK COVEY, PETER MCPHERSON, AND DON REGAN.

15/2/85

4. UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS BEGAN BY EMPHASIZING OUR CONCERN OVER THE CONTINUED DETERIORATION IN THE ISRAELI ECONOMY. FROM A MODEL ECONOMY EXPERIENCING RECORD GROWTH RATES IN THE 1970'S, ISRAEL NOW FINDS ITSELF IN A SITUATION OF STAGFLATION -- ZERO GROWTH AND RECORD-BREAKING INFLATION. DESPITE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, ISRAEL IS CONTINUING TO LOSE RESERVES. WALLIS EMPHASIZED THAT THIS SITUATION CANNOT CONTINUE INDEFINITELY AND THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THE NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS WILL COME AS A RESULT OF CONSCIOUS, ORDERLY ISRAELI POLICY DECISIONS OR THROUGH A CRISIS.

5. UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS SAID THAT THE USG IS COMMITTED TO HELPING ISRAEL AVERT A LIQUIDITY PROBLEM, AND THIS COMMITMENT WAS REFLECTED IN THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE STATEMENT DURING THE PERES VISIT LAST OCTOBER IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT MADE CLEAR THE US WOULD PROVIDE A FINANCIAL

Handwritten notes:
במסגרת
הביקור
ב-15/2/85

כא ה"ה

הרצ"ה - חברה האו"ם
לדברי וואליס. לדברי וואליס,
וואליס לא אמר א

הדברים שיוחסו לו - בוקאי

לא קרא החומרה הביחס
לו. ה"ה הרצ"ה אילו אומך
דניסם וואליס...

מא"ס
15/2/85

SAFETY NET. OUR SUPPORT IS ALSO REFLECTED IN THE CLOSE BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS AND THE JOINT DECISION TO ESTABLISH THE JEDG. WALLIS CHARACTERIZED THE JEDG CONSULTATIONS AS FRANK AND FRIENDLY EXCHANGES OF VIEWS AND STRESSED THE POINT THAT THE US IS NOT ADVOCATING A PARTICULAR PROGRAM IN THE JEDG DISCUSSIONS. ISRAEL IS A SOVEREIGN STATE THAT MUST MAKE ITS OWN DECISIONS.

6. UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS POINTED OUT THAT TECHNICAL EXPERTS FROM BOTH COUNTRIES ESSENTIALLY AGREE ON THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM AREAS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED AND ON THE TYPES OF MEASURES THAT WOULD BEST DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEM AREAS. COMMENTING ON THE SPECIFIC ECONOMIC MEASURES ANNOUNCED BY THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT, HE REITERATED US RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE WORKABILITY OF WAGE/PRICE CONTROLS IN GENERAL, BASED ON OUR OWN EXPERIENCE. HE POINTED OUT THAT NEAR RECORD BANK OF ISRAEL INJECTIONS OF LIQUIDITY WERE CONTINUING NOTWITHSTANDING THE SHARP IMPROVEMENT REGISTERED IN THE CPI. THIS PROVES THAT UNDERLYING INFLATIONARY PRESSURES REMAIN IN THE ISRAELI ECONOMY. THE UNDER SECRETARY EXPLAINED THAT THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE BANK OF ISRAEL TO MONETIZE GOVERNMENT DEFICITS WAS A MAJOR CAUSE OF THESE INFLATIONARY PRESSURES AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT SPENDING STILL DOES NOT APPEAR UNDER CONTROL. RECENTLY ANNOUNCED CUTS IN THE 85/86 BUDGET, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD ONLY RETURN GOI GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES TO THE LEVEL IN THE ORIGINAL 84/85 BUDGET, LEAVING THE BASIC STRUCTURAL DEFICIT INTACT.

7. THERE WAS NO DIRECT DISCUSSION OF EXCHANGE RATE POLICY, ALTHOUGH UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS RESPONDED TO A QUESTION ABOUT DOLLARIZATION. HE SAID THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR ISRAEL TO TIE ITS CURRENCY TO A BASKET OF WEST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES, SINCE 50 OF ISRAEL'S EXPORTS GO TO WESTERN EUROPE AND IT MUST REMAIN COMPETITIVE THERE. WALLIS DID NOT, REPEAT NOT, ADVOCATE A MAJOR DEVALUATION OR MAKE OTHER PRESCRIPTIONS FOR ISRAELI ECONOMIC POLICY AS SUGGESTED REFTELS. HE DID NOT RAISE THE WORD "DEVALUATION" AT ANY TIME, THOUGH HE REFERRED TO THE DECLINE IN RESERVES.

8. UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS CONCLUDED BY REVIEWING THE USG POSITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL. HE POINTED OUT THAT WE HAD DISBURSED \$1.2 BILLION IN OUR FY 85 ESF FUNDS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL BORROWING COSTS TO THE TREASURY. OFFICIAL RESERVES HAD BEEN BUOYED TEMPORARILY BUT THEN CONTINUED THEIR DECLINE. THIS SHOWS THAT ADDITIONAL US ASSISTANCE WILL NOT SOLVE THE BASIC ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. WALLIS SAID THAT THE US IS

NONETHELESS PREPARED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL BUT HAS DEFERRED A DECISION ON AID FOR NOW IN THE HOPE THAT THE GOI ECONOMIC PROGRAM CAN BE STRENGTHENED. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAD PROPOSED \$1.9 BILLION IN MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR FY 86, SINCE WE WISHED TO ASSURE ISRAEL THAT ITS SECURITY NEEDS WOULD BE MET. WALLIS EMPHASIZED THAT THE US IS NOT ASKING ISRAEL TO SACRIFICE ITS SECURITY AND THUS SUBMITTED ISRAEL'S MILITARY ASSISTANCE REQUEST TO CONGRESS SEPARATELY TO AVOID ANY MISUNDERSTANDINGS ON THIS POINT.

9. COMMENT: UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS' REMARKS WERE INDEED CANDID WITH RESPECT TO RECENT ISRAELI ECONOMIC POLICIES.

HOWEVER, THESE COMMENTS WERE COUCHED IN TERMS OF THE USG'S OWN ECONOMIC POLICY DILEMMAS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO THE BUDGET, TO EMPHASIZE THE DIFFICULTY OF THE TASK AND US SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING FOR WHAT THE GOI IS ATTEMPTING TO ACHIEVE. THE UNDER SECRETARY MADE CLEAR US SUPPORT WAS STEADFAST, AND THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS PREPARED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES. HE ALSO STRUCK AN UPRIGHT NOTE IN TERMS OF ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND THE US DESIRE TO WORK WITH ISRAEL ON ITS LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES. WE ARE AWARE THAT STATEMENTS BY U.S.

OFFICIALS ON THE SENSITIVE ISSUE OF DEVALUATION CAN HAVE A SERIOUS NEGATIVE IMPACT, AND WE THEREFORE AVOID SUCH STATEMENTS IN SITUATIONS WHERE THEY MAY BECOME PUBLIC.

