

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

המשק בתיק מס 4

לשכת ראש הממשלה - אר"ב

8/1985 - 7/1985

המשק בתיק מס 6



שם לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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15/08/2010

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מזהה פיזי:

מזהה לוגי:

כתובת:

מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Tel Aviv, August 8, 1985

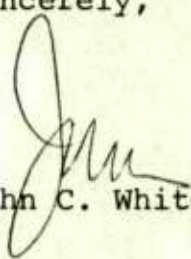
Dear Shimon:

Thank you very much for your gracious hospitality at lunch yesterday. I am very pleased that I had this opportunity to meet you so early in my tenure.

After our talk I appreciate even more the problems you face, and therefore have even greater admiration for the forthright leadership you have shown in confronting them.

Please be assured that I will do my part to ensure that the exchanges between our two countries will be as open, frank and comprehensive as we can make them.

Sincerely,



John C. Whitehead

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



Jerusalem, August 5, 1985

Free Trade Area - Textile

During our negotiations for the establishment of a Free Trade Area we were both moved by great hopes that such an Agreement, based on the reciprocal elimination of trade barriers, would contribute to the expansion of trade in both directions.

For Israel, development of exports is a matter of life and, as you well know, is the only way to achieve the goal of economic independence.

At a time when Israel is coping with serious economic and social problems and the Israeli textile industry is facing a major crisis, it is essential that expansion of trade, in manufactures in general and in textiles in particular, between our two countries will not be subject to any restrictions as long as it is not a cause of serious injury to the other Party's industry, as provided by the Agreement.

Already in November 1984, when the FTA negotiations reached a deadlock due to difficulties in the textile sector, Prime Minister Peres took the liberty to draw your attention to this major problem and, as a result of the personal intervention of the Secretary of State it was possible to conclude an agreement which was mutually satisfactory.

It is therefore to our great distress to be informed that even before the entry into force of the Agreement, there are attempts on the American side to apply quantitative restrictions on very important textile products imported from Israel and that, in fact, any effort to develop exports to the American market in this field would be hampered by the very strict MFA proceedings or by other trade restrictive initiatives which, in our opinion, are contrary to the letter and the spirit of the FTA Agreement.



- - 2 - -

From Israel's point of view, the FTA Agreement is meaningful insofar as Israel's textile industry will be granted the full advantages of the Agreement. The possibility of expanding textile exports through the FTA is of vital importance for Israel, although we can assure you that the order of magnitude of exports we hope to achieve in the next few years is less than one fifth of one percent of US production and could never become a real threat to US industry.

In view of the above it is essential to reach an understanding (which could be similar to the "gentlemen agreement" between the United States and the EEC) for the purpose of settling such a basic dispute prior to entry into force of the Agreement. This will enable the Knesset and the Israeli Government to finalize the necessary procedures for the entry into force of the Agreement.

תאריך

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

רשמי - המשרד - בארצות - הריכוז

יום 3 7.8 בט"ו 13

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11.11.3

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~~אברהם טלמי~~

~~בנימין קלמי~~

~~אברהם בריק~~

7.8
מדינת ישראל

25.7.85
חאריך

אל: רהנ

מאת: לשכת ראשיהממשלה.

הולב,

אחד אפיז אורז ✓

הסגן א שולף

מר Whitehead (וויטקד)

באותה ימים לפיקרונג בן
מלכה אפסלם שילוח

אן פיקרונג בפילם ההכרז
אין ואח אצבים בבא
האם אלא ?

אין בעזר 235244

מדינת ישראל

תאריך 10/7/85

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אל: כו"ה"ה

מאת: לשכת ראשיהממשלה.

פ'ק'ינע מעצ אונזער ד- 28 לאוס.

יאהה סון שבולייט ווארד לוואינען
לשבולייט דיין ינס לעפק'יז
"ברארה מלמה".

דאד פלמאן מ'ז'ע "מפעל אינקימיי"
לעבאל דינעם בינאם וואס
העלמיס אק, בעל צה א'יז
העלמיס דיין העלמיס בעלמיס

אשר.

מדינת ישראל

24.7.85

תאריך

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראשיהממשלה.

ל/רוחם צביה'ם ע"ם פיקרונם
אפלאטון אללא (סימ.)
המ"ק פיקרונם לא היה
אדיין האולף.

7.8.85

7.8.85

אל: ראה"מ

מאת: נמרוד

לקראת שיחתך עם Senator Jesse Helms

1. שמרן קיצוני מקורב לפונדמנטליזם הדתי בדרום.
2. ביקור ראשון בארץ.
3. בשנה האחרונה הפך מעויץ למעריץ. המהפך: כנראה שילוב של התגלות דתית עם שיקולים פוליטיים (מעריך כי היהודים מנעו ממנו את כהונת יו"ר ועדת החוץ) ותפיסה אידאולוגית (רואה בנו עתה נכס במאבק הגלובאלי).
4. מתנגד עקבי לסיוע החוץ ומכאן רקורד התנגדות גם לסיוע הכלכלי לישראל. במפתיע, תמך בסיוע המיוחד (\$ 1.5 מיליארד).
5. תומך בשליטתנו בגדה ובהתנחלות.
6. בעד סיוע בטחוני - לכן כדאי להציג בפניו את המשמעות הבטחונית של הסיוע לישראל.
7. תמך באס"ח.
8. לא חתם על החלטת הסנאט נגד נשק לירדן. אם ישתכנע לחתום - יגרור אחריו קבוצה שלמה של שמרנים רפובליקאים.
9. תומך נלהב של SDI (מלחמת הכוכבים).
10. שולט בקוקוס השמרני, דהיינו, הצבעתו מנחה כ - 12 חברי סנאט.
11. מבכירי המטיפים למלחמה בטרור. מתמקד עתה בטרור שיעי. חשוב להאיר עיניו בנושא הטרור האש"ף; ישראל כחלוצת המלחמה בטרור.

נלווים אליו:

1. סנטור הכט: יהודי מנבדה. הוא איש הקשר היהודי היחיד אל הלמס. חשוב להפריז בפני הלמס בחשיבותו של הכט. הגיע לחנוכת בית כנסת אשר תרם על הר הצופים. (אינו מפורסם בתבונתו).
2. רוי כהן: עו"ד יהודי; ללא קשרים בקהילה היהודית אך מקורב מאד לממשל, בכלל זה לחוגי בוש.
3. Jim Lucier: עוזרו של הלמס. איש מפתח במחנה השמרני.

נמרוד נוליק



JESSE HELMS
UNITED STATES SENATE

August 16, 1985

Mr. Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was a pleasure to meet with you in your office during my recent visit to Israel. With so many critical events taking place in the Middle East, your schedule certainly must be crowded. It was extremely kind of you to take the time to see me.

But I was even more gratified to hear you outline Israel's stand against terrorism and the Soviet threat to the Middle East. I believe that Israel is our most valuable ally in that region, and I hope that our defense cooperation will continue to increase. I know that there are some in the United States who are calling for Israel to adopt certain policies that may not be in Israel's interest in the long run. You may be assured that it is my belief that these are questions for Israel to decide.

Sincerely,

JESSE HELMS:11b

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4. *How do you feel about the way you are being treated?*

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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י' צ'א

סודי ביותר

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מסוך 12
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דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 070885, וח: 0800

סודי ביותר/רגיל

ח'רב

סודי

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SDI שלך נר 63

הסוגיה לא ברורה לי כי צורכה. הרי הן אילקה והן אברמסון
אמרנו לנו מפורשות שאין צורך להשיב פורמלית להזמנה אלא יש
להתקדם באופן מעשי על ידי בחינה ובדיקת האפשרויות של שילוב
מוסדות וחברות ישראליות בכמה מספקים של התוכנית, וזה
במסגרת ה- MOS.

האם אתם מבחינים בשינוי בגישה זו?

יתכן שדברי פרל בבון שעליהם הודענו לכם בומנו יכולים לשמש
כתגובה לשענויות ותהיות בממשל, אם יש כאלה. מה שלא יהיה, לנו
אין כל ענין להידרש בעת לסוגיה.
בר און

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל

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דאזעס איז דאס פארשטאנדלעכע פאר אונזערע קינדער.

מאריך 11.01.85

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משיחה עם ביל שניידר הבוקר. הפרצודורה לאישור אגף התקציבים
ל-750 מיליון דולר יסתיים תוך שבוע ימים.

מ. רוק

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לש' יגד. לע"ס.

סיווג בטחוני:

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דחיפות:

תאריך ח"ח:

מס. סדר:

לש' מס. הקשר

חברות

News Summary August 6, 1985

Columns

NYT-Augustus R. Norton (Prof. US Military Academy; contrib. author "The Emergence of a New Lebanon") "Coping With Islamic Fundamentalism" Many in the US have grossly simplified Islamic fundamentalism so that it is understandable to us. There are certain common traits of fundamentalists. The most important is a feeling of disfranchisement. Few Mideast states offer citizens a voice in the gov't. Islamic movements offer a chance to participate. Only in the mosque can people meet without being watched. Islam is untainted by recent failings of the West. Islamic politics are subject to exploitation and manipulation though. Not all fundamentalists are anti-American or pro-terrorist. Small fanatic cells are hardly representative. The notion that fanaticism is typical can only obstruct our efforts to come to terms with an important new political movement.

NYP-Podhotetz "Reagan: A Case of Mistaken Identity" Many of Reagan's most conservative supporters are disappointed by the way Reagan has been dealing with the Soviets and anti-American terrorists. So they have launched a campaign to force Shultz to resign. They believe that Shultz's sins have been transferred to the President. Reagan is not being held responsible for US foreign policy. In truth, the Reagan we are dealing with is not the Reagan we believed in. He is less an ideologue than a politician. Reagan has always backed away from convictions if it meant he would lose some popularity. His failure to retaliate against terrorists in the Mideast is a prime example of Reagan being Reagan.

Press Reports

Two Israeli Soldiers Killed in Lebanon

NYT-p.1-Freidman-Two Israeli soldiers and three Lebanese guerrillas were killed in a shootout in south Lebanon. Army spokesmen described the incident as the biggest shootout in the area since June. The Israeli troops were said to be on an "operational mission" four miles from the Israeli security zone. The attacks are believed to have been from the Shiite Amal militia, which has declared war on the security zone as well as the SLA. There has been a steady increase of attacks on Israeli soldiers in the past few weeks. Despite the attacks, Israeli defense officials have expressed satisfaction with the security zone. In Israel,

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מס. חבירק

the war is considered over and there is little discussion in the press regarding the situation there. (see DN-UPI)

White House Appeals to Arabs & Israelis

NYP-Flick-The White House urged Arabs and Israelis to negotiate. The plea came as Jerusalem cracked down on West Bank Palestinians and warned PLO leaders in Jordan to watch themselves.

Arab Summit-Clash Likely

WSJ-Seib-The Arab summit will likely be a showdown between radicals and moderates. Its outcome will be key in determining the course of the Mideast peace process, diplomats in Morocco say. Hussein and PLO moderates would like a statement of broad Arab support for their joint efforts to compromise with Israel on the Palestinian issue. They would also like to be able to disallow hardline Arab states to veto moderate diplomatic moves. But the hard-liners are trying to undermine the summit, bad news for Jordan and the US. Most hard-line Arab countries are boycotting but Syria will probably send a representative in the end. Official criticism of the Hussein plan is a real possibility and would further undermine chances for peace. (see ND-Slavin)

TV-Terrorism

NYT-Smith-"Terror!" a 2-part documentary examining terrorism around the world has been purchased to fewer than 15 stations because of its controversial nature. Advertisers do not want to be identified with such a topic now that the hijacking is over. Also, documentaries do not generally do well in the ratings.

Teheran Hostage Crisis Hero Now in Business

NYP-Freidman-Ken Taylor, the Canadian diplomat who smuggled 6 Americans out of Teheran in 1981 now works for Nabisco in NYC. He states that the difference in Iran and Beirut is that if one could get to Khomeini, a decision could be made but in Beirut there is no one ruler with such power.

ITONUT

ב-10-11-85 חתום על ידי מנהל המחלקה

תאריך: 8.6.85 חתום על ידי: מנהל המחלקה

JK

.....099. ספרים ופנקסי

המשרד

099

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, מחנכ"ל, יגר, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - AUGUST 6, 1985

COLUMNS

WASH. TIMES-The Economist-"A Linger Issue In Israel" The killings in the past few weeks have led to demands for the death penalty to be enforced against terrorist killings. Pares's govt. promptly turned the issue over to a bipartisan panel of seven ministers, led by Rabin. The ministers may decide that capital punishment can be requested in exceptionally brutal cases, but they are not likely to recommend its general enforcement. Peres prefers more general law and order measures, such as the selective deportation of "ring-leaders" and agitators. Another possible measure he may take is the extension of govt.'s powers of detention without trial. These measures are unlikely to satisfy the Likud. Sharon's call to bomb the PLO's position in Jordan has struck a popular chord. Many Israelis suspect terrorism is getting worse. Last week Khalid al-Hassan told a Kuwaiti newspaper, "We are facing changes in the scale and nature of our military actions, which will focus now on attacks inside Israel." Arafat has also said he is in favor of continuing the armed struggle. All this makes it harder for Israel to join in those American planned talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian team.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Guerrillas Kill 2 Israeli Soldiers

WASH. POST-Claiborne-Two Israeli soldiers were killed and two wounded in an ambush in the narrow buffer zone in southern Lebanon. The two soldiers were the first killed in the zone since the Israeli army completed its withdrawal from Lebanon on June 10. The Army command in Tel Aviv said the soldiers were killed when an Israeli patrol encountered a guerrilla squad east of the village of Majdel Silim, about four miles inside Lebanon. In an exchange of fire three guerrillas were killed.

West Bank Security Plan Hit

*** WASH. POST-(Wires)-The Reagan administration criticized new security measures approved by the Israeli Cabinet Sunday for the West Bank and asked that the measures not be implemented. State Dept. spokesman Bernard Kalb, deploring acts of violence in "Israel and the occupied territories," said measures such as those adopted by the Israeli Cabinet are "likely to foster further tensions" rather than alleviate the problems. If Israel goes ahead with such actions, State Dept. officials said, the US may be forced to oppose them on grounds that they violate Geneva conventions, limiting actions against people in occupied areas.

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דף...2...מחור...3...דפים

.....און נאכטונג

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.....מאריך וז"ח

.....מס' מברק

מל' פ' 95
ג' 84
י' 95

Israel's Peres Walks Fine Line In Effort To Stem Arab-Jewish Tension

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Greenberg-Peres is walking a fine line. On one side is the need for swift govt. action to halt the escalation of Arab-Israeli tensions and on the other is his determination not to endanger the Mideast peace process by alienating moderate Arabs who may view a crackdown on terrorist attacks as aimed solely at Palestinians. "The new measures will certainly cloud the atmospherics for negotiations with the Jordanians and Palestinians" says one source close to recent diplomatic moves. Many observers were skeptical about the long-term effect of the measures. The measures "don't deal with why people behave the way they do," says Raja Shehadeh, head of the West Bank chapter of the International Commission of Jurists. "We've been through such measures before, but ultimately the fundamental reality will have to be addressed."

US Forces Begin Mideast Exercise

BOSTON GLOBE-(AP)-US forces began yesterday their largest military exercise in history in the Middle East, where America's ability to protect its interests has been newly questioned since the June hijacking of a TWA jetliner. Ethiopia and Libya have condemned the exercise. Sensitive to its military ties to the US at a time when US prestige in the region is low, Egypt, Somalia, Jordan and Oman have played down their role or refused comment.

Agenda For Middle East Peace Talks Remains Unclear

LA TIMES-Wallace-While most of the attention surrounding the Mideast peace process has focused on the choice of Palestinian negotiators to meet with a US envoy, officials in Amman say they are now more concerned over what the two sides will talk about once the discussions begin. Hussein is hopeful that the discussions will lead quickly to US recognition of the PLO. The PLO could then enter the talks. The Jordanians expect Arafat to accept 242 and 338 as a means of winning recognition from Washington. But PLO officials are far less optimistic on the question than the Jordanians, saying they are reluctant to make a major concession to Israel at the start of the talks without a major concession in return from the US. The PLO, rather than mutual recognition between them and the US, is hopeful of getting agreement for the convening of an international conference to settle the Mideast conflict.

Arabs Prepare For Summit

WASH. POST-Dickey-Despite Syria's refusal to attend, the Arab League summit meeting is to begin on Wed, with at least 16 countries and the PLO taking part. The summit could make major decisions that contradict Syria's foreign policy. It is likely to back Iraq in its war with Iran. The peace process embarked on by Hussein and Arafat may also be endorsed. State Dept. called summit a "significant event."

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 פווג בטחוני
 דחירות
 תאריך וזיח
 מברק

טגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

אל: 25 84 95
 25 84 95

Lebanon Among 5 Expected To Boycott Arab League Summit

WASH. TIMES-Beeston-The Middle East's chief suspects that will be absent now include Lebanon. Lebanon's decision was hardly surprising. Its right to independent foreign policy decisions was the first in a string of govt. powers to be handed over to Damascus when Lebanon abrogated its agreement with the US.

Egypt Pushes Arab Leadership Role

LA TIMES-Ross-The recent OAU summit meeting Mubarak attended - the first OAU meeting he has attended since becoming president in 1981. But the puffery had a purpose, which was to emphasize Egypt's role as a regional leader. More important it was also meant to remind Cairo's Arab brethren outside the African continent that "they can no longer afford to ignore or do without Egypt's influence" a diplomat said. The campaign to maneuver Egypt back into the Arab fold has been a principal preoccupation of Mubarak's foreign policy ever since he took over.

NOTICE:

(Starting today, a summary of the major evening news networks will be given. This is to give an idea of what is dominating the evening news stories. Nightline will also be included.)

TELEVISION: August 5, 1985

ABC, NBC and CBS devoted most the their broadcasts to Hiroshima and the 40th anniversary of the bomb. The second major story was devoted to President Reagan and the growth removed from his nose. He had a mild form of cancer called a Basal cell carcinoma. The third main story concentrated on the baseball strike.

Nightline also devoted its program to Hiroshima.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו המשרד

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אל: ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: לשכת רוה"מ

לשכת שר האוצר

קונגרס: סיוע לישראל

ממקורות בצוותי העוזרים לוועדות הנוגעות בדבר:

א. חוק סיוע חוץ (כולל 3 בליון דולר לישראל).
הניירות מטעם הקונגרס מוכנים וככל הנראה, יוגשו מחר (7) או מחרתיים לנשיא לשם
חתימה.

ב. החוק הכללי לתוספות סיוע (כולל 1.5 בליון לישראל).
הניירות עדיין בהכנה בקונגרס. כנראה תוגש לנשיא לסוף השבוע הזה או בתחילת
השבוע הבא.

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סל 1
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

דף 1
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מחוך 2

מל: המשרד, נר: 63, מ: נוש
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סודי ביותר / רגיל / חרייב

מל: שהיח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א - חרייב
מאת: השגריר / נושיןגסון

הצטרפות ישראל ל- SDI בפגישתי עם מרשל בריגר אתמול שאל
מתי נמסור תשובתנו בנושא ה- SDI הבינותי ממנו כי הנושא
ההעלה בהתייעצויות.

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תפ: שהח, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

חמ - 7

5.8
מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: ד' באב תשמ"ה
22 ביולי 1985

מספר:

שמור

אל: דר' נ. נוביק
לשכת רוה"מ, משרד רוה"מ, ירושלים

מאת: ס/מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון: המורשה - HOWARD WOLPE דמוקרט ממישיגן - יבוא

הנ"ל עומד להגיע לבקורו הראשון בארץ ב - 3/8 ל - 5 ימים.
זהו בקורו הראשון בארץ. הבקור יתקיים במסגרת סיור שיערוך
במצרים, סודן, אתיופיה וסומליה. המורשה וולפה חבר בועדת החוץ
של הבית ויו"ר תת הועדה לעניינים אפריקניים. נלווה אליו עוזרו
בתת הועד מר וייסמן.

המורשה וולפה יהודי בעל השקפת עולם ליברלית. קבל את ראשות תת
הועדה לעניינים אפריקניים בתמיכת הקוקוס השחור בקוגוס.

וולפה חי שנתיים בניגריה שם סיים דוקטורט ללמודים אפריקניים.

בשל השקפת עולמו הליברלית מבקר וולפה את יחסי ישראל - דרא"פ
וכן את קשריו עם מנהיגים כמוברטו נשיא זאיר. וולפה מתנגד
חריף של המשטר הגזעני הדראפ"י ושל זאיר ופעל לא פעם לקצוץ הסיוע
האמריקני שהממשל היה מוכן להעניק לזאיר.

וולפה מתעניין בסוגיית יהודי אתיופיה אם כי לא היה מעורב ישירות במאמצים
להוצאתם. הוא גם גורס שאין לראות את פנגיסטו כאבוד למערב.

וולפה פרובלמטי אם כי ממעט להשתתף במאבקים הנוגעים לנו
בוכוחים עם הממשל.

ממליצים ביותר שיתקבל לשיחה אצל רוה"מ. עורך התכנית הוא אריה
אגרון במאו"ר.

בברכה,
לאה סידס

העתק: מאו"ר

Page 10



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5.8.1985

אל: ראה"מ

מאת: נמרוד

לקראת שיחתך עם Congressman Howard Wolpe
(מבוטא וולפֶי)

1. דמוקרט, יהודי, ליברלי, ממישגן.
2. ביקור ראשון בארץ. בד"כ אינו מעורב בעניני ישראל.
3. חבר ועדת החוץ של הבית; יו"ר תת הועדה לאפריקה.
4. חי שנתיים בניגריה; סיים שם דוקטורט ללימודים אפריקניים.
5. מבקר חריף של הגזענות בדרום אפריקה ומבקר את מדיניות ישראל בענין זה.
6. מבקר את קשרינו עם מובוטו, תומך בקיצוץ הצעת הסיוע שהממשל התכוון להעניק לזאיר.
7. מתעניין ביהודי אתיופיה, מאמין שניתן להחזיר את מנגיסטו לאוריינטציה מערבית.
8. מתעניין בנושאי הענישה בשטחים.
9. נלווה אליו עוזרו בתת הועדה לאפריקה: וייסמן.

נמרוד
נורמן

תאריך: _____

ד"ר _____ מחנך _____ דפים _____
סיווג בסיווגי: סודי
דחיפות: מידי

לשכת מטה' העשר:
האריך מ"ח: 0056
מס' מברק:

השגריר, נאו"מ

שמיר-איש

ביקור רה"מ

1. מבדיקה שערכנו בשגרירות, החברד לנו שעריין לא נקבע סופית מועד ביקור רה"מ בווינגטון. זה כמובן משפיע על הכנון הביקור בניו-יורק. החולל להודיענו בהקדם על לוח זמנים כללי סופי לביקור בארה"ב.

2. למען חסור הטוב, אני מסכם את הארועים המבוקשים לפי שיחתנו. אנא אשר או הער הערותיך:

א. פגישות מדיניות - בחתאם לפירוס בע"פ.

ב. קבלת פנים לראשי מדינה ודיפלומטים.

ג. קבלת תואר כבוד באחת האוניברסיטאות בניו-יורק.

ד. קבלת פנים מטעם ראש העיר - (קיימת בעיה בעניין זה משום שקוץ כבר קבע קבלת פנים מטעמו לכל המשלחות ב-20.10 בערב).

ה. מפגש עם הבונדס - UJA (אם אפשר, משוחר).

ו. מפגש עם ועידת הנשיאים.

ז. א"ע אצלי עם אח"מים.

ח. מפגשים עם נוער יהודי, אנשי רוח ואנשי כלכלה.

ט. פגישות אינדיבידואליות עם פוליטיקאים, ידידים, וכו'.

י. תקשורת (יחואם עם אורי סביר והחלוץ).

3. הצמיפות בלו"ז של ראשי ממשלה ומדינה אחרים מחייבת התארגנות מוקדמת ככל האפשר מבעוד.

בתציה: _____

5.8.85 בתציה: _____

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טופס מברק גל

החלקה הקשר - ת.י.י. 1070

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41/15

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ABC Manager Still Missing in Lebanon

WSJ-briefs-Lebanese police still do not know of the whereabouts of the kidnapped ABC operations manager. Authorities say no group claimed responsibility.

Egypt-Sudan

ND-Slavin (Cairo) Egyptian and Western officials are anxious that instability in Sudan could undermine the special relations between Egypt and that country. Sudan's gov't has not consolidated power. Egypt is nervous over the relationship between Sudan's leadership and Libya. Libyans are exploiting public calls for the extradition of Numeiry who alienated many Sudanese by permitting the exodus of thousands of Ethiopian Jews to Israel. Khartoum has become a mecca for every potential trouble maker in the region.

Iranian Said to Offer Iraq N-Triggers (Krytons)

ND-LA Times-A convicted Iranian arms smuggler and his Iranian partner in London offered to sell nuclear triggers to Iraq as part of a bizarre so called "peace-plan" designed to end the war. Earlier this year, a Pakistani agent was arrested for trying to smuggle 50 krytons out of the country. In May, a California man was indicted on charges he illegally exported krytons to Israel.

ITONUT

אריך: 5.8.85 תאריך: 17/15 א-י.מ. מנהל החלקה: ת.י.י. 1070

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המסרד,

בני יורק

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דחיסות.....כג"ל.....

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דע: ניו-יורק.

EDITORIALS

THE SUN These are turbulent times for the long time relations between the US and Israel. Although the leaders of both nations claim the ties between them have been strengthened by their cooperation during the Beirut hostage crisis, signs of strain in the alliance persist.

ISRAELIS HIT BASE IN BEKAA

W. CLAIRBORNE WASH POST Israeli warplanes bombed and rocketed a Syrian-backed guerrilla base in Lebanon's Bekaa valley in retaliation for a series of recent suicide car bombings in or near the narrow security zone that the Israeli army established when it withdrew most of its troops from Southern Lebanon..

WASH POST (AP) The U.S. agrees with Brazilian investigators that Josef Mengele is dead and shut down its hunt for the Nazi war criminal, the Justice Dept. told Congress yesterday.

BOSTON GLOBE (UPI) An Arab terrorist bomber freed during a controversial prisoner exchange in May was jailed again as authorities attempted to end a weeklong wave of violence between Israelis and Arabs.

LA TIMES Z. CHAFETS The climate of fear and anger in Israel makes it all but impossible for the U.S. to succeed in bringing about Israeli talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian on the future of the West Bank.

CHIC TRIB (AP) Two Christian Militias opposed to President Gemayel are patching up their enmities and may unite to drive the Maronites Catholic from office.

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אלו ווש, נ"י, נרו חוזם 203, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 040885, וח: 1500

סמור/מיידי טפל

גל

דע:טלו

יורדים, שלכם 0027 מנ"י.

1. אנה הנריקו כתבת קליבורן בווישינגטון פוסט על הירידה מה-1/8.
2. אנה הטבירו בדיפ' תמליק NIGHTLINE מה-1/8 על הירידה וכן הכלטת התכנית.

תפוצות.

תפ: שהח,רהם,מונכל,ממנכל,יגר,מצפא,תפוצות,מעט,הסברה,
גביר

משרד החוץ-תחלקת הקשר

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אלו ווס, נרו 101, מ : המשרד
דחו מ, 20 ש, תא 040885, וחו 1810

שמו/מיד

רוון, רובינשטיין.

ענישת פשעי מרור.

בהמשך לשלנו נר 56 מ-2.8.85.

פלאמן הודיעני הבוקר שבנוסף לדברים בשלנו 56, הם גם הבינו
תדון לדובר לגבי מעצרים מינהליים.

בר-און

פ: שהח, רהמ, שהבש, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רם, אמן, מצפא, ממד,
סייכל, ורד, מתאספתים, שפחים

71: הסברה, מע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"מ לחקשורה, מצפ"א.

סיני וסחלני

לש' יג' . לש"ב .

דף-פרוט

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רש"י פ"ג

0037/11

תאריך ח"ח:	}	שם:
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1992

עמנו

Editorials

Columns

NYT-8/3-Herbert Hadad "Both Jewish and Arabic" A Syrian Jew writes of his roots and how language pulls it together for him and his family.

Press Reports

China Denies Dealing with Israel

NYT-8/3-Burns (Peking) A Chinese Gov't spokesman says reports about secret arms deals with Israel are "entirely groundless." He said the allegations are made by those seeking to undermine China's relations with Arabs. Li Zhaoxing stated China's policy of "no relations with the Israeli Gov't," as long as Israel occupied Arab land and refuses to recognize the PLO and the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." Several reports state that China has been acquiring Israeli military hardware and technology. The spokesman's reference to the Israeli Gov't was noted.

חת'מה:

א"י ש"ר סנהל המכלקה:

הצור לח :

צדק :

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0037/11

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by Western diplomats, who said it left open the possibility that China is knowingly trading with Israel through third parties. Israeli officials have stated that China is showing interest in several fields.

Israel Bombs Pro-Syrian Militia

NYT-p.1-3/3-AP-Israeli warplanes destroyed the headquarters of a pro-Syrian militia group that was responsible for several suicide bombings of Israeli targets in Lebanon. The group said 5 of its leaders got out of the building before the raid. Habib Kayrouz, the militia's spokesman said the group would increase raids into the "heart of Israel."

NYT-special-Car bombings in Lebanon have hit closer and closer to Israel. The last incident occurred inside the proclaimed Israeli security zone. (see DN-AP)

Israel Warns Jordan on PLO

NYT-3/3-Dan-Rabin warned Hussein not to let the PLO rebuild its terrorist command structure inside Jordan. Intelligence reports stating that the PLO was moving into Jordan are being treated very seriously. Warnings have been sent to Hussein through US intermediaries as well. Both Rabin and Sharon favor a tough policy. Sharon calls for pre-emptive strikes into Jordan. Peres warns that any action would harm the peace moves. He doesn't wish to sound as though Israel is declaring war on Jordan.

University in West Bank Closed

NYT-8/3-special-Al Najah University was ordered closed for two months by the Israeli military authorities. A military statement said literature encouraging anti-Israeli terrorism was found Wednesday in a search of the school. Terrorists were also said to have staged rallies there.

Lebanese Boycotts Arab Parley

NYT-AP-PM Karami said that Lebanon would boycott the Arab League Conference in Morocco because of a lack of unified Arab position. Syria will not attend either. 8/4

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0037/11

ס.ס. חברק:

חברק:

ABC Manager Kidnapped in Beirut

NYT-AP-8/4-Gummen kidnapped the operations manager of ABC News in Beirut. Shakib Hmeidan was on his way to the US and was stopped before he reached the airport. ABC said they had no clue as to who was responsible for the kidnapping. But there was word from a militia official that he might be released. (see DN-combined)

IMF Warns Egypt

NYT-8/3-business section-Miller-The IMF has warned Egypt about its balance of payment position and says there is an "urgent need" to enact an austerity program. Egypt's foreign debt is about \$31 billion, more than twice the Gov't official estimate.

Iran Arms Plot

NYT-8/3-Gerth-Federal investigators are seeking ways to determine of the recently arrested people foiled in their plot to sell missiles and other arms to Iran, have been involved in such dealings before. Other such plots are under investigation.

