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# מדינת ישראל

## משרדי הממשלה

לשרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

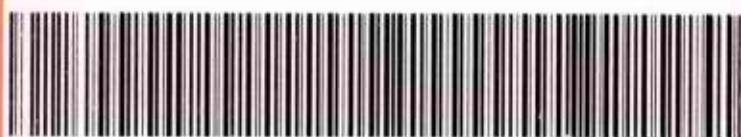
ליו, מ"מ

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

אברהם

1986 - 2/1986

המשק בתקופה 5



לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

שם

א - 4 / 4382

מזהה פיזי:

1739208 מס פריט:

43.4/3 - 210

מזהה לוגי:

24/08/2010

02-111-01-07-10

כתובת

מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי



ארכיון המדינה

משרד ראש הממשלה

## טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות\*

חטיבה מס': 43.4  
מיכל מס': 4382 / 10  
תאריך התעודה: \_\_\_\_\_  
שם מחבר התעודה: \_\_\_\_\_  
שם הנמען: \_\_\_\_\_  
סוג התעודה (סמן ✓ במקום המתאים):

- ☐ מכתב
- ☐ מברק
- ☐ תזכיר או מיזכר
- ☐ דין וחשבון או זכרון דברים משיחה או דיון
- ☐ פרוטוקול של שיחה, דיון או ישיבה

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר  
מס' 30  
מס' 30

דף 1  
עמ' 4

אל: ונש, נר: 71, מ: המשרד  
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 030286, זח: 1900

כמה

סודי ביותר/מיד

רונ-רובינשטיין

תהליך השלום

מידעיות רבות למדי מתקבל באילו ארהב הציעה באמצעות הירדנים  
ולא חנה סניורה וחבריו מספר הצעות חדשות לאשף. נראה גם את  
הסקירה השבועית של מיד שהועברה לכם היום. לפי הפרסומים עד  
כה נראה באילו האמריקאים הציעו שתמורת הסכמה. אשפ'ית לכנוס של  
מפגשים מקדימים בין משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינאית: (ללא אשף) לבין  
ישראל ארה'ב מוכנה לדחות לע' את תביעתה להכרזה אשפ'ית על  
קבלת 242. אם וכאשר מתכנס ועידה בינלאומית תכריז אשף על  
קבלת 242 נותר התביעות האמריקאיות ואזי אשף תוכל להשתתף  
בועידה ללא ברור אם אך ורק במסגרת משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינאית.  
הידעיות הגלויות טוענות שאשף בביכול דחתה תביעות אלה וממשיכה  
לעמוד על תביעתה להכרזה אמריקאית בזכות ההגדרה העצמית דהיינו  
בהשתתפות מפורשת של אשף (בשמו) בתהליך.

לפי הרגשתנו השיחות למרות ידיעות קודמות שרם השלמו וקשה  
עדיין לדבר על התנתקות אשפ'ית או ירדנית מהשיחות

מכל מקום נראה לפי ידיעות מעקורות שונים (ומדברי אבו איחד)  
שהיה צעד אמריקאי בלשהו

בר 101-3.2.86-190(2)

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר  
מסד בי"ת 30 מתוך 30  
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מסד: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מוכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, סי"ב



# מדינת ישראל

## משרד החוץ

ירושלים

תאריך: טו' בטבת תשמ"ו  
27 בדצמבר 1985

מספר

אל: לשכת ראש הממשלה, ירושלים

מאת: ס/מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון: מר סול לינוביץ

הנ"ל עומד להגיע לביקור בארץ בטיסת הבכורה של חברת פאנאם. היה מאד רוצה לפגוש את ראש הממשלה.

הזמן המוצע הוא בתאריכים - 27-29.1.86.

עורכת התכנית היא צביקה שחר.

ב ב ר כ ה

לאה סידס

העתק: מר ח. בראון-ממנכ"ל  
גב' צ. שחר-מאו"ר

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

דח"פ: מיון	מחלקת הנשק ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סוג כחונני:		מס' 2
סודי	טופס מצוק	
תז"ח: 0613		א ל : מנהל מצפ"א
נר : 0116		ד ע : ממנכ"ל, רובינשטיין- ווט'
23-211		וזאת : הרצל ענבר, ניו יורק

פגישת יהודים עם פוינדקסטר.  
בהמשך לשלי נר-84 מה-5/2/86

- א. להלן מספר נושאים שהועלו בשיחה : (המידע חפי יהודה הלמן).
1. ביאלקין ציין כי נוכח המדיניות השלילית של מובאראק כלפי הסכם השלום עם ישראל, ספק אם הקהילה היהודית תוכל להמשיך ולהתעלם מנושא הסיוע האמריקאי למצרים- כפי שעשתה עד כה. פוינדקסטר השיב בהצגת הקשיים בהם נתקל מובאראק הן בזירה הפנימית (סכנת הפונדמנטליזם וכו') והן בזירה הבין-ערבית.
  2. להערה-שאלה של אחד המשתתפים היהודים, למה לה לארה"ב להחזיק שני פקידים גבוהים במסעות תמידים בין מדינות מז"ת כשהתוצאות כמעט אפסיות, הסתפק פוינדקסטר בתשובה כי "לשם כך מקבלים משכורתם".
  3. פרופ' סידורסקי מאוניברסיטת קולומביה שהשתתף בשיבה אמר כי הנשיא הוא אשר קובע הקדימויות ולו"ז במדיניות החוץ של ארה"ב ולא חוסיין או ערפאת. הרי לארה"ב יש בעיות אחרות בזירה הבינלאומית
  4. היהודים הזכירו נושא מכירת הנשק לירדן וטענו נגדה בהסתמכם על שני הנימוקים הידועים:  
א. הנשק מיועד כביכול להגנה מפני סוריה והנה ממילא חלה התקרבות בין ירדן לסוריה.  
ב. ישראל תצטרך לרכוש אמצעים כדי לשמור על הפער האיכותי והדבר יכביד הנטל על כלכלתה.
- פוינדקסטר השיב לשתי הנקודות לאמור:  
א. מאחר ואין לו נשק, לא נותרה ברירה לחוסיין אלא להתקרב לסוריה.
- ב. לישראל יתרון איכותי גדול והעיסקה לא תפגע בו. שמירת היתרון הזה גם עקרון בסיסי במדיניות רייגן.

שם השולח:

תאריך:

הח' 15/11/86 - 15/11/86  
הח' 15/11/86 - 15/11/86  
14 3414 3



דף: 2	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס מברק	דחופות:
מתור: 2		סדרג בטחוני:
א ל :		תז"ח:
ד ע :		נר :
גמח:		0116 23-01

עוד הוסיף פוינדקסטר כי אם הסנאט יכשיל העיסקה, יפגע הדבר במעמד רייגן. אישפיע על נושאים אחרים החשובים לישראל.

הנציגים היהודים השיבו כי מעולם לא הלכו לעימות נגד הנשיא ועיסקת הנשק הינה הנושא היחיד בו קיימים חילוקי דעות.

5. ג'ק שטיין טען כי "אנחנו האמריקאים" מתייחסים לנושא השלום בין ישראל לארצות-ערב כאילו עומד בראש ראגותינו ובונים על יכולתנו לקדמו ועל כן כל נסיגה ומכשול מתפרש בדעת הקהל כאן ובעולם כ"כשלון אמריקאי".

של נושא מז"ת וכולם הטעימו (גם אנשי הממשל) כי לעתונות, ובמיוחד לניו יורק טיימס, "חלק לא קטן, לפחות בקביעת האווירה והתחושה כי הנושא מרכזי. זאת משום שהעתון מבליט אותם הנושאים המעניינים יותר את קוראיו.

6. ריצרר פוקס, מראשי "הקואליציה היהודית הרפובליקנית" שהשתתף על פי בקשת המארחים-טען כי מאחר והשלום הינו מטרה רחוקה והסיכויים להשגתו קלושים- אין סיבה כי האמריקאים ידגישו פעולתם למענו. אמר כי מטרת המדיניות האמריקאית הינה יציבות ולא שלום ומאחר וה- STATUS QUO הינו בסך הכל נוח לישראל, בח בריתה של ארה"ב- אין צורך לשנותו.

סעיפים 5 ו-6 מסבירים הרושם שנוצר אצל המארחים לפי מברק נר 86 של רובינשטיין. יצויין כי במהלך הטיחה לא הביעו הדוברים היהודים הסתייגות מבררי פוקס (גם לא שינדלר).

7. קבוצת המנהיגים נפגשה גם עם OAKLEY, היועץ למלחמה נגד טרור במחמ"ר. אקלי אמר, בין היתר, כי למעשה איראן גרועה יותר מלוב בתמיכתה בטרור והיא אחראית לרוב הפיגועים נגד אמריקאים וכן ציין מעורבות סוריה אולם לדבריו, מכיוון ש"מדיניות הינה אמנות האפשרי", מרכזת ארה"ב עתה מאמצים נגד לוב, כי נגדה ניתן לפעול. בעוד שנגד איראן וסוריה לא קיימת אופציה כזאת.

ענבר

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תחילת הקשר	ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סופס	מברק	מחור: 3
לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסמ"ה; מצפ"א; ממ"ד;	יועץ רוה"מ לחקשורת; יועץ שהב"ס לחקשורת; לע"מ; רו"צ.	א ל :
רושינגטון	בר :	ד ע :
מאת : מחבורת, ניו יורק	0112	22 - 11

## News Summary February 6, 1986

### Editorials

NYT "Skyjacking to Stop Hijacking" Israel had no legal right to intercept a Libyan jet in international airspace, but it had ample good reason: the desire to bring to justice those who terrorize air and sea travelers all over the world. The US seems to have played no part but our interception of the EgyptAir flight clearly inspired this type of defense. It is a defense beset by paradox: a violation of international law in the hope of defending law. The US and Israel are willing to jeopardize civilian air travel because nations like Libya and Iran refuse to punish or extradite murderous hijackers. And because even friendly nations like Italy, Egypt and Yugoslavia would rather give suspected terrorists safe passage than risk the political inconvenience of cooperating in their capture. And because allies, like France and West Germany refuse to burden their commerce and diplomacy with efforts to isolate nations that protect terrorists. (Cabled)

### Columns

ND-Bat Ye'Or "Islam's Sense of Superiority And Peace in the Middle East" There are significant historical reasons that explain the increase in terrorism and the Moslem's rage at the influence of Western culture in Arab lands, Christian dominance in Lebanon and the existence of the State of Israel. Islam views itself as having a universal vocation, the only true and eternal religion to which all must ultimately adhere. The possession of lands by infidels is illegal. Between the believers and the non-believers there is a permanent state of war. Muharak, to his credit, has so far resisted a powerful internal campaign to make Islamic fundamentalism paramount in his country's affairs. Egypt has an historic opportunity to lead the Arab world into a rejection of Jihad.

### Press Reports

Rabin Defends Interception: Vows More 'Unconventional' Acts

NYT-Kamm-7.10-Rabin spoke in defense of the interception. "One must dare,

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even if sometimes the goal is not achieved. Yesterday we didn't achieve the entire goal. Perhaps not even part of it," the Defense Minister said. Rabin asserted that Israel would continue to use what he called "unconventional" measures against terrorism. PM Peres said that he hoped the US, despite the error, would understand Israel's motives, as it has in the past. No announcement of an inquiry or disciplinary action has been made but one official said he believed that a price would have to be paid by some within the intelligence establishment. Another official suggested that the most likely target of the interception was Ahmed Jabril. Abu Nidal was not among the suspected passengers, he said. Israeli missions abroad have been put on a high state of alert. (see DN-AP; ND-wire)

#### Syria Weighs Response

NYT-Hijazi-According to Damascus radio, Abdullah al-Ahmar, said his country could if it wanted prevent all Israeli-bound planes from reaching their destination by firing at them in the international airspace over the Mediterranean. VP Khaddam was quoted as saying: "We cannot let this aggression pass without letting the aggressor get the proper answer. It was also reported that Assad received telephone calls from King Fahd, King Hussien and Khadafy, all expressing solidarity with Syria against Israel. Even Iraq issued a strong condemnation and called on all Arabs to stand together.

#### UN Council Meets Again

NYT-special-The Security Council continued its debate on the Israeli interception, with Libya and other Arab countries demanding the Council adopt a resolution that would condemn Israel and term the diversion "a grave violation of international law." Western diplomatic officials said the resolution might have trouble evading a veto.

#### Palestinians Warn of Reprisals

NYT-Photo of Libyan women looking at poster in Tripoli that accuses the US of being involved. At a news conference there, members of six Palestinian movements said passengers on commercial airliners in the US and Israel risk becoming targets of reprisals.

#### Bombing in Paris-ideast Link

NYT-Bernstein-A bomb went off in Paris wounding at least 9 people. It was the third such incident in three days. The type of bombings indicate that they may well be linked to ideast terrorism.

#### Terrorism in Belgium

NYT-p.2-Markham-The Belgians have found themselves in some kind of mental state of siege. They have been shaken by two home grown terrorist bands--one of the left, the other savage but ideologically mute. There have been 27 bombings in Belgium in 14 months. Officials are exploring possible terrorist links to Abu Nidal.

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### Embassy Money Unlikely, Shultz is Told

NYT-special-Shultz was told by key members of Congress that the State Dept's request for a \$2 billion increase to increase security at US Embassies has virtually no chance of approval.

### Morocco Accused of Torture

NYT-A report by Amnesty International has accused Moroccan authorities of systematically torturing political prisoners and denying them access to their families, lawyers and doctors. Illegal detention and torture have continued unabated in Morocco since the 1970's says the group's report.

### CIA Said to Have Let Nazi Into US

NYT-Blumenthal-A Yonkers man has been named as a Nazi collaborator and war criminal, who according to a Congressional study last year, was knowingly slipped into the US by the CIA after the war. The disclosure revived charges that the CIA had misled Congress when it denied such cases during hearings several years ago. A CIA spokesman said there would be no comment. (see Village Voice-Conason-cover story 2/11)

### Redefining 'Jew' Fails

ND-wire-The Israeli Parliament rejected an attempt by religious parties to redefine who is a Jew after Peres warned that the move could split Jewish people around the world.

ITONUT  
NYC







# official text

February 6, 1986

**PLO MEMBERS, TERRORISTS EXCLUDED FROM GETTING U.S. VISAS**  
(Text: State Dept. statement to CSCE hearing)

Washington -- Personal beliefs or affiliations are grounds for excluding U.S. visitors when the person is a terrorist, or belongs to a terrorist or an affiliated organization, a communist labor group or the Palestine Liberation Organization, a State Department official affirmed.

But foreign writers and other intellectuals are not denied U.S. visas because of their controversial political views or organizational affiliations, he added.

The State Department official, Michael H. Newlin, deputy assistant secretary for consular affairs, said statements that "nonimmigrant aliens" are prevented from visiting the United States "solely for ideological grounds are misleading and wrong."

Newlin testified February 6 at a hearing of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which includes members of Congress and the Executive Branch. As part of its review of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, the commission is investigating whether the United States is denying visas for political or ideological reasons. This issue, the commission noted, will be raised at the CSCE Human Contacts Experts Meeting in Bern, Switzerland April 15-May 26.

(Following is the text of Newlin's statement to the CSCE):  
(Begin text)

I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify today about Department of State visa practices and policies, and to explain why the Department believes those practices and policies are consonant with the principles of the 1975 Helsinki Conference Final Act.

Before I describe in detail for the Commission how the Department administers its statutory responsibilities under sections 212 (a) (27), (28) and (29) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended -- the McCarran-Walter Act -- I would like to underscore the following points which are central to the Commission's inquiry:

-- First, assertions that the United States denies nonimmigrant aliens the opportunity to visit this country solely for ideological reasons are misleading and wrong. Except in the case of terrorists, members or affiliates of terrorist organizations, "representatives of purported labor organizations in countries where such organizations are...instruments of a totalitarian state," and the PLO, nonimmigrant aliens are not denied entry to the United States because of their personal beliefs or affiliations.

-- Second, the Congress has on several occasions already carefully reviewed the issue of United States compliance with the Helsinki Final Act in the light of our immigration laws and has enacted specific legislation to assuage the concerns which you have under consideration today. I refer, of course, to the McGovern Amendment, 22 U.S.C. 2691, that was enacted into law in 1977 and amended in 1978 and 1979.

-- Third, we believe that the available statistical data clearly belie the charge that the United States excludes nonimmigrant visitors because of their political beliefs in contravention of the Helsinki principles. Of the approximately 7 million nonimmigrant visa applications that the Department processes each year, we deny entry to



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



only a handful of aliens on the basis of sections (27), (28) and (29), and then only for national security or foreign policy reasons or because the alien is a representative or adherent of a specific group, like the PLO, or a communist labor organization that Congress has expressly designated.

#### THE HELSINKI PRINCIPLES

In a July 27, 1984 letter from Assistant Secretary of State Joan Clark to Congressman Mazzoli, Miss Clark responded to charges that U.S. visa practices run afoul of the Helsinki Final Act in the following terms:

"The Department believes that the phrase 'exclusion on political and ideological grounds' is generally inappropriate. Of the many thousands ineligible for a visa on such statutory grounds, under Section 212 (a) (28) -- the section barring persons because of communist affiliations or belief -- only a relative handful are actually excluded. A sizable proportion of those actually excluded are kept out because their personal beliefs include advocacy of terrorism (Section 212 (a) (28) (F)). It is the Department's general practice not to recommend waivers of ineligibility for aliens who are ineligible because of their personal advocacy of terrorism (as opposed to actual membership in a terrorist organization).

"A waiver of ineligibility is routinely recommended for aliens ineligible under Section 212 (a) (28) solely because they are members or affiliates of communist, anarchist, or terrorist organizations. The only exception to this is when the alien is within one of the classes which the Congress has exempted by statute from the purview of the McGovern Amendment -- i.e., 'representatives of purported labor organizations in countries where such organizations are in fact instruments of a totalitarian state' and 'any alien who is a member, officer, official representative, or spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.'

"The phrase 'political and ideological grounds' does not apply to the small number of persons excluded under Section 212 (a) (27) -- which in its terms is not ideological. Individuals are excluded under this section of the law solely when it is determined that an alien's particular visit or specific proposed activities could have potentially serious adverse foreign relations consequences.

"It is the Department's view that the position described above reflects a reasonable exercise of the authority under United States immigration law. We deny admission to aliens who either constitute a threat to this nation's security or whose entry the Congress has expressly disapproved, and admit those who, while technically inadmissible, would not constitute such a threat. We do not believe such careful administration of the immigration law conflicts with the principles set forth in the Helsinki Final Act."

I wish to affirm Miss Clark's July 27, 1984 position to the Commission.

I welcome the opportunity to clear up certain misperceptions concerning the alleged denial of visas solely because of a person's political belief or ideology. In testimony by senior officials before Congressional committees we have taken pains to explain in detail how our visa system works in practice and to counter charges that our immigration laws are in conflict with the Final Act. In a recent speech the Secretary of State made it clear that we do not deny visas solely on the basis of political affiliation or on ideological grounds. Secretary Shultz on January 11 in a statement before the PEN International Conference in New York said "It has never been the approved policy of the United States to deny visas merely because the applicant wants to say that he disapproves of the U.S. or one of its policies. When a writer or artist seeks a visa for the purpose of speaking or lecturing or performing in the United States the administration of the act now involves the strong presumption against denying visas for foreign policy reasons. No denial is ever based on a person's abstract beliefs. I want to make it clear, however, that we will deny personal access to people who aim to undermine our system through their actions, who are likely to engage in proscribed intelligence activities, or who raise funds or otherwise assist our enemies."



סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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המשרד

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סוג בשחוני...קודד...

דחפוט...מקדד...

תאריך וז"ת 1500.6. פברואר 96

מס' מברק

אל: רי ממ"ד,

דע: מצפ"א, מזכיר צבאי לרה"מ, אמ"ן.

הפללת ערפאת - פרשת 1973.

בהמשך להתברקות בנדון.

א. סטיב רוזן מנהל המחקר באיפא"ק מודיעני כי בעוד שהצליחו להחטים כ- 30 סנטורים על המכתב לשר המשפטים אדוין מיז בנושא דנן, השמועות מחוגי משרד המשפטים הן כי רשויות המודיעין לא יכלו לאשר או למסור קיומו של סרט ההקלטה המערב יסירות את ערפאת בפרשת רצח שגארה"ב בסודאן 1973, ולכן אין *case* משפטי ( זאת הגם ש"וושינגטון פוסט" פורסם עוד ב- 5.4.73 קיום סרט כזה וכידוע יוחס אשר לוולטרס).

ב. מנקש בכל לשון עזרתנו בעניין ה- *tape*. הזכיר כי יידרך ליכנשטיין (עתה ב"הריטגי", המעורב בכל היוזמה) רצה לבקש סיוע.

רובינשטיין

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רצח סחב סחב  
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ס ו ס ס ו ר י

ד...מחור...דפים

סוג בשחוני

דחיפות

תאריך וזיה

מס' פבר

ב) הביע הפתעה כשתדרכתיו באשר לחשיבות בעיית יהודי בריה"מ כשניה במעלה, אחרי הבטחון, בסד העדיפות הלאומי שלנו, ובאשר לכך שארבע מאות אלף יהודים ביקשו לצאת מבריה"מ לישראל.  
ג) התעניין מאוד בפרשת שרנסקי, ושאל אם יסע ארצה. אמרתי שכמובן.

ה. מצרים - לוב. טען שמצרים איבדה כל אמון בקדאפי, ולכן אין עוד גם שליחים שהיו באים מדי פעם לעדכון. קבל על כך ש"קנו" כאן את קדאפי יתר על המידה ע"י הפרסום הרב. "מצרים אינה פוחדת מקדאפי, אך הוא מפחיד אחרים".

ו. מצרים - סודאן. טען שהיחסים מתנהלים באורח חיובי אם גם בזהירות. מצרים עובדת עם הכוחות המתונים שם חרף חתרנות לוב, ומנסה לסייע לכוון של דמוקרטיזציה. מקוה שמשפט טייב יירגע, אם לא ידברו עליו יתר על המידה. המצרים "מחליפים דעות" עם האמריקנים דרך קבע על כך (ביטוח במחמ"ד).

ז. מגעים עם הממשל האמריקני. ו. התרשמתי שהקשר לא רע עם מחמ"ד ואולי NSC (קובי). פחות עם החלקים הפוליטיים בבית הלבן (אך איני בטוח). שאלני אם ויזנר, כסגיר האמריקני המיועד, הוא יהודי. (אנא אל תחיסו לנ"ל. התשובה כשלעצמה שלילית).  
2. שניידר נת המזכיר אמור היה להגיע למצרים היום (לא ידע על ביקורו. בעיראק). המדובר ב"הזמנה עומדת" שמומשה עתה. משלחת צבאית וכלכלית מצרית היתה כאן בשבוע החולף.

ח. לבנון. טען שישראל תרמה היסטורית למצב. שאל אם נכון המתפרסם בעיתונות הערבית כאילו אנו פועלים לשנוי הגבול עם לבנון. אמרתי שלא שמעתי על פרסומים אלה, אך אין שחר לכך וודאי הדיוק הוא כמו הפרסומים הרבים במשך השנים על "גזילת" מימי הליטאני.

ט. התעניין בשיתוף הפעולה האסטרטגי ארה"ב - ישראל ושאל אם יש הסכם אמרתי כללית שאין אלה מסוג ברית נאט"ו, אף שהם מתפתחים כהלכה. אמר שביחסי ארה"ב אין הסכם פורמלי, אך המצב הכחיט (מיזמחו) פרסומים שכנראה היו ביטול תכנית "כוכב זוהר". שאל על תגובת הסובייטים להסכם האסטרטגי עמנו. אמרתי שאנו עוקבים אחריה.

י. אמר כי ביקור סרה"מ ושר החקלאות המצרי ואלי ( אותו שיבח כאיש נקי כפיים שאינו נוטל שכר והוצאות מקופת הציבור ) יקבע מחדש בקרוב, לאחר שמחלת רה"מ דחתה אותו.

יא. טען שתגובתם בעניין היירוט אתמול היתה מתונה ( ראיתי אחר כך שלא כך ), אך הם "מודאגים מההשלכות".

ס ו ק ס ס ד ר

ד.ר. 3... מחוץ... דפים

סווג בסמוך...

דחיפות...

תאריך ודיוח...

מס' פנקס...

$\frac{3}{3}$

184

י"ב. שאל על יחסי ישראל - סין.

י"ג. לאחר השיחה התקשר אלי ואמר שקיבל דיווח מקהיר כי השיחות עמנו ב"מינה האוס" חיוביות, והוסכם על מפגש בשבוע הבא בארץ, וכן כי נפגש שה"ח עבד-אל מגיד עם המנכליים, ביקש את נאום רה"מ ב"צטהאם האוס"י ושלחתי לו.

רובינסטיין

ס ו ט פ  
 97. .... מחור. .... 1. 97  
 סווג בשחובי סודי  
 דחירות. ....  
 תמריץ וז"ל 1630.6. פברואר 86  
 טס' פבר.

180

ירדן - אש"פ.

א. טרם רואים את השורה התחתונה במגעים בין ירון לאשייפ. ניתן לתאר את מצב השחקות  
 ב. (DRAMATIC INDECISION) dramatic indecision

ג. לשאלתי אם נכונות הידיעות כי הערבים לוחצים על ארה"ב לנוסחה הכוללת הגדרה עצמית.  
שאל אם שמעתי אי פעם את שולץ מדבר על סוגיה זו "באורח פילוסופי", והוסיף "אילו שמעת,  
לא היית מודאג". אנה אס אס אס.

רובינשטיין

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ש.ב.ר. ש.ב.ר.  
ד.ר. 1. חתום... דפים  
סוג בשחוני גלוי  
דחיות גלוי  
תאריך וזיה...  
מס' מבקש

המשרד, 174  
בטחון 99  
נ.י. 60

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קש"ח, ניו יורק

THUR. - FEB. 6 - דודן דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Has the United States decided what position it will take on the Security Council debate about the Israeli interception of a Libyan plane?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, we don't discuss the positions that we're going to take before the fact, so all that I could say is that that debate is ongoing today, and the United States position will be clear in the vote and the explanation of that vote, that occurs at the United Nations.

Q On the statement, however, that you put out Tuesday night, is still representative of this administration, right?

MR. REDMAN: That's right. That was a statement of the general principles and policies that we apply to this sort of a case.

Q Disapproving?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not addressing in that context any specific action. You look at the statement, it started as a matter of general principle, and then it explained the US policy.

Q But it wasn't issued until the event, until the specific act occurred?

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Chuck, on South Yemen, where hopefully things are a little bit less unclear. There are reports, including one yesterday from Jane's that the Soviet Union has been very heavily involved militarily on the side of the rebels, doing things such as bombing the capital with Soviet or Yemeni MiGs. Soviet observers have been apparently cited directing tank and artillery fire. And the Soviets have set up an airlift to the rebels. Do you have anything on that? On Soviet military involvement in Yemen?

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MR. REDMAN: On most of those details, no. I don't have anything specific, but I'll certainly take a look and see what I can dig up. I would only repeat what we said earlier on, that we had detected some evidence of Soviet involvement, which we made known to you at that time. And I'd be happy to take a look and see if there is anything further that we can provide in the aftermath.

Q Chuck, going back to the plane. The Israelis are using the excuse that the United States intercepted the Egyptian airliner last year and therefore, they feel like this is a precedent so they could do what they did. Are you buying their logic or their reasoning for doing what they did?

MR. REDMAN: All I can really comment on is our own decision in the instance that you referred to. As a matter of general principle, to repeat, the U.S. opposes the interception of aircraft in a peacetime situation. While such measures can be justified in certain very narrow counter-terrorism cases, they should be taken only on the basis of the strongest and clearest evidence that terrorists are on board. That repeats elements of the statement that we referred to a minute ago. Our decision was made on the basis of this policy. That's really all I can help you with. We said earlier that the government of Israel made its own decision on the basis of its own evidence.

Q So there is no -- you couldn't -- there is no parallel of a precedent that was by the American action is completely the opposite from what the Israelis considered?

MR. REDMAN: The best I can help you is to once again do what I did, which is to try to make clear our policy as we see it and how it should be applied. And in the case of our own actions, we believed that that policy was fulfilled.

Q If I might go to this statement Tuesday night I think was by Mr. Kalb, he said that in some cases I believe there was sort of I don't know a justification or not -- it was the last paragraph of that statement or the last few sentences -- if there were evidence of terrorism and acts of terrorism the Israelis could be somehow justified or, you know -- I don't have the statement in front of me,







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I wasn't asking about the UN. I was asking about whether the US considers that to be a very narrow counter-terrorist--

MR. REDMAN: At this point I have no other specific comment on that incident?

Q Are you aware of any Israeli officers on board of the US naval ships off the coast of Libya?

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

Q Can you take the question?

MR. REDMAN: I think you ought to address that to the Pentagon.

Q First of all, do you know if an American aircraft was used, American supplied aircraft, was used by the Israelis to intercept?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't know what aircraft were used.

Q If you are generally disapproving of it, does that come under the Ruberic? Code of legitimate self-defense? Is it a legitimate use of American weapons?

MR. REDMAN: That's a separate question, and since I don't even know whether the premise of the question has any foundation, I can't answer the latter part of it.

Q Are you looking into it at all?

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

Q Chuck, in Libya this morning a PFLP leader is quoted as warning American civilians to remain off American airlines following the Israeli interception. He's also warning Israeli, putting out a warning in connection with Israeli airlines, I don't expect you to comment on that. But how about the warning to American civilians regarding flights on American airlines?

MR. REDMAN: Our only comment on that irresponsible threat is that should any group launch a terrorist attack against the United States, we would take whatever action we deem appropriate in response.

Q Would it be considered a very narrow counter-terrorist situation?

MR. REDMAN: No elaboration.

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 ד... 5... מתוך 5... דפים  
 סוג בשחמי  
 דחיסות  
 מאריך וזית  
 ס' מכת

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Q On this matter also. The very sort of the feeling in the Arab world now as to what has happened in the last couple of days, that flying all over the Middle East or crossing the Mediterranean is becoming unsafe under any speed or under any protection. What will be done in order to alleviate this fear because some civic airlines in the Arab world are thinking twice about taken even their commercial flights in the area. So what's the United States is planning to do, or will do to bring about some alleviation of the concerns there?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any information on the specifics of your question. As I said, as a matter of general principle, we oppose the interception of aircraft in peacetime situation, because such interceptions are very risk, inherently, but beyond that, I don't anything on specific actions--

Q Can you look into the matter that possibly the International Board of Aviation will tell us some good guarantee or trying to create such warranties for the future flights and current flights?

MR. REDMAN: I think it is premature to look at the question right now. If it becomes current I would be happy to address it.

Q Back to the Libyan train for a second, please. You said U.S. opposes interception of air traffic in peacetime situations. Would you be saying then you are in support of Israeli action due to the fact that Israel is at war with Syria, or would you say it is a peacetime between the two countries?

MR. REDMAN: I can't take you any further than the statement which you have referred to, which you all have copies of, and at this point I simply have no further characteristics.

Q How would you characterize the situation between Israel and Syria? Peaceful or at war?

MR. REDMAN: I'd refer you to the Syrians and the Israelis.

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אלו

המשרד

173

ש.נ.ס. 1010 6 פבר  
 תאריך וזיהוי  
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 סוג בשחוני  
 מיד  
 דמיסות

אל - מצפ"א , ממ"ד

לוב

1. בשיחה עם דיק קלארק ( *DK* ) העליתי נושא תכלית המדיניות האמריקאית כלפי לוב. אמר שממתינים בפינה למעידתו של קדיאפי, ע"מ לנקוט בצעדים צבאיים כלפיו. אלה יכוונו כלפי אובייקטים של טרור (ע"מ להצדיק הצעדים הצבאיים) אך בעיקר כלפי הארסנל הצבאי-הלובי - טילי סאם-5, מחסני הנשק, ובראשם מחנות הטנקים שמסתבר שמרוכזים בגזרה צרה יחסית, גזרת החוף. תתריט האמריקאי הוא שבעקבות פעולה אמריקאית כלשהי, מצומצמת בשלב הראשון יאלץ קדאפי להגיב ואז תבוא "המנה העקריית" כלפי המטרות הנ"ל. בנתיים האמריקאים ימשיכו בפעולות השיגרה באזור, אימוני הצי השישי תוך חדירה עמוקה יותר למפרץ סידרה.
2. לשאלתי לעמדת ברה"מ, השיב שהאמריקאים הודיעו מפורשות לברה"מ מיד בעת הקמת המחשבות לטילים, שהצבתם לא תרתיע ארה"ב מפעולה בעת הצורך נגד לוב. מסתבר שהאמריקאים גילו את נוסף של טילי סאם 5 בשלב זה לא אופרטיבי באזור בנגזי. האתר הקודם בסידרת כולל 2 מחפורות שאחת מהן אופרטיבית ומוכנה לפעולה. לשאלתי בדבר הפגעות הסובייטים כתוצאה מפעילות אמריקאית, השיב שההנחה כאן שהסובייטים יעשו *qz* מעצם הסעולה האמריקאית אך פחות כתוצאה מפגיעה באנשים. בהקשר זה סיפר ששני טייסים סובייטים שהשתתפו בהפצצת כוחותיו של נשיא רד"ת ומטוסייהם - מיג 21 - הופלו על ידם, מאושפזים עתה בבי"ח בצנעא.
3. עם זאת אין לו אשליות לכך שרק פעולה שתשים קץ למשטר תהיה יעילה. פעולה כזו יכולה להעשות ע"י שני גורמים מצרים ואלג'יריה בנתיים אלו "חלומות באספמיה".
4. מסתבר בנתיים שצרפת, מכל האירופאיות, נענתה בחיוב בנושא הלובי. הצרפתים השיחו לבס בפני האמריקאים שלוב רוקמת משהו נגד צ'אד. אין להם מידע קשה בנידון אך הסימנים מצביעים על מהלך צבאי אפשרי בכיוון זה. מאידך, האמריקאים מנסים לקשר - עד עתה ללא הצלחה - את הפיצוצים האחרונים בפאריס ללוב.
5. המטוס הלובי. איחל לנו הצלחה בעתיד. השתמש במלת גנאי כלפי הדיון במועב"ט אם כי הדבר יעמיד בפניהם קשיים מסויימים. צ"ל שנואגים מעמדת חוסין וחגובתו לחנתת המטוס לא ציפו כאו שחוסין יקפוץ לראש הרשימה.

אלי אבידן

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 תאריך וזיהוי  
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 דמיסות



סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

ס ו ס  
דף.....מחור.....דפים  
סוג בסחובי.....כלמס  
דחיות.....מיידי  
מאריך וזיחה 1600.6.86

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המשרד

לשמנכ"ל. דע: נוביק, לשכת רה"מ.

ברכות רה"מ לריגן. שלכט 195.

הועבר.

ל.פ.  
לואיו שימרון

ס ה ה ס ה א ו/נא ג צ כ  
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דף...ל...מחור...3...דפי

שורה בשחור...גלגל

דחפוח...גלגל

86 FEB 6 12 30...דחפוח

.....דחפוח

אל

המסד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

52 88 151

אל:הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - Feb. 6, 1986

# EDITORIALS

\*\*\*\* WASH. POST - 6/2 - "Israeli Intercept" The rationale is that Israel, to protect itself against the terrorists generously encouraged by its enemies, cannot afford to be the one party that respects the niceties of the law. Israel may pay a heavy price for the mission. No country has a greater physical and psychological need to maintain freedom of the airways than beleaguered Israel. Yet it committed an act of piracy that will inevitably strain further the presumption of safety on which its own civilian air travel depends. The Israelis, with their desperate need for diligent international cooperation against terrorism, have weakened their case for asking others to provide it. (This article was cabled in full today.)

# COLUMNS

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Zelnick - "King Hussein, The PLO, And Self-Determination" When Arafat begged the King's indulgence to visit civil war ravaged South Yemen, Hussein told the PLO chief that any departure from Amman would be interpreted as a negative response on the two resolutions. In such a case, the King would make public the fact that his avenue of his peace initiative has reached a dead end and begin exploring other options, including a search for Palestinians who do accept the two resolutions or new overtures to Assad. The King did not come empty handed to the Arafat meetings, having first obtained two concessions of real consequence from the US. Jordanian officials recognize both the internal and external pressures on Arafat to hold out for a sweeter deal but see political conditions now as being about as good as they are going to get for the achievement of long-sought political goals. By the time the PLO is finally satisfied that it has found the perfect negotiating formula, there may be little to negotiate about.

# THE PRESS REPORTS

Peres Calls Interception Mistake

WASH. POST - DeYoung - Peres described Israel's interception of a

פירסו דעוועט פאר פירסו - פירסו דעוועט פאר פירסו

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מל:

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.....דמיס  
.....מאריך וז"ח  
.....מבט

41 65 88 151

Libyan jet yesterday as "clearly a mistake" but he expressed hope the motives will be understood by the US. Israeli Radio said Peres told a parliamentary committee that the decision to intercept the civilian aircraft was made "withing minutes." It was unclear, however, whether Peres felt the mistake was in launching the operation, or in the fact that the alleged terrorists Israel hoped to catch were not on board the plane. (The other newspapers that carried the story on the interception were: New York Times, Christian Sci. Mon., The Sun, Chicago Tribune, Boston Globe and LA Times).

#### Arabs Rally In Face Of Perceived US Role In Israel's Seizure Of Jet

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Muir - Moderate and hard line Arab states have rallied together in the wake of the Israeli interception of a Libyan airplane carrying a high ranking Syrian delegation. The incident, and Washington's ambivalent reaction to it, have reinforced the Arab perception that Israel and the US are now so strongly allied as to be inseparable. Analysts say there appears to be an increasing polarization, with the US and Israel teamed up on one side and the Arabs on the other. Arab leaders across the political spectrum condemned Tuesday's action as an act of piracy and terrorism.

#### Gemayel Village Becomes Front Line In Lebanon War

THE SUN - Jofferson Price Ill - The village of Bikfaya has become the latest front line in Lebanon's 11 year old civil war as the pressure mounts on its native son, Gemayel to sign a Syrian brokered peace plan or resign. The artillery and fighters of several Syrian supported militias are poised to resume bombarding the village.

#### Bombers Strike Again In Paris' Link To Midcast Hostages Seen

WASH. POST - Dobbs - A bomb exploded at a Paris landmark for the third evening in succession, raising fears that France may have become the target of Middle East terrorists seeking to secure the release of Arab prisoners from French jails. The bomb, which went off in a large sporting goods store in the shopping mall known as Les Halles, injured at least nine persons.

#### Shcharansky Release Rumors Gain Speed

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Shanker - Rumors of the release from Ural Mountains labor camp as part of an East-West spy swap appear to be gaining credence. In Bonn, Kohl confirmed Tuesday that



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a swap was in the works. In Berlin, the East German Foreign Ministry said it would come early next week. Neither confirmed that Shcharansky was part of the deal. If true, the deal for Shcharansky's freedom underscores yet again the troubling questions and ironies surrounding his 1977 arrest and his trial and sentencing the following year.

Black Broadcasters Charge 'Sabotage' : Pro-Israel Rally Conflicts With Jesse Jackson Breakfast

\*\*\*\*WASH. POST - Hyer - Several thousand television and radio preachers who flocked to a convention in Wash. this week to hear such conservative speakers as evangelist Jimmy Swaggart and Buchanan largely stayed away from a breakfast yesterday where the Rev. Jesse Jackson was the main speaker. Black leaders bitterly criticized National Religious Broadcasters officials for scheduling the Jackson breakfast simultaneously with a widely promoted pro-Israel prayer breakfast that featured such luminaries as former UN ambassador Kirkpatrick. The Rev. Clay Evans of Chicago and other black leaders, who said they were embarrassed and humiliated by a small turnout of only 125 persons to hear Jackson at the "fellowship breakfast" charged that the event had been "sabotaged" by officials of the NRB who are sponsoring the convention at the Sheraton Wash. (This article was cabled in full today.)

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the federal budget including the cuts in many domestic programs, the continued investigation into the explosion of the Space Shuttle, the end of the campaigning period in the Philippines and the upcoming election, the situation with Duvalier in Haiti and the various reports that he is seeking political asylum, and the bombing in Paris in a shopping mall.

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מל:                      ה מ ט ר ד

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דע: לשכת מ/מנכ"ל

למדין

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$

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אל: המשרד

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מצפ"א. מז"תים. ממ"ד.

לבנון

1. השגריר הלבנוני בווינגטון ROUHABIB, שחזר לא מכבר משהות של שבועיים בלבנון, הופיע בפני קבוצה מצומצמת ב-" INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES".  
להלן עיקרי דבריו:

(א) ההסכם שהושג בדמשק הוא בין 3 מליציות. הוא הוצג בפני הגורמים הלבנונים האחרים בצורה של "כזה ראה וקדש" ומכאן הבעיות שנוצרו.

(ב) ההליך צריך היה להיות שכל שינוי בחוקה הלבנונית (וההסכם הוא בחזקת שינוי) חייב עבור דרך הפרלמנט, בין אם ההסכם אהוד ובין אם לאו. בפני הפרלמנט עומדות 3 אפשרויות- לקבלו כמות שהוא, לחנכים בו שינויים או לצוות מה לעשות בו.

(ג) מרבית הגורמים הפוליטיים מכירים בהליך זה. מעורבותם בו, אלה מהדור הישן והחדש, היתה נמוכה, מלבד ראשי 3 המליציות. אין זה נכון שההסכם גורע מהנוצרים ומוסיף לסונים. ההתנגדות ו/או התמיכה בו תוצה הקווים.

(ד) ההסכם נוגס בטמכויות הנשיא הנוצרי, אך לא לטובת רה"מ המוסלמי אלא לגוף - ועדה - של 6 איש שלכל אחד מהם, שמורה זכות ווטו. במצב של קפאון בועדה אין דרך ליגליזציה המורה כיצד לפעול. אי אפשר לשלוט במצב כזה.

(ה) נקודה שלילית נוספת - חיסול המליציות ללא כח הגנה חליפי. כ"כ שחברי הפרלמנט ימונו, אך לא יבחרו, עפ"י זיקתם העדתית-דתית, מה שטוב כשל עצמו, אך צריך ללכת צעד אחד קדימה בכיוון מדינה חילונית, אלא שההסכם לא מרחיק לכת עד כדי כך. התוצאה חיסול הפיצול הפוליטי, אך לא הדתי.

(ו) אין בהסכם ערבויות ממשיות לחופש העתונות, החינוך וההתבטאות.

(ז) אנו בעד יחסים מיוחדים עם סוריה, אך כבין שתי מדינות עצמאיות. היחסים צריכים להתבסס על כיבוד הדדי של הריבונות. היחסים לא יכולים להיות מוכתבים ע"י המליציות אלא באמצעות המוסדות הממלכתיים.

(ח) לאור זאת, "הרבה אנשים" הגיעו למסקנה שקבלת ההסכם ללא ויכוח לגיטימי יכולה להרע את המצב עוד יותר. הנשיא משוכנע שאינו יכול לחתום עליו טרם שיובא בפני הפרלמנט. למרבה הצער הוא נדרש לחתום עליו כמות שהוא.

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ס ו ש ס  
ד... 2... 3... דמים  
סווג בסחונ'י  
דחפוח  
תאריך וזיח  
ס'י פבר

אל:

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(ט) הנשיא הוא בחזקת שומר GUARDIEN של החוקה וכל שינוי בה חייב לעבור בהליכים ליגליים.

(י) הלחימה אינה רק בין נוצרים ומוסלמים - בצפון ובביקפיה בין נוצרים לנוצרים ובסוף אלערב בין נוצרים ודרוזים.

## 2. שו"ת

(א) סוריה מעולם לא בקשה להדיח אמין. ייחכן ויש כאלה בסוריה הרוצים בכך. אך הדבר לא נאמר במישור הרשמי. עמדתה שזוהי בעיה לבנונית-פנימית.

(ב) אמין לא יחפטר. משוכנע שיש לו תמיכה פוליטית רחבה, בעיקר "מתחת לשולחן", שכן לא כל פוליטיקאי יכול להגיד את אשר על ליבו.

(ג) הסוגייה אינה נוגעת ליחסים עם סוריה. כולם מסכימים ומכירים בחשיבות תפקידן בלבנון. לפי שעה טרם נוצר מגע (רשמי) בין לבנון וסוריה.

(ד) המונח "מלחמת אזרחים" אינו קולע, שכן ללבנון 3 שכנים - סוריה, ישראל והפלסטינים שולחחו וינס לבין עצמם על אדמת לבנון. קיימים גם איראן ולוב, וכן המעצמות וגורמים בינ"ל אחרים.

(ה) הנוכחות הישראלית והפלסטינית שמשה קטליזטור ללחימה הלבנון.

(ו) הנשיא לא רוצה להיות בחזקת "פטן", בבחירות חופשיות המליציות לא היו משיגות תמיכה כפי שנמדד כוחם בשטח. העובדה שאחד החותמים (חביקה) חוטל פוליטית חוץ "שלוש דקות" מלמד שאין לו שום תמיכה.

(ז) אנו רוצים לשבת עם כולם ע"מ להגיע להסכם מקובל על הכל. אפילו חלק מהחותמים לא שלם עמו.

(ח) נוכחות סוריה בלבנון החל מ-76 ליגלית בין אם נאהב זאת ובין אם לאו. הכוחות הסורים נתבקשו להכנס ע"י הסמכות הלבנונית החוקית ואין לדבר על פלישה.

(ט) ישנן 3 קבוצות במחנה הנוצרי. (א) בצפון, סביב פרנג'ייה. (כולל אלה שחתת החסות הסורית). (ב) סביב הנשיא והכח"ל בביקפיה. אמין תמך בסוריה מאז ומתמיד לעומת "הירידות ועליות" אצל האחרים. (ג) מחנה השמאל סוצ' ואף קומ' שבעבר תמכו בפלס' ועתה בסוריה.

(י) בדרום קיימת מליציה בחזקת PEONY של ישראל, לצד המליציות של אמ"ל, חזבאללה והפלס'. הנסיון לשכנע את ישראל לפחור בעיית הדרום ע"י יוניפי"ל וצד"ל נכשל ע"י האו"ם



ס ו ס ס ו ר י  
ד... 3... מחוץ... 3... דמים

אל:

סווג בסחונות

דחיות

מאריך וזיחה

מס' פניה

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וארה"ב.

י"א) כל הסכם חייב להתחשב בישראל, בפלס' וכמובן בסוריה. לבנון שבוייה במידה בידי גורמים ביג"ל.

י"ב) התחזית? בלבנון לא עושים תחזיות. חוזה ה-17/5 הפך את ארה"ב מכח של שלום לצד במאבק. היינו רוצים שארה"ב תעודד דיאלוג במזה"ת מבלי להקריב גורם כלשהו. הליכה ישראלית לעבר הפלס' חקל על לבנון. אסור להוציא שום צד מהסדר במזה"ת שכן מיד יהפוך ל- SPOILER. מדינות כמצרים, סעודיה, עיראק והמפרציות רוצות שארה"ב תמלא תפקיד "אגרסיבי" יותר. עד כאן.

3. השגיר נקט בלשון דיפלומטית ומתונה מאד ובמספר מקרים אף ציין שהוא חייב להביע עמדות קונצנזוס" ולא דעותיו האישיות.

4. המסר, כצפוי, מבטא את עמדתו של אמין שעיקר טיעונו הוא שההסכם הוא פג'ה בסמכות הלבנונית הריבונית, שפרושה בעיניו - (א) פגיעה במוסד הנשיאות - העמדת הנשיא ו"המליציות" על מישור אחד (ב) עקיפת הפרלמנט - סמל ריבונות זו.

5. התייחסותו לסוריה מחד ולישראל מאידך מתונה. במפגשים אחרים עמו ובנוכחות ערבית (הפעם זו נעדרה) היה הרבה יותר קיצוני כלפינו.

אלי אבידן

Leh

ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, מצפ"א, הסברה

דעסביר - לש' רוה"מ, הבר - לש' שהב"ט, פלג - לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, בינה - ניו יורק.

פרשת המטוס הלובי - סקירת תקשורת (בוקר 6.2.86)

1. פחות מ-48 שעות לאחר שפרץ לתקשורת ספור יירוטו של המטוס הלובי ע"י מטוס חיל האוויר, גווע הספור בקול דממה דקה בתקשורת האמריקאית.