SHULTZ

BT

#7094

NNNN

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE 047094/02

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משרד

ס ו ס ס

דף..... מתוך..... דפים

סוג בשחור

דחיפות..... מיידי

תאריך וז"ח 1500 18 פברואר 58

מס' פנקס..... 239

אל: בועז אפלברום, לשכת רוה"מ

בזמנו ביקשת ממני בשם רוה"מ לסייע לחברת C.C.C. לקבל כון ביטוח המרה מ OPIC (החברה הממשלתית לביטוח השקעות בחו"ל).

העניין עודר.


חלפרין.

777

דף 1 מתוך 2

אל: המברה, מע"ת, לש' סכנב"ל, יודעז רוח"ם לחקשורה, מכמ"א.

סיווג בטחוני:

לש' יגר

רמ"פ:

רע: רושינגטון

12/200

תאריך ח"ח:

52-211

מאח: עתונות

0284

מס. מברק:

לש' יגר
לש' יגר

News Summary February 12, 1985

Editorials

ND-Bringing Mengele to Justice The three-day mock trial in Jerusalem demonstrated why Mengele is the most notorious war criminal still at large. The US Attorney General promises that the US effort to find Mengele will be speedy and thorough. That's how it should be. Mengele's pursuers should get the utmost help to bring him to justice.

Press Reports

Lebanese Attacks Against Israelis Up Sharply

NYT-Freidman p.1-At least 30 Lebanese and Palestinians working for Israel have been assassinated in the last seven weeks. These slayings have been part of a dramatic increase in attacks on Israeli troops and their allies in southern Lebanon. In the last 10 days alone there have been 51 attacks on Israeli troops with four soldiers killed and 18 wounded. Almost all of the attacks have taken place in the Shiite Moslem zone, where Israeli troops will be stationed after Feb. 18. Intelligence gathering by the Israelis has suffered.

Israel Attacks Palestinian Bases

NYT-special-Israeli Air Force planes attacked Palestinian guerrilla positions in southeast Lebanon for the second time in 24 hours. Israeli military authorities said the planes scored direct hits. Guerrillas termed the attack a failure. Witnesses were quoted by radio stations as saying that four guerrillas and nine school girls in a nearby convent school were wounded. (see DN-UPI; ND-AP)

Reagan on Mideast

Excerpts from Transcript of NYT interview with Reagan-Reagan says that peace in the Mideast can't be achieved without Hussein or the Palestinians representing them in direct negotiations with Israel. He said he hasn't got a plan. The US, he says, can't talk to the PLO before they recognize Israel's right to exist. Arms sales to moderate Arab nations is part of convincing them that the US sincerely wants to be their friend.

Jordan-Arafat Accord

NYT-Reuters-Hussein and Arafat agreed on a framework for a joint bid for settlement of the Palestinian issue, the official Jordanian press

2 7 3 8 2 8 1 8

8191... 11700... 1... 97

... 1182... 1100 1100 1100

8.1.82... 1100 1100

85 FEB. 12. 1100 1100

מגירתו

940 1/11

7 2 8 7

17M

מגירתו, 10" 11" 12" 13" 14" 15"

WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING

FEB. 12, - TUESDAY -

WHITE HOUSE - FEB. 12

This morning the President and King Fahd met for an hour and 15 minutes in the residence. The breakfast was held in the second floor private dining room of the White House. The purpose of the meeting was to continue yesterday's discussions. The talks have touched on all regional concerns of the United States in Saudi Arabia, including the Iran-Iraq War, the security of states in the area, the situation in Lebanon, and the peace process.

Participating in this morning's breakfast meeting was the President, the Secretary of State, and Robert McFarlane, the Assistant to the President for National Security. From the Saudi side was His Majesty, the King, the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud, and the Ambassador, Prince Bandar.

Six in all attended the meeting.

The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss, in considerable detail, the views that the U.S. and Saudi governments hold on the entire range of Middle East issues. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, providing the leaders with an opportunity to develop a personal understanding of each other's positions, and to take advantage of the unique perspective on the Middle East that each other holds.

The King has -- will spend the better part of five days in Washington, and is meeting with a number of administration officials, including the lunch yesterday with Secretary Shultz, a meeting this morning with Bud McFarlane, an afternoon meeting today with former Presidents Ford and Carter. That takes place at the Ambassador's residence. On Wednesday he'll be meeting with Secretary Weinberger, Secretary Baker, and he hosts a dinner, reciprocal dinner, at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, tomorrow night.

On Thursday, he is visiting with Kissinger?

MR. SIMS: As far as we know that's right.

-2-

MR. SPEAKES: Former Secretary Kissinger, Former Secretary Vance, and on Thursday, the Vice President hosts a dinner in the evening for the King. He will depart Washington in mid-afternoon on Friday.

QUESTION: Any discussions of the F-15s today, or military hardware of any kind?

MR. SPEAKES: No. Ambassador Murphy, on background yesterday, reported on what had taken place as far as an arms package, which was not very extensive, as he reported, and that's the extent of it.

QUESTION: But no more discussion this morning?

2728 2719
ד...מ...2...ד
.....110
ד...
.....ד
.....ד

אלו

240 $\frac{2}{11}$

MR. SPEAKES: No.

QUESTION: Can you give us any better perspective on what happened in Amman and whether or not there really is some kind of concession that came out of that?

MR. SPEAKES: The situation in Amman, let me find my words, is that we have seen some reporting on that. Bob, do I have that?

I didn't see it in my packet of material. You got that readout on Amman? Oh, there he comes.

I don't have it in my material.

QUESTION: While he's looking for it, can you tell us whether any —

MR. SPEAKES: I can basically tell you how we feel about it, not echoing directly the State Department's words. We've seen the reports on the meeting and that the meeting between King Hussein and the PLO leader, Arafat, and we would note that any declared intention to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict would be a constructive step. It is crucial, however, that the settlement be pursued at the table, in direct negotiations, based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

Let me move on. If the discussions in Amman help move the parties toward the negotiating table, then it is a welcome development.

QUESTION: But do you have any details of whether this so-called "framework" —

MR. SPEAKES: We have seen some details but we have not seen complete details and not complete enough to give a more detailed comment and an analysis. We'll be studying it over the next several days as the complete details become available to us.

QUESTION: Do you, for instance, have any information on what view these two men took about 242?

MR. SPEAKES: Which two men, the two men in Amman or the two men upstairs in the White House?

2728 2272
57...11...700...3...97
.....
.....
.....
.....

אלו
הפסיד

240 $\frac{3}{11}$

QUESTION: Did Fahd offer the President any perspective on whether or not Arafat had, in fact, embraced one of the U.N. resolutions?

MR. SPEAKES: I am not going to be able to go into the details of the conversation at breakfast, those type of details.

QUESTION: Did it come up at the meeting today?

QUESTION: Do you have any specifics regarding the talks about Lebanon, between the King and the President?