Black and Jewish Pupils Join Heritage Trip

NYT-8/4-special-Six black and six Jewish teenagers are now on a trip that will take them to Senegal and Israel to explore each other's heritage. The local chapter of the Philadelphia American Jewish Congress and a group of 12 Black leaders raised the money for the trip.

Teddy Kollek's- Jerusalem Magazine

NYT Magazine-Cover Story-Freidman-Jerusalem should be, by virtue of its population and history, a Belfast or Beirut. But it is not, due largely to the unique character and leadership of Teddy Kollek. Jerusalem is now one of the world's most beautiful cities. Graffiti doesn't exist, flowers aren't picked. Even for those who hate the political order, Jerusalem is hard to resist. Kollek has inspired the arts and the city is a world class cultural center. But Jerusalem is also a worried city. Kollek is getting old and there is no likely successor. Politically he makes no sense. He is a liberal in one of Israel's most hawkish cities. His goal is to have all the different types of people learn to live together in tolerance. The major tension in the city is not between Arabs and Jews but between ultra-religious and secular. The Orthodox population of Jerusalem is growing

טופס מברק גלוי

החלקה חקשר - נ.י. יורק

דף 4 מתוך 4

סיכום בשחוני:

אל:

רחיפות:

פר:

0037/11 תאריך ח"ח: מס. מברק: } ידוע

מחז:

steadily. Conflicts abound. Teddy Kolley introduces balance. For every street closed off on Shabbat, another cultural attraction appears. Arab-Israeli tensions are muted but could flare up any time. The physical walls are down but the psychological walls between the two remain. Many Arabs feel respect for the Mayor though they hate the policies of the Gov't. Others say he is trying to separate the Arabs in Jerusalem from those in the territories. Sari Musseibeh, a young Arab intellectual states that Arabs do not get equal services. Many believe that after the era of Teddy Kolley, the city will be washed in blood if a pluralistic sensibility does not take hold. Teddy is not as pessimistic.

ITONUT

תאריך: 4.5.57 השולח: א.י. שר מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל: ווש, קהיר, נרו חוום 109, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 020885, וח: 1630

10 ד/רגיל

סגריר ציר

משיחה עם הריסון

טאבה

1. ביקש לדעת אם יש תווה בעמדתנו בנושא הליכה לבוררות וואת לאור השיפור בנורמליוציה מהצד המצרי. לדבריו השיפור משתקף בין היתר בהגברת התיירות המצרית ועניין צנוד הגו. שיפור זה בנורמליוציה מרשים עוד יותר לאור בעיותיה של מצרים עם הפונדמינליסטים וסודאן.

2. הגבתי בהסבירי שלהערכתנו תהליך הבוררות עם נוקשותה המשפטית עלול להחריף היחסים עם מצרים ועל כן אנו בדעה שיש לעשות כל מאמץ להגיע קודם לנסיון פישור. אנו מאוכזבים איפוא מהטובדה שארה"ב אינה מצליחה להווי המצרים בנושא זה.

3. כן סיפר ששמע בירושלים הרעיון של ניסוח שטר שיהיה טוב גם לבוררות וגם לפישור.

4. הגבתי שקשה לתאר שטר אשר יכול להיות טוב הן לבוררות והן לפישור.

5. הוסיף כי פנו לבריטים בעניין טאבה וקבלו תשובה שאין בידיהם מפה אוטנטית וכל המפות המופצות אינן מדויקות. הבטיח להעביר לי יתר פרטים משיחתם עם הבריטים.

שייט במפרץ

6. ביקש לדעת פרטים על הארועים. שאל האם זה נכון שבעלי היאכטות הינם אלו הגוררים אותנו לחיכוכים עם המצרים.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הגבתי שבעלי היאכמות מרגישים שהם הנפגעים העיקריים ואין ספק שמעוניינים ללחוץ על ממשלת ישראל לפעול להגן על זכויותיהם. הסברתי שלנו הוכות לשייט חופשי אך כל הבעיה לא היתה מתעוררת אם המצרים היו מכבדים הבטחתם להסדיר הביקורים באי האלמוגים בנושאי אוודי הצלילה. שאל אם פתרון בעיית אי האלמוגים יפתור את כל הבעיות הגבתי שזה יוציא העוקץ מהבעיה הסירה ויכניג

הודיתי לו על מאמצי ארה"ב בנושא. סיפר שהסעודים גילו רצון רב לפתור הבעיה בשקט וכא היה צורך בכל לחץ אמריקאי סיבל=

תפז, שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דם, אמן, קידר, סייבל, מטפט, מצרים, שיאון

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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יוצא

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אלו ווט, נרו 41, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, 20: ס, תא: 020885, וחו: 0800

1010/מידי

סגריר רובינשטיין אבירן.

ממנכ"ל אירח הסגריר פיקרינג, פלטן והח"מ' לצהריים. פיקרינג הרבה בשאלות בנושא תהליך השלום ועידה בינלאומית, מאבה ועוד. ממנכ"ל הסביר עמדותינו בהרחבה. פיקרינג העיר בקשר לפסגה הערבית שזו אינה משרת טובות. פסגה ערבית אחת דתה להחלפת סביב מדיניות שוללנית, קיימת סכנה שהועידה תהפוך לוועידת רבאט 1974 בנוסח מחודש. ירדן מבקשת לקיים הפסגה בתורה אחר חסות ותימוכין אך כאמור התוצאה יכולה להיות הפוכה. פיקרינג טען כי הפעם מרוקו ממלאת תפקיד מרכזי בפסגה ומסר כי אלג'יריה תשתתף בכל זאת בדרך נמוך. בהקשר לפסגה ותהליך השלום אפיין פיקרינג את סעודיה כמדינה שאיננה מסוגלת לנהל מדיניות קונסטרוקטיבית ושלכל היותר יש בכוחה להקצצ הקצוות.

על בריה"מ' אמר פיקרינג שיחסייה עם סוריה מורכבים ואינם נטולי בעיות וקשיים. תהיה האם בריה"מ' תסכים לכינוס ועידה בינלאומית כועידת ג'נבה ב-1973 ותאפשר לאמריקאים 'לברוח' ולקדם התהליך לבדם. הוסיף שאיננו צופה שנוי של ממש במדיניות הסובייטית במוה"ת.

פיקרינג העיר כי סוריה הבהירה לארה"ב שאין בכוונתה להצטרף לתהליך השלום כל עוד לא גובשה האחדות הערבית. פיקרינג מבין מבללא שיש בכך משום חידוש מסויים בעמדה הסורית שעד כה הביעה הסתייגות ללא תנאי ממשולכות בתהליך המדיני. ממנכ"ל הבהיר לפיקרינג המסתתר מאחורי עמדה סורית זו המתמידה במגמותיה לשבש התהליך השלום ולאיים עליו.

פיקרינג ביקש הבהרות בסוגיית מאבנה. מיצה הבעיתיות של מאבנה בתביעה לריבונות מחד ושטירת בעלות על הנכסים הקיימים בשטח

משרד החוץ-כוחלקת הקשר

מאידך. שאל האם ארה"ב יכולה לתרום לפתרון הבעיה גם מעבר
לסיוע המדיני. הווכח שאם הדבר יגיע אי פעם לפישור ו/או
לבודרות הרבה יהיה תלוי בחכמתו ומעופו של הבודר כדי להביא
לפתרון של ממש.

בנצור

תצ: שהח, רהט, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רט, אמן, ממד, מצפא

CLIFF

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ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

memorandum

To Abraham Foxman
From Jess N. Hordes
Date: August 2, 1985
Subject:

Attached is the Executive Summary of the Middle East Arms Transfer Study (MEATS) which the Administration presented at the House hearing last week.

9 AUG 1985

JNH/ph
Encl.

cc: Dan Mariaschin
Marvin Rappaport
Ken Jacobson
Harry Wall ✓
~~Mort Kass~~

MIDDLE EAST ARMS TRANSFER STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The study is a comprehensive review of U.S. arms sales policy to the Middle East in light of U.S. objectives in the region undertaken to assure that our arms sales assist in attaining those objectives.
- U.S. regional strategic objectives are: continued stability and security of friendly states; the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict; a favorable strategic position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union; and unimpeded access to Persian Gulf Oil.
- Successful pursuit of these objectives is endangered by current Iranian, and possible long-term Iraqi, security threats to the moderate Arab states of the Gulf, the immediate Syrian threat to Jordan and prospective threat to Israel, and the Libyan threat to the Sudan and Egypt. U.S. interests are also threatened by Soviet influence, the potential for large-scale Soviet aggression, and by terrorism. The ironclad U.S. commitment to a qualitative military edge for Israel will ensure Israeli military superiority over any combination of probable foes for the foreseeable future.
- While direct U.S. military intervention would be necessary to cope with Soviet aggression, involvement in lesser crises, unless invited, could be politically destabilizing to local governments and might not command U.S. public support. Arms sales foster military self-reliance which raises the threshold at which U.S. intervention might be necessary. If direct military involvement were required, the infrastructure, interoperable equipment and tactical doctrines introduced through sales would ease the deployment of U.S. forces.
- U.S. security assistance to moderate Arab states strengthens their defense capabilities against external and internal threats and bolsters the stability of the individual governments.
- In terms of deterrence, U.S. security assistance implies a commitment that may be as important as the arms themselves.
- Arms sales and security assistance programs position the U.S. to continue its role as the principal intermediary between Israel and the Arab states. Maintaining that role depends importantly upon responding to the economic and security needs of the states principally concerned: Israel, Egypt and Jordan.
- At the same time, attempts to condition security assistance upon development of the peace process have failed to produce results — since no one party controls the process — and have weakened U.S. leverage while, occasionally, providing an opening for Soviet influence.
- The study concludes that arms sales and security assistance can: enhance our strategic position while reducing the need for direct U.S. intervention; contribute to regional stability by improving the deterrent capability of friendly states; improve the chances that our friends will prevail if deterrence fails, and encourage others to take risks for peace as we preserve our role as intermediary.

טופס חרוק גלוי

החלקה הקשר - נ"י-יורק

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אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיות:

פר:

תאריך ח"ח:

25/9

ס.ס. מברק:

למי
של
הקשר

חמ"ל:

US Charges 7 In Plot to Sell Iran Missiles

DN-Volz-An FBI undercover operation uncovered a scheme to sell \$9 million worth of US missiles and spare parts to Iran. An Army lieutenant colonel has been arrested along with two Lebanese nationals and a man who claimed to be an official of the Iranian Gov't. (see NY-LA Times)

Letters

NYT-Jeremiah Denton, US Senator from Alabama states that South Africa was not pro-Hitler and anti-American during WW II. What South Africans were was strongly anti-British. Many other countries felt the same about Britian including Israel. South Africa opened its doors to Jewish refugees while US doors were closed.

ITONUT

חתימה:

אישור מנהל המחלקה:

25/9

החלקה:

חתימה:

2/2

-- We deplore the recent killings of Israeli civilians and other criminal acts that have occurred recently in the West Bank. We share your sense of shock and outrage over these barbaric acts and understand the need to prevent further violence through effective security measures.

-- We understand that various measures to improve security are under consideration including a resumption of deportation.

-- We continue to believe that such measures as deportation and destruction of homes are counter-productive. They create severe adverse publicity and a negative image for Israel, diverting attention from the terrorist acts they are designed to counter. This is particularly true when a punishment such as deportation is applied before the subject is tried and convicted of an offense, or the home destroyed is not owned by a convicted terrorist.

-- We have said publicly in the past, when questioned, that we consider deportations and destruction of houses a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. This remains our policy. We hope it will not be necessary for us to disagree publicly again on these issues.

-- We hope that the Government of Israel will not adopt such policies in response to this new violence. We support strong measures in response to terrorism, but we also believe and have said publicly that this lawlessness should be fought lawfully.

2 August 1985

המסר

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סווג בשחונ'י...סוד'י

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תאריך וזמן. 2.1650. א.א. 85'

..... **היחידה הראשונה**

פסגת ערבית

משיחות עם גורמים שונים במחמ"ד עולה מבוכה ואף השתאות נוכח מהלכי המלך חסן
לכנס פסגה ערבית בתנאים הנוכחיים כשעל סדה"י נוסאים רוויי חומר נפץ כשינוי
ההליך קבלת החלטות של רוב מול מיעוט והנושא הירדני - פלסטינאי שהוא כ־60'
לתהליך המדיני. נקודה נוספת בלתי מובנת היא עמדתה התיובית של סעודיה, שהיא
כנראה שהכריעה הכף אצל מלך מרוקו. מסתבר שלאמריקאים אין יוקריאה טובה" של
מניעי שני הגורמים הנ"ל. קיים גם חשש מפני כניסת ירדן למלכודת דהיינו הטלות
מגבלות ואיסורים העלולים לחסום דרכה להתקדמות כשעל הפרק המשלחת המשותפת.
מאידך האמריקאים גם בוחנים "החסות הבינלאומית" לתהליך השלום. יש בוסחאות כלליות
אך אין עדיין שום דבר מוצק מתרשמים שהירדנים המתעקשים על כך עשויים לגלות פתיחות
בתנאי שימצא פתרון ל"אלה" הנושא. אינם חוזים טובות לתוצאות הפסגה כשכבר בכנס
המקדים של שה"ח הערביים התקבל אישקציה עליה.

אלי אבידן

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מכירות נשק לסעודיה ולירדן

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סדרה
דף... 1... מחור... 2... דפים
סוג כסחוני... סודי
דחיות... רגיל
מאריך וז"ח... ארג' 2 1330
מס' מבח 044

המשרד

לנמענים בלבד

מ/מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א. לשיקולכם אם להפיץ ללשכות השרים המקבלים את הלמס נלגורמים

אחרים המעורבים בתכנית.

ביקור הלמס - נקודות מדיניות

לשלנו 27 (סעיף 5).



1. ברור שבשנה האחרונה חל שינוי, אם לא תפנית, ביחסו של הלמס לישראל, שניתן אולי לייחס למומנט דתי מזה (האיש בפטיסטי ומקורב לפונדמנטליסטים בדרום; אמור היה בזמנו לסוּם במסוט האמריקאי שהופל ע"י הסובייטים ליד יפן, וברגע האחרון הועבר לטיסה אחרת), ולנטינונו הכושל בדצמבר אשתקד להבחר כיו"ר וועדת החוץ של הסנט מזה (שאחד מהלקחים הפוליטיים היה שעליו לשנות את יחסו לישראל ואת תדמיתו בקרב היהודים). כדרכם של "בעלי תשובה" עבר הלמס מקיצוניות אחת למשנית, ובזכור בחדשים האחרונים שיגר מכתב בו חמך נמרצות בהחזקת יוש"ע ע"י ישראל ובהתנחלויות שם, ניסה להכניס תיקון לחוק סיוע החוץ שדוש חלוקת כספי הסיוע בקרב כל תושבי השטחים (פירוש הדבר, למתנחלים גם כן). שישבן יחד עם רוב חברי וועדת החוץ את תוספת הסיוע לישראל (1.5 בליון), ועתה עומד לבקר בפעם הראשונה בישראל. בכל מקרה, הוא נוטה היום לראות בישראל נכס אסטרטגי לא רק איזורי אלא גם במאבק הגלובלי נגד הסובייטים ונגד הקומוניזם בכלל. בתופעותיו הפומביות בפני יהודים הוא מזכיר גם את הסכם א.ס.ח ורואה בישראל "סוף טוב לעסקים מסחריים".

2. מעבר לרעך הכללי הנ"ל, להלן מספר נקודות מדיניות הראויות לשימת הלב לקראת השיחות שהלמס ינהל בארץ:

- ההתנחלויות:** כזכור הוחלט להעביר את הטיפול בתיקונו בנדון לעיון תת-הוועדה למזה"ת. הסנסור רופי בושניץ הטכים לקיים HEARINGS בנושא במהלך חודש ספטמבר. הלמס בוודאי ירצה ללמוד את הנושא מקרוב בעת הביקור.
- נשק לירדן:** הלמס לא (אלא) חתם על החלטת היינץ-קנדי (דווקא בסדר זה, ולא "קנדי-היינץ" - מסיבות מובנות), על אף נסיונותינו להביאו לכך (הכט כן חתם). לקראת המאבק הצפוי לנו בסתיו בנושא זה, חשוב לנסות לשכנעו להצטרף להחלטה וע"י כך להוסיף משקל רפובליקני רב להתנגדות בסנט למכירות אפשריות אלה. מיותר לציין שאם הלמס יחתום, יס להניח שמספר רפובליקנים שמרנים נוספים ילכו בעקבותיו.

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למס

ג. השוואה לנאט"ו: ישראל נחותה לעומת נאט"ו בכמה תחומים:

- היא קונה נשק במחיר יקר יותר (כי היא משלמת תוצאות מחקר ופיתוח)

- מכירות לפנטגון נעשות בהנאים מגבילים יותר מאשר מכירות מארצות נאט"ו ולכן

קשה יותר לישראל למצות התועלת מה- MOA .

- ארת"ב מעבירה לארצות נאט"ו כסף להשקעה בביטחון גם כאשר אינם עומדים לרשותה

כרגע מתוך הנחה שבשעת הצורך ביטחון אלה יסייעו לה.

יש מקום לשינוי תיחס לישראל בתחומים אלה.

ד. המ.מ.ב. לרומניה: כמדוע בשלנו 707, הגיש הלמס לפני כעשרה ימים הצעת החלטה בנדון.

לדברי עוזרים שונים, מתכוון הלמס ברצינות להביא החלטה זו להצבעה, אך מאחר והוא מעריך

שאין לו הקולות הדרושים לכך כעת, הוא ינסה להצמיד תיקון בנושא ל- VEHICLE מתאים

שקבלתו מובטחת. לכאורה, לא גראה שאפשר יהיה להשפיע על הלמס ולתניעו לוותר, היות

והוא "מאמין אמיתי" שאינו רואה סיבה כלשהי להטיב לרומנים, אך אולי כדאי לשוחח בשקט

בנדון עם לוסיר ולאחר הבעת הערכה (דווקא) למהלך זה של הלמס לטעון שהגישה המתוחכמת

ויעילת תתיה השארות הצעת החלטה ללא הצבעה, כך שתהיה למעין חרב דמקולס מעל ראשם של

הרומנים. ניתן גם אולי להציע ללוסייר שהוא או הלמס עצמו יזמין את שגרומניה לשיחה

במגמה להדגיש באוזניו את החשיבות שהם מייחסים לנושא (כמובן, כולל עניין הגירת

היהודים) ואת רצינות כוונותיהם אם הרומנים DO NOT DELIVER .

ה. האמנה נגד השמדת עם: כידוע, הלמס היה המוביל והמוליך משך שנים רבות במערכת

נגד אישור האמנה הנ"ל. השנה, יו"ר ועדת החוץ, ריצ'ארד לוגאר (שתומך באישור האמנה)

הלך לקראת הלמס והטכנים למטפח הסתייגויות שהלמס דורש (בעיקר לגבי הסמכות של ביה"ד

הבינלאומי בהאג - ראו נא דיווחינו בנדון). בעבר לא היסס הלמס להזכיר את ישראל כאחת

הניזוקים האפשריים מהצטרפות ארת"ב לאמנה זו. במידה והנושא יעלה, יש להסביר עמדתנו

בנדון.

ו. סנקציות נגד דרא"פ: כידוע, התגבש רוב מוחלט בסנט בעד הטלת סנקציות אלה. הלמס

עומד בראש המתנגדים הרפובליקנים השמרנים, ובעקבות איום מצידו לערוך FILIBUSTER ,

המצבעת במליאת סנט בנושא זה נדחתה לספטמבר.

ז. הסרור הבינלאומי: הלמס מסוכנע שלאיראנים חלק לא מבוטל בסרור זה - ראו נא שלנו 00

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למדן

בטחון המשרד,
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מדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 2.8.85 9

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סגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

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Q Do the key people in the region include a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

MR. REDMAN: I have no new information on that particular subject. In case you're going to ask it in conjunction with Ambassador Murphy later on.

Q Well, will Mr. Whitehead meet with any Palestinians on this trip?

MR. REDMAN: Not to my knowledge. This is not a negotiating mission.

Q Will he observe the summit meeting on August 7th, the Arab summit meeting?

MR. REDMAN: No, he won't.

Q Murphy's not going with him, I presume?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Is the Middle East going to become his —

Q What are the exact dates?

MR. REDMAN: For security reasons I can't give you the entire itinerary. In fact I don't have the terminal data either.

Q You said there were time constraints, suggesting it would be a short trip.

MR. REDMAN: Well, suggesting that he doesn't have enough time to visit every country in the Middle East.

Q Will he go to Syria?

MR. REDMAN: The countries I listed are the ones he plans to visit.

Q Is the Middle East going to become his area of authority or responsibility?

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MR. REDMAN: I would not want, at this point, to draw that fine a distinction. As Deputy Secretary he's responsible for the whole world. And, in fact, during the Secretary's absence, has been functioning already, for quite some time, as Acting Secretary of State and, as a consequence, I think he'll be interested in — on a global basis.

Q Is he a likely candidate to be the US envoy to the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: I think that would be a real precedent for the Deputy Secretary of State to become a special envoy. I believe he has a full job as it is.

Q Was Morocco added to the list lately? Because we knew that he is visiting the other countries, but Morocco, that was added at the last minute?

MR. REDMAN: I really don't have any comment on that. That's the list of countries, as it was finally worked out.

Q While we're on the Middle East, does the State Department have any comment on the Israeli air raids on the militia camps in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I have a very short comment. The United States deplores the cycle of violence in southern Lebanon that has resulted in death and injury of so many people. We would welcome agreed on security arrangements that would bring an end to this tragic violence.

Q Do you have any description of the Secretary's meeting with the President this morning?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q Who would you like to see make the security arrangements?

MR. REDMAN: Who would we like to see?

Q You say you would welcome security arrangements. Who would you like to see be in charge of security in that area, to prevent such recurrences?

MR. REDMAN: That's clearly a matter for the parties who are actively engaged in the area.

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Q Do you have any preference? Does the US government have any preference, at this point, the Lebanese Army or the Israeli-backed faction, or Syria, or the PLD?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment as to the specifics of our preference.

Q Uh-huh.

Q On Lebanon, is the US still insisting or urging Israel to withdraw completely from southern Lebanon, or is it satisfied with the present status quo?

MR. REDMAN: I really can't answer that. I'll look into that.

Q Any comment on the Syrian tanks today?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q On another area, do you have anything on a US icebreaker which is going through the Northwest Passage and which refuses to recognize Canadian sovereignty over that body of water?

MR. REDMAN: In that case, easier than I thought, I'll refer you to the statement I made at the beginning of yesterday's press conference, which is available in the Press Office, and which gives you a great deal of detail.

Q Is that to the expectations --

MR. REDMAN: On exactly that subject.

Q Okay.

Q Back to Lebanon for a second, what can you tell us about the seven Americans who were left behind? Are they alive, and do you know anything about their whereabouts, and what are you doing on trying to get them released, or are you?

MR. REDMAN: I can only reiterate what I've said on a number of occasions in the past several weeks, which is that on the question of are we trying to get them released, of course we are. We're making every effort, pursuing every avenue. The administration is totally involved in that. And I would refer you again to the testimony of Ambassador Murphy before the Congress, I believe last week.

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Q Are they alive?

MR. REDMAN: We are predicating all of our actions on that fact. We have no information to indicate that they are not alive.

Q What is the Syrian role in this? Have the Syrians continued to be helpful?

MR. REDMAN: I would not go any further than I have in the past, that we are working with any number of countries and personalities in the region. No stone is being left unturned, if you will. And in the case of Syria itself, Syria obviously has an important role to play in Lebanon.

Q But are they playing it? (Laughs.) I mean —

MR. REDMAN: I really would not like to characterize the role of any particular country or personality.

Q The Shiite prisoners in Israel, do we have any idea what ~~the status is of the remaining prisoners and if there is a timetable~~ for release, and are we concerned about the — either the slowness or the pace at which they are being released?

MR. REDMAN: Our response to that question has not changed. That is an Israeli question, one which the Israelis are addressing. They have, I assume, established a timetable, but that is an Israeli question and I would have to simply refer you to the Israeli government.

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המסר

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בהמשך מפגשי ההיכרות עם התקשורת (בין היתר עם ריצ'רד כהן - בעל טור ב"פוסט", רובין לויד - הכתב הדיפלומטי של NBC וסגן דובר הבית הלבן) ומסיחות שקימנו במשך השבוע החולף, ניכרת ירידה במידת העניין המיידי בנושאים שהיו מרכז ההזעניגות בשבועות החולפים (הרשימה, תהליך השלום וכו'). בכלל קשתהצביע על גושא מרכזי בתקופה זאת של חופשות, אם כי מפגש שולץ - שוורצנדה, הנושא הורא"פי, ושאלת התקציב ממשיכים להיות הנושאים העיקריים המדווחים כאן. בהעדר פעילות דיפלומטית עוקבים כאן בענין אחר הנעשה בארץ ובעיקר הדווחים על ההפגנות בעפולה ותגובות הקהל בארץ בעקבות גל מעשי הטרור. כמה מבני שיחנו הביעו את החשש (ולדבריהם זאת גם ההרגשה בממשל) מפני הווצרות דעת קהל עוינת, התגברות חוסר הסובלנות וההמשך עליה הפופולריות של כתנא הנראים כאן כגורם המציב מכשולים רבים לסכוי לחנועה כלשהי בתהליך השלום, מחזק את הגורמים הקיצוניים ומגביל את יכולת התמרון והפעולה של הגורמים בממשלת ישראל המעוניינים בתזוזת.

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אל: הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגו, לש' רוה"מ, לעי"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמי"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

Israel Arrests Palestinian Ex-Prisoner

WASH. POST-Claiborne - A West Bank Palestinian who was extradited from the US in 1981 in a celebrated legal battle has been re-arrested and held without charges in "administrative detention," the Israel army command said yesterday. Ziad Abu Eain was accused of violating the conditions of his release by making contact with other freed prisoners and attending at least one nationalist political meeting. The incarceration order is for six months and can be renewed indefinitely.

Arab Summit Seen As Critical

WASH. POST-Dickey-The summit meeting scheduled for next week in Morocco, could make or break the slow-moving Middle East peace initiative put forward by Hussein and the PLO, according to Jordanian and Palestinian officials. Jordanian officials say privately that they never have gone into such a meeting with more uncertainty about what they will get out of it. PLO officials talk of the summit openly as a challenge to Syria - which opposes the Jordanian-Palestinian plan and say they expect violent moves by Damascus in the next few days in an attempt to thwart it. The Jordanians are hoping for a broad endorsement of the joint peace initiative.

Israeli Charges Buildup In Jordan; PLO Denies It

WASH. POST-(Reuter)-The PLO has established command posts and new guerrilla units in Jordan, a senior Israeli defense official was quoted as saying today. The official said 130 guerrillas released by Israel in recent prisoner exchanges have arrived in Jordan, where the PLO has set up its western command. In Amman, the PLO deputy commander, Khalil Wazir called the Israeli charges "false information. There have been no new steps in this field for the last few years."

Shiite Leader Denies Report

WASH. POST-(AP)-Hussein Mussavi, a leader of Lebanon's Shiite Moslems denied a US newspaper report that his relatives were holding some of the 7 Americans kidnaped in Beirut. He also said his Iranian-backed militia had not been involved in any of the kidnaping of 14 foreigners who disappeared in Lebanon during the past 17 months.

US Reaction To Terror Faulted

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-A report published by a conservative British think tank says the US govt. "reacted weakly" to the 17-day US hostage crisis in Beirut and as a result an increase in Soviet-sponsored terrorism in Europe is likely.

First time I met you in 1931. I

מגזר ישראלי - וישיבא

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(cont.)...

The report "The Soviet Connection: State Sponsorship of Terrorism," written by Jilliam Becker and published by the Institute for European Defense and Strategic Studies, predicts terrorists trained by the Soviet Union and its allies will intensify attacks in the West, aimed in particular at NATO installations, "to advance the worldwide" cause of Soviet communism.

Sudan Won't Join US Maneuvers

WASH. POST-(AP)-The Sudanese govt. despite its participation in previous US military exercises, declined an invitation to participate in next week's Bright Star maneuvers with American forces. Authorities were concerned that the decision was prompted by Libyan overtures to Sudan.

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הירידת מהארץ.

את התכנית פתחה כחבה של בוב זלניק שכללה ראיון ארוך עם צעיר ישראלי, יוצא קבוץ
בפר הנשיא, בעל מטעדה נח"א, המקעמד לדבריו לרדת מן הארץ בגלל לחץ הארועים, בגלל השחחת
אופית של המדינה, הנובע מהכבוש הממושך ומלחמת לבנון, ובגלל הקושי לפרנס עצמו בכבוד.
הכתבה לוותה בתמונות קשות של הכאת ערבים בשטחים, הפגנות אהדה לכהנא ותמונות מלבנון.
את התאורים חקודרים אצנו במידת מה שלשת המרואינים אך את הרושם העיקרי, נדמה, השאיר
הראיון עם היורד (באנגלית שוטפת ובבטחון עצמי רב) שלא הוסיף לענייננו כלל ועיקר. שלא
במקרה, כנראה, פרסם אתמול ה"פוסט" כתבה ארוכה על אותו נושא מכתבו בארץ. הכתבה כללה
ראיון עם שר הקליטה והתרכזת בסבות לירידה ובמאמצים להחזיר ארצה יורדים.

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Los Angeles World Affairs Council

August 1, 1985

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Peres:

On behalf of the Officers and Directors of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, I would like to remind you of your standing invitation to address a luncheon or dinner meeting of the Council on a mutually convenient date, preferably during the coming fall.

Of course we happily recall your previous visit to our Council in 1981 and we would be delighted to welcome you back. With a growing membership of more than 9200 leading citizens of the vital Southern California area, the Council constitutes one of America's major fora for the discussion of issues of international significance. Now in our 33rd year of major activity, we have hosted outstanding leaders from around the world including 71 heads of state. Only last Saturday evening, more than 2000 Council members attended a dinner honoring President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China. I must say as well that Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles joins me in sending you this current invitation.

The Council also publishes a quarterly, the World Affairs Journal. A compendium of the more distinguished addresses given during a quarterly period, the Journal now reaches an important circulation of more than 10,000 worldwide. We would be honored to publish your projected address in a forthcoming issue.

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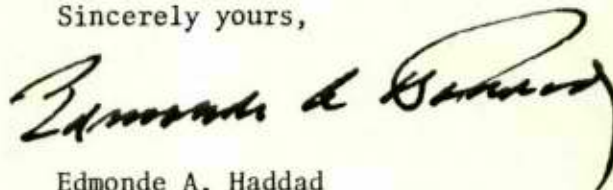
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DR. JOSEPH B. PLATT
DR. NORMAN TOPPING
JOHN V. VAUGHN

His Excellency Shimon Peres
page two
August 1, 1985

I had the pleasure of visiting the Israeli Embassy recently and they were kind enough to agree to forward on the invitation to you. We were particularly pleased to have hosted Ambassador Rosenne here in Los Angeles just a few months ago.