בשעות הבוקר של יום שלישי, כצפוי במקרים מעין אלה, עלה כאן העומס על קווי הטלפון. רבים התקשרו ואת גישתם - תגובתם ניתן לחלק לשלושה: אמצעי התקשורת המידיים (תחנות רדיו וסוכנויות הידיעות) הסתפקו בהודעת דובר צה"ל, שהועברה אלינו זמן קצר לאחר השלמת נסוחה, ובאמירה הכללית שלנו כי המקרה צריך להבחן כחלק ממלחמתנו המתמשכת בטרור. הכתבים הדיפלומטיים ניסו לדלות מאתנו אינפורמציה (מי היה על המטוס, את מי ציפינו למצוא שם וכד') כל האחרים שלא טפלו ישירות בספור התקשרו מתוך סקרנות והגיבו במבוכה סלחנית על כי הפעם לא הצלחנו. ניתן בדרך כלל לאמר כי לא הבחנו בעוינות ו/או בשמחה לאיד, אדובא, רב הפונים גילו אהדה בסיסית.

לקראת שעות הצהרים כאשר היה ברור שכל הספורים יבואו מירושלים ירדה מידת העניין בנושא בצורה דראסטית.

2. זה המקום לציין שעם כל הפיקנטיות שבספור עומדים בימים אלה לפחות ארבעה "ספורים גדולים" בראש מעייני התקשורת כאן. נאום "מצב האומה" השנתי של הנשיא רייגן, המשך גילויי חלקי מעבורת החלל "צ'לנג'ר" בקרקעית האוקיינוס, הצעת התקציב לשנת 87 שהוגשה לקונגרס והבחירות הצפויות בפיליפינים (רק לשם המחשה, כל ארוע כזה נראה חשוב מספיק עד כדי העתקת ה - Anchorman ממושב הקבוע באולפן לזירת הארוע עצמו).

3. בעתונות הכתובה היה רב הדווח עובדתי יבש וכמעט כולו מהכתבים והסוכנויות בארץ. כמה עתונים תארו התגובה הישראלית כזאת של "מבוכה".

4. רשתות הטלביזיה דווחו בהרחבה במהדורות הערב שלהן את הספור. כל הרשתות הביאו את דבריו של שה"ח ולצד הדווח העובדתי תארו את התגובה בארץ כ"מבוכה". ככלל היה הדווח הגון. בוב זלניק (ABC) אף סיים את כתבתו באמרו כי המטוס הלובי הינו סמל למה שהישראלים מוכנים לשלם על מנת לא לחת מנח לטרוריסטים ולאלה הנוחתים להם

חסכה

מס' 137, 82, 49  
מס' 137, 82, 49  
מס' 137, 82, 49



ס ו ס ס ו ר ר  
ד.ר. ...מחור... דפים  
סוג בשחוני  
דחיות  
תאריך וז"ח  
סמל מסי פבר

נע 49  
כס 82  
מ 137

5. את התגובה האמריקאית הרשמית עד כה מכתביים לדעתנו שני אלמנטים עיקריים: העובדה שמדובר במטוס לובי (וכל מה שקשור בלוב מוחזק כאן כמוקצה מחמת מיאוס) והעובדה שמדובר ב*יירוט* (ובעקבות היירוט המוצלח של פרשת "אכילה לאורז" היתה צפויה הבנה אם לא אהדה לפעולה מסוג זה). גם דובר מחמ"ד וגם דובר הפנטגון הגיבו מייד בשלילה מחלטת לגבי האשמות לוב כי ארה"ב סיועה לישראל במעשה. לגופו של המעשה נזקק דובר מחמ"ד לשעות רבות עד שהוציא את הודעתו בשעות הערב.

6. מאמרי המערכת שנראה היום ומחר, ישקפו ככל הנראה את התגובה המעורבת מחד - הסכון שבפעולות מסוג זה ומאידך - הצורך לעול נגד הטרור.

מכל הנ"ל עולה בשלב זה שאין מקום לראיונות יזומים מהארץ כדי "לכסוח על הנזק". אורך חיון של הספור התקשורתי הזה היה קצר מאד. מאידך ההצהרות לעתונות של שה"ח ושהב"ט והקו של "מלחמתנו הממשכת בטרור" בהחלט קביל כאן והוכיח את עצמו.

לסיום, אנו מוצאים לעצמנו חובה נעימה להודות לדובר צה"ל, ללש כת רוה"מ, ללשכת שהב"ט, ולכל גורמי המשרד שדאגו לעדכן אותנו בזמן אמת ולהעמיד לרשותנו ההודעות וההצהרות הפומביות ששמשו אותנו במהלך הספור.

יוסי גל  
10/1



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 FEB 1986

The Honorable Yitzhak Rabin  
Minister of Defense  
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Colleague:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning Israeli participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research program. I agree with you that our preliminary discussions have served their purpose and, in light of the preference expressed by the Government of Israel, we now should proceed to develop an agreement to formalize Israeli participation in the SDI program.

Based upon the December 1985 visit of Dr. Aaron Moss and his delegation, our understanding is that the Government of Israel prefers to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on SDI participation, and also wishes that this process not be allowed to delay Israeli involvement in SDI research. This approach is acceptable to the United States. I do not see any reason why Israeli firms cannot compete for SDI contracts under Annex A of our current Memorandum of Agreement while the MOU is under negotiation.

My staff is preparing a draft SDI MOU which could serve as the basis for negotiations on the procedural and substantive issues associated with Israeli SDI participation. We expect to provide it to the Ministry of Defense in the coming few weeks. At the same time we will continue to evaluate Israeli proposals for contract awards under our existing agreements, in accordance with the Defense Department's procurement procedures.

Thank you again for your personal interest in this very important initiative. I look forward to our future meetings and to our reaching an agreement on procedures for Israeli participation in the SDI program.

Sincerely,



DANTE B. FASCELL, FLA., CHAIRMAN

LEE H. HAMILTON, IND.  
GUS YATRON, PA.  
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, N.Y.  
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# Congress of the United States

## Committee on Foreign Affairs

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

JOHN J. BRADY, JR.  
CHIEF OF STAFF

February 6, 1986

Mr. Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister  
c/o U.S. Department of State  
U.S. Embassy  
Tel Aviv, Israel


Dear Shimon:

It was good to see you again during my recent visit to Israel. I very much appreciated your willingness to meet twice with me during my stay. In particular, Nina and I both thank you for the lovely Shabbat dinner at your home.

I was very pleased to see that, shortly after my departure from Israel, you were able to persuade the Cabinet to accept the principle of arbitration as a means of resolving the Taba dispute. The ball is now in Egypt's court, and I'm hopeful, based upon my extensive conversation with President Mubarak a few days after I met with you, that ways can be found to overcome the remaining difficulties.

I look forward to seeing you again on my next visit to Israel.

Cordially,



STEPHEN J. SOLARZ  
Member of Congress

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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בלמ"ס

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בלמס/בהול

1. הטבירונוא לנשיא ארה"ב ברבות רה"מ' בדלקמן:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT.

YOUR BIRTHDAY SERVES AS A MOST OPPORTUNE OCCASION TO  
CELEBRATE THE HOPE AND COURAGE THAT YOUR LEADERSHIP AND  
VISION TRIGGER AMONG AMERICA'S FRIENDS THE WORLD OVER,  
PURSUING HUMAN FREEDOM, INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND UNIVERSAL  
JUSTICE, SEEKING KNOWLEDGE AND OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND  
PRESENT HORIZONS OF HUMAN REACH ARE CLEAR MESSAGES THAT  
ECHO IN HEARTS AND MINDS.

MANY HAPPY RETURN

SINCERELY YOURS

SHIMON PERES

2. אנה אשרו הטברה.

לשמוב"ל.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא



JERUSALEM, 6 FEBRUARY 1986

#20 PERES CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON BIRTHDAY

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(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE)

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE TELEGRAM SENT BY PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES TO PRESIDENT REAGAN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY TODAY, 6.2.86:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

YOUR BIRTHDAY SERVES AS A MOST OPPORTUNE OCCASION TO CELEBRATE THE HOPE AND COURAGE THAT YOUR LEADERSHIP AND VISION TRIGGER AMONG AMERICA'S FRIENDS THE WORLD OVER. PURSUING HUMAN FREEDOM IN THE NATIONAL PEACE AND UNIVERSAL JUSTICE, SEEKING KNOWLEDGE AND OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND PRESENT HORIZONS OF HUMAN REACH, ARE CLEAR MESSAGES THAT ECHO IN HEARTS AND MINDS.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

SINCERELY YOURS,  
SHIMON PERES."

20:00 HOURS

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7-4113 2  
March 6, 1987

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your thoughtful birthday message. I very much appreciate your good wishes on this special occasion.

Anniversaries like this one are a time to reflect with satisfaction on prior achievements, but also to look ahead to the challenges before us. I know you share my commitment to the quest for peace, security and prosperity, and I am confident that, working with good friends like Israel, we can make the world a safer place for all.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/

Ronald Reagan



המשרד + מונטר יאול + ניו יורק

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... בהגל...  
תאריך וזמן: 6.6.77 עמ' 86

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אל :- ארבי"ל, משפט, מונטריאול (קשר העבירו בא)

דע - נאו"ם, מצפ"א

## המטוס הלווי

מלמפרט, לפני שעה קלה, לאמור שהסורים פנו ל- CAS] וביקשו פעולה.

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תחלפת הקשר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 1-6
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### News Summary February 5, 1986

#### Editorials

ND "A High-Handed Israeli Blunder" When the US forced an Egyptian Jet to land last Oct., most of the world cheered. At last someone had struck back effectively against terrorists. If Abu Nidal or some other notorious terrorist had been aboard the Libyan Jet forced down by the Israelis, much of the world might have cheered just as loudly. But the Israelis found no one of consequence on the Jet. No Israel is accused of air piracy. The lesson seems to be that there is no room for error in counterterrorism. Israel's motives are perhaps understandable. But forcing down a plane through international airspace is too radical and unorthodox. It only provides Israel's enemies--and those of the US, with a propaganda victory; it also invites retaliation. This type of anti-terrorist tactic worked for the US because they were in "hot pursuit" of fleeing criminals. Yesterday, there was no hot pursuit and no criminals. There was only a bad blunder.

#### Press Reports

##### Israelis Intercept Libyan Civilian Jet and Then Let It Go

NYT-n.1-Friedman (photo of passengers boarding plane to continue their trip to Damascus) Israeli officials said their goal in forcing a Libyan executive jet to land in Israel had been the capture of a Palestinian terrorist. "We did not achieve our aim," said Rabin and the plane was allowed to leave 7 hours after it had landed. The most senior member of the group on the plane was Abdullah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary general of Syria's Baath Arab Socialist Party. Senior Israeli officials made no effort to hide the fact that they considered the operation a failure and an embarrassment for Israel's foreign intelligence organizations. "What can I say," said a senior official, "We went fishing and didn't catch the fish. It is a pity because we were going after some big ones, and if we would have caught them the world would have applauded." Officials wouldn't say exactly who they were after. "Use your imagination, let them be nervous... There will be more surprises and more successes," said the official. This was not the first time an Israeli interception had failed to turn up its intended target. The Soviet Union has increased the number of ships it has stationed off the Israeli coast, trying, officials

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believe, to intimidate Israel and to provide early warning of attack to Libya. (see DN-AP, ND-AP) (cabled)

### US Declines Judgement

NYT-special-The State Dept. said that "as a matter of general principle" the US opposed the interception of civilian planes in peacetime, but it avoided criticizing Israel for forcing down the Libyan plane. A spokesman said interceptions could be justified in some "very narrow counterterrorism cases," when there is the "strongest and clearest evidence that terrorists are on board." Kalb stated that "The Gov't of Israel made its own decision on the basis of its own evidence." The State Dept. denied that it had been involved, as Libya contended.

### Libya Accuses US of Role

NYT-Miller-Libya denounced Israel's diversion of one of its civilian aircraft as a "low and ugly crime" and accused the US of having assisted the "Zionist air pirates" in the hijacking. Tripoli Radio said: "If the Americans and the Zionists want to open this door, there will not remain a single safe means of travel." Libya cautioned against a US veto in the UN Security Council. The broadcast said: "America can use its veto, but it doesn't have the power to protect the Zionists from the Arabs' anger and revenge." George Hahash said in a news conference, "Now you know who the real terrorists are." Hahash confirmed that his group had received "moral, political and financial support" from Libya for many years. "We say it without being ashamed of it; we're proud of it."

### UN Council Meets

NYT-special-The Security Council met for 2 hours to consider a Syrian request that Israel be condemned for forcing down a Libyan civilian plane. Dia-Allah el-Fattal, of Syria said: "It is a case of air piracy, a case of international terrorism directed against international civil aviation. If Israeli arrogance and madness continue, if it continues to view international airspace as a playing field for American-made aircraft, it would put an end to international aviation." Amr. Netanyahu defended the diversion of the plane by saying it had been suspected of carrying terrorist groups from a meeting of radical Arab groups in Libya. "The meeting issued very clear declarations about continuing terrorist attacks, more bloodshed, pronounced for all to hear," he said. No further meetings on the incident have been scheduled. (see NYT-Hijazi)

### Syria Vows Revenge

JYP-Dan-The Syrian Chief of Staff, Gen. Hikmat Shihabi, promised to retaliate for Israel's interception. "Syria will teach Israel a lesson she will not soon forget," he vowed.

### Shamir Vows to Get Nidal

JYP-Foreign Minister Shamir vowed that Israel will track down Abu Nidal. He did not rule out assassination teams.

### Arab Group Threatens US



DN-AP (Tripoli) A group of 22 revolutionary movements agreed to form a suicide force to strike at American interests "within the US and throughout the world" if the US attacks Libya or any other Arab nation. (see NYP)

### Bomb in Israel Wounds 3

NYT-special-A bomb exploded in Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv, wounding three women. The bomb had been placed in a trash container at a bus station. It went off at 7:30 AM, during the rush hour.

### Blast Wounds 4 in Paris, Bomb at Tower Defused

NYT-Reuters-A bomb ripped through a crowded bookstore in the Latin Quarter in Paris, wounding four people. It was the second explosion in a crowded area in Paris in two nights. Late Monday night an unexploded bomb was found in the Eiffel Tower and was defused by the police. A previously unknown group calling itself the Committee of Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners took responsibility for the attack Monday night. They demand the release of three Arabs jailed in France in connection with terrorist attacks. (see NYP; DN; ND)

### Shultz Asks for Antiterrorist Funds

NYT-AP-Shultz asked Congress to approve a \$4.4 billion antiterrorist security improvement program at US embassies abroad that includes fortified new buildings and 1300 security related jobs.

### Israelis Clear the Way For Talks With Egypt

NYT-special-The 10-member inner Cabinet cleared the way for the resumption of talks with Egypt when it agreed on directives to the Israeli negotiators. An Israeli delegation will go to Cairo on Wednesday to seek an agreement on the definition of the central question to be adjudicated by international arbitrators in the Tabá dispute. American sources in Israel said that Egypt has reacted favorably.

### Panel Delays Vote on Arms to Jordan

ND-AP-The House Foreign Affairs Committee, at the behest of the Administration, agreed to postpone indefinitely postpone a vote on whether to sell arms to Jordan. Opponents of the deal say they were worried about Israel's security. They also said they were skeptical that Hussein wants to make peace with Israel. Shultz said it was clear that Hussein did want to make peace and remains committed to pursuing the initiative he began last year. He believes that defeat of the arms package "at this time would severely damage the ongoing process."

### State Dept. Issues Brief on Kahane

NYT-Shieler-The State Dept. has argued in a legal brief that an American Jew's religious and political affinity for the state of Israel may form



part of the basis on which he can be deprived of his American citizenship. The argument came in a 41-page document laying out the State Dept.'s reasoning in its effort to cancel Kahane's US citizenship. Abe Sofaer said that "Kahane's views would have been irrelevant, except that he strongly and publicly suggested that, because of them, he owes no allegiance to the US and seeks to retain US citizenship only for purposes of insuring his continued access to this country. I see no connection between Kahane's case and that of the religious American Jew who supports Israel politically, morally or financially." Kahane's ACLU lawyer denounced the State Dept.'s arguments as "an invitation to anti-Semitism."

### Kennedy in Moscow

NYT-Gwertzman-Edward Kennedy arrived in Moscow for a three-day visit amid expectations that the Soviet Union might allow some dissidents and others to emigrate. Shcharansky is expected to be freed on Tuesday. Kennedy was reported to have agreed to accept the Soviet invitation on the condition that steps would be taken to ease the plight of a number of people on a list he provided to the Soviet Embassy.

### East Germany Confirms Plan

NYT-special-A statement by the East German Foreign Ministry said "the exchange will take place at the beginning of next week." The statement was the first acknowledgement from a Soviet bloc country. Kohl also confirmed that an exchange was planned but he refused to elaborate. Groundwork for the exchange had been laid by Reagan and Gorbachev at their meeting in Geneva.

### Bild Zeitung Reports \$2 Million for Shcharansky

NYT-Markham-American officials have expressed wonder that the Russians or the East Germans would have disclosed the exchange plan to what one American diplomat called "that raa." But Bild Zeitung reaches 12 million people, one out of five West Germans. Soviet strategists have long considered West Germany to be the key to Western Europe. In its Wednesday issue, Bild quotes a "high-ranking security expert" presumably West German--as having said Moscow now wants \$2 million for Shcharansky as well as 11 Soviet-bloc agents instead of the eight initially reported. (see NYP:ND)

### Rabbi Greenwald-Diplomat

ND-Levitt-Rabbi Ronnie Greenwald has been involved in international diplomacy because of his relationship with Wolfgang Vogel, an East German lawyer who is at the center of all spy exchanges between East and West. Greenwald has met with Vogel intermittently for the past eight years.

### Soviet Jews in Brooklyn

ND-Hamill-Jews from the Soviet Union wanted to talk about Shcharansky. Some told how they were thrown in Soviet prisons only because they were Jews.



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S/E:

Oil Prices Plunge

NYT-p.1-Taaliabue-Oil prices fell on world markets as a two-day OPEC meeting broke up amid indications that the group would do nothing to restrain production.

Klinghoffer Story Sold to TV

DN-The story of the killing of Leon Klinghoffer has been sold to the highest bidder for a TV movie.

Yonkers Man Fingering as Nazi War Criminal

NYP-Moses-An alleged Nazi collaborator living in Yonkers was given US citizenship because he worked for the CIA after WW II, a group of Nazi hunters claim. Mykola Lebed worked for the Germans as a leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and committed atrocities against Jews, intellectuals, Communists and others, according to a report by the Federal General Accounting Office.

Charles Manson Denied Parole-Says He Would Go to Libya

NYT-AP-Charles Manson lost his sixth bid for parole. He was described as a "caged, vicious, wild animal" by the Parole Board. Manson, who has a swastika tattooed on his forehead, told the panel that if he was released he might go to Libya or Iran.

Letters

WSJ-Prof. Rashid Khalidi, author of "Under Siege: PLO Decisionmaking During the 1982 war," states that Pipes review misrepresented the book's main points. Despite his shrill attacks, there is a Palestinian point of view, a Palestinian people. After all, who fought the Israelis for 70 days, and who is the focus of all current obfuscation over the "peace process."

WSJ-In Pipes book review of "Under Siege," Pipes follows the official Israeli line that the PLO under Arafat was a terrorist organization. It must have been the first terrorist group to run schools, orphanages and schools for the retarded. Since these were run by "terrorists" the Israelis considered them military targets, a policy that caused Mother Teresa to cry out in anguish, "Why in God's name do they do it?"

NYT-Morris Abram, Chairman of the Nat'l Conference on Soviet Jewry states that he agrees it is ridiculous to advocate that agreement with the Soviet Union on arms control belinked to Jewish emigration. But formal linkage, which is wrong and impracticable, is difficult to distinguish from the atmospheric conditions necessary for good and lasting agreements.

NYT-The Dir. of the Austrian Information & Press Service writes that thousands of Jews have left the Soviet Union by way of Austria and that this has not stopped due to the "Schoenau affair."

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## Editorials

### A High-Handed Israeli Blunder

When American fighter planes forced an Egyptian airliner carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers to land in Sicily last October, most of the world cheered. At last, someone had struck back effectively against terrorists.

If Abu Nidal or some other notorious terrorist had been aboard the Libyan executive jet forced down by the Israelis yesterday, much of the world might have cheered just as loudly. But the Israelis found no one of any consequence on the jet. Five hours after it was ordered to land in northern Israel, they sheepishly permitted it to depart with all its passengers and crew members. And now Israel is accused of air piracy.

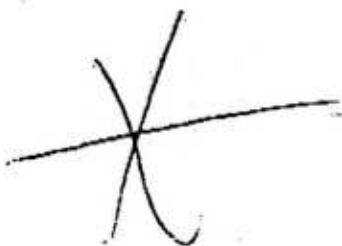
The lesson in all this seems to be that there's simply no room for mistakes when it comes to counterterrorism.

The Israelis said they were convinced that some important terrorist was aboard the jet; it was flying from Tripoli, Libya — where a conference of terrorist leaders had just ad-

joined — to Damascus, Syria, the home base of many of them. And Israel's motives in forcing down the Libyan plane were perhaps understandable; something must be done about terrorism — even something radical and unorthodox.

But forcing down a plane flying innocent civilians through international air space is too radical and unorthodox. It not only provides Israel's enemies — and those of the United States, which has been accused of complicity in the incident — with a propaganda victory; it also invites retaliation in kind that could play havoc with civil aviation in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

This type of antiterrorist tactic worked for the United States last year partly because American planes were in "hot pursuit" of fleeing criminals. In yesterday's episode, there was no hot pursuit and as it turned out, no criminals. There was only a bad blunder by the Israelis.





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סוג מסמך:	סופס יושר	
תאריך:	לש' ממנכ"ל; מע"ה; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; ממ"ד; יועז רוה"מ לחקשורת; יועז שוב"ס לחקשורת; לע"מ; דויצ.	
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## המסמך הלווי

להלן כתבות הנ"ל יורק טיימס והיום 5.2.86 בנושא.

# ISRAELIS INTERCEPT A LIBYAN CIVIL JET AND THEN LET IT GO

LOOKING FOR PALESTINIAN

## Executive Plane Forced Down and Held for 7 Hours, but No Terrorist Is Found

By **THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN**  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 — Israeli planes intercepted a Libyan executive jet over the Mediterranean today and forced it to land in Israel.

Officials said their goal had been the capture of a Palestinian terrorist. They said the Israeli Army released the plane after it discovered that the only passengers aboard were seven Syrian politicians and two low-ranking, pro-Syrian Lebanese militia officials, in addition to a three-man crew.

"We did not achieve our aim," Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a parliamentary meeting tonight.

### Jet on Way to Damascus

The military sources said the plane, which was intercepted near Cyprus and forced to land at an airfield in northern Israel, was searched for seven hours before it and the passengers and crew were allowed to continue their flight from Tripoli, Libya, to Damascus, Syria.

The military sources said Israel had reason to believe that one or more Palestinian terrorist leaders were aboard the plane, which was carrying passengers from Tripoli after a conference of radical Arab and Palestinian organizations in the Libyan capital.

### 'Ugly Crime,' Libya Says

Lithya denounced the Israeli inter-  
vention as a "low and ugly crime" and  
accused the United States of having as-  
sisted the "Zionist air pirates." [Page  
A8.]

[The United Nations Security Council met for two hours in a session requested by Syria to discuss the Israeli action. Page A8.]

Among those Palestinian leaders who live in Damascus and were at the Tripoli conference were Dr. George Habash, Ahmed Jabril, Nayef Hawatmeh and Abu Musa. In addition, Abu Nidal, who is suspected of having planned the attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27, is believed to live in Libya and maintain offices in Syria.

The most senior member of the group on the plane was Abdullah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary general of Syria's ruling Baath Arab Socialist

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Continued From Page A1

Party, the Israeli military sources said.

The Tripoli conference ended a day later than originally planned, and most of the participants stayed to hear the conference's final communiqué read aloud. Mr. Ahmar had left the conference early to return to Damascus.

Once Israeli military authorities determined that the people they were looking for were not on board, they allowed the plane and its passengers to go on to Damascus.

Senior Israeli officials made no effort to hide the fact that they considered the operation a failure and an embarrassment for Israel's foreign intelligence organizations.

"There is no question that people see it as a failure," a senior Israeli official said. "When you do an exceptional thing like this — even against a terrorist state like Libya — you had better get results, given the political and diplomatic repercussions."

**'We Went Fishing'**

"What can I say?" the official added. "We went fishing, and we didn't catch the fish. The people we thought would be on board were not there. It is a pity because we were going after some biggies, and if we would have caught them the world would have applauded."

Refusing to specify who Israel was

looking for, the Israeli Army spokesman would say only that the Libyan plane "was suspected to be carrying persons who were involved in planning attacks against Israel."

The reference to planning, a military source said, implied a top Palestinian figure, such as those who attended the Tripoli conference. Throughout the day, but before the interception was announced, the Israeli radio had been giving prominence to a declaration by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that "the day will come when Israel will catch Abu Nidal."

"Use your imagination," the senior official said, when asked who was Israel's prime target. "We certainly aren't going to say who we were going after. Let them all be nervous. It is a long war. There will be more surprises and other successes."

This was not the first time an Israeli interception had failed to turn up its intended target. In August 1973, Israeli jets forced a Middle East Airlines plane on a flight from Beirut to Iraq to land in Israel on the suspicion that Dr. Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was on board. He was not, and the plane was released after a search.

Israeli military sources said today that the twin-engine Libyan-owned Grumman Gulfstream II, LN777, left Tripoli at 9 A.M. and was intercepted two hours later just east of the Cypriot port of Larnaca, about 70 miles from the Israeli coast.

Cypriot air-traffic controllers were quoted as saying that at about 11:15 A.M., they lost contact with the Libyan plane flying through their airspace. Shortly before the loss of contact, the captain of the plane reportedly radioed the Cypriot control tower, saying two fighter jets were flying alongside him and rocking their wings, the international aviation signal for "follow me."

**Pilot 'Obeyed Instructions'**

The pilot of the Libyan jet "obeyed instructions and was forced to land at a military airfield" in northern Israel, touching down at 11:40 A.M., the Israeli Army spokesman said.

The Israeli Army, apparently drawing on Israeli experts on the Palestinian guerrilla leaders, began checking the passports and identities of the passengers and crew.

The Libyan plane was released at 6:30 P.M.

The Israeli interception almost certainly did not go unnoticed by Libya's ally, the Soviet Union. Israeli military sources said Monday that the Soviet Navy recently increased from three to six the number of ships it has stationed about 50 miles off the Israeli coast.

The Soviet ships, circling between Israel and Cyprus, first appeared near the Israeli coast after the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, when it seemed possible that Israel might launch a retaliatory air strike against Libya.

Israeli military sources say they believe the Soviet ships were trying both to intimidate Israel and provide an early warning system for the Libyans.

They also appear to be monitoring Israeli telephone and radio transmissions, Israeli sources said.

According to Israeli military sources, the Soviet flotilla consists of three cruisers, one electronic spy ship and two support vessels — an unusually large naval group considering past Soviet naval activity near Israel, the military source said.

Government sources said the decisions to intercept the Libyan plane and later to release it were made at the highest Government levels.

Within hours of the announcement that the plane had come and gone, Israeli politicians were discussing the merits of the move on television.

**'Act of Piracy'**

An extreme left-wing Member of Parliament, Matti Peled, said on Israeli television that the interception was "a deplorable act of terrorism — it is an act of piracy that joins a list of intolerable acts."

But Abba Eban, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in Parliament, seemed to sum up the mood of most Israeli officials when he said:

"There is nothing that stands in more contradiction to the law than terrorism. But terrorism hides behind the wings of the law. What determines the international reaction is the success or lack of success."

"If that person were on the plane, the free world would hail our action. Since the effort failed, I assume there will be criticism on the grounds of the need to respect the law. It is easier for me to describe that paradox than to solve it."

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# U.N. Council Takes Up Interception of Plane

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 4 — The Security Council met for two hours today to consider a Syrian request that Israel be condemned for forcing down a Libyan civilian plane.

Dia-Allah el-Fattal, of Syria said:

"It is a case of air piracy, a case of international terrorism directed against international civil aviation. If Israeli arrogance and madness continue, if it continues to view international airspace as a playing field for American-made aircraft, it would put an end to international aviation."

Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel defended the diversion of the plane by saying that it had been suspected of carrying terrorists from a meeting of radical Arab groups in Libya.

"The meeting issued very clear declarations about continuing terrorist attacks, more bloodshed, pronounced for all to hear," Mr. Netanyahu said.

No further meetings on the incident have been scheduled.

## Syria Condemns Action

By IHSAN A. HIJAZI

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 4 — Syria said today that it held the Israelis re-

sponsible for the consequences of what it called "this grave act."

The Syrian radio, monitored here, said Foreign Minister Fawuk al-Sharaa had sent a message to the United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, asking him to convene the Security Council.

Mr. Sharaa also summoned the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the Security Council and informed them of the developments.

The radio quoted him as having said that the plane, its passengers and the crew had been released and had arrived in Syria.

## Interceptions of Boats

The Israeli Navy in the last few months has intercepted boats sailing between Cyprus and Lebanon and has seized Palestinians from them. Israeli officials have said those captured were members of Force 17, a Palestinian group that took responsibility for killing three Israelis on a yacht in Larnaca last September.

In the letter to the United Nations, the Syrian Foreign Minister said two Israeli planes had intercepted the Libyan plane between Cyprus and Syria.

"Syria holds Israel fully responsible for this air piracy, which is a flagrant

violation of international law and a serious threat to the safety of international air navigation," the Syrian radio quoted Mr. Sharaa as having said in his message to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

He said Syria would ask the Security Council "to put an end to this terrorist activity exercised by Israel."

Twelve years ago, Israeli military planes intercepted a Lebanese civilian plane shortly after takeoff from Beirut and forced it to land in Israel. The Israeli Government said at the time that it thought Dr. George Habash, Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was on board. The plane was allowed to resume its journey after a search.



# LIBYA ACCUSES U.S. OF ROLE IN SEIZURE

## It Says American Warships Off Its Coast Gave Israeli 'Air Pirates' Data on Plane

By JUDITH MILLER  
Special to The New York Times

TRIPOLI, Libya, Feb. 4 — Libya tonight denounced Israel's diversion of one of its civilian aircraft as a "low and ugly crime" and accused the United States of having assisted the "Zionist air pirates" in the hijacking.

Tripoli Radio interrupted its normal broadcast early this afternoon to announce that a Libyan Arab Airlines plane carrying Abdullah al-Ahmar, Assistant Secretary General of Syria's governing Baath Arab Socialist Party, had been forced down en route from Tripoli to Damascus.

"Vessels of the United States Navy, which had been maneuvering off the Libyan coast, provided information about the Libyan plane to the Zionist air pirates," a broadcast in Arabic on the state-controlled radio declared.

In a Libyan radio broadcast late tonight, Libya served notice of its intention to retaliate against the "Zionist air piracy" and America, Israel's "partner in crime."

### 'To Open This Door'

"If the Americans and the Zionists want to open this door," the commentary said, "there will not remain a single safe means of travel."

Libya cautioned Washington against using its veto in the United Nations Security Council, where Syria has demanded an emergency session to condemn what it termed Israel's air piracy.

"America can use its veto," the broadcast said. "But it doesn't have a veto power to protect the Zionists from the Arabs' anger and revenge."

The diversion occurred as leaders of some 22 Palestinian and Arab radical groups were closing a two-day emergency meeting here in Tripoli to discuss responses to United States economic sanctions against Libya and naval maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said today that Israel had forced down the plane because it believed that he and other senior Palestinians who had been attending the conference were passengers on it.

"They thought they were going to get some big fish," Mr. Habash told reporters at a news conference this evening.

### 'The Real Terrorists'

"Now you know who the real terrorists are," Mr. Habash declared, referring to the diversion of the plane.

As the plane was being forced down, one of the participants, unaware of the incident, was reading the closing communiqué from the "Allied Leadership of the Revolutionary Forces of the Arab Nation."

The communiqué stated that the group had decided to form a "revolutionary strike force and suicide squads" to attack the United States and its interests if America attacked Libya or any other Arab nation.

Mr. Habash said that Israel had attempted to capture him in 1973 by diverting a Middle East Airlines plane on which it was believed he was traveling.

Three days ago, Mr. Habash added, he and Mr. Ahmar had traveled to Tripoli for the emergency meeting of their radical front from Damascus on the same airplane.

The conference ended today, one day later than originally planned, due to disagreements among participants over appropriate responses to what the communiqué termed America's "aggressive actions."

Mr. Ahmar had left the conference early to return to Damascus. Most of the other participants — who included some of the Palestinian movement's most prominent radical figures — had stayed, however, to hear the conference communiqué read aloud in a well-publicized closing session, presided over by Colonel Muammar el-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, who is head of the radical front.

Colonel Qaddafi made no statement today and listened silently as George Hawi, a Syrian and one of the most prominent Communists in the Arab world, read the six-page, 11-point declaration. The Colonel appeared haggard and unshaven, as he has at previous sessions of the conference.

Among the participants at the meeting called at Colonel Qaddafi's request were Mr. Habash, Abu Musa, who headed the Syrian-backed rebellion in 1964 against Yasir Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Ahmed Jabril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

### 'Struggle Against Imperialism'

There was no sign of Sabry al-Banna, better known by his code name, Abu Nidal, leader of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, another of the Palestinians Israel has wanted to capture.

The United States and several Western nations have accused Abu Nidal's group of carrying out the apparently coordinated Dec. 27 airport attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports with Libyan aid. Twenty people were killed, including five Americans, and more than 100 wounded. Colonel Qaddafi has repeatedly denied that Libya was involved in the attacks, but has acknowledged that Abu Nidal has made official visits to Tripoli from time to time.

Colonel Qaddafi had called for the groups that are meeting here to intensify their "struggle against imperialism," in Europe and the United States, one Palestinian participant said. The group's communiqué closely followed the course that Colonel Qaddafi has been advocating — that Arab radicals should form suicide squads and strike American interests in the United States and abroad if Libya is attacked.

A Pentagon spokesman affirmed Monday that the Reagan Administration was planning to send the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga, into the Gulf of Sidra next week to back up its claim that the gulf is international

waters. Libya has claimed the entire gulf as part of its territorial waters. Neither Colonel Qaddafi nor the communiqué addressed the Reagan Administration's confirmation that the Sixth Fleet carrier group would enter the contested waters next week.

The group that met here is composed of more than 20 radical organizations, many of them Palestinian, bitterly opposed to a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to what they view as the overly conciliatory policies of Mr. Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O.

This was the front's first meeting since last March, when radical Arab groups gathered here and selected Colonel

Qaddafi as their leader about a month after King Hussein of Jordan launched his joint effort for a negotiated peace with Mr. Arafat.

Most of the groups participating in the meeting receive considerable material and financial support from Colonel Qaddafi's Government. However, the Colonel has repeatedly denied that Palestinian guerrillas are being trained in his country.

Mr. Habash confirmed today that his group had received "moral, political and financial support" from Libya for many years.

"We say it without being ashamed or in any way proud of it," Mr. Habash said.

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אל:

המשרד

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ד...נ...מ...ד...ד...

סוג בטחוני...שנה...

דחיות...מדי...

תאריך וז"ח 051800 פבר 86

משרד הביטחון

מצפ"א

ועדת החוץ בבית הנבחרים - הופעת המזכיר (5.2)

מזכיר המדינה הופיע היום בפני ועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים. בפתיח דבריו קרא הודעה (נעבירה בדיף) שעיקרה: השתרשות הדמוקרטיה במדינה אחר מדינה, בעיקר באמ"ט, מהפכה בחשיבה הכלכלית לכוון יוזמה חופשית, הקשר הקיים בין דמוקרטיה וכח, האתגר של ההתמודדות עם ברה"מ ועם הטרור, הצורך לחזק הערכויות בטחוניות, נחישות מחמ"ד להתייעלות נוכח חוק גראם - רודמן, והצורך בקונצנזוס דו - מפלגתי לקידום מדיניות ארה"ב. המז"ת לא הוזכר מפורשות אלא במשתמע: בהקשר של חטיפת האכילה לאורו ונחישות ארה"ב להביא לשובם של חטופיה בלבנון.

בפרק השאלות והתשובות נשאל המזכיר על נושאי הפסגה, אנגולה, ניקרגואה, תרומות ארה"ב לארגונים בינ"ל, מדיניות הסחר הבינ"ל של ארה"ב וכו' ועל כך - בנפרד.

להלן עיקרי השאלות והתשובות בנושאי מז"ת וישראל.

ברומפילד שאל על ההתפתחויות במז"ת. המזכיר השיב שבמסעות מרפי היתה התקדמות ניכרת לקראת שיחות ישירות. בותרו שתי שאלות שיש לפתור: הייצוג הפלשתינאי וכינוס או חסות או מטריה בינ"ל. אלו שאלות קשות אך צריך להמשיך לפעול לקראת שיחות ישירות - יש צורך בתנועה. מרכיב חיוני בתהליך הוא יחסי ישראל - מצרים וארה"ב מנסה לקדם.

המילטון ציין שהאופטימיות ב - 85 לגבי קידום התהליך נמוגה. מה תביא 86? שולץ: גם אם המצב אינו נראה מבטיח חשוב לנסות להתקדם. עדיין יש תנועה, אין לוותר כשהמצב נראה קשה. חוסיין ופרס מכירים בחשיבות ההתקדמות ובקשיים. אם יתחיל מו"מ אולי יתעורר הקושי של תוכנו אך יש להגיע לשם.

גילמן שאל על כוונות הממשל לגבי מכירת נשק לסעודיה. המזכיר לא רצה לפרט אך אמר שתמיכה בסעודיה בצורה של מכירת נשק, במיוחד לשמירת ציוד קיים, היא חשובה. גם מכירת נשק לירדן היתה חשובה, ואי יכולתנו לשכנע את הקונגרס - detrimental לתהליך. גילמן היקשה האם הסעודים helpful כלפי ירדן בשאלת התהליך. תשובת המזכיר: כן.

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התאחדות הסודים האם הסעודים 1031 ס"ה 1031 ס"ה 1031 ס"ה 1031 ס"ה 1031 ס"ה 1031 ס"ה 1031 ס"ה



ס ו ס ס  
דף.....מחור.....דפים  
סוג בסחוני  
דחיות  
תאריך וזיחה  
מס' פבר

אל:

129 2/2

למרות שניתן להצביע על נקודות ביקורת בסה"כ הם "פלוס".

**סולרז:** במידה ויהיה צורך ב *sequester*, האם ישראל, מצרים ומדינות ה- *base right* יהיו מוגנות? המזכיר: הממשל יפעל כדי שלא יהיה צורך ב *Sequester* וגם הפעם שלח לגבעה תקציב העונה על הדרישות. **סולרז** התעקש, ובתשובתו אמר המזכיר שלגבי 86 ישראל בחרה *not to single itself out* כבודדה שלא קוצצה. זו היתה הצהרת הבנה לשארה"ב יש בעיה ועל כולם להתמודד איתה, לרבות ידידיה בעולם (בהקשר זה ניסח המורשה הייד שאלה רטורית: האם נקצץ לישראל לפני *Social Security* או אחריו...).

**מל לויין** ציטט את מאמר טום פרידמן לפיו ישראלים רבים חושבים שהדרך לשלום עוברת בקהיר. מבראכ אינו *forthcoming* - לדוגמא - יש הסכמה לבוררות בטאבה, אין שגריר. מבקש להביא לידיעת המזכיר דאגת החברים כדי לעודד את מצרים לגמישות לקראת יצירת דגם לשלום בעתיד. שולץ שותף לדאגות ופועלים הרבה בנושא. היחסים בין מדינות הס קצה הקרחון ומתחמיו - מה שקורה בכל מדינה, המקשה על המנהיגים. יש במז"ת רבים שאינם רוצים לראות יציבות ובטחון. שיפור ביחסי ישראל - מצרים או הצטרפות חוסיין. לכן כשהסימנים חיוביים, מנסים להפריע ע"י אלימות. קדאפי נושא דגלם של הפלשתינאים אך למעשה מזיק להם. לשלום יש די אויבים, הוא זקוק לידידים.

**זשאו (כאחרים)** שיבח המזכיר על פעולות הממשל נגד טרור ושאל האם *pre-empting* מוצדק ע"פ החוק הבינ"ל. המזכיר: אם יש עדות ברורה לגבי כוונות, ודאי שזה מוצדק, כ"א זכאי להגן על עצמו. **לדה ויין** אישר המזכיר שאחנם יש מידע ברור על מעורבות קדאפי בטרור.

לפני ההופעה הפומבית נועד המזכיר לא"י עם חברי הועדה. לדברי אחדים מהמשתתפים לא נאמר בישיבה הסגורה דבר בנושא מז"ת מעבר למה שנאמר בישיבה הפתוחה.

סלבה. מר  
טובה הרצל.





ס ו ס ס ו ס

דף... מתוך... דפים

סוג בטחוני... קוד?

דחיות... מיד?

תאריך וז"ח. 051700. פבר 86

מס' פבר

אל:

המשרד

121

אל:מצפ"א

מא"צ עם פלטרו

א. פתח בביקורת על "חטיפת המטוס" וההדים שהדבר יוצר. עניתי כמתבקש. סיפר על נסיעתו הקרובה, בין השאר לירדן, שם יצטרך להסביר עסקת הנשק הדחיה והאכזבה שנגרמה לירדן. אמרתי את המקובל. את דבריו סיכם שלמלך קשיים ואינו רואה אפשרות פריצת דרך בקרוב. הדגיש שחומר מז"ת מובא אליו באורח עדכני והוא משוחח לפחות פעם ביום עם וילקוקס ופעם בשבוע עם מרפי וסודארת.

ב. חוץ מירדן יסייר במצרים וביזמתו אמר שחסר להם כמאל חסן עלי וכי רה"מ הנוכחי "לא נכנס לנעליו" ואינו עונה על הציפיות. מצרים, שלא כירדן, אינה מדינה "מאורגנת" והעדר רה"מ חזק מקשה על מבארכ. הסכים עמי שהתחושה בצבור הישראלי כלפי מצרים מוצדקת. אמר שכמונו מעונינים שייעשו צעדים מצד מצרים כדי לשפר האווירה בישראל אך אינו חושב שהדבר יקרה במהרה חרף מאמציו הרבים של רה"מ.

ג. סיפר שלפני בואו ביקר אצלו שגריר מרוקו עמו הוא מיווד שבא לבקש מניעת הקצוץ בסיוע הבטחוני למרוקו. אמר שהמצב הכלכלי במרוקו, שלא היה מעולם מזהיר, על סף שואה בגלל הקמת "חומה סינית" במאה ה-20 בסהארה הספרדית לשעבר נגד הפוליסריו. פלטרו אמר שלהפתעתו חומה זו הוכיחה יעילותה. עוד אמר שמלך מרוקו רוג' ומודאג מההתקרבות של קדאפי לבן - ג'דיד.

לשאלתי אמר שהשגריר לא העלה כלל נושא ישראל ו/או הר הבית והזכיר פרשת המטוס רק בחטף.

ד. בתום הארוחה אמר שעליו להשתתף בפגישת נימוסין של מזכיר ההגנה עם שר ההגנה ההודי הנמצא כאן בביקור. אמר שמאז רג'יב מורגשת הקלה ביחסים. אבן הבוחן ליחסים אלה היא מידת ההדברות בין הודו לפקיסטן ושיחות כאלה מתקיימות ומורגשת תזוזת-מה. אמר ש"המחיר" המבוקש ע"י ההודים הוא טכנולוגיה מתקדמת אך אינו בטוח שכל מבוקשם רלוונטי להם או יש ענין לאמריקנים למסרו להם.

פלטרו התעניין על מצב יחסינו ובעיקר בענין האשרות, עודכן עפ"י הידוע לי.

מחב

מא"צ

לד"ר מרדכי שניידר  
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לד"ר מרדכי שניידר  
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סוּוּ אַ בַּשְׁחֹנִי' ... מוֹדֵי ...

.....מ'ס'מ'.....

06 '77, 5.1550, 1111

..... **מחיר המכירה**

118

## המטות הלובי

1. תודה על שלכם 159 (שהושלם בפרטים אחדים ע"י מידע שקיבלה הנספחות כאן).
2. מסרתי לקוזאק, וכן הפניתי תשומת לבו לדברי חבש הפומביים על כך שבא באותו מטוס ללוב עם אל-אחמד.
- הודה. אמר שההתענינות נובעת בין השאר מכך, שהמטוס המצרי שיירטו האמריקאים באיטליה היה מוחכר ע"י חברת התעופה המצרית לממשלת מצרים ולכן היחס אליו, כפי שהברקתי, היה כאל מטוס ממשלתי. אמרתי, כי לפי המידע שלנו אני מתרשם כי<sup>2147</sup> היה זה מטוס בטיסה מי<sup>2148</sup>אדת המשמש להובלת אחמיי"ם בלוב, ולכן<sup>2149</sup> כנראה לראותו כברשות ממשלת לוב.
- לידיעה, להערות / השלמות אם יהיו.

רובינסטיין

$\frac{4}{2} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



: 70

## המשך

108

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

להלן דברי המזכיר מתוך עדותו בפני ועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים.

## עתונות

Q Mr. Secretary, I wonder if you could comment on the situation in the Middle East, as far as the peace process. Where do we stand on that now?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, we continue to work very, very hard on it. Ambassador Murphy has been traveling a great deal, talking with the parties. We've been consulting together. We've seen some considerable advances toward the objective of direct negotiations. But the key problems — Palestinian representation and the nature of an international auspices or umbrella or conference or whatever you want to call it that seem to be necessary have yet to jell.

It's a very hard effort, but I think extremely important, that we continue to work on it because the need for more stability and a sense of movement toward peace is essential. I might say that a very important ingredient of all this is the relationship between Israel and Egypt, and that again is something that we try in every way we can to advance.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$





9

אל

דף...!...מחור...דפים

סווג בשחוני שמור

דחיסות...מיידי

מאריך וזיהוי 1130 5 פבר' 86

מס' מבר...

המשרד

104

אל :- מצפ"א, מזתי"ס, ממ"ד

משיחה עם אפריל גלספי (לבנון / USA)

1. הסורים נוהגים קו זהיר במשבר האחרון ואף שלא יניחו לאמין ימנעו מלהפעיל כח צבאי, בכורח עליון שי גע לבטחונה הלאומי של סוריה, דבר שאינה חוזה בנסיבות הנוכחיות, הסורים מעוניינים שלאמין אמנם כושר תמרון כלשהו אך מצומצם, ודוה חרתה רחילות לעכבר הרץ מפינה לפינה אך אינו יכול להחלץ מהמלכודת. נקודת המוצא הסורית לטיפול במשבר נשענת על בדיקת שני מכלולים: (א) כמה זמן יימשך "ש"פ" הטקטיבין אמין וג'עג'ע או במובן רחב יותר האם המחנה הנוצרי יקרינ סולידריות עמם שתחייב זהירות סורית. (ב) מסתבר, עי"פ גלספי, וזה העיקר, הסורים ממתינים לראות אלו הצעות יקבלו מאמין בנוגע להסכם. אין מדובר בפתיחה רבתי של ההסכם אך, הסורים, להערכתה, לא דחו על הסף אפשרות לתוספות / שינויים. הדבר תואם, לדעתה, את המתכונת (מחנה) הפעולה הסורית הלבנון-זהירות מירבית ופעולה מאחורי הקלעים, אך תוך גילוי דבקות במטרה. מאידך, לא נראה שלאמין קו פעולה ברור שלא לדבר על אסטרטגיה, כלפי הסורים, שעיקר מעייניו עתה לגיבוש כוחו במחנה הנוצרי בעקבות סילוק חבייקה. אגב, כאן לא מתרשמים מתמאמץ הסורי לגבש גוש נוצרי אוהד מאחורי פרגייה - חבייקה. מתפלאה למה של שפי תופעות: (א) ציפתה לקריאות רמות יותר מכיוון דמשק להדחת / סילוק אמין. (ב) שאננות מה בתגובתם / פעולתם של הדוויזים והשיעים, וליד ג'ונבלאט לא התלהב מההסכם גם לפני המשבר שיצר אמין ובוודאי שאינו בעל אמונה גדולה בביצועו. ואילו נביה ברי, כך מסתבר טרוד גם בשמירת כוחו במחנה השיעי (רי להלן).