QUESTION: Question.

MR. SPEAKES: Any specifics regarding the talks about Lebanon, between the King and the President. They were basically along the lines of yesterday's meeting, somewhat of an expansion on that which Ambassador Murphy reported. Helen?

QUESTION: Did it come up today, the Amman agreement?

MR. SPEAKES: Once again, I am not going to go into the details of the discussion.

QUESTION: Here you contacted by the Jordanians, like yesterday or today, on the talks with the Palestinians, the PLO?

MR. SPEAKES: I am not going to deal with the diplomatic discussions that we may have. You may assume that we have, and will continue to have, some reporting, through diplomatic channels, regarding the discussion.

QUESTION: To follow up on this, please, the President said to the New York Times whoever represents the Palestinians be willing to say that they recognize the right of Israel to exist. Are you saying that the President is suggesting that Jordan would be okay to talk to Israel in talks without PLO recognition of Israel?

MR. SPEAKES: I think you're skipping one or two steps there in the peace process. Resolution 242, which recognizes the right of Israel to exist, and the exchange of land there, is an important part of it. Now, the representation of the Palestinians with the Jordanians, in direct talks, is something to be worked out, as was explained in considerable detail yesterday by your briefer.

QUESTION: Yesterday U.S. officials, on background, were expressing a somewhat wary and skeptical initial view of what was coming out of Amman on this subject. As you proceed in this analysis, has that changed any or is that still the issue?

2 7 2 8 0 8 1 8
0'87... 11, 7100... 4.97
..... 21003 2110
..... 010'87
..... 0'87 7 7000
..... 7000 1000

240 $\frac{4}{11}$

178

MR. SPEAKES: Well, I wouldn't take those words. We are viewing it with — I think we require an opportunity to discuss it further, to see more reporting on it, Sam, before we can comment in detail on it. That's just the facts. He want to see more detail of what was discussed.

QUESTION: Did the discussions in Amman, or the potential from those discussions, have anything to do with the President meeting again today with the King?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, as I said, —

QUESTION: Because of the timing of his visit.

MR. SPEAKES: The peace process was discussed, in some detail this morning, yes.

2-1

QUESTION: What I am asking you is because of the timing of the events in Amman, did that in itself, was that a major factor in them meeting again this morning?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I wouldn't say it was.

QUESTION: As this becomes clearer to you all, is there a possibility of another meetings between the President and the King before the King leaves?

MR. SPEAKES: None is scheduled and I would think it would be unlikely.

QUESTION: What can you tell us about the meeting?

MR. SPEAKES: I just don't think — this meeting was a meeting that was arranged between a small number of people and it was purposely arranged that way so that there could be a detailed and frank discussion. For me to come out here and report on it, on the conversations between the two heads of state, would not lend to the process.

QUESTION: Larry, yesterday, the briefer said that the two heads of state would encourage each other in further actions to help the peace process along at the breakfast this morning. Can you elaborate on that, just how each side will now operate, what each side might do?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, each approached today's breakfast with a unique understanding. Of course, King Fahd, with a leadership role that he has played in the Middle East and an understanding in frequent meetings with his neighbors and other Arab leaders, provided a unique perspective, and the President's role in the September 1st peace initiative of three years ago has provided him and our continuing interest in the Middle East. I presume that doesn't answer your question, but nevertheless, that is the framework in which they approached the breakfast this morning.

2 7 2 8 0 0 7 8
07...11.7108...5...97
.....'21083 1110
.....018707
.....0171 7
.....728 '08

240 ⁵/₁₁

QUESTION: Did they come out of this with some plan that each of one of them is going to follow in order to help the peace process further along?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think that as far as the United States is concerned — and I don't presume to speak for the Saudis — but I think as far as the Saudis are concerned, that there is any change in the way we're approaching it. He have approached it as a process that we would like to see the parties engage in and take initial steps. The first step being that the Palestinians, particularly the PLO, and King Hussein work out some details and then, hopefully, come to the negotiating table with the Israelis. That's the process and we would like to see it as a logical first step and we would hope the meeting with the PLO and King Hussein is a first step that would lead to further discussions.

QUESTION: Today there was no new topic? It was a continuation of yesterday's topic?

MR. SPEAKES: That's correct.

QUESTION: Did the President feel that the meeting in Amman was as result of King Fahd sending his emissaries to the different Arab capitals —

MR. SPEAKES: I never heard the President express a view on that. The

2-2

meetings took place and we're hopeful that it will lead to something.

QUESTION: I'm wondering if you could say whether the present administration sees the Saudis as more willing to pursue this peace process than they were two or three years ago.

MR. SPEAKES: George, I really don't know how to answer that. They have been actively engaged in a leadership role in the Middle East and I don't see any change in that role.

QUESTION: What is the Saudis' role in our view? What do we want them —

MR. SPEAKES: What is the Saudis' role? I would prefer for them to describe it.

2 7 3 8 2 8 1 8
 0'87... 11... 6... 97
 21003 110
 0187
 011 7'88
 7'88 '88

240 ⁶/₁₁

QUESTION: Well, as we see what their role might be. I mean, what would we like them to be doing, if they were willing to do what we wanted them to do?

MR. SPEAKES: As you can obviously see, I'm being very careful with the way we describe the talks that took place this morning, the way we describe the process that's taking place in the Middle East and I think it's a process that's going to have to be taken in private, that any public statements would not be timely.

QUESTION: Larry, but you're saying that the logical first step would be to have King Hussein and the Palestinians work out a way to get back to the table themselves. There is essentially, as a result of the breakfast — after that breakfast — this morning there is no change in our view of what the next step is —

MR. SPEAKES: That's right.

QUESTION: — as opposed to what the briefer said yesterday. It is exactly the same as what the briefer said?

MR. SPEAKES: That's right.

QUESTION: The President in his toast today said he would like to see peace between Israel and he named four Arab countries, including Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and I forget. But he left out Saudi Arabia. The point is, does the President see a point in Saudi Arabia coming to peace with Israel or are they somehow excluded —

MR. SPEAKES: I wouldn't draw anything from that. The Saudis are certainly playing a leadership role in the Middle East and would have to be involved.

QUESTION: Did the Saudis promise the President to support Jordan in the peace process?

MR. SPEAKES: Once again, I'm just not going to be able to go into the details of the conversations.

QUESTION: Larry, have the Saudis accepted the principle of direct negotiation with Israel or not?

MR. SPEAKES: I will let the Saudis speak for themselves on that.

2 7 3 8 0 0 1 8
0 8 1 7 ... 1 1 ... 7 1 1 1 ... 9 7
..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
..... 0 1 1 1 1 1
..... 0 1 1 1 1 1
..... 1 1 1 1 1 1

2
200
M

QUESTION: How do you interpret Arafat, say, taking their agreement, whatever it may be to Mubarak and bringing him into the consultation?

MR. SPEAKES: I would think that the more of the Arab states that are involved, the more helpful it could be to the process. He would hope that would be it, but we'll just have to wait and watch.