Kindly consider my invitation knowing that, as before, my staff and I will do all possible to ensure that your projected visit to Los Angeles will be both productive and happy. I can be reached at the address and telephone herein and will gladly assist with your plans. Also, we will again cooperate with your able Consul General here, Jacki Even, in preparation for your coming. I look forward to hearing from you and send kind regards.

Sincerely yours,



Edmonde A. Haddad
President

copies to:

Mr. Victor Carter
The Honorable Yaakov Even
His Excellency Meir Rosenne
Mr. Jorge Sever, Vice President
Los Angeles World Affairs Council
Ms. Louise Shimron, Second Secretary
Embassy of Israel

טגירורט ישראל - וויסנבטון

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דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - AUGUST 1, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Attempts To Lure Back Emigrants, Focusing On U.S.

WASH. POST-Claiborne-With emigration of Israelis, particularly to the US, running higher than at any time since the founding of the Jewish state, the government is beginning an intensive program to lure back disaffected emigres with promises of prosperity in the midst of economic chaos. Israeli high technology industries are to offer lucrative job contracts to the most highly skilled of the estimated 175,000 emigrants during a series of trade fairs to be held in four North American cities in October and November. Along with the premium salaries will go free shipping of household goods and air fare home, paid by the 20-odd Israeli industries participating in the "Come Back" project. The targets of the drive are the estimated 35,000 highly trained professionals who have contributed to Israel's brain drain over the years.

Israel Approves Ban Aimed At Kahane's Party

WASH. POST-(Wires)-In a move clearly aimed at stemming the growing political influence of Kahane's extremist Kach Movement, Israel's parliament approved banning any party from the electoral process that incites to racism or endangers state security. The legislation passed without opposition and it empowers the Election Commission to strike the party from the list in the next election.

West Bank City Under Strict Curfew

BOSTON GLOBE-(Wires)-Israeli security forces put Nablus and two neighboring Palestinian refugee camps under a strict curfew and closed Al Najah University yesterday after an unidentified gunman shot to death a Jewish civilian in a local store. Residents said it was the first time in nine years that the entire city had been placed under curfew. There was no indication how long the closure or the curfew might last.

Egypt Refuses Released Palestinians

WASH. POST-(Wires)-Egypt has turned down a Red Cross request to take some of about 1,000 Palestinians released from Israeli prisons in June. Taher Farnawani, Foreign Ministry director of Palestinian affairs told reporters the rejection was in line with Egypt's policy that Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory should not have to leave their land.

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.....מאריך וזמן

.....מספר המסמך

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1 2 009

Explosion Reported In Syrian Capital

WASH. POST-(Wires)-An explosion shook buildings near the offices of the official Syrian Arab News Agency in the Syrian capital of Damascus yesterday, injuring an undetermined number of people. In a dispatch from Damascus, monitored in Beirut, Tehran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said "agents of the Zionist enemy" planted a bomb inside a shop in a 10-story building near the offices of SANA. A SANA spokesman said the explosion was caused by gas, not a bomb, and no one was injured.

US Retains Hard Line On PLO, Israel Is Told

THE SUN-(Wires)-The new US ambassador to Israel told Peres that Washington stood by its policy of non-recognition of the PLO. Pickering made the statement in his first meeting with Peres.

Hezbollah: Iran's Splintered Ally

***WASH. POST-Pejman-A month after the TWA hostage crisis ended, a picture of the Hezbollah organization believed to be behind the hijacking is emerging that shows it to be made up of several groups with a variety of goals and little central control rather than a tightly knit organization. Interviews with Hezbollah officials in recent months also have made clear that at least one faction of the Hezbollah movement has been financed by Iran, but that country's role in its direction remains unclear. To some Middle East experts, Hezbollah is not an identifiable political party created by the injection of Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, but rather the embodiment of a two-decade revolt by Lebanon's Shiites. That revolt has its roots in the long-held feeling of suffering by Shiites by Lebanon, many of them descendants of Shiite families in Iran and Iraq.

Lebanese Christian Rivals Seek Unity

WASH. POST-Boustany-Christian ex-president Franjieh met the commander of the Christian Lebanese Forces militia today in the mountain resort of Ehden in a drive to patch up intra-Christian differences before the formation of a Syrian blessed national unity front. It is inconceivable that the Franjieh-Hobeika get-together took place without Syrian approval.

Car Bomb Kills Civilian In S. Lebanon

WASH. POST-(Wires)-At least one Lebanese civilian was killed and two Israeli soldiers were wounded when a suicide car bomber detonated his vehicle in the narrow "security zone" Israel maintains in southern Lebanon.

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 דף...3...מחור...3...דפים
 סוג בכתובי
 דחיסות
 ממריך וזיה
 סמלית מבר

טגירום ישראל - ווינגטון

אלו

י ג י
 1 2 009

Iraq, Jordan Draft Position Paper

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Hussein and Saddam Hussein drafted a joint position
 yesterday for the scheduled Aug. 7 Arab summit in Morocco. The two leaders
 stressed the need to mobilize Arab potential in order to "confront the
 threats directed against the Arab world" from Iran and Israel. The Palestinian
 question is to top the agenda.

צירנות

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מחור

ר

אל: הסברה. ספ"ח. לש' סמנכ"ל. יועץ רוח"מ. לחקשורח. מצפ"א.

סיווג בטחוני:

לש' יגרי. לפ"ס.

דחיות:

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תאריך ח"י:

מס. מברק:

לש' סמנכ"ל
לש' יגרי
לש' לפ"ס

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מאח:

חברות

News Summary August 1, 1985

Columns

ND- Kissinger- reprint of article cabled 31-7-85. "Pitfalls of a Mideast Process"

NYT- Hers columns- Susan Schnur- When I was a child, although I didn't study Talmud during the week, I used to go with my girlfriend on Saturdays to our teachers house to study Talmud. What has always fascinated me about rabbinical text is how the material that entrances rationalists can also hold dreamers captive. What is most magical about the Talmud is that it is not content at all that one learns when one studies it but process--how to think, how to argue. The world of Talmud is magic and one day I was swept out into its jeweled undertow and I have never recovered.

Press Reports

NYT- A suicide car bomber drove into an Israeli armored patrol today as they entered the square of a town in southern Lebanon. Some reported the death toll ranged from 2 to 8. Several Israelis and Lebanese civilians were killed. The Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party claimed responsibility. The Party is allied with Syria and advocated the creation of a Greater Syria that would include Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and Cyprus. Retaliation for this attack is expected. (ND, DN,)

NYT- Bill Keller- The Sudanese have declined to participate in Middle East military exercises next month. The decision was made after the military coup of Pres. Nimeiry. The decision appeared to stem from confusion in the new regime and an unwillingness to appear too close with the U.S. Egypt, Jordan and Somalia will participate in the war games. Although not publicly announced Oman will participate in parts as well.

NYT- According to the Iranian press agency a car bomb exploded in Damascus. A caller in London said "agents of the Zionist enemy" had planted the bomb.

NYT- Kifner- Senior administration officials feel there is hope for the release of the seven Americans still held captive in Lebanon, if Pres. Assad of Syria will turn away from the Shiite Moslem fundamentalists holding them. The Shiites were once allies in establishing a dominant role for Syria in Lebanon.

חתימה:

אישור סגן המלכה:

המלכה:

דיר:

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סיכום בשחזור:

חתימה:

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האריך חתימה:

:חמ

מס. מברק:

Recently there has been some tension between the two. It is still unclear if Assad will have the motivation or the power to obtain the release of the Americans. Four relatives of the missing met for an hour with President Reagan's national security adviser Robert McFarlane. (DN, ND)

WSJ- Saudi Arabia will its crude oil output. Saudi's oil minister said that the lower output had brought a drop in revenue and was harming the economic development of the kingdom. The Saudis have issued threats like this before but never followed up. The minister said he wasn't satisfied with the decision by OPEC last week to lower prices by 50¢. (ND, Post)

NYT- Nadine Brozan- In assessing the U.N. women's conference head of the U.S. delegation Maureen Reagan said that if delegates had approved a resolution equating Zionism with racism in the meeting's final document she would have led a walkout. She also criticized Western European delegations for not supporting the U.S. and Israel. Betty Friedan gave Maureen Reagan high marks for behind the scenes diplomacy but said her remarks that described the conference as an orgy of hypocrisy was unfair.

NYT- Goldman- David Kusevitsky died yesterday. He was the cantor at Temple Emanuel at 14th Avenue and 49th St. in Brooklyn. Kusevitsky was a leading interpreter of religious music.

Letters to the Editor

Post- Frank Oldham- Rabbi Levin who has entered the race for Mayor of NY should withdraw. He should remember that not only Jews were killed in the Holocaust but also homosexuals.

Grace Rossaki- It is strange that the Arab women at the UN conference walked out when the Israelis spoke since in their own countries they are abused by their own men.

NYT---Many letters are published in response to an article in the News column by Susan Schnur---Elyse Winick-- not every woman is seeking revenge when becoming a rabbi.

Suri Friedman--- I read Susan Schnur's July 18 article with the mixed sense of relief and shame that are the residual effects of my own yeshiva education.

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דף מתוך

אל:

סיווג בסחונני:

רחיפות:

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תאריך חי'ח:

מאת:

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מס. מבוס:

לשם
הקשר

Rabbi Moshe Kwalburn--I don't see why Ms. Schnur ever entered the rabbinate.

Rabbi Nisson Wolpin-- I am puzzled by Schnur's outpouring of wrath against Judaism.

ג'ו-יורק

ג'ו-יורק שטח ממשלתי בין תפוצה אצל

חתימה:

מנהל המחלקה:

תאריך: 85-2-1 והסולח: אלעזר וולפין

מל: ווט, נד: 31, מ: המשרד
דח: ר, סג: ס, מא: 010885, וח: 1900

סודי/רגיל

השגריר, הציר.

משיחה עם הדיסון.

V.O.A.

סיכר לי שבוושינגטון מודאגים שהדחייה במועד הפגישה קשורה למאמציו לספר היחסים עם בריה"מ ושיחת סופר בפאריס.
הכחשת סיפורי לו במקצת על התלבטויותיו באשר לגוף הישראלי אשר יפעל והוספתי שאני מקווה כי נוכל להוסיףם לתחילת ספטמבר.

סייבל

פב: שהח, מנבל, ממנבל, סייבל, פרו, מצפא, מנבל, קשור

כה

July 31, 1985

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

Dear Shimon:

I am most pleased to introduce John C. Whithead, who has recently assumed the important position of Deputy Secretary of State. John brings to the job of my Deputy a broad range of unique talents and experiences. His expertise in investment banking and international business as well as his work with non-profit foundations including the International Rescue Committee make him a most valuable colleague and counselor.

The President and I have asked John to visit Israel as part of his first official trip as Deputy Secretary of State so that he might become personally acquainted with you and other Israeli leaders. The importance of the special U.S. Israeli relationship and the critical issues we face together make it particularly important that he hear your views directly on matters that concern us both.

John will be working closely with the President and me to strengthen the close ties that bind our nations. I am pleased that he has this early opportunity to discuss our common concerns with you personally.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

George P. Shultz

אלי ווש, נר: 905, מ: המשרד

דח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 310785, וח: 1900

סודי רגיל

רובינסטיין אבידן

ירדן

מפגישה קצרה בין הריסון ביוזמתו היום

1. התעניין בדבר בוונות ישראל כלפי ירדן לאור דברי השד שרון בציינו שהתדרדורות במצב בטחון ממנע כל סיוכי להתקדמות בתהליך השלום. הוכרת דברי דה'מ' במעלות והרחבת בנושא נוכחות אסף בירדן ובמיוחד מנגנון הפיגועים שנראשו עומד אבו ג'האד. הריסון ביקש עדויות, חוץ מספינת המבליס, על קשר ישיר בין אבו ג'האד והמנגנון שהוא עומד בראשו לבין פיגועים בשטחים. חור ושאלי כיצד למעשה מתבוננת ישראל למפל בנוכחות אסף בירדן ומה האופציות הפתוחות לפניה. אמרת שכל חוסיין, מאינסרטיקו הוא, לפעול למניעת תכנון והכוונת פחע משטח ירדן כפי שהוא פועל למניעת ביצוע פחע נגד ישראל משטח ירדן.
2. הריסון אמר כי ירדן מודעת לכך שבפגישה מדפי עם המשלחת המשותפת תעמוד ארהב על כך שהמפגש יהווה מבוא למו'מ' ישיר עם ישראל ושאררהב לא תכיר בזכות ההגדרה העצמית של הפלסטינים. הדבר אינו תואם, כמובן, את שלבי המו'מ' כפי שבאו לביטוי בהצהרות ירדניות, ועל ירדן ואסף יהיה לשקול מחדש מדיניותם.
3. בוויסינגטון סבורים שיראל שגתה בפרשת ביהח הוספיס, ביעקר בצורת ניהול הנושא שהביאה לנוכ ניכר לשם ישראל במערב מרכז ערב 2

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

3435

סודי ביותר

דף 1 מתוך 2
עוֹתָק 1 מתוך 2

מל: המשרד, נד: 729, מ: 110
דח: ב, סג: מ, תא: 310785, רח: 1630

סודי ביותר/מיד

מל: מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א.

א"צ' עם מזכ"ר המדינה בפועל וויטהד WHITEHEAD

1. סיפר לי שבמסגרת מילוי תפקידו הוא רוצה ללמוד את הבעיות העיקריות ביקורו באיזור לא נועד בשום פנים ואופן לנהל מומ' על המשך תהליך השלום, והוא גם הודיע זאת למדינות בהן יבקר. תחילה היה בדעתו להתחיל את סיורו במצ"ת ע"י ביקור במרוקו, נפגש כאן השבוע עם רה"מ מרוקו. בגלל קיום הפסקה עם הוא שנה מסלול הנסיעה ייצא על כן, תחילה לירדן משם לישראל ואחר מכן במצרים. ב- H.E.A. יש ויכוח אם עליו לכלול ביקור בדמשק או לא. בשלב זה הנסיעה לא לכלול את דמשק בביקור.

2. הוא שאל אותי מה לדעתך המדיניות שעל ארה"ב לנהל במזה"ת. תשובתי היתה שלעיתים קרובות מתקבל הרושם שבהעדר מומ' בין ישראל לארצות ערב מתנהל מומ' בשלושה מישורים:-

1.2 מומ' בין יהודים ליהודים בשלכל אחד ההצעות שלו לפתרון הסכסוך.

1.2 מומ' בין ארה"ב לישראל כתכנית רוג'רס, תכנית ריגן וכו'. כאילו לאחד הצדדים יפוי כוח בנים לחתום על שלום בשם מדינות ערב.

3.2 מומ' בין מדינות ערב באשר לדרכים לפתרון הסכסוך. זאת מה שצריך למנוע בכל מחיר, זה שכתוצאה מהסירוב הערבי לקיים מומ' עם ישראל, ייווצרו בקיטעים ביחסי ישראל-ארה"ב והקשרים בין שתי המדינות ייפגעו. ולמעשה מטרתן של מדינות ערב היא להביא לידי חילוקי דעות ומתחים בין ישראל-לארה"ב.

3. באים לב לסכנה הזו ולאור נסיון העבר עדיף על כן שארה"ב לא תציע הצעות לפתרון הסכסוך, כי ברור שההצעות הללו לא תמיד תתקבלנה כפי שקרה הדבר לגבי תכנית ריגן.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

דף 2 מתוך 2
עותק 1 מתוך 2

2.1. האם כן שאל וויטהד למעשה שתי שאלות: 1. האם קיום עמדה משותפת
וזהה של ארה"ב וישראל לא תקשה על קיום המומי עם מדינות ערב?

2.3. האם אין סכנה בכך שארה"ב על ידי המדיניות הטובה ביותר
שארה"ב יכולה לנהל במדיניות היא המדיניות שבאה לידי ביטוי
בנאומו של הנשיא ריגן בנוכחות מלך ערב הסעודית על המדשאה של
הבית הלבן כשהוא קבע באופן חד משמעי שהדרך היחידה לעשיית
שלום בין ישראל למדינות ערב היא ע"י מומי ישר. הסכם השלום
בין ישראל למצרים מוכיח שאם יש מומי ישר המומי מצליח.

4. וייטהד הדגיש שאם כי הוא יעסוק במדיניות בחלק מהאחריות
המוטלת עליו, את הטיפול היומיומי בנושא ימשיך לרכז ד"ק מרפי.

5. שוחחנו ארובות על יחסי ישראל-מצרים והדגשתי את החשיבות
שיש בכך שאכן יוגשם שמצרים תקיים את כל המוטל עליה. ענין זה
ברור לו, והוא מקוה שאכן יחול שיפור בנושא זה.

6. בעיות המירור הבינלי, הוטלו על ידו הוא הדגיש שבטווח
שלישראל ניתן לפעול על ידי נקיטת פעולות תגמול ומנע הרי
שארה"ב הרבה יותר קשה לנקוט בפעולות אלה. כך למשל, אם כי
ארה"ב יודעת בברור את מקום המצאם של 20 המחבלים שרצחו את
המרינס באל-סלבדור ובלם נמצאים בבית מבודד בג'ונגל כך שניתן
היה לפגוע בהם ללא נזק לאחרים, אין ארה"ב פועלת כי ברור
מדאש מה הרעקה שתקום בעולם אם אכן ארה"ב תפציץ הבית שבו
מתרכזים רוצחים אלה.

7. במהלך השיחה התייחס וויטהד לפעילותו הכלכלית ולקשרים
ההדוקים שהיו לו מאז ומתמיד עם חברות ואישים יהודיים, הוא
עצמו נוצרי מאמין, כלו נרגש לקראת הביקור בירושלים אותה יבקרו
בפעם הראשונה בחייו. סיפר לי על שיחה שקיים עם המוכיר
מהלסינקי לפני בואו לארצות והדגיש ששולץ מרוצה מהצורה שבה
התגלגלה שיחתו היום עם שבדנדה נשהיה הסובייטי החדש.

8. מפגש ירדני-פלשתינאי. בנושא המפגש האמריקאי-ירדני
פלשתינאי הסברתי לו את עמדתנו וכן הדגשתי שבניגוד לאשר
השתמע ממספר מאמרים כאן עמדת ממעלת ישראל בנושא זה אחידה
דהיינו ישראל רואה בקיום פגישה בהשתתפות אנשים שמונו ע"י
ערפאת סכנה לתהליך השלום, יהיה זה מטגה אם דוקא עכשיו

DATE: 10/10/68
PAGE: 2

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] group is a clandestine organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for several years. It is believed to be involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

3. The [redacted] group is believed to be composed of [redacted] individuals who are active in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the group is active in the [redacted] area and is involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

4. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area and is involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the group is active in the [redacted] area and is involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

5. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area and is involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the group is active in the [redacted] area and is involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area and is involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 3 מחוך סודי ביותר
עותק 1 מחוך 2

בשטעמז אש'פ' הוא הרעוע יותר מאשר אי פעם יינקט צעד שיחזק
מדינית את אש'פ' אם כי אנו יודעים היטב שהחושבים הערבים
בשטחים אינם אוהדי ישראל הרי שחלק לא מבוטל איננו רוצה
בחיסולה של מדינת ישראל ואיננו מוזהה עם אש'פ'. פגישת ארה"ב
עם משלחת שבה יכללו פלשתינאים יכולה רק להחליש את מעמדם של
אלה מבין תושבי השטחים שרוצים במומי להשגת הסדר.

לנסיעה מצטרפים פלטרן, עוזר מהלשכה ומזכירה.
בתום הארוחה שהתנהלה באוירה ידידותית מאוד הביע וויטהאד
תודתו על הסידורים שנעשו לקראת ביקורו בארץ והודה על הזמנתו
לאיצי אצל דה'ס.
מ.רוון.

תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא

רהח שהק

דף.....מחור.....דפים
סוג בסחוביסקול
מדידי
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח.....31.800 יולי
מפי

מא"פ, בינ"ל 2, ממ"ד.

משיחה עם דוידוב (הממונה על הנושאים הרגיונליים במשרדו של צ'סטר קרוקר). נכח רן קוריאל.

1. דרא"פ. הנושא הנוכחי מבחינתם ביבשת. על הפרק עצירת החקיקה המשותפת של שני הבתים כבון סנקציות נגד דרא"פ, דבר העשוי לאלץ הנשיא לשקול הטלת ויטו. ביחוד רואים בחומרה רבה את הגירסה של ביה"ח המדברת על צעדים כלכליים אך אין בה איזכור לגבי הסרתם בהתאם לנסיבות. מאידך, במחמ"ד גם שורר רוגז רב על גורמים בבית הלבן שהפיצו שהנשיא כביכול תומך בגישת הסינט, מכל מקום, האגף (הבינתי שגם המזכיר) בדיעה שטרם הגיע הזמן למחוח החבל עם דרא"פ ושצעדים קיצוניים יזיקו יותר, כך טוענים, משיועילו. תחזרת השגריר חדרא"פ, קרי ה-DCM, צעד שלא עורר התרגשות כאן. אגב בעתונות ובדעת הקהל מסתמנים לחצים על הממשל לנקוט צעדים נגד המתרחש שם.

2. אנגנדה. לא ידוע מעבר למה שפורסם בגלוי. טרם קבלו דו"ח משגרירות בקמפלה. דוידוב התבטא שיתכן ואובטה קיבל המגיע לו אך בצורה חריפה מדי. התמלוקת השבטית הכריעה הכף נגדו - העדפת בני שבט ה- LANGI על פני חרוב תנמנה על ה- OCHELI. מבחנו הראשון של OKELLO יהיה באם מפקד המרידה בצפון יקבל המנוי בקבינט החדש. (ראוי להזכיר שנושא המרידה בצפון נזכר בדווח קודם שלנו-עליו שמענו מבוגוסיאן שהחליף תפקיד). מוקדם עדיין להתנבא האם השנוי ישתקף בתחום מדיניות החוץ. וחסר מידע מהו כוון ההתפתחות שם. הדאגה הראשונה כאן היחת ל- 300 האמריקאים השוהים בקמפלה.

3. החלטות מקא. (לחוזמכם 1520). הקראנו בפנינו נוסח ההחלטות ובקשנו תגובתו. דוידוב התבטא שתוכנם מעיד על ערכם. אין לדעתו להתרגש מהם וספק אם יהיה להם FOLLOW UP. העיר שאם זכרוננו אינו מטעה אותו הניסוח ידומה לנוסח החלטות הכנס הקודם, לעומת זאת חשובים בעיניו 2 אספקטים אחרים: (א) ההתרכזות בבעיות כלכליות. נראה לו, קבנטף לבגרות מסוימת המופגנת בכך שמגמה זו רצויה ונוחה לארה"ב ולישראל, שכן העסוק באספקטים הפוליטיים "צרה צרורה". (ב) המצאותם של דיוף ואמהורו. יודע שבכך אנו חלוקים ושגישת ישראל שונה, אך ארה"ב ממשיכה לראות בהם גורם חיובי. הבטיח לבדוק נושא היחסים בין האפריקאים לערבים בכנס. באשר לנושא הקמת ארגון חליפי (נושא שהועלת

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סוג בטחוני
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
שם יחיד מברק

בשיחות המכל) הוא משוכנע עמה עוד יותר מתמיד שהוא יהיה *COUNTER PRODUCTIVE* נדמה לו
גם שהתלהבות מבוטו מהרעיון פחתה .
4. באשר לענינו, חזר על כן ש"מחכים לגורו" (הופה בואני) . הזכיר הקשרים הטובים עם גיניאה
וקמרון, שם השגריר הגיע לאותו מעמד של "יועץ לנשיא" לראשונה במדינה פרנקופונית.
התעניין האם חלה התקדמות כלשהיא בענין מוזמבזק ואנגולח.

אלי אבידן
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המסר

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אלי אבידן

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סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

מדרון דובר מחמ"ד ליום 31.7.85

Q Do you have any comment on the New York Times report indicating that some or most of the seven American hostages are under control of a family that's seeking release of a relative from Kuwait?

MR. REDMAN: Islamic Jihad has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the remaining American hostages. Little is known about the organization. We do not really know whether the hostages are all being held together. We do not rule out the possibility that the hostages are being held by members of a clan, but must note that in Lebanon family and politics are often inextricably intertwined.

Q Is the clan that is mentioned, is that something that you've heard about before, the Muzali (?)?

MR. REDMAN: I have no specific information on the Muzali clan.

Q The Muzali group that broke off from Amal in 1982 was a part of Amal at one time, and at least my impression until reading the New York Times story was that it still is considered part of Amal. Yet, yesterday, Oakley said on the Hill that the hostages are believed to being held not by Amal. Can you help resolve that? Maybe it's only a problem in my mind, but my impression is that there's a contradiction there.

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look into that question. I really don't know the answer to that. I think it's possible, for example, that the clan could be Hezbollah as opposed to Amal.

Q Is it a part of, the same as?

MR. REDMAN: You've gone beyond my knowledge, Frank, on that one, but I'll see if we can get anything further.

Q I didn't understand what you said in response to a question. You said you're not sure whether it's this family, as the New York Times said? Is that the bottom line there?

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MR. REDMAN: I'm only saying we do not rule out the possibility that they're held by members of a clan. As I noted in starting my statement, the organization Islamic Jihad was the one that originally claimed responsibility.

Q Chuck, the United States requested officially for Assad to intervene and try to free the seven hostages, American hostages. Where are you now in contacts with them -- I know you don't want to go into diplomatic contacts -- but how effective have these contacts been and do you see any end of the -- or daylight at the end of the tunnel of this whole episode of hostages there?

MR. REDMAN: I really can't go beyond what I said yesterday, which is that we are pursuing every possibility to the maximum of our extent, and that beyond that we believe that quiet diplomacy is the best way to approach this problem, and as a consequence I wouldn't want to characterize their relative chances of success or failure of our efforts with one or another of the people in the region with whom we may be dealing, in any more specific terms.

Q Because it is now general knowledge that there was a hot exchange on the telephone between President Reagan, before he went to the hospital, and Hafez el-Assad, about taking the responsibility of freeing the American hostages, according to Newsweek and the Washington Post story, which was quite old, that there was such a request by the President to ask Hafez el-Assad, or hold him almost responsible, that he will get these people out. So, where are you with him?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing on that story whatsoever.

Q Assuming for a minute that the identification of the group or a family, or some sort of group, has, in fact, been made, as to someone holding the American hostages, wouldn't that be considered

a positive development in the sense that at least you know who has them, or are you telling us that you can't rule out that they may have them, but you don't really know who is holding the hostages?

MR. REDMAN: I think, in fact, my statement speaks for itself. I used exactly the words which you just repeated. We cannot rule out or we do not rule out the possibility that the hostages are being held by members of a clan. But we would note that in Lebanon family and politics are often deeply intertwined. I think that's perhaps a little longer way of saying it's a very complicated situation, and the facts are not all clear.

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Q Any comment on the Syrian sending of tanks to Beirut? Do you have today any comments, since these stories are substantiated now?

MR. REDMAN: No. I have no comment on the story.

Q So are you refusing to have any comment on the Syrian presence or Syrians sending arms to certain groups in Beirut? You don't care about commenting?

MR. REDMAN: I think we have said before, concerning the presence of the Syrian monitors, who are in Beirut in order to try to enforce some sort of security safety arrangement in the city, that we believe that anything that would contribute to that goal would be useful and helpful, but beyond that, no, we have not made any other comment.

Q: The interpretation of sending these tanks to Lebanon by Syria falls under the category that beefing up the security by Syria — do you have any such assurances from the Syrians that this is the intention of this?

MR. REDMAN: No, on that story I have no comment. I was referring to what we said some weeks ago on the presence, simply, of the 46 monitors, I believe it was.

Q: Do you have any talks with the Syrians about sending these 50 tanks into Beirut?

MR. REDMAN: I have no information on that.

Q: Chuck, a couple of days ago I asked you to look into this, but I didn't get an answer. Would you care to comment on the issue on the repeated acts of violence (inaudible) which is plaguing the West Bank and occupied Palestine? Two students were killed yesterday, and this morning's paper was, some, one Israeli was shot. All kind of things in the West Bank.

MR. REDMAN: Quickly before we move to Kim Dae Jung. This is, in fact, a reaction to the deaths of Israelis and Palestinians in the West Bank this week. The United States is firmly opposed to terrorism in any form. We join civilized people everywhere in expressing our shock and outrage over the deaths in the West Bank this week. We hope the perpetrators of these senseless crimes are brought to justice.

ד.ר. 14... מתוך 4... דפים

סוג בטהונ'י

דח'פוט

מאריך וז"ח

מס' מבר

אל:

מ' 719
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Q: Back on the Middle East for a second. Do you have any

on Israeli behavior in southern Lebanon, or in the West Bank, particularly in southern Lebanon, with regard to property
tion and so on, as the evacuation occurred. I know this is
at my impression was there may have been some review of that
y and there may be some comment on it.

2. REDMAN: The only thing I have seen to that effect were the
ents by Sharon, which encouraged a return to that policy, I
is. Well, I'm not -- I don't have anything on that.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

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מחנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א.

קונגרס: חוק סיוע החוץ

הגירסה המוסכמת לחוק הנ"ל התקבלה אתמול בסנט ע"י הצבעה קולית ואילו בבית הנבחרים
היום ב-262 קולות מול 161.

ב/ למדו
א"ר

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אנחנו מבטלים הסובסידיות ליצוא, במובן זה הלכנו קדימה יותר
מחר משמחייב הסכם א.ס.ח. .

היה טוב לו יכולנו לחקיקה בארץ מעין אקטים בנק במסגרת מוסד קיים כמו הבנק לפיתוח התעשייה או במסגרת חדשה. כדי לעשות זאת ולסייע למימון יצוא לסוחר ביננוני וארוך, נהיה זקוקים למקור מימון זול יחסית.

לקראת שת"א 57 אשמח אם תשקלו אפשרות להלוות לנו ולערוך לנו על סכום של כ-400 מיליון דולר מהם 300 מ' עו"בות שמעלה למילווה ארוך טווח ובמחיר הכסף למוצר האמריקני ו-100 מיליון מילווה "רך" שבעזרתם נוכל להתחיל לחקיק מכשיר זה. אנחנו כמובן ניתן הלוואות בתנאים שעליהם סוכם בינינו במסגרת א.ס.ח. כלומר, לפי תנאי ה-O.E.C.D. למותר לציין שהיום קשה מאוד למכור ציוד ללא מימון מתאים ואני מעריך שאם תסידעו לנו תוגבר יכולתנו לייצא-Capital goods (לידיעתך: בנוסף לצד החיובי כשלעצמו שהוא מימון יצוא שלא באמצעות בנק ישראל אני רואה בדעיון זה דרך להשגת מט"ח בתנאים טובים יותר מאשר הלוואות מסחריות).

יש לנו עניין ששותף בהגדלת חיבוא מארה"ב ע"ח יבוא מארצות אחרות. הבנק לפיתוח התעשייה פנה לאקסיס לקבל קו אשראי פתוח למטרה זו נביתקל בסירוב, אני טבין שמתוך רצון למנוע תקדים (למרות שנעבר היו תקדימים כאלה) סירב אקסיס להסכים להצעת יסואל. אני מציע שתשקלו אפשרויות אחרות שאמנם יעודדו יבואנים ישראלים לרכוש דוחר בארה"ב ובו בעת תסייעו לנו ע"י קו אשראי ארוכי טווח.