2. לשאלתי האם ה- SET AREA הנ"ל גרם ל"נשורת" כלשהי בהנהגה הסורית, השיבה שהם מקיימים מעקב אחרי הנושא ועד עתה לא גילו שום דבר יוצא דופן, בעיקר לגבי חד'אס המופקד על התיק הלבנוני במשטר הסורי. אם כי הוסיפה פארוק שרע ודאי ינצל זאת להשמיצו. ח'דאס ממשיך גם, עפ"י דיווחי השגריר איגלטון להנות מאמונו המלא של אסד למעשה כך הנ"ל מוסיף, הוא פעל-בכיוון חבייקה-כפי שניתן היה לצפות ממנו, ולמעשה קשה לאתר דרך פעילות סורית שונה ממה שח'דאס נקט. מסתבר שהסורים לא הוציאו מלכתחילה את אמין מהמשחק אדרבא הוא הוזמן, בעת ניהול המו"מ עם הגופים האחרים, מספר פעמים לדמשק אך דחה זאת בלך ושוב. ביקש שלא יסוכם דבר עם האחרים לפני שהדבר יובא לידיעתו. גלספי מאשימה את אמין במצב שנוצר בו נכפה עליו ההסכם "הר הגיגית". לשאלתי, בדבר מגעים אמריקנים -

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לבנונים, השיבה שאם אמין כמעט שלא אך מנסים לשמור קשר עם נביה ברי. לא פרטה.

3. מודאגת מהמאבק הפנימי המתיש את ברי בהתמודדות עם האגף הקיצוני ובעיקר חזבאללה, לא הסתירה "האבידה" בהליכתו אם וכאשר. מאחר וזהו הגורם בעל החינוך המערבי והמוכן לשמור על קשר עם חוששת שאמ"ל עשוי להתפרק לרסיסים עם העלמו / סילוקו ובוודאי שלבש אופי קיצוני יותר. המאבק להישרדותו מכלה את כוחו וסימן לכך רואה, בין השאר, בהתגברות כוחו של אטי"פ בדרום בצורה משמעותית וע"י / שהיעים שם. הדבר למגינת ליבה של סוריה, ולדעתה גם ישראל. מכל מקום התחזית האמריקאית לגוף השיעי מתון אינה נרודה מאחר והיא בנויה סביב איש אחד. לשאלתי שאיש מהסובבים אותו אינו בעל קליבר. ההסבר האמריקאי לחולשת אמ"ל, להוציא ביקורת סמויה בדבריה על גישת ישראל אליו, (א) ביתרון שיש לגופים הקיצונים על אמ"ל ובעיקר בשני מישורים; (א) האידאולוגי. ברי הוא בראש ובראשונה פוליטיקאי לבנוני אמנם ממולח ועד עכשיו הצליח פחות או יותר לנווט בין הצלים אך עיקר מעייניו בהישגים מיידיים בתחום עמדות הכח אך הוא בניגוד ליריביו נעדר כל בסיס אידאולוגי עליו יוכל להשתית תביעות אלו. (ב) איראן. המבנה המיוחד של השיעה בלבנון מתבטא, בין השאר, בהכרת חיוניות הקשרים עם "ספינת האס" - איראן <sup>ג'מל</sup> ברי פסול לחלוטין. היבט זה מבדיל למשל עדה זו אף מהשיעים בעיראק (ללא כל קשר למלחמה) שקשריהם עם מוסדות הדת באיראן היו אמיצים אך רואים עצמם כעיראקים מבחינת הלאום, לא כן בלבנון.

4. היבט נוסף מדאיג מבחינתה והקשור לדרום הינו נושא יוניפי"ל. "אינה מבינה" התבטאויותיו החריפות של שהב"ט, לפי דבריה, בגנות הכוחות. אמנם לא מצפה שישראל תצא למערכה בזכותם אך טוענת שהוצאתם תיצור חלל שיכול להתמלא ע"י שני גורמים: (א) קיצונים שיעים או פלסטינים. (ב) הרחבת רצועת הבטחון ושני הדברים ידרדרו המצב. אין בפיה שיר הלל ליוניפי"ל אך לדבריה זה הרע במיעוטו. התווכחנו. מעריכה עפ"י הנסיבות הנוכחיות של חוק ג"ר בקונגרס / הנטיה תהיה בכיוון ביטול ההקצבה ליוניפי"ל. לא הסתירה שהממשל פועל נמרצות בגבעה ובמקומות אחרים להמשך נוכחות הכח. חזרה וביקשה שנגלה התחשבות.

5. סוריה - ישראל. בקשה לשמוע הערכתנו בקשר לאסטי הסורית כלפינו. הוסיפה שאמנם לבנון נמצאת בסדר עדיפות עליונה בדמשק ואף להני סוגיית היחסים עם ירדן והתהליך המדיני. אך הם עורכים מעקב צמוד יותר המתרחש בתחום העמדה הסורית כלפי ישראל, וצארי לדעתם מומנטום, בעיקר סביב פרשת הטילים. האמריקאים מנסים להגדיר "הקווים האדומים" של סוריה והאם חל שינוי בהם בהשוואה לעבר. אחת השאלות היא משמעות הצבת טילי סאם-5 בדרום סוריה ובקרבת רמה"ג. מערכה אמריקאית בהעדר נתונים שונים היא שהסורים דבקים עדיין במדיניות "הפרגמטית והזהירה" כלפי ישראל, מנסים להגדיל מרחב תמרונם בעזרת



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אלן

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מדיניות "ניוד טילים". מסתמנת עליה בתחושת הבטחון הסורי בעקבות הפתיחות הירדנית  
והחלשות מחנה אש"פ/ערפאת בעיניים סוריות בעקבות זאת.  
6. על סוריה גופה נדברנו לקיים שיחה נפרדת.

אלי אבידן

ל/ל





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המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק  
098 / 59 / 30

NEWS SUMMARY - WED. - FEB. 5, 1986

## Taba Negotiations

### Palestinian Denounces Airplane Interception

# Delay Of US-Jordan Arms Deal Hurts Hussein, Peres

## Gemayel Loses Bid To Shake Hook

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - The speaker of Lebanon's Parliament blocked a bid yesterday by Gemayel to avoid a showdown over a Syrian sponsored militia peace pact. Khaddam was quoted as saying Syria would not attack Gemayel loyalists but would not stop its Lebanese militias

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from doing so.

Libyans Get Life Terms

WASH. TIMES - (Wires )- Four Libyans believed to be members of the Libyan secret services were yesterday sentenced to life in prison with hard labor in Egypt for attempting to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Bakkush. The Alexandria court also sentenced three other wanted Libyans to 15 and 10 years hard labor respectively in their absence.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the interception of the Libyan jet by Israel with the Israeli and U.S. response, the Space Shuttle and the work begun on the rockets, summary of what would be addressed in the State of the Union, the situation in the Philippines, and the economy.

NOTE:

\*\*\*All the articles in the newspapers relating to the interception of the jet are summarized in a separate cable that was sent today.

815157



דף... מחזור... דף...  
סוג בטחוני גלגל  
דחיסות גלגל  
תאריך וזיהוי  
מספר

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

NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - FEB. 5, 1986

The following are the articles which have been written in today's newspapers related to the plane incident:

WASH. POST - Dan Fisher - Jerusalem -  
"Israel, Seeking Terrorists, Intercepts Libyan Plane"

WASH. TIMES - Wires - Tel Aviv -  
"Israel Forces Jet Down, But Finds No Terrorists"

NEW YORK TIMES - Thomas Friedman - Jerusalem -  
"Israelis Intercept A Libyan Civil Jet And Then Let It Go"

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Wires - Tel Aviv -  
"Israeli Jets Force Down Libyan Plane"

THE SUN - Jefferson Price III - Jerusalem -  
"Israelis Force Jet Down, Search In Vain For PLO"

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Dan Izenberg - An air base in Northern Israel -  
"Israel Halts Libyan Jet, But Quarry Not Aboard"

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - A.E. Ilan - Jerusalem -  
"Israel Intercepts Libyan Airplane"

USA TODAY - Abe Rabinovich - Jerusalem -  
"Israelis Force Down, Search Libyan Plane"

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES:

The articles were for the most part factual in nature rather than analytical. They focused on the interception of the plane, the detention of the passengers and the return of the jet to Syria. There were several officials quoted, such as Shamir in his address to the governing board of WZO, Rabin, Peres, and B. Netanyahu. They all expressed that the interception of the jet was necessary and that Israel is entitled to take steps to prevent acts of murder and terror, especially when the plane had left Libya which Peres said "is not above suspicion." Aside from the factual information, only the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune spoke of the incident causing embarrassment to the Israeli govt. and Israel's foreign intelligence organizations.

אלי: המסרד / תל אביב

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אל - על - קונגרס

 דניי בלוק

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שנה רחמי אלה אמר משה יישר פניהו אל  
- עמו (קאמפארט) שיהיה אהבה



מחיר: 57 ₪, 1000: 040286, 1000: 040286

סוד / מ"ד

מצפ"א, מצרים, השגריר קהיר (העבר)  
מפגישה עם חנר הקונגרס SOLARZ  
מצרים

מונארק סיפר לו שבפגישתו עם שגדיר ברה"מ הוא המליץ מאד על הקמת יחסים עם ישראל ואת כדי לאפשר שיתופה של ברה"מ בועידה הבינלאומית המתוכננת. בנושא קדאפי סיפר לו מונארק שלפי הידיעות שבירהם שהה קדאפי זמן ארוך בבייה לחולי-לזח.

סוללר וזר והדגיש שלפי התדממות לא יבוא חוסין לטוב מזה ש  
ישראל לא בהסתמכות ערפאת.

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תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבס, מנבל, ממנבל, ר/מרכו, דס, אמנ, ממנ, קינר, מצרים, מצפא

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: המשרד, נר: 57, מ: 111  
 דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 040286, רח: 1000

*Handwritten signature in blue ink.*

10 ד/מדי

מצפ"א מצרים, השגריר קהיר (העבר)  
 מפגישת עם חבר הקונגרס SOLARZ  
 מצרים

מובארק סיפר לו שבפגישתו עם שגריר בריה"מ הוא המליץ מאוד על  
 הקמת יחסים עם ישראל. זאת כדי לאפשר שיתופה של בריה"מ בועידה  
 הבינלאומית המתוכננת בנושא קדאפי. סיפר לו מובארק שלפי  
 ידיעות שבידיהם שהה קדאפי זמן ארוך בבי"ח לחולי-דוח.  
ירדן

סודרו חזר והדגיש שלפי התרשמותו לא יבוא חוסיין לשום מומי עם  
 ישראל אלא בהשתתפות ערפאת.

10 ד/מדי

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבס, סנכל, סמנכל, ר/סרכי, רס, אמן, סמד, קיוד,  
 מצרים, מצפ"א





גורדי זקס חור מודאג מאשר שמע בארץ על הקיצוצים שלנו בתקציב הבטחון. בשיחות שקיים עם שהביט ועם חברי ממשלה אחרים הבין שהוסכם על הקיצוצים בתקציב הבטחון מתוך הנחה שמליחמת עיראק-איראן תימשך וכן שמצרים לא תצטרף שוב למעגל האויבה. במידה ואחד הנמונים הללו ישתנה קיימת סכנה שתקציב הבטחון לא מספיק ובמוקדם או במאוחר ניאולץ לפנות שוב לארה"ב לבקש הגדלת הסיוע וזאת שעה שבגלל חוק גרהם-רוזמן מקצצים בתקציב ס. 707.

תפ: שהח, רהם, שהבט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, ר/מרבו, רם, אמן, ממד, קידור, מצרים, סייבל, מצפא





# official text

REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

February 5, 1986

Washington, February 4 -- Following is the text of President Ronald Reagan's annual State of the Union address to the U.S. Congress:

(begin text)

Thank you for allowing me to delay my address until this evening. We paused together to mourn and honor the valor of our seven Challenger heroes. And I hope we are now ready to do what they would want us to do -- go forward America, reach for the stars. We will never forget those brave seven, but we shall go forward.

Mr. Speaker, before I begin my prepared remarks, may I point out that tonight marks the tenth and last State of the Union message that you have presided over. And on behalf of the American people I want to salute you for your service to Congress and the country.

I have come to review with you the progress of our nation, to speak of unfinished work, and to set our sights on the future. I am pleased to report the state of our Union is stronger than a year ago, and growing stronger each day. Tonight, we look out on a rising America -- firm of heart, united in spirit, powerful in pride and patriotism -- America is on the move.

But, it wasn't long ago that we looked out on a different land -- locked factory gates and long gasoline lines, intolerable prices and interest rates turning the greatest country on Earth into a land of broken dreams. Government growing beyond our consent had become a lumbering giant, slamming shut the gates of opportunity, threatening to crush the very roots of our freedom.

What brought America back? The American people brought us back -- with quiet courage and common sense; with undying faith that in this nation under God the future will be ours, for the future belongs to the free.

Tonight the American people deserve our thanks -- for 37 straight months of economic growth; for sunrise firms and modernized industries creating nine million new jobs in three years; interest rates cut in half and inflation falling from over 12 percent in 1980 to under four today; and a mighty river of good works, a record 74,000 million dollars in voluntary giving just last year alone.

Despite the pressures of our modern world, family and community remain the moral core of our society, guardians of our values and hopes for the future. Family and community are the co-stars of this Great American Comeback. They are why we say tonight: Private values must be at the heart of public policies.

What is true for families in America is true for America in the family of free nations. History is no captive of some inevitable force. History is made by men and women of vision and courage. Tonight, freedom is on the march. The United States is the economic miracle, the model



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



to which the world once again turns. We stand for an idea whose time is now: Only by lifting the weights from the shoulders of all can people truly prosper and can peace among all nations be secure.

Teddy Roosevelt said a nation that does great work lives forever. We have done well, but we cannot stop at foothills when Everest beckons. It is time for America to be all we can be.

We speak tonight of an agenda for the future, an agenda for a safer, more secure world. We speak about the necessity for actions to steel us for the challenges of growth, trade, and security in the next decade and the year 2000. And we will do it -- not by breaking faith with bedrock principles, but by breaking free from failed policies.

Let us begin where storm clouds loom darkest -- right here in Washington, D.C. This week, I will send you our detailed proposals; tonight, let us speak of our responsibility to redefine government's role: Not to control, not to command, not to contain us; but to help in times of need; above all, to create a ladder of opportunity to full employment -- so all Americans can climb toward economic power and justice on their own.

But, we cannot win the race to the future shackled to a system that can't even pass a federal budget. We cannot win that race held back by horse-and-buggy programs that waste tax dollars and squander human potential. We cannot win that race if we are swamped in a sea of red ink.

Mr. Speaker, you know and I know and the American people know the federal budget system is broken. It doesn't work. Before we leave this city, let's you and I work together to fix it. Then we can finally give the American people a balanced budget.

Members of Congress, passage of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings gives us an historic opportunity to achieve what has eluded our national leadership for decades -- forcing the federal government to live within its means.

Your schedule now requires that the budget resolution be passed by April 15th -- the very day America's families have to foot the bill for the budgets you produce.

How often we read of a husband and wife -- both working, struggling from paycheck to paycheck to raise a family, meet a mortgage, pay their taxes and bills. Yet, come in Congress say taxes must be raised. Well, I'm sorry, they're asking the wrong people to tighten their belts. It's time we reduced the federal budget and left the family budget alone. We do not face large deficits because American families are undertaxed; we face those deficits because the federal government overspends.

The detailed budget we submit will meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings target for deficit reductions; meet our commitment to ensure a strong national defense; meet our commitment to protect Social Security and the truly less fortunate; and, yes, meet our commitment not to raise taxes.

How should we accomplish this? Not by taking from those in need. As families take care of their own, government must provide shelter and nourishment for those who cannot provide for themselves. But we must revise or replace programs enacted in the name of compassion that degrade the moral worth of work, encourage family break-ups, and drive entire communities into a bleak and heartless dependency.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings can mark a dramatic improvement. But experience shows that simply setting deficit targets does not assure they'll be met. We must proceed with Grace Commission reforms against waste. And tonight, I ask you to give me what 43 governors already have -- give me a line-item veto this year. Give me the authority to veto waste, and I'll take the responsibility, I'll make the cuts, I'll take the heat.



This authority would not give me any monopoly power, but simply prevent spending measures from sneaking through that could not pass on their own merit. And you can sustain, or override, my veto -- that's the way the system should work. Once we've made the hard choices, we should lock in our gains with a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

I mentioned that we will meet our commitment to national defense. We must meet it. Defense is not just another budget expense. Keeping America strong, free, and at peace is solely the responsibility of the federal government; it is government's prime responsibility. We have devoted five years trying to narrow a dangerous gap born of illusion and neglect. And we have made important gains. Yet the threat from Soviet forces, conventional and strategic, from the Soviet drive for domination, from the increase in espionage and state terror remains great. This is reality. Closing our eyes will not make reality disappear.

We pledged together to hold real growth in defense spending to the bare minimum. My budget honors that pledge.

I am now asking Congress to keep its end of the bargain. The Soviets must know that if America reduces her defenses, it will be because of a reduced threat, not a reduced resolve.

Keeping America strong is as vital to the national security, as controlling federal spending is to our economic security. But, as I have said before, the most powerful force we can enlist against the federal deficit is an ever-expanding American economy, unfettered and free.

The magic of opportunity -- unreserved, unfailing, unrestrained -- isn't this the calling that unites us? I believe our tax rate cuts for the people have done more to spur a spirit of risk-taking and help America's economy break free than any program since John Kennedy's tax cut almost a quarter century ago.

Now history calls us to press on, to complete efforts for an historic tax reform providing new opportunity for all and ensuring that all pay their fair share -- but no more. We've come this far. Will you join me now and we'll walk this last mile together?

You know my views on this. We cannot and we will not accept tax reform that is a tax increase in disguise. True reform must be an engine of productivity and growth and that means a top personal rate no higher than 35 percent. True reform must be truly fair and that means raising personal exemptions to 2,000 dollars. True reform means a tax system that at long last is pro-family, pro-jobs, pro-future, and pro-America.

As we knock down the barriers to growth, we must redouble our efforts for freer and fairer trade. We have already taken actions to counter unfair trading practices and to pry open closed foreign markets. We will continue to do so. We will also oppose legislation touted as providing protection that in reality pits one American worker against another, one industry against another, one community against another, and that raises prices for us all. If the United States can trade with other nations on a level playing field, we can out-produce, out-compete, and out-sell anybody, anywhere in the world.

The constant expansion of our economy and exports requires a sound and stable dollar at home and reliable exchange rates around the world. We must never again permit wild currency swings to cripple our farmers and other exporters. Farmers, in particular, have suffered from past, unwise government policies, and they must not be abandoned with problems they did not create and cannot control. We've begun coordinating economic and monetary policy among our major trading partners. But there's more to do, and tonight I am directing Treasury Secretary Jim Baker to determine if

the nations of the world should convene to discuss the role and relationship of our currencies.

Confident in our future, secure in our values, Americans are striding forward to embrace the future. We see it not only in our recovery, but in three straight years of falling crime rates, as families and communities band together to fight pornography, drugs, and lawlessness, and to give back to their children the safe and, yes, innocent childhood they deserve.

We see it in the renaissance in education with rising S.A.T. scores for three years -- last year's increase the greatest since 1963. It wasn't government and Washington lobbies that turned education around -- it was the American people who, in reaching for excellence, knew to reach back to basics. We must continue the advance by supporting discipline in our schools; vouchers that give parents freedom of choice; and we must give back to our children their lost right to acknowledge God in their classrooms.

We are a nation of idealists, yet today there is a wound in our national conscience; America will never be whole as long as the right to life granted by our Creator is denied to the unborn. For the rest of my time, I shall do what I can to see that this wound is one day healed.

As we work to make the American dream real for all, we must also look to the condition of America's families. Struggling parents today worry how they will provide their children the advantages their parents gave them. In the welfare culture, the breakdown of the family, the most basic support system, has reached crisis proportions -- in female and child poverty, child abandonment, horrible crimes and deteriorating schools. After hundreds of billions of dollars in poverty programs, the plight of the poor grows more painful. But the waste in dollars and cents pales before the most tragic loss -- the sinful waste of human spirit and potential.

We can ignore this terrible truth no longer. As Franklin Roosevelt warned 51 years ago standing before this chamber: Welfare is "...a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit." And we must now escape the spider's web of dependency. Tonight, I am charging the White House Domestic Council to present me by December 1, 1986, an evaluation of programs and a strategy for immediate action to meet the financial, educational, social, and safety concerns of poor families -- I am talking about real and lasting emancipation, because the success of welfare should be judged by how many of its recipients become independent of welfare.

Further, after seeing how devastating illness can destroy the financial security of a family, I am directing secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis Bowen, to report to me by year-end with recommendations on how the private sector and government can work together to address the problems of affordable insurance for those whose life savings would otherwise be threatened when catastrophic illness strikes.

Tonight, I want to speak directly to America's younger generation -- because you hold the destiny of our nation in your hands. With all the temptations young people face, it sometimes seems the allure of the permissive society requires superhuman feats of self-control. But the call of the future is too strong, the challenge too great, to get lost in the blind alleyways of dissolution, drugs, and despair.

Never has there been a more exciting time to be alive -- a time of rousing wonder and heroic achievement. As they said in the film, *Back to the Future*: "Where we're going, we don't need roads."

Today, physicists peering into the infinitely small realms of sub-atomic particles find reaffirmations of religious faith; astronomers build a space telescope that



can see to the edge of the universe and, possibly, back to the moment of creation.

So, yes, this nation remains fully committed to America's space program. We are going forward with our shuttle flights. We are going forward to build our space station. And we are going forward with research on a new Orient Express that could, by the end of the next decade, take off from Dulles Airport and accelerate up to 25 times the speed of sound, attaining low-earth orbit or flying to Tokyo within two hours.

And the same technology transforming our lives can solve the greatest problem of the 20th century. A security shield can one day render nuclear weapons obsolete and free mankind from the prison of nuclear terror. America met one historic challenge and went to the moon. Now, America must meet another -- to make our strategic defense real for the citizens of planet Earth.

Let us speak of our deepest longing for the future -- to leave our children a land that is free and just in a world at peace. It is my hope that our fireside summit in Geneva and Mr. Gorbachev's upcoming visit to America can lead to a more stable relationship. Surely no people on Earth hate war or love peace more than we Americans.

But we cannot stroll into the future with child-like faith. Our differences with a system that openly proclaims, and practices, an alleged right to command people's lives and to export its ideology by force are deep and abiding.

Logic and history compel us to accept that our relationship be guided by realism -- rockhard, clear-eyed, steady, and sure. Our negotiators in Geneva have proposed a radical cut in offensive forces by each side, with no cheating. They have made clear that Soviet compliance with the letter and spirit of agreements is essential. If the Soviet government wants an agreement that truly reduces nuclear arms, there will be an agreement.

But arms control is no substitute for peace. We know peace follows in freedom's path and conflicts erupt when the will of the people is denied. So we must prepare for peace not only by reducing weapons but by bolstering prosperity, liberty, and democracy however and wherever we can.

We advance the promise of opportunity every time we speak out on behalf of lower tax rates, freer markets, and sound currencies around the world. We strengthen the family of freedom every time we work with allies and come to the aid of friends under siege. And we can enlarge the family of free nations if we will defend the unalienable rights of all God's children to follow their dreams.

To those imprisoned in regimes held captive, to those beaten for daring to fight for freedom and democracy -- for their right to worship, to speak, to live and prosper in the family of free nations -- we say to you tonight: You are not alone Freedom Fighters. America will support with moral and material assistance your right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom -- in Afghanistan; Angola; Cambodia; and Nicaragua.

This is a great moral challenge for the entire free world. Surely, no issue is more important for peace in our own hemisphere, for the security of our frontiers, for the protection of our vital interests -- than to achieve democracy in Nicaragua and to protect Nicaragua's democratic neighbors.

This year I will be asking Congress for the means to do what must be done for that great and good cause. As Scoop Jackson, the inspiration for our Bipartisan Commission on Central America, once said, "In matters of national security, the best politics is no politics."

What we accomplish this year, in each challenge we face, will set our course for the balance of the decade, indeed for the remainder of the century. After all we've



done so far, let no one say this nation cannot reach the destiny of our dreams. America believes, America is ready, America can win the race to the future -- and we shall.

The American dream is a song of hope that rings through the night winter air. Vivid, tender music that warms our hearts when the least among us aspire to the greatest things -- to venture a daring enterprise; to unearth new beauty in music, literature, and art; to discover a new universe inside a tiny silicon chip or a single human cell.

We see the dream coming true in the spirit of discovery of Richard Cavoli. All his life he's been enthralled by the mysteries of medicine. And, Richard, we know that the experiment that you began in high school was launched and lost last week. Yet your dream lives. And as long as it's real, work of noble note will yet be done -- work that could reduce the harmful effects of X-rays on patients and enable astronomers to view the golden gateways of the farthest stars.

We see the dream glow in the towering talent of twelve-year-old Tyrone Ford. A child prodigy of gospel music, he has surmounted personal adversity to become an accomplished pianist and singer. He also directs the choirs of three churches and has performed at the Kennedy Center. With God as your composer, Tyrone, your music will be the music of angels.

We see the dream being saved by the courage of thirteen-year-old Shelby Butler. Honor student and member of her school safety patrol, seeing another girl freeze in terror before an out-of-control school bus, she risked her life and pulled her to safety. With bravery like yours, Shelby, America need never fear for our future.

And we see the dream born again in the joyful compassion of a thirteen-year-old Trevor Ferrell. Two years ago, at age eleven, watching men and women bedding down in abandoned doorways on television he was watching, Trevor left his suburban Philadelphia home to bring blankets and food to the helpless and homeless. And now, 250 people help him fulfill his nightly vigil. Trevor, yours is the living spirit of brotherly love.

Would you four stand up for a moment.

Thank you. You are heroes of our hearts. We look at you and know it's true. In this land of dreams fulfilled, where greater dreams may be imagined, nothing is impossible, no victory is beyond our reach, no glory will ever be too great.

So now it's up to us, all of us, to prepare America for that day when our work will pale before the greatness of America's champions in the twenty-first century.

The world's hopes rest with America's future. America's hopes rest with us. So let us go forward to create our world of tomorrow -- in faith, in unity, and in love. God bless you and God bless America,

(end text)



תאריך:	כחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	1-1
סדרה:	סופס	3
תאריך:	לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ח; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; סמ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שב"ס לתקשורת; לע"ס; דו"צ.	
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### News Summary February 4, 1986

Radio reports this morning state Israeli jets forced a Libyan "executive jet" to land in northern Israel. The jet was said to be en route from Libya to Syria. Libyan news agency reports that the US helped Israel in this endeavor. It is speculated that Israel hoped to capture Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal.

#### Press Reports

##### Khadafy Urges Arabs to Heighten "Struggle"

NYT-Miller-A Palestinian participant of a conference in Libya of radical Arab groups said that Khadafy called for them to intensify their "struggle against imperialism" in Europe and the US. The Palestinian, who refused to be identified, said the Palestinian delegates rejected what they consider to be a thinly veiled call for more violence in response to the US economic boycott of Libya and its military maneuvers. Participants at the meeting included George Habash, Abu Musa, Ahmed Jibril and representatives of the Syrian Baath Party. There was no sign of Abu Nidal, but a top aide of his was said to be at the meetings.

##### More Navy Maneuvers Off Libya or "Sea You Again, Moammar"

NYT-Keller-Pentagon officials said the Navy will resume maneuvers off Libya next week and may send ships or planes into disputed waters claimed by Libya. An official said: "We can't keep going out there with them daring us, and not do it. Sooner or later, you've got to put up or shut up." Pentagon officials also said that fighter planes from the Sixth Fleet had begun bombing runs over a remote Israeli target range in the Negev. This had not been done previously, despite Israeli offers, because Arab countries might be angered. The decision to begin target practice over the Negev was not related to recent tensions in the area, the officials said, but was a result of a shortage of bombing ranges for US aircraft in the region. (see DN-UPI)

##### Shultz Hopeful on Soviet Rights/Shcharansky

NYT-M.I.-Gwertzman-Shultz said the US would regard it as "a positive development" if the Soviet Union released any prisoner dissidents and

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generally eased curbs on emigration. Shultz spoke a day after US officials said an accord had been reached on an exchange that would include East and West German spies. Shcharansky was sentenced for 13 years in prison and labor camp on charges of having collected intelligence for the US. Carter and US officials today deny that he was a spy. Officials and members of Congress familiar with the negotiations confirmed the arrangement and expressed hope there would be no last minute hitches. Several officials said they expected the Soviet Union to allow more Jews to emigrate. (see NYP-Dan; DN-Rehm; ND-Levitt; ND-Behrens-full page story on Shcharansky)

NYT-Taubman (Moscow) Shcharansky reported in a letter from labor camp last month that he was being treated better, his brother said. He did not know if the better conditions were related to a possible release. Diplomats said the release of Shcharansky would be another indication that Gorbachev apparently intended to resolve some rights cases as a means of improving relations with the West. But the diplomats said the resolution of a small number of cases would not constitute an overall change in the Soviet policy of restricting emigration.

NYT-special-Avital Shcharansky was in seclusion in Israel as reports circulated about her husband's release. She is said to be skeptical.

#### France Resists Talks About Terrorism

NYT-special (Paris) France is blocking a proposal that the major democracies discuss joint efforts to respond to future terrorist attacks, according to officials involved in planning for the May summit meeting. French representatives have objected to an American initiative, accented by several countries, to put terrorism on the agenda. France has long resisted efforts to discuss noneconomic matters at the annual summit meeting. It is said that France is concerned that Western actions against Libya, for example, would cause other Arab countries to come to Libya's aid.

#### Bomb Blast Kills 10 in Beirut

NYT-Hilazi-A huge bomb exploded in a Christian suburb of Beirut, killing 10 people, wounding 21 and causing devastation in a half-mile radius. The blast was said to be the latest in a series of bombings that appear to be aimed at centers of the Phalangist Party. The explosion came after the latest mediation efforts failed to defuse the Lebanon crisis.

#### Iran and Iraq Attack Tankers

NYT-AP-An Iranian helicopter attacked a Liberian oil tanker in the Persian Gulf, hours after Iraqi jets raided a Maltese tanker near the Iranian coast. No one was said to be injured in either attack.

#### OPEC

NYT-Taaliabue-Officials of OPEC worked again to try to reach an agreement on what daily oil-production level to propose to the full 13-member group as its fair market share. No members show any willingness to cut back on production.



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### Was There a Queen of Sheba?

NYT-Science-Campbell-The question of whether the Queen of Sheba actually existed has been argued for years. She was described in the Book of Kings, Chapter X, as having visited King Solomon in Jerusalem. The problem has been that Solomon ruled Israel in the 10th century B.C., three centuries earlier than the oldest known remains of Sheba's highest civilization. But now an archeologist at the U. of Penn., James Sauer, argues that Sheba is older than some scholars believe.

### Book Review-The Holocaust/Interview With Primo Levi

NYT-Gross reviews "The Holocaust, A History of the Jews in Europe during the Second World War" by Martin Gilbert. The book is straightforward and is concerned with the broad events as they affected Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. The book is above all else, a commemoration.

The New Republic-2/17-Primo Levi reviews questions asked to him throughout the years about his two books, "Survival in Auschwitz" and "The Reawakening". On why more prisoners did not try to escape, he says that escape was difficult and extremely dangerous and very few made it. An escape could hurt many prisoners.

### Letters

NYP-The Arab media has tried to blame the abduction of Spanish diplomats in Beirut on the establishment of Spanish ties to Israel. The Western media has echoed this view but it is untrue. The diplomats were taken hostage to effect the release of Shiite prisoners in Spain accused of terrorist acts against Libya. It is sad that the West allows the Arabs to make Israel scapegoats.

NYP-The State Dept. falsely claims that liquidating Palestinian refugee camps would end terrorism. The worst terrorist acts were perpetrated by Shiites, who are the Palestinians' arch enemies.

NYP-The main objective in responding to acts of terrorism should be to deny the terrorists satisfaction. As harming Israel is the stated goal of almost all terrorist activity, the creation of a fund that would award Israel following each act against it should be instituted. Each terrorist attack would then benefit Israel.

NYP-It has been said that the Soviet Union would not be able to count on its allies in a war with the US. However, with Israel saying: England, France, Germany and Italy backing off giving the US support against tiny Libya, and with Marcos robbing the US blind, the US can't depend on her allies either.

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STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING - FEB. 4, 1986

A: Our policy is clear. The government of Israel made its own decision on the basis of its own evidence. We are relieved that the aircraft was released with no loss of life or injury.

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סגירות ישראל - ווינגסטון

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ד...ל...מחור...דפים  
סוג בסחוב...שמן  
דחיות...בהול...לתועים  
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אגף ארבל, נאויים - דע.מצפ"א

המטוס ומועבי"ט, שלכם חוז"ם 278

פעלתי לפי שלכם הנ"ל מיד עם קבלתו, הן במח' ישראל והן במחלקה המתאימה באגף ארבל.

לחלו חגובתם.

א. משעה 4 מקיימת מועבי"ט ייעוץ בענין ואין דרך למנוע כינוס מועבי"ט אם חוגש תלונה. מאחר שעל סדר היום מתקיים מחר דיון על דרום אפריקה, יתכן שבביר אומב"ט - חנבל המוצעת להמכנס בענין.

ב. מאידך האמריקנים לפני שיחליטו על קו פעולה מבקשים שאיחוד המדינות יתקבל. זהות האנשים שחשבונו שיהיו במטוס ועל איזה פיגועים לפי המידע שלנו עמדו לעשות וכל פרט מועיל נוסף.

ג. אמרו שפנו גם לשגארה"ב בארץ כדי לקבל פרטים אלה.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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דח: ב, סג: ש, תא: 050286, וח: 1900

שמוך/בהול

אכ: זני בלוב/ווישינגטון

מאת: עמוס ערן

ברור שבהתברקות אי אפשר להביא השביתה לידן סיום.  
אודה אם תבדוק עם ביל שרי אפשרות לקיים יום-יומיים של דיונים  
בין ה-17 עד 22 בפברואר כווישינגטון.

גם עו"ד עמרם בלוס וגם אנוכי נתאים עצמנו למועד זה למרות  
שבמועדים אלו מתכנס מושב הועד הפועל של AFL-CIO כמיאמי.  
נבקשו מאד שיעשה מאמץ להתפנות במידה ותשובתו חיובית - יפנו  
הצדדים לבוב בראון לבנס הפגישה.

עמוס ערן.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנבל, ממנבל, מצפא, סיירבל, משפט, דרורי,  
כלכליתא', שרהתחבורה, מנכלתחבורה, אפוטרופוס  
תח: עמוס ערן באמצעות מרדה

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מח: המחור, נר: 86, מ: 110  
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 10286, וח: 1930

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סודי ביותר/מיידי

מח: מנהל מצפיה

דח: קונכיל ניו יורק (הועבר בנר 29 לניו יורק)  
מח: נתקיימה בבית הלבן היום פגישת היכרות נביסודה בין  
פוינדקסטר לבין יהודים בולטים ביאליקין, וקס, פוקס, שינדלר,  
קראפט, הלמנ, השתתפו גם קובי, טייכר וגרין.  
מח: אחד המשתתפים מצד הממשל שמעתי כי החרשמו משינוי בשבועות אלה  
במעמד הקהילה היהודית:

מח: עוד כה תמכה בפעולות הממשל בקשר לתהליך השילום, למעט ענין  
הנשק לירדן, ועתה ישנן התפכחות מאשליות ואף עייפות, גם  
בעקבות ביקור בישראל ותחושות איבודיות עגומות לרבות מאמרי  
פרידמאן פוינדקסטר לא היה אופטימי אך חזר והדגיש מחויבות  
הנשיא והממשל לתהליך.  
מח: ב. בענין לוב הרושם הוא כי הממשל ירציני  
מח: ג. המטוס שיורם היום הוזכר, בלא ביקורת של אנשי הממשל.

לובינסטיין==

מח: טפ: שהח, שהבט, מנכ, ממנכ, ר/מרכו, רס, אמנ, מצפא

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מסל: מ, סג: מ, תא: 040286, רח: 1700

כה

סודי ביותר/מיד

מסמכל

שלך ול שיחה עם מרפי

א. ירון. שאלתיו על הידיעות בקשר למסרים אמריקנים בנוסח תידוש  
מ'מפגש מרפי' או בדומה. אמר שכל מה שמתרחש בעת הוא המגע  
ירדן-אשף, וציפיית חוסין לתשובות אשף בהן או בלאו על שלוש  
שאלותיו (קבלת 338/242 הסכמה למומ' עם ישראל והתנערות  
מהטרור). לפי שעה אין תשובות.

2. אין עמדה אמריקנית חדשה ולא נמסרו הצעות חדשות, והידיעות  
נדרבות ביג'ורדן מ'מפגש' הן לדבריו הדלפות ממקורות פלשתינאים  
בואינן נכונות (ראה גם דברי וילקוקס שהדקתי אתמול).  
3. באמור, ישם המשחק' הוא דיאלוג אשף/ירדן, שלאחריו יחליט המלך  
אלאן דרכו והאם ימשיך במגע עם סוריה.

4. עד כה אמרו אנשי אשף לירדנים בימים האחרונים שהם רוצים  
עדיין התייעצויות פנימיות של אשף נוסעב זה הם מקיימים באלה  
שבטאון, אך חוסין מבקש את תשובותיהם.

5. בתשובה לשאלה אמר כי אין התייחסות אמריקנית חדשה ליהגדרה  
טעמית' (רחמנא ליצלנ) או בדומה, ותשובת ארהב בנושאים אלה היא  
בשתייה: מקומם הוא במומ'.

6. בתשובה להערה עדינה שלי על כך שיש המדברים על מינוי שליח  
אמריקני מיוחד. למומ' בשעה שאנו סבורים כי הוא כמרפי' עושה  
את מלאכתו בהלכה וכו' והבעיה היא נכונות חוסין למומ', אמר כי  
שולץ מרוצה מהמצב הנוכחי.



## מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

[illegible]

\* \* \* עיסקת הנשק-ירדן. שאלתי אם הוא מרוצה מהתוצאה. אמר שהיה שמח \* \* \*  
\* \* \* "אילו ניתן היה לממש את העסקה, אך באנאים הקיימים ה- \* \* \*  
\* \* \* SHELVING היה הפתרון הסביר ביותר האפשרי. לשאלתי מדוע לא \* \* \*  
\* \* \* "המתווה, כפי שחשבו תחילה, עוד לאחר פגרת הקונגרס בפברואר, אמר \* \* \*  
\* \* \* "שהתברר כי העניין בלתי אפשרי פוליטית להביננותי כי דיבר על \* \* \*  
\* \* \* "החשש שמא יחששו חברי קונגרס מסוימים לקדם את ההצבעה, ואגב, \* \* \*  
\* \* \* "לארץ סמית השמיע באיונינו היום אי נחת על כך שהמצב המשפטי \* \* \*  
\* \* \* "שנוצר הוא לטובת הממשל. חרף ההבטחה לתוספת 30 ימי ארבה בזה \* \* \*  
\* \* \* (דעת).

\*+\* מצרים אמרתי כי ראוי שהמדיקנים יתנו דעתם לאי הנחת  
 \*+\* בישראל מגירת הרגליים הסצריז (מאמר תומס פרידמן בימים  
 \*+\* ההחרונים ב- 1974, אגניאנו שומעים כי גם בשיחות עם ידידים  
 \*+\* ביטא פרידמן מצב רוח ציבורי עגום ביותר בישראל בנושא זה  
 \*+\* מהבטחות וזיכרונות למצרים) אמרתי שראוי שיעמידו את המצרים על  
 \*+\* חומרת העניין. אמר שהמצרים קיבלו את החלטת הממשלה בעניין טאבה  
 \*+\* במצדפת לבודרות שלושה- עשר תנאים של יסלעי מגורי הביע תקווה  
 \*+\* שהשיחות בקהיר יצליחו, כיוון ישענין טאבה-טוב שייפתר. אמרתי  
 \*+\* שהייתי מנסה זאת בכיוון שטוב שהיחסים מצרים-ישראל  
 \*+\* ישתפרו, לדבות פתרון טאבה. הסכים שבהיות השלום ישראל-מצרים  
 \*+\* אבן- הפינה להמשך, עליו להישמר ולהשתפר (אם גם שאלת הביצה  
 \*+\* התרנגולת בעינה)  
 \*+\* בלונשטיין

\*\*\*תשובה: שיהיה, רחמי, שיהיה, מוכר, מסתכל, דל/מרב, דס, אמן, סייב, מספח

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6732

אצ"ל

בלמ"ס

אל: בון , בריטל , האג , לונדון , פריס , רומא , קהיר ,  
גנבה , וינה , מוקיו , וושי , אוטבה , ני , בייירס , מנסיקו ,  
נר: חוות 282 , מ : המשרד  
דח: ב , ג : 1 , תא: 040286 , וח: 2350

בלמ"ס/בהול

## יירוש הממוס הלווי - הסברה משפטית

1 פעולת ישראל היתה מכוונת נגד הטרור. היו בידינו ידיעות כי טרוריסטים אשר מתכננים פיגועים נגד ישראל ואשר השתתפו בעבר בתכנון פיגועים כאלה יהיו בממוס הלווי אשר יירטנו.

2 המשפט הבינלאומי מתיר למדינות לפעול כנגד הטרור. המשפט הבינלאומי אינו מכסה על מי שמפר בריש גלי את כל כללי היסוד של המשפט הבינלאומי על ידי פעולות רצח וטרור.

3 מוכר המדינה שולץ בדבריו בכנס  
LAW INTENSITY WARFARE CONFERENCE WASH. 15.1.86:

הצהיר כי:

IT IS ABSURD TO ARGUE THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW PROHIBITS US FROM CAPTURING TERRORISTS IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS OR AIR SPACE. FROM ATTACKING THEM ON THE SOIL OF OTHER NATIONS. EVEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESCUING HOSTAGES, OR FROM USING FORCE AGAINST STATES THAT SUPPORT, TRAIN AND HARBOR TERRORISTS OR GUERILLAS. INTERNATIONAL LAW REQUIRES NO SUCH RESULT.

A NATION ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS IS PERMITTED TO USE FORCE TO PREVENT OR PREEMPT FUTURE ATTACKS, TO SEIZE TERRORISTS OR TO RESCUE ITS CITIZENS WHEN NO OTHER MEANS IS AVAILABLE. THE LAW REQUIRES THAT SUCH ACTIONS BE NECESSARY AND PROPORTIONATE, BUT THIS NATION HAS CONSISTENTLY AFFIRMED THE RIGHT OF STATES TO USE FORCE IN EXERCISE OF THEIR RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL OR COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE.

THE U.N. CHARTER IS NOT A SUICIDE PACT. THE LAW IS A



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

WEAPON ON OUR SIDE AND IT IS UP TO US TO USE IT TO ITS  
MAXIMUM EXTENT. COOPERATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT,  
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AGAINST ...

4. המשפט הבינלאומי הקלאסי מכיר בזכותה של המדינה לעצור  
ספינות בלב ים על מנת לבדוק אם אין בהן פיראטים או  
טרוריסטים וכך כותב המלומד BOWETT בספרו

SELF DEFENCE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW:

IT IS CLEAR, AS THE CASE OF THE MARIANNA FLORA SHOWS, THAT  
THE RIGHT MAY BE EXERCISED AGAINST ACTS OF PIRATICAL  
AGGRESSION IF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE SUCH AS TO REASONABLY  
WARRANT THE APPREHENSION OF REAL DANGER BY THE STATE. THE  
FACT THAT THE SHIP SUBSEQUENTLY PROVES INNOCENT OF  
PIRATICAL CHARACTER WOULD SEEM TO BE IRRELEVANT IF THE  
INITIAL SUSPICION IS WELL-FOUNDED.

IN THE VIRGINIUS, THE CLASSICAL EXAMPLE OF THIS POSITION,  
AN AMERICAN VESSEL OWNED BY AND IN THE SERVICE OF CUBAN  
INSURGENTS WAS CAPTURED ON THE HIGH SEAS OFF THE COAST OF  
CUBA BY A SPANISH WARSHIP. SHE WAS AT THAT TIME CARRYING A  
LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND A LARGE NUMBER  
OF PASSENGERS WHO WERE JUSTIFIABLY BELIEVED TO BE  
INTENDING TO JOIN THE INSURGENT FORCES IN CUBA. AFTER A  
TRIAL FOR PIRACY, PART OF THE CREW, INCLUDING BRITISH AND  
AMERICAN CITIZENS, WERE EXECUTED. GREAT BRITAIN  
RECOGNIZED THE VALIDITY OF THE ORIGINAL CAPTURE AS AN  
EXERCISE OF SELF-DEFENCE, CONTESTING ONLY THE SUBSEQUENT  
DETENTION AND EXECUTION OF HER NATIONALS WITHOUT  
PROSECUTION ON A DEFINITE CHARGE AND ACCORDING TO THE DUE  
LEGAL FORMS.

במקרה של מריאנה פלורה נעצרה ספינה פורטוגזית בתשד  
לפיראטיות על ידי ספינה אמריקאית.  
כלל זה מתאים לפיראטים של היום.

5. מטרתה של ישראל היתה להביא המחבלים לדין. ים לישראל

1  
APR 19 1964  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]  
RE: [REDACTED]

On 4/15/64, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been contacted by [REDACTED] who stated that [REDACTED] was planning to travel to New York City on 4/16/64.

[REDACTED] was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation into the activities of [REDACTED] and that it was necessary to monitor [REDACTED] closely.

[REDACTED] was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation into the activities of [REDACTED] and that it was necessary to monitor [REDACTED] closely.

[REDACTED] was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation into the activities of [REDACTED] and that it was necessary to monitor [REDACTED] closely.

[REDACTED] was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation into the activities of [REDACTED] and that it was necessary to monitor [REDACTED] closely.

[REDACTED] was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation into the activities of [REDACTED] and that it was necessary to monitor [REDACTED] closely.



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הזכות להביא טרוריסטים לדין מכיוון שהם למעשה הפיראטים של  
המאה ה-20.

6. במקרה של יידוט המטוס המצרי באוקטובר 85 נעם חוטפי  
האקילה-לאורו על סיפוננו) התיחס מזכיר זמדינה במפורש לזכותם  
של ארה"ב ליידוט המטוס המצרי:

SECRETARY SHULTZ - INTERVIEW IN THE TIME MAGAZINE 21/10/85

### INTERCEPTION OF EGYPTIAN AIRCRAFT

... THIS WAS A DOMESTIC EXAMPLE OF INSISTING THAT THOSE  
WHO ENGAGE IN THESE CRIMINAL ACTS BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.  
YOU HAVE TO GET THE MESSAGE TO TERRORISTS THAT THE  
CIVILIZED COMMUNITY IS OPPOSED TO WHAT THEY ARE DOING,  
AND PREPARED TO TAKE ACTION TO SEE THAT THEY DON'T SUCCEED  
AND THAT THEY ARE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.  
IF YOU NEVER APPREHEND AND DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE  
TERRORISTS, THEN THEY HAVE A COST-FREE SHOT AT EVERYTHING.

7. לוב (נוסוריה) אינה יכולה לשמור להפדת ריבונותה מכיוון  
שהן מעודדות ומסייעות לטרור הבינלאומי.  
דוגמאות:

בהצהרת האו"ם בדבר היחסים הידידותיים שבין המדינות מ-1970  
נקבע כי חובת אי השמוש בבה כוללת בין השאר:

EVERY STATE HAS THE DUTY TO REFRAIN FROM ORGANIZING,  
INSTIGATING, ASSISTING OR PARTICIPATING IN ACTS OF CIVIL  
STRIFE OR TERRORIST ACTS IN ANOTHER STATE OR ACQUIESCING  
IN ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES WITHIN ITS TERRITORY DIRECTED  
TOWARDS THE COMMISSION OF SUCH ACTS. WHEN THE ACTS  
REFERRED TO IN THE PRESENT PARAGRAPH INVOLVE A THREAT OR  
USE OF FORCE.

לוב בודאי אינה עומדת בדרישה זו.

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND SENATORS OF THE SENATE

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, JANUARY 1, 1900.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 1, 1899.