QUESTION: Would you see this as something leading up to Mubarak's visit, that that might be the culmination of this process?

MR. SPEAKES: I can't predict.

QUESTION: What about Arafat's suggestion that the U.S. is going to reject it and that we wouldn't like this agreement anyhow? That's what he's being quoted as saying.

MR. SPEAKES: Give me that again.

QUESTION: Arafat is being quoted, at least on the wires as saying, that the U.S. will reject this agreement.

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think it's ours to accept or reject. This is a process that's taking place among countries in the Middle East. So it is not one that is ours to accept or reject.

QUESTION: Has there been any contact with the Israeli Embassy since the King's visit here?

MR. SPEAKES: I will not go into, once again, diplomatic discussions, but we do have ongoing discussions. Whether this has taken place, anything specifically regarding the King's visit, I would doubt.

QUESTION: Is the President considering appointing another Middle East emissary or a special negotiator?

2728 2878

0'97...||...7100...8...97

.....'31003 1110

.....010'97

.....0'71 7'700

.....700 '00

240 $\frac{8}{11}$

170

MR. SPEAKES: The man said yesterday, no, and it's still no today.

QUESTION: Larry, yesterday the Kins said the potential for damage in the area is growing. Has he given any specifics, any new concerns, that make him say that?

MR. SPEAKES: No, not that I'm aware of. From a very complete readout yesterday and today's meetings, I don't think he spelled it out any further.

QUESTION: Larry, do we expect any reactivation of an American role in the near future?

MR. SPEAKES: I think the way we look at it is that the role that we're playing now is the appropriate one for this period in the process. We have had Ambassador Murphy there involved for several weeks a few weeks ago. He remain in close touch with each of the capitals within the region. As you know, we have strategic review going on that involves a peace process and arms sales. I think all of that is the appropriate stance for the United States to take at present.

QUESTION: Larry, when will the U.S.-Soviet discussions on the Middle East be?

2-4

MR. SPEAKES: We haven't ever announced the time or the place but they are scheduled to take place and they will take place, the regional discussions, at the expert level.

QUESTION: Who will represent the United States?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't have the names. It will be at the so-called "expert level", though.

QUESTION: Will it be in a neutral country or in Washington or Moscow?

MR. SPEAKES: I wouldn't stake out the State Department.

QUESTION: How much of a step forward do you think these White House meetings will get the ball-rolling again?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, it's always helpful for the two countries to share their views. Now, I can't rate as to — I can't place a ratings on what it's

2728 2212
11...11...11...11

17R

.....21003 1110

.....21003

.....21003

.....240.....21003

DONE BUT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN WORLD LEADERS CAN ONLY HELP THE PROCESS, AND IT LEADS TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING, FACE TO FACE UNDERSTANDINGS.

QUESTION: DO YOU THINK ANY REAL PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS ?

MR. SPEAKES: HELL, YOU KNOW, WHEN YOU SAY " PROGRESS", WHAT YOU MEAN IS WHAT I MEAN IS THAT THERE HAS - THE DISCUSSIONS, WHEN YOU CAN SIT DOWN AND GET EACH OTHER'S VIEWS AND LEARN THEIR PERSPECTIVE AND UNDERSTAND THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE ARAB WORLD BETTER, THAT IS ALWAYS HELPFUL TO THE PROCESS. BUT AS FAR AS ANY ANNOUNCEMENT COMING OUT OF THIS MEETING AS FAR AS THE PEACE PROCESS IS CONCERNED, NO, I DON'T LOOK FOR THAT.

QUESTION: DID THEY TALK ABOUT THE ECONOMIC AID PACKAGE ?

MR. SPEAKES: I DON'T BELIEVE SO. BOB ? DID FAHD PROPOSE AN ECONOMIC AID PACKAGE ? NO, UH'HUH.

QUESTION: NO MARSHALL PLAN ?

QUESTION: Any discussion today on - (inaudible) -

MR. SPEAKES: Neal, once again, not going into detail but, of course, you can assume that the Syrian role in the Middle East was mentioned, but I don't think in the context you actually questioned there was not, no.

QUESTION: Are we expecting an invitation to President Assad or a meeting in New York, like Carter?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know of anything scheduled, no.

QUESTION: On the matter of Palestinian representation at these talks, between the King and the President, it did not involve American recognition on negotiations with the PLO, or contact with the PLO?

MR. SPEAKES: No, no chance. It did not come up.

QUESTION: Any discussion about the talks at all?

2 7 3 8 0 8 7 9
 דעם... 1177... 10... 97
 1177
 1177
 1177
 1177

240 $\frac{10}{11}$

2-3

MR. SPEAKES: No, it didn't come up.

QUESTION: Has there further discussion today on oil pricing?

MR. SPEAKES: Once again, avoiding giving you the details, but answering that question, no.

QUESTION: Do you anticipate a resumption of the U.S.-Soviet talks on the Middle East after the Mubarak visit?

MR. SPEAKES: Give me that again, the what?

QUESTION: The resumption of U.S.-Soviet discussions on the Middle East.

MR. SPEAKES: Again, we are not going to give the timetable for those talks.

QUESTION: What about the report, the published report, that it's at the end of February?

MR. SPEAKES: I've seen that but we are -- publicly we won't say.

QUESTION: Privately?

MR. SPEAKES: Or privately too.

QUESTION: Can you guide us?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I haven't guided you.

QUESTION: End of February?

MR. SPEAKES: Once again, I am not saying but I am not denying either. So

QUESTION: There was a report that this morning's talks were devoted to the peace process. What portion was devoted to other subjects?

MR. SPEAKES: I would say -- I really don't have the timetable, not being there and having only profitted from Bud providing us with his notes and viewpoint. I don't know.

0187...11...1108...11...97

178

.....1108 1118

.....1108

.....1108 1118

.....1108 1118

240 $\frac{11}{11}$

QUESTION: You say you won't say anything about Chernenko. Do you know something about the Chernenko health situation?

MR. SPEAKES: It's always — it's not a good idea for us to get into what we know and what we don't know and how we know it.

QUESTION: Put it this way, is Bush planning to go to any funerals? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: The last time he went to Africa something happened. The last time we went to Santa Barbara something happened — not last time.

QUESTION: What are the problems that the U.S. and Soviets will take up when they meet, if they meet? The Middle East?

MR. SPEAKES: Middle East, yes, I would think so, particularly dealing with the Iran-Iraq War, I think would —

QUESTION: On the question of Soviet-American talks on the Middle East, so I can understand, is it within the regional discussions, in the regional context, rather than specifically American-Russian — (inaudible) — am I correct or am I wrong?

MR. SPEAKES: I didn't get that.

QUESTION: (Inaudible) — between the Soviet Union and the United States, are they within the context of regional discussions of — (inaudible) — or is it specifically about the Middle East?

MR. SPEAKES: The latter, the Middle East.

2-7

QUESTION: About the Middle East.