• Commercial credit corporation-ל האיסור לביטוח המרה שניתן

הוא צעד חיוני שאנו מברכים עליו. חשוב שחברות אמריקניות ישמעו מכם כי אפשרות זו קיומתה ופתוחה לאחרים. אני יודע שבזמן הקרוב יתקיימו בחסות משרד המסחר שלכם סמינרים בעניין א.ס.ח. רצוי לשקול שיתוף נציגי אופ"ק במפגשים אלה כי מניח שרוב ציבור המשקיעים בכוח אינו יודע על אפשרות זו.

בנוסף לכך כדאי לבהיץ כיצד אופי"ק תוכל לסיע יותר בעידוד השקעות אם ע"י ארגון משלוחות ואם ע"י התקשרות עם מוסדות בנקאיים ישראלים שיוכלו להציע למשקיעים בכוח את ההטבות ולעיתים הסימון שאופי"ק מסוגלת לספק.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

משרד

ס ר ש ס

ד... 3... מתוך... דפים

סוג בטחוני... 110

דחיות... 2... 110

תאריך וז"ח... 3... 85

מסי מברק... 713

מסי מברק

לסיכום: אני יודע ששולח מעוניין שהמבישה הבאה של ה-JRKG תעסוק הרבה בענייני הצטיחה. יתכן ואחיה ברושינגטון קודם לכן (בספטמבר) וארצה כמובן לשוחח איתו על המדיניות הכלכלית ועל נושאים אלה. אני גם מקורה שבדיניות על חסיוע הביטחוני תילקח וחשבון נקודת הראיה הכלכלית באשר להסדרי OFF-SET ושכירות באמצעות ה-MOA והגדלת האפשרות שלנו להשתמש בכספי טיוע לרכישות בישראל (OFF SHORE PROCUREMENT). אני יודע שיש כיום צוות עבודה אצלכם הבודק נושא החוב החיצוני של מקבלי הסיוע. אני בטוח שתבדקו במיוחד את הגטל הרובץ על ישראל שכן זוהי בעיה שתחמיר במהלך השנים הקרובות.

הלפרין.

תפוצה: שגריר.

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דע: ניין-יורק.

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST-Henry Kissinger-"Leaping (So Soon) Into The Middle East" The Reagan administration seems bent on launching itself once again into the so-called Middle East "peace process" less than two years after the collapse of its previous effort and only a few weeks after the hostage crisis in Beirut. Those events should supply a warning to look and think before taking the leap. The projected peace process can succeed only if the US is prepared to use all its influence to press both sides. If the US is not fully committed to such a role, the negotiations will fail; Hussein, like Lebanese President Gemayel, may be undermined by the peace process; American influence in the Middle East will be further weakened, and the whole area will have been thrown into turmoil. Those in the US govt. who seek to limit its role to merely bringing the parties together should ask themselves whether starting an uncertain and difficult "process" is worth such risks. The price of success will be tension with Israel, confrontation with Syria and constant uneasiness in Jordan. If the US is not willing to pay that price, it would be reckless to launch a process on the basis of platitudes about "creating momentum" and "beginning exploration" put forward by a bureaucracy ingenious in devising formulas but rarely willing to face their consequences. (This article was cabled in full this morning.)

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Defers Action On 'Iron Fist' Policy

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-Broder- Israeli warplanes blasted a Palestinian guerrilla base in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on Monday while the Cabinet deferred until next week a decision on tougher internal security measures against Arab terrorists, including implementation of the death penalty. Concern in Israel intensified over the rising tide of anti-Arab extremism in the wake of Jewish mob violence and other attacks on Arabs sparked by the slaying of two Israeli schoolteachers last week. The air attack came as the Israeli Cabinet met in Jerusalem to discuss an "iron-fist" security policy to deal with the growing wave of terrorist acts inside Israel. Rabin has attributed the attacks to local West Bank Palestinians operating outside the framework of organized Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Israeli Is Shot Dead At Nablus In West Bank

WASH. POST-Claiborne-An Israeli concessionaire at the military governor's headquarters in Nablus was shot in the back and killed today as he walked on a busy street in the center of the city. The murder, was the latest in a series of attacks on Israelis in the occupied West Bank and in Israel that has sent shock waves through Israeli society and triggered public demands for a crackdown on Palestinian nationalists.

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Sharon Reportedly Calls For Israeli Strikes On PLO Command Posts In Jordan

LA TIMES-Fisher-Sharon called for Israeli strikes against PLO command posts in Jordan. His remarks came in a meeting of the Likud bloc caucus in the Israeli Parliament and followed a Cabinet meeting in which the government voted to beef up its internal security forces to combat terrorism. Sharon said the PLO should not enjoy immunity from Israeli attack just because it has moved its headquarters from Lebanon to Jordan.

2 Palestinians On List Called Only 'Consultants'

***WASH. POST-Dickey- Two Palestinians declared acceptable by Israel last week as potential peace negotiators were intended only as "consultants" to a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, according to high officials of Jordan and the PLO. A senior Jordanian official said yesterday that if the US insisted on the two as the only acceptable delegates among those proposed by Jordan and the PLO, "it would not be something that would indicate genuine seriousness on the part of the Americans." The two are Hanna Saniora and Fayer Abu Rahma.

US Military Planning Maneuvers In Mideast

WASH. POST-Weisskopf-US military forces will stage maneuvers next month in Egypt, Jordan, Oman and Somalia. It will be the first large-scale display of American military might in the region since the Beirut hostage crisis last month. 9,000 US servicemen will participate in the third major "Bright Star" military exercise with Egypt, a six-day maneuver scheduled to start Sunday.

Syrians Move Tanks To Beirut

WASH. POST-Boustany-Syria delivered at least 42 Soviet built T54 tanks to the Shiite Moslem Amal movement and the allied Lebanese Army 6th Brigade today as part of efforts to support a Syrian-sponsored truce and security plan in the embattled Lebanese capital. It was the first time Syrian tanks had returned to the Lebanese capital since Syrian troops were evacuated in the summer of 1982.

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תאריך וזמן 0900 31 יולי 85
מס' מס' מבר...

אל :- מצפ"א, ממ"ד

דע :- אריה לוינ - נאו"ם

מפגישה של אריה לוינ עם הווארד טיישר (עיראק - איראן NSC) הדגיש האחרון הקווים הבאים :-

1. לא נראה שהאיראנים מפתחים מאמץ צבאי רחב בגזרת בצרה. הם העבירו כוחות לגזרת המרכז ופועלים בשיטה של הטרדה - החזקת שטח לזמן מוגבל ונסיגה מהירה. כ"כ הם מגלים אקטיביות יתר בכורדיסטאן ומעודדים הכורדים לפעול נגד הכוחות העיראקים.

2. טיישר טוען שהיה והאיראנים אכן יצליחו לנתק את כביש בצרה - בגדאד. האימפקט המיידי יורגש לאו דווקא בבגדאד אלא בכווית במפרציות ואף בסעודיה שכן נראה לו שהגל העצום של במלוח יכוון צעדיו למקומות הנ"ל ולא דווקא צפונה. העיראקים עשויים להגיב בגל מאסיבי של הפצצת יעדים אזרחיים בתחומי איראן ואף בתקיפת האי חארג. מלחמת המיכליות שנוהלה בחוסר יעילות לא השיגה מטרתה - בינאוס הסכסוך - גם בשל הרוויה בשוק הנפט העולמי. אין סימנים להתארגנויות נגד צדאם חסין, השיעים בעיראק רואים עצמם קודם כל כערבים.

3. טיישר הופתע מכוסר העמידה של האיראנים. הערכתו היתה ש"סוף השבירה" שלהם נמוך יותר. המצב הנוכחי המצביע, פחות או יותר על איזון בין הצדדים יכול להימשך עוד תקופה ארוכה. מאידך, קיים מידע על ויכוח בהנהגה האיראנית באשר למחיר המלחמה והמשכה. מונה את רפסנג'אני, מונטזארי וח'מאני (הנשיא) בין בעלי חסו הפרגמטי יותר. הפצצת דרום טהראן המאוכלסת באוכלוסית עוני וההפגנות נגד המשטר (?) בשל העדר "מטריח אוירית" יצרו אימפקט שלא ניתן למחוק אותו. ידוע על "מולות" במסגדים שקראו קריאות בעד סיום המלחמה. קיימת תופעה של "העלמות/העלמות" חייבי גיוס. מאידך אין סימנים שהמדיניות האיראנית הנוכחית עומדת בפני שינוי כל זמן שחומייני בעל הדעה והמילה הקובעת.

4. ארה"ב עוקבת בדאגה ^{אחר} המתפתח בערוץ האיראני - סובייטי. משלחת איראנית (עדיין לא ידוע הרכבה או העומד בראשה) עומדת לצאת בימים הקרובים למוסקבה. הסובייטים המשתתפים עם האיראנים במשחק "חתול ועכבר" אינם ממהרים לגלות צפונות לבט לאיראנים ובודאי שלא ימהרו להחליט. מאידך, מפלגת ה"טודה" שהוכחה בצורה פטאלית מגלה סימני חיים. טיישר מעריך שהסובייטים החושבים במונחים של אסטרטגיה לטווח ארוך, אפשר שכבר מכשירים הקרקע לתקופה "פוסט-ח'מיני" דהיינו תשתית ליחסים עם המטגרת השלטונית הבאה

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באיראן. מבחינה זו הם עשויים להימצא במצב עדיף על זה של ארה"ב - שמחוץ לתמונה בטהראן - אם אכן אלו הם פני הדברים.

5. טייסר מציע לשים לב ל"תחיתו" של רפעת אסד (ממ"ד מה תמונת המצב שבידינו) לכן שני אספקטים : (א) הקשר האיראני. רפעת בניגוד לחאפז עסוי להציע לעיראק לשתוח דף חדש. בעידוד סעודיה, המפרציות וירדן - מהלך כזה יהיה Setback רציני מבחינה איראן. (ב) פנים. ישנם סימנים שאסד מכסיר את אחיו בתפקידו כסגן נשיא לענייני בטחון ומתיר לו לעסוק בענייני ציבור כגון מינויי קצינים וכד' למגינת לבם של טלאס, חולי, דובא ואחרים. טייסר שמאז ומתמיד רואה ברפעת כטוען פוטנציאלי לירושה עומד על כך שאכן אסור להוציאו מכל חשבון והוא רואה בו מועמד ראשי, בעיקר בשל חשיבות הגורם המשפחתי. לדעתו של טייסר הגורם שעשה "סדר" בעת מחלת אסד היתה אמם של רפעת וחאפז שהטריחה עצמה בשל כך לבוא מקרדחה לדמשק. לא נעלם מעיני טייסר ההתנגדות השובטסיבית של רוב הסונים וחלק נכבד מהעדה העלווית כלפי רפעת. הוא גם מעריך שאם רפעת אכן יעלה לשלטון יהיה זה לזמן מוגבל מאד ("שבוע").

אלי אבידן

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סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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דף.....מחור.....!.....מס

סוג בשחוני...סוד...

דחיות.....מזיד?

מאריך וזיח. 1000. 1. 1. 85

מס' מברק.....

אל :- מצפ"א, ממ"ד

דע :- אריה לויזן - נאויים

פגישת אריה לויזן ב-INR.

1. בשיחה עם דיק קלארק (סגנו של אברמוביץ לנושאים רגיונליים) הוסברו השינויים שתוכנסו במבנה המחקר (תחת אברמוביץ), מעמדו כמחמ"ד ומערכת היחסים בין INR עם יתר הגופים במערכת המודיענית. קלארק הביע תקווה ובטחון בנושא המפגשים עם ישראל, שיקיף מעתה גם נושא המזה"ת יורחב לחילופי מידע והערכה עם השגרירות כאן, בשם שקיים עם מספר נציגויות אחרות כאן.

2. במפגש עם בראז וצוותו הוחלפו הערכות בנושא מדיניות החוץ של ברה"מ בתנהגות גורבצ'וב במזה"ת ודרום מזרח אסיה - ישראל, פקיסטאן - אפגניסטאן, הודו ועוד. המסקנה שלמרות קיומם של סימנים שונים טרם ניתן לפסוק כיצד, האם ומתי זה יתורגם לשפת מעשה.

3. הדיווח בדיף.

אלי אבידן

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הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חבוק גלוי

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71: הסברה. פע"ח. לש' מסנכ"ל. יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת. מצט"א.

לש' יגר. לע"ס.

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News Summary July 30, 1985

Columns

DN- Richard Cohen- " To ignore Farrakhan would be ignorant ": With very little advance publicity Rev. Louis Farrakhan was able to draw a crowd of over 10,000 in Washington. News accounts did not mention Farrakhan's anti-Semitic remarks. A troubling thing has happened with Farrakhan. The man is no longer controversial, and what he says is no longer considered news. Presumably people think Farrakhan, like demagogues before him, simply go away. So far the relative silence of the black community leadership has neither dampened Farrakhan's popularity nor muted his message. Anyone who can pull an audience of 10,000 without advance notice is worthy of some mention. Farrakhan makes plenty of noise. His voice is still heard. Unfortunately, sometimes it is the only one heard. Where are the others?

Post- Podhoretz- " Cynical Soviet Trade in Jews ": Avital Scharansky came to see me, not this time about her husband but about the 400,000 Jews still being held in the Soviet Union. She feels that the meeting this week to commemorate the Helsinki Accord is a special opportunity to press the issue of Soviet Jewry. She feels the Soviets are in desperate economic straits and will be willing to trade the Jews for a more favored nation status. If this is so the U.S. should refuse. The Soviets do not live up to their end of a bargain. The Helsinki Accord is a good example. But the fate of the Jews in Russia is not hopeless. The U.S. should threaten to cancel the Helsinki agreement if the Soviets do not do as they promised before.

Press Reports

NYT-pg.1- Joseph Berger- In a recent survey security at many international airports has improved. But slack procedures and a lackadaisical attitude by workers is still evident at some airports. At Athens airport there has been a major turnaround. More airlines are now Xraying all luggage. At Kennedy Airport airlines match passenger list against those already on board. In Frankfurt passengers continuing on international flights are asked to check their luggage.

Post- Israeli warplanes reportedly bombed a Palestinian guerilla base in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The headquarters for a Libyan-sponsored group headed by Ahmed Gibril was demolished. It was Israel's eighth air strike in Lebanon this year.

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Post- According to Israeli radio the Bank of Israel has invited two U.S. Banks to open branches in Israel. The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Israel want to strengthen the Israeli banking system, particularly its image.

ND- Dennis Hevesi- Each year the Israel Aliyah Center helps 2,000-3,000 American Jews resettle in Israel. 140 of them left on an EL AL flight last night. One olah said that it is his belief that the commandment for an Orthodox Jew to settle in the land of Israel. Director of the center Chaim Shine said these people choose to go despite the fact that Israel cannot compete with the luxuries America offers. Those olim leaving were from the New York metropolitan area.

WSJ- Eduardo Lachica- A Phillipine Moslem force is warning the U.S. that the regime of Pres. Marcos faces fresh rebellion this fall unless it fulfills 1976 agreements for more autonomy and economic rights for the nation's Moslem population. The State Dept. won't officially comment on its talks with chairmen of the Moro NATIONAL Liberation Front, Dimas Pundato. The front is backed by Saudi Arabia and other moderate Islamic states.

WSJ- Kuwait will sell its stake in the British Scotch maker Arthur Bell and Sons, PLC. Kuwaiti, an Islamic state, bans the use and possession of alcohol.

WSJ- Kuwait has deported nearly 4,000 people since July 11 when explosions ripped through two restaurants. More expulsions are expected. Many of those told to leave has been in the country illegally.

ND- The Israeli cabinet decided to reinforce security troops in the occupied West Bank and to reconsider the death penalty. This is in reaction to public outrage of two Israeli teachers by 3 Arab youths.

NYT- French television broadcast a film showing Andrei Sakharov leaving a clinic, apparently in good health. The network, Atenne 2- said the film did not come from Moscow but would not say how they obtained it. Friends of the Sakharovs in N.Y. say if the film is real it represents good news. Appearance of the film coincides with meetings of East and West officials to commemorate the signing of the Helsinki Accord. Earlier today a West German newspaper Bild said it had the same film. They did not say where their film came from but in the past they have received material from Victor Louis a Soviet journalist.

החלקת הקשר - ע"י יו"ר

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New York Magazine

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official text

DATE: 07/30/85

SHULTZ: HELSINKI FINAL ACT COULD BRING 'NEW ERA' IN EUROPE
(Text: Shultz CSCE address in Helsinki) (3316)

Helsinki -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz says that steps to reduce weapons, enhance economic exchanges and enrich the lives of individuals "are part of the same broad program of security and cooperation enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act."

"Taken together, they could lead us toward a new era in relations in Europe -- one that could bring alive once again the promise of Helsinki and the larger promise of European history," Shultz told the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) July 30.

Speaking at ceremonies in Helsinki marking the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the secretary said that "no one can deny the gap between hope and performance," especially in the area of individual rights and freedoms.

"Despite the real value of the Final Act as a standard of conduct, the most important promises of a decade ago have not been kept," he said.

Following is the text of Shultz's remarks before the CSCE conference:

(begin text)

The modern political values that underlie our civilization were born in Europe. The belief in human progress, in intellectual freedom, in religious tolerance, in the rights of the individual against the state, and in a peaceful international order -- these are the legacies that have been passed on to us by European thought and culture since the Enlightenment. At times, oppression, intolerance, and war have banked the flames of this humane spirit. But always these values have stayed alive, offering hope and inspiration to mankind -- that we might explore the outer reaches of knowledge, that we might ascend to a higher plane of human existence, that we might live in peace with our neighbors, that we might have faith in progress and in freedom, for ourselves, and our world.

Today, tragically, Europe is a divided continent. Yet the ideals of European civilization have not been extinguished. They live still in every nation, in every city and village, on every street, in every home, West and East. They bind Europe together. The barriers, the walls, the barbed wire, and the weapons cannot truly divide Europeans from each other or from their heritage. The spiritual strength of European civilization cannot be broken by government-made artifice.

Europe, let us not forget, has been divided before, though never so starkly. Vastly different political systems have lived side by side on this continent for hundreds of years. Empires, constitutional monarchies and dictatorships have stood beside republics and democracies. Religious wars over the centuries, have caused the deaths of countless innocents. And in this century alone, the people of Europe have endured two world wars that ravaged their continent. Only the heroic efforts of the Western democracies and the Soviet Union saved Europe from Hitler's tyranny. Yet Europe has outlived even these times of trouble.

And the modern idea of liberty, since the 18th century, has continued to grow and flourish. It has survived all the historic

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United States Information Service
Tel Aviv, 71 Hayarkon Street, 63903 Tel. 654338 ext. 204
Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376

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conflicts and divisions of Europe because, even in the dark moments, the aspiration of individuals to speak, think, and travel freely -- throughout the continent -- was never extinguished. Belief in the rights of man has deep roots in European philosophy and history.

For now, we all live uneasily with the brutal and artificial division of this continent, even as we search for ways to end it. But nothing in human history has proven irreversible.

Perhaps no one here of my generation can confidently expect that the walls and the barbed wire will magically disappear in our lifetime, but surely the division must be altered within the lifetimes of many who are alive today.

And yet there are some things for which we can hope, now: that the idea of liberty in Europe may continue to grow, even in those areas of darkness behind the walls, and that peace may reign over this continent, despite persistent confrontation between East and West. Today competing powers and political values are arrayed against each other in Europe. Their differences may be ultimately irreconcilable. We hope not. But tensions will exist so long as some persist in violating the most fundamental human rights. Yet can we not reduce the threat of armed conflict? Can we not achieve some greater measure of freedom for all Europeans, for all individuals? We, the inheritors of the European spirit, must keep it alive for future generations all across the continent.

These are the hopes that inspired the Helsinki Conference a decade ago. The statesmen at Helsinki understood that the twin goals of peace and greater freedom are intimately connected in Europe. They understood that we owed it to ourselves and to our children to keep the great European tradition alive, even in these difficult times.

Today we mark the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. If any single lesson emerges from the history of the Final Act's first ten years, it is precisely that the interests of individual human beings are a fundamental part of security and stability in Europe. Greater security and a more stable peace among our nations depend on greater freedom for the people of Europe.

The Final Act was an expression of the humane European tradition. It affirmed the most basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. It called for a freer flow of information, ideas and people. It offered the possibility for greater cooperation among states and peoples. It reaffirmed the basic principles of relations among states. And it recognized, in its structure and in its purpose, that security, economic ties, human rights and contacts among people are all equally important -- and related to each other. Peace encompasses the totality of our relations.

In signing the Final Act ten years ago, we recognized as governments that if we were to make progress toward greater security and more stable peace, we would have to go beyond the traditional agenda of governments. We recognized that our security requirements must extend beyond walls and weapons, that they had to include finding ways to lessen suspicion, reduce obstacles, instill greater confidence and increase contacts among the peoples of Europe. And we recognized that these could only be achieved if commitments extended beyond our governments, to engage the hopes, good will and efforts of our peoples, too.

And in fact, the Helsinki Final Act did engage the attention and enthusiasm of our peoples, because it appealed to all that has bound European civilization together over the centuries, and because it opened the door to a better future. The Final Act described ways to span the gulfs, to break down at least some of the walls that had been put in place since 1945. It offered a definition of our common security that was both comprehensive and precise. It gave the citizens of all participating states the hope that they could develop their full potential and contribute to a better, safer world. But above all it sought to preserve the rights of individuals.

The message of the Final Act was that we can reduce the divisions in Europe, that we can ease the sufferings they have caused, and that we can someday hope to see an undivided peaceful continent, if we are wise enough, practical enough, dedicated enough.

We all knew that it would not be easy to turn our hopes into reality. We knew that our expectations about what could be would have to be tempered by realism, that progress might come slowly. And we knew that, as President Ford said, "History will judge this Conference

not by what we say here today, but by what we do tomorrow -- not by the promises we make, but by the promises we keep." But we also knew that the goals and principles we set down here were worth striving for.

The genius of the Final Act was that it was not merely an expression of goals and principles; it was also a program of practical steps for turning our hopes into reality. It provided a standard toward which to strive and against which to measure our behavior. Perhaps we shall not soon see the day when all nations meet that standard, but the effort, in and of itself, could lead to a more secure peace, greater individual freedom, and thus a greater fulfillment of Europe's vast potential.

Can we look back over the past ten years and see some limited progress? I believe the answer is yes, though the reality of Europe's division remains. Let us review these past ten years, and, in keeping with the wisdom of the Final Act, let us judge the progress in the most practical, concrete terms. Pious declarations are cheap. Real progress can only be seen in its effect on human beings.

The Final Act has had some practical effect.

Today, journalists travel more easily between our countries. Large numbers of citizens in some East European countries have been reunited with their families in the West. By recalling what had been hoped for and what had seemed possible when the Final Act was signed, our review conferences at Belgrade and Madrid helped keep those hopes and possibilities alive. So, too, our recent meetings in Ottawa and our current negotiations in Stockholm keep our aspirations alive.

These achievements are not negligible. They have pointed the way we must take if we are to put our relations on a better and more stable basis in the future, and if we are to open up the possibility of freedom for all Europeans.

And yet, ten years after the signing of the Final Act, no one can deny the gap between hope and performance. Despite the real value of the Final Act as a standard of conduct, the most important promises of a decade ago have not been kept.

Let's look at the specifics.

In the Final Act, we all committed ourselves to treat in a positive and humanitarian way the applications of persons who wish to be reunited with members of their family. Yet, over the past five years, the number of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality permitted to emigrate, mainly for family reunification, fell from over 51,000 to 896. The regrettable trend is the same for Soviet citizens of German and Armenian nationality.

There are over 20 cases of American/Soviet marriages in which the Soviet spouse has been denied exit permission two or more times, in spite of specific provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Yuriy Balovlenkov, who married an American citizen in 1978, was on a hunger strike from March 25 to July 4 protesting six years of continued denial. He has seen only one of his two daughters and is in terribly weakened health.

The Final Act confirms the right of the individual to know and act upon the provisions of the agreement. Yet the citizens' group set up in Moscow to monitor implementation of the Final Act in the Soviet Union disbanded in September 1982 for fear of further persecution. Here is a group of enthusiastic Soviet citizens who were pleased and proud of the decision of their government to sign the Helsinki Final Act. Yet today, Yuriy Orlov, the group's founder, languishes in remote Siberian exile after seven years in a labor camp. Founding member Anatoly Shcharansky, imprisoned on a false charge in 1977, has completed his term in the notorious Chistopol prison and is now serving out the rest of his 13-year sentence in one of the most brutal of Soviet labor camps. Imprisoned group member Anatoly Marchenko, currently serving a 12-year sentence, has been permitted no correspondence with his family for more than a year. Group member Ivan Kovalyov's health has reportedly deteriorated badly since his transfer to labor camp. His wife and fellow group member Tatyana Osipova recently had her own five-year labor camp sentence extended by two years.

The founder of a peace group in Moscow, Sergei Batovrin, was first harassed, then put in a psychiatric ward, and then, when he persisted in advocating peace the way so many thousands of young

people do in other countries, he was thrown out of his native land altogether. Other peace activists have met similar fates, as have those struggling for women's rights and free trade unions. The founders of a Social Democratic party in Moscow were jailed in January of this year.

On June 14, Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk were sentenced in Gdansk to terms ranging from two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half years on charges having nothing ostensibly to do with their real "crime" of leading the fight for free trade unionism -- a right recognized in the Concluding Document of the Madrid Review meeting. In the Soviet Union, Vladimir Klebanov's efforts to found a free trade union put him in a psychiatric hospital for four years.

Nor has abuse of psychiatric treatment been limited to trade unionists and peace activists. In the Ukraine, Vladimir Khailo, an Evangelical Baptist, has been interned in psychiatric hospitals since 1980 for his faith and his efforts to emigrate with his wife and 15 children. He has refused an offer of freedom in exchange for renunciation of his faith.

All who would live an active religious life according to their faith, whether Christian, Jewish, or Muslim, risk harassment, imprisonment, or confinement in psychiatric institutions. Baptists, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Catholics, Russian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventists and Pentacostals have all been increasingly subjected to repression. Dina Shvedsova, Vasyl Kobrin, Father Alfonsas Svarinskas, Father Gleb Yakunin, Pastor Nikolai Goretoi, and Pastor Viktor Valter are only a few of the Christians currently serving sentences of up to 12 years in prison or exile in the Soviet Union because of their faith. A small community of Pentacostals from the village of Chuguevka in the Soviet Far East has suffered grievously in the past several months. Ten community elders have been sentenced to up to five years in labor camp and the rest fired from their jobs. Six families have been threatened with losing custody of their children.

At least 16 Jewish cultural activists, including nine teachers of the Hebrew language, have been arrested in the Soviet Union since last July, and many have been convicted on obviously trumped-up criminal charges to three to four years of imprisonment and labor camp. Iosif Berenshtein, currently serving a four-year term, was savagely beaten and stabbed while in prison, and lost most of his vision. Yuly Edelshtein, who is serving a three-year term, is reportedly undergoing repeated beatings in his labor camp in Siberia, as part of an effort "to exorcise his religious fanaticism," according to camp authorities.

Abuzakar Rahimov, a Muslim from Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia, was sentenced to seven years in a strict regime labor camp in 1982 for distributing material about the Islamic faith, including translations from the Koran.

Last year in Czechoslovakia, seven priests and nuns were arrested for "obstructing state supervision over churches and religious orders."

Finally, the man who more than any other represents the ideals enshrined in the Final Act -- Andrei Sakharov -- remains totally isolated from the outside world -- in exile, probably still in Gorky. Even as I speak, he may be in a hospital following his most recent hunger strike on behalf of decent medical treatment for his beloved wife. We have reason to believe he was force-fed to break his hunger strike.

We cannot talk about the Helsinki process without talking about human beings, for they are supposed to be the true beneficiaries of the Helsinki Final Act. The fate of these individuals, moreover, affects the actions of thousands, maybe millions, by showing what happens to those who dare exercise their rights and freedoms.

My country and most other countries represented here remain committed to the goal of putting the program of the Final Act into practice in all of its provisions. We know that hard work and patience are needed. We believe that the truest tests of political intentions are actual steps to improve cooperation among states, to enhance contacts among people, and to strengthen respect for individual rights. The provisions of the Final Act are indivisible. We must see progress in all areas. At next year's Vienna Review conference, we will have a chance to measure that progress again.

We are convinced that the future need not be as bleak as the recent past. As we look ahead toward the next decade of the CSCE process, we should also look back to the kinds of beneficial practical actions we listed then, and measure ourselves against the standards we set.

We have an opportunity at the Stockholm Conference to find concrete ways to increase confidence and security in the military field. The package of specific measures proposed by the Western participants in Stockholm addresses some of the causes of war -- miscalculation and misinterpretation. These measures can help ensure that existing forces are never used. They encourage greater openness about military forces and exchanges of information that would increase mutual understanding and reduce the risk of surprise attack. As President Reagan stated in Dublin over a year ago, and more recently in Strasbourg, we are prepared to discuss the principle of non-use of force, a principle to which the United States is committed, if this will bring the Soviet Union to negotiate agreements that give concrete meaning to that principle. A solution should be possible that adds to our security and contributes to peace in Europe, and thereby, ultimately, to a better life for our peoples. We are prepared to move ahead in all areas in Stockholm.

We can contribute to our common security, to a more stable peace, and to the future vitality of European civilization by steps directly affecting people's lives. The freedom of individuals to determine their own destinies is not only a good ultimate objective; it is also a good place to start. Sustained improvements are vital; but concrete steps -- to improve emigration, to allow spouses and dual nationals to unite with loved ones, to release human rights activists and religious teachers -- these concrete steps are also important.

Each of us has the obligation to press forward wherever we can. One particularly urgent task is to stop the spread of chemical weapons. Too many times in recent years, these weapons have been brutally employed, not only against military forces, but against innocent civilians. The proliferation and use of these weapons represent an ominous warning that long-accepted constraints are breaking down. We must all look to the steps we can take to halt the use of these weapons now, to prevent further proliferation, and to invigorate the effort in Geneva to move towards a verifiable treaty that would genuinely ban these weapons forever.

The United States and the Soviet Union have an opportunity to help build a more secure world in the arms control negotiations currently underway in Geneva. And in November our leaders will meet to examine the whole spectrum of issues before us. We are ready and willing to seize the opportunity. Let our two countries begin the patient, serious work of resolving problems and reaching agreements of benefit to us both, and to other countries as well.

Steps to reduce weapons and enhance security, steps to enhance economic and other exchanges, and steps to relieve the suffering and enrich the lives of individuals -- all these reinforce each other. They are part of the same broad program of security and cooperation enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. Taken together, they could lead us toward a new era in relations in Europe -- one that could bring alive once again the promise of Helsinki and the larger promise of European history.

They are not massive or difficult steps to take. But they are important; they have a larger meaning. They require only courage and political will on the part of all of us.