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY:



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הנ: שיהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, סמנכל, ממד, רס, אמן,  
ווקיאניה, מצרים, מצפא, אירא, אירב, מואר, אסיה, מאפ, אומלט,  
מותים, ארבל, מעת, הסברה, ממד, משפט

85

סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו

המשרד

080

אל :- מצפ"א

נשק לירדן

לשלנו 43

מצ"ב מכתב המזכיר שולץ ליד"ר ועדת חוץ בטנס המודיע על כוונת הממשל לא לקדם את העיסקה בשלב זה. המכתב לראשי ועדת החוץ בבית זהה פרט למשפט האחרון בפסקה השנייה. ובו המתייחסות מפורשת להתבטאות של לוגר, הנעדר מהמכתב לבית.

הבוקר (4) היה בועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים קאמאק ושאלת הנשק לירדן היתה אמורה להיות נדונה. היות שמכתב המזכיר הגיע לוועדות רק מאוחר אתמול, רק הבוקר נמסר רשמית שהנושא לא יידון.

בפתח הישיבה קרא היו"ר פאסל את מכתב המזכיר אליו, ואח"כ איפשר לנוכחים להתבטא. לארי סמית - ברך על המכתב, ציין שהסרת העיסקה מבטאת הכרה של הממשל לא רק בתבוסה הצפויה לעיסקה אלא גם בכך שנשק כשלעצמו אינו מקדם את השלום. גילמן שיבח את היו"ר ואת סמית. לנטוס ציין ההתקרבות הסורית - ירדנית.

טובה היצ  
טובה הרצל

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2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	4



2/3 80  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1986

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is to advise you as to the Administration's plans with respect to the Jordan arms sale proposal forwarded to Congress on October 21, 1985. As you know, S. J. Resolution 228, which was signed by the President, provides that no letter of offer for advanced arms to Jordan will be valid prior to March 1 "unless direct and meaningful peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan are underway."

Assistant Secretary Murphy has just completed highly sensitive discussions with Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein on how to get direct negotiations started. We can expect further consultations with both governments in an effort to bridge the remaining differences. In continuing these consultations, we will actively pursue opportunities to advance the peace process. While there is no guarantee these discussions will soon achieve the common goal of direct negotiations, I believe that further Congressional action on a resolution of disapproval at this time would severely damage the ongoing process. I would hope that Congress shares this view, recalling your statement during consideration of S. J. Resolution 228 that "it is the general desire, I think, of most members not to file that motion (of disapproval) or to press it until it is clear that the peace process is not coming to fruition."

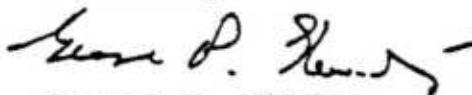
Accordingly, the President has authorized me to inform you that the Administration will only proceed with the Jordan arms sale after affording Congress adequate time to further review and debate fully the issues involved. Thus, in view of the intent of Congress regarding the peace process, the Administration will not issue any Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) under the proposal without informing Congress in writing at least thirty days in advance of its plans to proceed with this sale. This period would run only while Congress is in session.

The Honorable  
Richard G. Lugar,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Foreign Relations,  
United States Senate.

It is clear from our recent discussions that King Hussein remains firmly committed to pursuing the initiative he began last year. He has taken courageous steps toward peace and as a result has endured bloody violence from those determined to thwart his efforts. The long-standing U.S. commitment to Jordan's security remains an important factor in providing Jordan the kind of support it needs to pursue the long and difficult road to peace with its neighbor, Israel.

I am sure we both agree that the central issue at this time is how we may best enhance the prospects of direct negotiations between the parties. I look forward to continuing to work closely with your Committee as we proceed towards this goal.

Sincerely,



George P. Shultz

80  $\frac{3}{3}$









אלו

המסרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק  
16 / 34 / 060

ד...ל...מחור...ד...  
...בטחוני...גלגל  
...דחפור...גלגל  
...מגיד וזיה...1200  
...מגיד וזיה...1200

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דודן צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - FEB. 4, 1986

EDITORIALS

WASH. TIMES - 4/2 - "The Currency Of Detente" If reports are true that Shcharansky is about to be released from custody in the Soviet Union as part of an "exchange of prisoners," those who value freedom can rejoice. The good news is marred, however, by a certain amount of moral equivalency in the reports. Shcharansky may be released with the US acknowledging tacitly, by purchasing his freedom through an exchange of real spies, that he was truly engaged in espionage. If that's the price, it should be paid. But once he is safely beyond the range of his tormentors, the US should affirm in a loud voice that he was a political prisoner and that thousands of others remain in captivity, contrary to propaganda.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Rabin Claims Terror Links

WASH. TIMES - (Wires)- Rabin said yesterday West European terrorists apparently have rebuilt links to Palestinian groups and may have helped the gunmen who carried out the Rome airport attack in December. "As long as there are certain working relations between Middle Eastern and European terrorist groups, it will be difficult to cope with their activities in Europe," Rabin said. He suggested there was "certain assistance by local Italian terrorist groups" in the airport attack.

Israel May Scratch Its Plans To Build Lavi Jet Fighter

WASH. TIMES - (Reuters)- The Lavi may be getting its wings clipped - not by enemy action but by the cost of getting it into the air. Even though \$1 billion in development costs already have been spent, military chiefs are considering scrapping it as too great a financial burden for Israel. Israeli officials acknowledge there is little hope of paying for the project through Lavi sales abroad, and American aircraft manufacturers have shown no interest in a co-production deal that would spread costs. "Its hard to see how Israel can afford the Lavi," said one western military attache in Tel Aviv. "The odds against it going into production are mounting all the time."

ל...ל...מחור...ד...  
...בטחוני...גלגל  
...דחפור...גלגל  
...מגיד וזיה...1200  
...מגיד וזיה...1200

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 16 34 60

WASH. POST - (Wires)- The Soviet Union, apparently ending a long chill in relations with Iran, invited Iran's foreign minister



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 .....1110  
 .....0108  
 .....011 7108  
 .....011 7108

3 3 16 34 60  
 17

to Moscow yesterday and began a serious effort to mediate an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war, the official Iranian news agency said.

#### Bomb Kills 9 Christians In Beirut

WASH. POST - Boustany- A car bomb apparently targeted at an office of the Christian Phalangist Party killed nine persons and wounded two dozen today in a suburb of east Beirut. It was the sixth attack in two weeks against the wing of the Christian community that supports Gemayel.

#### Lift Curbs On CIA, Terror Panel Says

WASH. TIMES - Gertz - A panel of terrorism experts said yesterday they favored lifting presidential restrictions on the use of assassinations to combat terrorism. Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Illinois Rep. told a Capitol Hill gathering he favored lifting an executive order prohibiting the CIA from engaging in assassinations, since the US must deal with terrorism as undeclared warfare "which I think we're in right now." "I think our intelligence services should be given the latitude to be street wise, especially in the Middle East," said Mr. Hyde, a member of the House Intelligence and Foreign Affairs committees.

#### TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the continued findings of the Space Shuttle, Reagan's State of the Union Address tonight, the FCC issued an order to have all 747's checked as a result of finding cracks in many of the planes, the riots in Haiti and the budget.

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ש.י.ס. 222  
דף 2... מחור... דפים  
סוג בשחוני... סודי  
מיידי  
דחיות...  
מאריך וזיהוי 1010 4 פבר' 86  
מחלקת חקירה

אל :- מצפ"א

בית הנבחרים : שיחת עם יו"ר תת הוועדה לאירופה ולמז"ת (3.2)

להלן מתוך שיחת הציר והח"מ עם לי המילטון.

נושאים בילטרליים :

1. הציר עדכן את המילטון בהרחבה על מספר נושאים דו-צדדיים (S.D.I., משחר ה-VoA ש"פ אסטרטגי וייצור טכנולוגיה). המילטון שלא הכיר נושאים אלה מקרוב הודה על התדרוך והתעניין במיוחד במיקום המשדר ובמועד השלמת בניינו לאחר שייחתם ההסכם (כנראה עד 4-5 שנים, לדברי רובינשטיין, תוך ציון שזו שאלה טכנית שבעיקרה בידי האמריקאים). בתשובה לשאלה בנושא ה-PCF, במסגרת שתוף הפעולה האסטרטגי, הציר השיב כי טרם מומש.

2. תהליך השלום: המילטון הביע אכזבה שתהליך זה אינו מתקדם, וכן אכזבה שנוח לממשל לטפל בסכסוך "בדרג בינוני" (קרי, בדרג של מרפי - שהוא אמנם עוזר מזכיר "מיומן"). בלינק התבטאויות הנשיא והמזכיר במהלך השנה האחרונה תגלה שלא התעניינו יתר על המידה בבעיית מז"ר, ולדעת המילטון מטב היה אילו ריגן ושולץ היו - ויהיו - פעילים יותר. לעומת זאת, המילטון שיבח את עמדת ישראל. לדבריו, נאום רה"מ באו"ם באוקטובר אשתקד היה ההתבטאות החשובה ביותר בתקופה האחרונה בכל הנוגע לסכסוך. ההתייחסויות לשאלה הפלסטינית ולענין הפורום הבינלאומי היו נבונות ומרחיקות לכת, וחבל שלא נענו במענה נאות מצד חוסיין והפלסטינים. המילטון תהה בדבר התגובה השלילית של המצרים להצעות ישראל בקשר לטאבה ולנורמליזציה, תוך הערה שאינו מבין תגובה זו, אך ברור שאיננה מסייעת למסכת היחסים בין שתי המדינות ולענין השלום בכלל. כמובן הרחבנו כמתבקש.

3. נשק לירדן. ברור, לדברי המילטון, שלא תתבצע העיסקה, והוא מחייב את הפתרון במוצע. כשלעצמו, נראה לו עדיף לא לקיים MARK-UP מחר (14.2) בדון בוועדת החוץ, וזאת בייחוד בשל שיקולים הנוגעים ליחסים בין הקונגרס והממשל. עם זאת, טרם שוחח על הנושא עם יו"ר ועדת החוץ, דנטה פאססל, ואם יימצאו חברים בוועדה שמייחסים משנה חשיבות לקיום ה-MARK-UP, הוא (המילטון) אינו רואה סיבה מספקת לעמוד כנגדם.

4. חוק ג"ר. שיבח החלטתנו להחזיר את 51.7 מליון הדולרים ("צעד נבון, נכון ובוודאי קשה"). הביע תקווה שבשבועות הקרובים חושג פשרה רבתי (GRAND COMPROMISE) בין הממשל לבין הקונגרס (פירוש הדבר, הממשל יסכים להטלה מסיים חדשים ע"מ לגייס הכנסות נוספות במגמה להקטין את הגרעון, כאשר הקונגרס יסכים להגדלה מסוימת בחקציב הבטחון).

מה רמת סכום שאלת ג' 3 כ"ה חלטה 24 27 אל  
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ד. 2... מחור 2... דפים  
ס ו ו ג בסחוני  
דחיופה  
מאריך וז"ה  
שמי שמי שמי שמי

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דל

בשלב זה אין לדעת כיצד יעלה הדבר. היריה בקול רם אם, לאור הקיצוצים הבלתי נמנעים בסיוע למדינות רבות, גם על ישראל לעשות מחווה ולוותר על חלק של הסיוע שלנו בשתי"א הבאה (1987). העיד שלהערכתו אם נחליט שמלוא הסכום דרוש לנו, אנו נהנים מ-*Cost* מספיק להבטיח זאת, אך ייתכן שבמרוצח הזמן עמדה בלתי מתפשרת מצדנו הזיק לור. עצמו הנאמנה : שלמשך השבועות הקרובים נשאר גמישים ושנחליט לאור ההתפתחויות. שמע את הסברינו אך נשאר בשלו.  
(הערה : זו הפעם הראשונה שאנו שומעים מקונגרסמן בעל השפעה שכדאי לנו לחשוב בכיוון האמור).

5. פרשת פולארד. המילטון העלה נושא זה מיוזמתו. מסר שבחור יו"ר הוועדה המיוחדת למודיעין טרם קיבל דיווח על תוצאות משלחת סרפר והיה רוצה לשמוע מהממשל בנדון. מאמין שהפעלת פולארד לא היתה אלא יוזמה מצד דרג נמוך ללא ידיעתם של גורמים פוליטיים בכירים בישראל. רנבינסטין הזכיר את הודעה השמלחת בפומבי לאחר שובה והטעים שמדובר בחריג ושביינו רוצים להגביל את הפרשה *TO A FOOTNOTE IN HISTORY*. המילטון הסכים שלמרות הנבואות הקדורות התאזנה מערכת היחסים בין שתי המדינות וחזרה לימים כתיקנט - וזאת מהר יותר ממה שאולי ניתן היה לצפות מראש.

למדן



תחילת הקשר ניו-יורק	1-1
סוף ש נובר	3-1
תאריך: 03/03	לש'ממכ"ל; מע"ח; ממכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוח"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שב"ט לתקשורת; לע"מ; רוח"צ.
0008 3-011	ר ע : רושינגטון
2-111	תאריך : עתונות, ניו יורק

2-111

News Summary February 3, 1986

### Editorials

DN "No Deals With Terrorists or Terrorist States" Khadafy wants to strike a bargain: No more Arab terror in Europe in return for a promise that the US won't invade Libya. The "offer" is mere bluster--a propaganda ploy. Khadafy can't be trusted--he's a proven liar. But more important, there must be no deals with those who sponsor terrorism. To make deals will only spawn more terror. Also, the "offer" is incomplete. He's proposing to end terrorism in Europe, not elsewhere--particularly not Israel, the primary victim of Arab terrorism. Libya must be treated as a moral leper by the international community.

NYP "With OPEC Topped Out, Let Us Call the Economic Shots" OPEC was the worst economic catastrophe since 1929. But OPEC eventually ruined itself. The debtor countries will use falling oil prices as an excuse to get more money out of the West. Let the US tell the debtor nations if they want another bail out, we will name the terms.

### Columns

NYP-Pope John Paul "The Situation in Lebanon" Selected observations of the Pope on Lebanon. He writes of freedom, understanding and equality.

DN-Nelson "The Saudis Want Us Over a Barrel" The Saudi tactic is simple. It has been pumping so much oil that it has driven the price down. The Saudis will make a profit no matter how low the price goes. But it is not just profit that they want. It is the monopoly, the power to set whatever price they choose. The only way to preserve even a partly free market in oil is to intervene with a tax.

### Press Reports

#### Israeli Concern Is Increasing Over Relations With Egypt

NYT-Friedman-Senior officials say that the Gov't is increasingly concerned about its cold state of relations with Egypt. They are baffled and frustrated over Mubarak's refusal to meet with Peres and work out a way to improve contacts between the two countries. Some officials believe

87 77/5

3-2 86

87 77/5 3-2 86

8/3/2 2/3  
that unless the situation improves soon, Israeli participation in the Mideast peace effort could be curtailed. That would have a major impact on domestic Israeli politics and Peres's political future. The Israeli public seems more willing to accept Likud arguments that Mubarak is just not interested in improving relations.

#### US and Soviet Reported to Agree to Shcharansky's Release to the West

NYT-n.1-Engelberg (Wash.) Administration officials said US and Soviet negotiators had reached an agreement on a prisoner exchange that would include the release of Shcharansky. Details are still being worked out. But the agreement calls for the release of Shcharansky and three or four Western intelligence operatives held by the Russians in exchange for the freeing of an equal number of East-bloc agents jailed in the West. The exchange is said to be planned for Feb. 11 on the bridge dividing East and West Germany. (see NYP; DN; MD)

#### Libya-Mehdi Defies Ban

DN-UPI-M.T. Mehdi, an Arab activist headed for Tripoli, claiming to be the first American to defy Reagan's ban on travel to Libya. Mehdi says the ban is unconstitutional.

#### US Sends Aircraft Carriers Again

ND-Wilson (Wash. Post) The Administration plans to resume its war of nerves against Khadafy by sending aircraft carriers back to the Gulf of Sidra next week. Administration officials believe such pressure is making Khadafy less willing to support terrorism. They also conclude that the move represents Reagan's only practical military option.

#### Raises Offered to Americans

ND-wire-Libya is offering higher salaries to lure back Americans ordered out by Reagan. American oil workers were already earning up to \$100,000 per year. A State Dept. spokesman said about one-half of the 1000-1500 Americans in Libya had left.

#### Women in Libya

NYT-Miller-The Woman's Military Academy is the most prominent symbol of Khadafy's drive to make women and men equal, but women in Libya are vastly underrepresented at the top of virtually every part of society. Yet Khadafy has made considerable strides in improving the status of women in his country and has challenged many of the laws and traditions that have held women back in Arab countries. The Libyan public has been openly hostile to women serving in the defense of the country. The Libyan people are still deeply religious. Abortion is illegal and birth control is discouraged.

#### Russian Visits Iran

NYT-AP-Georgi Korniyenko, the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister arrived in Teheran for a three day official visit. He urged increased political ties between Iran and the Soviet Union.



8/3/2

3/3

Ransom Demanded in Beirut Kidnapping

NYT-special-An anonymous telephone caller who said he represented the kidnappers of a South Korean diplomat asked for \$10 million ransom, raising the possibility that the frequent abduction of foreigners in Lebanon is acquiring a new dimension. The caller said he was from the Green Brigades, a previously unknown group.

South Yemen Seeks Return of Soviet Aides

NYT-Reuters-Southern Yemen urged the Soviet Union to let its engineers and advisers return to work on joint economic projects that were halted by the fighting.

Saudi Arabia-OPEC

WSJ-Ibrahim-OPEC members are scheduled to meet to confront the dilemma of world oil prices that threaten to plunge near \$15 a barrel soon. But growing discord within OPEC will severely limit its options in acting as a group. While Saudi Arabia and other big oil producers are gearing up to flood the market, smaller OPEC producers--some nearly bankrupt--are demanding sharp cutbacks in production. The principle stumbling block in any attempt to rein in the OPEC production appears to be the resolve of the powerful Arab nations in their confrontation with Britain and other non-OPEC oil producers. (see NYT-Taalibahue) NYT-Dan

Nazi Mob Raids Jail to Free Hess

NYP-A group of neo-Nazis chanting "Seig Heil" broke into the driveway of Spandau prison in West Germany and demanded the release of Rudolf Hess. British military police threw the protesters out.

Israel Bans Nude Show

DN-Israel has rejected the showing of a Broadway musical "Oh! Calcutta!" To show how hot the show is, the producer is exhibiting a blowup of the banning notice. "That's always good for business here (in NY)" said the producer.

Book Review-1949

NYT 2/2-Jackson reviews "1949: The First Israelis" by Tom Segev. The book is said to be required reading for anyone who wants to understand the Arab-Israeli conflict. The book created something of a sensation when it was released in Israel two years ago because some myths of the early settlers were exploded. It is said that Ben-Gurion tended to ignore the human tragedy of the Palestinian Arabs. Political maturity means coming to terms with the past.

Cartoons

ND-Deatle-Pilot of US Army aircraft says "When we reach Libyan airspace, our orders are to start yelling: 'Go Ahead, Make My Day.'" (Note: Clint Eastwood is considering entering politics.)

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

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דפ. .... מתור. .... דפים

סוג בטחוני. .... שמור

דחיפות. .... בהול. לבוקר.

תאריך וז"ח 18.00.3. פברואר, 1966

מס' מברק. ....

אל: מ/מנכ"ל, מצפ"א, לשכת רה"מ, לשכת שר הבטחון.

נשק לירדן

1. מכתב הממשל בנדון, חתום ע"י המזכיר שולץ. נמסר הערב (3) למנהיגים בשני הבתים ( ביניהם יושבי ראש וועדות החוץ זבכירי המיעוט בוועדות האלה). לאחר התייחסות להחלטת הקונגרס מהשנה שעברה שדרשה עיכוב ממוש המכירה עד הראשון במרץ אלא אם מתנהלות "שיחות ישירות ומשמעותיות" עם ירדן, מוסר המזכיר שהוא מוסמך ע"י הנשיא להודיע שהממשל לא יקדם את העיסקה בטרם ייחן לקונגרס 30 ימי עבודה לשקול את הנושא.

2. פירוש הדבר, הממשל הסיר לע"ע את הבקשת למכירה - מעשית, אם לא פורמלית.

ל.

3. נוסח המכתב ופרטים נוספים מחר (4).

למחן-הרצל

מח 2  
החג 3  
סמט 1  
אגא 3  
ג/אגא 1  
ג/אגא 1  
ה/אגא 1  
ה/אגא 4  
ה/אגא 4



ס ו ס  
ד.ד. .... מחור. .... דפים  
סוג בשחוני. .... שמור  
דחיות. .... מיד  
תאריך וזיח. 1620 3 פבר' 86  
..... מס' פבר.

אל :- מצפ"א, אירופה 2,1

מצהרים עם ברנס-עוזרו של ווייטהד

מועד הארוחה נקבע עוד לפני נסיעתו עם ווייטהד לאירופה.

1. ההתרשמות הכללית מנסיעת ווייטהד דומה לשיחת הציר עם אוקלי בנוכחותי, אך היו לו הערות וניואנסים שונים :

א. למשל, אמר שווייטהד היה מאוכזב במקצת מזה שמדינות אירופה לא מיקדו את לוב וטרור די הצורך וכפי שקיווה.

ב. כל המדינות שאלו מדוע אין מזכירים גם את סוריה בהקשר לטרור ומתמקדים על-לוב בלבד. העיר שלמזלם דברי שהביט על חלק סוריה בטרור ולא אחרי צאתו של ווייטהד ומבער ממנו מבוכה.

ג. באשר לרשמיו, מהמדינות השונות חוסיף על חידוע הפרטים חבאים :

הצרפתים נתנו לווייטהד ההרגשה שאין לו מה לחוסיף להם, הם יודעים על לוב יותר מארה"ב אך אין להם רצון להתחלק עם האמריקנים בידוע להם.

האיטלקים היו מעל ומעבר למצופה מהם וכנראה ניסו בכל מחיר "לכפר" על אכילה-לאורו ועל הרושם שהשאירו על האמריקנים. ברנס הדגיש שלהם יש הכי הרבה להפסיד מבגד-מדינות מערב אירופה. הרושם שלו שינסו גם בדרכים שקטות לפעול אצל קדאפי. ברנס מעריך שהרעש הגדול נגד קדאפי מצד אחד דחף את קדאפי לפינה אך מאידך החדיר עמוק את המסר, לידידים כלאויבים, שארה"ב לא תשלים יותר עם מעשי טרור ותהיה מוכנה לנקוט באמצעים קיצוניים.

היונים דיברו בקול גמרץ בחדרי חדרים ולאחר מכן פומבית חזרו בהם מהכל. לעומתם התורכים היו דוברי אמת מלכתחילה; הם הזכירו את חוב 3 המיליארד של לוב, כשעל מיליארד אחד יש ערבות ממשלתית תורכית. התורכים הדגישו שבכל נושא אחר יורידו פרופיל הקשרים עם לוב. הזמנה חלופה ועומדה לקדאפי לבקר בתורכיה ב-1986 לא תמומש. התורכים בתחילה היססו בעניין זה אך הצד האמריקני היה נמרץ.

2. נושאים אחרים שעלו בשיחה :

א. ווייטהד יוצא שוב לבריטל ליומיים לשאת בפני מדינות השוק הרצאה בנושא טכנולוגיה. הנסיעה היתה בסדר יומו זה מכבר.

ב. בנושא "פרויקט עצמאות" אמר שווייטהד ממשיך לנסות לעניין משקיעים אמריקנים, בעיקר יהודים, אך משקיעים מסתכלים אך ורק מנקודת רווח והפסד. ברנס אמר שהמזכיר מדרבן את ווייטהד

מחור. .... מחור. .... דפים  
סוג בשחוני. .... שמור  
דחיות. .... מיד  
תאריך וזיח. 1620 3 פבר' 86  
..... מס' פבר.

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ט ו ש ס כ ר פ  
ד. 2... מחור... דפים  
... סוג בסחוני  
... דחירות  
... תאריך וזיח  
... מסי מבר

כי המזכיר רוצה שתקופתו תרשם כתקופה שמשקיעים חזרו להשקיע בישראל וכי כלכלתה חזרה לתנופת פיתוח (הרושם שלי הוא שהדרך בפני ווייטהד עדין רבה).  
ג. הרושם של ברנס הוא שמשירות חוסין וערפאת לא תבוא כל ישועה ואינו משוכנע ששירות חוסין - אסד או אף נסיעת חוסין למצרים יקדמו את התהליך.  
ד. על מצרים אמר שאחת הבעיות של מובארכ היא שממשלתו אינה ממלאת התפקיד שהוא ציפה ממנה והתחלטות מובאות עד אליו כך גם הביקורת על הכשלונות. ניסיתי להרחיב בנושא זה אך נמנע מלפרט.

מתני



ס ו ס  
 97...1...מתוך...דפים  
 סווג בסחונות...מכר  
 דחיות...מיידי  
 תאריך וז"ח...סווג...מבר 86  
 34...מס' פבר...

בטחון

ניו יורק

המשרד

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ממנכ"ל, מע"צ, מצפ"א דע:טביר - לשי רה"מ, הבר - לשי שהב"ט, פלג - לע"מ, בינה - ניו יורק

השבוע בתקשורת (26.1 - 2.2.86)

אסון מעבורת החלל לא הותיר מקום רב בתקשורת המרכזית לכל נושא מסוג כלשהו. ביום האסון דוחקה אמריקה כולה במשך שעות למסך הקטן ומאז לכל מסיבת עתונאים או טכס אזכרה המועברים בדי"כ בשידור ישיר.

על רקע זה ועל רקע נושאי חוץ בוערים יותר (הבחירות בקרבות בפיליפינים, אי השקט בהאיטי ועוד) תפשו הנושאים שלנו מושב אחורי.

שתי נקודות ראויות לציון:

- הנימה הפסימית והזהירות שאפיינו את תגובות מחמ"ד בשבוע הקודם לגבי תהליך השלום בתחלפו החל מתחילת השבוע המדווח באופטימיות זהירה ששלבה מחד את הורדת הצפיות לפריצת דרך ומאידך את ההתקדמות שנעשתה בשני הנושאים המרכזיים שעל הפרק. את הטון הזה שמעו הכתבים בהודעת דובר מחמ"ד ב - 27.1 ("רעיונות ספציפיים נבחנו והושגה התקדמות") בהופעתו של מרפי לפני תח ועדת בית הנבחרים (28.1) ואצל דובר הבית הלבן ב - 30.1 ("ניתן לראות הגדרות ברורות יותר של שני הנושאים החשובים ביותר"). כל דוברי הממשל השתמשו במילה *incremental* לאפיין את תוצאות השיחות שקיים מרפי באירופה.

גם אם הכסוי העובדתי של סבוב השיחות האחרון תפס מקום בעתונות קשה להצביע על התעוררות עניין רב אצל הכתבים הדיפלומטיים בענייננו. במידת מה משתקפת פה האוירה במה שאמר לנו עורך ה - *New Republic*: אאמין בזאת רק כאשר אראה זאת.

- כבר ביום א' (26.1) בראיון של ברני גבירצמן עם מזכיר המדינה ניחן היה לראות את הכוון אליו הולך הממשל בשאלת אספקת הנשק לירדן. באוחו ראיון אמר שולץ שהוא יודע היטב את מידת ההתנגדות בקונגרס לעסקה והוסיף כי העסקה יכולה להדחות היות ואם יובא העניין להצבעה הממשל רוצה לנצח. גבירצמן, בשיחה עם עמית, הצטער על שלא נתן מקום רחב יותר לרמזיז העבים של המזכיר על דחית העסקה. בסוף השבוע כבר עסקה העתונות בהרחבה יחסית בהחלטת הממשל.

- הספור מגרמניה על עסקת ההחלפה של שרנסקי מתחיל לצבור תאוצה ולמקד תשומת הלב בעתונים וברשתות.

יוסי גל

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..... שנת ה'תש"א

— אל: מצרים, מצפ"א

א. מטרת השיחה מצדי היתה להעמידו על אי הנחת השוררת בישראל בקשר לגישתם מאז החלטת הממשלה וכן בעניין ראס בווקה, ולתמיכה החוזרת באש"פ על-ידיהם, דבר שלא יסייע לתחליף אלא להיפך.

ג. באשר לתהליך השלום, אמר שהפגישה בקהיר השבוע תהיה מועילה מאוד. לדעתו אש"פ מוכן לקבל את 338/242 בכפוף למתן הזכות להגדרה עצמית, ולוא גם-בעדיפות שניה כפי שהתרשמתי- במסגרת של קונפדרציה. לשאלתי מדוע חוזר מובארק ומעודד את אש"פ, טי"אין מישהו אחר".

ד. קדאפי לדבריו "עצבני" אף כי נהנה מהחשיפה הרבה לאמצעי התקשורת באן.

ה, קבל על אי מתן נשק לירדן ועצבות הירדנים: "מתן נשק היה טוב גם לישראל".

ו, איבני מפרט תשובותי.

ז. לדבריו אין ברגע תכנית לביקור מובארכאן.

ח. קבענו ליהיפגש בהמשך השבוע, אם תרצו לתדרכני - בבקשה.

דאָווינשטיין

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..... מס' מברק

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FEB. 3 - Monday - תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

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MR. REDMAN: Nothing beyond what we said on Thursday and Friday which is reiterating the President's thoughts that this arms package was certainly deserved and needed by the Jordanians and that we were working with Congress to determine how we can best move ahead at this point.

Q Last Friday you put a statement on the peace process that you are, you know, indifferently (?), but you know, there were no reports of complete failure and this morning in the papers over the weekend, you know, the talks failed between Hussein and Arafat and do you have any assessment or look into --

MR. REDMAN: I believe when that statement was made on Friday, it was in the light of similar reports and, likewise, I'll tell you that I have nothing new to add to what we said Friday.

Q On the arms sale, can we say that the administration refused to withdraw the package or are you considering --

MR. REDMAN: I'm not saying that. I'm simply saying what I just reiterated and I can give you the exact language, if you want to check by the press office. But the thrust of it is that we're working with Congress to determine how we can best move ahead at this point.

Q Chuck, can you confirm that the US and the Soviet Union have agreed to a prisoner exchange that also includes Scheransky's

STATE DEPT. 2/3/86

3-2

Release to the West?

MR. REDMAN: No comment on those stories.

Q Do you have anything on Undersecretary Schneider's (?) visit to Iraq, considering there's no arms relationship?

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

Q Do you have any comment on the continued Syrian pressure on the Lebanese president to resign?

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אל:

MR. REDMAN: Once again, Bernie has stated and restated our position concerning Lebanese sovereignty over the past week and I have nothing beyond that.

MR. POLOKOV: Can I go back to the "no comment" of yours on the Scheransky case. There are all sorts of stories coming out on this and that the United States is involved, perhaps at the presidential level, and certainly the State Department must have some information about it that they can give us. Can't you enlighten us a little bit beyond "no comment."

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Well, apart from commenting on the stories themselves, what is your view about the possibility of Scheransky being released in an exchange of spies?

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

Q No, not on the stories. I'm talking about the principle involved.

MR. REDMAN: That's a speculative, hypothetical question, and I have no comment.

Q Chuck, coming back to Shcharansky for just a second, on Friday the State Department took great pleasure in leaping at the prospect of the release of Nelson Mandela from South Africa. Why is the State Department not taking a similar opportunity to leap at the possibility of a release -- a possibility no more remote, perhaps, than the one from South Africa?

MR. REDMAN: Let me say first of all that our position on the release of Nelson Mandela is a longstanding position, which you all have heard in this room many, many times; and so that our statement on Friday was certainly not the first time that we have stated our position concerning Mr. Mandela.

Secondly, in the case of Mr. Shcharansky, I can only refer you to the Secretary's remarks this morning in a more general sense when he said that of course anything -- in fact, let me refer you to those remarks, because I don't want to misquote him. But in any case, he spoke of the importance that we attach to dissidents, freedom of immigration, freedom of religion and those kinds of questions. But beyond that, nothing more.

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אל:

Q. Now, what has the United States -- the position regarding Mr. Shcharansky -- what has the United States done to work for his release? And what position has the United States had on his continued detention in the Soviet Union?

MR. REDMAN: In light of the general answer I've given you earlier to these currently circulating stories in which I have no comment, I'm not really going to engage in trying to answer all those questions at this point, other than to say that I think if you check the record, you can find that we have on many occasions referred to Mr. Shcharansky as a human rights dissident.

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

STATE DEPT. 2/3/86

4-2

Q Is there a US reaction to the announcement last week by United Kingdom that it will not go along with the Arab League economic boycott of Israel anymore?

MR. REDMAN: No, no reaction.

Q No statement?

Q Do you have any comment on Jack Anderson's column this morning that North Vietnam is aiding Iran in terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: No, no comment.

Q North Korean, I'm sorry.

MR. REDMAN: The answer is still the same.

Q On Libya, do you have any status report on the number of American citizens who remain now, and what their situation is, whether they've applied for humanitarian licenses or whether they will be prosecuted? And also, do you have any comment on a Washington Post report suggesting the administration plans to continue its military pressure on Qaddafi by resuming and perhaps escalating, at a later date, military exercises off Libya's coast?



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MR. REDMAN: Yes and yes. All right, information on departure of Americans -- our information is that the great majority of Americans have departed. We are trying to determine how many remain, but we have no way of obtaining precise data for the reasons we've explained before. Concerning dependents of Libyan nationals, we believe that these may number about 100.

Now in the case, your question as to whether or not those people are there illegally in the case of the dependents, we recognize that dependent wives and children of Libyan nationals comprise a special class of Americans living in Libya, and we are considering ways to address this issue. Clearly in the case of other Americans who are there, they do not fall under that special class, and therefore they are there illegally.

Your second -- let me answer the second part of Ralph's question about naval operations or whatever.

Q Naval operations off the coast.

MR. REDMAN: We don't discuss operational details. We reserve the right, of course, to conduct maneuvers in international waters and air space anywhere in the world.

Q -- 100 asked for the exemptions? Is that how you get that number?

MR. REDMAN: No. Once again, I left that number somewhat vague, because it still is an estimate. The information that we gave you on Friday concerned, I believe, 16 who had actually asked for licenses or special exemptions.

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אל:

Q Can I ask one more question, please, about -- you've mentioned about discussing the Jordanian arms proposal with Congress. What about Saudi Arabia? Is there discussion on that, too -- the weapons transfer? Or is that dead now for this year?

MR. REDMAN: Our position on Saudi Arabia has been that we expect our security relationship with the Saudis to continue, but that there is at present no major new arms program in the pipeline.

Q There is something on Jordan in the pipeline.

MR. REDMAN: I'm not -- you asked me about Saudi Arabia.

Q Yeah, well, I'm asking again about --

MR. REDMAN: If you ask me about Jordan, I'll tell you what I said before.

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## המשך

מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

## עתונות

ABC's Good Morning America - Interview With Shultz  
with David Hartman and Steve Bell - 3/2/86

(Mr. Hartman's first question was whether there would be such measure as a spy-swap to obtain dissidents such as Anatoly Scheransky.)

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I have no comment to make on that at all, but I would like to say this. There is no subject that we have worked on harder or that I think makes more difference to people in the West, not just in the United States, than release of dissidents in the Soviet Union, more emigration of those who wish to emigrate, more respect for people expressing their religious beliefs inside the Soviet Union. These are things of tremendous importance to us all and if the Soviet Union decides to move forward in some of those areas, I'm sure it will be a positive development. But as for the particular reports you are referring to, I have seen them and I have no comment at all on them.

MR. HARTMAN: Terrorism, Libya. Our economic sanctions went into effect last weekend, but a lot of critics are saying they won't work, that we are even giving our US oil companies a way-out-to-keep... doing business through foreign subsidiaries.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have never had the view that our unilateral economic sanctions would shut down the Libyan economy. That was not--we think that they will cause some difficulty and we know that if our friends in Europe were to stop buying oil from Libya in this soft oil market, it would really hurt Libya. But what we have done is disconnect ourselves from Libya, get Americans out as people, and to cease all forms of trade and business to the extent we sensibly can. Now as far as the companies are concerned, they've been completely cooperative with the government. One of the problems that we have to look at is, we don't want to cause them to do things that give a windfall to Qaddafi, so the process of implementing this withdrawal is a complicated process, and we're trying to work at it in a sensible way with companies that are very much ready to follow government direction.

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המחיר הנמוך ביותר של המכשיר הוא 1,199 ש"ח, ויש גם אפשרות לקבל אותו בחינם, אם תחליטו להשקיע ברכישתו 1,299 ש"ח. המחיר הנמוך ביותר של המכשיר הוא 1,199 ש"ח, ויש גם אפשרות לקבל אותו בחינם, אם תחליטו להשקיע ברכישתו 1,299 ש"ח.

6 / 6 / 012

WASH. TIMES - (Wire) - Arafat has "finally and totally" refused to recognize UN resolutions 242 and 338, which recognize Israel's right to exist, a reliable Palestinian source said in Amman. The source said a PLO delegation called on Hussein last night to inform him of the decision, which came after a week's search for a compromise on Palestinian status that would satisfy both the PLO and the US, and open the way for an international conference on Middle East peace. An authoritative Jordanian source said that despite the breakdown, Amman was not considering making up a joint

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delegation with non-PLO Palestinians.

Peres Finds It Tough To Reverse Israelis' Fortress Mentality

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Curtius - The mixed reaction in Jerusalem to Peres's latest European tour speaks volumes about Israel's ambivalent attitude toward the world community. The Israeli public and press were generally unimpressed with their leaders' warm receptions in the Netherlands, Britain, and West Germany. Instead, headlines are still about the failure of Weizman to set a date for a summit between Peres and Mubarak. Peres has been trying to reverse an Israeli belief in "fortress Israel" as the only answer for a tiny country surrounded by hostile neighbors.

Beirut Bombings Put Pressure On Gemayel

WASH. TIMES - Borowiec - Gemayel's opponents maintained pressure on Lebanon's besieged president with two bomb blasts yesterday in the Christian sector of Beirut, but a Christian-Syrian dialogue raised hopes of a negotiated settlement in the country's latest round of sectarian warfare. Most newspaper headlines emphasized an easing of tension rather than preparations for more war. Their optimism was based on a resumption of Christian-Syrian talks in Damascus over the weekend and a pronouncement by the Christian military commander that Syria would not invade.

US Plans To Return Ships To Gulf Off Coast Of Libya

WASH. POST - Wilson - The Reagan administration plans to resume its war of nerves against Libyan leader Qaddafi by sending the aircraft carriers USS Coral Sea and USS Saratoga back to the Gulf of Sidra area next week, administration officials said yesterday.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the new findings concerning the explosion of the Space Shuttle, the situation in Haiti and continued demonstrations, the situation of the budget and Reagan's State of the Union Address on Tuesday night (4/2).

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EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv

February 3, 1986

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

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

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

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

Thomas R. Pickering  
Ambassador

Enclosure:

As stated.



February 3, 1986

Dear Shimon:

As you know, we vetoed the resolution in the Security Council concerning the Temple Mount incidents because it was an unfair and unjust criticism of Israel that completely ignored the actual facts. While we deplored the provocative actions of a few individuals, as you have, we found this effort to use these incidents as a pretext for a general criticism of Israel to be unacceptable.

In explaining our position in vetoing this resolution, we cited your prompt and forthright condemnation of the incidents and your explicit reaffirmation of the validity of existing arrangements on free access to the holy places of Jerusalem for people of all faiths. Your comments were most helpful. We also appreciated the effective handling of the incidents themselves by the Israeli authorities, and efforts made by you, Speaker Hillel and Mayor Kollek to calm the situation. I hope that as we put this unfortunate episode behind us, ways will be found to prevent the recurrence of such incidents which, as you know, have an enormous emotional impact in the Muslim world, and are harmful to our common effort to move the peace process forward.

Sincerely,

/s/ George

George P. Shultz

WALTER F. MONDALE

2550 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 500  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

February 3, 1986

Prime Minister Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister's Office  
3 Kaplan Street  
Hakirya  
Jerusalem, Israel 91919

Dear Shimon:

Thank you so much for all of your time during my recent visit to Israel. I enjoyed our visit enormously and found it most helpful. Best wishes to you in your most spectacular career.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

  
Walter F. Mondale

WFM:ps

*I found your  
speech very  
persuasive!  
MT*



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סוד/רגיל

נאויס

## ביקור הסגריר וולטרס בישראל

הסגריר הגיש ארצה ב-29/1, סעד על שולחן הנשיא, נאם בכנס הקונגרס היהודי העולמי וקיים פגישות עם רנהיים, ממדוהיים, שר הנסחון, הסנכ"ל, סדי קולק ותת אלוף שיאון. מכיוון שהאזרח חור על עצמו ברוב הפגישות הננו מסכמים את הנקודות החשובות שהעלה בשיחותיו.

1. השתבח בהתקדמות שחלה לדבריו במערכה האמריקאית באויס כינה שהתנו באויס' י'כמחממו החמישים' מאו מלחמת העולם בין ההשגים מנה את סיכול הומנת ערפאת שהשיג בתוצאה מלחצו האיש' על סגריר הודו. השגת אותו סספר תומכים בנושא כתב ההאמנה וואם למדות השושנינו הערבית תוצאות יותר טובות בהצבעות בנושא קמבודיה ואפגניסטן. הברוות מועני'ט כענין טרור והמערכה המוצלחת נגד קריאה בשמות.
2. הגדיר את מדינות העולם השלישי ביעד עיקרי שלו לפינוי הצבעות. 86,2 אחוז מהצבעות הם תומכות בזריה'ס. 19 מדינות של העולם השלישי הצביעו נגד ארה"ב אף יותר מאשר הסובייטים לטומת ואת ציין שבישראל הרקורד הטוב ביותר בהצבעה עם ארה"ב.
3. ציין שהמגעים בין משלחת ארה"ב לסובייטים השתפרו בחודשים האחרונים וליחור לקראת הפסגה. בין השאר גנו סר'ינונסקי החלטה אנטי אמריקאית בנושא ה- Host countries. זו הפעם הראשונה שהסובייטים נענו להזמנת ארה"ב להשתתף עם הנציגים האומיים האחרים להיות נוכחים בשיגור החללית הקודמת. וולטרס עומד להוריע לסובייטים שעליהם לצמצם את הסגל שלהם בנציגותם לאויס' בניו-יורק ב-227 ל-179. הערכתו היא שגורבאצ'ב נאבק עדיין על

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מטמון בשולמ' יחיד. פטר הטכנולוגיה ביוט לאדה'ב חמור ומדאי'ג  
את הסוכני'טים. אינו רואה שיפור בעתיד הקרוב ביחסי נר'ה'מ'  
ישראל.

4. נאלצו לא להשיג וטו בהחלטת מועב'ש, בנושא התקפתו על משה  
אש'פי בתוניס מביוון שחששו לגורל משטרו של בורג'בה. באם היו  
מטיילים וטו תוניס לא היתה סוגרת לאחר מכן את שדה התעופה שלה  
בפני המאוס המצרי החטופ'. כן לא רוצים שיתקבל הרושם שאדה'ב  
מחילה וטו ואופן אוטומטי נכב נושא הנוגע לישראל (אמר וחס'  
לפני הטלת הוטו בנושא הר הבית), ולכן על ישראל להבין שהי'ר'  
פעם לפעם לא יטיחו וטו, התוניסאים פנו אליו בנקשה שיספיק על  
ישראל לשלם פיצויים עבור הנוקיס והנפגעים התוניסאים ולא  
נפגעי אש'פי. לדבריו השיב שאדה'ב לא תסכה בהחלטה מועצת  
הבטחון, אלא נמנעה ולכן אין לו מחויבות.

5. לשאלת שר הבטחון מה יהיה עתיד יוניפיל השיב וולמרט  
שבמידה רבה העניין תלוי בנו. נוכח סגמת הקיצוץ בתקציבי הקונגרס  
ושמילה טובה מצידנו היתה מסיימת. שר הבטחון השיב שיש לנו  
נעיות תקציריות מעלנו ולא הוסיף.

6. טמר על ההתבטאויות הסיניות החריפות נכב מה שנוגע לישראל  
בהשוואה לפטיביות הכללית שלהם בדיוני האו'ם. אמר שהעיד להם  
על כך.

7. אמר הן לרזה'מ' והן לממדה'מ' שהוא מקוה שחששותינו  
לגביו ביורעה של ג'ין קירקפטרק נמוגו. חור והרגיש את שחור'  
הפעולה ההרוק בין משלחתם למשלחתנו ושנח את דמחם המקצועיים  
הגבוהה של חברי משלחתנו כאזם נפרט והסגל הדיפלומטי שלנו  
נכלל. שאל 'היבן אתם מסתירים את הלא יוצלח'מלי'.

8. הביקור התנהל באווירה ידידותית ביותר ולקראת סיום ארוחת  
הנקר עם טרי קולק לפני המראתו אמר שהוא ממגר לחזור לניו-יורק  
על מנת להטייל את הוטו במועב'ש. הופתע לשמוע שהשגרירה בידן  
עשתה זאת בור מספר שעות קודם לכן.

ארבל 2.

פ: שהח, רהמ, שהוט, מונבל, ממנבל, ד/מרבו, דס, אמנ, מצפא, אליאב,  
ארבל2, סייבל, ממר



תאריך: 2/2/86	נושא: אישור	מס' דו"ח: 0003
מס' תיק: 021230	מס' חשבונית: 0003	מס' חשבונית: 0003
לש' ממנכ"ל; מע"ח; ממנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוח"מ לחקשורח; יועץ שוב"ס לחקשורח; לע"מ; דו"צ.		

New York Times  
2/2/86

## ITALY HALTS TALKS ON LIBYAN DEALS

Moves Toward Sanctions as  
Reagan Lauds Tough Rome  
Action on Airport Raid

By ROBERTO SURO  
Special to The New York Times

ROME, Feb. 1 — Italy is moving toward invoking economic sanctions against Libya, and President Reagan has sent Prime Minister Bettino Craxi a message praising Italy's anti-terrorism efforts, senior Italian officials said today.

Several Italian state enterprises have been ordered to halt negotiations with Libya on new contracts in an effort to emphasize the Craxi Government's anger at Libya's support of terrorism, Antonio Badini, a foreign policy aide to the Prime Minister, said.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued today, Mr. Craxi's office said Mr. Reagan had sent a message praising the clarity and courage of Italy's response to the terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports Dec. 27, in which 20 people were killed.

Since those attacks the Reagan Administration has repeatedly but unsuccessfully pressed its European allies to adopt economic and diplomatic measures punishing Libya for what the United States calls Libyan support of terrorism. Italy is Libya's largest single trading partner, and with the freeze on contract negotiations Mr. Craxi has moved closer to the policy sought by Washington than any other European leader.

### To Halt Contract Discussions

The new measures, not yet announced publicly, require state enterprises to halt discussions already under way with Libya on a number of major contracts while the Government examines long-term policy options, Mr. Badini said.

Although he would not disclose the number of contracts involved or their potential value, Mr. Badini said they were important enough to Libya to send a clear signal.

The message written on behalf of Mr. Reagan by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and delivered Friday night contrasted Italy's policy toward Libya with that of other European nations.

According to the statement from Mr. Craxi's office, the American message noted that an anti-terrorism declaration by European Common Market foreign ministers on Monday did not mention Libya by name but that Mr. Craxi had given names.

At a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Craxi said he had evidence that both Libya and Syria sustained a collaborative relationship with the Abu Nidal organization, the Palestinian group that was said to have carried out the airport attacks as well as several other recent terrorist actions.

### 'Willing to Name Names'

Mr. Badini said one reason for Mr. Craxi's public castigation of Libya and Syria was to try to "push our fellow Europeans to be a little more courageous in confronting nations we suspect are supporting terrorism." He added, "As a first step you have to be willing to name names."

The praise from Mr. Reagan is taken by Mr. Craxi's aides as a vindication of their Middle East policy after the tense period that followed the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship in October. Some American and Italian officials questioned Mr. Craxi's commitment to fighting terrorism when he permitted the release of Mohammed Abbas, who has been accused of organizing the hijacking.

Mr. Craxi's Middle East policy is to encourage the isolation of radical nations while encouraging moderate Arab leaders to seek negotiations with Israel.