MR. SPEAKES: Yes. We can continue in a minute but let me tell you what we have. I was waiting until they got here. We have Sheila and Jennifer here, who have an announcement from Mrs. Reagan's Press Office, that they'll make shortly. If you want to continue here a moment, then we'll conclude with them if you like.

QUESTION: How do we assess the Saudi-American talks? Were they a success?

MR. SPEAKES: I think they were a success in improving our understanding of each other and particularly in letting the President have the benefit of the King's knowledge in the region and the benefit of his meetings with other Arab leaders in the region. I think that increases the President's understanding of the peace process and gives him a new perspective on it.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers 6, 5, 6, 1, 3, 1, 1.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1781

** 0101

שמוך

**

**

**

אל: המשרד, נד: 46, מ: לוסאנגלס
ת: ד, סג: ש, תא: 120285, יח: 1200

דחוף / שמוך

אל: משרד רוהם'

טחם: יעקב אבן, קובל' לאי

בקר פול קראוץ, נשיא חבי מר'נטי - ברודקסט'נג.
1. נא תשובתכם לשלנו: נד 77 מ-85 28

תפ: ממסכר, מצפה, רהם

14754, 16754, 17754

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6065

**

NSI

10 ד

**

**

**

מל: זוש, נר: 344, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 120285, רח: 1600
נר: ירדן-אשפ'

סודי/מידי

ירדן - אשפ' מהלכים לפני ההסכם.

להלן משיחה שניהלתי עם השגריר לואיס אתמול:

1. ערפאת הגיע שלוש בערב לרבת עמון כדי לנסות למנוע קרע מוחלט עם תוסיין. חוסיין שרצה בשבועות האחרונים לוודא שלאשפ' לא יהיו צינורות אלטרנטיביים בטולם הערבי מזה של ירדן כעס מאוד על כך שערפאת העביר התשובה האחרונה שלו לדרישות חוסיין לא ישירות לירדן, אלא למלך פהד וגם למצרים ורק אחר כך העביר אותה לירדן. חוסיין רתח מרעם ודחה התשובה מכל וכל. עוצמת הרעם הייתה כזו שערפאת נאלץ לבוא בטעמו לירדן במאמץ למנוע משבר.

2. לואיס סיפר לי שחוסיין וגם האמריקאים מאוכזבים מגישתם של הסעודים. הם משלמים מס שפתיים להסדר מדיני ותהליך השלום אך אינם תומכים בחוסיין במידה מספקת - לא בסיוע כלכלי ולא בתמיכה פוליטית. הסעודים דורשים מארהב שתסכים להיכנס לדו שיח עם אשפ' ועל ידי כך מחלישים את עמדת ירדן. התשובה של ארהב הינה עדיין שלא יכנסו לדו שיח אלא אם אשפ' יכיר בישראל ויקבל את 242.

גם עבד אל מגיד ניסה לשכנע את האמריקאים בנושא אשפ'. לדברי לואיס, עבד אל מגיד נדהם מעמדת אנשי הקונגרס בנושא החזרת השגריר המצרי לישראל. הוא סיפר אחר כך שלא תאר לעצמו שהנושא היה מהווה בעייה כה גדולה עבור המצרים ואמר שיצטרך להזהיר את מובארק לפני בואו לארהב. הוא דבר במיוחד נגד הסנצור בושיץ וטען שגישתו כלפי מצרים הייתה ברוטאלית.

3. יש לציין שהשיחה הנל התקיימה לפני קבלת הידיעה על הסכם בין חוסיין וערפאת.

המנכ"ל==

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ : שהת, דהמ, שהבט, מנכר, ממנכר, סמנכר, ממד, דס, אמן, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6102

מס' 1131

10 ד"ר

מס'

מס'

מס'

אל: 1115, נד: 332, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 120285, יח: 1400
נד: סיוע

10 ד"ר/מיד"ר

השגריר, תוספת סיוע כלכלי

להלן משיחה שנהלתי אתמול עם השגריר לואיס.
1. לדעתו הממשל יחליט בחיוב בנושא התוספת הכלכלית.
2. הבעייה העיקרית המקשה על ההחלטה איננה אי שביעות רצון מהנעשה בישראל (אם כי קיימת אי שביעות רצון) אלא בגלל ובוזים פנים אמריקאיים סביב לתקציב החדש. הממשל מנסה להוכיח שהתקציב מאוזן ו הפחיתו הסכומים בהרבה סעיפים אך הוסיפו 12 אחוז בתקציב הבטחון (והוא אינו רוצה להציג שום תוספות בתקציב סיוע החוץ, בי הממשל יודע שמחכה לו מאבק קשה בקונגרס אודות התקציב.

3. כל שאלת מתן התוספת נדונה ע"י קבוצה המורכבת משולץ, בייקר סטוקמן מקפרליין ועוזריהם הבכירים. שולץ, על אף דאגתו מהעדר פתרונות דרסטיים בישראל, מבין שפוליטיקת הכרחי לתת התוספת והוא הדוחף העיקרי. אך לא בולם מובנים ללכת אחר.

יש שאומרים שלטובת ישראל אסור לתת התוספת עתה, כי מתן התוספת יביא לכך שישראל לא תנקוט את אותם הצעדים הדרסטיים שהיא חייבת לנקוט. דק אם מים יגיעו עד נפש תחליט ישאל לפעול, ואי מצילא לא יהיה הכרח לתת את התוספת.

המנכ"ל===

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, ר/מדכו, רם, אמן, אמד, מצפא,

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דרורי, רובינשטיין, מנבלאוצר

336967 טל. וולף ושות' בע"מ FORMS

8.04

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7017

מלך יושב . קולא . נרנ 010 010 010 : המשרד
7017 : 010 010 010 . 1700

7017

7017 - 7017

7017 - 7017

7017 (7017) 7017

7017 : 7017 : 7017

7017 : 7017 : 7017

7017 : 7017 : 7017

7017 : 7017 : 7017

7017 : 7017 : 7017

7017 : 7017 : 7017

1954-1955

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5585

**

מצ

7108

**

**

**

ארכיון מס' 110285, תאריך: 1630
מס' 316, תאריך: המשרד

7108/דג"כ

לשגריר סוכ

הנוקד ידיעה ב'הארץ' כאילו פועלת ארה"ב אצל הצרפתים לסגור
מכירת הכור הגרעיני לישראל וכי הצרפתים נעמדו ללחץ המניע אי
התימת ישראל על ה- NPT. אנה בדקו היש טעם בידיעה זו.