(end text)

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מצפ"א, ממ"ד.

פגישת אריה לוין - מרפי.

נכחה ברברה בודין.

1. מרפי (לאחר מילות ברכה) שמהלכו של חסן לזמן פיטגה ערבית לשבוע הראשון של אוגוסט מפתיע בהתחשב בכך שאף גורם לא נלסב. לכך ולאחר שנדחתה לפני שבועיים לזמן בלתי מוגבל. מסתבר גם שחסן התגייס לכך אישית בעצמו לראשי מדינות ערב. ההנחה היא שסוריה תדחה אלג'יריה תיוצג כנראה, אם בכלל, בדרג נמוך (בשל נושא הסהרה), סעודיה והשמרנים לרבות ירדן ישתתפו, שבידן ישנה "מחשבה שניה" על הכינוס גם בשל גישתו של המלך חסן והסכם עמאן ומידת התאמתו לתכנית פאס. בדעת חסן לקרוא תלר בעניין הקונצנזוס הערבי. מצרים (כמובן) מחוץ לתמונה. לשאלה האם חסן בונה על סוריה (שתסכל את המהלך), מרפי השיב שסוריה מתנגדת בחריפות כפי שבא לידי ביטוי בהצהרות פארוק שארע והתקשורת בדמשק. הדגש שלה שאין טעם בכך ללא קונצנזוס בנוגע לסדה"י ולנושאים שידונו. לדעת מרפי הסורים אכנס מודאגים, זאת לאחר שקודם לכן לא התייחסו ברצינות למתרחש בין חוסיין וערפאת, אך עתה, לאחר שחסן מנסה ל"הזיז עניינים" ברצינות כגון ביקורו בווש', בחירת הפלס' למשלחת המשותפת וכד'.

2. המשלחת המשותפת מרפי הדגיש שהשאלה החשובה היא "לאן זה מוביל?". ארה"ב עומדת על מספר אלמנטים: שלא יהיה "מו"מ מוקדם" (PRENEGOCIATION), תקפות יזמת הנשיא רייגן (שבקרוב ימלאו לה 3 שנים) ותנאיה לאש"פ. המצרים מצדם גם הם דוחפים. חזר והדגיש חשיבות מטרת הפגישה ואיך ישראל תשולב INVOLVE בכך. לפי מהלך העניינים הנוכחי, אין בכוחו לנבא אם הפגישה תתקיים ומתי. התסריט הירדני - שהתווה אל מצרי ביוני הוא שהפגישה עם המשלחת תוליד להכרת אש"פ ב - 242 ולדו-שיח עם ארה"ב. הצעד הבא כינוס בינ"ל. ארה"ב מופתעת STRUCK קמעם: מהפרופיל הנמוך של ערפאת ושתיקתו. (הפנינו תשומת ליבו לראיונו ל"אלאהראס"). מרפי הדגיש בתשובה לשאלה שטרם קיבלו מירדן תסריט שונה מזה שהציג אלמצרי, למרות שפנו לחסין ברור, מה שלא עביל על ישראל, שחייב לנוע עם הפלס', קרי אש"פ, בהנחה, שמרפי לא שותף לה. וששמע על כך גם מפי ראש אמ"ן בביקורו כאן, שע"י כך ניתן אולי להוציא את אש"פ מהמשחק. חסיין משוכנע שלא שותף אש"פ לא תהיה התקדמות ושהוא זקוק

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מדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום א 30.7.75

I want to reiterate, in closing, that we are doing everything we can to secure the release of the remaining American hostages in Lebanon.

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Q On Lebanon, that was your position before the TWA hijacking, but things sort of changed by this point. Is this going back to your earlier position?

MR. REDMAN: Things changed in what sense since the TWA hijacking?

Q Well, there were indirect discussions with the hijackers.

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe that our policy has changed even in that case.

Q All right, let me ask one other question. Does the State Department have any information that it is not making available to the families of the hostages?

MR. REDMAN: I can't reply directly to that question. I would simply reiterate the one point I did make, which is that quiet diplomacy is the way to proceed, and there is obviously a certain need for confidentiality in these proceedings.

Q Would you say that Syria is playing a helpful role for the release of the seven hostages?

MR. REDMAN: I think, as we have said before, we are in touch with a number of parties in the region. That obviously includes Syria, which has a major role to play in Lebanon.

Q And can you characterize their role in that?

MR. REDMAN: I wouldn't want to go any further at this point.

Q Is there any reason for optimism? Your statement sounds like you are proceeding along and getting some sort of momentum.

MR. REDMAN: I prefer not to characterize it as either optimistic or pessimistic, but rather, to say that we are making every effort to press to the maximum all opportunities which may exist for the release of the American hostages.

Q Are they alive, as far as you know, or do you know where they are? Have you confirmed they're alive?

MR. REDMAN: We have, in fact, no information to the effect that they are not alive, and all of our efforts are based on that premise.

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Q The question of are you giving all the information to the family members, obviously it's prompted by their complaints that you're not. Do you consider you're keepin them fully informed and giving them as much information as you can? - How would you respond to that criticism on their part?

MR. REDMAN: I can't reply to that directly, since I'm not the one who has been, in fact, directly in contact with the hostage families. To the best of my knowledge, those offices in the State Department who are dealing with them have made every effort to make sure that they are as fully informed as possible, and to be responsive to their concerns. But beyond that, I would have to refer to those who are specifically engaged in that process.

Q Do you have any information on Syrian troop movements in Lebanon and on their return to Beirut? It was reported that 46 Syrian tanks had been unloaded near the airport of Beirut.

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing on that at all.

Q Can you possibly take the question?

MR. REDMAN: I'll look into it.

Q Do you consider that the United States is playing an active role, or any sort of a role, in the Lebanese effort to regain peace for the country, peace and security, I mean to say?

MR. REDMAN: I would only comment that the United States position on the future of Lebanon has been clearly stated any number of times, which is that we see as the primary objective there the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty, the restoration of peace to that country which has been troubled for so long. Obviously, we would be doing everything we could to assist in that goal.

Q On the Syrian return to Beirut, if they return, wouldn't that be considered by the United States as a violation of the Habib agreement on the evacuation of Palestinians and Syrians alike, from Beirut in 1982? If you can take that too, please.

MR. REDMAN: We're still talking about your hypothetical question?

Q It is not hypothetical. It has been reported.

MR. REDMAN: Until I've seen some further evidence to that I really couldn't comment at this point.

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MR. REDMAN: AS I said before, I think the only information that we have is what all of you have probably seen, for the most part, in press reports, about a week ago. And I have seen nothing new since those reports.

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MR. REDMAN: The same as yesterday.

MR. REDMAN: No. In fact, I would refer you to a Pentagon press release of this morning which made public our plans for the Brightstar series of exercises, which will be beginning next week, bilateral US-Egyptian exercises.

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing further at all.

MR. REDMAN: I don't know the status of the talks.

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) I won't comment on your question in specific terms, concerning the new emergency access agreement, as you call it. I would say that Prime Minister Lamrani is visiting Washington, as the chief of the Moroccan delegation to the annual meeting of our Joint Military Commission. He has taken this opportunity for discussions with a wide range of administration and congressional leaders. He has met, or will meet, with secretaries Weinberger, Baldrige, and Block. Acting Secretary Whitehead hosted a luncheon at a meeting for him on July 29th. He will also meet with AID Administrator McPherson. On the Hill he has seen, or will see, Speaker O'Neill, Senator Lugar, Congressman Dante Fascell, and members of the House Armed Services Committee. Members of that latter committee will travel to Morocco during the August recess.

In addition to the subjects of direct relevance to the Joint Military Commission, the Prime Minister has reviewed the full range of our bilateral relations and has expressed his government's hope for continuing USG support. Administration officials have responded that we will continue to give sympathetic consideration to Morocco's

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needs, keeping in mind the complex issues of our own budget constraints and the resource allocation process.

Q A followup question. If you refuse to comment on the new emergency access agreement, can you tell us anything about your military cooperation with Morocco since you have a joint committee? It's very obscure, you know. We don't know what's your relation with that?

MR. REDMAN: I would refer you to the Pentagon which is, in fact, the United States representative --

Q The Pentagon doesn't say anything about that. We've tried there many times. They refer us to you because you determine these political aspects.

MR. REDMAN: I simply have nothing for you on that.

Q That language sounds as if you had some new assurances from the Moroccans regarding their arrangement with Libya. Is that the fact?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't think you should read that into it.

Q Are you clearer now on what that arrangement is as a result of this visit?

MR. REDMAN: We have had, of course, intensive and detailed diplomatic conversations with the Moroccans ever since that agreement was first signed. I believe that it was relatively clear in our mind, even before this visit as to what that arrangement entails.

Q Is that a cause for concern still?

MR. REDMAN: I believe the answer to that is yes.

Q But this somehow contradicts with yourself saying that the United States is going to look or consider any requests from Morocco with sympathy. How could you sympathize with a country that is getting into an agreement which causes you concern?

MR. REDMAN: I think the answer is relatively simply. Morocco is one of our oldest, most important allies. We have a long, enduring, lasting relationship with the Moroccan government. As with any relationship, there are going to be points which are higher, points which are lower. It doesn't necessarily mean because we have one point of disagreement therefore should seem to be crumbling. And I think the ongoing relationship with Morocco, the presence of the Prime Minister is simply the visible sign of the strength of our relationship with Morocco.

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MR. REDMAN: Our position about those who deal with Libya because of Libya's continuing role in promoting terrorism throughout the world has not changed.

MR. REDMAN: Not to my knowledge. I have no information on that.

•MR. REDMAN: I can only say that the discussions covered the full range of issues. Are the rest of you interested in this seminar on North African affairs? (Laughter.)

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משרד החוץ

אל"מרי הועד ארץ-ישראל, מנהל לשכת רה"מ

בברכה

מאת

לשכת השר

חבר לשכת ארץ-ישראל — מנהל השכר
שם: ח"מ רה"מ ושה"מ. ג. 29. 1. 47
וינא רבא ע'דיועא באש האמשלה.
גודיה

July 29, 1985

His Excellency
Yitzhak Shamir
Foreign Minister of the State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you for your letter of July 19 conveying your deep concern over the situation of Soviet Jewry and asking me to raise the issue with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze during our meeting in Helsinki.

I share your concern over the tragic plight of Soviet Jews. The rock-bottom level of emigration, the officially sponsored anti-Zionist campaign, the continuing arrests of Jewish cultural activists, and the daily harassment that Jews in the USSR suffer remain matters of fundamental concern to the U.S. Government. As you know, we have consistently condemned Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration, their persecution of Jews and members of other religious faiths, and their harsh campaign against Jewish cultural activists. Soviet behavior in these areas provides a clear illustration of their failure to comply with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

We intend to raise the issue of Soviet Jewry with senior Soviet officials. The Soviets can have no misunderstanding of the importance we attach to this issue.

Sincerely yours

/s/

George P. Shultz

July 30, 1985

Dear Mr. Foreign Minister:

Ambassador Rosenne has conveyed to me your letter of July 25 with your thoughts on the next steps in our mutual efforts to bring about a just and lasting negotiated peace. I appreciate very much receiving your views and I am grateful for your kind words about my speech in Honolulu.

I want to assure you that the United States shares your conviction, which you expressed eloquently in your letter, that the achievement of true peace requires direct talks between Israel and its neighbors. Our goal remains direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and our commitment to this is firm. Let me emphasize again that the meeting we are considering with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group must clearly serve the purpose of leading to direct negotiations if it is to take place. It would not involve negotiations, since we believe firmly, as you do, that these can take place only between Israel and Arab representatives.

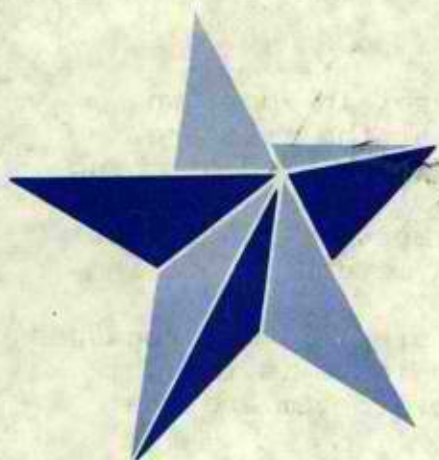
Please be assured also that there has been no change in our steadfast position that such a meeting would not involve any change in our position on the PLO or the initiation of a dialogue by the United States with the PLO. As we have said many times, that is not our purpose.

Thank you again for your comments. Ambassador Pickering is now in Israel and he is looking forward to continuing our consultations.

Sincerely yours,

/ s /

George P. Shultz



official text

July 31, 1985

SHULTZ AIRBORNE INTERVIEW

Helsinki, July 29 -- Following is a transcript of the interview between Secretary of State George Shultz and correspondents of the Associated Press and United Press International, while flying to Finland to participate in ceremonies commemorating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Following is the transcript of Shultz's July 29 airborne news interview:

(begin transcript)

Question: Do you think that one, the unilateral nuclear test ban is a genuine offer, and, two, is it verifiable?

Shultz: That is one of the great problems, verifiability, and the proposal that the president has put forward, which he basically put forward in his U.N. speech last September, I believe it was, is an effort to get at the question of verifiability. We think it's important to make steps toward a verifiable way of monitoring nuclear tests. And to the extent that this shows Soviet interest in that, fine, but the way to do it is through the type of thing that the president has proposed. His offer is unconditional, and, obviously, we would welcome reciprocation. But even without it, we think that it is worthwhile.

Q: In other words, you won't reciprocate with what the Soviets have put forward?

A: We've had experience with this type of thing before, as you remember -- I don't know whether it brings it out in here or not -- there was a period back in the late fifties and early sixties when there was a moratorium, and the Soviets ended it with the biggest display of nuclear testing that has ever been seen. And, of course, they preceded this announcement with a step-up in nuclear testing, including three tests last week. So they have positioned themselves, and I recall President Kennedy's statement when they ended their moratorium in 1961 that we should never again be involved in unverifiable test moratorium.

Q: But haven't advances been made in verification since then? Would it not now be more likely to be verifiable than it was in 1961 and 1962, whenever that was?

A: Some advances have been made, but there is still a great deal left to be desired, and we monitor their tests with our means and we think that they are outside the range they have alleged some of ours are, but they aren't. But, at any rate, that shows the difficulties in this kind of calibration. As you know, what you get is a frequency distribution, a Bell curve of some kind, and if the tail of the distribution isn't within the bounds, still the bulk of the distribution is outside of it often and that's the reason for the president's proposal. If, by bringing instrumentation to the test site itself, you then have a chance to measure with greater precision right there, and they can bring whatever instrumentation they want. And then you compare that with what you get by your instrumentation in



your own country, and you can calibrate what you get in your own country better because the testing devices right at the site are, obviously, going to be much more accurate. That's the kind of thing that's needed.

Q: But they're saying "no testing," so calibration isn't that big a problem. Calibration is a problem now when we don't know if they're exceeding the limits.

A: Well, there are still problems on testing of small megatonnages that need verification, and, of course, the major issue is the question of what has happened just before this moratorium and what will happen after it.

Q: Are you saying basically they can't be trusted?

A: I'm saying that they have had a very extensive test program, and history suggests that when they feel they need more tests, they'll break out with a bang, so to speak. Now, of course, the real point is not testing; it is the level of nuclear offensive weaponry and the power of that weaponry. And the proposals that we have made and what we're trying to achieve in Geneva and what we felt we agreed to try to do in the early January meeting in Geneva was to bring about radical reductions in offensive nuclear weaponry. And that's really the objective.

Q: Just to dot the I and cross the T, you're not going to accept the invitation?

A: I don't believe that -- we don't believe that it's in our interest to stop our testing program under these circumstances.

Q: Do you believe that there is any coincidence of purpose or timing between this offer and your meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze and the Helsinki -- the meeting --

A: I have no way of knowing that.

Q: In other words, do you think this could be the beginning of some sort of peace offensive?

A: No. I don't place connections on things. Obviously, it's something that is designed to get public attention. On the other hand, I welcome the opportunity to meet with Mr. Shevardnadze, and I will look forward to getting acquainted with him, and I'll look forward to what is the best means of getting acquainted, namely, to talk about substantive issues and help prepare for his subsequent meetings in New York and Washington and of course, the president's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev later in the year.

Q: That is now definite -- the Washington meeting?

A: Yes. I think he will definitely be coming to Washington, at least.

Q: I wanted to ask you about a couple of things that aren't on the agenda. The first is the Helsinki agenda, presumably --

A: That is not on the agenda.

Q: Well, not on the Helsinki, presumably, nor is South Africa, and whether you think sanctions would make sense; and, secondly, or firstly there's a new attack on you --

A: I believe that it is useful for us to share views with the Soviet Union about what's going on in various parts of the world, if for no other reason so that they know what our intentions are and views are, the strength of our purpose with respect to Afghanistan, with respect to Cambodia, with respect to Nicaragua, with respect to developments in southern Africa, and so on.

So I wouldn't say that these are off the agenda. In fact, we have had a meeting not long ago at the assistant secretary level on southern Africa.

Q: All right. Well, it was by way of an introduction to asking you simply if the United States supports sanctions against southern Africa. As Mr. Lugar now thinks, they're probably inevitable. Will you recommend to the president that the United States support sanctions against South Africa in an effort to change its racial policies?

A: Well, it all depends on what you mean by "sanctions."

Q: There were two bills.

A: The call for disinvestment, and the call for those outside South Africa to stop their investments, I believe and our government believes, the president believes, is counter-productive because it not only affects the job of the blacks whom you presumably are trying to help, but it affects more than their jobs, it affects just those

employment situations where there is the close exposure to opportunity, to training, to on-the-job involvement in the range of activities on up through into managerial activities that anybody needs to advance. And I believe that that is a part and parcel of what it takes to end apartheid. We are working to end apartheid. We have no use for apartheid.

Q: You think "constructive engagement" is still the preferred course?

A: You can call it what you want, but the process by which blacks acquire skill, acquire abilities to function effectively in the labor force, is a part of a process. We believe that, obviously, the key is political change so that there are political opportunities for blacks.

Q: One of these arguments on "constructive engagement" specifically -- one of the arguments put forward for it is that the United States retains some influence over the policies set by the South African government. Do you believe that the United States now has influence over what the South African government is doing?

A: What the South African government has done inside South Africa and in its cross-border operations recently has been deplored and opposed by the United States, and so it's a setback. On the other hand, South Africa does, I think, value our views, and I don't know how you influence people if you're unwilling to talk to them.

Q: But don't these incidents that you just mentioned negate the influence argument? In other words, they seem to be ignoring us when it is their interests to do so.

A: They will undoubtedly follow what they think their interests are. Our interest is in getting them to see, and I believe their interests in the end is in seeing that apartheid must end. It's not a question of whether it will end; it's only a question of how it will end, and whether it will end in a violent process or whether it will end through a dialogue of the government with black leaders, leading to political change, and we advocate the latter.

Q: As to the other issue which I'm sure -- I would reasonably think will not come up in your talks with Mr. Shevardnadze, this attack on you from the right in The New York Times yesterday. And not all confirmed rightists -- William Broomfield's in there. People suggesting really that you should depart the scene, that you're not fulfilling their desires for a truly conservative Republican foreign policy. How do you feel about this personally, particularly as you head into important talks?

A: I love combat. I'm a Marine.

Q: Do you have any sense of paranoia or --

A: Now, in good combat, of course, there needs to be substance, and I glanced through that article, and the substance on which we'll do battle is what's the right way to handle terrorism. And I have spoken very forcefully on this subject, and I'm on the record. I don't know where they are.

On the subject of competence in the administration of our diplomacy, I'm very clear what I think. I believe we should get the best possible people we can get to represent the United States and to work on our policies that are possible -- people who know the subject and people who support the president. And that's what I have recommended, and that's what the president has nominated, and that's what we're getting in place, and I'll back up the people against anybody. And I believe it is the quality of these people is suggested by the fact that most of those who apparently are controversial were approved unanimously by the Senate, and then they were voted on explicitly and the margins were like nine or ten to one. So I think that's pretty good confirmation of the quality of the selection.

Q: Will this, however, no matter who wins -- will this, however, have a corrosive effect on the administration's ability to carry out its foreign policy, particularly those parts of the foreign policy which require congressional assent. Do you see any rougher times coming ahead in Congress because of your being a lightning rod?

A: Who knows what the Congress will do, but some of my friends have told me they're glad to see me attacked because they feel that it ensures that I would never resign.

Q: Have you talked to Jim Baker about this? Apparently you've replaced Jim Baker on their hit list.

A: Well, Jim Baker's a very good man. I'm in good company.

Q: Could I go back to Helsinki for a moment? A certain senior American official who shall remain nameless in our company said the other day that you're going to raise the prospect of serious steps that the United States would be prepared to take to improve relations with Moscow in your talks with Mr. Shevardnadze. Can you give us an idea what would be the kind of steps the United States would be prepared to take?

A: The president's policy has been consistent throughout his term. He felt that we must be consistently in a position of realism about what is going on. We must consistently be in a position to defend our interests and our ideas and our ideals, along with our allies, and we must consistently be in a position to work out solutions to problems with the Soviet Union as long as they are willing to work out solutions that are reasonable.

We are ready for agreements if the agreements serve our interests, and, obviously, we know that you don't get an agreement unless it serves the other party's interests as well, so that's the kind of agreement you look for.

Q: Can you give us a sense of what sort of category of agreement you're talking about or you're thinking about? What is possible?

A: I don't know what is possible. We believe that there is a broad agenda out there that we have been discussing and which we will continue to discuss, and, as a matter of fact, on which we have made some progress in the last year or so. So I think that we'll keep poking away at it. There have been quite a few things, some of real significance, accomplished. Some not.

Q: At the briefing -- you know, we had this, as you well know, a senior official without identifying the senior official, except we now use the pronoun "she" sometimes, so the identity may surface -- but a senior official who can't be identified said at a briefing recently the Soviets have a poor record on human rights and you'll make this point.

Can you be more specific? Will you make it in the speech, in seeing Shevardnadze, at your news conference? How much of a theme will you -- after all, it is the review of the Helsinki agreement? How much will you stress, on what you have judged to be an inadequate record by the Soviets on emigration, on dissidents, on various aspects, flow of information, reunification? Will it dominate your talks or will your talks be more get acquainted, let's make some preparations for the summit conference? Could you give us some idea of how your time will be apportioned?

A: First of all, as you point out, this is a meeting to mark the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, and the essence of that act had to do with the security and rights and decency of treatment of human beings. So that's what my speech will emphasize. And I might say, you'll have a copy of it very shortly. It's completed to look at, and it will be embargoed, but anyway you'll have that.

As far as our meetings are concerned, I can't predict, of course, what Mr. Shevardnadze will want to talk about, but we always have these matters on our agenda.

Q: About the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, has there been any progress on that? Are you looking now toward an actual meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

A: I don't have anything further to report to you on that subject.

Q: And can you just sum up where the state of play was last time you had a list of X number of names and you were looking them over?

A: We have a list, and we're considering it. We're considering how to respond.

Q: Also, they ask if in light of the new developments if there is any thought of --

A: Let me just add that I continue my great admiration of those in the Middle East who are so avidly pursuing peace in the region, in Israel, in Egypt and in Jordan, and among Palestinians, and all of the

tragedy of the Middle East that we have -- we see and is shown on our television screens practically every day only emphasizes the importance of getting at it. So I admire those who can maintain that effort.

Q: And also on South Africa a question. Do you have any plans, hopes or possibly even tentative plans to meet with any high-level officials from the government of South Africa to put across the point of view that you've been putting across here?

A: I don't have any such plan right now.

Q: How about Mr. Crocker? Any plans to send him to have a high-level meeting with them if they -- as they apparently want.

A: There is no plan in place. We are, obviously, watching the situation closely and considering how we can most effectively help movement toward the goals that we think are the right goals, namely, an end to the violence, movement that is definitive toward an end to apartheid and of a political dialogue, an end to cross-border violence, and establishment under U.N. Resolution 435 of an independent Namibia. Those are the goals that we're seeking.

Q: You said that one of the principal differences between you and your critics -- the vocal critics on Capitol Hill -- is your handling of terrorism and how to deal with it. Can we expect anything new, any new departures, as a result of TWA 847? Is anything going to happen that we haven't known about up til now?

A: I don't make any comments on what prospectively the president might decide to do beyond the general statements of policy that I've made on behalf of the president a number of times.

Q: Some people have noted that one of the principal casualties of that sad episode is the central government of Lebanon was not competent in doing it. Would you agree that it is now on its last legs?

A: I don't think that the TWA hijacking had a major effect on the central government of Lebanon. It was having great difficulty, and still is, but we continue to want to see a strong central government of Lebanon. That's an objective that's worthwhile, but it's certainly a long way from coming about.

Q: I think I noticed on your schedule you're seeing the new Spanish foreign minister. Is there some special issue, or is it because he's new, or because of Spain's newness in NATO? Is there something there that we should be looking for, using this occasion? Am I correct? I was not working last week, but I read the briefing and I think you're meeting the new foreign minister. Is there any special issue? The bases don't run out until '88. I was just trying to figure out, you know, if there's some special reason for this meeting at this time in this place?

A: He's a new foreign minister. There are lots of things to be discussed with Spain as Spain considers its posture with the respect to NATO, and for that matter as we continue to administer and work with our own basing situation there. So it's very important for us, we believe, to be in continuing close contact with the Felipe Gonzalez government and this is just taking an opportunity to do that with the new person.

(end transcript)

טופס מברק גלוי

לשכת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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News Summary July 29, 1985

Editorials

NYT- "The Holocaust, Proved": In America, courts are asked to settle questions about almost everything, even history. In Los Angeles a court has in effect determined that yes, the Holocaust, did take place. For anyone to deny it is a transcendent obscenity of our time, yet that is just the position of an organization called the Institute for Historical Review. As a result of the case its director has to pay a survivor \$50,000 but says he still has no evidence that Jews were gassed in Auschwitz. Why are people like Mr. Marcellus, director of the institute, so determined to deny? The world does not lack for bones and ashes, files and witnesses.

BN- "Welcome act of self-restraint": NBC has taken responsible action by adopting new guidelines for covering terrorist incidents. NBC will no longer "issue press releases or publicize competitive claims about ratings, scoops or special programs during major crises". They will also avoid airing unedited tape and interrupting scheduled programs when there are no major developments. NBC is taking these steps voluntarily. Press can and does regulate itself, permitting government intrusion is playing with fire.

Columns

WSJ- Martha Bayles- "How to Cover a Hostage Crisis": ABC News will present a special segment of "Viewpoint" to discuss the coverage of the TWA hijacking. Let me respond to the major criticism that will most likely arise, that television neglects the main issues and goes for the drama of the persons involved. First television did not invent the crime of kidnapping. Second if television is to blame so are we for having established a taste for hostage dramas as portrayed in entertainment programs. There remains a problem and a basis for criticism, that is that we deal with the problem the same way that we predict the outcome of televisions fictional hostage dramas.

WSJ- Harold Crouch (teaches political science at the National Univ. of Malaysia) "Radical Islam's Reach into Malaysia, Indonesia": In the 60's Western supporters were preoccupied by the threat posed by the communist movement. In the 70's another foreign-linked "al n" ideology emerged: radical Islam. So far Malaysia has been more successful in dealing with the problem.

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In Indonesia Moslem-instigated violence is growing. In Indonesia 85% of the population is Moslem but the country gives no special place to Islam. In Malaysia the official state religion is Islam, although less than half the population is Moslem. Radical Islam has no chance of attaining power in either country but the governments of both are concerned. Disaffected Moslem radicals can create public disorder by engaging in violence.

ND- Anderson- Soviet Jewry- The flurry of contradictory reports on Soviet-Israeli detente points up a serious problem: the plight of Soviet Jews who want to emigrate but who have been refused visas. The number of people granted visas has plummeted from a high of 51,000 in 1979 to 499 in the first half of '85.

Press Reports

NYT-pg.1- Seth Mydans- " Soviet Human Rights Battle: Only Isolated Voices Remain" Since the hey day of human rights and the signing of the Helsinki Accord 18 of the 20 people who joined the Moscow Helsinki watch group have been imprisoned or sent into internal exile or have gone abroad. According to Naum Meiman the human rights situation in the Soviet union is worse now than before the accord. Mr. Meiman now pleads for his own case, that his wife be allowed to leave for treatment of cancer. The group was forced by pressure from authorities to discontinue its work.

ND- Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir called for the death penalty for terrorists convicted of murder and police arrested three Arab teenagers for the murder of 2 Israeli school teachers. Reacting to the outrage over the deaths, Shamir said that capital punishment should be part of a new set of measures to fight terrorism. Peres said that he favored deportation of guerrilla suspects. The cabinet is expected to debate the issue. Israel abolished the death penalty for murder in 1954. Army bulldozers reduced the homes of the arrested Arabs to rubble. (NYT, Post, DN, WSJ)

NYT- Syria will boycott an emergency summit meeting called by King Hussan II of Morocco. The meeting would seek to cover the proposed talks between King Hussein, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the U.S. Syria, the Soviet Union's main ally in the Mideast, opposes that approach as American-influenced. (ND)

NYT- Four days of peace in Beirut ended today with two car bombings and sniper shooting. (WSJ)

WSJ- Shiite Amal rebels killed two pro-Israeli militiamen and captured 5 others in fighting in the security

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zone area in southern Lebanon.

ND- Walid Jumblatt and Nabih Berri say they will end a 3 month fued and join forces against Palestine Liberation Organization. Up till now the Druse Forces have been protecting the Palestinians in camps against a Shiite seige.

NYT- Iraq said it killed nearly 500 Iranian soldiers in a dawn commando attack on the northern war front.

ND- Randy Banner- You can trace your Jewish lineage with the help of a computer. The World Jewish Genealogy Organization has gone on line. Rabbi Naftali Halberstam is founder of the organization that traces the histories of Jewish families. Most of the organizations alients seek the information when they plan on getting married.

NYT- Book Review- Richard Shepard reviews " The House of Mitford" by Jonathan Guinness with Catherine Guinness.- Were the politics less central this would merely be an overwritten history of an upper class clan, not rich but well born and well-connected to the nations leading figures. His aunt Unity Mitford was a close ffriend of Hitler and virtually a Nazi groupie who shot herself at the outbreak of WW2. What emerges from the book is an explanation of the thinking attitudes that go into the making of a fascist and anti-Semite from a class that should know better.

NYT- David Zucker a leading NY figure in Conservative Judaism died Sunday. He was active in United Synagogues of America.

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המשרד, בטחון

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קש"ח.

חדרון דובר מחמ"ד ליום 29.7.85

Q Can you confirm that Secretary Shultz has -- (inaudible) -- the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Shamir, over the weekend?

MR. REDMAN: We have no comments on diplomatic exchanges.

Q What can you tell us on the meeting of Acting Secretary of State with the Prime Minister of Morocco?

MR. REDMAN: What can I tell you about it?

Q Yeah.

MR. REDMAN: I believe that's on the Acting Secretary's agenda for today.

Q What's the purpose? Is it because there are reports that he's heading the military joint committee between Morocco and the United States?