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1-011	מאת: עזרוב, ניו יורק

## News Summary February 1-2, 1986

### Columns

DN 2/2 Kirkpatrick "Another Scene in Yemen's Power Play" It is not easy to be a Soviet client leader. Hassani was not careless in his relations with the Kremlin. He took the requisite oaths: Promising to "intensify and extend the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction," and to strengthen ties with Socialist countries. But he improved relations with his non-Marxist neighbors. He was rewarded with economic assistance from OPEC and some Gulf countries. There is strong circumstantial evidence that Soviet leaders thought they could do better.

### Press Reports

#### Mubarak Gives Peres Cold Shoulder

NYT-2/2-Freidman-The peace between Egypt and Israel is yet unfinished. Despite the problems, US and Israeli officials are pressing for peace talks between Israel and Jordan. Both Peres and Reagan have complex reasons for wanting to see a breakthrough soon. Satisfying the mutual interests of Reagan and Peres may hinge on inconclusive negotiations between Hussein and Arafat. Hussein has hesitated to step into Israel's embrace without Arafat. The real surprise would be if Arafat and Hussein recognized Israel and were met by indifference by many Israelis. The mood in Israel turned ugly last week when Mubarak refused to meet with Peres despite the fact that the Taba issue will go into arbitration, and that Egypt would not give Israel a report on the Oct. 5 murder of 7 Israelis. Israeli newspapers and editorials published an avalanche of anti-Egyptian commentaries and the doves ran for cover. Shimon Shamir of Tel Aviv warns that Israel is rapidly approaching a point where "there will no longer be any debate here. There will just be the hard-line Likud position. The Americans should be shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem now, not between Amman and Jerusalem." (photo of Peres and Kohl)

NYT-2/2-AP photo of Mubarak and Kohl. Caption states that Mubarak said a lasting peace could not be reached in the Mideast without participation of the PLO.

#### Sale of 40 Jets to Jordan Put Off

פרד

שם השולח:

2-2-86

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NYT 2/1-p.1-Gwertzman-The Administration has put off indefinitely the pending sale of a \$1.9 billion air-defense package for Jordan to avoid a virtual certain blocking of the deal by Congress. Shultz is said to be disappointed. He believes that the sale was a crucial show of support for Hussein's efforts to begin peace talks with Israel. It is unlikely that the issue will be raised again this year. (cabled 2/1)

### Libyan Sanctions Go Into Effect

NYT-2/2-Miller-The economic sanctions ordered by Reagan against Libya formally went into effect with US oil companies and related businesses still uncertain about how the US plans to carry them out. The Administration is expected to publish, on Monday, a decision on whether to permit US oil companies to receive some income from Libya by transferring their activities to foreign-based subsidiaries. However, businessmen agree that whatever the Administration decides, the drop in the price of oil worldwide was likely to be far more damaging to Libya's economy than the American economic boycott.

On Friday, foreign ministers of the Arab League expressed support for Khadafy and denounced US moves.

### Italy Halts Talks on Libyan Deals

NYT-2/2-Suro-Italy is moving toward invoking economic sanctions against Libya and Reagan has sent Craxi a message praising Italy's anti-terrorism efforts. Craxi said he had evidence that Libya and Syria were involved with Abu Nidal. (cabled)  
Southern Yemen Offers a 'Good Neighbor Policy'

NYT-Kifner-2/1-(Aden) The new Marxist "collective leadership" said that rather than being hard-line, it wants to continue the policy of improving relations with its more conservative Arab neighbors. The new secretary of the party's Central Committee, Salim Saleh Mohammed, who is believed by many to be emerging as a key figure in the new leadership, made the same points and said "we will try to develop relations with Western countries."

### Jewish Landlord Ordered to Pay Egyptian

DN-Michellini-A Manhattan judge upheld a ruling ordering a Jewish landlord to rent an apartment to an Egyptian Moslem who charged he was turned away as "a non-Jew." The landlord, Miles Schwartz, claimed that he refused to rent to Mahmoud Salem due to personal, not religious reasons, but the NYC Human Rights Commission disagreed. Schwartz said he will appeal.

### Largest Kosher Poultry in World Burned Down

NYT-2/2-special-Less than a week after a fire destroyed the largest kosher poultry processing plant, the owners say they will be back in business in one month. Empire Kosher Foods is located in Pennsylvania.

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Letters

NYT-2/2-Many Lebanese strongly resent the NYT's portrayal of the problems in Lebanon as a Moslem-Christian civil war. The events in Lebanon are the continuing tragedy of a peaceful, free, cultured pluralistic and courageous nation struggling to survive aggression and subversion by more powerful neighbors. The writer compares the experience of Austria and Nazi Germany to events in Lebanon today.

NYT-2/2-The long-suffering Maronite population in Lebanon was not consulted by the leaders favoring an agreement concluded in Damascus. Can anyone blame Gemavel for not trusting the sincerity of the signatories? There are valid reasons why Maronites resist Syria.

NYP-2/1-It is suspicious when a "democracy" is uncomfortable about the media. Is there something rotten in Israel? Is it a democracy? Despite Podhoretz's argument, Israel's image is, if anything, favorably distorted. No other nation enjoys such apologists with such a disproportionate access to the tools of public opinion.

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Wash. Post, 12.86

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## Administration Told Plan Faced Hill Defeat

The agreement yesterday makes it unlikely that the administration will be able to proceed with another controversial arms deal, the pending sale of \$1.1 billion in weapons to Saudi Arabia. This proposal would face "the same kind of opposition in Congress and even more of it," one administration official said.



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אל:הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, מחנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רווח"ח, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY

Sat., Feb. 1, 1936

PRESS RELEASES

ARMS SALE TO JORDAN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY/ADMINISTRATION TOLD PLAN FACED  
HILL DIFFAS

Wash. Post, Cannon: The Reagan administration agreed yesterday to postpone indefinitely a \$1.5 billion arms sale to Jordan after being bluntly told by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) that the proposed deal faced overwhelming rejection by the Senate, White House and congressional officials said yesterday. "The White House had two bad alternatives to the postponement-withdrawing the sale or having it voted down on the Senate Floor," a Lugar spokesman said. Under terms of a previous congressional action, the sale would have proceeded March 1 unless blocked by Congress. White House political advisers had opposed going through with the sale in an election year but Reagan refused to withdraw it because he feels bound by a promise he made last year to Jordan's King Hussein, sources said. Reagan insisted last October that the arms sale was "essential to create the conditions for a lasting Middle East peace." The Senate nonetheless postponed the deal until March 1 with a resolution that passed 97 to 1.

SOUTH KOREAN DIPLOMAT KIDNAPED IN WEST BEIRUT

Wash. Post, Wires: Gunmen firing automatic rifles and pistols kidnaped a South Korean diplomat in West Beirut yesterday. A military spokesman said 16 Chae Sung, 33, second secretary and consul of the South Korean Embassy, was on his way to work when five gunmen intercepted the embassy's station wagon, shot out two tires, grabbed the diplomat and bundled him into a grey Mercedes. Police said the abductors sped away, leaving Do's Lebanese driver behind. No group took responsibility for the kidnapping. The AP reported.

JEWISH HOSTAGES IN LEBANON

Phil. Inq., Editorial: In the midst of Lebanon's renewed civil war it is difficult to focus on individual tragedies. But of all the tragic Lebanese hostage victims of terrorists few cases are more pathetic than the two Beirut Jews murdered by militant Muslims in December. However questionable Israel's ongoing policy in south Lebanon, it is unconnected with the remnant of Jewry in Beirut. For Shiites to punish the few Lebanese Jews who cling to coexistence with Muslim society only points out how far Lebanon has fallen from the days when Jews, Christians and Muslims could live side by side.

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המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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**PRESS RELEASES**

Wash. Post, Quinn: U.S. sanctions against Libya took effect yesterday, and a top official warned the government is not responsible for and will prosecute Americans who remain illegally. "Those who say that they have a good paying job and we don't have one at home so we're not going home, well, you're better off not coming home," said Robt. Oakley, director of the State Department's Office for Counterterrorism and Emergency Planning. "If they come home, they're subject to up to 10 years in jail and \$50,000 fine," he said. Oakley, in an interview with UPI on Friday, said Americans who remain in Libya, in violation of U.S. law, should be much less vulnerable to hostage-takings after yesterday's deadline, "simply because we made it clear we don't really accept responsibility" after that.

The Sun, Price: Pres. Amin Gemayel is trapped these days in the core of his country's schizophrenic character, menaced by the deadly passions it generates. It is not a novel experience for the 44 year-old Maronite. He has been trapped thus practically from the moment 3½ years ago when he was picked to take the place of his assassinated brother, Bashir. But he has lost many friends, and a growing number of enemies--now including some powerful Christian leaders--are after his head. The realm of Mr. Gemayel's authority barely extends beyond the heavily guarded grounds of the Presidential Palace at Baabda on a hillside overlooking Beirut. "The road used to be the route taken by Mr. Gemayel from the city to Baabda," said a Lebanese taxi driver speeding from East Beirut up to the mountains.



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		רושינגטון
		דאט : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary January 31, 1986

## Columns

an Huxley "Another Reason to Fear Flying" The author travels often and writes of her fears of terrorism while at Heathrow airport.

## Press Reports

### Jordan Says It Did Not Send Infiltrator

NYT-Freilman-Jordan has sent Israel an informal message through the US saying that the gunman who crossed the Jordan River and killed two Israeli soldiers was not sent by Jordan, Israeli officials said. The Jordanians said the gunman was apparently a deserter acting on his own initiative. The Jordanians also reaffirmed their policy of preventing infiltrations across the Jordan River into Israel. "We accented the Jordanian explanation and I don't think you will see us take the matter any further," said a senior Israeli official. It is not clear whether the gunman was a Palestinian or of Jordanian Bedouin origin. His attack was done in a highly professional manner. So far no Palestinian guerrilla group has taken responsibility for the attack but this does not mean that a guerrilla group was not behind the incident. Arafat, who is in Amman now could hardly afford to be publicly identified with the attack. With relations between Syria and Jordan improving, Syria might not have wanted any of its groups to take responsibility for such an action.

### Israeli Cop Killed

NYT-AP-An Israeli policeman was shot dead outside the entrance to Jerusalem Arab quarter and four Palestinians were arrested. The police commander said the motive appeared to be criminal, but political factors have not been ruled out. The suspects are known criminals involved in drugs and stolen goods. (see NYP)

### 3 Arabs Drop Israeli Suit

NYT-special-Three West Bank Arabs suspected of being active in hard-line wings of the PLO dropped their High Court appeal against an order expelling them from Israel. They said they withdrew the suit because they could not expect a reasonable decision.

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Abu Nidal's Group Claims Responsibility for Attack on Soldiers

ND-wire-An anonymous caller in Paris claiming to belong to Abu Nidal's Palestinian organization said the group carried out the attack on an Israeli Army patrol in the West Bank. Internal has sent wanted notices to 138 police forces in the world, seeking Nidal.

US Vetoes Anti-Israeli Move

NYT-special-The US vetoed a Security Council resolution that said Israel acts "violated" the sanctity of Haram al-Sharif, the mosque complex on Temple Mount. 13 countries voted for the resolution with Thailand abstaining. Amb. Netanyahu said the legislators were on a routine visit arranged by Moslem authorities when they were attacked at Solomon's Stables, a site that he said had no religious significance.

Mubarak Starts Talks With Officials in Bonn

NYT-UPI Mubarak held talks with West German officials, starting a two-day visit that is expected to center on his attempt to involve the Western European powers in the Mideast peace process. Mubarak proposed that the West Europeans form a group to prepare a Mideast peace conference that would include Israel and the PLO. Mitterand reacted coolly to the idea. Mubarak is West Germany's closest political friend in the Arab world, but Kohl is also unlikely to want to become involved in the Mideast. Peres was told that West Germany, like other European Community members, supported the Palestinians' right to self-determination. "Our own people demand it and we therefore could not deny it to another nation," Kohl said.

Syria Preserves Quneitra

NYT-Sciollino-In speeches, radio broadcasts and newspaper editorials, Syrian officials still wage a war of words with Israel over its 19-year occupation of the Golan Heights. But in Quneitra, on the edge of Israeli-held Golan, there is a quiet, uneasy peace. Neither side has shown any willingness to resume the fighting that ended in 1973. Even Israel's annexation of the area did not provoke fighting. 1300 UN troops keep the two sides apart. But the Israeli presence on the Golan seems an embarrassment to Syria. Near the Syrian checkpoint is a mountain that they call "Spy Hill." On this hill are Israeli radar dishes and listening devices, so sensitive that every word said at the Syrian checkpoint can be heard. For the Israelis, control of the Golan provides crucial defense lines that creates an almost impregnable curtain against a Syrian advance. The Syrians still consider Golan theirs. "We will wait for 10 years, 100 years, forever, to liberate our territory," said General Tawar, the Syrian officer who helped negotiate the disengagement accord in 1974. Quneitra now stands as a useful propaganda weapon, Syria's national monument to martyrdom.



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### Shells Hit Gemavel's Residence

NYT-Hijazi-Artillery duels raged between rival factions in Beirut, and shells struck the presidential palace and the campus of American University. No casualties were reported. Palestinian and Shiite fighters clashed for a third day around Shatila.

### Libya

NYT-D.L.Gwertzman-The Administration is considering granting licenses to American oil companies to let them continue to receive some income from Libya after Reagan's economic sanctions go into effect Saturday. An Administration official said the licenses would prevent the Libyans from reaping a "windfall" from assets and income of the companies. (see ND-AP; NYP)

NYT-Miller (Tripoli) About 100 Americans left Libya yesterday in the biggest departure from Tripoli since Reagan ordered US citizens to leave by Feb. 1. Several expressed bitterness about having to leave lucrative jobs in Libya. Some said they planned to return. Most companies were prepared to leave but would prefer to stay.

### South Yemen

ND-wire-Crowds roamed the streets of Aden chanting slogans against ousted President Hassan.

### Boeing in Saudi Arabia

NYT-AP-The Boeing Co. has agreed to help build a \$100 million aircraft overhaul center in Riyadh. Boeing will act as an advisor and partial financier for the center, which is intended to handle military as well as commercial jets.

### Cyprus Port is Booming

NYT-Kamm-Cyprus is enjoying a seemingly unending boom, despite its own misfortunes. There are many Lebanese refugees and other well-off immigrants from Arab countries who now live there. Limassol is the main center of the large Arab presence, serving as home for about three-fourths of the island's 20,000 Arabs. But officials are concerned about Arab feuds that have led to acts of terrorism and vengeance.

### Furor on Convent Near Auschwitz

NYT-Lewis (Paris) The establishment of a Roman Catholic convent near the site of the Auschwitz death camp has caused dismay among some Jewish groups in the US and Western Europe who call it an affront to the memory of the Jews who were killed there by the Nazis.

### Letters

NYP-The recent recognition of Israel by Spain is a correction of one of the worst horrors of our time.

NYP-1/30-A 1/18 letter stated that it was the Zionists who introduced

897/222  $\frac{4}{4}$

terrorism to the Mideast. In fact, one of the worst terrorist assaults on Jews by Arabs in our century occurred in 1929 in Hebron, where the whole Jewish community was destroyed 19 years before the founding of Israel. Such disinformation comes from the same source who told us it was Mrs. Klinghoffer who flung her husband into the sea.

NYP-1/30-As Ben Wattenberg said, Americans should stop vacationing in Europe until the Europeans start to help us fight terrorism.

NYP-1/30-The Americans who stay in Libya should be advised that not one US serviceman will be risked for those who put money above love for their country.

### Cartoons

ND-Reagan blows up a balloon that looks like Khadafy and says "This'll teach those terrorists a lesson."

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
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NATIONAL NEWS SUMMARY - Jan. 23-31, 1986

EDITORIALS

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE - 23/1 - "A Different Kind Of Spain" Let us praise courage of the kind shown lately by Spain, a country we ignore too much of the time. We do so because, in a turbulent world, explosive cruelties drown out the good news that is happening quietly. Such news came the other day when the prime minister of Spain, announced that Madrid was establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel. This required a great deal of nerve, and the Spanish deserve full credit for putting principle about profit, and perhaps even above safety. This act has taken a long time. This recognition of Israel is part of a gradual emergence that included, this month, Spain's entry into the EEC.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE - 22/1 - "Historic Act" It is said that recognizing Israel was a price exacted for Spain's entry into the Common Market. But such recognition also runs true to the current Spanish mood of accenting the world as it actually is. Spain may still oppose Israel's annexation of portions of Jerusalem and its West Bank policy, but there has been overwhelming popular support for the tie to Israel. The troubled Mediterranean area can do with a little more of this kind of positive reality.

THE MIAMI HERALD - 24/1 - "Nice Gift From Israel" A State Dept. official called it "good public relations" - and indeed it is. Every savings that helps reduce the US huge deficit is cause to cheer. Thus Israel's decision to voluntarily refund \$51.6 million in US economic assistance is welcome. Israel was not legally obligated to refund the amount. Budget Director James Miller had said that he thought it would be legally impossible to demand that Israel return the equivalent of Gramm-Rudman's trims. "You can hardly squeeze a cow that's out of the barn," he remarked. Public relations gesture or not, its heartening to see that after the barn door was left open, Israel sent this "cow" back in.

COLUMNS

BOSTON GLOBE - Uri Ra'anan - "Combating Terrorism" Serious disruption of the normal functions of an advanced society requires precise intelligence information to pinpoint vulnerable spots. Intelligence for these operations is difficult to obtain without help from the security services of a colluding state, and this is true also of logistical support, etc. The single most damaging factor in the war against terrorism has been the lack of international solidarity among the countries targeted. What is needed most urgently is a

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multilateral undertaking between the countries targeted that none will negotiate separately, but that each outrage will be viewed as an attack upon all to be dealt with jointly. This protects governments against internal pressures and against national egotism. It would constitute at least a promising beginning in a conflict that is likely to be with us for many years.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Rubinstein - "Soviet-Israeli Palm-Reading" Assessing the relationship between the Soviet Union and Israel is very much like palm-reading: There are many lines that one can point to, but their significance is speculative. A strong case can be made for Moscow's moderating its position toward Israel. However, on closer examination, the underlying assumptions on which it is based turn out to be considerably less than compelling. For the moment, the future of the Soviet Union's policy toward Israel may be determined more by the attitudes of the Arab militants Moscow courts than by its campaign to improve relations with the United States or assist any movement toward a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

#### EDITORIAL

PHIL. INQUIRER - 29/1 - "Free Publicity For Khadafy" No one was surprised when Khadafy set out to face the US Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. Of course he cannily avoided a confrontation, but sailed back to port for more media attention. Now the administration is playing coy as to whether its ships or planes will enter the Gulf of Sidra. Is its aim to provoke an incident so Reagan finally has a clean cut excuse to strike a Libyan military target? The trouble is that Wash. can't simply overthrow Khadafy. Instead of quietly maneuvering to organize available European or Arab cooperation to undermine him, the administration insists on public saber-rattling. That inflates his status as well as public expectations of swift retribution. Taken as a whole, the situation reveals once again the need for the administration to develop a long-term anti-terrorism policy. In the meantime, one good way to stop Khadafy from embarrassing the US is for the administration to stop helping him do so.

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קס"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FRIDAY - JAN. 31, 1986

#### THE PRESS REPORTS

##### Hussein-Arafat Sessions Fail, Palestinian Says

WASH. POST - Kavar - Despite five days of talks, PLO officials led by Arafat and Jordanian officials led by Hussein have failed to agree on how to secure a role for the PLO in the Middle East peace process. The main sticking point, he said, has been UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli's withdrawal from the Arab lands in occupied in 1967 and the right of Israel to exist. The PLO proposal suggested a US statement calling for "an effective international Middle East peace conference and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination with in the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation," the Palestinian source said.

##### Israeli Policeman Assassinated

WASH. POST - (Wires) - Two gunmen opened fire from a moving car outside the entrance to Jerusalem's walled Old City today, killing an undercover police detective and wounding a husband and wife. Sgt. Maj. Avraham Pavazi, who was investigating drug cases, was driving to work when he was fatally wounded by automatic weapon fire.

##### Arab League Condemns US Embargo Of Libya But Balks At Retaliation

WASH. POST - Jenkins - Arab League condemned US economic and military pressures against Libya tonight but balked at taking strong retaliatory measures urged by Qaddafi's govt. The 22-member organization exoressed its "condemnation" of US actions only after having rejected the counter-measures urged by Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki. Saudi Arabia reportedly was at the forefront of the moderate states' resistance to such moves. The Arab League offered strong rhetorical support for member Libya, but the only concrete moves were to "warn the US against the dangers of an armed aggression against Libya and to promise to replace US oil technicians ordered out of Libya by Reagan.

##### Shiites Shake 'Iron Fist' At Palestinians In Beirut

WASH. POST - Borowiec - Lebanese Shiite militiamen massed heavy weapons around Beirut's three main Palestinian camps yesterday amidst threats of a major battle for control of the fortified settlements. "We will smash them



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with an iron fist," bragged a spokesman for the Amal militia, which has emerged as the leading military force on Lebanon's sectarian battlefield.

#### Mideast Doldrums Dim Peres's European Success

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Curtius - Peres appeared discouraged as he returned Thursday from a European tour that failed to produce any breakthrough in the stalled Middle East peace process. The 11-day trip had two basic aims to serve as a showcase for Peres the statesman, and to improve the chances for negotiations to begin soon between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian team. The private assessment of Peres's aides is that their boss succeeded beyond expectations on the first count, but that his warm reception in Europe was eclipsed in Israeli public opinion by setbacks in ties with Egypt and not enough movement with Jordan. Peres's aides are anxious to achieve a breakthrough in the peace process because in Oct. the premiership will rotate to Shamir.

#### U.S. Offer On PLO Reported

~~WASH. POST~~ WASHINGTON - (UPI) - A US State Dept. official was quoted Thursday as saying Wash. had proposed a compromise plan to allow the PLO a seat in future Middle East peace negotiations. The English-language daily Jordan Times said the US offered a seat to the PLO if it allowed non-PLO Palestinians to attend preparatory talks for an international Middle East peace conference. It said Wash. would in turn freeze its demand that the PLO accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 until a joint Jordanian and non-PLO Palestinian team had negotiated with the US and Israel on conditions and mechanisms for convening the proposed conference. "Then the PLO would be invited to accept the UN resolutions in return for a seat at the conference," the newspaper quoted the unidentified official as saying in an interview from Washington.

#### Americans, Reluctantly Obeying Reagan Order, Leave Libya

WASH. POST - Randal - Many remaining Americans reluctantly left Libya today, 24 hours ahead of Reagan's deadline. At the same time, the US 6th fleet wound up week long exercises near the disputed Gulf of Sidra.

#### TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Space Shuttle Challenger and the continued search to find answers for the cause of the explosion, the riots in Haiti and the economy.

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ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

Fri.-Jan.31- ליום מחמ"ד

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FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
TO: 62856024

STATE DEPT. 1/31/86

5-1

MR. KALB: Sense what?

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Q I sense the cupboard is bare on Haiti--can I return to a report this morning from the Hill, which says that the administration has decided to postpone indefinitely the arms sale to Jordan?

MR. KALB: On that story, the President remains committed to providing Jordan the economic and security assistance it requires. The King's needs are legitimate. Jordan deserves the package of defensive arms that the President previously sent to the Congress. We acknowledge, however, that the issue has become controversial. We therefore, are consulting with the leadership on the Hill on how to move forward in the most constructive way possible.

Q Can I just follow on that?

MR. KALB: Sure.

Q Does that mean then you will not pursue the arms sale under the present schedule?

MR. KALB: That means that I don't have anything for you by way of your interpretation of what I just said.

Q Well you --

MR. KALB: Interpretation will be yours, and I can't really be drawn into an assessment of your interpretation.

Q Okay, I interpret what you just said as an indefinite postponement. Is that correct?

MR. KALB: I have to stick with what I have and not go beyond that

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Q (Inaudible) -- Can you tell us Bernie, --

MR. KALB: Wait a minute, let's go to John on this.

Q -- (Inaudible) something uncontroversial in your words?

MR. KALB: I don't have to assess that --

Q I wasn't controversial on the first day it was proposed?

MR. KALB: I don't think you need any diagrams on that subject, John?

Q Can you give us any guidance about whether or not you have ascertained the wishes of King Hussein and the Jordanian government in this matter, and if so, what it is?

MR. KALB: Uh, nope, I can't.

STATE DEPT. 1/31/86

S-2

Q Has the request been withdrawn at all?

MR. KALB: I'm going to stand with the analysis and the statement that I gave you.

Q Do you have any comment on the negotiations to (inaudible) low? on Jordan? They were not successful, as reports indicate. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. KALB: Ah, in a general way, on the talks in Aman is what we are talking about, ah, there is no certainty here that the talks between Jordan and the PLO have broken down. We would hope that they will find a way to maintain a productive relationship so that King Hussein can continue to make progress on the key issues under discussion. We are continuing our efforts to promote negotiations between Israel and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. It is our view that there should be Palestinian participation at every stage of the negotiating process. The President has said that the Palestinian cause is more than a question of refugees. And, as we all know here, Murphy has just come back from meeting some of the key participants, and that his recent mission is part of a process in which progress has been made and will continue to be, in, as I have noted on more than one occasion, in an incremental way. We continue to move in the right direction. We are prepared to intensify our efforts to reach a solution to this complicated issue.



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Q May I ask--

MR. KALB: Yes you may.

Q On the other hand, can you confirm or deny that the United States have refused certain proposal--

~~MR. KALB: Has what? United States has what?--~~

Q Refused.

MR. KALB: Used?

Q Refused.

MR. KALB: Refused.

Q -- Certain proposals or accepted certain proposals on ongoing negotiations between PLO and Jordan?

MR. KALB: No, I don't have anything on that.

Q But are you aware of the report that--

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

Q You said that the United States raised the issue of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the Soviets?

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

STATE DEPT. 1/31/86

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

Q Can you take the question?

MR. KALB: Nope, because that will get involved in diplomatic discussions --

X

מצמ"א.

השבוע בקונגרס (27-31.1.86).

(א) כללי

1. פעילות הקונגרס בשבוע השני של המושב החדש התנהלה בהילוך נמוך למדי, מה גם שהתקיימה בצל אסון הצילנג'ר.
2. הנשיא אמור היה לשאת בקונגרס את ה- State of the Union Address ביום בו אירוע האסון, ואם כי היה מוכן לעשות כך, נענה לבקשת מנהיגות שני הבתים לדחות את הופעתו בשבוע ימים. העבודה התחקיתית בוטלה למשך אותו יום, אך מנהיגות הבתים החליטה לאחר התלבטות להמשיך בעבודת הוועדות כסידורן. הסנטורים גלן (אסטרונאוט לשעבר) וגארן (ו) בתח הוועדה לאנרגיה של וועדת ההקצבות, שהיה בחלל) יחד עם המורשה ביל נלסון (יו"ר הוועדה למדע החלל של הוועדה למדע ולטכנולוגיה, שהשתתף ב-Shuttle האחרון) היו מבוקשים מאד בתקשורת. בקרוב יקוימו Hearings בהיבטים האזרחיים והצבאיים של האסון בוועדות השונות העוסקות בחלל ובטכנולוגיה.
3. נושא חוק ג"ר ממשיך להעסיק את הקונגרס, במיוחד לקראת הצעת התקציב שעל הנשיא להגיש בשבוע הבא (ב-5.2). לא זו בלבד שמתקיימים דיונים פנימיים בתוך הוועדה השונות כיצד "להתחנך" לקיצוצים הצפויים בהצעת התקציב, אלא גם עוסקים במהלכים טקטיים הן מצד הוועדות והן מצד הממשל. למשל, יו"ר וועדת החוץ בבית הנבחרים, המורשה דנטה פאסטל, תפס את הכותרות בתזהירו, על יסוד "מחקר" שערך צוות הוועדה, שיבוטל הסיוע האזרחי ל-40 מדינות שמקבלות סיוע כעת, ושהסיוע הצבאי יצומצם עוד יותר. לעומתו, אנשי הממשל הופיעו בישיבה סגורה של וועדת החוץ של הסנט ומסרו שבדעת הממשל לבקש הגדלה בסיוע החוץ השנה בסך של כשני בליון דולר, ע"מ לממן בין השאר סיוע מוגדל ל"קונטרס", לחליפינים ולירדן. יו"ר הוועדה הסנטור לוגאר, בכיד המיעוט הסנטור פל, ושאר החברים שנכחו, הבהירו חד משמעית שעם כל תמיכתם בתכנית סיוע החוץ, אינם יכולים לתמוך בהרחבתה שעה שמקצצים ואף מחסלים תכניות הגנה וחברה רבות. ברור שבבית הנבחרים עסק פאסטל ב-scare tactics מחד גיסא, כאשר בסנט ניסו אנשי הממשל "לחוש את הדופק" מאידך גיסא.
4. במקביל, מתחילים לתת את הדעת לעניין הצעת החוק לשינויים במערכת המסוי שהתקבלה בבית בשנה שחלפה ושמונחה כעת בפני הסנט. בסוף השבוע שעבר כל חברי וועדת התקציב בסנט

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אל:

יחד עם נציגי הממשל הסתגרו בבית הארחה מבודד ובחנו הצעת חוק זה, שהוא אחד מקדימויותיו של הנשיא. לאחר ההסתגרות הביע יו"ר הועדה הסנטור פקווד אופטימיות לגבי האפשרות להעביר חוק כזה בסנט (עם שניים לא קטנים לעומת גירסת הבית). יצויין כי בעת ובעונה אחת מחרבים הקולות לפיהם אין מנוס ממסוי חדש כדי להמורד עם הגרעון - צעד שהוא בניגוד מוחלט לעמדת הנשיא.

#### ב) נושאים ישראלים

1. נשק לירדן הופעתו של מרפי בפני תת הועדה למז"ח בבית הנבחרים היתה האירוע הפומבי היחיד בהקשר זה. בהופעתו הציג מרפי את מחויבותו הנמשכת של הממשל למכירה ומחויבותו המקבילה לא לבקוט ב"חרגילים פרלמנטריים" שיפרו את רוח הפשרה שאיפיינה את החלטת דחיה לפני שלושה חודשים. בו זמנית עיקר הפעילות נמשך מאחורי הקלעים, כאשר מתגברת המגמה למצוא דרך למנוע הצבעה בנושא זה, ובכך למנוע מהממשל חבוסה.
2. הפללת ערפאת פעילות זו הגיעה השבוע לזירה הקונגרס. הסנטור פרנק לאוטנברג פנה לעמיתיו בסנט במכתב חוזר בו הזמין אותם להצטרף לפניה לתובע הכללי המפצירה בו להחיש את טיפולו בנושא ולהוציא צו מעצר לערפאת אם להערכתו יש מקום לכך. עד סוף השבוע כ-20 סנטורים הצטרפו ליוזמה זו. המורשה ג'ק קמפ מתכוון ליזום מכתב דומה בבית הנבחרים. הוא כבר רואיין בראשית השבוע לרשת עיתונות יהודיה בנושא ואף מכין מאמר אופ-אד.

#### ג) טעוריה

חבר מושבעים בקליפורניה החליט שיש די ראיות לפתוח בהליכים משפטיים נגד המורשה בובי פידלר ועוזרה הראשי, פול קלארק. הם מואשמים שהציעו לאחר המתמודדים איתה על המועמדות הרפובליקנית למושביו של הסנטור קרנסטון מקליפורניה מאה אלף דולר כדי שיפרוש מהמרוץ. היא מכחישה את האשמות. מדובר בחוק מדינתי מהמאה שעברה שמעולם לא יושם. לאור זאת יש כלפי פידלר אהדה לא מבוטלת שהתבטאה בין היתר במאמר מערכת ב"ווישינגטון פוסט", המטיל דופי במניעי מאשימיה.

למדן - הרצל

## המשרד

832

עוד על מסעו של ווייסהד

בענין מטעו של ווייטהד חזר בקצרה על הפרטים ששמעתי קודם לכן אך משאלתיו על התערכה שלו לגבי המטע ענה שחתשובה תלויה בהשקפה העונה יש הרואים בו חצי-כוס מלאה ויש הרואים בו חצי כוס ריקה. מכל מקום ההרגשה העיקרית שווייטהד מביא עמו הינהי שיש לעשות "משהו" נגד הטרור. לדבריו, הופתעו מהאיטלקים ומהענותם בתנאיהם ובגודל קטריהם עם לוב.

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# ידיעות לעתונות

ץץץ

(לע"מ עש"ת) אגרת משר החוץ האמריקאי לראש הממשלה  
(נמסר ע"י דובר ראש הממשלה)

ירושלים, כ"א בשבט תשמ"ו, 31 בינואר 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 3)

"שמעון היקר,

אני מבקש להודות לך באופן אישי על עזרתכם הממשית לסייע לממשל ליישם את הקיצוץ בתקציב סיוע החוץ של שנת הכספים 1986, על פי חוק גרם-רודמן-הולינגס. נכונותכם להחזיר 51.6 מיליון דולר, שהתקבלו כבר, משמח מופת לכל המקבלים סיוע מארה"ב, ותבטיח שאף מדינה לא תצטרך לשאת בקיצוץ בלתי פרופורציונלי בתוכנית סיוע החוץ ל-1986. המחווה שעשיתם זכתה כבר לאישור ציבורי נרחב בארה"ב והקנתה לישראל שבח מוצדק ממנהיגים במגזר הממלכתי והפרטי.

כפי שתום פיקרינג ציין ב-19 בינואר, אנו מודעים לבעיות שמעשכם זה יצור, במיוחד בהתחשב בתקציב הבטחון של ישראל, וייעשה כל מאמץ בחודשים הקרובים לתת עדיפות מיוחדת לדרישות סיוע החוץ הצבאי.

בנאמנות  
ג'ורג' פ. שולץ"

לע"מ עש"ת דף מס' 3  
רבג 13.00  
תחת

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המנכ"ל עמד על יחסי ישראל-מצרי, בעיית סאכנה, טרגרייט  
האס-כורקה וכעיות פנים במצרים. המנכ"ל ענה כהדחנה לשאלות  
מונדייל כקשור בתהליך השלום. מונדייל גילה ספקנות רבה לגבי  
הטיכוי להתקרבות בתהליך השלום. גילה דעתו שיהיו תוצאות  
נסיונות ההידברות עם ירדן אשר יהיו הרף שעצם מאמציו של  
רוהימי העלו קרנה ומדמיתה של ישראל כמדינה שונחת שלום.  
מונדייל אמר שהוא התחזק בהתרשמותו שישראל ובכלליתה הם קרנו של  
החדש הערבי שהוא בתינת "טרור לא אלימי". בולטת היעדרות  
נציגות התכרות הכיני' לא הגדולות בישראל שאם שלטיהן הנד' יכול



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

לראות בכל רחני תכל. גמונטייל עמד על כך גם נשיחתו עם הנשיא  
וכא"ע נכית הנשיא). מסקנתו שיש לפעול נגד החרם ולטוור  
השקעות בישראל שעיתורן ער כה נמוך ביותר בכל קנה מידה.  
מונדייל ציין שחניבת קו פנ-אפריקן מחזקת מגמה זו ויש לראותה  
בהקשר של הפלחמה בחרט ומשיכת השקעות לישראל. סיפר שפנ-אמריקן  
פרסמה על טיסות מארגנטינה לישראל ושבתוך 10 ימים נרכשו 21  
אלף כרטיסי טיסה.

בנצור.

נצי: שהח, רהמ, שהכס, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רט, אמן, ממד, קיורד,  
מצריס, מצפא

7K

דחיפות: \_\_\_\_\_

02/800 תאריך וזמן דישום } לימים  
34 מס. מברק : } פה  
הקשר

לידיעת:

## ביקור מונדייל

להלן עיקרי השיטה עם שר הבטחון שהתקיימה בלשכתו ב-30.1 ובחשתיפות הרמטכ"ל:-

לשאלת מונדייל על כוונות הסורים שר הבטחון הרחיב הדיבור על מאמץ אמד להגיע לאיזון אסטרטגי עם ישראל - תהליך בו הוא החל אחרי ק.ד. כאשר הבין כי מצרים יצאה ממעגל המלחמה. תהליך ההעצמות זה קיבל תאוצה אחרי 82 ואם מספר חיילי סוריה נאמד אז בכ- 300,000 כיום מגיע ל-450,000. מספר היעוצים הסובייטים נאמד בכ-2,000. סוריה - המשך שר הבטחון - יודעת שלע"ע הינה בודדת במעגל המלחמתי ואם תחליט לפתוח במהלכים מלחמתיים יתכן ותשיג תחילה מספר הישגים בשטח - אך אחרי השעות הראשונות יצטרכו להתמודד עם כוחו המתוגבר של צה"ל על כל יחידותיו. שאלה שחייבים לשאול כמובן בהקשר זה היא כוונות הסובייטים ואין כל בטחון שבר"מ "חשמה" אם הסורים יפתחו במלחמה. אך ללא ספק ניתן לסכם פרק זה ולומר כי סוריה הינה THE ONLY POTENTIAL THREAT IN A LARGE SCALE - TO ISRAEL.

THE ONLY POTENTIAL THREAT IN A LARGE SCALE - TO ISRAEL

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השולח: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור מנהל המחלקה: \_\_\_\_\_ אישור לשכת המכ"ל: \_\_\_\_\_ (לציין תאריך וזמן היבירה לעשר)



אל:

דפים 2 מחוז 2 91

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן רישום 021800  
מס. מברק: 34

לשימוש  
פח  
הקשר

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

לידיעת:

מונדייל התעניין אודות נסיעת וייצמן לקהיר והיחסים עם מצרים.  
שר הבטחון הסביר את שני המרכיבים העיקריים של מדיניות מובראב המטמשים לו נר  
לרגליו: א. שמירת האלמנטים החיובים של שלום עם ישראל ו-ב. המשך בנית הגשרים עם  
העולם הערבי.  
כללית אומר רבין עלינו לנסות להתגבר על הקשיים שביחסינו עם מצרים תוך שמירת  
עקרון ההדדיות ואין כל צורך "לרוץ" אחריהם.

מונדייל שאל האם בעיניו דרושה הגברת המעורבות האמריקאית. שר הבטחון השיב בשלילה  
כי לדעתו ארה"ב מעורבות ומחויבת עם הצדדים דייה ואינו גורס כי לע"ע יש הכרח  
בהעלת הפרופיל האמריקאי. יש להמשיך ולהתקדם אך לא בהפזון וחוד התחשבות באילוצים  
הפנימיים במצרים.

לאחר הסבר של הרמטכ"ל על רצועת הבטחון בלבנון, חיפודו של צד"ל בנוכחות צה"ל  
מונדייל התעניין באפשרויות מכירת ציוד בטחוני ישראלי לצבא ארה"ב שמע הסברים משר  
הבטחון והרמטכ"ל על עיסקת המרגמות 120 מ"מ המזל"טים ה"כפירים" ועוד.

הפגישה ארכה שעה באוירה נינוחה וידידותית מאוד.

לשכת בר-און - 2.2.86 - 185

השולח: 1. היטל אישור סנהל המחלקה: 2. אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: 3. (לציין תאריך וזמן הגברה לקשר)

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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דף 1  
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מסל: המשרד, נר: 814, מ: 1105  
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 300186, יח: 1900

סודי ביותר/מיד

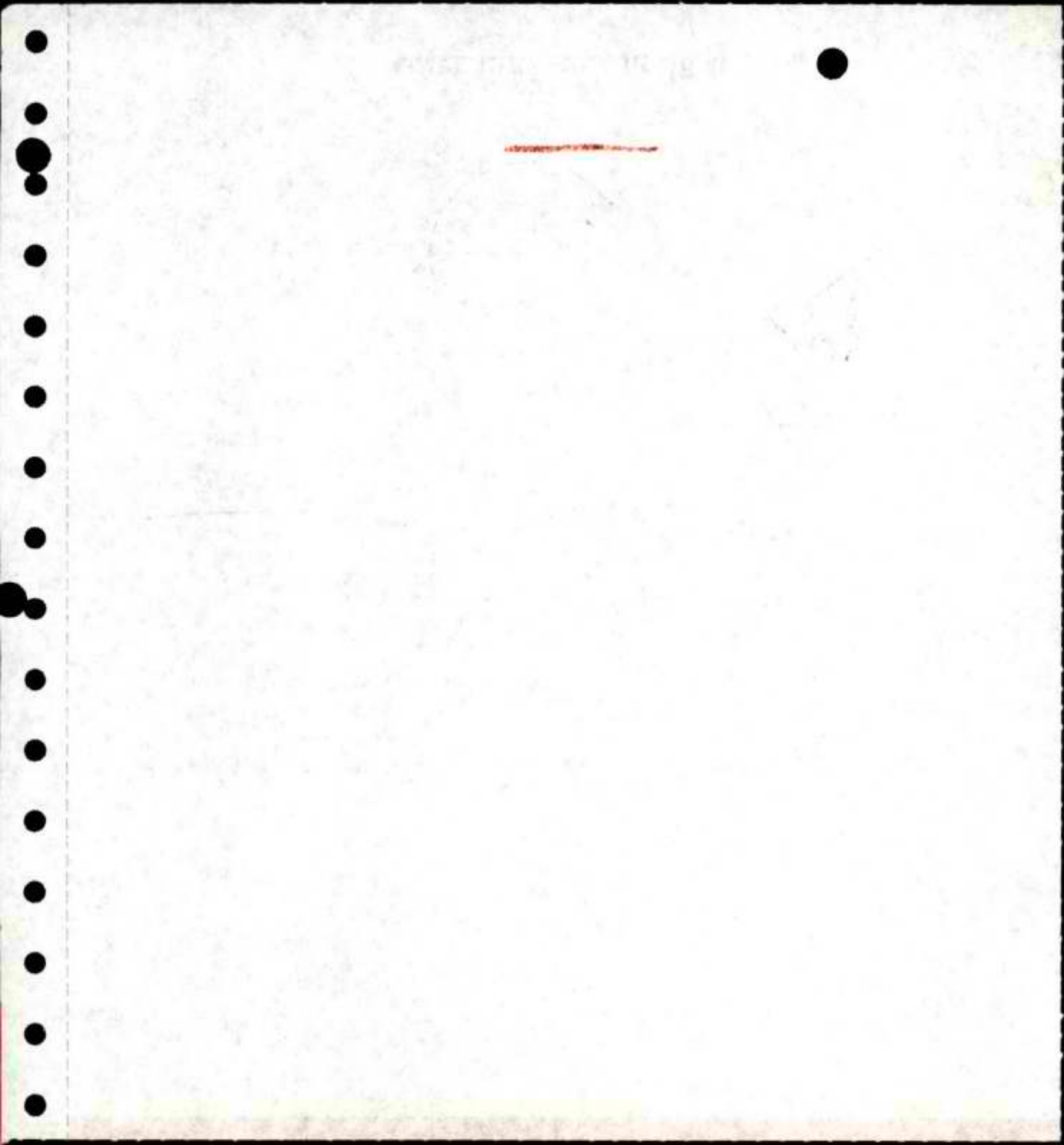
מסל: מצפא

עיסקת הנשק

מקור בבית הכבן מוסר על דיונים קדחתניים בממשל בקשר למקטיקה  
בנושא זה בעוד ממקורות שונים שומעים על הסכמות עם המוכיר  
בקשר ליישומי העיסקה חרה אם עד לאחר פגרת הקונגרס לא  
יוזם דבר, גירסת מקור זה היא כי ינסו SHELVES את העיסקה  
ע"י דחייתה למועד מתאים יותר (בנראה באינדוקציה לרצון הממשל  
הקיימת)  
רובינשטיין

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנבל, ממנבל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא







EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv, Israel

January 30, 1986

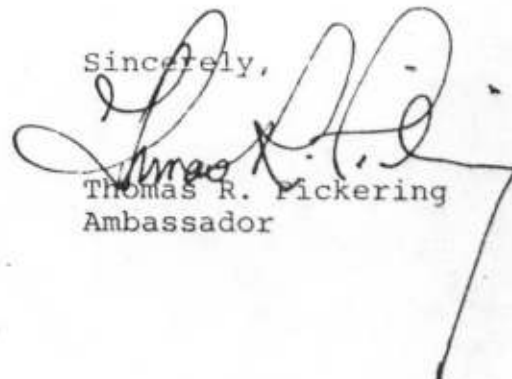
His Excellency  
Yitzhak Modai  
Minister of Finance  
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Minister:

I have been asked by Secretary of State Shultz  
to convey the attached message to you.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Pickering  
Ambassador

Enclosure



His Excellency  
Yitzhak Modai  
Minister of Finance  
Jerusalem

Dear Yitzhak:

I wish to thank you for your support in helping the administration achieve the reductions in our FY 86 foreign assistance budget mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation. Your decision to return 51.6 million dollars in previously disbursed economic support funds has won well justified public praise and demonstrates once again the special nature of our bilateral relationship.

We have already explored various options for implementing the reduction and look forward to concluding the arrangements soon. We will also work with you to minimize the adverse impact of the reductions in our ESF and FMS appropriations for Israel.

Sincerely,

/s/

George P. Shultz

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רחיפות:	בחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	רח: 1
סדרה במחצית:	קופס מזרק	מחור: 2
תאריך:	לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ח; ממנכ"ל אס"ח"ק; הסברה; מפ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורח; יועץ שטב"ס לחקשורח; לע"מ; דו"צ.	א ל:
20/1/30		
0863		ד ע: רוסינגטון
24: 11		טאח: עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary January 30, 1986

Press Reports

2 Israeli Soldiers Killed At Jordan River

NYT-D.1-Friedman-A gunman wearing civilian clothes and carrying Jordanian Army ID papers crossed the Jordan River and shot at an Israeli patrol. Two soldiers were killed and two were wounded. A second patrol rushed to the scene and killed the infiltrator. Israeli Army officials said they did not believe the gunman was acting on the orders of the Jordanian Army, even though it appears that he crossed the border near a Jordanian Army outpost. The officials are assuming that the gunman was a Palestinian who might have served or might still have been serving in the Jordanian Army. In an unrelated episode, Israeli Air Force jets bombed what were described as buildings housing offices of three pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrilla groups near Sidon. The raid was said to be in retaliation for recent rocket attacks and attempted infiltrations by Palestinian guerrillas. In terms of the Jordanian attack, political sources in Jerusalem said whether or not Jordan was involved, the killing of two Israeli soldiers would provoke likely Israeli retaliation once it is determined who is responsible. (see NYP-Dan; ND-wire-photo of Palestinian in refugee camp)

Peres Appeals to Soviets

NYT-Markham-PM Peres appealed to the Soviet Union to allow Jews to emigrate to Israel, and he urged Moscow to assume a positive role in the search for peace in the Mideast. The appeal to the Soviet Union, in the heart of West Berlin, underscored Peres's implicit offer to allow Moscow into the peace process if it restores diplomatic ties with Israel and permits emigration. He also appealed to Mubarak and Hussein to inject greater urgency into the search for an overall peace settlement. Peres is said to feel the pressure of time acutely. Senior aides said the PM was extremely pleased with the establishment of close working relations with Kohl.

PLO Is Pessimistic on Talks With Hussein

NYT-special (Amman) Talks between Arafat and Hussein foundered, leaving doubt as to whether their Mideast peace initiative could be salvaged.

30-1-86

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according to an official of the PLO. Hani al-Hassan said in an interview that the US had offered to invite the PLO to an international conference on the Mideast, but had refused to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. When Hussein told Arafat that the US could not agree to PLO demands, Arafat replied that no agreement could be reached. The Jordanians would not comment.

#### Oil Officials Said to Leave Libya

NYT-Miller-About a dozen top managers of US oil companies have quietly left Libya in the past few days. Reports suggest that the five major oil producers are planning to suspend operations. Khadafy said in an interview that he wished the Americans would not leave but that oil production would not be affected if they did.

#### Libya Has Tipped Off Europe to Terrorism

ND-Hanley (AP) Tip-offs from Libyan intelligence agents enabled European authorities in past years to intercept terrorists planning strikes against West European targets. An Italian source stated that the Libyans had stopped in 1984 or 1985. "It seems they have taken a different attitude," he said. A West German official said previous Libyan anti-terrorist assistance to the Europeans is an example of the "complexity" of a situation he said "the American public may not understand."

ND-UPI-The White House dismissed a reported offer by Khadafy to help put an end to terrorism as the latest in a series of "public relations ploys."