מצפ"א

מס' 7108/דג"כ, איראן, פרנס, מס' 110285, מס' 316, תאריך: המשרד

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5449

א.א. 217

סיד

א.א. 217, 303, ס. 1, המשרד
תח. ד. 20, ס. ת.א. 110285, וח. 1430
נד: תדרון

סיד/רגיל

תדרון

1. באוני דיווחים על דורי מקדלין כדיין והרבה פ"סד
זולתו:
א. מכלים אפשרות מעורבות אמריקנית פעילה בתהליך הסלים בנד
חודשים 1958 אס המנאים ינעלו
2. שפי' דודמן לפחות דואים אפשרות שחסיין יכנס כמזים
כנדו
3. בזרבים את אספקה הנשק לירון וסטודיה בתהליך הסדיון
שאלות:

- א. מקצב הרושם שנתן באן ניסוי ליתר דיון אמריקני - לעומת
החודשים האחרונים - לפעול לא התפתחות מהפכנית שהי
הסייגים שמציג דודמן הם מי היוועים וכסים עליו כל עדי
דודמן לפעול האם זה בכי
- ב. האם תפיסה שעובדה צוה רצינית במחמ"ד יבואענת
הנחתון האומית או משנו ינעל היוכלי?
- ג. האם יהיה הויקה בין מכירת נשק לערבים לבין תהליך השלים
י'כנו צירופים בכיוונים הפוכים איך יש להבין י'כנו
ד. נדד ששנו מספר פעמים על הערכות/החזרות של פלדום
אמריקני פ"סד שחסיין ינעל שרף כמו י'כנו אש פ"סד כל
הם המכסימל

סיד/רגיל 217, 303, ס. 1, המשרד תח. ד. 20, ס. ת.א. 110285, וח. 1430 נד: תדרון

ט ז ק ט

דף...ל...מחור...דפים

טווג בטחוני...קטנכ....

דחירות...הגל.....

מאריך ודחירות...11.11.85

מס'...213

אל :- ערב ו, ממ"ד

מצרים ותהליך השלום
שלכם 796

1. אין סתירה במברקים.

2. הפיחות שחל בעמדת מצרים לגבי היות ק.ד. (קרי תכנית האוטונומית) מכניזם לשלב הבא אינו מהיום ומאז עברה מצרים כברת דרך.

3. הערתי מבוססת על דברי מג"ד בהופעותיו השונות בווינגטון. שימו נא לב לסדר העדיפויות המצרי : תכנית ריגן פאס, ק.ד. - יוק. לא הזכיר זאת אפילו בדרגה שלישית או רביעית.

4. המצרים מבחינים להערכתי בין שני מצבים :

א. היות ק.ד. המסגרת לשלום עם ישראל ובתוך כך נסזר הויכוח שלהם עם המחנה הערבי לפיו אין חזרה או חרטה "ממדיניות השלום" עם ישראל, לבין -

ב. הפעילות המצרים הנוכחית לחשגת הכנה בין חוסין וערפאת על השלב הבא בו היחס לק.ד. הוא כאל "עוד תכנית" אפשרית. אין בה קדושה מיוחדת והיא לא בלעדית בין אם מתוך הערכה מצב מחודש ובין אם מעריכים שאין לה סיכוי להתקבל על דעה חוסין וערפאת.

5. ערכה הממשי ואולי היחיד למצרים הוא בזכות המדבר על זכויות הפלסטינאים. המצרים נתלים בכך שהמדובר למעשה עפ"י פרושם, בשלב נוסף קדימה - הגדרה עצמית. זה חיוני מבחינתם בשל להיטותם :

א. להוכיח שלא זנחו את הנושא הפלסטינאי (ביחוד כלפי המדינות כגון עיראק, טווענים ש"החשע" המצרי בק.ד. הוא שדברו בשם הפלסטינאים)

ב. לשכנע את ארה"ב לעוד "פסיעה קטנה" שאינה מרחיקת לכת כלפי הפלסטינאים שהרי העיקר החכרה בזכויות הפלסטינאים - נעשה כבר .

6. אינני חושב שהתבטאויות בזכות ק.ד. (סעיף 2) מתוות חוכחה מוצקת. אלה נתנו בעיקר כדי סיהיו "און רקורד" וכדי לבנות אוירה טובה לפני ביקור מובארכ כאן. אגב היש לכם הסבר מדוע כ.ח. עלי בראיונו ר"י מונטה קרלו ב-8 לא הזכיר ק.ד. (עפ"י דו"ח ארועים מ-10), ואילו תכנית ריגן מוזכרת במפורש?

אלי אבידן

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.

דפים: 1 מתוך 1

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, לש' מפנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת, כנס"א.

לש' יבר

סיווג בטחוני:

דפ: וושינגטון

דחיות:

מאת: עתונות

תאריך היח':

לש' מפנכ"ל

0236

מס. מברק:

News Summary February 11, 1985

Editorials

NYP "Progress, Ayatollah-Style" Reuters reports that Islamic fundamentalists have made at least one concession to modern times. They have improved upon an electric machine used to chop the hands off thieves. The machine chops off fingers one at a time. Such is progress in Iran.

Columns

ND-Abba Eban "The US and Mideast Peace" It is disappointing to record that there has been no serious or sustained diplomatic efforts between Israel and Egypt since 1979. Discussions on Palestinian autonomy were frustrated by totally divergent interpretations of the Palestinian autonomy provisions and by procedural problems. Now, US passivity would condemn the Mideast to volcanic status, possibly leading to an explosion. The US should build on Israel's desire to get out of Lebanon. Israel only wants no terrorist assaults on its borders. The US should be able to get Syria to agree to this. The US must cease to be an antagonist of the Syrian regime in order to become a mediator. Israelis take a risk by urging the US to do this, but Israel has gained little in bellicose US-Syrian ties.

Press Reports

Israeli Jets Raid Palestinian Bases

NYT-special-Israeli jets attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base in south Lebanon, two people were reported wounded. The Israeli Army spokesman said the base was used for a Marxist Palestinian group and as a base to launch attacks against Israeli soldiers. The Palestinian group is one of several groups entrenched in eastern Lebanon. About 4000 guerrillas are spread out in bases in the Bekaa and 2000 others are in north Lebanon. In Tripoli, seven people were killed in two car bomb explosions. Karami accused Israel of responsibility for the explosions. He said the Israelis were further trying to undermine Lebanon before their soldiers leave. (see NYP-Dan; ND-UPI (photo of Palistinian base after hit) DN-AP)

Israel to Use Satellite

NYT-special-Israel will start transmitting communications signals via satellite next January, using leased equipment, and will operate its own satellite in five years, Yoram Alster said. The first Arab satellite

תאריך: השולח: אישור פנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

2
4

מס' 27

: 54

סינון בטחוני:

דחופות:

: 57

236/45 } מס' מברק: תאריך חידוש: 23/11/84

: 244

was put into space from French Guiana Friday by the European Space Agency.

Israelis Meet with Arafat

ND-AP-A group of Israeli and Arab leftists said they had met with Arafat in Tunisia. Uri Avnery said they discussed the need for a mutual "cessation of violence" and sought an accounting of Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.

Fahd Comes to Washington

Photo of Fahd and Shultz front page NYT; DN; NYP-Lathem.