MR. REDMAN: That's the reason he's in Washington, yes.

Q What you can say, in light of the tension between Morocco and the United States, for its agreement with Libya? How can you have a meeting on military issues when you haven't resolved yet the differences between you and Morocco on that issue?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe this is unique in the diplomatic world. A diplomatic relationship is a very broad one. We have many ongoing relationships with Morocco and because we have areas of less than total agreement in one area does not mean that we cease and desist in all other areas of endeavor.

Q But are you still on your stand that you will not interfere in solving the Western Sahara military? You will not support Morocco militarily in solving Western Sahara problems?

Handwritten notes in Hebrew and English at the bottom of the page, including names like "Shultz", "Morocco", and "Libya", and some numbers.

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MR. REDMAN: There has been no change in the United States policy vis-a-vis the Western Sahara.

Q Some members of the remaining seven hostages in Lebanon are going to be meeting with congressional leaders tomorrow. In fact, they are holding a whole set of hearings and meetings on the Hill. But they also hope to meet some officials here at the Department. Have any been scheduled and with whom and when?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have the answer to that question. I was informed, of course, that this group would be in town tomorrow. I will probably have more for you tomorrow during the briefing.

Q Do you have anything on an Israeli raid on a Arab hospital in Jerusalem?

MR. REDMAN: An Arab raid on an Israeli hospital.

Q An Israeli raid on the Austrian Hospice, I think it's called?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.)

Q Before you go on to that, can I refer you back to the letter? I'm not asking to tell me about the context of the letter. I'm asking you whether the Secretary has received the letter or not from Shamir.

MR. REDMAN: The answer remains the same.

The question, I think, refers to a report of a forced closure of the East Jerusalem Hospice by Israeli police forces. We have seen the reports and have confirmed that they are essentially correct. We understand that, while the government of Israel had indicated an intention to close the hospice, as of August 1, the future of that facility was still under discussion. We would hope that this morning's action would not prejudice the outcome of these ongoing discussions.

Q Do you have any idea why the Israeli government wanted to force the closing of this hospice?

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

Q You said you understand why they are closing it. So since you understand, you don't tell us why you understand this decision?

MR. REDMAN: I understand in the sense that I am led to believe.

Q Oh.

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Q Do you have any comment on the demolition of three Palestinians' homes inside Israel and the call for enacting a policy which will deport Palestinians suspected of violent acts?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Can you look into this?

MR. REDMAN: I'll look into it.

Q Just one thing, for the record, for whatever it's worth, with reference to the letter from Shamir to Secretary Shultz that you won't comment on because you don't diplomatic exchanges, I'll point out that it was not too many weeks ago during the hostage crisis that the spokesman volunteered from that podium a rather extensive description of a phone conversation between Prime Minister Peres and Secretary Shultz, outlining in detail, including some quotes as to what was said during that phone conversation.

MR. REDMAN: In the past several weeks we've had a multitude of questions concerning the Palestinian list, the delegations and all of that sort of thing, and we have stuck to this same policy throughout on that question.

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בראון, בנצור, פזנר, דע: סביר - לש' רוה"מ, שי - לש שהב"ט.

בשיחות היכרות שקיימנו בשבוע החולף עם קשת רחבה של אנשי תקשורת (בן ברדלי, סטיב רוזנפלד וג'ייס הוגלאנד מה"ווינינגטון פוסט", מרטי פרץ מה"ניוירפאליק", ג'ון סקאלי מ-ABC, ג'ק סמית מ-CBS, הכתבים הדיפלומטיים של ה"וואל סטריט ג'ורנל" וה"ניו יורק דיילי ניוז", וה-NPR וכמו כן המפיקים של ה-TODAY SHOW

10 17th (FACE THE NATION - 1 NIGHTLINE

נושאים מזתיים במרכז ההתענינות התקשורתית: ההליך השלום- הרשימה הפלסטינית ונושא בריה"מ. באופן טבעי היו אלה גם עיקר נושאי הדיווח העיתונאי.

אליבא דרב בני שיחנו נראה לממשל היום אזורנו בשל יותר לתזוזה מדינית ולקדום תהליך השלום. ניכרת אמנם, עקב נסיון העבר, זהירות רבה אצל מקבלי ההחלטות בממשל אך באותה מידה קיימת אצלם נחישות להתקדם במסגרת של צעדים מדודים ומכוונים. גם ירידה משקלם היחסי של נושאי חוץ אחרים (להוציא יחסי ארה"ב - בריה"מ) ותנפשות הפועלות באזור - סיבות אלה מעודדות את הממשל בכוונותיו.

גם אם פומבית ובתדריכים היומיים חוזר הממשל על הנסוחים המוכרים לגבי פגישה אפשרית של מרפי עם משלחת משותפת ירדנית - פלסטינית, דהיינו ארה"ב חסכים לפגישה כזאת אם הסדורים יהיו מוסכמים ואם תהווה פגישה כזאת למוי"מ ישיר, הרי שבקרוב רוב אנשי התקשורת שוררת ההרגשה שארה"ב נחושה בדעתה להתקדם שלב אחרי שלב ולהפגש עם משלחת משותפת. דברי רוה"מ על קבילותם של 2 מתוך הרשימה הוסיפה נופך זהיר של אופטימיות כאשר כולם מזכירים לנו שרוה"מ לא פסל חד משמעית השתתפות חברי ה - PNC .

הטענה הישראלית שאשף מנסה להשיג הכרה אמריקאית מעל לכל, אם כי היא מקובלת, גוררת אחריה בד"כ את התגובה שלמהלך כזה יכולות להיות דוקא משמעויות חיוביות.

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בהקשר זה כמו כמעט בכל נושא אחר עולה בעקביות שאלת חלוקי הדעות והקולות הכפולים המגיעים ממשרדי רה"מ וממשה"ח. הדבר מוצא בטוי הן בדיווחים מהארץ והן בפרשנויות כאן. קלייבורן, (בהתייחסו לנושא הסובייטי) כותב על מתחים ברורים בין משרד החוץ המאמץ הפילוסופיה העדינית הנוקשה של הליכוד לבין משרד רה"מ המשקף מדיניות מתונה יותר של המערך. לא במנותק מהנ"ל, ההערכה של ברני גבירצמן (במאמר שהוברק) כי בעיני הממשל פרס נחשב כמי שמוכן לטול סיכונים רבים בנסיון להשיג שלום ומשום כך הוא חביבם של חוגים בממשל המקוויים, לדבריו, לבחירות מוקדמות בישראל, בתקווה לנצחון מטפיק שיתן לרה"מ מנדט לשאת ולתת עם ירדן והפלסטינאים, מקובלת על חלק נכבד של האישים ששוחחנו עמם במשך השבוע.

הנושא השני שעמד במרכז תשומת הלב היה ספור פגישת וורנצוב - סופר וההשלכות האפשריות שלו לגבי מעמדה של בריה"מ באזור והאפשרות לשלובה בתהליך השלום. אצל העתונאים ניכרה סקרנות רבה לגלות האם יש בפגישה עצמה נקודת מפנה, והאם קיימת אצלנו, בנגוד לעבר, נכונות לחת פתח לתפקיד סובייטי בתהליך השלום. בהקשר זה גם מתפרשים "מחוות" ישראליות מהעבר כמו אגרת ברכה לגורבצ'וב כסימן נוסף לפתיחות שלנו. לעומת זאת, לא התייחסו ברצינות לתוכן השיחה כפי שדווח ובעיקר ל"פתיחותו" של השגריר הסובייטי.

מבין נושאים אחרים שעלו בשיחותינו ראוי לציין את ההתעניינות בגזר דינם של עצורי המחתרת היהודית. הידידים שבין אנשי שיחנו מביעים דאגה מפני הפגיעה במוסד המקודש כמעט של מערכת המשפט בארץ, ורבה ההתעניינות כיצד יגיב נשיא המדינה לבקשות החנינה.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

אל: מצפיה, טראיד, לפידותכלט נר-87

סדיניות ארה"ב-מפגש הלסינקי

הערכה ראשונית

1. יחס ארה"ב בריה"ס

2. נושא מזימ- יהודי בריה"ס

1. מטעל דיגן זקוק כיום להצלחה במדיניות החוץ. התחום אשר בו

ירכז מאמצים להשיג השגים זהו תחום היחסים בין ארה"ב לבריה"ס.

בעוד שהממשל הדמוקרטי של קרטר הוריש לפחות הצלחה אחת והיא

הסכם קמפי דוד, הרי שממשל דיגן לא זכה לשום הצלחה במדיניות

החוץ.

2. האגף הקונסרבטיבי במפלגה הדפובליקנית טוען שהממשל הנוכחי

בולט בנטייתו הליברליות וכן מתנגד לויחודים בלשהם לבריה"ס-

במהלך פרשת מוטס- מאז מתח האגף הקונסרבטיבי ביקורת קיצונית

על כך שבעוד שניתנו הצהרות קיצוניות גם על ידי הנשיא וגם על

ידי מזכיר המדינה הרי שלא ננקטה כל פעולה ולמעשה הוכיח הממשל

שהינו יונטר מניירי. הביקורת של האגף הקונסרבטיבי הולכת

ומתרחבת -ואי שביעות הרצון מהנעשה, באה לידי ביטוי בהשתיי

אישורי מינויים בשירות הדיפלומטי של ידי הסנטור הלמס, כמו כן

פרישתה של ג'ין קירקפטרליק היא אחת התופעות המוכיחות את

הפיחות שחל במעמד הקונסרבטיבים בממשל

3. אם כי הסכם הלסינקי נהדונר הוא למעשה לא בהסכם כלשהו

במובן המספטי אלא בשורה של עקרונות - ועל כן לא היה הסכם זה

בפופ לאישור בשלהו) מהווה הישג רציני מאוד לסובייטים בכך

שנקבע שאין לשנות גבולות בנות-במילים אחרות ניתן יהיה באחד

14764

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מחוך 3
עומק 11 מחוך 14
סודי ביותר

הימים להביא לידי איחוד גמליה אם יהיה הסכם לכך. יחד עם זאת השיג המערב השג לא מבוטל:-
3-1 שנה התיחסות מפורשת לזכויות האדם
3-2 עניני זכויות האדם אינם יותר נושא שתחום הסמכות הבלעדית של המדינה היא שמותר למדינות זרות להתערב בהן
3-3 מדינות מזרח אירופה יכלו ליצור קשר הדוק יותר עם המערב.
3-4 נוצר פורום לפגישות בין בריה"מ לארה"ב.

4. מה ממת ארה"ב במפגש הנוכחי ?

4-1 לקיים מגע ראשון בין מזכיר המדינה לשר החוץ הסובייטי החדש-זוהי פגישתם הראשונה מאז השינויים הפרסונליים שחלו בבריה"מ.
4-2 לקבוע סדר היום של פגישת הפסגה ריגן-רובצ'וב.
4-3 לתבוע כיבוד זכויות האדם על ידי בריה"מ. במסגרת זו-הובטח שמזכיר המדינה יעלה את נושא יהודי בריה"מ.
נלפי המידע שבידינו המזכיר יקדיש לפחות שלוש שעות לשיחתו עם שוורדנאזה.
5. נושאי מדיניות לפי הידיעות שבידנו כיום, נלרבות שיחת פוליאקוף-האל סונדרס יש להניח שבשיחתם יועלה גם נושא מדיניות בכלל וקידום המדיניות בין ישראל לארצות ערב בפרט.

6. הצעות

הייתי ממליץ שבמהלך ועידת הלסינקי נעלה בהצהרה פומבית בדרך משלתי גבוה :

6-1 קריאה לבריה"מ לשנות יחסה ליהודים
6-2 הודעה שישראל מעוניינת ביחסים דיפלומטיים עם כל מדינות העולם.
6-3 מדיניות לשלום במזרח התיכון יכול להתנהל רק ישירות בין ישראל לכל מדינה ערבית.

מ.ד.ו.ן.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

מחוך 3
עוֹתֵק 11
מחוך 14

14764 39043 14764

משרד החוץ-קטלוג הקשר

אלו ווט, נרו: 793, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 280785, וחו: 1600

שמור/מידי

רובינסטיין. לסלך 634.

1. עדי השמ.

ליינינגר העביר לי ב-12/7 תלונה של נציג הכת כאן. בישיבה שהיתה בין המשטרה לבין משרד הדתות ובנסיות הוחלט לעשות הכל כדי להבטיח את בטחון הכת. בהתערבותי הגבירה המשטרה את השמירה על בנין הכת כאשר התקיימה ביום ה' 25/7 הפגנה חוקית מטעם כב. נמסר לי, לא לציטוט, שהיו שם יותר שוטרים מאשר מפגינים.

ליינינגר הודה שאי אפשר לצפות ששוטרים יוצבו במקום 24 שעות ליום אך ביקש עידנות מוגברת תוך שהוכר סימן 2 סעיף נג 20 וסימן 3 סעיף 1 מברית הידידות, מסחר וספנות 1951.

2. מייק מנצור.
לשכת היועץ המשפטי ערערה בזמנו על החלטת השבך. סייבל אלסטר וישכדוף וזכרים שהשבך דחה את הערעור כהחמך אינו בתיקונו. הודעתי לליינינגר כי האיש אינו רצוי ומוטב שלא יבוא. לפני מספר חודשים אמר מנצור שהוא ירצה לבקר את אימו באוגוסט על אף שהיא היתה חולה כבר אז. הנימוק ההומניטרי נראה לי קצת מפנק.

מנהל קונסולרית.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, סייבל, קונס, בנסיות
תח: גורני מאמר

סגרירות ישראל - ורטינגטון

אלו הקצב

ס 1 8 8
דפ... מתוך... דפים
סוג בשחור...
דחירות...
תאריך ודיח...
מסי... 639

Handwritten signature and scribbles.

ממכיל, מצפיה, כלכלית
דע: לשכת רוהיים, שד האוצ

קונגרס: סיוע חוצ ותוספות הסיוע לישראל

1. ביום שישי (26/7) הסתיימו לפנות ערב שתי מערכות ההתייעצות (CONFERENCE) בין נציגי שני הבתים בדבר חוק סיוע החוצ ובדבר החוק הכללי (AMMUS) לתוספות סיוע. ענייננו בשני החוקים האלה אושרו.
2. לפי החכנון כעת, עומדים להגיש ביום חמישי (1/8) את החוק הכללי לתוספות סיוע בפני מליאת הסנט.

למדנ-

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly a list or index.

סווג בטחוני...לנ?

דחיסות.....כג?ל.....

תאריך וצ"ח.....

..... **שם' חבר**

ניו יורק

בעתון.

המשרד.

: 72

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640

דע: ניו-יורק.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1985

Jews, Catholics Try to Improve Relations/Groups Issue Optimistic Statement

The new statement points to previous comments by Pope John Paul II that have been more to Jews' liking than last month's document, and it calls for "deepening dialogue" rather than ill will concerning issues on which Jews and Catholics cannot entirely agree.

The statement, approved by the groups after a recent meeting in New York, was made available in Washington by the U.S. Catholic Conference. Signers include an official of the conference, which is an agency of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and representatives of the American Jewish Committee.

Wash. Post, Harden: A 10-year-old political impasse that had mired two previous international women's conferences in Middle East animosities was resolved late tonight when the U.S. Women's Decade Conference agreed to delete a condemnation of Zionism from its final report.

The unanimous agreement came shortly before midnight on the final day of the Conference. The United States and Israel had threatened to walk out if the word "Zionism" were included in the final document.

At the Copenhagen women's conference in 1980, the U.S., along with Israel, Australia and Canada, refused to approve the final report because of language equating Zionism with racism. Twenty-to other countries abstained from approving that document.

Hand finger first 12/12 12/12 12/12

מגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

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ד...? מחור...דפים

.....בסחובי

.....דחיות

.....תאריך ודחיות

.....מסמכים

אלי
י) גא יא
139 505 640

ISRAELI DEATHS STIR CALL FOR WEST BANK CRACKDOWN/NEW RESTRICTIONS DEBATED
AFTER 7 ABDUCTION-MURDERS BLAMED ON ARAB TERRORISTS

Wash. Post, Clairborne: The apparent terrorist murders of seven Israelis in the past two months, including two whose bodies were found today, have ignited a vigorous debate in the Israeli government over calls for a major crackdown against Arab terrorists operating from the occupied West Bank.

The latest apparent victims of the recent rise in Arab terrorist attacks were two Jewish school-teachers whose bodies were found near the northern Israeli town of Afula. The slain teachers, a 19-year-old woman and a 35-year-old father of five, were found bound hand to hand in a cave on the slopes of Mt. Gilboa, above the Jezreel Valley, five days after they were apparently abducted while driving home from work.

Signs of public panic and heightened anti-Arab fervor have already surfaced, with a large crowd appearing outside the Afula police station today shouting, "Death to the terrorists!" Two Palestinians were beaten at a bus stop as Jewish crowds went through the market looking for Arabs, resulting in the arrests of dozens of Jews for breach of peace.

TIMERMAN RESIGNS

Wash. Post, Wires: Journalist Jacobo Timerman, whose two years under arrest by the country's former military dictatorship produced an international outcry, will resign as editor of the daily La Razon on Aug. 1, the newspaper said.

EDITORIAL

WEAPONS FOR MIDEAST

Boston Glob, Beecher: Inside the State Department it's known by the acronym MEAT, and it's about to be thrown to the lions in the congressional arena. The letters stand for Middle East Arms Transfer study, a five-month effort to assess US security interests in the region and the threats confronted by those who live there.

All arms sales to the region were halted in February pending completion of the study after a debate arose within government over the request by Saudi Arabia for 40 to 50 additional F-15 jet fighters, plus thousands more Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and Stinger antiaircraft rockets.

The Pentagon was anxious to fill the order, but the State Dept. and White House foresaw a fight on Capitol Hill guaranteed to antagonize the Saudis, reduce chances of getting an even more controversial weapons package for Jordan, complicate the Mideast peace process and obstruct other legislative priorities, such as aid to anti-Nicaraguan guerrillas.

117. A18

אלו: המסרד. בטחון. ניו יורק

אלו: המסרד. בטחון. ניו יורק

אלו: המסרד. בטחון. ניו יורק

אלו: המסרד. בטחון. ניו יורק

אלו: המסרד. בטחון. ניו יורק

דע: ניו-יורק.

SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1985

. . . AND "ARABS"

Spiritual leaders of Lebanese Muslims also held a summit in the nearby Shouf mountain village of Baadaran, at which they were expected to discuss reconciliation talks.

ס 1 8
 ס 7 2
 ד. 4... מתוך... דפים
 סוג בשחוני
 דחיות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' פנקס

טגריות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

י 139
 ג 505
 י 640

FOUR FRENCHMEN TO BE FREED, SYRIAN SAYS

The Sun, Reuter: Four Frenchmen among the 12 foreign hostages believed to be held in Lebanon will be freed and delivered to Damascus soon. Syrian Defense Minister Gen. Mustafa Tias was quoted as saying yesterday.

In an interview with France Pays Arabes, a Paris-based magazine, General Tias said assurances concerning the French hostages' imminent release had come in response to a Syrian demand that all foreign hostages be set free.

Seven Americans and a Briton are also missing and presumed kidnapped in Lebanon.

עיתון

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2269

נכנס

סודי ביותר

דף 1
עו"ת 3
מח" 2
מח" 32

מל: המשדר, נד: 605, מ: ווש
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 260785, רח: 1100

סודי ביותר / מיידי

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

MEAT

מפי שניידר שהיה המתדרך יחד עם גנרל גאסס בענין ה- MEAT

1. בניגוד לדושים של חברי וועדת החוץ נולדו של
הווינגטון פוסט שניידר חוזר וטוען שטרם נתקבלה החלטה
כלשהי בענין נשק לסעודיה ולירדן. למיטב ידיעתו אין עדיין
סיכום למרות שלו הדבר היה תלוי בווינגרד היתה מתקבלת החלטה
חיונית מכבר.

2. דווח למזכיר על התגובות השליליות בוועדה ולדבריו תגובה
והעובדה שבנראה לא יספיקו להוועד עם וועדת החוץ של הסנס
לפני הפגרה די בהן כדי למנוע הגשה לקונגרס בבר בספטמבר.

3. הדוח עצמו כנכוד לא כלל המלצות והסיכום שנעשה במועצה
ללבטחון לאומי ואשר היווה הנחיות למתדרכים לא כלל המלצות
אופרטיביות.

4. לשניידר עצמו יש רעיון שטרם נמצאו לו מצדדים בממשל

14764 338042 מל רח

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 2
 עותק 3 מתוך 32
 סודי ביותר

כיצד להגיש לקונגרס הצעה למכירת נשק לירדן. בוונתו לחקיקה
 דו-שלבית שתאפשר התקשרות עכשיו עך תתנה אספקה בפועל בחקיקה
 נוספת (ולא באישור של הנשיא) שאמנם ירדן מתקדמת לקראת תהליך
 השלום ולכן ראוייה לקבל הנשק. בדרך זו תושג, לדברי שניידר,
 הג'יסטה של הסכמה לאספקה מבלי שיגרע התמריץ לתהליך השלום.
 לדעתו, יהיה לשניידר קשה מאוד ל'מכור' רעיון זה בתוך
 הממשל שכן הוא מהווה הסכמה מרצון של הממשל לוותר על
 פרוגרסיביות שלו לטובת הקונגרס.

יתכן שלו נכפתה הצעה כזו על ידי הקונגרס על הממשל כי אז היו
 מובנים 'לחיות' אתה.

שניידר חזר ואמר כי לגבי ירדן המדובר במטוסי F-20 ולא F-16
 וכי אין מדובר ב-54 מטוסים כפי שנוכר בעבר אלא במספר נמוך
 יותר וזאת מסיבות תקציביות. הוא העריך שהממשל קרוב יותר
 להחלטה חיובית בענין סעודיה מאשר בענין ירדן וכי לגבי
 סעודיה מדובר בוכור במטוסי F-15 מדגם C ולא E
 ובטילי סיווינדר.

הלפרין

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מוכל,ממוכל,ר/טרכו,דם,אמן,מצפא

טופס מברק גלוי

מסמך מס' 1-10-100

מס' 3

ל: המסמך. מס' 1. לש: מסמך. ל: יועץ דרום. לחקשורה. כנס' א.
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News Summary July 26, 1985

Editorials

ND- "Shaping Mideast Peace Talks": The dispute delaying peace talks between Israel and Jordan is beginning to acquire a regrettable resemblance to the issue of the round table during the peace negotiations with Vietnam. The Israelis contend with considerable justification, that Jordan and the Palestinians are at war with Israel and not the U.S. and should be negotiating with Jerusalem, not Washington. Deciding on members of the delegation is also a problem. The inescapable fact is that ultimately Jordan and some legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people--presumably including delegates acceptable to Arafat's PLO--are going to have to conduct direct peace talks with the Israelis. The quicker the point is reached, the closer the Middle East will be to peace.

Post- "Rev up the oil surcharge": Finally OPEC agreed to lower prices slightly but it was a gesture not a real response to the world oil glut. The choice for the U.S. is whether to enjoy the cut in prices or impose an oil surcharge and direct the windfall gain of falling prices into reducing the federal deficit. Yesterday the Republicans suggested a surcharge of \$5 a barrel.

Columns

Post- Rabinowitz- "New Light on hijack terrorists": It is false to say that terrorism is an act that grows out of despair of finding any other recourse. Evidence available makes amply clear that the hijackers were well trained professionals. Their aim too was not to have their loved ones released as their supporters would have one believe, but their purpose was to embarrass the U.S. Only two thoroughly trained technicians in terror could gain control of 149 people, instantly render people immobilized by saying they are willing to die, and speak German flawlessly. The Israelis found a hord of East German training certificates in the PLO camps in Lebanon. The often repeated call for retaliation if only we knew who the culprits were wears thin. We know who they are and their countries. The terrorists sleep calmly at night knowing that nothing will come of all this, but talk, talk, talk.

NYT- Wicker- "The Usual Suspects": When politicians don't know what to do about complicated problems--terrorism say or espionage-- they have at least three panaceas to fall back on: Cracking down on the press, tightening "security" laws and making outraged speeches. All three

are prominent in the wake of the TWA hijacking. The effect on terrorism will be considerably less evident.

Press Reports

NYT- A Lebanese military investigator said today he had referred 4 suspects in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in '33 to a military court for trial and recommended they be executed if found guilty. Judicial sources say the investigation too so long because 10 years of civil war has all but destroyed the Lebanese justice system. The four were identified as Hussein Saleh Harb, Mahmoud Moussa Dairaki, Mohammed Nayef Jadaa, Sami Mahmoud al-Huji. Two are also charged in the Iraqi embassy bombing. (DN, Post)

NYT- Gerth- A U.S. Federal grand jury began investigating the TWA hijacking. It will view videotapes and and hear testimony from the hostages. It will focus on identifying the hijackers and the killing of the Navy diver. The U.S. courts claim they jurisdiction over the hijacking. The Justice Dept. has not ruled out abducting the hijackers and bringing them to trial.

NYT- Hijazi- Until the U.S. stops retaliatory efforts to isolate Beirut airport the TWA plane that carried the hijackers and hostages will remain in Lebanon. One Beirut newspaper said the release of the plane may be related to the release of the remaining prisoners in Israel.

WSJ- Ibrahim- At the conclusion of the meeting of OPEC oil ministers a small price cut was approved but the extent of the bickering shows that the 13 member nations are still very divided. The price reduction, analysts say, will not eliminate the cause of market instability. Prices remain stable now but are expected to fall. Within OPEC the Saudis are increasingly viewed as the rich landlord in a slum. Most OPEC members feel that Saudi threats are merely a bluff. (NYT, DN, ND)

NYT- Iran Iraq reported increased fighting today in key sectors of the war front.

NYT- Sciolino- "Disputes on Key Issues Stall Kenya Parley" (Picture of Sarah Doron, Tamar Eshel, and Naomi Chazan) --The paragraphs in dispute at the conference include a call for economic sanctions against South Africa, condemnation of Zionism as an obstacle to peace, and a description of the plight of Palestinian women. At the last conference the U.S., Canada, Australia and Israel voted against the conference document because it contained paragraphs equating Zionism with racism. As this year's document

טופס חבירה גלוי

תולעת הקשר - יוני 1983

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מחיר

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סיוון בטחוני

דמיפות

תאריך חידוש

0601/13

מס. חבירה

לשם
של
הקשר

אל:

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תאריך

now reads it is unacceptable to the U.S., Israel and several other Western nations. The U.S. also objected to a call for international efforts to stop new Israeli settlements on the West Bank, Gaza and Golan. The turning point in negotiation over the document came in a discussion over Zionism. The Soviet Union, Palestinians, and Syrians are pushing that issue to the wire.

NYT- Rule- Workshops at the conference on a myraid of topics and the exchanges between Arab and Israeli women ranged from *abuses* to intense, personal, sometimes moving dialogue. One between Egyptian and Israeli women on the issue of friendship dissolved into chaos. In other meetings Palestinian women resorted to name calling of Israeli women. In the beginning of the conference Israeli Jews and moderate Arabs seemed more in tune than they did at the last conference. (ND)

NYT- The 92nd St Y will debut its lecture series with an address by Jihan Sadat.

Post- NBC, ABC, and CNN will hand over tapes of the TWA hijacking to the Justice Dept.

NYT- An Israeli movie called "A Thousand little Kisses" is about a Tel Aviv mother who starves herself to prevent her daughter from leaving the nest. The film is made up of brief scenes with a striking framed shot and ending with a heavily fraught statement. The dialogue is as self-conscious as the direction.

Letters to the Editor

WSJ- Kurt Simon- "Grateful Emigres": It is simply not true that Americans did little to help the Jews. I and my fellow refugees are for ever grateful to the people of America. (refers to article JULY 12 on Holocaust Museum)

חיוני

2-1-83 תולעת הקשר - יוני 1983

תאריך: 26-7-83 חשולח: אמנה 1021-1021 סנהל החלוקה: חיוני

סיון תשנ"א . סגל

דחיסות... 272

תאריך 11"ח. 1900. 26. 7712. 85

..... 636. מברק

המשרד

דע: מצרים

ג. פטור מע"מ. לפני ימים אחדים שאלתי את קוזאק למצב המו"מ. קרצ'קו מסר היום שב-19.7 נשלחה טיוטת איגרת אלינו בארץ לטיפול בענין, ועתה הכדור אצלנו. הדבר לא היה ידוע לי. נודה על עדכון.

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סווג בעחובי
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
מס' מברק...636

ד. אגב, קרצ'קו קרא את ספרה של ג'ון פיטרס בנושא ערביי א"י ואש"פ. שמע רבים הטוענים כי ידבריו אינם מבוססים (בעיקר בענין ההגירה הערבית לא"י בתקופת המנדט). אמרתי שהדברים מוכרים ומתועדים. הצעתי להעביר לו את מאמר הביקורת של מרדכי גזית על הספר שקראתי ב"מעו"ב" בשעתו. אודה על עזרתכם/ה, הו"ר.

רובינשטיין

1984

דחירות.....מזיד?

המשרד

.....634. חג' אדר

פנה אלי וילקוקס בשני עניינים (בשיחה בנוכחות קוריאלי).

פנה אל מחמ"ד נציג הכת הנ"ל ושמו תומאס רייס (Rice), שהוא מאגודת האם

הקרוריה Watchtower Bible Society. לדבריו יש לאגודה כ- 200-300 חברים בת"א,

לוד וחיפה, ובן 12-15 אנשי צוות, בהם מספר אמריקנים. האגודה מותקפה לטענתה ע"י

"יד לאחים" ואנשי חב"ד. ומזה שנתיים ישנן הסרדות שעברו להתקפות פיזיות, נסיון הצתה,

הנחת רימון (שלא התפוצץ) על המדרגות וכדומה. כמו כן מארגנים עצומה לגירושם. רייע אמר

כי פנו למשטרת ישראל אך התשובות איטיות, ולא הוגשו לפי שעה כתבי אישום. מטרת הפניה

היא להשיג הגנת המשטרה כהלכה, בדעת שגארה"ב לפנות גם לרשויות אכיפת החוק. ביקשו

סיוענו. תבטחתי שאעביר. אודה על ימידע.

ב. מייק מנצור (סגן השריף מאלבקרקי הזכור לרע). מנצור מבקש לשוב ולבקר ברמאללה אצל

אמו הישישה והחולה. בקשתו סורבה. ביקש ממחמ"ד להתערב למענו. מחמ"ד מסרו שיפנו, אך לא

יבקשו שום דבר שהוא כנגד החוק הישראלי. נמסר להם שמר טוב במשרד הפנים אישר בזמנו כי

שוחזר ממעצרו ללא תנאי אלוני סיון מטר, במענה לפניה²⁴ כי אי אפשר להבטיח לו שלא ייעצר.

מחמ"ד מבקשת לשקול מחדש, על בסיס הומניטרי (הדגיש טוב: שלא כנגד החוק). וילקוקס הוסיף

כי חבר הקונגרס של ^{מדינת} מתעניין. הבטחתי שאעביר. אמרתי שהאיש אינו צדיק למיטב זכרוננו:

השאלה היא היש משהו קונקרטי נגדו או ניתן לאשר על בסיס הומניטרי {הוא אזור ארה"ב}.