#### How Battle For South Yemen Began

NYT-Kifner (Aden) According to Southern Yemen sources, a gangland-style massacre by Pres. al-Hassani of his rivals in the Politburo touched off more than a week of bitter house to house battles and a rebellion that drove him from office. Hassani is said to have been driven out of the country and most of his major supporters have been killed. It appears that the power struggle owes more to personal rivalries than ideology.

#### How Koch Changed Rockefeller's Mind on Israel

NYP-Koch-Excerpts from "Politics" by Ed Koch. He describes how he went about changing David Rockefeller's mind on the US stance towards Israel. Rockefeller was urging Nixon to change the policy of the US at the expense of Israel to make it more favorable to the Arabs.

#### Book Reviews-On Khomeini

WSJ-Daniel Pipes reviews "The Spirit of Allah" by Amir Taheri and "The Clarification of Questions" by Khomeini. Taheri, a prominent Iranian journalist who now lives in exile writes that the Ayatollah adopted his anti-Bahai, anti-shah, anti-humor, anti-Semitic, etc., views while he was in his 20's. "Clarification" provides direct and disturbing insights into the ruler's outlook on issues such as the status of women and non-Moslems. It is likely that Khomeini's death will lead a shift towards normalcy in Iran.

ITONUT  
NYC

## המשרד

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ח.ר.ב.

ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א,

שיחת הציר עם מרפי

נבחו סודארת (שחזר גם הוא ממסעי), וילקוקס ומחני.

א. הציר פתחהבעת תנחומים על אסון מעבורת החלל.

ב. בנוגע לדיוני מועבי"ט בענין הר הבית אמר שיטילו וטו אם לא היום או מחר אז ביום ב'.  
הטיטה הקיימת, הדגיש מרפי פעמים אחדות, " *is not fair* ". במהלך השיחה  
עודכנו על ע"י וילקוקס בנעשה במועבי"ט.

ג. לשאלת הציר על שיחות חסיין-ערפאת והיש משהו מהן הצביע מרפי על ראיון של האני אלחסן שפורסם בירדן ושלפיו מדובר לכאורה במבוי סתום, אך האמריקנים ממתינים בקוצר רוח לתוצאות השיחות המתמשכות מעבר לצפוי.

ד. הציר שאל-אם כביכול יהיה קר<sup>ע</sup> ערפאת הרי שחוסיינ צריך לבוא עם פלסטיניט תושגי יו"ש ולא אנשי ערפאת. ואולם אם (מה שאנו איננו רוצים) יבקשו הללו "הסכמה שבשתיקה" של ערפאת, איך ניתן ליישב את הדברים. ועוד, אם בעת ובעונה אחת ירצה<sup>להכניס</sup> את הסורים, ישנה סתירה נוספת. מרפי אמר שלדעתו לכל השאלות אין עדיין מענה, אך שסוריה עשויה לנצל המצב לקדם ה- *fractious* הפלסטיניזם ("אש"פ של סוריה") שיש לה, כמו כן אפשר לנבא שהיא תדחף את חוסיינ לגבי תפקיד בריה"מ, סוג הועידה, השלום הכולל וכיו"ב. השאלה היא האם לאש"פ יש מספיק<sup>ב</sup> שיאפשר לו וטו. הציר שאל אם אכן חוסיינ הבטיח לסכם סופית לכאן או לכאן מבחינת יחסיו עם אש"פ. מרפי אמר שכן, אך התפתחות כזו, אם פרושה פרידה מאש"פ, תאט העניינים, כי על המלך יהיה להכין דרכים מסביב ומשלחת אלטרנטיבית (ועד כמה יהיה לו האומץ לכך). אם אש"פ בחוץ, משקלה של סוריה יהיה, לפחות לטווח קצר, גדול יותר. מרפי העיר כי ברשימת שנואי אסאד, אחרי צדאם חוסיינ, בא ערפאת. הציר העיר, למרפי הסכים כי כל זיקה בין אש"פ לתהליך היא מרשם לצרות.

ה. לשאלת הציר אמר מרפי שאין לומר בוודאות מפי חוסיין שיילך ללא אש"ף וללא סוריה. הדבר תלוי בסוריה, אך יתכן<sup>1</sup> סצנריו דומה לזה של 1973. בתחילה הסורים לא הופיעו ואיפשרו לאחרים לדבר בשמם, ואחרי ששה חודשים באו בדלת האחורית. אסד מחזיק קלפיו סמוך לחזה. מרפי אמר, לשאלת הציר שסוריה תלך עם "הדגל הפלסטיני" ולא בקשר לגולן, כי זה נוח ל

1	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2
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$$81 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

ט. הציר הדגיש שמה שנחוץ הוא יותר **boldness** מצד חוסיין. תהליך השלום פרושו מו"ם עם ירדן ונציגים פלשטינאים, וכל המגע עם ירדן יסתבך ויתגמד במסגרת ועידה שיהיו בה טבחים רבים כל כך. מרפי אמר שהערכתם היא שכל תזוזה טובה מהסטטוס קוו, ואם כי המלך עדיין סבור שלועידה יהיה יותר מאשר תפקיד ייצוגי או ענין של 'יום אחד בלבד', מנסים להתמודד. אשר לערבים ביו"ש, אמר ששמחו על הסכם פברואר כי פטר אותם מהבחירה חוסיין - ערפאת. דעתם התברר כאשר יהיה שבר בין חוסיין לערפאת אך גם בכך יש סיכונים. המלך עומד בפני מצב קשה, ואם היתה לו אלטרנטיבה מרפי לא שמע עליה. עודו ממחין לחטובה חיובית על שלוש שאלותיו. המלך היה ה- boldest מבין כל יועציו, שהם חוששים יותר מסיכונים, אך הוא גם ריאליסטי ויבדק <sup>החלטתו</sup> באופן ריאליסטי את אש"ף, יחס סוריה, והעולם הערבי וכן את ארה"ב ועל סמך התמיכה שיקבל מכל צד יקבע החלטתו.

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ס. נ. ד. 3... מחור... דפים  
 סוג בסחוני  
 דחיפות  
 תאריך וז"ח  
 מס' פנקס

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אלו

ז. לשאלת הציר אמר מרפי שטרם דברו עם הסובייטים (הללו מעלים תאריכים למפגש "אזורי" אך האמריקנים טרם השיבו). הציר אמר כי טוב שהאמריקנים אינם עוסקים עתה עם הסובייטים האו"ם וכדומה, ומרפי אמר כי יעשו כן לאחר ההבנה עם ירדן וישראל. הציר הזכיר עמדת ארה"ב בעבר (שלילה) כלפי פניות מזכ"ל האו"ם בנושא הועידה. גם השנה יש פניה שיש להשיב עליה עד 1.3. מרפי אמר שטרם למדו זאת. הציר הביע תקווה שאפשר יהיה להשיג התקדמות בלי ועידה ומרפי אמר כי היה רוצה בכך אך המלך עומד על הועידה.

יא. הציר הזכיר שמצרים היתה צריכה לגלות יחס יותר חיובי, ודברי מובארכ על אש"ף באירופה הם בכיוון הלא נכון. מרפי ציין שהמלך יילך למצרים אחרי הפגישות עם ערפאת ואולי גם עם אסד. מרפי עצמו יחליט על נסיעה רק לאחר מפגש הוסיין - אסד ככל הנראה. אין תכניות לבקור הוסיין כאן.

יב. את מסעו סיכם מרפי בכך שהתהליך הוא כסלע אלמוגים הצומח כל הזמן. טרם הושג הסכם בקשר לוועידה ולנושא הייצוג הפלשטינאי, אך גם אם 1985 לא הסתיימה במו"מ ישיר, היו התפתחויות.

בסוף הפגישה יצא מרפי לפגישה בגבעה, ככל הנראה בנושא עסקת הנשק.

מחני

X



: 780

אנ' חנן

## המשך

משיחה עם סודארת.

יוניפיל אך לא נתאבל על סילוקו" ודומני שכך הוא.

רוב שטיין.

2 basic alcohols first way  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$   
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## המשרד

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99. מתוך..... דפים  
 סוג בשחוני. סודי  
 רגיל  
 דחיסות.....  
 תאריך וזיה. 1635 30 ינו' 86  
 מס' מבק. ....

לוב וטרור - נסיעת ונייטהד  
שיחת חציר עם השגריר אוקלי בהשתתפות הח"מ.

1. השיחה נערכה לעדכון על שליחות ווייטהד אליו הצטרף אוקלי היה במצב רוח טוב  
1/1-1/1 שידיעה רצו בחיטה. את כי זחירה. מתוצאות השליחות.
2. אוקלי הדגיש בראשית השיחה שבצאתם למסע עמדו מולם 2 בעיות: תגובה חריפה לכאורה של המדינות המוסלמיות וחשש אירופי מפעולה צבאית אמריקנית, תגובה ערבית בעקבותיה ויצירת מוקד מתיחות נוסף עם ארה"ב. כמו הצינור הסובייטי לפני שנים אחדות. כך מסביר אוקלי תגובת תאצ'יר וקוהל עוד לפני פתיחת השיחות.
3. ווייטהד החליט לבקש תמיכה אירופית לטווח קצר וארוך ועל ידי כך להבהיר לכל הממשלות, כולל לוב שאין עימות עם האירופאים, אלא ארה"ב ואירופה עומדות ביחד מול הטרור. ווייטהד לא ביקש ולא לחץ לפעול כמו ארה"ב קרי סנקציות (בהקשר זה הדגיש רגישות בריטניה, וגם אחרים, לסנקציות נגד לוב העשויה לחובל לקריאה לסנקציות דרום אפריקה. ולכן תאצ'יר למשל אינה מוכנה בשום פנים ואופן לשקול הדבר).
4. תסקיטה של ווייטהד אל האירופים במיוחד מאז תקטע הלונדוני. "אמצעי שלום" בטיפול בלוב (כלומר כלכליים) במקום שימוש בביטוי "סנקציות", אם הדבר לא יצליח, תפעל ארה"ב באורח חד צדדי, כולל שיקול של צעד צבאי. המסר היה ברור מצידם: אם לא תצטרפו, או האמצעים לא יצליחו נפעל בדרך אחרת (ואז גם אין "אחריות" כלפי מי שממשיך לעבוד בלוב, אמריקני או אחר). האירופים שאלו אם ארה"ב תפעל צבאית האם הדבר לא יביא שהמתונות יצטרפו לקדאפי וסיכויי השלום ייהרסו. ווייטהד ענה שאין זה כך. מדינות ערב אחדות הביעו דעה אחרת מאשר רטוריקה, שתדעך מהר. ואשר לתהליך השלום אמר ווייטהד לאירופים, הרי ישראל פעלה בזהירות ואף הלכה לקראת מצרים בנושא טאבה. הטרוריסטים הם אלה שרוצים להרוס תהליך השלום.
5. לשאלת הציר אמר אוקלי שהזכירו גם את הסורים בצד לוב אך הדגישו שלוב מהווה בשלב הנוכחי סיכון בולט יותר וקל יותר לטפל בארץ אחת בבת אחת. הציר העיר כי. שולץ ראה שליחות ווייטהד כ"שליחות חינוכית" לגבי הטרור. אוקלי אמר שמבחינה זו המסע הצליח. בסופו היתה הבנה כללית שיש לעצור את קדאפי ועל האירופים "לעבוד" קשה יותר ביניהם ועם ארה"ב. לא סוכמו או מוסדו פרטים אך ועדה לענייני טרור של הקהילה האירופית ששבה חיים לפני כעשור הוחייתה ותפעל מחדש.

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..... **סעיף 10' בכתב** .....

אין להם גם average.  
בלגיה. הציר העלה ענין עיראק וחלקה בצתן חסות לטרור ואוקליי השיב שסגירותם מעלה  
 עם העיראקים מדי שבוע, אך שחסר להם "מידע קשה". אוקליי העריך שאין "סכוי משפטי"  
 להצלחת המבצע של הבאת ערפאת למשפט, אך הסכים עם הציר שהפעולה היא לפחות "מבצע  
 חנוכי" בעל ערך.

מחני 2/10

מחנני 126/2

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## המשרד

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Thurs. - Jan 30 תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

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אל

MR. KALB: Yeah, but on the --

Q The US has said it would meet with the PLO separately, but to have the PLO at an actual conference table would put a new dynamic (inaudible) since Israel would presumably have to be there also.

MR. KALB: Well, if we're talking about a generalized report such as I have read -- and it may be that we're talking about the

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 NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT. 1/30/86

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same thing -- the view of that report, after being considered upstairs, is that it is -- how to put it -- fanciful, speculative.

Q Bernie, are you talking about a New York Times (?) report? Is that the general report that we're talking about?

MR. KALB: That's the general report, yes. Barry?

Q Bernie, breaking down that report that, you know, several of us have asked about inside the building, and we are being told it's fanciful and speculative, but it comes in several parts. And some parts aren't as fanciful as others, it strikes me. As the report has it, the United States has asked Arafat as a first step -- let's put aside the PLO question -- as a first step to approve Palestinians for the Jordanian delegation who are simply not connected to the PLO, but other things to happen afterward, which may indeed, you know, have all sorts of problems attached. Could you isolate that part of it and see, indeed, if we are asking Arafat to put aside the other issues -- obviously not asking Arafat directly, but asking Arafat through, say -- to put the other issues, to defer them for awhile in a process, but at least approve Palestinians who are not PLO, you know, connected.

MR. KALB: I hear you very loudly and clearly. It's a question I would have asked as well. So in that spirit, I sought to peel the report apart layer by layer, and I am told by those who watch us very carefully that the thrust of this report is inaccurate.

Q Bernie, to go back to --

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. KALB: Let me go to Bill, please.

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Q Since the United States --

MR. KALB: Going back to where, Bill?

Q The idea of sitting at the same table with the PLO, recognizing one thing or another, since the United States already does that on a weekly if not sometimes daily basis, (inaudible) the United Nations Security Council, where the PLO is often invited to sit and speak, as is Israel, what major departure would that be in US policy, especially since the UN Security Council is one of the suggested avenues for an umbrella, an international umbrella?

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4-1

MR. KALB: Well, if I understand your question correctly, Bill, that would presuppose that the United States would be empowered to handpick the participants at any get-together or such a meeting and that, as you know, is not the case.

Q No, it would be --

MR. KALB: In other words, the two parties will have to decide on who will sit there. The United States is not empowered to say, "One, two, three."

Q There was a report from Europe about the result of the talks between Mr. Murphy and King Hussein and Mr. Peres, that Yasser Arafat agreed, or they reached an agreement in principle that Arafat will recognize to negotiate with the Israeli government. I'm not talking about recognizing the Israeli state, entity, whatever, that he, the PLO, Arafat, will be ready to negotiate with the Israeli government. What do you have for comment on that?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything about it.

Q Yesterday when asked about the fighting on the border between Jordan and Israel and the death of two Israeli soldiers, you said it was a press report or a wire service story. Did you have any time to study this or to see a full report and what do you offer on this issue?

MR. KALB: Nothing beyond what we said yesterday, that we deeply regret the incident, urge all parties to exercise restraint.

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אל:

5-1

You're talking about the crossing at the Jordan River.

Q Yes.

MR. KALB: Jordan has made an impressive, largely successful effort to maintain security along the Israeli-Jordanian border, the longest border Israel shares with an Arab neighbor. Jordan has prevented almost all infiltration attempts for many years, clear testimony of King Hussein's resolve and ability in this regard.

Beyond that, I don't have anything else to offer you.

Q Do you have any comment on this Israeli press report that several authorities -- meaning the U.S. authorities -- are conducting an investigation of a U.S. company based in a large West Coast city for illegally transferring security-related technology to an Israeli defense secretary?

MR. KALB: No.

Q Can I go back to Lebanon for one minute, please? You don't believe the reports that the Syrians are shelling the presidential palace?

MR. KALB: No, I didn't say that. I was asked if I had a comment.

Q Yes.

MR. KALB: The only comments we have is what we have reiterated from here on more than one occasion about the U.S. position on Lebanon.

Q I mean, when the presidential palace just down the street

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from the American ambassador's residence is being systematically shelled, in another country that would seem to excite some sort of emotion.

MR. KALB: We have said, Jim, and you have heard it, that the U.S. is convinced that there is no military solution to the political problems of Lebanon. The United States has supported, continues to support a dialogue among the various factions in an effort to reach a genuine consensus on Lebanon's political future. Any solution to be viable will require broad support in all the various Lebanese communities.

Q Besides making these statements here on this podium, what are other avenues that you are undertaking to try to (inaudible) a solution?

MR. KALB: Whatever diplomatic discussions are underway with various parties is something that I cannot get into.

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5-2

Q Getting back to that Beirut question again, frankly your answer did not seem to be responsive to the question, so maybe I can rephrase it. Do you know whether or not somebody, Syrian or otherwise, is shelling the presidential palace in Beirut? And if so, why not?

MR. KALB: I don't have it.

Q Can you find out?

MR. KALB: I could take a look, it's possible. But I do not know whether I will be in a position to get the kind of military intelligence that you want. So I'm sure there are other sources to find out that information.

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אלו

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח  
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - JAN. 30, 1985

COLUMNS

WASH. POST - 30/1 - "Experts Cite Errors In Mengele Probe" Even the most dedicated Nazi hunters concede that the skeletal remains dug up in Brazil last year were probably those of Mengele. But many still have nagging doubts. In this column, points are made to disclose errors of commission by the team of experts, as well as intrinsic contradictions in the evidence that could be explained by a carefully planned hoax.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Jets Bomb Bases In S. Lebanon: 1 Killed

WASH. POST - Claiborne - Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon for the first time since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, killing one person and wounding at least four during the 10 minute strike. The air raids came three days after a small bomb exploded at a Jerusalem pizzeria.

Sen. Lugar Warns White House About Seeking Foreign Aid Rise

WASH. POST - Dewar - Senate Foreign Relations Comm. Chairman Lugar warned the Reagan administration yesterday that it will be inviting "catastrophe" for the entire foreign aid program if it seeks across the board aid increases for fiscal 1987. Lugar's warning to William Schneider Jr. undersecretary of state for security assistance, came in the wake of published reports that the administration is planning to request a substantial increase in foreign aid for the next fiscal year despite spending cuts required under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing legislation.

Rome, Bonn Report Libya Helped Thwart Terrorists

THE SUN - (AP) - Tips from Libyan intelligence agents enabled European authorities in past years to intercept terrorists planning strikes against European targets, Italian and West German officials say. The Libyan help stopped in 1984 or 1985, according to an Italian source, who added: "It seems they have taken a different attitude." A West German official said previous Libyan anti-terrorist assistance to the Europeans is an example of the complexity of a situation he said "the American public may not understand."

הר מוצא ופוזר פה סטחים נחלקם

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231 / 494 / 791

WASH. POST - Dickey - Qaddafi announced his intention to drive a wedge between the US and its European allies earlier this month. Qaddafi held out a tantalizing offer of \$36 billion in development contracts for the Europeans over the next five years. But even if blunted, the oil weapon still exists and Qaddafi, according to diplomats in Tripoli, is likely to use it as shrewdly as ever.

WASH. POST - Four major US oil companies operating in Tripoli have stopped shipping Libyan crude, but in effect have undercut Reagan's embargo by "lending" or selling their production to oil companies of other nations, diplomats and industry sources said today. Libyan, West German, Italian and other oil companies have taken over the roughly 20 percent share of Libya's production involving American firms, according to the sources, who requested anonymity. They said this allowed Libya to maintain its output of 1.2 million barrels per day.

The major networks focused their main stories on the Space Shuttle and that there will be a full scale inquiry into the explosion to determine what occurred.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו המשרד

784

ס ו ס  
דף.....מחור.....דפים  
סוג בשחוני. סודי  
דחיפות.....בהנל  
תאריך וזיח. 1.1.55. 3. 7. נואר  
מסי מברק.....

עמוס ערן (קשר: אנא, הודיעו לו טלפוני 052-72655)

דע: מזכיר הממשלה ד"ר י. ביילין. ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. שר התחבורה. עו"ד בלום -משרד המשפטים.

אל - על

1. מסרתי לביל שרי את הצעתך והוא אמר שזו הצעה ישנה של החברה שהם רחו אותה בשעתה. הם עומדים על ממוש הבטחת ראש הממשלה וההסכם שהושג כי כל העובדים ללא יוצא מן הכלל מוחזרים לעבודה. באשר לעובדי הקומיסר/חסר בהצעתך הסיכום כי אם המחלקה תפתח מחדש זכותם עדיפה לחזור אליה.

2. שרי מסר לי כי בוב בראון פנה למרטי סיאם והציע לקיים פגישה אך סיאם אמר כי אין חדש ואין טעם להפגש.

3. המכונאים מסיקים מכר כי ל"אל-על" לא אכפת מה יקרה.

4. וינפיסינגר יגיש למועצת ה- AFL - CIO את הצעת ההחלטה על החרמת ה"בונדס" ולהערכתם היא תאושר הפעם.

  
דני בלום

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תחנות:	תחנות הקשר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 1-2
סוג בטיחות:	סוג פס כותרת	מחבר:
תאריך: 29/1/86	לש'מבכ"ל; מע"ת; סמכ"ל אמית"ק; המכהן; מצ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שוב"ט לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	א ל:
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204-011		תאריך: 29/1/86, ניו-יורק

### News Summary January 29, 1986

The story in all newspapers and news shows was on the Space Shuttle disaster. Columns

ND-Anderson "Vital Clues Missing That Could Prove Mengele's Death" The World Jewish Congress and Justice Dept. prosecutor, Eli Rosenbaum, have raised the possibility that Mengele is still alive. They are convinced that the examination done on the remains of what was thought to be Mengele were inadequate. Conclusions were made on mostly circumstantial evidence--no X-rays, fingerprints or other concrete identification.

### Press Reports

#### PLO Not A Tonic, Israeli Says

NYT-Markham (Bonn) An adviser to Peres said that Europeans had not pressed the PM during his tour to negotiate with the PLO. He said that Western European leaders seemed less interested in a role for the PLO in future talks. The leaders praised Peres for his efforts to seek talks with Hussein and moderate Palestinians not linked to the PLO. Mubarak just began a tour of Europe and stated that an international conference should be held "without preconditions" and "with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

#### Russein-Arafat Talks

NYT-special (Amman) Hussein and Arafat continued their talks. There was no sign of any breakthrough in resolving fundamental differences on the future of the Mideast peace process. (see ND-combined)

#### Experts Study Dangers of Terrorists Using Nuclear Arms

NYT-special (Wash.) A panel of experts on nuclear weapons design, terrorism and intelligence matters will study the danger of terrorists' stealing a nuclear bomb or the material to make one. They assert that the risk of nuclear terrorism is increased by poor security and by the growing amounts of plutonium that has been entering the commercial market. Yuval Neeman, an Israeli physicist and politician who has been instrumental in developing Israel's nuclear weapons capability, is one of 26 members on the panel.

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### Reagan to Seek 12.5% Increase in Foreign Aid

NYT-Shinler-Despite the push to cut the Federal budget deficit, the Administration has asked Congress to increase foreign aid by 12.5%. In the Mideast, the large aid packages to Egypt and Israel would remain about the same as this year. Israel is the largest recipient of US assistance, followed by Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and Greece.

### Libya Makes Offer to Stem Terrorism

NYT-Suro-Craxi said the Khadafy had offered to help halt Arab terrorist operations in Europe if the US promised not to attack Libya. At top aide to Craxi said the Gov't was trying to evaluate the message to determine "whether there is any substance behind his words." He said he thought Khadafy was "trying to open channels to the US and Italy in the hopes of ending the confrontation." The official Libyan press appeared to deny that Khadafy had made such an offer. (see DN-wire)

NYT-special-The State Dept. reacted with little enthusiasm to the report of a Libyan offer. A senior Administration official said that the US would not bargain with Khadafy because "there is no one here who would trust his word."

### Libyan Units of US Concerns Said to Halt Oil Exports

NYT-Miller (Tripoli) In a move with potentially serious economic consequences for Libya, most of the Libyan subsidiaries of US oil companies operating there have temporarily suspended exports of their entitled allotment of oil. Only one of the five US oil companies in Libya is still exporting. None of the companies would comment. The US oil subsidiaries dominate Libyan oil production, Libya's only source of hard currency. There have been severe food and raw material shortages in Libya. One diplomat said "If Libyan income falls by 20%, how will Khadafy continue to finance development projects and his massive Russian arms purchases?"

### Red Cross in Aden

ND-wire-An international Red Cross team arrived in South Yemen to try to help the thousands of wounded. The team's arrival followed an appeal by Attas, the interim head of state, for international aid to help rebuild Aden, which was widely devastated in the fighting. 13,000 people are estimated to have died.

### Egypt Morals Ruling

ND-wire-Egypt's Moral Court of Appeal has overruled a lower court that found an edition of the classic "Thousand and One Nights" pornographic. The appeals court declared the book would not arouse lust in anyone who wasn't already sick.

ITONUT  
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המשרד, 762

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 29.1.26 ז

Q Yeah. And confusion. Are you going to do anything in terms of getting some people together here, even if they could only give some answers that can give us some kind of assessment about how this much -- how these sanctions which were announced in a presidential, nationally-televised press conference are proceeding and what effect they seem to be having in terms of people complying?

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MR. KALB: Even if you had whispered the question I would have heard you loud and clear because I have been posing that question rather repeatedly in search of the statistics of compliance to the President's January 7th call. I raised it again today. I have been assured that people are indeed taking a look, recognizing that February 1 is pretty much upon us to see what can be done to come up with questions such as you have raised in the past about numbers of departure of Americans, corporate closings and so forth. I will continue to make that effort. I will certainly make under advisement your suggestion that effort successful or effort not successful that perhaps somebody can come down here and do the arithmetic of results on that. Barbara?

Q Bernie, could I ask you, does this administration feel that the Israeli raid near Sidon this morning was a justified reprisal against the terrorists strikes?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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MR. KALB: What I have on that is something you have heard before in the context of the absence of peace. We deplore the cycle of violence which must be broken. We have long favored agreed on arrangements to insure the security of the Israeli-Lebanese border area.

Q Can I follow that up please?

MR. KALB: Yes.

Q There was also a report that on the border between Israel and Jordan there was some activity and two Israeli soldiers were killed and one Palestinian was killed. Do you have any

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comment on this?

MR. KALB: My information at this point is that that information is limited to wire reports, the way I have been given to understand, and that the full details of the incident are not available. If the reports indeed are accurate, we deeply regret the deaths that occurred.

Q Can we go back to Libya on the question that you just answered?

MR. KALB: Go back to Libya?

Q Yeah, about the question you answered for me. Could you consider that this offer by Libya adds a crack into the wall of not trying to come to agreement or to terms with Qaddafi? If you're talking about not words but deeds, is the idea of having the whole matter between the United States and Libya could be offered to arbitration of Third World countries, or, you know, some of your friends in the Western bloc?

MR. KALB: I said before deeds and not words, and my answer is contained in that. It does not deal with arbitration, as you suggest, or dialogue and so forth. There has to be what you've heard repeated on more than one occasion -- an abandonment or involvement in terrorism. It's not a question of semantic offerings and so forth. It has to be an act, a policy, of cutting off terrorism. That's where it stands.

Q Bernie --

MR. KALB: Just a second. Could I go back there?

Q Thank you. I'd like to ask you about a report on NPR that happened --

MR. KALB: On what?

Q I'm about to tell you. Does the State Department --

MR. KALB: On what? I'm sorry, I lost you.

Q I said it was a report on National Public Radio, as it happens, that the State Department has documents in fact alleging direct Syrian complicity in the Vienna and Rome attacks; in fact, that it names General Quli, chief of Air Force intelligence in Syria, as being directly involved. Can you comment on that?

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

Q Can you take it?

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MR. KALS: Nope, I'm not going to take it. What I will say by way of reply to that is that what you have heard here, expressed by Oakley, just a couple of days ago by Deputy Secretary John Whitehead,

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and what he has said in the course of one or two television interviews in the past few days, has dealt with that subject of the extent of any Syrian involvement. And so far as I know, that's where it stands right now.

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The controversy represents a major test of Israel's guarantee of freedom of religion in the holy city. The religious threaten to leave the govt. unless the project is canceled.

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### Arafat-Hussein Talks Bringing Peace Effort To A Turning Point

PHIL. INQUIRER Tamayo - A series of meetings this week between Arafat and Hussein has lead to growing speculation that long stalled Middle peace efforts are reaching a point that will produce either a breakthrough or a political defeat for Arafat. Jordanian news reports monitored said that Arafat emerged from a meeting with Hussein in Jordan's capital of Amman on Monday hinting that he was ready to accept two UN resolutions considered key to Mideast peace efforts if Israel first agrees to a multinational conference to oversee the talks. Peres has said Hussein might be ready to cut Arafat's PLO out of direct Arab-Israeli talks if Arafat again fails to compromise.

### Soviets May Deal On Jewish Emigration

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (wires) - Edgar Bronfman, says the Soviet Union is considering flying Jewish emigrants directly to Israel instead of sending them to Austria. Bronfman said Monday he believed the Kremlin was ready to bargain over the 2 million Soviet Jews because the Soviet leaders think Jewish influence on the US govt. could lead to increased high-technology trade and even "extend to arms control."

### Arafat Demands US Accept PLO

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (Wires) - Arafat has told Hussein that the US must recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians before he will recognize Israel's right to exist. The PLO officials said Arafat set the condition during a meeting Monday with Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid Rifai. Arafat also demanded guarantees that Israel would negotiate with the PLO at an international Middle East peace conference. On Tuesday, sources said Hussein rejected Arafat's conditions and sent Jordanian and PLO officials back to work to try to salvage a Mideast peace plan.

### Craxi Reports Qaddafi Offer On Terrorist

WASH. POST - Jenkins - Craxi said that Libyan leader Qaddafi has proposed appealing to "all Arabs" to desist from any further terrorist acts in Europe in exchange for a guarantee that Libya would not be attacked by the US. Craxi also warned Syria and Libya to end their support of terrorist groups and association with them. Craxi noted the contradictory nature of Qaddafi's statements in recent weeks and said the Italian govt. was studying other information. But he said he would not disclose it yet.

### Lebanese President's Resignation Demanded



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WASH. TIMES - (wires) - Lebanon's senior Christian leader demanded yesterday that Gemayel resign or face the consequences as the ring of fighting tightened around the embattled Lebanese president. "We call on the president of the republic to resign immediately...Otherwise we will adopt various methods to ensure this," former President Suleiman Franjeh said, renewing a threat he has made in the past.

#### Trial Tests Sudan-US Relations

WASH. POST - Randal - The four month old trial detailing the secret US role in smuggling Ehtiopian Jews out of Sudan to Israel has left an indelible mark on Sudan's political life and many expect that it will have a long-lasting effect on relations between Khartoum and Washington. Former Vice-President Tayeb was quoted by a prosecution witness as saying the airlift was necessary "to win over American public opinion and the support of Zionist groups against the mounting criticism of human-limb amputations ordered by Nimeri in the name of Islam.

#### TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the explosion of the Space Shuttle. The Space Shuttle disaster was the topic of Nightline as well.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

להלן ביום איגרת רה"מ לנשיא בעקבות אסון צילנג'ר.

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל  
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January 28, 1986

His Excellency Mr. Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States of America  
Washington, D.C.

In exploring the unknown and expanding the horizons of human knowledge and hope, your great country and great people have just paid a tragic toll.

Please accept my most sincere condolences and, on behalf of the people of Israel, please convey them to the bereaved families.

Sincerely yours,

Shimon Peres



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv

February 19, 1986

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been asked to convey to you  
the enclosed message from President  
Reagan.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tom Pickering', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Thomas R. Pickering  
Ambassador



February 19, 1986

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Let me extend my personal thanks for your message of condolence on the loss of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger. The bereaved families and a grieving American nation can take comfort in the messages of support we have received from people of good will around the world.

Even in this time of tragedy, the courage and dedication of the Americans aboard the Challenger give us hope for the future. As we press ahead with our space program, we will continue to look to friends like Israel for support and scientific cooperation.

Sincerely,

/s/

Ronald Reagan

JERUSALEM, 29 JANUARY 1986

TELEGRAM FROM RABIN TO WEINBERGER ON "CHALLENGER" TRAGEDY  
(COMMUNICATED BY THE DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN)

THE HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON.

THE ISRAEL DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT GRIEVES WITH YOU THE LOSS OF THE LIVES OF THE "CHALLENGER" ASTRONAUTS. PLEASE CONVEY OUR DEEP CONDOLENCES TO THE BEREAVED FAMILIES.

MAY YOU FIND COMFORT IN YOUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROGRESS AND WELL-BEING OF MANKIND.

Y. RABIN, MINISTER OF DEFENSE

-/LV  
INST.

09:40 HOURS





28 בינואר 1986

אל: ממנכ"ל ח. בראון  
מנהל מצפ"א א. בנצור  
יועץ רה"מ ד"ר נ. נוביק  
השגריר מ. רוזן

מאת: דני בלון, וושינגטון

הנדון: מצבו של הנשיא רייגן בדעת הקהל.

סקר דעת קהל נרחב (כ- 1600 נשאלים) שפורסם היום ע"י נ.י. טיימס וסי. בי. אס. מעלה כי הנשיא רייגן זוכה לפופולריות יותר מכל נשיא אחר, בתום השנה החמישית לכהונה, מאז החלו סקרים להסקר. 65% מהנשאלים סומכים על הדרך שרייגן ממלא את תפקידו לעומת 60% שניתנו בעת המקבילה לאיזנהאואר או רוזבלט.

עוד מעלה הסקר כי למרות הפופולריות של רייגן אין מעבר אידיאולוגי של הציבור האמריקני לימין השמרני, ואין הבדל משמעותי במספר המגדירים עצמם כשמרנים לעומת סקר שנערך בשנה הראשונה לכהונת רייגן. לעומת זאת יש עליה קלה במספר המגדירים עצמם כליברלים ובמספרם של אלה הסבורים כי על הממשלה לעשות יותר למען פתרון בעיות העוני ולצמצום תקציב ההגנה. אין שינוי משמעותי באחוז המגדירים עצמם רפובליקנים או דמוקרטים (עם פער של כ- 8% לדמוקרטים). רק בקרב <sup>הנשיא</sup> למטה משלושים יש רוב לרפובליקנים, אך הוא הצטמצם לעומת משאלים בשנים הקודמות.

בברכה

דני בלון



# official text

DATE: 01/28/86

## U.S. RESERVES RIGHT TO USE MILITARY AGAINST LIBYA

(Excerpts: Whitehead Jan. 27 press conference) (4750)

Washington -- Deputy Secretary John Whitehead has expressed the fervent hope that the United States will not have to act militarily against Libya. But, he says, Washington reserves the right to use force if Libyan leader Muammar Gadhafi does not change his terrorist actions.

Speaking at a State Department press conference January 27, Whitehead noted that the president had considered the military option in dealing with Libya before he invoked the non-military measures on January 7.

Whitehead continued: "But, however, he reserved the right to come back to the military option in case the non-military peaceful measures don't work, and in case Gadhafi doesn't change the pattern of his action."

Although the United States and its European allies "hope and pray" it is not necessary to "resort" to the use of the military, Whitehead said "the answer lies not in our hands but in Gadhafi's hands, because if he continues to sponsor and direct and conduct these atrocities around the world aimed at innocent people, murders of innocent people, we cannot stand idly by...."

From January 15 to 24, Whitehead met with foreign ministers and other concerned government officials in Ottawa, London, Rome, Ankara, Athens, Bonn, Paris, Brussels and The Hague. During the trip, he explained the U.S. case for an international effort to combat terrorism, as well as the president's measures against Libya, and he sought allied support for a cooperative effort to persuade Gadhafi "to abandon his sponsorship of terrorism," said Whitehead.

Following are excerpts from the transcript of Whitehead's press briefing:

(Begin excerpts)

KALB: Ladies and gentlemen, you have asked, and sometimes we in fact deliver, so here we are. News conference, on the record, obviously, with Deputy Secretary John Whitehead, just back, as you know, from a swing through Western Europe and Canada. The questions are yours and it's your turn, sir.

WHITEHEAD: Thank you, Bernie, and good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I am back. I got back on Friday from a 10-day, nine-nation trip. It started in Canada and went on to London, Rome, Ankara, Athens, Bonn, Paris, Brussels and The Hague. Nine stops in ten days. With me were two people who are here today, and if I have trouble with your questions, I'll defer them to the experts: Special Ambassador Robert Oakley, who is right here, Special Ambassador for Terrorism; and next to him, Robert Kimmitt, General Counsel to the Treasury Department and an expert on what are called "sanctions," among other things that he's an expert on.

Just as a prelude to your questions, let me just say a couple of things. The purpose of the trip was really three-fold.

First, it was to convey to our principal European allies the increasing threat that we believe that international terrorism represents, and in particular the -- our focus on Colonel Gadhafi and



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



Libya as being the principal -- or one of the principal sponsors of terrorism.

The second purpose was to explain the measures that President Reagan took on January 7th -- explain to our allies why we took those and what they meant.

And then, third, was to seek allied support for a cooperative effort to persuade Qadhafi to mend his ways, to abandon his sponsorship of terrorism, a threat which threatens both the United States and the allies that I visited.

Those were the three purposes. I would make clear that I did not ask our allies to adopt the same package of measures that we had adopted. I did not think that that was appropriate nor likely to be achieved, but I did urge that each of them focus on this mutual problem, and that each of them take whatever kinds of actions were appropriate for their country to take in the common effort.

I also emphasize that I did not ask for immediate responses. I did not expect dramatic breakthroughs as a result of my trip. I urged them to take the messages that I brought to them under advisement and to consider very carefully this threat to the whole free world, and to determine in the weeks and months ahead what steps they might take.

I think the results of my trip were good, were favorable. I think I did heighten the concern of our allies for terrorism, a subject with which many of them were all too familiar. But I think I raised the level of their concern, and certainly let them appreciate the high priority to which the United States, our President, and I think most Americans give to finding answers to this problem.

And I think I persuaded them that Libya was at the heart of the problem. I took to them some additional information which many of them -- most of them -- did not have before that showed the implication of Qadhafi in many of the recent terrorist disasters.

I think that all of our allies agreed on a common goal, and we discussed a number of methods which we have taken and which they might take to reach that common goal. We found some differences over the tactics that we have taken, and those that they are now prepared to take, particularly over what have been called "sanctions." I determined, incidentally, that "sanctions" was a bad word and not a word that seemed to get a great deal of sympathy, and so I have dubbed the measures that the President took "peaceful measures" and I don't use the word "sanctions" anymore. It is harder to oppose peaceful measures in principle than it is to oppose sanctions in principle. So I tried to get the discussion onto the track of talking about the specifics that we were talking about.

It's useful to point out, I think, that some of our allies have already over the past several years adopted some rather stern measures against Libya, just as the United States had in earlier years. Many of our allies, for example, have not sold any military equipment or arms to Libya for quite a long time, and so that and other measures have been taken by some of our allies in the past, and, of course, we welcome that.

I think that other measures -- in a few cases, the countries decided while I was there to tell me that they had already decided to take some additional measures, and I know that in many cases -- in fact, I think in the case of all of the countries, all nine of the countries -- they are now considering possible further measures that they can take.

So, with those remarks, I've covered a little bit about the objectives of the trip, and the approach we took, and what I think the results have been. So now I'd be glad to answer your questions.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, your euphemism "peaceful measures" appears to have an implication to it, that there could be other measures that the United States could take that would not be peaceful. Is that the message you intended to give?

ANSWER: Yes, that was one of the messages that I think the phrase gives. As you know, when the -- before the President made his announcement early in January, he considered military measures as well as peaceful measures, and he decided to put aside the military option for the time being at least and to adopt the measures that he did adopt.

But, however, he reserved the right to come back to the military option in case the non-military peaceful measures don't work, and in



case Qadhafi doesn't change the pattern of his action.

Q: And he --

A: We all can hope and pray, and certainly our allies told me that they hoped and prayed, that we would not need to resort to the military option. I certainly fervently hope that that's true, but the answer lies not in our hands but in Qadhafi's hands, because if he continues to sponsor and direct and conduct these atrocities around the world aimed at innocent people, murders of innocent people, we cannot stand idly by -- neither we nor our allies -- and we'll have to -- the President has reserved the option to come back to military measures, and I think he will come back and consider that again if the peaceful measures are not successful.

Q: Given that, did our allies indicate they would support military measures under those circumstances if Qadhafi keeps up his antics?

A: We didn't discuss military -- I would say the answer to that is no. We didn't discuss military measures at all, except to mutually hope that they would not become necessary. But the focus of the conversation was obviously on non-military measures.

Q: Where were the differences, then, between the U.S. position and that of the different allies as to how to approach either sanctions or any other measures?

A: I'll be glad to answer that, starting, though, with a comment that there were a lot more similarities than differences in all of these conversations and to focus too much on the differences is not giving, I think, an accurate appraisal of the visits that I had, because mostly we talked about the things we agreed on in common rather than on the differences.

But the differences had principally to do with what they previously called "economic sanctions." Although it was not universal among all of the people that I called on, there is a general feeling that economic sanctions, in a broad sense, of the kind that we did invoke do not work successfully, and that they sometimes are counterproductive. And so I heard from our general feeling that economic sanctions, in a broad sense, of the kind that we did invoke do not work successfully, and that they sometimes are counter-productive. And so I heard from our allies a number of reasons in detail as to what history shows about the success of economic sanctions.

And I replied that my experience was that much of what they told me was true; that I could not argue that often in the past economic sanctions, when applied, have not been successful. But that I thought in this particular case -- and I do think that in this particular case -- peaceful measures of the kinds that we were discussing can indeed be successful.

And for example, in the economic area, Libya is entirely dependent on their economy on their ability to sell to the world the oil that they produce. In an oil market in which there is a great glut of oil, and it is possible for countries to buy oil from a great variety of places, if the principal nations in the world should decide to buy more of their oil from other countries and less of their oil from Libya, I am sure that Libya would feel the effect of that decision.

So, therefore, I was urging that other countries consider that kind of measure. That was one of the principal thoughts that I had for them, urging that they might consider changing the source of their oil, particularly with those countries who do buy a lot of Libyan oil.

Q: Were they convinced that they ought to diversify their sources of oil imports?

A: Were the allies convinced --

Q: Yes.

A: -- that they ought to do this? I would say that nobody was convinced immediately, but that everybody thought that it was an idea worth considering, and it might be an exception, they felt, to the general rule that sanctions don't work very effectively.

Q: If the allies expressed skepticism over sanctions, did they offer any alternatives to you other than economic sanctions? What were they in favor of in terms of dealing with Qadhafi, or do they want to ignore him by and large?



A: In some cases, they have other measures that they're considering, in addition to the purchase of oil. Some countries, for example, are considering reducing their exports to Libya. Other countries are considering reducing the number of commercial air flights that their airlines make to Libya, and the number of flights that they allow the Libyan Arab Airlines to make to their countries.

Q: Aren't those sanctions?

A: I think so. I call them "peaceful measures," but they are sanctions. Other countries are considering reducing the size of their Libyan Embassy, which the Libyans call the Libyan People's Bureau, reducing the size and the staff that they permit to be in their country.

So there were a variety of things that other countries mentioned as possibilities, and that many countries are considering, but I kept the general view that maybe the most important single thing that people could do would be to buy their oil elsewhere.

Q: You said their objections were all on the grounds that they wouldn't be effective. You have spent your life in business, and you know about profit motives; and you could talk to them, I'm sure, with a special ear. You mean that their only objection is that our sanctions won't work, or are they looking for a buck?

I mean, you haven't mentioned at all the rich business that's involved here. Isn't that really why they don't want to support the United States?

A: I don't think so. I acknowledge that that might be a possibility, and with some countries it may be a factor, but I don't believe that with any of the countries that had this view that their trade with Libya is so important to them economically that they are reluctant to give it up.

I might just say as an aside, the country that was the most responsive to our approach -- I don't mean to take credit for their response -- the country that more quickly agreed with all of the things that we were talking about, the most quickly agreed, was Italy.

Now, Italy is the country that has the largest trade with Libya of any country in the world and the largest of any of the nine countries that I visited. It buys more Libyan oil -- it did last year buy more Libyan oil than any other country in the world, and it sells Libya more products manufactured in Italy than any other country, and so their economic interest was very large, and yet they were the most responsive and indicated the greatest willingness to reduce their exposure to Libya. So I think that that was not -- while it is a factor, and maybe is a factor, I would say it was not the principal factor.

Q: Could you clear up one thing? Before you went on your trip, in the briefings that were given to us about Libya's connection to Abu Nidal, we were repeatedly told that while there was a rather impressive amount of evidence linking Libya to Abu Nidal and terrorism in general, there really wasn't any "smoking gun" linking Libya to the specific attacks at Rome and Vienna, and yet I notice in press reports, at least of your trip, you did say you had incontrovertible evidence linking Libya to those two specific attacks.

Is that the case? And if you do have such, can you share any of it with us?

A: It is the case. I did assert that on the trip, and I assert it again now. I have looked myself at the intelligence information on the connection between Abu Nidal and Libya with the Rome and Vienna Airport attacks; and I believe, in my opinion, from having looked at the details of that information that it is incontrovertible that Abu Nidal and Libya were both involved in those attacks.

If you will permit me to make a couple of other points about your question, because your question is one, I know, which has been on a lot of peoples' minds, the reason that the United States collects all of this intelligence information on terrorism -- and we have, you'll be happy to know, as good citizens, we have very, very extensive intelligence information from a variety of sources, communications sources, surveillance sources, human sources -- the reason that we collect this is not to identify who is responsible after the acts have been committed, but to prevent the acts from occurring. And as I think has been stated before, the United States prevented, through this intelligence, something over a hundred terrorist acts in 1985



where the information came to our attention, and we were able to arrest the intended terrorists, or in some other way frustrate the act. About a quarter of those acts I think were in the United States, and the other three-quarters outside the United States.

Therefore, preserving the secrecy about the methods of collection of the information and the nature of the information is extremely important, and of course, we can't jeopardize the continued ability to prevent the acts. But I can tell you, I think, from the information that I've looked at, the general nature of Libya's connection with terrorism, it is perfectly clear that they finance terrorism, that they make regular payments to a number of terrorist leaders in order to keep those leaders in business, to keep their units together, and sometimes they pay them specific fees for performing particular terrorist acts.

Secondly, they arm the terrorists; they collect arms and ammunition in Libya and then ship the arms and ammunition to the country where the act is to take place, where they can be picked up by the terrorists prior to the commission of the act. Thirdly, they provide documents -- false passports, visas, and other identification documents -- to hide the identity of the terrorists, to make it easy for the terrorists to enter the country where the acts are going to take place, and then make it easier for them -- if they live through the act -- for them to escape to another country and to get away.

Finally, they conduct terrorist training camps. We have a good deal of information on those camps. There are a number of them. We know that what is taught in those camps are definitely terrorist -- how to conduct terrorist acts. So these are the kinds of information that we have in great detail on Libya's connection and Abu Nidal's connection.

Q: Can I just follow that up? On this specific case I want to ask you once more, do we have specific information that Libya paid, armed, or otherwise supported those particular Abu Nidal terrorists who did the Rome and Vienna attacks?

A: I don't want to answer the question in just exactly the way you put it, but we do have information, as I've said before, that connects Abu Nidal and Libya with those two specific acts.

Just one further thing, other nations have said that they have information which connects Syria with one of those two specific acts. We have no information that connects Syria with either of those two acts, but it is not at all inconsistent with the information we have that both countries could have been involved in supporting the terrorists. We know that Abu Nidal now has his headquarters in Libya; we know that his principal lieutenants are there with him; but we also know that he has what in my former career I would have called a "branch office" in Damascus, and that he has operations in Syria. And so, it is not at all unlikely, although we have no proof, that Syria was also used, in some way, as a base for one or more of those two terrorist acts.

Q: My question is: Did Mr. Qadhafi or the Libyan Government have foreknowledge? He claims, if I understand it correctly, that, yes, he does provide this financial support for these training camps, but that he doesn't know what these terrorists are up to. Was there foreknowledge on the part of Mr. Qadhafi specifically of the Rome and Vienna attacks?

A: I don't think we have information as to what Qadhafi himself personally knew, but we do have knowledge that his government was involved, obviously beforehand, in both of those activities. Whether he personally knew is something that we have no information on.

Q: What about the evidence that was presented to you by the Greek Government, the counter-evidence that would bar or or de-link Libya with any --

A: I talked to the Greek Foreign Minister, and I talked to the Greek Prime Minister. Neither one mentioned to me any evidence along those lines. I gave them both the evidence that we had about his involvement in those two incidents.