WSJ-Ignatius-Reagan will meet with Fahd today. The meeting illustrates the surprising durability of US-Saudi relations. Fahd will urge Reagan to solve the Israeli-Arab conflict. But he won't be surprised when Reagan outlines his low-keyed policy. The Mideast is relatively calm these days, after the past several years of turmoil. The meeting won't produce startling results. This is an indication that the US-Saudi relationship is maturing. "We have a whole lot of interests in common, they know it and we know it," says a US official. Fahd wants the US involved in the Mideast, a US commitment to help prevent a sudden decrease in oil prices, a tighter embargo on weapons to Iran, more covert funding for Afghanistan rebels, and eventually, delivery of 40 additional F-15 fighters.

Egypt's Currency Changes Worry Bankers

WSJ-Seib-Foreign bankers in Cairo are troubled by recent Egyptian currency regulations that have temporarily stopped much of their usual lending business. Some in the business community are viewing the regulations as a test of whether Egypt really want foreign business to participate in the Egyptian economy, which is dominated by nationalized banks and businesses.

Iran-Yugoslavia Pact

WSJ-Iran and Yugoslavia signed a trade agreement for \$700 million for 1985, \$100 million more than last year.

טופס מס' 100

3
מס' 100

מיון בספרים
מחברים

336/45
מס' 100

: 74

: 57

: 882

Mengele Living in Paraguay

NY-The London Sunday Times reports that Mengele is openly living in Paraguay, dividing his time between a jungle hotel and a cabin on a military base. He is also said to travel to other South American countries. The paper quoted an unidentified senior diplomat at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Simon Weisenthal and an exiled Paragayan politician saying there were two recent sightings of Mengele.

JCRC Gives Award

NY-The JCRC honored Senator Inouye (D-Haw) as an "outstanding advocate of Israel and the Jewish cause." He was presented with the first Henry Jackson Senatorial Leadership Award.

Students Discuss Black-Jewish Relations

NYT-Anderson & Dunlap-Bill Morton of the NAACP met with 100 students yesterday. AIPAC sponsored the event. Morton said he sensed much frustration on the students part.

Jewish Russian Emigre Murdered

DN-Rosa-Alexander Alon, a well known folk singer from the Soviet Union was stabbed to death by robbers in Long Island. He emigrated to Israel in 1973 from Moscow.

Open Letter to King Fahd

NYT-The ADL prints a paid political ad. It says that the Jewish community bids him peace and urges him to renounce the hatred and rejection of Israel.

Letters

WSJ-Uri Oren states that Israel has done much with its austerity plan, freezing prices, cutting the budget and reducing indexing. As a result, things are getting better and gives examples of how. He states that Israel must still reduce its standard of living and cut further.

WSJ-Writer states that if the US hadn't been so generous with grants, Israelis may have learned to live within its means and would not be confronting major economic woes.

תולדות הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מ

ל: 11

מס' 4

ל: 97

סיווג בטחוני:

ל: 888

דחייפות:

מאריך חי'ת:

ל: 11-11-85

פ. ס. סדר:

NY writer states that he is appalled that Reagan will not visit
hau. The West Germans, by suggesting the visit shows the world that
has progressed since the Nazi era. Should we expect less from the
sident of the US?

Herbert Kronish, Chairman of the Greater NY Conference on Soviet
ry states that there are faint signs that the Soviets will ease
r repression towards Jews. It is urgent that the US discusses
ssue in upcoming arms talks.
asa Razzaitis of Americans for Due Process writes that war
iminals should be tried and punished by legitimate courts. However,
he Soviet Union, with its history of political trials of human rights
ctivists, dissidents and religious leaders, is not the place to go.

ITONUT

Handwritten note in Hebrew:
ל: 11-11-85
מס' 4

מס' 11-285
מס' 4
מס' 11-11-85
מס' 4

אל: המשרד

ש.נ.ס. ס.נ.ר.ק
דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סמוך
סוג בטחוני
רגיל
דחיפות.....
תאריך וז"ח: פבר' 11 0900
מס' מברק.....

(186) (7)

מצפ"א.

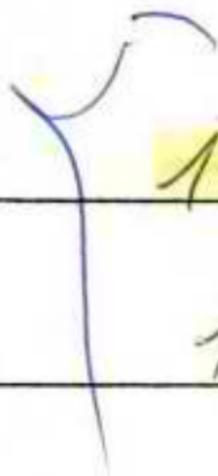
מגיד בוועדת החוץ של הבית

1. החברים קיבלו את דברי מגיד באכזבה אם כי לא בהפתעה. לנטוס סיפר אחרי התדון כי לא נותרה ברירה אלא להעביר מסר חריף למובראק כשיופיע בפני החברים.
2. סמית פועל במגמה להביא את המילטון לפעול בצורה תקיפה בנידון. סמית הוסיף כי הוא מודע לדילמה שלנו, אולם הוא מרגיש שרק יחס תקיף כלפי מצרים יועיל.

קני-טל
11-11

עלה ריח סיכום המועצה למען הממשלה
מיוזם

פגישות רוהיים



11.2.85

י ו ם

12³⁰

ש ע ה

כאן

מ ק ו ם

אשריכוה: 4 מקרי קונזרס
4 אצריב

מוזמן (נים) 2 נתולוב
צודג און (גסה) +
אואיס

אירוע בוקו אש"י קונזרס (אסס)

בראשונה אונטה שוויי

12 אים

(יונה דב ..)



משרד החוץ

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

VISIT TO ISRAEL

MR. HAROLD SAUNDERS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

11 - 18 February 1985

Monday, 11 February

Arrival at Ben Gurion International Airport

Proceed to Herzliya Pituach

Family dinner with H. Exc. Ambassador Samuel Lewis

Overnight at the Ambassador's Residence

Tuesday, 12 February

- 09.45 Meeting with a group of Middle East Affairs editors and reporters at Beit Sokolov
- 13.00 Lunch hosted by H. Exc. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, at his Residence
- 15.30 Meeting with a small group of researchers, t the Dayan Center
- 17.30 Program at ACC Tel Aviv.
Topic : The Arab-Israeli conflict : a Washington perspective
- 19.30 Dinner with Dr. Mark Heller, Deputy Director, Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University

Overnight at the Ambassador's Residence

Wednesday, 13 February

- 09.00 Meeting with a number of the senior staff of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, TAU
- 10.30 Proceed to Jerusalem
- 11.30 Meeting with Mr. Abba Eban, M.K., at the Knesset
- 12.30 Interdepartmental faculty seminar at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Topic : "Current Political Developments in the Middle East"
- 14.00 Lunch hosted by ACC Jerusalem Director Arthur Green, (at Beit Maierdorf, the Hebrew University)
- 18.30 Meeting with Mr. Avraham Tamir, Director General, Prime Minister's Office
- 19.15 Return to Tel Aviv
- 20.15 Discussion over snacks with members of the Israel Foreign Policy Association including MKs, journalists, high government officials, academics, etc.