אודה על תשובתכם.

רובינשטיין

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מ/מנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מצרים. דע: לשכת השר, לשכת רה"מ.

1. פיוט (25) ביקר הסנטור הווארד מ³צבאום (דמי מאוהיו - יחודי), מיוזמתו, אצל השגריר. נכח תח"מ.
2. מ³צבאום מסר שבאירוע חברתי אתמול עגש את השגריר המצרי, ובין היתר שוחח עמו על מצב היחסים בין ישראל ומצרים. אגב שיחה זו העיר הסנטור שטוב יעשה הנשיא מובארכי אם יתנהג כמו קודמו, הנשיא סאדאת, וינקוט צד דרמטי ע"מ לספר מערכת היחסים בין שתי המדינות. מ³צבאום הציע שיערוך בקרוב פגישה עם רה"מ פרס. לדבריו, המצרי התרשם מאוד מהרעיון.
3. מצדנו, התייחסו להצעתו של רה"מ, שנמסרה למובארכי באוקטובר אשתקד, לפיה ייפגשו השניים על הגבול הבינלאומי. כ"כ הזכרנו את התימונים שעשה מובארכי לאחר קבלת ההזמנה הזו.
4. מ³צבאום העיר שבכל זאת יש הבדל כאשר ההצעה מועלית ע"י צד שלישי - ובמקרה דנא, ע"י סנטור אמריקאי. הוסיף גם שאין לו ספק שהמצרי ידווח לשולחו על ההצעה.
5. בהקשר הנ"ל מסר גם על התפעלות השגריר מזאת שרה"מ השתחף בקבלת הפנים לכבוד היום הלאומי המצרי. כמובן, ראה השגריר במחווה זו ^{Sign}החאה גדולה לארצו.

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למדו

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

חדרון דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Do we have any information about several men being indicted for the blowing up of the US Embassy in Beirut?

MR. REDMAN: Just a bit. (Refers to guidance book.) We understand that the government of Lebanon has arrested a number of people in the immediate aftermath of the embassy bombing. We are not aware whether formal charges were ever levied against them. It has been our position that those responsible for this terrorist act should be brought to justice and we are therefore following these most recent developments with interest.

Q Do you have information to support the belief that these, in fact, are the guys who did it?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no further independent information at this point, and is the administration still weighing the opposition of -- weighing the possibility of issuing rewards for other acts of terrorism in Lebanon. As in the case of any act of terrorism, the offering of rewards, of course, a possible measure and, therefore, I think the case of Lebanon fits that general criteria. But as we said, I think in conjunction with announcing the reward for El Salvador, each decision moves at its own pace in accordance with its own characteristics.

Q Did I understand that these people who were arrested were arrested soon after the '83 bombing and have been in custody all this time?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, we have no good independent information at this point, but our information is that there were a number of people arrested soon after the embassy bombing and these may, in fact, be those same people.

Q How will the United States government look at this action in light of the restrictions or the blockade against the airport in Beirut, the measures which were taken against Beirut airport?

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MR. REDMAN: I don't think there should necessarily seem to be any linkage between these two types of measures. As I said, we believe it's incumbent upon any nation to take measures to prosecute those who commit acts of terrorism. Our measures which were instituted in conjunction with the Beirut International were instituted for very specific reasons -- the fact that that airport had become a haven for terrorists.

Q Were you informed by the Lebanese government in '83 of those arrests or the arrested individuals?

MR. REDMAN: I can only say that we were aware of those arrests and whether we were informed by the Lebanese government, I can't answer that question.

Q On the arms transfer study that was briefed to some House committees on Wednesday that there were two portions -- one, that the bulk of the study is a classified portion and, one, a short part that was not classified. Is that correct and can you speak on the unclassified part?

MR. REDMAN: I think your reference to an unclassified portion pertains to a very short executive summary, but it is not our intention to release either portion, either the study or the summary at this point.

Q Will there be a release anticipated?

MR. REDMAN: Certainly not of the study.

Q Do you have a comment on the foreign aid bill that was passed out of conference this morning?

MR. REDMAN: Unfortunately, because it was just passed out of conference this morning, we have not had time to make a full-scale review of the foreign aid bill. There are many aspects to it, some of which have been covered in more depth than others by the press, but no, I do not have any overall comment on the foreign aid bill.

Q Does this arms study have anything to do with the delay of Ambassador Murphy's trip to the area?

MR. REDMAN: The Middle East arms transfer study?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe there's any relation between the two.

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Q No connection whatsoever?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Do you have anything new about the trip of Ambassador Murphy to Amman?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q A few days ago you were asked a question about the Sudanese-Libyan agreement and, at that time, you said that you didn't read it completely or something like that. Did you have the chance to look through the whole protocol or the agreement?

MR. REDMAN: To the best of my knowledge, and I'll look into it in more detail, but to the best of my knowledge, there is, in fact, no text of such an agreement, a protocol, treaty, whatever you may choose to call it.

Q There were reports also in one of the papers here in Washington that the Sudanese government informed the United States, all the West in general, that the agreement is not directed against the United States or the West. Did you receive such a communication from the Sudanese?

MR. REDMAN: I really can't respond to that. No, I don't know the answer.

Q Can you check into the whole thing?

MR. REDMAN: I have a feeling the answer will be that we don't comment on diplomatic exchanges, but I'll take a look.

Q To followup with the same question, are you aware of any attempts by the Libyan regime to improve relations with the United States?

MR. REDMAN: No, I'm not.

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ממנכ"ל.

מנהל מצפ"א.

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צוללות דיזל

1. לידיעתכם, רצ"ב מברק נספח צה"ל בנידון.

2. לתשומת לבכם:

א. הקטע יהווה חלק מחוק ההרשאה לכספי משרד ההגנה, חוק שגירסאתו המוסכמת התקבלה
אמש עם סיום ההתייעצות בין נציגי שני הבתים, ולכן עומד בפני השלבים האחרונים
של תהליך החקיקה.

ב. ניסוח הקטע הינו במתכוון בגדר המלצה ולא הוראה מחייבת (לכן השימוש בכותרת במילה "עידוד", והשימוש במילה זו בגוף הקטע).

ג. ברור דו, חשומת לבכם גם לסעיף א' 3 B "להבטיח אם וכאשר הדבר ניתן, ש-51% לפחות של ערך הסניה יסופקו ע"י חברות אמריקאיות."

3. למעשה הנוסח בכללותו מהווה מעין פשרה בין עמדת ווייטהרסט ותומכיו (ראו נא סעיף א' 1) ובין עמדת מזכיר הימיה, ג'וון להמן (ראו נא סעיף א' 3).

4. בדו"ח ההסבר הממלכתי לחוק היכלל התייחסות לנושא הצוללות ואף איזכור מפורש של ישראל ודרום קוריאה כקונים אפשריים של הצוללות. לפי מידע שבידנו, ייכתב גם בדו"ח שניתן יהיה להשתמש בכספי משרד ההגנה לשם שיקום ושכלול מספנות בחו"ל, אם מזכיר הימיה (או מזכיר ההגנה ?) יודיע לקונגרס שבניית אוניות המלחמה (לרבות צוללות דיזל) במספנות בתוך ארה"ב תפגע בתוכניות הבניה של הצי האמריקאי.

5. בכל מגעינו במהלך השבועיים האחרונים (במקביל להתייעצות - CONFERENCE) נהלנו משיתוף פעולה מלא מקצין הקישור מטעם הימיה לסנט מזה, ומעוזרים ממשרדי הסנטורים כהן, וורנר, אקסון והארט מזה. במיוחד גילה עוזרו של הארט רצון להיות לעזר כשניסה לאזן גישת הארט (תומך נלהב בבניין צוללות דיזל בארה"ב עבור הצי האמריקאי) מחד גיסא, ורצונו של הארט לא להראות כפוגע באינטרסי ישראל מאידך גיסא.

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מבחינת הארט, הפתרון היה בנסיון מצידו להבטיח שכל האופציות תישארנה פתוחות, כלומר האפשרות של בניה בארה"ב וכן אפשרות של בניה בחו"ל.

6. יצויין גם שנעזרנו לא במעט באנשי צוות העוזרים לוועדת השירותים המזויינים בסנט.

מצד שני העדפנו, מסיבות מובנות, לא לפנות ישירות למשרדו של ווייטהרסט.

7. כמו כן, לפי בקשה לנספח צה"ל מצד מזכיר הימיה וראש לשכתו, שמרנו על פרופיל נמוך.

יחסית, כאשר נחנו לקציני הקישור של הימיה בגבעה להוביל במבצע זה.

8. בסופו של דבר, הנוסח שהתקבל עוכס במגעים ישירים בין מזכיר הימיה והמורשה ווייטהרסט.

9. כפי שמציין נספח צה"ל, נראה שנוסח זה עונה היטב, צרכינו.

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מאת: נ.צ. וושינגטון - נספח

אל: שהב"ט
רמטכ"ל
מנכ"ל משתב"ט
מח"י

רע: שגריר, ציר למדן, הלפרין

הנדון: החלטת הקונגרס בנושא הצוללות

1. במשך השבועיים האחרונים היו סדרות דיונים בקונגרס בנושא תקציב הכסחון, בין הנושאים הנדונים היתה הצעת סנטור וייסהרסט מוירג'יניה שאם היתה מתקבלת היתה מקשה מאד על בצוע הפרוייקט.
2. משך דיונים אלה קיימו אנשינו (תא"ל רם, תא"ל שקד ומר למדן) מגעים רצופים עם הקונגרס מחד והצי מאידך כדי לוודא שההחלטה שתעבור תתאים לצרכים שלנו.
3. כפי שתיראו מהנוסח שהתקבל, הוא טוב מאוד מבחינתנו ומאפשר להמשיך לעבור על הפרוייקט בצורה שאנחנו רוצים.
4. מצ"כ הנוסח המלא.

אורי שמחוני, אלוף
נספח צה"ל

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SEC. 110. ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION IN UNITED STATES
SHIPYARDS OF COMBATANT VESSELS FOR UNITED
STATES ALLIES

(a) IN GENERAL.--The Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as necessary--

(1) to encourage United States shipyards to construct combatant vessels for nations friendly to the United States, subject to the requirement to safeguard sensitive warship technology; and

(2) to ensure that no effort is made by any element of the Department of the Navy to inhibit, delay, or halt the provision of any United States naval system to a nation allied with the United States if that system is approved for export to a foreign nation, unless approval of such system for export is withheld solely for the purpose of safeguarding sensitive warship technology;

(3) if opportunities arise to construct combatant vessels (including diesel submarines) outside the United States in a shipyard of a friendly foreign nation, with some or all of the costs provided by United States funds--

(A) to encourage United States firms to participate in such construction to the maximum extent possible, subject to the requirement to safeguard sensitive warship technology; and

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(B) to ensure, whenever practicable, that at least 51 percent of the dollar value of such construction is provided by United States firms.

(b) DEFINITION.--For the purposes of this section, the term "sensitive warship technology" means technology relating to the design or construction of a combatant naval vessel that is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be vital to United States security.

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טופס מברק גלוי

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ל: הסברה. מע"ח. לש' מסמך"ל. יועץ רוח"מ לחקירות. סמ"א.

לש' יגד. לע"מ.

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News Summary July 25, 1985

Columns

NYT- Safire- "Whose Time Has Come": The wheel of oil fortune has turned and OPEC is scrambling to stay on top. Americans are trading in their old clunkers for more gas efficient cars. However as gas is cheap and available, we stop looking for new oil sources and alternative energy. When the glut ends how do we protect ourselves from being manipulated by the oil kings? How do we keep the price of energy high enough to encourage exploration but keep the costs down? Answer: Charge \$10 fee a barrel for imported oil. Senator Gary Hart suggested this a while ago. This is an idea whose time has come.

Press Reports

Post-Latham- The White House has asked for increased arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The request is the result of a long awaited study of Mideast military strength and shows that the two nations are vital to the stability of the area. Helping them will make it easier for the U.S. to use direct military intervention in a crisis. This is sure to cause a bitter fight with Israeli supporters. (WSJ)

NYT- Friedman- 100 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners were released today. That leaves 300 still in Israeli custody. They were driven to the border at Naqura and handed over to the International Red Cross. Many of the Shiites released were associated with the Party of God. Israeli officials when asked why the detainees were being released after several car bomb attacks in recent weeks said the attacks were aimed at the Southern Lebanese army and Lebanese people not Israelis. (Picture ND, WSJ)

DN- Lebanese leaders called for international sanctions against Israel because an Israeli gunboat attack on the port of Sidon. Berri said he had protested the attack to the U.N. He proposed sanctions against Israel similar to those the U.S. asked for against Beirut airport following the TWA hijacking.

ND- Israeli government decided to cut back the civil service by 6% as part of its austerity program. The decision came after a week of negotiations with the trade union federation.

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ND- ABC news will exam the coverage of TWA hijacking in a special Viewpoint segment hosted by Ted Koppel.

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NYT- The Institute for Historical Review has been ordered to pay a concentration camp survivor \$50,000. The institute offered \$50,000 reward for "proof" that the Nazis gassed Jewish victims. They claim that the Holocaust never happened. They will also have to pay \$100,000 in damages for pain and suffering caused by the reward offer. Head of the institute said he did not see the settlement as a defeat, he still insisted he did not have any evidence that Jews were gassed at Auschwitz.

NYT- Goldman- A missionary group called Jews for Jesus charged in court that a New York Jewish group violated its civil rights by urging rabbis on Long Island to try to stop the missionaries from holding an interfaith seder last Passover. The suit is an indication of the growing activity of the group in the area and its animosity with Jewish organizations. Jews for Jesus believe that a belief in Jesus as the Messiah is compatible with Judaism. The group gets its message across largely by distributing pamphlets on the street. (ND)

Letters to the Editor

ND- Joseph Varon- " Give Time off for Passover" The new academic calendar for NYC board of Education does not allow for days off for Passover this year. For the past 15 years the board has made a commitment to the heritage of the Jewish population in NYC. Easter and Passover fall separately this year which has caused the unfortunate problem, there ought to be a better solution.

NYT- Len Clarke- "Many of South Africa's Leader were Pro-Nazi": Examining the apartheid party that has ruled South Africa since 1948 you can see that many hundreds of elected members served actively or passively supporting Nazis. Sen Barry Goldwater claims that sanctions against S. Africa offends an ally. Where were they during World War 2.

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חתימה

מנהל החלוקה

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ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

בית הנבחרים: התפתחויות במזה"ת

לשלנו 550 ו-553.

1. ב- Hearings אתמול (24) עם מרפי השתתפו יו"ר תת הועדה למזה"ת של וועדת החוץ, המילטון, בכיר המיעוט בתת-הוועדה, בן גילמן, והמורשים סילג'נדר, לנטוס, שאו, סמית, ריד, טוריסלי, ולויין.

2. להלן עיקר תשובותיו של מרפי לשאלות המורשים (שלפעמים חזרו על שאלות שנשאלו ע"י אחרים, כך שהיו כרגיל לא מעט חזרות בתשובות).

א) פגישה מקדימה עם משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינית: טרם הוחלט על קיום הפגישה. ארה"ב לא חלך לפגישה כזו טרם תשכנע שעצם קיומה יקדם את תהליך השלום, ויוביל לשיחות ישירות עם ישראל. השאלה המרכזית איננה עם מי ניפגש אלא, כאמור, לאן מוביל המפגש, וזו השאלה שנשאלת כעת לא רק כאן בווישינגטון אלא גם במזה"ת (בישראל ובירדן).

ב) המליץ מול אש"פ. חברי מלי"פ אינם בהכרח חברים באש"פ. נפגשנו בעבר עם חברי מלי"פ, ואמרו שאינם חברי אש"פ. אבחנה זו מוצאת ביטוייה גם במדיניות ארה"ב בדבר מתן אשרות כניסה - המתירה הענקת אשרות לחברי מלי"פ, אך דורשת "waiver" לגבי כניסתו של כל חבר באש"פ. קיים הבדל של "יום ולילה" בין חברי אש"פ ואחרים שאינם חברים מוצהרים של הארגון, ואין טעם להגדיר מחדש מדיניות ארה"ב בנדון.

ג) שמות הפלסטינים שברשימה שהוגשה ע"י ירדן. אין ביכולתו של מרפי לעסוק ב"ספקולציות" מדוע נכלל חלק מהשמות ברשימה. יש אומרים שהכוונה היתה להציע אישים שיש להם "אמינות" ושיש לאש"פ אמון בהם. יתר על כן מרפי אינו מסוגל לומר למה אנשים מסויימים לא (אלא) נכללו ברשימה. כעת מתנהלים מגעים דיפלומטיים בסוגיית המשתתפים הפלסטינים בפגישה המוצעת (ואין לפרט מגעים אלה). עם זאת אין קשיחות לגבי מספר המשתתפים הפלסטינים, וייתכן גם מספר קטן (2-3). יש לשאוב עידוד מכך שרה"מ פרס לא מצא פגם בשניים מתוך השבעה ברשימה.

ד) לוח הזמנים. ההתפתחויות באיזור ורצונם של הצדדים קובעים את לוח הזמנים. אמנם יש בתגובות ארה"ב "אימפקט" בקצב העניינים, אך קיימות כיום נסיבות מעודדות יותר מאשר לפני שנה לשם קידום תהליך השלום, ואין להחמיץ הזדמנות זו.

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ה) ההתפתחויות החדשות שהתהוו בחדשים (ובשנים) האחרונים: בין השאר, יש להצביע על כך שהצד העברי מוכן עכשיו להכנס למו"מ מבלי לקבל מראש הבטחות לגבי התוצאות; ההתבטאויות הפומביות של המלך חוסיין ורה"מ פרס, המתייחסות למכניזמים הדרושים להביא להתחלת השיחות; דברי המלך בושינגטון בשם אש"פ; הסכם חוסיין-ערפאת שמדבר על "קונפדרציה" (במקום לשים את הדגש על "מדינה פלסטינית"); נכונות פרס לפתוח במו"מ עם ירדן ללא תנאים; והשתיקה הכללית מצד ערפאת ואש"פ כארגון לגבי ההתפתחויות הנ"ל (בנבדל מהתבטאויות מצד אישים מסויימים בתוך אש"פ). בסך-הכל, מאז קמפ-דייוויד אירעה תפנית יסודית ("SEA CHANGE") ביחס הפסיכולוגי שמגלים הערבים כלפי ישראל - ודי בכך להשוות המצב והעמדות הנוכחיות עם אלה שנקטו בחרטום ב-1973. תפנית זו חלה על חלקים וחוגים מסויימים בתוך אש"פ (כולל לדוגמא אל-צאיקה, חבש ואנשיו, אבו מוסא וכו') אך גם באש"פ של ערפאת יש לציין שחלים שינויים (על אף תקרית הספינה שנשלחה מאלג'יריה, וחרף ההכרזות שאנשי אש"פ משמיעים מדי פעם ופעם).

ו) תמורת אש"פ בעד הפגישה המשותפת. לפי התסריט הירדני (טאהיר אל-מצרי בפרהסיה ובפומבי - הכתבה בעיתון הושינגטון פוסט ועוד), על ארה"ב בפגישה המקדימה להכיר בזכות הפלסטינים להגדרה עצמית, ובתמורה יקבל אש"פ החלטות מועב"ט 242 ו-338. 1979 מרץ, אין אנו מפרשים "הגדרה עצמית" כמו אש"פ, ואילו אש"פ אינו רואה ב-242 כמוצר מושלם: "COMPLETE WITHIN ITSELF" ללא רבב.

ז. הועידה הבינלאומית. העלינו נושא זה בפני בני בריחנו (הערה: כנראה, הכוונה לאירופאים), אך לא הגענו להסכמה כללית בנדון. חוסיין עדיין עומד בתוקף בהשתתפות החברות הקבועות של מועב"ט בועידה הבינלאומית שהציע.

ח) בעיות הבטחון של ירדן. בעיות אלו נמשכות; רק היום (24) נהרג דיפלומט ירדני באתונה. ישנן גם התקפות על מטוסים ירדניים, ועוד יותר חמור, מתבצעות חדירות של אלמנטים עויינים מאדמת סוריה (אם כי לא בהכרח סוריים). המלך חוסיין מודע לסכנות אלה, והוא סומך על יכולת ירדן לאסוף "מודיעין נגדי" ולפעול כמתבקש. הנשיא ריגאן הביע בפומבי נכונות להתחשב בצרכיה הכלכליות והבטחוניות של ירדן בעת ביקור חוסיין, אך לא ניתנה התחייבות כלשהי לגבי תוכן חבילת הנשק שצ"ל לירדן ועיתוייה. כמובן, אין מקום TO PREJUDGE את החלטת הנשיא ריגאן בנדון (החלטה שטרם נפלה).

(ט) פעילות מסייעת מצד הקונגרס. אם ברצונו של הקונגרס לעזור למאמצי הממשל, ניתן לאותה לירדן שיש לה "ידיד בקונגרס"; ניתן גם להמנע מקביעת עמדות שלא יאפשרו הענות לצרכי הבטחון של ירדן לפני סיום שיחות השלום; ואף לקבל החלטה משותפת (של שני הבתים) בתמיכה לתהליך השלום.

(י) דוח MEAT, דו"ח זה יספק את ה בסיס האנליטי שיאפשר יצירת הקשר בין הצרכים הבטחוניים של מדינות במזה"ת ובין החפקיד שביכולתן לשחק למען קידום השלום. אין בדו"ח המלצות בדבר מכירות הנשק. עדיין אין הכרעה מצד הנשיא ריגאן לגבי הפעולה המבוקשת בנושא זה, ולא תוגש כל בקשה למכירת נשק במהלך פגרת הקיץ כי חרי בקשה כזו בעת הפגרה תהיה " ACT OF BAD FAITH ". למעשה, מוצג עתה תוכן דו"ח MEAT בפני חברי הקונגרס בכדי שיוכלו לעיין בו במהלך הפגרה.

(יא) נשק לסעודיה ו- AWACS. להערכת מרפי, כן מלאה סעודיה אחרי ההתחייבויות שניתנו בעת עיסוקת ה- AWACS וכן תרמה סעודיה לקידום תהליך השלום. סובסטנטיבית חזר מרפי על תוכן חשבתו בנושא זה למכתב שקיבל בזמנו מהמורשים מל לויין ובן גילמן (תוך התייחסות מפורשת להתכתבות זו).

(יב) ישראל-בריה"מ, ויהודי בריה"מ. מובן מאליו שארה"ב תומכת בשיחות בין ישראל ובריה"מ המיועדות להביא ליציאתם של יהודים סובייטים. מדיניות ארה"ב הינה לתמוך נמרצות בצאתם של יהודים אלה, וכן לצדד בטיפול במערכת היחסים בין ישראל ובריה"מ.

(יג) כלכלת ישראל ותוספות הסיוע. אם התחלטות הכלכליות האחרונות תבוצענה במרץ (בצורה מלאה, יש בהן כדי לתרום באורח משמעותי לייצוב המשק בישראל. אנו מעמידים מהדרך שהושגו הבנות בין ממשלת ישראל והמגזר הציבורי לגבי הנושאים הבעייתיים ביותר (השחיקה במשכורת וקפיטוריים). הישראלים ביקשו לקבל חלק גדול מהתוספת עוד במהלך השנה התקציבית השוטפת (כלומר עד סוף ספטמבר ש.ז.); בכוונת הממשל להעביר חלק ניכר של התוספת בהקדם האפשרי ובאופן שיהיה מועיל למשק הישראלי.

3. חלק גדול מהשאלות עסקו בנושא הטרור הבינלאומי ותגובות ארה"ב לטרור זה. מרפי חזר על עמדות ידועות. באשר לשבעת בני הערובה האמריקאים הנותרים בלבנון, אמר מרפי שלמיטב ידיעתה של ארה"ב, בני הערובה האלה מוחזקים ע"י "אחת מהקבוצות של השיעים הקיצוניים"; כולם נמצאים בלבנון; מן הסתם כולם עדיין בחיים; ארה"ב ממשיכה להיות פעילה מאד בנסיונותיה להביא לשחרורם; היא פנתה לממשלות ולקבוצות שונות; נשיא סוריה מנסה לסייע, הואיל ויש לו עניין בהשלטת סדר בלבנון והפעולות הפרועות של החוטפים אינן תורמות לכך.

למזל

סווג בשחונ'י. סנדל.....

דחיפות... בגלל.....

תאריך: 25.17.85

.....5.8.8. מברק

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אל: מצפ"א

MEAT ועדות מרפיק (בגופו של קני-סל ואמין).

1. א. התקשרתי היום לחבר הקונגרס לנטוס להודות לו על דבריו החיוביים וסיועו אתמול

ב- hearings הנוגעים לעניינינו. כן החקשרתי לסאיד עוזרו של סמית, טל.

ב. אחד ממשתתפי התדרוך MEAT מסר לי כי התדרוך שנערך אתמול ("לכאורה בדלתיים

סגורות, אך הכל יהיה בחוץ") היה בעצם חוכא ואיטלולא. כביכול מדובר ב"התייעצות" עם

הקונגרס אך לא היתה זו התלעצות. איש שיחי כמעט איננו בטוח שהיה study בכלל.

היתה זו הצגה שיגרתית של דברים ידועים. תוך חזרה קבועה מצד שניידר וגאסט על המחויבות

לישראל : אך "אזהרה" ברורה שעסקות הנשק לערבים יוגשו בספטמבר. ציין כי היח

השתתפות דלה של חברי קונגרס.

ג. על ה- *hearing* של מרפי אמר אותו ' - ומשתתף, כיימרפי כרגיל

לא חידש שום דבר".

רובינשטיין

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ממנכ"ל, מצטי"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ה' 25-7-85

Q Do you have a reaction or a comment to Mr. Berri, the Amal Shiite leader in Lebanon accusing the United States of treachery and abandoning its commitments to the Lebanese-held hostages in Israel? Did the US, in fact, make any such commitments?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) As we have repeatedly said, no deal was made to secure the release of the Americans hijacked on TWA Flight 847. There was linkage between their release and the release of the prisoners from Atlit. As we have said before, it's our understanding that the government of Israel intends to release all of the prisoners who were moved from Ansar to Atlit. The releases, which have been reported in recent days, appear to be part of that process.

Q Did the US make any commitment to the Syrians about the release of the Lebanese from Israel not to Berri?

MR. REDMAN: I think my statement stands. No deal was made to secure the release of the prisoners.

Q Do you have any information or could you comment on some reports that say that after Israel releases the rest of the prisoners that the seven Americans will be released, exchanged, for the 350 or something?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment on that in specific. I would reiterate what Ambassador Murphy said yesterday in his testimony on the Hill concerning our general approach to the seven. In essence, that we are vigorously pursuing every avenue possible in order to obtain their release.

Q As a followup to the statement made by Ambassador Murphy yesterday, there was a sort of explanation or interpretation that what Mr. Murphy said, again, as to the Mujahadin (?) of Iran, is a sort of response to Iranian feelers trying to get better relations with the United States. How do you comment on that?

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MR. REDMAN: No, I think not at all. I think Ambassador Murphy was simply trying to set the record straight concerning the activities of this particular group that have been active on the Hill and elsewhere. Apparently, there had been some confusion as to precisely who the people's Mujahadin and what it represents. As Ambassador Murphy noted, it has been passing itself off as a moderate nationalistic group that is opposed to the present Iranian government. Mr. Murphy wanted to set the record straight, particularly with regard to the group's anti-American activities that have included the assassination of American officials.

Q Do you have any comments on the reports that an Israeli who is accused of terrorist acts against the Palestinians who was at large in Israel is now in New York?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no information.

Q Can you look at it? Will you, for example, apprehend him or extradite him or whatever, because he's at large and there are reports in the last two days that he is in New York?

MR. REDMAN: I have absolutely no information on that.

Q Will you look at that?

MR. REDMAN: I'll take a look at it.

Q On the story about the Iranian desire to improve relations with the west and the United States, do you know anything about an indirect exchange of messages between this government and Mr. Rafsunjani (?) when he was in Japan about three weeks ago? I understand the Americans sent a message to him through the Japanese and he replied with a message through the Japanese to the Secretary of State? Can you take that question?

MR. REDMAN: I'll look into that.

Q There are reports from the Middle East that Mr. Peres has accepted now the two Palestinians from the West Bank, residents of the West Bank. Do you have any comment about that and will we soon hear what the United States' position is on the names, if any?

MR. REDMAN: Well, speaking for the United States, we are still studying the list and no decisions have been made. As we have said, we are agreeable to a meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian group, if arrangements can be mutually agreed and if such a meeting would clearly point toward direct negotiations involving Israel. I think, in summary, I would simply say that we still, in essence, have the entire issue under review.

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Q So you have no comment either way about Peres' reported acceptance of the two West Bankers?

MR. REDMAN: No, in continuing with our policy since the beginning, we have no comments on the contents of the list or our diplomatic exchanges.

Q Can I ask one more thing on the Middle East, please? Are we to understand that the halt that was placed on arms to the Middle East a few months ago is off now, the halt on arms sales of new --

MR. REDMAN: Based on what information are you making this assumption?

Q On the report to Congress, that the administration has sent to Congress recently.

MR. REDMAN: I think perhaps it's worth setting the record straight as to what that study is about. The Middle East Arms Transfer Study, which I suppose, as most of you know, is now complete was approved by the President and yesterday the administration began briefing the appropriate committees and members of Congress. The study is not a decision document, reiterating again what Ambassador Murphy said yesterday on the Hill, but the data is contains would provide a framework, of course, for decisions on arms sale requests.

Q But Chuck at the time we understood that there was a halt on sale of new systems -- sophisticated American arms systems -- to the Middle East and at the time it was said that until the completion of the study. The study is completed now and it was submitted to Congress. What is next? Or are you saying that there's no relation between the halt to arms sales and the results of the study?

MR. REDMAN: I would, I think, reiterate what a White House official said yesterday which is that decisions concerning arms sales will likely be made in the fall. Obviously, this document will be one of the important elements in making that decision or those decisions.

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Q -- Congress plan to put out this arms transfer study?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe there are any plans to make it public, no.

Q A couple of days ago the Christian Science Monitor had the information that these requests were submitted to the Congress, I think, to sell arms to Jordan in the context of this report that you're talking about. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: Well, I would say that both Jordan and Saudi Arabia have informed us of their current defense needs and these remain under review. Should decisions to go forward with specific arms sales be made, we would then consult with the Congress in the appropriate fashion regarding any such decisions.

Q So this was not a request to get the sale approved?

MR. REDMAN: I would simply say once again that this was not a decision document. It was simply a document which contains a framework on which decisions can then be made.

Q When do you expect the notice to the Congress to be sent

MR. REDMAN: I really couldn't predict.

Q -- about Jordan's request for that?

MR. REDMAN: I couldn't only reiterate what was said at the White House which is that decisions would like not be before the fall.

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המשרד

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MEAT תדרוך על דו"ח

(ז) הטבלאות של הממשל הראו בבירור כי מדינות מתונות כגון ירדן וסעודיה זקוקות לציד נוסף בכדי שתוכלנה להגן על עצמן ובכך להעלות את סף התחרבות האמריקנית הישירה בסכסוכים אזוריים.