Q: What's the conditions the United States requires from Libya to have a certificate that they abandon terrorism? I mean, what are the conditions? Can you state them to us? What's our requirement to give them good conduct -- Libya? Do you have one, two, three conditions?

A: It's an important question, and I'll come right back to it.



But before we leave the subject of information, and the guilt of Qadhafi, if I may say so I think sometimes too much is made of the details of Libyan involvement in particular incidents. And I just ask you all a sort of rhetorical question: Can there be any question that Qadhafi is generally involved in widespread terrorist activity, widespread incidents where innocent people are murdered?

And it seems to me it's clear that the answer is no, and therefore we took these actions not because he was involved or was not involved in any particular incident but because he had a pattern of conduct, a foreign policy of his government. The foreign policy of a sovereign government is to commit terrorists acts, and it was that policy, and the accumulation of that evidence, not any single, little bit of whether or not he was involved, that caused the United States Government to take the action that it did.

All of this -- I'm happy to answer as much as I can about these incidents without revealing anything that would be helpful to terrorists around the world. But it does seem to me, if I may say so, a bit beside the point when we would all really have to agree, and I think all of the people that I talked to did agree, although Greece has not yet been willing to say publicly, but I think everybody else that I talked to has said publicly and does agree that Qadhafi is the principal leader in the world behind the sponsorship of terrorist activities.

If I can come to your very important question which was, what are we asking of Qadhafi? We are not trying to overthrow him; we're not trying to change the government. We're simply asking him to change his conduct, to stop sponsoring terrorism. As soon as he gives us sufficient evidence that he has changed his conduct, that he has concluded that the cost of supporting terrorism is greater to him than the benefits -- which is not an unreasonable thing to ask nor to expect -- as soon as he changes his conduct, we will consider lifting the measures that we have imposed and encouraging our allies to do so.

But until he changes his conduct, it seems to me that Americans cannot tolerate a man living in this world as part of the world community and condoning these actions.

Q: What are the measures Libya should take, I mean? Do you have specific measures?

A: We have not proposed or suggested to him anything except to change his conduct.

The obvious things that I've outlined -- payments, arms and ammunition, harboring of terrorist leaders, training bases -- all of these things must be eliminated. And as soon as he eliminates those, and it is clear to us and the rest of the world that they will not be reinstated, we certainly will then consider changing our attitudes.

Q: You said that all nine of the countries that you visited are considering new measures. Have all nine of them agreed not to undercut the U.S. sanctions? And when you say they're all considering new measures, do you mean economic sanctions -- what we used to call "economic sanctions?"

A: I think it is the case that all nine of them have agreed that they will not undercut our measures.

Q: Have any of them actually issued the regulations?

A: Yes. I would say on this measure that West Germany has been the most responsive, and we welcome that. They have issued an extremely strong request to all of the German companies that operate in Libya urging them not to undercut and defining that in quite specific terms.

The Manufacturer's Association in Germany, the trade association for private sector companies, has issued a similar agreement that their members -- which include all the companies that do operate in Libya -- their members will not undercut. So we feel that's very supportive. And while there are not penalties of law, we feel that's a good, adequate response, and we would believe that German companies and German people will not undercut our efforts.

Others have not. Some have done milder measures than I've described, and some haven't done anything at all except to give assurances.



Q: I wonder if you think that the world oil market will now begin to do the kind of economic damage to Libya that the allies have apparently refused or, at least, not done so far?

A: The world oil market is certainly on our side and is very helpful in putting pressure on Libya without additional pressure.

Libya's revenues from the sale of oil are down from 20 billion dollars about five years ago to about 9 billion dollars last year as a result of the fall in the price of oil, and currently are running at a rate lower than that. So that, of course, has had a very distinct effect on Libya's economy, and it is their economy that provides them the substance to continue to arm themselves so strongly and to provide the means to finance these terrorist acts.

But we need a little more push and a little more help from our allies, and that's what we're trying to get.

Q: Now, my question is, did what you brought with you, or carried with you to Europe, go beyond the realm of circumstantial evidence or was it essentially an amassing of a pattern of a circumstantial nature?

A: It did go beyond circumstantial evidence, and it was quite specific, and most of it came in subsequent to the announcement of the President's sanctions. Most of it was received, but not all of it, but most of it was received subsequent to the January 6 date.

Remember, the January 6 date was only -- what? -- two weeks, about, after the two airport incidents, and there had not been time to accumulate as much information as has subsequently come in.

Q: I don't suppose for a moment you expect Colonel Gadhafi to give up doing what he's doing, and that you're objecting to. And I don't suppose that the nine governments that you spoke to believe that either.

So the question is, when the next happening happens, what is the United States and its allies going to do about it?

A: That remains to be seen. Let's hope that the next happening will not happen.

There begins to be evidence that you maybe have seen that Gadhafi is pretty nervous about our attitude, about what he sees to be the force of our position, what he sees about our allies rising to our support. Although that evidence is still very new and fragmentary, I feel optimistic from what I've seen, that while this man may be pretty crazy, he's also crazy like a fox, and he will do what he needs to do to keep himself in power. And if he sees his country's economy crumbling and his country's position being isolated, he will then take action to change his conduct, and that is our hope.

Q: So you did not discuss further contingency plans, or what would happen next?

A: I think as far as what happens next, we have to wait and see. Obviously, further incidents will require consideration of further measures by the United States and by our allies.

And, obviously, further incidents will coalesce the world against Gadhafi even more strongly than it's beginning to coalesce now.

(End excerpts)





# official text

DATE: 01/28/86

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U.S. 'WELCOMES' EC DECISION BANNING ARMS SALES (810)

(Transcript: Whitehead on NBC 'Today Show')

Washington -- The United States "welcomes" the unanimous decision of the European Community to halt arms sales to countries supporting terrorism.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead made that statement in reply to a question by television correspondent John Palmer on NBC's "The Today Show" January 28.

European Community (EC) foreign ministers January 27 declared a ban on arms sales to countries that were "clearly implicated in supporting terrorism" but did not mention Libya by name.

According to press reports from Brussels, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, who was chairman of the meeting, said that while Libya was not named in the EC declaration, it was a "clear message" to governments supporting terrorism.

Following is a transcript of the Whitehead interview. Permission has been obtained for republication, translation and excerpting by USIS and local press abroad. On title page, credit NBC's "The Today Show" and carry: Copyright (c) 1986 National Broadcasting Company, Inc. All rights reserved.)

(begin transcript)

PALMER: We just heard on the news a couple of minutes ago that our allies are still reluctant to do very much to help us isolate Qadhafi. Are you surprised?

WHITEHEAD: No, not surprised. This was the European Community action that took place yesterday in which they decided to not sell any further arms or munitions to Libya. And we certainly welcome that. We did not expect them to go further.

You know, the EC action has to be unanimous by all 14 countries and so their decisions go down to sort of the lowest common denominator. But we did welcome their strong statement against terrorism, and we certainly welcome their unanimous decision to suspend any further sales of arms or ammunition or weapons to Libya, and we'll keep working on them to get them to adopt further measures, economic measures, peaceful measures, that will continue to isolate this man Qadhafi.

Q: But there's no real teeth in any of these measures that were announced.

A: Well, when you don't sell munitions or arms, there's teeth in that. That was a firm decision, unanimous decision on behalf of all 14 of these European countries.

Q: Last Friday, on this program, we had a tape clip from Israel of the Defense Minister Rabin, and he said the United States is going after the wrong target, that it was Syria behind the Rome terrorism; it wasn't Libya.

A: Well, we have no information that Syria was behind the Rome and Vienna terrorist acts, but we do have irrefutable evidence that Libya was involved in both of those actions, but that is not necessarily inconsistent. Very likely, both countries were involved. And certainly Syria and Iran have both also been involved in terrorism just as Libya has. But we've identified Libya as the worst offender,



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clearly the worst offender.

Q: You say Libyan leader Gadhafi is "crazy like a fox." What do you mean by that?

A: Well, he's very erratic in his comments. He'll say one thing one day and another thing another day, but he seems to have a shrewdness and a conviction that this kind of terrorism is in his interest, and this is what must be put to a stop.

Q: Do you think economic sanctions will have an effect on him?

A: Economic sanctions is a controversial phrase and I've, in my talks around Europe, I've abandoned use of that phrase. I call them "peaceful measures." I think peaceful measures will have an effect.

I asked our European nations if we all stopped buying Libya's oil, won't he feel it? And I'm sure he will.

Q: You talk about peaceful measures, we have a couple of U.S. aircraft carriers this morning moving even closer to the Libyan coast into the area there by the Gulf of Sidra. Are our European allies concerned about this military action on the part of our government?

A: Yes, and of course, the president has made no decision at all to take military action against Libya, although he has reserved the right to do that if Gadhafi's conduct doesn't change.

Q: Earlier this month, the president gave Americans, the about 1,000 or 1,500 living in Libya, until February 1 to leave. Do you get any indication that Americans are taking that seriously and are leaving?

A: Yes, I am sure they are taking it very seriously. Some have already left. Some are still in the packing up process. We're very tolerant of the fact that this disrupts the lives and the families of many Americans and we're very concerned about it, but we are urging them all to leave by February 1.

(end transcript)

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# official text

DATE: 01/28/86

AID TO JORDAN AND SAUDIS FURTHERS PEACE, SAYS U.S. OFFICIAL  
(NESA: Murphy text in House testimony) (3640)

WASHINGTON -- The United States can help further Middle East peace by providing moderate Arab states with needed military aid, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said after returning from talks with regional leaders.

"I would like to again emphasize that our security assistance programs in the region remain an important part of U.S. policy," Murphy said in a prepared statement to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East January 28. "The programs enable us to strengthen moderate states, enabling them to defend themselves, which in turn contributes to the protection of our own interests in the region."

Regarding peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan, Murphy told the panel that "progress was made toward our shared goal of achieving direct negotiations between the parties," during his recent round of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in The Hague and Jordan's King Hussein in London.

"I will not pretend that the parties have resolved their differences," said Murphy. But he stressed that "Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein remain firmly committed to the shared objective of reaching the bargaining table. Both were encouraged by the incremental achievements made during the recent talks. Both believe we are moving in the right direction."

But Murphy noted, "There is no doubt that congressional support for the proposed Jordan arms package would have a positive influence" on the peace process.

He added that Saudi Arabia's defense needs should be met to help keep the Iran-Iraq conflict from spreading across the Gulf.

President Reagan's proposed 1,900-million-dollar weapons sale to Amman was tabled by Congress until March 1 unless "direct and meaningful" peace talks were under way between Jordan and Israel before then.

The administration also has plans to upgrade existing, U.S.-supplied Saudi defense systems.

Following is the text of Murphy's statement.  
(begin text)

Mister Chairman, Members of the Committee:

It is a pleasure to be here again, to have another opportunity to discuss with you recent developments in the Middle East. In particular, I want to bring you up to date on the peace process and our policy toward Libya, on developments in Lebanon and South Yemen and the Iran/Iraq war.

We face continuing problems in the area for which there are no easy solutions. They are not intractable, but they are certainly among the more complicated and difficult issues in American foreign policy. They affect U.S. interests in the region and the lives and well being of our friends and allies. Given the volatile nature of these problems, we must pay close attention to them, minimizing damage to our interests and those of our allies.

Peace process

In recent days I have discussed at length with Prime Minister

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Peres and King Hussein the outstanding issues we must resolve before the opening of direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel. I am pleased to be able to report to you that during the course of those meetings in London and the Hague, progress was made toward our shared goal of achieving direct negotiations between the parties.

This Sub-Committee has followed closely the unfolding of our efforts over the past year. Upon returning from consultations with the parties in the Middle East on several occasions I have discussed with you the status of the peace process. Six months ago the central issues were still very much undefined. Since then, we have made steady progress to clear the underbrush and reveal the critical obstacles blocking our path.

Two months ago, our efforts began to focus on two primary issues -- an international conference and Palestinian representation. But at that time, we still addressed these issues in general terms. Today I have a different message. We made clear progress during this last set of talks. The exchanges among the parties reached a new level of detail and specifics on key issues in a way we had not seen until now.

I will not pretend that the parties have resolved their differences. As this Sub-Committee recalls, I have long counseled against expecting a dramatic breakthrough. Finding ways to bridge differences is no small challenge; untangling the whole knot will require additional effort, ingenuity and political courage. I continue to believe, however, that this can be accomplished. Most importantly, the leaders share this opinion. Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein remain firmly committed to the shared objective of reaching the bargaining table. Both were encouraged by the incremental achievements made during the recent talks. Both believe we are moving in the right direction by addressing in a serious way specific questions about the arrangements for and participation in these negotiations, and in what we have called its international framework.

To achieve real progress we are confronting tough questions: we are addressing seriously the compelling, difficult, but fundamental question of Palestinian representation. We have often said that the Palestinians must be represented at every stage of the process. The nature of that representation gets to the heart of the credibility of the process and thus to the acceptability of its results by the Palestinian community. Syria too has much to gain from, and has an important role to play in achieving, a lasting peace in the region. For this reason, all parties have let it be known that Syria is welcome to participate in the process.

Time is not always an ally of reason in the Middle East. I am concerned, and I know that King Hussein and Prime Minister Peres are as well, that further protracted delay will have the effect of reversing the momentum toward direct negotiations. We have therefore made clear to both leaders that we are prepared to intensify our efforts to assist them in achieving that objective.

#### Arms Sales

There is no doubt that Congressional support for the proposed Jordan arms package would have a positive influence on:

- our efforts to sustain peace process momentum;
- Arab states' confidence in the U.S. as a reliable security partner; and
- Jordan's self-defense capabilities.

The Administration proposal for Jordanian arms is, of course, still pending. Since our last open session, Congress approved legislation providing that no Letters of Agreement for advanced arms to Jordan would be valid prior to March 1 "unless direct and meaningful peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan are underway." When the President signed that legislation we recognized that it was a compromise designed to avoid an adverse vote on the proposal while sensitive discussions between peace process parties were in progress. We appreciate Congressional efforts to work with us so that we might accomplish our shared objective of direct negotiations. The Administration intends to abide by the conditions of the compromise. The Secretary and President have made it clear that we are not going to engage in any sleight of hand.



I am sure we all agree that the central issue is how we may best enhance the prospects for direct negotiations. The Administration asks your help in avoiding a disruption at this delicate stage in the process.

I would like to again emphasize that our security assistance programs in the region remain an important part of U.S. policy. The programs enable us to strengthen friendly moderate states enabling them to defend themselves, which in turn contributes to the protection of our own interests in the region. We have no plans to notify the Congress of major new systems for any country, although we are continuing to process requests for follow-on support, upgrades of present systems in several states, including Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

As I have stressed before, the Administration has an important security relationship with Saudi Arabia, the maintenance of which directly supports our interest in the free flow of oil and the stability of the Arabian Peninsula. This relationship, and the deterrence created by a strong Saudi defense, has been a major factor in keeping the Iran-Iraq war from spreading across the Gulf. Our security relationship with Saudi Arabia, the cornerstone of our bilateral relations, has enabled us to work closely with Saudi Arabia in addressing events such as the continuing strife in Lebanon and the Gulf War. We have carefully avoided viewing all Middle East issues through the prism of the Peace Process. We believe a strong and ongoing defense relationship with Saudi Arabia enhances prospects for regional peace and stability quite apart from the Arab/Israeli dispute.

By failing to address Saudi Arabia's legitimate defense requirements, we weaken this important relationship, detract from Saudi Arabia's ability to defend itself and reduce Saudi confidence in the value of continued cooperation with the U.S. on regional peace and security issues. At the same time, we forfeit to suppliers less mindful of the security concerns of Israel sales of military equipment worth billions of dollars and thousands of high-tech jobs.

#### Israeli-Egyptian Relations

A sound Israeli-Egyptian relationship is key to our regional security policy and the essential building block for broader Middle East peace. In recent months, the two sides, with our participation, have been engaged in an effort to resolve the Taba border dispute and other issues, including the absence of Egypt's Ambassador from Tel Aviv, that have eroded mutual confidence. In this context, the Israeli Cabinet decided on January 13 to permit resolution of Taba through arbitration -- a step that could clear the way for accelerated progress. Much work remains to be done, but the outlook for improved ties between these vital peace partners is brighter than it has been for some time.

#### Libya

The Gadhafi regime has a long record of overt and covert aggression against its neighbors and of support for international terrorism. Following the December 27 attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports by the Abu Nidal group and the clear evidence of Libyan involvement, the President decided to take rigorous, but measured and focused, steps to underscore our opposition to Gadhafi's policies in support of terrorism and to induce Gadhafi to change his policies. President Reagan banned direct trade with Libya on January 7 and on the 8th froze Libyan governmental assets in this country and in branches of U.S. financial institutions abroad.

There are three underlying messages of our policy toward Libya. First, the United States made the unambiguous statement that we will not continue to do business with a person who has placed himself far outside the boundaries of civilized conduct. Secondly, the measures announced by President Reagan make the point that Gadhafi's continued support for terrorism carries a cost for Libya. Last year, the United States was Libya's third largest export partner. American companies lifted almost half of Libya's oil production. We do not contend that our measures, taken by themselves, will do irreparable harm to Gadhafi. However, they will, over the short term, cause important dislocations in the Libyan economy.

Thirdly, the steps we have taken to date are not the most severe



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actions that could be levied against Qadhafi. In light of the heinous nature of terrorist acts, these are modest measures. If Libyan aid to terrorists continues, however, the U.S. has the option of imposing a range of more severe actions. The steps that we have taken may not be our final response, but we sincerely hope additional efforts will not prove necessary.

Deputy Secretary Whitehead just returned from a visit to nine allied capitals where he conveyed our deep concern at the threat that terrorism represents in the world. We do not expect our allies to duplicate our actions but rather to examine additional measures appropriate in each individual situation. We are grateful for the position taken by several of our friends such as the governments of Canada and Norway who assured us that they will not fall in behind American individuals and companies that are leaving Libya. Italy, which traditionally does a great deal of business with Libya and which has suffered more than its share at the hands of terrorists, demonstrated political courage in announcing the cessation of all arms sales to Libya. While the Deputy Secretary found occasional differences over tactics among our allies, we are encouraged by the broad commitment to close, effective action in the fight against terrorism.

It is still too early for me to give you a precise readout on the effect of our measures against Libya. I can say that our determination to respond to his support of terrorism has induced Qadhafi and other nations to focus more directly on the dangers posed by his policies.

Qadhafi has responded to our actions by threats and posturing, including the promise to train any Arab who wishes to become a terrorist in support of the Palestinian cause. He relishes the role of chief defender of that cause. Our efforts and those of our Arab friends to pursue the path of a just and durable negotiated settlement are abhorrent to him. We will prove him wrong.

Qadhafi has attempted to garner support from his fellow Arabs. He managed to obtain a resolution and a declaration critical of our economic sanctions from the Organization of the Islamic Conference ministerial meeting in Fez, but most Arab governments publicly deplore acts of terrorism and privately encourage us to take measures to deal effectively with terrorists. For too many years Qadhafi has directed violence against his Arab brothers. His invasion of Chad, plots to destabilize Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia, and attempts to assassinate Egyptian officials have won him few friends.

#### Lebanon

We have been following the situation in Lebanon closely and with concern as discussions over the Tri-partite accord continue. The U.S. remains fully committed to Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. It is our firm conviction that there is no military solution to the political problems of that troubled country. We have supported, and continue to support, a dialogue among the various factions in an effort to reach a genuine consensus on Lebanon's political future. Any solution, if it is to be viable, will require broad support in all communities.

All Lebanese lose from continuing violence. Abandoning the political dialogue at this stage undercuts the efforts that have been made toward strengthening the political process. There is no substitute for dialogue. We have repeatedly urged the parties to focus on the dialogue essential to the establishment of a political consensus.

For these reasons, I want to remind the Sub-committee of the importance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). UNIFIL has played a constructive role in helping to provide stability in southern Lebanon, and thereby contributes to the security of the Lebanese-Israeli border. Dissolution of the force will create a power vacuum in its current area of operations which may trigger serious fighting and give free rein to radical groups. Once dissolved, UNIFIL would be extremely difficult to recreate. For these reasons, the Administration opposed Congressional action to reduce by 21.6 million dollars our FY 86 contribution to UNIFIL.



In addition to UNIFIL, the United States also supports the several other international organizations which play key roles in stabilizing the highly volatile Middle East situation, organizations that merit our continued support. They include the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights, the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai, and the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization. We provide men and/or money for these operations either directly or through our contributions to the United Nations. The tragic plane crash in Newfoundland before Christmas reminded all of us of the quiet but very successful role the Multinational Force and Observers has played in the Sinai ensuring that the Israeli/Egyptian peace treaty is carried out. We honor these young men and women who gave their lives on a mission to bring peace to the Middle East.

#### Iran/Iraq War

The Iran/Iraq war continues to consume the national energies and resources of both countries. It is now well into its sixth year and there are no signs that it is nearing an end. Indeed, Iran has been making intense efforts over the past several weeks to position itself for yet another major offensive against the defensive positions the Iraqis have established well within Iraq's recognized borders.

Several governments and regional, Islamic and Non-Aligned organizations as well as the U.N. have offered to facilitate discussions with the two belligerents in an effort to end the war. Over the past three years, Iraq has been willing to engage in such discussions, in various prospective fora, while Iran has declined to participate except under conditions which are unacceptable to Iraq.

Our policy has not changed since the last time we met. The U.S. is neutral in the conflict and we are not considering changing that policy. We have a firm policy of not supplying war-making materiel to either Iran or Iraq. We are in active contact with all potential mediators and have encouraged them to keep up their efforts, despite the repeated rebuffs they have experienced. We profoundly hope that, perhaps after the next round of fighting which may take place at any time, both parties will be amenable to such discussions. In the meantime, the war drains both nations of their young men, their financial resources and their national energies at the same time that it wreaks havoc on civilians on both sides of the border.

Because Iran has stubbornly refused to agree to discuss the end of the war except on terms which are clearly unacceptable to the Iraqi side, we have chosen to exercise what limited influence we have to deny Iran additional armaments. To that end we have encouraged governments with whom we have close relations to forego the economic benefit of significant arms trade with Iran. We have had substantial, if incomplete, success in this effort.

The use of chemical warfare has continued and there is recent disturbing information that both sides may be prepared to use it in upcoming battles. We have spoken out against the Iraqi use of CW and we continue to encourage both sides to forswear its use. As the war effort is sustained, it also creates conditions and circumstances which are dangerous and explosive. That the war might spread to neutral countries in the Gulf continues to be of concern to the U.S. The recently energized Iranian policy of boarding and searching, and sometimes seizing, "contraband" on neutral shipping is also worrisome because of its potential for miscalculation and violence.

#### Persian Gulf Freedom of Navigation

In this connection, the American President Lines' ship "President Taylor" was boarded briefly by the Iranian navy on January 12 while it was in international waters outside Iran's war zone. There is a basis in international law for ship searches by belligerents. At the same time, we consider that the Iranian policy to be one of the significant negative consequences created by the Iran-Iraq war. The dangerous conflict between Iran and Iraq now continues because of Iran's intransigent refusal to participate in a negotiated solution. We have stated our deep concern about this incident because of the danger of misunderstandings, overstepping of rights and norms, and even violence which are inherent in all ship search incidents.



South Yemen

The situation in the Peoples' Democratic Republic of the Yemen (PDRY) remains unclear. Members of the ruling party congress declared on the 25th that the Prime Minister (previously in Moscow) was made deputy head of state, provisionally holding the powers of head of state. We understand that this new regime has not been established by a necessary quorum of the PDRY Central Committee. No government has yet acknowledged the legitimacy of the new formulation. The USG has no relations with PDRY and has no intention of recognizing or dealing with the rebels. However, we are concerned that the Soviet Union, by its increasingly evident support for the rebels in Aden and Prime Minister Attas, appears to be taking sides on behalf of one faction in the still unresolved internal political struggle in South Yemen.

As far as we can tell, supporters of President Ali Nasir Muhammad continue to battle supporters of the coup and the fighting is apparently extending into the hinterland. The genesis of the coup is also unclear. The opponents of the President appear to be hard-line Marxists opposed to President Ali Nasir's policies of ending his country's support for insurgents in Oman and North Yemen. However, we assume there is a strong dose of pure political opportunism. Additionally, fighting is apparently breaking down along tribal lines as well as ideological ones.

The Soviets have maintained a significant presence in the PDRY for many years. They have been active in helping arrange for the evacuation of foreigners and have maintained an official stance of noninvolvement while sponsoring talks aimed at reconciling the warring factions. However, even prior to the new rebel formulation recently announced, there have been some indications of seemingly direct Soviet involvement in aid of the rebels. For example, there have been reports from refugees in Djibouti of Soviets helping to direct fire for the rebels or in unloading ammunition. We cannot confirm these stories. There have also been pro-rebel statements made in Moscow by Yemeni leaders who were outside the country when the coup attempt began and have since gone to Moscow. Soviet statements have been veering increasingly toward support of the coup leaders. The Soviets officially state that they are against outside intervention. We hope that they mean it.

We are concerned that the outcome not reinvigorate threats to Oman and North Yemen which could be profoundly destabilizing on the Arabian Peninsula. The loss of life has reportedly been high and we hope that the struggle will be resolved quickly in a way that will promote stability in the country and the region as a whole.





# science news

DATE: 01/28/86

## NASA BEGINS INQUIRY INTO CAUSES OF SHUTTLE EXPLOSION (2520)

(Transcript: NASA press briefing by Moore)

Washington -- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has already initiated a preliminary inquiry into possible causes of the tragic explosion aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger that claimed the lives of its seven crew members.

"I have taken immediate action to form an interim investigation board to implement early activities in this tragedy," NASA Associate Administrator Jesse Moore told reporters during a press briefing January 28.

He added that a formal board will be established by NASA acting administrator William Graham "very, very shortly" and that all subsequent data regarding the accident will be made public as they become available.

Moore said that search ships and planes found no evidence that the seven astronauts aboard the shuttle, including two women, survived the mid-air explosion. He refused to speculate on the cause of what he called "a national tragedy."

Following is the transcript of NASA press briefing:  
(being transcript)

MOORE: It is with deep heartfelt sorrow that I address you here this afternoon. At 11:40 a.m., the space program experienced a national tragedy with the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger approximately a minute and a half after launch from here at the Kennedy Space Center. I regret that I have to report that based on very preliminary searches of the ocean where the Challenger impacted this morning, these searches have not revealed any evidence that the crew of Challenger survived. The dedicated crewmembers of Challenger are: Commander Frances "Dick" Scobee; Pilot Michael J. Smith; Mission Specialist, Dr. Judy Resnik; Ellison Onizuka; and Dr. Ronald McNair; and payload specialists on board were Christa McAuliffe and Greg Jarvis.

All early indications in the launch control center in Kennedy Center have indicated that the launch was normal up to approximately 11:40 a.m. this morning, about a minute or so into the flight. Flight controllers in the launch control center here and in the mission control center in Houston that were polled immediately after the explosion reported that they did not see anything unusual up to that point. The solid rocket booster recovery ships were immediately dispatched to the area, approximately 18 or so miles down range from Kennedy along with various Coast Guard and military ships, helicopters and planes. I have taken an immediate action to form an interim investigating board to implement early activities in this tragedy.

Data from all of the shuttle instrumentation, photographs, launch pad systems, hardware, cargo, ground support systems and even notes made by any member of the launch team and flight ops. team are being impounded for study. A formal board will be established by the acting administrator very, very shortly. Subsequent reports on this tragedy will be made by this formal review board. I am aware and have seen the media showing footage of the launch today from the NASA select system. We will not speculate as to the specific cause of the explosion based on that footage. It will take all the data, careful



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review of that data, before we can draw any conclusions on this national tragedy. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Mr. Moore has time for just a couple of questions from each center before returning to the effort in investigating this tragedy.

QUESTION: There were some reports that the shuttle perhaps rose a little slower than in previous launches, and there seemed to be a loud noise and then the noise kind of backed off and then a rush of noise again. Did you get any reports from anyone else that this seemed different from the people who experienced it?

ANSWER: I have not heard any reports at all relative to that effect that you just described. None whatsoever.

Q: The entire Teacher in Space program was designed to introduce more people, specifically youngsters, to the space program. This obviously is not the introduction you intended to make. What do you think the effect, the long terms impact that this is going to have on the youngsters that you were hoping to attract?

A: Well, I think we'll have to address that as time goes on, and again, I think today, the events of the day make it much too early for me to speculate on the long-term impacts.

Q: Mr. Moore, at this time do you have any estimate of how much liquid fuel was in the external tank at the time of the explosion and how much explosive power, say in terms of TNT, that remaining liquid fuel might have been equal to?

A: No sir, not at this time. You realize what we've been doing since 11:40 this morning is we immediately pulled our senior management together in this program, and I formed an interim board to ensure that all relevant data to this event would be impounded and would be made accessible to the investigating people that will go and take a look at it. I can't answer your specific questions relative to how much fuel is on board at this point in time. The board, when it is formally reported by the administrator, formally formed by the acting administrator, I'm sure will go into those kinds of questions, but I can't answer it right now.

Q: We received a call today from a member of an academic group who said he was on a tour group that was at the pad 39-B on Saturday night. This group was supposed to get off the bus to take a close look at the shuttle, but was not allowed to because this caller says they were told that a derrick arm had struck one of the tanks on the shuttle and that some repair work was being done. Are you aware of this incident, and are you aware of any problems at all with either the external tank or the two solid rocket boosters?

A: No, we looked at that on Saturday. It was not even in the same area of the tank. It was a small box, heater box, that had about a quarter inch of the insulation out of five inches that was scraped. It was a very minor scrape. It was repaired, and everybody, all the experts in the program, took a look at that. So we closed it off at that point in time.

Q: There was no damage to any tank, or this arm did not strike any tank as far as --

A: Not to my knowledge.

Q: Was any debris of any description recovered by the vessels, and if so, what was it?

A: We do not have any detailed debris reports at this point in time. That certainly is something that we're looking at, and we will be impounding all the debris that we recover. And we've set up plans



here to store that debris so that the investigating group can go in and look at that and assess that in great detail. I do not have any detailed reports right now on debris.

Q: Mr. Moore, with all the delays that you experienced last week, and the delay again this week, was there any pressure building at all to try to get this one off the ground with the pressure up there, and who made the final decision to go or no-go?

A: There was absolutely no pressure to get this particular launch off. We have always maintained that flight safety is our top priority consideration of the program, and we look at the status and readiness of the systems based on that. We thoroughly reviewed the activities over the weekend and yesterday and continually reviewed the status of Challenger right up until launch this morning. All of the people involved in this program, to my knowledge, felt that Challenger was quite ready to go, and I made the decision, along with the recommendation of the team supporting me, that we launch.

Q: Can you tell me what this does to the schedule on down the line, including the launch at Vandenberg?

A: No, I'm not prepared to do that. What I have done is basically suspend operations for a few days until we can sit down and assess this, and -- you know, we're obviously not going to pick up any flight activity until we fully understand what the circumstances were relative to this morning's launch. So in the interim near-term time, we've basically suspended operations until we get a handle on what our problems were this morning.

Q: What part will Marshall Space Flight Center play in the investigation since the propulsion system was the responsibility of the Space Flight Center here?

A: Well, they obviously have to play a very strong role in investigating what happened this morning. As you know, the Space Shuttle program is built around a team effort, not only involving the Marshall Center, but also the Kennedy Space Center and the Johnson Space Center. All of the elements have different responsibilities and clearly Marshall had the propulsion responsibilities on the Shuttle -- the will play a very dominant role, as will the other three centers I mentioned, as well as anybody that is contributing to the overall program and has some relevant information to add -- will certainly play a part.

Q: In your opening remarks, you mentioned the appointment of this interim review board and said that it would be making statements from time to time. Not to put any adverse interpretations on this, it sounds a little bit like a news blackout, and I'm wondering if your objective is to consolidate information, what will be the point of issue of all those announcements in the future, and are other people not involved in that review board forbidden to talk?

A: Well, let me correct your statement. First of all, I said that I had appointed an interim review board. That interim review board is composed of the senior members of the NASA team here to take immediate actions on impounding data. The acting administrator is expected to appoint a formal review board very shortly and it will be left up to that review board in order to determine its progress reports in terms of their findings. What we have done here today is to move very quickly so that all relevant data could be impounded, and all actions that are needed to be taken in order to preserve as much information as we can on the circumstances of this morning. And that's the nature of the work that I've implemented today, and I

expect a formal board to be established very, very shortly -- within the next day or so -- by the acting administrator.

Q: You said, I believe, that future flights are temporarily frozen. The United States space program as a result is at a halt. Now based on your experience, how long would you estimate that this investigation will take? Six months, a year, before you get back in business?

A: As you know, it is very difficult to estimate that time. It's going to be a function of what the board finds were the difficulties today and what corrective actions have to be taken before we feel confident and feel safe to fly again. And I clearly am not in a position to speculate today the length of time involved in making that determination. It will be done just as quickly as we possibly can, but also as prudently as we possibly can, and as thoroughly as we possibly can.

Q: I understand now that there will be announcements made after the permanent board is appointed. Is that correct?

A: There will be an announcement I'm sure of the members of the permanent board, yes. I believe that will be correct. And I believe that that board will determine its rate of reporting, based on the progress of its findings.

Q: Has this raised any questions about how reliable the space shuttle is? Might there just be too many things that could go wrong with a vessel this complicated?

A: Well, that question I'm sure will be asked, and I don't want to speculate on that at this point in time. That's certainly a logical question for somebody to ask.

Q: Were any unusual weather conditions aloft or any unusual weather conditions during the launch?

A: None that we observed that I recall. We did put up some weather balloons early this morning. We did look at load conditions as we normally do, and winds aloft looked good. We didn't have any exceedences as far as our load indicators were concerned, to my knowledge, and we thought everything was in good shape for a launch this morning.

Q: Has it become a problem that you've been too good in the past that the American people have seen you flawlessly perform missions on TV, almost routinely, and that something like this happens and all of a sudden it hits home even harder?

A: Well, I don't know how to answer your question specifically. We always strive, in every flight that we perform, to be as reliable and as safe as we possibly can, to do everything we can to ensure that the vehicle and the systems are all ready to fly. Flight safety is our number one priority in the space shuttle program. And certainly when you see an event like this this morning, we are going to have to do a very detailed assessment of the set of circumstances to try to understand what occurred. And we will then in turn assess the impacts from that to determine where we go in the future.

Q: I would like to know what happened to Challenger. Can we assume that it was consumed in the explosion? And can you tell us specifically what you know now that the recovery crew has recovered in the impact area?

A: I have not gotten a briefing on what the recovery team has found at this point in time, and I have basically looked at the NASA select photos and so forth that you did, and all I can say is that it appeared from those photos that there was an explosion. And that's

about all I can say at this point in time.

Q: I realize this is a rather full (inaudible) question, but what is the situation with the Rockwell plant about the possibility for ordering another shuttle? Has the assembly line been shut down? What's the situation with that?

A: Well, as we've discussed in the past, we are manufacturing structural spares for an orbital system, and that manufacturing process is continuing. We are also buying spares for the current fleet that we have, and there is a production capability there, if and when it's decided that that's the next step we want to do, is to move forward and do that. So I think the bottom-line answer to your question is yes, that is a possibility, that we could implement a production capability for another orbiter if that were decided to be the thing to do.

(end transcript)





# science news

DATE: 01/28/86

## REAGAN MOURNS LOSS OF ASTRONAUTS, PRAISES COURAGE

(Text: remarks to the nation on explosion) (720)

Washington -- President Reagan mourned the loss of seven American astronauts in the explosion of the space shuttle January 28 and praised their courage in remarks to the nation over television and radio.

Following is the transcript of his remarks:

(begin transcript)

Ladies and gentlemen, I had planned to speak to you tonight to report on the State of the Union. But the events of earlier today have led me to change those plans. Today is a day for mourning and remembering.

Nancy and I are pained to the core by the tragedy of the shuttle Challenger. We know we share this pain with all the people of our country. This is truly a national loss.

Nineteen years ago, almost to the day, we lost three astronauts in a terrible accident on the ground. But we've never lost an astronaut in flight; we've never had a tragedy like this. And perhaps we've forgotten the courage it took for the crew of the shuttle. But they, the Challenger Seven, were aware of the dangers, but overcame them and did their jobs brilliantly. We mourn seven heroes: Michael Smith, Dick Scobee, Judith Resnik, Ronald McNair, Ellison Onizuka, Gregory Jarvis and Christa McAuliffe. We mourn their loss as a nation together.

For the families of the seven, we cannot bear, as you do, the full impact of this tragedy. But we feel the loss and we're thinking about you so very much. Your loved ones were daring and brave and they had that special grace, that special spirit that says, give me a challenge and I'll meet it with joy. They had a hunger to explore the universe and discover its truths. They wished to serve, and they did.

They served all of us.

We have grown used to wonders in this century. It's hard to dazzle us. But for 25 years the United States space program has been doing just that. We've grown used to the idea of space, and perhaps we forget that we've only just begun. We're still pioneers. They, the members of the Challenger crew, were pioneers.

And I want to say something to the school children of America who were watching the live coverage of the shuttle's take-off. I know it's hard to understand, but sometimes painful things like this happen. It's all part of the process of exploration and discovery. It's all part of taking a chance and expanding man's horizons. The future doesn't belong to the faint-hearted. It belongs to the brave. The Challenger crew was pulling us into the future, and we'll continue to follow them.

I've always had great faith in and respect for our space program, and what happened today does nothing to diminish it. We don't hide our space program. We don't keep secrets and cover things up. We do it all up front and in public. That's the way freedom is, and we wouldn't change it for a minute.

We'll continue our quest in space. There will be more shuttle flights and more shuttle crews and, yes, more volunteers, more civilians, more teachers in space. Nothing ends here. Our hopes and our journeys continue.



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I want to add that I wish I could talk to every man and woman who works for NASA, or who worked on this mission, and tell them, "Your dedication and professionalism have moved and impressed us for decades. And we know of your anguish -- we share it."

There's a coincidence today. On this day 390 years ago, the great explorer, Sir Francis Drake died aboard ship off the coast of Panama. In his lifetime, the great frontiers were the oceans and an historian later said, "He lived by the sea, died on it, and was buried in it."

Well, today, we can say of the Challenger crew their dedication was, like Drake's, complete. The crew of the Space Shuttle Challenger honored us by the manner in which they lived their lives. We will never forget them, nor the last time we saw them, this morning, as they prepared for their journey and waved good-bye, and "slipped the surly bonds of Earth" to "touch the face of God." Thank you.

(end transcript)



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News Summary January 28, 1986

Editorials

NYP "Look Who's Stoning The Guy Paddling Our Canoe of State!" Carter publicly denounced Reagan's economic sanctions on Libya. Carter said the sanctions cost our allies "heavily." He spoke in London, one of those very allies. Why is Carter, Mr. Hostage Crisis himself--lecturing us on handling radical Islam?

Columns

NYT-Bernard Avishai "Israel's Choice: 'New Zionism' Or Historic Democracy" Kahane's predictions that he will be PM in five years--could not be more farfetched, but that does not mean we can ignore his views or their rising popularity among Israeli youth. Kahane suggests that Zionism and democracy are incompatible and that people who want a Jewish state must expel the Arabs. Meanwhile, Peres searches for a more humane solution to the problem Kahane poses: It is precisely to preserve a Jewish majority in Israel that Peres is seeking to negotiate with Hussein over the West Bank. Israeli Arabs are one-sixth of the Israeli population and their birth rate is no greater than that of Jews. Some resent having Passover as a national holiday, but most respect Israel's electoral process and civil freedoms. But many Israel youths are losing sight of Zionism's classical task of building a Hebrew speaking democracy. The state has been molded by an overzealous Zionist rhetoric and what became, albeit unintentionally, a discriminatory bureaucracy.

Press Reports

Peres Visits Bergen-Belsen

NYT-Markham (Photo p.1) Peres, making the second visit of an Israeli PM to West Germany, laid a wreath at the site of Bergen-Belsen death camp and later met with Kohl. Both Israeli and West German officials discouraged speculation that Peres and Mubarak might meet in West Germany. There are no major issues between West Germany and Israel, but the visit has great symbolic weight. In interviews, Peres has been sounding the theme that "a new Germany" has emerged from the horrors of Nazism. After the US, West Germany is Israel's largest trading partner. Peres is said to be eager to encourage further West German investment. (see AP photos in NYP; ND; DN)



07773 2/3  
Bronfman Says "Soviets May Trade Jews for US High Tech"

NYT-Bronfman said the Soviet Union may allow more Jews to emigrate as a way of getting the US to increase high-tech trade. He said that the Soviets are considering flying Jewish emigrants directly to Israel instead of to Austria.

State Dept. Warns Libya

NYT-Gwertzman-Whitehead explicitly warned for the first time that the Administration would consider military action against Libya if the non-military sanctions already imposed fail to achieve results. He made his remarks at a news conference where he discussed his recent trip to Europe. Two US carriers moved close to disputed waters near Libya today. All Americans are due to leave Libya by Saturday.

Europe Agrees to Ban Arms to Countries Backing Terror

NYT-Lewis-The European Common Market agreed to ban arms sales to countries that were "clearly implicated in supporting terrorism." The declaration did not mention Libya but the British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Linda Chalker said "There is absolutely no doubt that it is Libya the text refers to." The new embargo is unlikely to have much effect because major exporters already refuse to sell arms to Libya anyway. The Common Market countries also declared they "will do everything in their power" to insure that their nationals do not "seek commercial advantage" from the withdrawal of US interests in Libya.

Gemayel Snubbed

NYT-AP-Christians and Moslems battled along the Green Line after Moslem Cabinet members refused to meet with Gemayel to debate the Syrian-brokered peace plan.

Saudis Tighten Their Belts

NYT-Lewis-For the first time in a decade, after fairytale riches, Saudis saw their oil revenues dwindle in the last three years. The Saudi economy has shrunk every year since 1983. Imports fell nearly 30% last year alone. Prices of goods and services have fallen dramatically. Foreign workers are leaving in vast numbers. Saudi banks are in trouble. But if the world needs Saudi oil in the 1990's, they will be back in the driver's seat.

South Yemen's Rebels Consolidate Hold

NYT-AP (Bahrain) Hard-line Marxist rebels supported by Moscow were reportedly consolidating their hold. Arab diplomatic sources in Yemen said Hassani still controlled much of Southern Yemen, including two key suburbs in Aden, and had the Navy's support.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters (Baghdad) Iran said 6 civilians were killed in an Iranian air raid on Saddam, and that Iran had retaliated with air strikes against military camps in Kurdistan.



## Jewish Refugees to US Visit New Memorial

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NYT-Schmalz-981 Europeans, the only refugees from the Holocaust that the US brought over during WW II, were interned for 18 months in Oswego in 11, were unstate NY. Dozens of former refugees came to an opening of a permanent exhibition on the Oswego camp. The US kept the refugees in barracks, behind chain-linked fences before relenting and starting the process that allowed them to become citizens.

## Letters

NYT-3 letters on abducting terrorists. Abe Sofaer states that our efforts to capture international criminals must be lawful and prudent, but that special cases may arise in which extraordinary action may be needed. Benjamin Ferencz, the exec. counsel at the Nuremberg trials believes that an international criminal court be created to punish terrorists. Alfred Rubin, a Prof. of Intl. Law at Tufts believes the US should call the PLO a legal "belligerent" and deal with it as such. It would place the US in a more neutral position in the Mideast. A secular Palestinian state on the West Bank could ease tensions.

## Magazine Editorials

The New Republic-1/27 "Move Over, Muammar" It is a pathetic and revealing comment on current standards of international conduct that most West European nations maintain full diplomatic and economic ties with Khadafy's outlawed state. The Italians, twice burned by the Achille Lauro episode and the recent airport attack, have yet to figure out that you cannot buy immunity from terror through imports and exports. Disaffected elements in Libya and nations such as Egypt, Sudan and Chad, deserve our active support in toppling Khadafy. But the near-exclusive focus on Khadafy and Abu Nidal misses the main point. Terrorism has been part of Arab political life for years. The unmentioned party these days is Syria. Assad has been at least as egregious a patron and mobilizer of terror as Khadafy--and with a far greater impact on the real politics of the region. If there wasn't an Abu Nidal, Arafat would invent him. In fact, he already has: his name is Mohammed Abbas.

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סגירות  
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מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, ממ"ד, ביני"ל ו

בית הנבחרים: הופעת מרפי בפני תת הועדה לאירופה ומז"ת 28.10.86

נכחו המורשים המילטון, גילמן, לויין, לארי סמית, לנטוס, פיהן, הרי ריד, גילג'נדר, וטולרו.  
הודעת מרפי (את עיקריה סיכם בע"פ בפתח השמיעה) מוברקת בנפרד.

שאלות וחשובות:

המילטון: מה כוונת הממשל לגבי העסקה עם ירדן?  
תשובה: ההודעה עדיין תלויה ועומדת. כשהנשיא חתם על החלטת שני הבתים הבין שמדובר בפשרה, והבנת הממשל היא שבהעדר מו"מ ישיר ומשמעותי לפני 1.3, הקונגרס יפעל. יכול להבטיח לנוכחים שממשל יהיה ישר עם הקונגרס וישראלים עם רוח הפשרה. עדיין מעורבים במאמץ להביא למו"מ ישיר. לשאלת המילטון שהבינו שישמעו מהממשל מה כוונתו לפני 1.2 השיב מרפי שאינו יכול לומר איזה צעד ינקוט הממשל, דחיה או צעד אחר. הנשיא טרם החליט. המילטון הדגיש הדחיפות של הודעה לקונגרס. מרפי השיב שהממשל אמנם יודיע לוועדה ולקונגרס.

המילטון שאל על מידת ההתקדמות בשני הנושאים על הפרק (ועידה ביני"ל וייצוג פלשתינאי).  
מרפי השיב: we have seen a growing convergence

אמר שישחמש בביטויים שלא יספקו את הועדה שכן במגעיו התחייב לא להכנס לפרטים. עד כה לא דיבר עם איש ולכן הדיווחים בתקשורת הם "כתיבה יוצרת". בכל מקרה מצא את שני המנהיגים רגישים אחד לקשיי השני. המילטון: האם הפער אמנם הצטמצם? מרפי: כן, אבל לא היתה הסכמה. המילטון: האם ארה"ב הסכימה להגדרה עצמית לפלשתינאים אם ערפאת יסכים ל - 242 ו - 338? מרפי: הזכויות הלגיטימיות צריכות לבוא לידי ביטוי בתהליך השלום. ארה"ב הדגישה שמעמד השטחים יקבע תוך שתי"פ הפלשתינאים. כבר בנאום הנשיא ב - 1.9.82 נאמר שהבעיה הפלשתינאית היא יותר מבעיית פליטים. המילטון התעקש וחזר על אותה שאלה. תשובת מרפי: לא התחייבנו מעבר לנאום הנשיא ב - 1.9, אינו מוכן להתבטא מעבר לכך. לשאלת המילטון על תוכניותיו לנסוע למז"ת התחפק במילה Shortly אך לא הסכים להגדרה של "תוך ימים".

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סילג'נדר התעניין האם המלך בבוך מאי אספקת נשק אמריקאי. מרפי השיב שבלונדון הדגיש המלך צרכיו. הוא אינו נמצא בתהליך השלום לקבל נשק ויתמיד בתהליך אך שאלת הנשק יכולה לזרז או להאט. סילג'נדר שאל על השלכות אפשריות אם ירכוש נשק מבריה"מ. השיב מרפי שאין ודאות שיפנה לבריה"מ, שאמנם ברה"מ היא היכולה לספק לו האשראי לנשק, אך אם יקבל סיוע כספי, יוכל לרכוש נשק נניח באירופה. בכל מקרה יקבל את שזקוק לו. המורשה שאל על סנקציות כלפי לוב ומרפי חאר את "עדכון הידידים".

לשאלה לנטוס הכחיש מרפי ידיעת ופ"ו הבוקר לפיה התקיימה בעמאן פגישת שליח אמריקאי עם נציג אש"ף. עוד שאל לנטוס על משמעות מגעים "ישרים ומידיים". מרפי ענה שלפני כן המלך צריך להגיע לעמדה מתואמת עם ערפאת ואסאד, ואין ודאות מתי זה יקרה. הוא עכשין במגעים עם ערפאת אך לא ברור מתי יחזור לאסד. מכל מקום המלך אחר את מועד היעד של 1.3. לנטוס ביקש לשמוע עמדת מרפי על משמעות התקרבות ירדן לסוריה <sup>לגבי נשק</sup> מרפי השיב שהמלך מנסה לערב את סוריה בתהליך, ובצדק, שכן היא המסוכנת ביותר לתהליך ולמדינות האזור, אולם ארה"ב לא שינתה את עמדתה.