Overnight at the Ambassador's Residence

Thursday, 14 February

- 07.00 Leave for Jerusalem
- 08.30 Breakfast with Mr. Simha Dinitz, M.K., at the Laromme Hotel
- 10.00 Meeting with Minister without Portfolio, Professor Moshe Arens
- 11.30 Meeting with Professor David Hartman, at the Shalom Hartman Institute (28, Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem)
- 12.30 Sandwich seminar at ACC Jerusalem. Topic : "The Arab-Israel Conflict : A Washington Perspective"
- 15.30 Return to Tel Aviv
- 16.30 Meeting with Ambassador Ephraim Evron, at his home (1, Harav Ashi St.)
- 17.45 Meeting with Minister of Defense, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin (at the Ministry of Defense)
- Leave for Jerusalem
- 20.30 Dinner hosted by Professor Gabriel Cohen. Guests will include Dr. Rafael Moses, General Itzhak Segev and Mr. Paul Kedar

Overnight at the Consul General's Residence

Friday, 15 February

- 09.00 Meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres (at the Prime Minister's Office)
- 10.30 Meeting with Mr. Yitzhak Oron, Director, Research Center, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of Research Department at Sharet Hall, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 13.00 Lunch with Mr. Eitan Bentsur, Head, North American Desk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (at the American Embassy, Tel Aviv)

Overnight at the Consul General's Residence

Saturday, 16 February - Sunday, 17 February

Program arranged by USIS Jerusalem SPPA^o Bill
Cavness, Jerusalem

Overnight at the Consul General's Residence

Monday, 18 February

Leave for Allenby Bridge

Crossing to Amman

For further information, please contact :
Mr. Joseph Chitrit
Assistant Director
Division for Official Guests
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jerusalem - Tel. 235111

מדינת ישראל

תאריך

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

20 איש

(6 - 4 חקרי קולרים) +

615 כ"ב א

לשיב

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

05

1/2 390

ש. 1000
 ד... 1... מחור... ד...
 ש...
 ס...
 רגיל
 ד...
 ת... 1300 22
 פ...

מצפ"א. מאו"ר.

ביקור משלחת קונגרס (CODEL) בראשות המורשה שויייר, יו"ר תח הוועדה
 ,Natural Resources, Agriculture, Research and Environment,
 ועדת המדע והטכנולוגיה של בית הנבחרים.

1. הנוקר קיימנו ישיבת תאום ראשונית עם אנשיו של שויייר. השתתפו מצידנו גבי שחורי (נספח חקלאות), למדן ותח"מ. מצ"ב רשימה סנטטיבית של הרכב הקבוצה.
2. המשלחת תגיע במטוס צבאי אמריקני ביום א' 10.2.85 בשעות הערב המאוחרות. מבקשים לצאת לירושלים למלון המלך דוד למנוחה.
3. התכנית הרשמית החל ביום ב' 11.2. מבקשים פגישות עם רוה"מ, שר המדע והטכנולוגיה, שר החקלאות נחמקין, שר הבריאות רבין וח"כ יובל נאמן. מעדיפים שכל הפגישות המדיניות יתקיימו ב-11.2. לאחר מכן יתמקדו בסיורי עבודה במפעלי חקלאות ומחקר שונים החל מ-12.2. הנוטאים המעניינים המשלחת הם:

Aging, Agriculture, Biomedical Research, Energy, Computer
 Research and Technology

4. מבקשים לבקר במכון הוולקני, מכון וייצמן, מפעלי אנרגיה סולרית, ים המלח, התשובה הכימית בטרום, אוניברסיטת בן גוריון (דגש על מחקר חקלאי באיזורים צחיחים), שדה בוקר, יטבתה, יהל, מושב עין-זהב, אילת (מבקשים פגישה עם ראש העיר כדי לדון בבטיית איכות הטביבה שנגרמה בשל אגבי החמצון של ירדן ובעיית צינור הנפט).
5. שלד סנטטיבי של התכנית המבוקשת חוברק בנפרד כאשר נקבלה מהמארגנים. מאחר ומדובר במשלחת רשמית, כל הלוגיסטיקה תחול על שגרירות ארה"ב.
6. ממליצים לשקול אפשרות של תכנית נפרדת לרעיוות המורשים והעוזרים שתתמקד בסיורים בירושלים לרבות מרכזי קניות ליום אחד.
7. נא להביא בחשבון כי מר שויייר מוגבל במקצת בתנועותיו. כמו כן, קיימת אפשרות סבירה שהמורשים סיד ייטע ודן ברטון לא יטעו לדרום עם המשלחת ויעדיפו להשאר בירושלים.
8. המשלחת תעזוב לרומא במטוס צבאי ביום ו' 15.2 בשעות אחה"צ.

קני-טל (11)

שמחנים מ/אנט אלפא ישר אורח טרם חזית

2/2 390



COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

1/22/85

TENTATIVE

SCHUEER CODEL - February, 1985

MEMBERS:

- Hon. James H. Scheuer (Science and Technology Committee) (N.Y.)
Emily Malino Scheuer (wife of J.H. Scheuer)
- Hon. Manuel Lujan, Jr. (Science and Technology Committee) (N.M.)
Jea Lujan (wife of M. Lujan, Jr.)
- 2/107 Hon. Sid Yates (Appropriations Committee) (IL.)
Adeline Yates (wife of S. Yates)
- Hon. Dan Burton (Government Operations Committee) (IN.)
Barbara Burton (wife of D. Burton)

TENTATIVE YES:

Ronald Dellums; Herbert Bateman; and Robert Roe

STAFF:

Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment Subcommittee:

- George S. Kopp, Esq. - Staff Director/Counsel (Elizabeth Kopp)
- Dr. Robert Palmer - Science Consultant (Mary Palmer)
- Dr. Stephanie Pfirman - Science Consultant
- Kim Moses - Assistant to Staff Director

Science and Technology Committee:

- Rob Ketcham, Esq. - General Counsel (Caroline Ketcham)
- Doug Thompson - Special Assistant to Minority Members

Congressional Staff:

- Greg Babyak, Esq. - Administrative Assistant to J.H. Scheuer
- Samuel Halperin - Special Assistant to J.H. Scheuer

Office of Technology Assessment:

- Dr. Roger Herdman - Assistant Director of Health and Life Sciences
- Dr. Phyllis N. Windle - Senior Analyst of the Food and Renewable Resources Program





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

JAMES H. SCHEUER
8TH DISTRICT
NEW YORK

March 4, 1985

Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The visit by our Congressional delegation to Israel was highly interesting and most useful for all of us.

I am, therefore, very glad to write you and thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule to meet with us. Our discussions contributed substantially to our understanding of those issues we covered, and we all appreciated your willingness to give us the benefit of your judgements, experience and views.

We came away from our visit to Israel highly impressed with the enthusiasm and dedication of you and your colleagues. Please accept my appreciation for making our visit such a fine success.

With every warm best wish,

Sincerely,

JAMES H. SCHEUER
Chairman
Subcommittee on Natural Resources,
Agriculture Research and Environment

JHS/Kgb