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2. בשיחה עם אד פוקס, סגן עוזר מזכיר המדינה לענייני קונגרס, נאמר כי התדרוך היה אמור להתקיים במקור בסוף יוני, אולם התעכב ב- NSC, פוקס הודה כי היו 2 סוגים של לחצים שהביאו לבסוף לקיומו במועד זה:
 - א. לחצים ישירים מחוסיין שביקש שימלאו אחרי ההבטחות שניחנו לו בעת ביקורו בווינגטון.
 - ב. לחצים פנימיים בחוך הממשל מגורמים הסבורים שזו ההזדמנות היחידה לקדם תהליך השלום.
3. במהלך התדרוך טענו ידידינו כי אין זה הזמן להעמיס על ישראל עיסקת נשק נוספת ואין זה מקדם תהליך השלום.
4. המשתתפים בתדרוך ציינו כי לא שמעו שום חידושים. פוקס טוען כי זו לא היתה הכוונה של התדרוך ומטרתו היתה הצגת "פילוסופיית הממשל" לגבי אספקת נשק לארצות מוסלמיות תוך הבאת הדברים בהקשר הרחב של יציבות ומאזן כוחות באזור. במהלך התדרוך לא נאמר שום דבר ספציפי לגבי עסקת עתידה, אולם הדעה הרווחת בקונגרס שאחרי יום העבודה צפויה הודעה לקונגרס בנידון.

קני-טל
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- The study is a comprehensive review of U.S. arms sales policy to the Middle East in light of U.S. objectives in the region undertaken to assure that our arms sales assist in attaining those objectives.
- U.S. regional strategic objectives are: continued stability and security of friendly states; the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict; a favorable strategic position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union; and unimpeded access to Persian Gulf Oil.
- Successful pursuit of these objectives is endangered by current Iranian, and possible long-term Iraqi, security threats to the moderate Arab states of the Gulf, the immediate Syrian threat to Jordan and prospective threat to Israel, and the Libyan threat to the Sudan and Egypt. U.S. interests are also threatened by Soviet influence, the potential for large-scale Soviet aggression, and by terrorism. The ironclad U.S. commitment to a qualitative military edge for Israel will ensure Israeli military superiority over any combination of probable foes for the foreseeable future.
- While direct U.S. military intervention would be necessary to cope with Soviet aggression, involvement in lesser crises, unless invited, could be politically destabilizing to local governments and might not command U.S. public support. Arms sales foster military self-reliance which raises the threshold at which U.S. intervention might be necessary. If direct military involvement were required, the infrastructure, interoperable equipment and tactical doctrines introduced through sales would ease the deployment of U.S. forces.
- U.S. security assistance to moderate Arab states strengthens their defense capabilities against external and internal threats and bolsters the stability of the individual governments.
- In terms of deterrence, U.S. security assistance implies a commitment that may be as important as the arms themselves.
- Arms sales and security assistance programs position the U.S. to continue its role as the principal intermediary between Israel and the Arab states. Maintaining that role depends importantly upon responding to the economic and security needs of the states principally concerned: Israel, Egypt and Jordan.
- At the same time, attempts to condition security assistance upon development of the peace process have failed to produce results — since no one party controls the process — and have weakened U.S. leverage while, occasionally, providing an opening for Soviet influence.
- The study concludes that arms sales and security assistance can: enhance our strategic position while reducing the need for direct U.S. intervention; contribute to regional stability by improving the deterrent capability of friendly states; improve the chances that our friends will prevail if deterrence fails, and encourage others to take risks for peace as we preserve our role as intermediary.

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ETAT PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES
THE KNESSET
JERUSALEM

DEAR MR PRIME MINISTER

WE ARE AWARE AND DEEPLY APPRECIATIVE OF ISRAEL'S COMMITMENT
TO THE RESCUE OF ETHIOPIAN JEWRY BY BRINGING 15,000 ETHIOPIAN
JEWS TO SAFETY AND FREEDOM WE ARE HOWEVER CONCERNED ABOUT
REPORTS THAT THE ETHIOPIAN JEWS ARE NOT FULLY ACCEPTED AS
JEWS BY THE ISRAELI RABBINATE

WE APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORTS TO MEDIATE THIS PROBLEM AND URGE
YOU TO CONTINUE TO WORK FOR THE RIGHTS OF ALL JEWS AND
ALL PEOPLES

OUR BEST WISHES

SENATOR CARL LEVIN AND PAUL SIMON

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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נכנס

בלמים

אל: המשרד, נד: 84, מ: לוטאנגלס
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מידוי/בלמים

אל: מצפא'
העבירו נא ללשכת רוהמ'

מאת: קונכלי לא'

ויקטור המר, VICTOR HAMMER
אחיו של ארמנד המר, נפטר אמט.

מציע שרוהמ' ישגר אגרת תנחומים, או לחלופין, שיאפשרו לנו
לשלוח.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא

למחלקת
החוק
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סודי מירי

דוון. רובינשטיין

מהאריסון:

1. המשנה למוכיר וייטהד יבקר בנואה בארץ ב-7-9/8. מאחר והביקור יהיה במקביל לכניסתו לתפקיד של פיקרינג מבקשת השגרירות שויטהד יתלווה לפגישת פיקרינג עם רוה'מ' וייפגש עם ממרוה'מ' ב-9/8. העיר שהביקור עדיין טננטני ורמו שהשגרירות ניתסה להעמיד ויטהד על אי הנוחות שבמועד זה
2. ביקש למסור שהידיעה 'בהארץ' על פגישת אנשי המחלקה המדינית בשגרירות ארהב עם כי' מיערי היא 'מפוברקת' הפגישה אמנם נערכה אך כל מה שיוחס בכתבה לאנשיו - בדוי הוסיף כי עמדו לפגוש גם חי' מ. פלד אך ביטלו הפגישה
3. אמר כי עדות מורפי האחרונה משקפת נאמנה עמדת הממשל בקשר למשלחת הירדנית פלסטינית

הוסיף כי בווינגטון היה תידורן שנועד להביע סיפוק מהודעת רוה'מ' לועדת חוץ ובטחון ששניים ברשימת הפלסטינאים קבילים בנצור

חפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפח, ר/מרכו, ממד

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1205

נכנס

דף 1 מחוך 1
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מל: המשרד, נר: 525, ט: 11
דח: ד, סג: מ, תא: 240785, נ, רח: 1030

סודי ביותר/מיידי

מל: מצפ"א, מוא"ר, לפידות נן 62 לחלט
בארוחת ערב שטרכתי אתמול לכבוד השגריר החדש של ארה"ב
בישראל, פיקרינג ואשר בה השתתפו השגריר קמפלמן, לין קירקלנד,
מדפי, איש ה-USIA, אלי וייל וכו', נמסר לי שמוכיר המדינה
יכלול בנאומו בהלסינקי קטע חד-משמעי בנושא יהודי בריה"מ,
וכמו כן יכלול נושא זה בסדר היום של ארה"ב בשיחו עם שה"ח
הסובייטי החדש. כידוע, בנוסף למקסים טעומדים להיערך ביום
השנה להסכמי הלסינקי, עומד שולץ לסכם עם שברדנדיה את פרטי
סדר היום לקראת פגישת הנשיא עם גורבצ'ב בנובמבר.

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תפ: שהח,רהמ,טנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,מואר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1204

נכנס

סודי ביותר

מחוך 2
מחוך 32
דף 1
עמק 3



מל: המשרד, נר: 524, מ: 11
דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 240785, זח: 1030

סודי ביותר/רגיל

מצפייא

רצייב פרטים שנתקבלו על ידי גורם ידידותי בנושא התרגיל
המשותף בין ארה"ב וירדן.

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: JORDAN

THE FOLLOWING IS IN RESPONSE TO YOUR REQUEST REGARDING
THE ONGOING U.S.-JORDANIAN EXERCISE WHICH WILL CONCLUDE
ON THE 15TH OF THIS MONTH:

- NUMBER OF U.S. PERSONNEL INVOLVED: APPROXIMATELY 900.
- DURATION OF EXERCISE: 1-15 JULY 1985.
- EQUIPMENT INVOLVED: F-16, AWACS, C-141, AND C-130 AIRCRAFT AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

- EQUIPMENT TO BE LEFT IN PLACE: NO U.S. GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED, SOLD, OR IN ANY OTHER WAY PROVIDED TO THE JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES.

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INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: JORDAN

THE FOLLOWING IS IN RESPONSE TO YOUR REQUEST REGARDING
THE ONGOING U.S.-JORDANIAN EXERCISE WHICH WILL CONCLUDE
ON THE 15TH OF THIS MONTH.

- NUMBER OF U.S. PERSONNEL INVOLVED APPROXIMATELY 300
- DURATION OF EXERCISE 1-15 JULY 1982
- EQUIPMENT INVOLVED F-15, A-10, C-130, AND C-119
- WATERBURY AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

- EQUIPMENT TO BE LEFT IN JORDAN BY U.S. GOVERNMENT
EQUIPMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO JORDAN IN ONE OF TWO WAYS
- BROUGHT TO THE JORDANIAN BORDER FOR

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

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32 מחור 3 עותק

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מ"די/סודי ביותר

רונן, רובינשטיין.

85 BRIGHT STAR תרגיל

משג'מה'יב נמסר לנו על כוונה לבצע תרגיל משוכלל אמריקני-
ירדני-מצרי

לחקן נוסח ההודעה:

**EXERCISE BRIGHT STAR 8

**-- U.S. NAVAL AND ROYAL JORDANIAN COAST GUARD FORCES WILL
**CONDUCT A HARBOR DEFENSE EXERCISE OF AQABA HARBOR 30
**JULY THROUGH 16 AUGUST 1985.

**-- U.S. FORCES INCLUDE TWO U.S. NAVY MOBILE INSHORE
**UNDERSEA WARFARE UNITS.

**-- THE EXERCISE WILL BE IN THE VICINITY OF AQABA HARBOR.
**-- THIS IS TO BE A LOW-VISIBILITY EXERCISE WITH NO PUBLIC
**ANNOUNCEMENT BY EITHER THE U.S. OR JORDANIAN GOVERNMENTS
**REQUEST THIS INFORMATION BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE

14764 330023 תאריך: 1985/07/14

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 3
 עותק 3 מתוך 28
 סודי ביותר

פרט לאמור לעיל נמסר על תרגיל עם מצרים, ברגע נמצא כח של 2000 אנשי צבא במצרים לצורך התרגיל ויתכן שהמספר אף יגדל
 לידעתך

מצפ"א

55: שהח, דהם, שהבט, מוכל, ממובל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא

10/7/73 14764 339043 סודי ודא

טופס חבר גלוי

מס' תעודת זהות - 7101

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71: הסברה. סמ"ח. לש' סמנכ"ל. יועץ רוח"מ לחקירות. כצב"א.
לש' יגד. לע"כ.

סיווג בטחוני:

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מס' חיד: 0555/107
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דו"ח
מס' 107

News Summary July 24, 1985

Editorials

Post- "Taking a page from Israel's book": The hallmark of a civilized state is that it enforces the law impartially. Not for the first time, Israel has demonstrated its commitment to the rule of law by sentencing 15 Jewish terrorists to three years to life in prison. Couldn't Berri take just half a leaf from Israel's book? We don't expect him to try the TWA hijackers but at least arrest them.

NYT- Peres said today he accepted two of the seven Palestinians proposed for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for preliminary talks with the U.S. on Mideast peace prospects. He did not name the two but it is suspected that he is referring to Faiz Abu Rahmeh, and Hanna Seniora. They are the only two names on the list who live in Israeli ruled area. (WSJ)

NYT- Hijazi- Israeli gunboats attacked a Honduran-registered cargo ship off the southern Lebanon coast and then shelled the nearby port of Sidon. Beirut radio quoted crew members as saying the attack was unprovoked. An Israeli communique said that the ship was carrying out suspicious activities. The Israeli navy has kept Sidon under surveillance out of concern that the port may be used in smuggling arms to Palestinians living in two camps outside the city. (ND)

NYT- Israel's Chief Rabbi will no longer require newly arrived Ethiopian Jews to go through a symbolic conversion ritual. The statement came after a meeting with Peres.

NYT- Gwertzman- While trying to cater to both Jordan and Israel the U.S. is in serious danger of offending both its Middle Eastern friends. The issue is how Palestinians should be included in the peace talks. The decision is whether to talk with a Palestinian -Jordanian delegation or whether to, as the Israelis wish, have direct talks between Jordan and Israel, perhaps with some Palestinians approved by Israel. With the administration there is sympathy with both Peres and Hussein. Off the record the Administration hopes that elections will be held and Peres will defeat Shamir. Peres is more willing to deal on the peace issue. Jordan is pushing for a quick response to its initiatives. Part of the problem in finding acceptable Palestinians to both sides is that there are few who do not have links with the P.L.O. that can be regarded as representatives of the Palestinian people. If Jordan disavows further interest in diplomatic efforts, it would strengthen the hand of Syria and the Soviets.

חתימה: אישור מנהל המחלקה: השולח: יו"ר:

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סיכום בטחוני

רשימות

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0555/107

תאריך חידוש

ס.פ. חברה

מס. חברה

:חבר

ND- Peter Bowles- The Park Slope Jewish Center is a house divided over the issue of religious equality for women. Upstairs they call themselves Conservative and let women participate in services, men and women sit together, and they are led by a female rabbi. Downstairs in a second sanctuary there are segregated sections at worship services. The center incorporated 3 congregations in 1960. The two groups have been feuding. Recently a Brooklyn judge ruled that the center may grant women equality in religious services but said that it cannot force all members to pledge adherence to the principle. It is undecided whether to appeal.

Post- Joy George arrived in Israel for a three day stay and one performance. So many people attended that a near riot broke out in Hayarkon Park where he played. Fans started crushing one another and about a dozen girls fainted.

VV- Book Review- Laurie Stone- Reviews I didn't say Goodbye by Claudine Vegh-- The book is a collection of 17 testimonies recording the experience of French children during the Holocaust. According to the author, a psychologist and a survivor herself, the postwar climate encouraged children to bury their memories. Most of them were deprived of the opportunity to grieve for their parents. Another book on the subject of French children of the Holocaust is "A Hidden Childhood" memoirs of Frida Scheps Weinstein. In the writing is a belief that the revision of personal experience is connected to amnesia about political history. The antidote for separation--a blow which strikes all through life--is not to wax nostalgic, but to keep the senses sharp.

Magazines--

New Yorker-" Letter From Israel"- Amos Elon- Begin lives in Jerusalem an old man alone sitting in the darkness listening to the radio. Ironically his apartment faces Deir Yassin where Arabs were massacred by a terrorist group he led and his enemies have never let him forget. For nearly two years he has lived as a hermit. He is a ghost of his former self. Many say his wife's death or the invasion of Lebanon affected him. Some say he is suffering from affects of heavy medication and manic-depressive states. When he stepped down he left a country divided. Following a frustrating election Peres became head of a "unity government". He hoped that things would be different but instead of bonding with strength to reduce the power of small splinter parties, Likud and Labor started courting them. Peres is not called a charismatic leader. He was known in the past as a hawk but moved

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NSJ- Ibrahim- Schmitt- Most OPEC members may agree to the suggested price cuts in heavy oil, but that will still leave its prices of other oil higher than many suppliers. Such a cut is far less than needed according to experts. Prices are likely to remain firm in the next couple of weeks but industry observers say that won't last forever. (ND)

טופס חברת גלוי

החלקה הקשר - ג' - יורק

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מאריך תחיל:

0555/107

מס. מברק:

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leftward in opposition to Begin and has surrounded himself with young aides sympathizers of the Peace Now movement. His consistent pursuit of consensus has made him appear indecisive. Since entering office he has been looking for his big break, to seize a topic or issue and make his mark on history. Whether the joint Palestinian-Jordanian talks will be his great breakthrough remains to be seen. He has been more amicable towards the Arab world but unable to move forward. Taba is an unresolved issue. The country is growing tired of living under the strain of an interminable emergency. Most serious is the continuing shift of young voters toward the extreme right. Moshe Dyan use to warn about wars that could never be ended. After Lebanon war many are wiser. Initially there was by-partisan approval of the wars aims but none of them have been realized. New problems have arisen. An army known for its pride and moral now has soldiers leaving shouting "we are through". Relations between Israel and the Shiites have deteriorated. Galloping inflation touches most citizens more directly than Arab- Israeli relations. Peres has rejected all bold measures to curb it. During this time the influx of Ethiopian Jews was a morale booster. By July the public euphoria was over and the government is still struggling with the economy. There is a prevailing mood of bitterness and sarcasm- if not near despair.

ס' ג' י

חתימה:

מנהל המחלקה:

מס. מברק 047-57
מס. מברק 0555/107



official text

July 25, 1985

MURPHY'S STATEMENT AT HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING

Washington, July 24 -- Following is statement made by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East:

Following is the text of Murphy's statement.
(begin text)

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,

I appreciate this opportunity to continue our ongoing dialogue on developments in the Middle East. My usual practice has been to provide the Committee with a statement which is a broad overview of developments. Today I would like to focus particularly on three issues: the peace process, aftermath of the TWA hijacking, and efforts to reform the Israeli economy. The Administration will soon be providing the Congress with classified briefings on terrorism and our recently completed Middle East Arms Transfer study. I also want to discuss the activities of the Iranian People's Mojahedin, a group which is now conducting a public relations campaign aimed at winning the support of American public opinion.

Peace Process

When we last met on June 19, I described some movement toward our goal of direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

These included King Hussein's initiative and his very positive statements made in the course of his late May visit to Washington. The King reiterated his commitment to peace with Israel and willingness to negotiate on the basis of Resolution 242 and 338. In this regard, he spoke specifically of negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which he hoped would begin this year, in the context of an international conference.

Prime Minister Peres' June 10 statement to the Knesset in which he advanced Israeli proposals for moving toward direct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation reaffirmed Israeli strong desire for movement in the peace process.

The goal of the United States -- like that of Israel and Jordan -- remains direct negotiations between Israel and an Arab partner. As we make decisions regarding our own role in the peace process, we will be guided by our desire to achieve that goal. Developments and events which in our view are likely to advance the process toward direct negotiations will receive our support and, as appropriate, our participation. Those which are not likely to accomplish that objective will not. It is in that spirit that we are examining the possibility of my meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group, and it is in that light that we are evaluating the names of possible Palestinian participants in that meeting.

We are engaged in a process; there are significant differences in approaches between the parties arising out of the different political context in which each one must operate. We never expected the search



United States Information Service
Tel Aviv, 71 Hayarkon Street, 63903 Tel. 654338 ext. 204
Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376

for mutually acceptable answers to be easy. But we intend to keep at it. We will continue to work closely with our friends in Israel, Jordan and Egypt to move this process forward.

TWA Hijacking

The growing number of terrorist incidents, exemplified by the recent TWA hijacking, concerns us all. I would like to review this incident with you and discuss briefly the steps we have taken in an effort to improve the international situation. We were pleased at our success in obtaining the release of the passengers, but will not forget the brutal murder of Robert Stetham, the torturous treatment of so many of our fellow citizens, and the terrorism inflicted on these innocent people. Those responsible must be brought to justice.

At the same time, we have not forgotten those remaining prisoner in Lebanon, nor have we eased our efforts to obtain their release. I wish I could report to you that this is imminent. I can not. But I can assure you that we will not rest until they are safely home with their families.

We have moved to limit Beirut International Airport's attraction for terrorists. We have unilaterally suspended operating rights to the United States of all lebanese carriers and of all U.S. carriers to Lebanon. No other state has gone this far. I should note, however, that only East Germany, Rumania, and the Soviet Union continue to operate flights into Beirut. This airport has become a danger not just to the United States but to the international community and this is widely recognized.

It is a welcome sign that the lebanese and the Syrians now openly acknowledge the danger presented by Beirut Airport and are taking steps of their own to improve the situation. What has been done is not enough, but it is a step in the right direction.

The situation at Athens Airport, too, has improved in the aftermath of the TWA hijacking. An IATA team recently reported that security is now adequate and an FAA team reached the same conclusion. As a result, we have lifted the travel advisory issued after the hijacking.

The last time we met, you asked for the names of Middle East leaders who were helpful in resolving the TWA crisis. As you know, our government has taken public note of the central and positive roles Syria and Algeria played in obtaining the release of the passengers. Ambassador Oakley, Director of the Office of Combatting Terrorism, will be able to provide you with greater details on the hijacking in closed session following his return from Bonn, where he has gone to work with European experts on steps we can take to deal with terrorism. He will also be prepared to discuss with you at length the world wide efforts we are making to combat terrorism.

Middle East Arms Transfer Study

During our last session together, I informed the Subcommittee that we were in the final stages of the Administration's comprehensive study of our security assistance policies in the Middle East. The President has approved the study and we are scheduling classified briefings for Congress.

Israeli Economy

At our June 2-4 meeting of the Joint Economic Development Group in Jerusalem, Israeli officials noted their determination to take stronger, more comprehensive economic measures. Throughout June a team of Israeli economic experts worked on further economic stabilization measures aimed at arresting the inflationary spiral and improving the balance of payments situation. On July 1 the Cabinet approved a series of new economic stabilization measures which take necessary corrective action to bring the budget deficit back into line but also go substantially beyond previous Government of Israel policies in proposing some basic structural reform. If fully and vigorously implemented, these new measures will represent an important step forward in Israel's continuing efforts to stabilize its economy and restore growth and prosperity.

The 1.5 billion dollar program includes 400 million dollars in consumer subsidy cuts and 400 million dollars in revenue measures that were part of the 1985 Israeli budget but were postponed, 750 million dollars in government expenditure cuts, some 350 million dollars of which are new cuts, an 18.8 percent devaluation of the shekel and a three month wage-price freeze. In addition the GOI is undertaking to

trim the public sector work force by 3 percent and alter the indexation mechanisms for wages and financial assets. Real wages in both the public and private sector will be reduced and the shekel-dollar linked account system will be changed while preserving existing saving schemes.

Finally, new tax measures include a one-time levy on the self-employed and corporations to ensure they bear their fair share of the adjustment burden, while wage earners are slated to receive significant income tax relief as part of the overall public and private sector wage agreements.

While Israel's labor organization, the Histradut, vigorously protested the initial set of measures and the government's decision to use decree powers to implement them, confrontation has now been replaced by negotiation. A wage agreement has been concluded and a public sector agreement is hopefully at hand. The United States understands from its own experience the difficulty of taking such decisions, but we also recognize that there are no substitutes for forthright action. We remain committed to support Israel in this important undertaking with supplemental economic assistance, which will be made available in a way most helpful to Israel.

National Council of Resistance

I would like to conclude my remarks by commenting on the National Council of Resistance, an Iranian group which is now conducting an active public relations campaign with congress and the American public. Although the National Council of Resistance includes representatives of a number of small leftist groups, it is controlled by the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and operates as a front for the latter.

I want to stress that this group has no connection with the Afghan Mujahideen freedom fighters, and should not be confused with the latter; the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, in fact, has publicly supported the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and opposed the Afghan Mujahideen.

For the record, I would like to give you some background information on this movement. The Iranian People's Mojahedin was founded in Iran in the 1960's as a city-based, student-dominated revolutionary organization to oppose the government of the then Shah, and in particular to combat the Shah's relationship with "U.S. imperialism" and "criminal Zionism", which this movement views as the principal forces which have corrupted Iran and oppressed the world. The Mojahedin have advocated the use of violence since their inception, and have worked for a re-emphasis in Iranian society of Shia Islam reformed in the light of Marxist principles.

During the 1970's the Mojahedin were at the forefront of the opposition to the Shah and were the Iranian group most engaged in anti-U.S. and anti-Western terrorism. In this period they assassinated at least seven Americans in Iran. The Mojahedin also engaged in other acts of violence, including bombings, assassinations of Iranians, attacks on Israeli Offices in Tehran, and bank robberies.

At the time of the Shah's fall in 1979 the Mojahedin supported the Ayatollah Khomeini and served as initial security forces for the new regime. The Mojahedin took a measure of credit for the prolonged holding of American diplomats as hostages, advocated putting them on trial as spies, and staged a large demonstration in Tehran in January 1981 protesting their release. In the course of 1980 the Mojahedin fell out with the fundamentalist clergy who took exclusive control of the Khomeini revolution. The Mojahedin used terrorist and guerilla violence against their former partners, including two large-scale bomb attacks in June and August 1981 which killed well over one hundred person. In June 1980 the leader of the movement, Rajavi, fled to exile in Paris. The movement continues to stage bombings and other violence in Iran, with most victims in recent years being innocent civilians.

Despite tumultuous reversals of circumstance, there have been no significant changes in the Mojahedin's doctrine. While resorting to tactical and cosmetic adjustments to attract sympathy abroad, the movement remains a militantly Islamic, anti-democratic, anti-American, and anti-Western collectivist organization which continues to employ terrorism and violence as standard instruments of its policies.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks. I would be happy to take any questions you may have.

(end text)

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אלו: ה' מ' ש' ר' ד'

דע: לשכת שר האוצר

מרפי הופיע היום בפני תת-הועדה למזה"ת של וועדת החוץ והגיש חדו"ח התקופתי שלו
בנדון. רצ"ב התבטאותו שבכתב. מעבר לחלק על תהליך השלוט, תשומת הלב לקטע על
"כלכלת ישראל" (עמ' 7-5).

למדן

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STATEMENT BY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICHARD W. MURPHY
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

July 24, 1985

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We have moved to limit Beirut International Airport's attraction for terrorists. We have unilaterally suspended operating rights to the United States of all Lebanese carriers and of all U.S. carriers to Lebanon. No other state has gone this far. I should note, however, that only East Germany, Rumania, and the Soviet Union continue to operate flights into Beirut. This airport has become a danger not just to the United States but to the international community and this is widely recognized.

It is a welcome sign that the Lebanese and the Syrians now openly acknowledge the danger presented by Beirut Airport and are taking steps of their own to improve the situation. What has been done is not enough, but it is a step in the right direction.

The situation at Athens Airport, too, has improved in the aftermath of the TWA hijacking. An IATA team recently reported that security is now adequate and an FAA team reached the same conclusion. As a result, we have lifted the travel advisory issued after the hijacking.

The last time we met, you asked for the names of Middle East leaders who were helpful in resolving the TWA crisis. As you know, our government has taken public note of the central

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and positive roles Syria and Algeria played in obtaining the release of the passengers. Ambassador Oakley, Director of the Office of Combatting Terrorism, will be able to provide you with greater details on the hijacking in closed session following his return from Bonn, where he has gone to work with European experts on steps we can take to deal with terrorism. He will also be prepared to discuss with you at length the world wide efforts we are making to combat terrorism.

Middle East Arms Transfer Study

During our last session together, I informed the Subcommittee that we were in the final stages of the Administration's comprehensive study of our security assistance policies in the Middle East. The President has approved the study and we are scheduling classified briefings for Congress.

Israeli Economy

At our June 2-4 meeting of the Joint Economic Development Group in Jerusalem, Israeli officials noted their determination to take stronger, more comprehensive economic measures. Throughout June a team of Israeli economic experts worked on further economic stabilization measures aimed at



arresting the inflationary spiral and improving the balance of payments situation. On July 1 the Cabinet approved a series of new economic stabilization measures which take necessary corrective action to bring the budget deficit back into line but also go substantially beyond previous Government of Israel policies in proposing some basic structural reform. If fully and vigorously implemented, these new measures will represent an important step forward in Israel's continuing efforts to stabilize its economy and restore growth and prosperity.

The \$1.5 billion program includes \$400 million in consumer subsidy cuts and \$400 million in revenue measures that were part of the 1985 Israeli budget but were postponed, \$750 million in government expenditure cuts, some \$350 million of which are new cuts, an 18.8% devaluation of the shekel and a three month wage/price freeze. In addition the GOI is undertaking to trim the public sector work force by 3% and alter the indexation mechanisms for wages and financial assets. Real wages in both the public and private sector will be reduced and the shekel-dollar linked account system will be changed while preserving existing saving schemes.

Finally, new tax measures include a one-time levy on the self-employed and corporations to ensure they bear their fair share of the adjustment burden, while wage earners are slated

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to receive significant income tax relief as part of the overall public and private sector wage agreements.

While Israel's labor organization, the Histradut, vigorously protested the initial set of measures and the government's decision to use decree powers to implement them, confrontation has now been replaced by negotiation. A wage agreement has been concluded and a public sector agreement is hopefully at hand. The United States understands from its own experience the difficulty of taking such decisions, but we also recognize that there are no substitutes for forthright action. We remain committed to support Israel in this important undertaking with supplemental economic assistance, which will be made available in a way most helpful to Israel.

National Council of Resistance

I would like to conclude my remarks by commenting on the National Council of Resistance, an Iranian group which is now conducting an active public relations campaign with Congress and the American public. Although the National Council of Resistance includes representatives of a number of small leftist groups, it is controlled by the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and operates as a front for the latter.

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I want to stress that this group has no connection with the Afghan Mujahideen freedom fighters, and should not be confused with the latter; the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, in fact, has publicly supported the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and opposed the Afghan Mujahideen.

For the record, I would like to give you some background information on this movement. The Iranian People's Mojahedin was founded in Iran in the 1960's as a city-based, student-dominated revolutionary organization to oppose the government of the then Shah, and in particular to combat the Shah's relationship with "U.S. imperialism" and "criminal Zionism", which this movement views as the principal forces which have corrupted Iran and oppressed the world. The Mojahedin have advocated the use of violence since their inception, and have worked for a re-emphasis in Iranian society of Shia Islam reformed in the light of Marxist principles.

During the 1970's the Mojahedin were at the forefront of the opposition to the Shah and were the Iranian group most engaged in anti-U.S. and anti-Western terrorism. In this period they assassinated at least seven Americans in Iran. The Mojahedin also engaged in other acts of violence, including bombings, assassinations of Iranians, attacks on Israeli offices in Tehran, and bank robberies. At the time of the Shah's fall in

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1979, the Mojahedin supported the Ayatollah Khomeini and served as initial security forces for the new regime. The Mojahedin took a measure of credit for the prolonged holding of American diplomats as hostages, advocated putting them on trial as spies, and staged a large demonstration in Tehran in January 1981 protesting their release. In the course of 1980 the Mojahedin fell out with the fundamentalist clergy who took exclusive control of the Khomeini revolution. The Mojahedin used terrorist and guerilla violence against their former partners, including two large-scale bomb attacks in June and August 1981 which killed well over one hundred persons. In June 1980 the leader of the movement, Rajavi, fled to exile in Paris. The movement continues to stage bombings and other violence in Iran, with most victims in recent years being innocent civilians.

Despite tumultuous reversals of circumstance, there have been no significant changes in the Mojahedin's doctrine. While resorting to tactical and cosmetic adjustments to attract sympathy abroad, the movement remains a militantly Islamic, anti-democratic, anti-American, and anti-Western collectivist organization which continues to employ terrorism and violence as standard instruments of its policies.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks. I would be happy to take any questions you may have.