לארי טמית חזר ער כל שאמנם השתנו מימדי האיזום הסורי כלפי ירדן. לגבי הטעון המרכזי השני שהממשל נתן לעסקה (קדום התהליך) הרי שמאז ההחלטה על הדחיה, רק בשבועיים האחרונים היתה חנועה כלשהיא וזאת בגלל נסיעת מרפי שנועדה ליצור אותה כדי להביא לדחיה נוספת. מדוע לקשור נשק עם תהליך שלום, מה עוד שהמלך אישר שהם נפרדים? מרפי: נשק הינו חלק ממערכת היחסים מאז ימי טרומן. אין זה נכון שנסיעתו האחרונה היתה כדי להשיג דחיה - היה במז"ת גם בנובמבר - דצמבר. תהליך השלום לא מת, ומרפי מקוה שמה שיקרה עם הנשק לא יהרוג אותו. יכולת ארה"ב לתמוך בו היא איכות לא רק למלך אלא גם לידידים אחרים. אשר להצדקת העסקה לאור ההתקרבות עם סוריה, הרי שהמלך וארה"ב צריכים להסתכל גם לעבר, למעשי הסורים בשנות ה-70 וה-80 כלפי ירדן. לארי טמית יש בבית כמעט 300 חתימות להחלטה שאינה שוללת נשק אך קושרת אותו למשהו קבוע, תת הועדה החליטה להגדיל את הסיוע לירדן ולא שמעו תודות. המלך מקבל "גזר" באופן קבוע אך אין תמורה. הוא מתכוון לפעול ל - mark up לפני הפגרה כדי שתהיה אפשרות לפעול אחריה, אלא אם יחולו שינויים דרמטיים. לאור ג"ר, ספק אם הם יהיו בבית תומכים בעסקה בגודל 2 ביליון ללא תמורה. הוא יפעל גם להקשיח את נוסח החלטת הסנט.

אד פיהן שוב נדרש לקשרי ירדן - סוריה. מרפי תאר הפטגה הערבית שעוזרת להתקרבות, הצדיק העסקה על הפרק במונחים של צבא ירדן המיושן. הוא מוטרד שיש בגבעה החושבים שיחסי הבטחון של ארה"ב אינם חשובים. היחסים הללו תורמים למעמד ארה"ב ויכולתה להשפיע על תהליכים, ואם תוחלף. מחליפיה יראו הדברים אחרת. פיהן שאל על נשק לסעודיה. מרפי: תהיה הודעה בקרוב אך אין תאריך.

חוזרת (repeated) בטרור. בשנים האחרונות נוהגת כראוי, אף גרשה את אבן נידאל.



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סוג בסחוני

דחיפות

מאריך וז"ה

מס' מכתב

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לנטוט התעניין בהעברת מפקדות כח 17 לקהיר. מרפי לא יכול לאשר, מצרים מתנגדת לנוכחות פלשתינאית מזוינת חוץ מאשר P.A. עוד שאל המורשה על אספקת נשק ימי סובייטי רב לטוריה. מרפי השיב שידוע לו על צוללות. ישיב לשתי השאלות ל"רקורד". לנטוט מוטרד שימצאו דרכים לעקוף את הסנקציות על לוב. מרפי מסכים שיש שטחים אפורים בהגדרות אך הכוונות רציניות ואין מדובר ב"העברת ניירות" של חברות וחברות - בת.

מרפי ניצל שאלת אד פיהן לגבי ההסכם המשולש בלבנון להכחיש שהיתה מעורבות אמריקאית כלשהי בו. לשאלה כיצד רואה את תפקיד ארה"ב השיב שמאז יציאת הנחתים, הוא מוגבל וסמלי. להמילטון השיב שארה"ב לא נקטה עמדה לגבי ההסכם והעמדה לגבי נסיון ג'מאיל לערערו היא לבנונית - פנימית. מרפי אישר להמילטון שלפי מיטב הבנתו מוגנים ה - *supplements* מהקיצוץ של ג"ר. המילטון שאל על צורת החזר ה - 51.7 מיליון. מרפי סבור אך אינו בטוח שיוחזר בבת אחת, הזכיר גם סכום של 77 מיליון מהסיוע הצבאי ולשאלת המילטון כיצד ישפיע ג"ר על מצרים השיב שיחול על כולם. הבטיח לרקורד בדיקה של השפעה על ירדן ותוכניות אזוריות.

המילטון: האם יש קשר סורי לארועי וינה ורומא? מרפי: אין ידיעה חוץ מדווח אוסטרי הקוטר את אבו - נידאל לנמל התעופה בדמשק. המילטון: מה ידוע על תמיכה סורית באבו - נידאל? מרפי: ב - 83 העביר את מטהו מעיראק לדמשק. ייתכן והמטה עבר ללוב אך עדיין יש משרדים בדמשק. השיב בשלילה לשאלת המילטון האם בשל כך ארה"ב מתקשה המגיעה עם סוריה בקשר לבני הערובה.

המילטון: וואט תחילצו איתנו לגבי העסקה הסעודית. או שפשוט תודיעו לנו בחור כמה ימים? מרפי: אין מדובר בכמה ימים, מדובר כבר זמן רב, ובעצם אין חבילה אלא *Follow*.

המילטון שאל על ידיעות בדבר מעצרי תושבי שטחים. מרפי מודע לרגישות ישראל אך לא תמיד מסכימים עם ישראל. לשאלת המילטון על איכות החיים בשטחים השיב שהמגמה הכללית היא חיובית לאחרונה, ל - PVO יותר קל, אט כי תמיד יש פערי זמן בין החלטות עקרוניות ובצוע. ציין בסיפוק הסידורים לבחירת ר"ע שכס, מקוה שסימן לבאות. היו גרושים ומעצרים וזו אינה שיטה מועילה לטפל בבעיות. היו דיונים כנים עם הישראלים על כך. המילטון הקשה האם רמת האלימות בשטחים עולה. מרפי: יש כיום דור שגדל במחנות, מחוסר כל מהעדר זהות לאומית, כדבריהם, ומחוסר תקוה. המילטון: האם האלימות היא ספונטנית או מכוונת? מרפי מצטט את שר המשטרה, לפיו מחציתה ספונטנית. המילטון: האם מקור ההכוונה בירדן? מרפי: אין עדות לכך. המילטון: האם מרפי צופה התגברות האלימות? מרפי: כשנקרב לשולחן המו"מ היא תגבר בגלל אישים כגון קדאפי וקבוצות כגון של אבו - נידאל המתנגדים לשלום. בטה"כ אמנם מצפה להתגברות האלימות כפי שראינו בהר - הבית ובחברון. המילטון: ש"א שקיים קשר ישיר בין התהליך והאלימות? מרפי: הקשר אינו ישיר אלא

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..... **התאחדות** **המורים**

גילמן התעניין בהשפעת ירידת מחירי הנפט. מרפי סקר מורכבות התשובה. גילמן שאל על יחסי חוסיין ערפאת. מרפי סקר השתלשלותם לאחרונה. ירדן רואה את אש"ף כנציג הפלשתינאים וטבורה שנאמנות רובם נתונה לו. הטכס 11.2 טרם הוכיח עצמו. לשאלת גילמן השיב שכתוצאה מהתקרבות ירדן - סוריה, נעה סוריה לקראת עמדה יותר receptive כלפי תהליך השלום. מרפי קרב להגדיר עצמו כאופטימי לגבי המסך התהליך אך אמר שהוא hopeful.

בסיום שאל המילטון האם הממשל תמך בלשון הנוספת or other activity באשר להקצאה ל"לביא מרפי אינו בטוח. ישיב לרקורד. ציין ה exercises בישראל לגבי עלות הפרוייקט וצטט דברי סגן הרמטכ"ל בנדון.

טובה הרצל

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Tues. - Jan. 28 תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q And is the United States, US officials in Amman or elsewhere, meeting with Palestinians to keep them informed and, you know, discuss other aspects of the situation with them?

MR. KALB: Nor on that.

Q You mean you have nothing. You're not denying that they're meeting with them; you just have nothing.

MR. KALB: No, I'm not, but I don't have anything on that. I have nothing that would lend credence to that that I have.

Q You have nothing that would lend credence to any notion that maybe Claverius (?) in Amman, before they went off to Israel or someone else met with Palestinian representatives to keep them abreast --

MR. KALB: Claverius meeting with Jordanian officials, yes. But to take it the next step, I don't have anything on that, and I would just be --

Q All right, just one other related question on the other major obstacle of format, of setting -- are soundings being taken in West Germany and other European countries about a larger European role as a way over or around the obstacle of the Soviet role?

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

Q Could you check and see if American officials have been asked to sound out European governments about perhaps an enhanced participation on their part?

MR. KALB: I'm gonna pass on that, because I know that the rep will be that will be drawing one into diplomatic discussions, and I don't think they want to talk about that.

Q Diplomacy, of course, is the heart of Mr. Murphy's mission.

MR. KALB: I understand. I am making what I believe to be the most realistic assessment on what the availability would be.

Q Bernier, in the past years officials met on a regular basis with members of the PNC, the Palestine National Council. And now you are ruling out the meeting between officials and those people?

MR. KALB: I did not rule out anything. I said I had nothing on that. Matt?



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

STATE DEPT. 1/28/86

2-2

Q Can I go back to --

Q Do you --

MR. KALB: Just a second. Are you on this, or something else?

Q On this issue, you put out a statement yesterday. You said that the progress is incremental; you are not expecting any breakthrough, and you say that you are moving in the right direction. Can you have an assessment that you are encouraged by all of these things which are happening, any significant thing might happen in the next few weeks, months or years?

-- MR. KALB: - If you want to introduce humor, you're perfectly entitled to humor. I think I said very carefully yesterday that when the word "progress" was expressed, it had no qualifying adjective as to the dimension of progress. I was asked a variety of times whether I could rubberize the word or add to it or interpret it or characterize it. I declined those invitations. That declining lasts through today.

Q Let me follow this, because one of the papers this morning had an assessment or a news analysis, and I believe the paper is close to the White House and the State Department from what the editors are saying. And they say that don't expect anything to happen, and the whole thing is not going to lead to anything. This was the Washington Times analysis this morning. So is this true?

"I would encourage you to devote some very meticulous  
 attention to what I said yesterday. I did not hold any burial  
 service for the peace process, did I? And I will not today. What I  
 said yesterday is what the position of the Department is as of now.  
 And I did not offer any characterization then, and I do not now.  
 Ralph?

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א.

דע: השגריר רוזן

סנט: נשק לירדן - לשלנו 688

להלן ממקור מהימן:

קבוצת הסנטורים המובילה (כנראה לוגאר, בושביץ, ספקטר ומצנבאום) נפגשו אחמול עם מנהיג הרוב, בוב דול כמתוכנן, והפצירו בו לפעול להסרת הבקשה למכירת הנשק. לוגאר הוסמך לדבר בנדון עם המזכיר שולץ שהגיב בהבעת נכונות ל"חשוב מחדש" על הנושא. שולץ הורה למרפי לחיזוק עם וויל באל (ראו כא שלנו 720) בקשר למצב בגבעה.

י.מ. 1/3

למדן

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216 / 453 / (728

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - JAN. 28, 1986

\*\*\*WASH. POST - Ceyelin - "Nudging The Mideast" The US approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict generally divides into two schools of thought. One counsels tentative, arms's length involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict on the grounds that the Palestinian issue is too hard; that the so-called moderate Arabs aren't all that serious; that the price is more pressure on Israel for concessions than prudent American politicians care to exert. The second school has it that neglect historically leads to violence; that the Palestinian grievance generates two-edged terrorism directed not only against Israel but also increasingly against promoters of peace, in Europe as well as in the Arab world. The Reagan administration may be finally and firmly enrolled in the second school. Once again, the brass ring on this grim merry go round looks to be tantalizingly within grasp. Peres knows it. Hussein knows it. Now there is increasing reason to believe that the administration knows it. (This article was cabled in full today.)

### West Germans Welcome Peres And His Stress On Future

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Pond - Peres was quiet in his own tribute to members of his family and other victims of the Nazi terror when he visited the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp yesterday. He made a point of laying wreaths at the site of the camp the morning of his first full day in Bonn. Peres, on visit to West Germany, publicly expressed 'the deepest shock about the past and the deepest hope about the future.'

Mideast Breakthrough Unlikely Despite Murphy's Efforts

WASH. TIMES - Kritzberg - After a week of critical talks in Europe between Murphy and Middle East leaders, the Arab-Israeli peace process remains stalemated and prospects for a dramatic breakthrough are remote, according to diplomatic observers. The State Dept. has often spoken of "target" dates, Mr. Hunter of the Georgetown Univ. Center for Strategic and Internat'l Studies said. State Dept. officials say Murphy has no travel plans for the near future. That may be the strongest indication that movement toward Middle East negotiations is unlikely.





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# Armed Action Against Libya Still Possible

WASH. POST - Goshko -Whitehead said yesterday that he "fervently" hopes that the US will not have to take military action against Libya but warned that the answer lies not in US hands but in those of Qaddafi. Whitehead caused a stir when he stressed to reporters that Reagan has "reserved the right to come back to nonmilitary, peaceful measures don't work."

## Impending Cuts Imperil Foreign Aid

WASH. POST - Omang - Cuts required in US foreign aid spending by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law will make it "extremely difficult and in some cases impossible" to carry out US foreign policy commitments, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Comm. said yesterday. Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.) said Congress might have to eliminate so called economic support funds (ESF) for all countries except Israel, Egypt, and the five "base rights" nations where there are agreements allowing US military bases in exchange for aid: Turkey, the Philippines, Kenya, Somalia and Portugal. "That would be drastic, yes, but we're not foreclosing any possibilities of trying to meet the target," Fascell said in an interview.

## TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Space Shuttle, the Super Bowl and the Bears' victory, the bad weather across the country with severe cold fronts, and the inauguration of the Honduras president.

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Other money-saving options propose to eliminate the \$1.1 billion Export-Import Bank, sell foreign military sales loans to the private sector, end foreign military concessionary sales, and the \$782 million military assistance grant program, increase the \$35 passport fee and defer Agency for International Development payments to any nation with large amounts of unused aid already "in the pipeline."



תחנות:	מחלקת הקשר	1 -
סוג מסמך:	סופס	4 -
מס':	לש'סמכ"ל; מע"ח; סמכ"ל אמית"ק; המכרה; מפ"א; ממ"ד; יועז רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועז שוב"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
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News Summary January 27, 1986

News Summary

### Editorials

### Editorials

WSJ "Today's Holocaust" The word is finally out that the second organized group murder of the decade is underway, this time in Ethiopia. The Western public response is showing that the pattern of denial that greeted first reports of Nazi Holocaust wasn't a fluke. Denial of the holocaust by Westerners is symptomatic of the larger problem, an unwillingness to do the hard things necessary to stop it.

### Columns

### Columns

NYP-Latham "Egypt Dodges Khadafy Showdown" Reagan and his top foreign policy advisors are having as much difficulty persuading US allies in North Africa to back tough action against Khadafy as they are in Western Europe. The CIA, NSC and the Pentagon are mapping out an aggressive strategy to deal with Khadafy. The effort combines expanding the size and scope of the CIA's covert activities aimed at undermining the Libyan leader with intense military contingency planning in Egypt, the Sudan and North Africa. But Mubarak has shown little enthusiasm for the expansion of anti-Khadafy operations. He fears a fundamentalist backlash. Casey or Pandexter will soon visit Mubarak. Casey or Pandexter will

ND-Anderson "Iranian Kamikazes Are Taking Aim At US Ships, Outposts" Iranian pilots have been trained to fly light planes loaded with explosives on suicide missions against US warships in the Mediterranean or land facilities throughout the Mideast. Particularly galling is the fact that the planes that would be used were made in West Germany and Switzerland.

ND-Pike "The News Isn't All Good When Oil Prices Tumble" The world does not tremble at OPEC anymore. But consider debtor nations such as Mexico. OPEC has already shown its ability to inflict pain both by cutting off supplies and by pumping a great deal of oil. We should keep a wary eye on their doings.

### Press Reports

### Press Reports

מס': 271330  
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מס': 178-211



716/178 2/4

## Arafat Meets With Hussein About Key UN Resolutions

NYT-special (AP photo of Hussein greeting Arafat in Amman) Arafat met with Hussein for the first time in three months and was expected to give him the PLO's final position on 242 & 338. No details were made available but a senior PLO official said the organization "would only accept the two key resolutions on their own in return for ironclad guarantees from the US for direct involvement in a suggested international peace conference and an American recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including its right for self-determination." (Cabled)

## Reagan Pushes Jordan Arms Sales

ND-Page-Reagan has decided to push a proposal to sell Jordan as much as \$2 billion worth of sophisticated arms to Jordan despite warnings from Republican congressional leaders and his top political advisors that the request will go down in quick defeat.

## Peres in West Germany

NYT-AP-PM Peres arrived in West Germany on a three-day visit. He is seeking support for a Mideast peace process that excludes the PLO. Relations between Israel and West Germany are good but sensitive because of Germany's Nazi past and Bonn's promise to sell arms to Saudi Arabia.

## Gemayel Calls Cabinet Over Syrian Plan

NYT-Hilazi-Gemayel, in a move apparently designed to head off an opposition call for his resignation, has summoned his Cabinet for an emergency meeting to consider referring to Parliament a Syrian sponsored peace plan.

## Members of Kahane's Group Protest at Mormon Offices in NY

NYT-About 100 people opposed to the construction of a Mormon Institute in Jerusalem protested near the Mormon Visitors Center in NYC. The protestors, led by members of a Jewish organization headed by Meir Kahane, asserted that the Mormons intended to proselytize Jews.

## Jewish-Christian Seminar in Jerusalem

NYT-n.2-Freidman-There is an unusual experiment going on in Jerusalem now. A monthlong seminar sponsored by the NY based National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Shalom Hartman Institute in Jerusalem is seeking to get at the roots of Christian anti-Semitism, as well as to get Jews to open up to the idea about the validity of other religious cultures. 26 American and European Christian Bible scholars are getting together with young Torah Rabbi Marx of the Hartman Institute says that in the old method of Jewish-Christian dialogue, "one side always won and one side always won. In our method everyone goes home confused."

## Kadhafi Turns Back

NYT-AP-Khadafy was shown on TV returning to shore hours after he announced he was sailing to meet the US Sixth Fleet. In Tripoli, hundreds of youths



held an anti-American rally in front of the Belgian Embassy. No violence was reported. (see NYP, DN)

716/178  $\frac{3}{4}$

### Libyan Ban Unclear to US Companies

NYT-Lewin-Less than one week before the deadline for complying with Reagan's sanctions against Libya, many American companies doing business there are unsure of what they will do. But most companies operating through foreign subsidiaries say they believe they will be able to carry on as usual.

### Battles Subside in South Yemen

NYT-Reuters-Leaders controlling Aden organized mass burials for victims of the battles that raged in the capital. Gov't offices, banks and schools remained closed but shops opened. The airport was said to have opened. There was no word on the whereabouts of Hassan. As many as 10,000 people may have been killed. Attas has been named interim head of state but no Arab country has so far announced recognition of the new leadership.

### Saudis Said to Seek Boost In Use of Oil

WSJ-Ibrahim-Saudi Arabia appears to have devised an aggressive new oil-production policy aimed at encouraging greater consumption in a world glutted with cheap oil. A Saudi business man said "We just want to get more money into the treasury because we are facing an intolerable recession. There is no going back to lower Saudi production-ever."

### Oil Cutbacks in Iran, Egypt

NYT-Reuters-The PM of Iran said his country would cut its oil production in half until further notice. Officials in Egypt said their country would also curb its output.

### Can A Computer Do The Work of a Hebrew Scribe?

WSJ-p.1-Schwadel-According to the strict rules that all work on scribes must be done by hand, the profession hasn't changed much since the time of Moses. But now it may be on the verge of a revolution. A few innovative sofrim have developed a computerized optical scanning system to identify missing letters or words, cracked ink and other imperfections that render sacred scrolls invalid. The Vaad Mishmereth Stam is seeking investors to reform Interschroll Inc. The company hopes to operate 14 mobile scanning units in Israel, Europe and the US.

### Klaus Barbie & France

ND-DeWan-Shipping Jews to death camps was only part of Barbie's dirty business. Torture of French resisters was another, and he and his Nazi henchmen were good at their work. Now Barbie sits in prison awaiting trial but not everyone in France is anxious for the courtroom spectacle to begin. Because of the Vichy Gov't and its handling of the Jews, the trial is likely to be awkward. No one knows what effect the trial will have on public opinion.

### Letters

WSJ-An Iranian writes that millions of Iranians of different ethnic, social, racial and political backgrounds are suffocating under the brutal regime and they do not all belong to the Bahai sect or the People's Mujahadeen.



NYP-Writer says that Weinberger's remarks on all terrorism being instigated by the Soviet Union is an excuse for nonaction. It is sad that Reagan says heed to Weinbergers counsel.

NYP-The US Gov't should negotiate through our NATO allies in order to combat terrorism. The Europeans have horse-traded with the Arabs for centuries.

ND-Perlmutter's article on outlawing the PLO was another example of Zionist propaganda and hatred towards Palestinians. The writer says she is married to a Palestinian and most Palestinians she knows are peace-loving people, pro-PLO and far from being terrorists.

### Cartoons

DN-Rigby-Khadafy in a rowboat next to a US warship. He screams "I've warned you before! Stand by to ram!!"

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## המשך

720

קונגרס : נשק לירדן .

מתוך שיחה עם וויל באל. (מנהל צוות קציני הקשור לקונגרס מטעם מחמ"ד).

מרפי, בדיווחו ביום ששי למזכיר, לא מסר על פריצת דרך כלשהי. נכון עד הלקר

טרם החליט הממשל כיצד להמשיך בדבר עיסקת הנשק הנ"ל (שקשור, כמובן מאליו,

לתהליך השלום). להערכת באל יתקשה הממשל להסיר את הבקשה למכירה.

לדבריו, אנשי *NCA* טוענים שמסיבות מדיניות (עצם תהליך השלום, היחסים

עם ירדן בכלל והמלך בפרט וכו') אי אפשר "למשוך" חזרה את הבקשה, ולכן מחפשים

בעת דרכים אחרות *To save face*, ובהכרח בעובדה שאין לממשל הקולות להעביר

את הבקשה בקונגרס, בוחנים נוסחאות לפיהן, למשל, הממשל יבטיח לא לממש את

העיסקה לפני שהקונגרס יפעל, או לחלופין מתן התחייבות שלפני הביצוע

הממשל יגיש מחדש את הבקשה למכירה. בגלל אילוצי הזמן וקוצר מרחב התימרון

בלוח הזמנים של הקונגרס (עד הראשון במרס, עם פגרה של 10 ימים באמצע פברואר)-

באל בדיעה שההחלטה בנדון תיפול עוד השבוע. לדעתו, העניין יובא לנשיא להכרעה.

3NF Pol

למדן

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MR. KALB: Uh, the US has no diplomatic relations with the South ~~remnant~~ government under President Alenaza Mohammed, had none, and we have no intention of recognizing or dealing with the rebels who have apparently taken control over the city of Aden.

slc	Pr	add	cond/n	lco'o	lco'z	lco'd	lco'd	lco'd	lco'd	lco'd	lco'd
4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2		

444 / 718

MR. KALB: But they don't have any relations. They don't have any relations. There is nothing going on since 1969, so there is nothing I can add at this particular point on the spot.



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444 / 718

MR. KALB: Fraught with possibilities.

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STATE DEPT. 1/27/86

6-1

fraught with possibilities.

Q Anything on Murphy?

MR. KALB: Murphy? Wait a minute.

Q -- precise.

\* MR. KALB: No, no. It is so general that you can't miss. It's the closest thing to a weather report. King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Peres of Israel have publicly spoken for some months now about their desire to enter direct negotiations under agreed circumstances. In particular, the King has unequivocally stated his firm commitment to negotiate directly with Israel within an appropriate international context. And the Prime Minister has expressed understanding and support for such an approach.

Their shared resolve to further the peace process is not in doubt. The issues upon which attention has been concentrated in recent months, as we've noted previously, center on two subjects: the form of the international context, and the nature of Palestinian participation.

On the former, while our objective in this phase of the Middle East peace process remains direct negotiations, we have said we would be working with the parties to achieve an international context that meets the political needs of those involved. In our view, such a context, by whatever name, must lead promptly to direct negotiations and must not be able to impose its will on the negotiating parties.

We have also consistently stated that the Palestinians must be involved at every stage in the peace process, since the Palestinian people's stake in a peace process is basic. Jordan and Israel agree. Now about Assistant Secretary Murphy, you know that he came back last Wednesday, and we have all gone through the roster of meetings and places, etc. And in these talks that Murphy had, intensive efforts were exerted to resolve these two issues; that is to say, the question of an international context and the nature of Palestinian participation. And very specific ideas were explored, and progress was made.

We have unfailingly pointed out that we are engaged in a process in which process, while it is being achieved, will be incremental; no major breakthroughs should be expected, although we continue to move in the right direction.



Q Some reports are already in from Amman suggesting that the U.S. might accept the new recognition by the PLO to deal with the government of Israel without recognizing it's "right to exist".

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.....דח'סות  
.....מאריך וז"ח  
.....מג' 1986

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MR. KALB: You know what the U.S. position is on that, and I certainly don't have to restate it.

Q Let's try to fine-tune that a little bit.

MR. KALB: Try to fine-tune it a little bit?

Q Yes -- specific ideas explored and progress made. However, there were reports over the weekend that Murphy was not as

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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excited as Peres in his assessment of what progress was made, and that certainly King Hussein was not cheering up and down on what progress was made. So there's a bit of discrepancy here.

MR. KALB: I can't assume the responsibility of talking on behalf of Prime Minister Peres. I simply set out what the U.S. position is here, and once again, what has been emphasized is to knock down any expectation of major breakthroughs. It has been called inframental from the outset and I am doing it now as well.

Q So the assessment that progress was made is consistent with Murphy's not getting terribly excited about Peres' statement?

MR. KALB: That's a temperature reading you'll have to make on your own.

Q Are there State Department officials in Amman sort of in touch with these steps that are going on?

MR. KALB: I can't get involved in any kind of diplomatic contacts. There are some there. There are a couple there, but



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MR. KALB: Well, if you listen to what I say instead of wanting everything repeated nine times, I have made about the international contacts -- that it must lead to direct negotiations and must not be able to impose its will on the negotiating parties -- that is the definition I have for international contacts. I have nothing more to offer you.

Q So, in other words, if the Soviets join in this contact, the U.S. would not object as long as it leads to the direct negotiations?

MR. KALB: I didn't say that -- I just limited myself to these two points. You're expanding it, I'm not answering it.

Q Have you got any explanation of Mr. Gadorchuk's (?) ouster from the Ministry of --

MR. KALB: No, I don't.

Q I wanted to find out if you could tell us who presented the specific ideas -- which of the parties of the Jordanian --

MR. KALB: No, sorry, I can't help you.

Q And is the issue of a meeting between an American official and a Jordanian/Palestinian delegation -- is this ruled out by now?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on either of those right now.

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Figure 1

[illegible]





# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

בלמים

א"ל: המשרד, נר"ל 167, מ : האג  
דח: ר, סג: ב, תא: 270186, יח: 1608

בלמים/רגיר

אירופה 1

ממשל רגיר, האג

ביקור וייטהד

להלן סיכום מסיבת העיתונאים שלו ב-24 מתוך טלון סוכנות  
הידועות:

THE HAGUE, JANUARY 24 - U.S. ENVOY JOHN WHITEHEAD LEFT  
EUROPE  
TODAY APPEALING TO ALLIES TO CUT TIES WITH LIBYA AND  
WARNING THAT  
TERRORISM HAD TO BE DEFEATED BEFORE MIDDLE EAST PEACE  
TALKS COULD  
BEGIN.

SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF HIS WHIRLWIND EIGHT-NATION  
TOUR, THE  
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE SAID: 'I HAVE COME AWAY WITH THE  
FEELING



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

THAT I HAVE RECEIVED LESS ASSURANCES THAN I HOPED FOR, BUT MORE THAN I FEARED'.

HE WAS SPEAKING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE LEAVING FOR AN AIRBASE NEAR THE HAGUE AND A FLIGHT TO THE UNITED STATES.

HE SAID HE HOPED THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EEC) WOULD IMPOSE AN ARMS EMBARGO ON LIBYA AT A FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING ON MONDAY, AND THAT EVENTUALLY IT WOULD STOP BUYING LIBYAN OIL.

ASKED WHETHER THE U.S. BOYCOTT OF LIBYA WOULD JEOPARDIZE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROSPECTS HE SAID IT WOULD NOT. ADDING: 'IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT TERRORISM COME TO AN END - THIS KIND OF TERRORISM - BEFORE PEACE TALKS BEGIN'.

THE UNITED STATES IS CURRENTLY MEDIATING IN EFFORTS TO SET UP DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND JORDAN.

PROGRESS

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'THE TERRORISTS ARE EAGER TO UPSET PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

IF WE DO NOT BRING GADDAFI'S TERRORISM TO AN END THERE  
WILL BE  
MULTIPLE TERRORIST INCIDENTS AS SOON AS PEACE TALKS  
BEGIN'.

WHITEHEAD REPEATED HIS CHARGE THAT LIBYAN LEADER  
MUHAMMAR GADDAFI  
FINANCED, EQUIPPED AND TRAINED GUERRILLAS, AND THAT LIBYA  
WAS BEHIND  
ATTACKS AT ROME AND VIENNA AIRPORTS LAST MONTH WHICH  
KILLED 19  
PEOPLE.

THE ENVOY VISITED LONDON, ROME, ANKARA, ATHENS, BONN,  
PARIS,  
BRUSSELS AND THE HAGUE ON HIS MISSION TO OVERCOME WESTERN  
EUROPE'S  
OPPOSITION TO JOINING U.S. MEASURES AGAINST LIBYA.

HE SAID THAT WHEN HE SAW PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN THIS  
WEEKEND: 'I

CAN REPORT SOME PROGRESS, AND SOME HOPE FOR FUTURE  
PROGRESS'.

MOST ALLIES PROMISED NOT TO FILL THE GAP IN LIBYAN  
TRADE LEFT BY  
THE U.S. BOYCOTT, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD DIFFERING PLANS ON HOW  
TO ENSURE  
PRIVATE COMPANIES COMPLIED, HE SAID.

LOOKING TO MONDAY'S EC MEETING IN BRUSSELS, HE SAID:  
'IT WOULD  
CERTAINLY BE HELPFUL IF EUROPE CAN AGREE, AS I HOPE THEY



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

WILL BE  
ABLE TO AGREE, THAT ARMS SALES TO LIBYA WOULD BE MOST  
DAMAGING TO THE  
FREE WORLD'

SIGNIFICANT  
-----

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE HAD NOT HAD IMMEDIATE SUCCESS  
IN  
PERSUADING ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO BOYCOTT LIBYAN OIL, BUT  
HE SAID HE  
HAD NOT GIVEN UP HOPE THEY MIGHT DO SO IN FUTURE.

'IT IS LIBYA'S ONLY EXPORT. IF WE WOULD STOP, ALL OF  
US, BUYING  
OIL FROM LIBYA, WE BELIEVE THAT WOULD HAVE SOME EFFECT'.

HE VIEWED MONDAY'S MEETING OF THE 12 EC FOREIGN  
MINISTERS AS  
VERY SIGNIFICANT AND HE HOPED THEY WOULD FORMULATE A  
STRONG  
POSITION, BUT HE ADDED: 'WE WOULD NOT EXPECT NECESSARILY  
THAT ALL  
THE THINGS THAT THE EC WILL DO ABOUT TERRORISM WILL EMERGE  
AS A  
RESULT OF THIS FIRST MEETING'.

ASKED WHETHER SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA HAD UNITED THE  
ARAB WORLD  
BEHIND GADDAFI, HE SAID NO.

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

'WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED BY MANY MEMBERS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE THAT THEIR HATRED AND FEAR OF GADDAFI IS EVERY BIT AS GREAT,' HE SAID. KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN HAD TOLD THE UNITED STATES THAT HE WELCOMED ITS MEASURES AGAINST LIBYA, HE ADDED.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL CHEDLI KLIBI, ON A MISSION TO EUROPE TO OPPOSE SANCTIONS, SAW DUTCH LEADERS LAST NIGHT AFTER THEIR TALKS WITH WHITEHEAD.

CONSTRUCTIVE

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THE U.S. ENVOY SAID HIS TALKS HERE WITH FOREIGN MINISTER HANS VAN DEN BROEK AND HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER KOOS RIETKERK HAD BEEN VALUABLE AND CONSTRUCTIVE.

HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED THE ASSURANCE THAT THE NETHERLANDS WOULD CONTINUE TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER ALLIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

AS CURRENT HOLDER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PRESIDENCY THE NETHERLANDS COULD PLAY A KEY ROLE IN THE FORMULATION OF A JOINT



# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

WESTERN ANTI-TERRORISM STRATEGY, HE SAID.

שג' =

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהוט, מונכ, מסנכ, סמנכ, ממד, דס, אמנ, אידא,  
איד, מעט, הסברה

דפים 2 מחוז 1

אל: דני בלור / וושינגטון

סיווג בטחוני: בלמ"ס

מאת: עמוס ערן

דחפוח: בהרל

לידיעת: שר התחבורה; עו"ד בלום - משרד המשפטים;

אלי בן-ישראל - סמנכ"ל אל-על.

תאריך זמן רישום: 26/8/80

מס מברק: 929

מס  
מס

# REPLACEMENT

1.1 SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT, ALL EL-AL EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY THE UNION WHO WERE ACTIVELY WORKING FOR THE COMPANY PRIOR TO MARCH 15TH 1984 IN JOB POSITIONS OR DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMPANY AND WHO THEREAFTER PARTICIPATED IN THE STRIKE ACTION BY THE I.A.M., AND HAVE NOT ACCEPTED SEVERANCE PAY, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO FILL JOB POSITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAINING AND RECALL SCHEDULE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH. DUE TO CHANGES

אישור מנהל המחלקה  
אישור לשכת המנהל:  
ולציון תאריך זמן העברה לשדור

השולח:  
תאריך זמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

IN STAFFING AND MODES OF OPERATION, THERE HAS BEEN A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF JOB POSITIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY TO STAFF THE COMPANY'S OPERATION. THEREFORE, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE RETURNING PURSUANT TO SUCH NEEDS HIS SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS CLASSIFICATION SENIORITY.

EMPLOYEES WHO WERE ON LAY-OFF AT THE TIME OF THE STRIKE AND WHO DID NOT RETURN TO WORK DURING THE STRIKE SHALL CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE LAY-OFF STATUS, SUBJECT TO RECALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREVIEWS EL-AL/I.A.M. AGREEMENT. SIX FORMER COMMISSARY EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED SEVERANCE PAY MAY HAVE THE OPTION TO EXERCISE THEIR COMMISSARY SENIORITY FOR AVAILABLE JOBS IN THE CARGO DEPARTMENT, OR TO RECEIVE THE ENHANCED SEVERANCE PAY SUBJECT TO ARTICLE 2 OF THIS AGREEMENT.

עמוס ערן

אישור לשכת המנהל:  
ולציון תאריך זמן העברה לשדור

השולח:  
תאריך זמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

אישור מנהל המחלקה  
אישור לשכת המנהל:  
ולציון תאריך זמן העברה לשדור



דפיס 2 מתוך 1  
 סיווג בטחוני: בלמ"ס  
 תאריך: 26.8.80  
 מס מסמך: 929

אל: דני בלור / וושינגטון  
 מאת: עמוס ערן  
 לידיעת: שר התחבורה; עו"ד בלום - נושד המשפטים;  
 אלי בן-ישראל - סמנכ"ל אל-על.

REPLACEMENT

1.1 SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT, ALL EL-AL EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY THE UNION WHO WERE ACTIVELY WORKING FOR THE COMPANY PRIOR TO MARCH 15TH 1984 IN JOB POSITIONS OR DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMPANY AND WHO THEREAFTER PARTICIPATED IN THE STRIKE ACTION BY THE I.A.M., AND HAVE NOT ACCEPTED SEVERANCE PAY, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO FILL JOB POSITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAINING AND RECALL SCHEDULE HEREINAFTER SET FORTH. DUE TO CHANGES

השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה  
 אישור לשכת המנכ"ל:  
 תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

IN STAFFING AND MODES OF OPERATION, THERE HAS BEEN A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF JOB POSITIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY TO STAFF THE COMPANY'S OPERATION. THEREFORE, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE RETURNING PURSUANT TO SUCH NEEDS HIS SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS CLASSIFICATION SENIORITY.

EMPLOYEES WHO WERE ON LAY-OFF AT THE TIME OF THE STRIKE AND WHO DID NOT RETURN TO WORK DURING THE STRIKE SHALL CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE LAY-OFF STATUS, SUBJECT TO RECALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS EL-AL/I.A.M. AGREEMENT. SIX FORMER COMMISSARY EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED SEVERANCE PAY MAY HAVE THE OPTION TO EXERCISE THEIR COMMISSARY SENIORITY FOR AVAILABLE JOBS IN THE CARGO DEPARTMENT, OR TO RECEIVE THE ENHANCED SEVERANCE PAY SUBJECT TO ARTICLE 2 OF THIS AGREEMENT.

עמוס ערן

השולח: 3  
 אישור מנהל המחלקה: 1  
 אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: 1  
 תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח):  
 מסמך: 26.8.80  
 מס מסמך: 929



דחיופת: חלקה הקשר	מחלקה הקשר ניו-יורק	ר"ל: 5
סוג: בטחון: 5	טופס מברק	מתוך: 5
חז"ח: 261430	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל; מע"ח; ממנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק; הסכרה; מצפ"א; ממ"ד. יועז רה"מ לחקשורה; יועז שוב"ס לחקשורה; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
ני : 0705 לי : 174		ד ע : רושינגטון
		מאת : עהנונה ניו-יורק

News Summary January 25-26, 1986

### Editorials

\*\*\* NYT 1/25 "Snatching Terrorists Abroad" Since other nations can't catch terrorists, or refuse to surrender them, why shouldn't the US snatch terrorists and bring them to justice here? Prudence and justice argue for striking directly at guilty terrorists. The main obstacles are other nations' rights and sensibilities. But some may quietly assist or even assist the US in specific arrests. The strongest argument for unilateral action is the failure of international efforts to punish either terrorists or sponsors of terrorism. (cabled)

NYT 1/26 "Oil and the Crash of '86" For the US, lower oil prices offer a rare, painless chance to develop a more rational long-term energy policy. For Japan and the other Western oil importing countries, the oil collapse offers an extra incentive to stimulate lagging economies. But these benefits could be squandered if the advanced industrial nations do not ease the burden on Mexico and other poor oil-producing countries. Few will shed tears for Middle East potentates who waged war on their customers a decade ago. But countries like Nigeria, Mexico and Indonesia are all heavily in debt to Western lenders. A small oil import tax could cushion the blow.

NYT 1/25 "Just One of Terrorisms' Lessons" The owners of Mediterranean cruise lines are in trouble. Among the worst hit are the Greek owned lines. Perhaps the problems of the Greek tourist business could bring home to the Papandreu gov't--which so eagerly courts the good will of the PLO--that there is a price to pay for nurturing terrorists.

### Columns

NYT 1/26 Safire "Economic World War II" For the second time this generation the monarchy of Saudi Arabia has declared war on most of the world. Able to shore up the cartel price by further cutting production, Riyadh declares economic WW II. If the Saudis win, the rest of the world faces inflation, high interest rates, recession and a reduced standard of living. What the US should do is impose an oil-import fee. What is Reagan waiting for?

NYT 1/25 Evans & Novak "Henry's Hand" Kissinger protegee Peter Rodman is

שם השולח: PI 7716

26-1-86

תאריך:

ג 1 ו 3031 מן גבולות טחא מילא טחא



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being groomed to run NSC operations. Rodman, Shultz's top speechwriter, has been the strongest pro-Israel influence on the secretary inside the State Dept, and has advocated tough retaliation against Palestinian terror. Besides enhancing Shultz's influence, Rodman's move to the NSC is likely to push the administration's Mideast policy closer to Israel's.

### Press Reports

#### Sunday Times Magazine "No Illusions: Israel Reassesses Its Chances for Peace"

\*\*\* NYT Mag-Friedman (Cover Story) The debate in Israel about "peace" is always there. In the last few months it has grown loud and sharp as Peres aggressively pursues negotiations with Hussein and "acceptable" Palestinians over the future of the West Bank. It is unclear as to whether such negotiations will ever get underway but Israelis take the prospect seriously. When the moment of truth arrives regarding the West Bank, the Israeli debate will be anything but peaceful. More important, it is not at all clear that the parties favoring territorial compromise will win. Arabs and Western diplomats seem to have little understanding of the ingredients of the internal Israeli debate, and how complicated people's attitudes have become. By June '86 more of Israel's history as a modern state will have been spent in possession of the West Bank than without it. Time has created a new reality. In terms of peace with Israel, the Camp David reality, has probably done more to sour Israeli attitudes about peace with Arabs than any other single episode in the past two decades. Few Israelis will agree to withdraw from the West Bank if they are not allowed to travel to and trade with the area. The article continues with a description of the three major modes of thought amongst the Israeli population. The first group discussed is the one led by Gush Emunim, which comprises about 10% of the population. The second, closely allied to the first, is best called the nationalistic group, comprising roughly 45% of the electorate. This group believes that the PLO is only the latest in a long history of gentiles out to destroy the Jews. Ze'ula Cohen and Arik Sharon are quoted. The third group in the peace debate includes the center of the Labor Party, the small left-wing parties and the religious peace movement. Estimated strength is also about 45% of the electorate. This school has very two distinct wings, one purely pragmatic, arguing the best way to secure Israel's future is to cut a deal with the Arabs. A second wing puts its case in more spiritual terms, contending that as a democracy, Israel cannot go on suppressing 1.3 million Arabs. Weizman is one top figure interviewed. Any Israeli Gov't today is weak in its ability to negotiate a peaceful settlement. The Palestinians seem frozen in a 20-year old outlook. Israeli policy makers are also in a time-worn. They want to believe that they can solve their problems by going around the Palestinians. What is needed now is not more UN Resolutions but a new reality. (Cabled)

#### Peres Says Hussein is Ready to "move on Talks"

\*\*\* NYT-1/25 p.1-special-Peres said he had received assurances that Hussein has decided to move ahead toward talks with Israel, even if the PLO and Syria continue to withhold their approval. Peres's four private meetings with



Murphy overshadowed his public appearances in London and his sessions with Thatcher and other British officials. Peres stressed that "important progress had been made in the past month but that there were still "extremely difficult issues to be resolved before talks with Jordan could be assured. Peres indicated that he found British attitudes to the role of the PLO in any negotiations more flexible than in the past. But the British still have not changed their position on the arms embargo placed on Israel.

West Bank Linked to Jordan Voting Plan

NYT-special (Amman) 1/26-The Jordanian Gov't has sent Parliament a new electoral law that reasserts Jordan's responsibility for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and provides representation for Palestinian refugees in Jordan. Jordanian and Palestinian political experts suggest that the law, which reaffirms Hussein's responsibility for the Palestinians in the West Bank and in Jordan, was at odds with a resolution by an Arab summit meeting in 1974 in Morocco. The Rabat resolution recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and gave it responsibility for negotiating the West Bank's future.

Syria-USSR

NYT-1/26-Scioline-(Damascus) On the surface, Syrian-Soviet relations are good. But underneath, is a more tough-minded arrangement of mutual interest, a diplomat said. The Russians control Syria's only source of advanced arms; the Syrians hold the key for USSR participation in the Mideast peace process. Assad is his own man. The Syrians resent Soviet limits on supplying advanced weapons to compete with Israel's well stocked arsenal. It seems unlikely that the Russians would use the Mideast as a testing ground against the best US weapons. There is also conflict over the diplomatic efforts in the Mideast. The Soviets want a normalization of Syrian-PLO relations. The Syrians refuse to deal with Arafat. Moscow is also thought to be displeased with Syrian support for Iran in its war with Iran. Many Syrians show little affection for Russians and their system. As a Damascus jeweler put it: "We're capital there not. How can you be Syrian and not want to make money?"

UN Soldier Killed in Lebanon

NYT 1/26-Scioline (Nagura) A Nepalese sergeant serving with the UN force in Lebanon was killed when the Israeli-backed SLA fired cannon rounds into the center of a Shiite village. The SLA attack was carried out after Shiite Moslem militiamen tried unsuccessfully to hit a SLA position outside Yatar with RPG's, something that has become a daily occurrence.

Gemavel Foe Returns to Lebanon

NYT-1/25-Hilazi-Only 2 days after he was ousted as commander of the Christian militia and sent out of the country, Elie Hobeika has returned to Lebanon to lead a Syrian-backed campaign against Gemavel. Gemavel is said to have been holding secret consultations with France with a view towards having French troops protect the Christians if an all-out Syrian offensive took place. There was no indication that the French would respond to such a request.

Kahane Says He'll Lead Israel



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1/25-special-Meir Kahane said in a speech outside Washington, that he will win 10-12 seats in the next election and become Prime Minister within 48 hours.

### Libya Sails Off To Confront US Warships

1/26-p.1 Miller-Khadafy boarded an armed Libya patrol boat and sailed into the choppy waters of the Gulf of Sidra to stage what he called a "confrontation" with the US Sixth Fleet. "I am sailing out along the parallel 32.5 to stress this is the Libyan border," he said. The US and other Western countries do not recognize Khadafy's border claims in the Gulf of Sidra. (see DN-AP)

1/25-p.1-Gwertzman-US Navy carrier jets began operations north of Libya. The State Dept. said the weeklong naval maneuvers were intended to demonstrate US resolve to continue to operate in international airspace and waters.

1/25-Miller-Khadafy said he placed Libya's armed forces on "full alert" in response to US maneuvers off the coast of Libya. (see DN-Rehm)

1/25-Libyan jet fighters turned tail and ran for home when they were approached by US fighters.

### Vienna Terrorist Death

AP-A 26 year old Austrian has died from shrapnel wounds suffered in the Palestinian terrorist attack at the Vienna airport.

### Soviets In Control In Aden

1/25-Reuters photo of Soviet tank rolling through Aden as fighting raged. Reports said forces opposed to Hassan were in control and that Ali Attas, who had been in Moscow for a week, had been named interim head of state. The Soviets have pledged support for the new Marxist Gov't.

### OPEC Oil Shock

1/26-Killborn-The US economy will grow as the price of oil shrinks.

1/26-Jacoby-The seeds of OPEC's destruction were planted years ago. Some analysts see the new Saudi moves as a ploy designed to drive Britain and Mexico into agreements to help share the burden of cutting back on oil supplies so as to maintain high prices. The plan is likely to fail.

### Israeli Murder Victim's Brother Stabbed

1/26-Roferty-Yair Kaniel, here for the trial of two defendants in the murder of his sister, was recovering from stab wounds suffered in a robbery on a Brooklyn subway platform. He managed to wound one of his assailants.

### Israeli Restaurants/Stamps

1/26-Nesvisky-Travel Section-A guide to some of the best new restaurants in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

1/26-Israel recently issued 10 new stamps to fill rate needs created by currency changes.

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Letters

NYT-1/25-Rabbi Avi Weiss states that leaks on new Soviet emigration can only be categorized as irresponsible. The Russians are disinformation specialists. The time for celebration is when emigration occurs,

DN-1/25-Terrorism will continue only when the Palestinians are given a homeland, like Israel. It took guts for Truman to give the Jews a state, will Reagan do the same for the Palestinians?

DN-1/25-Just as many non-Jews died in the Holocaust. Has one non-Jew ever received a penny from the Germans as Jews and Israel has?

NYP-1/25-I Love NY bags are now being made in Romania. What an irony. Romania severely limits Jewish emigration and oppresses many Christians and Hungarians. New Yorkers should refuse to use these bags.

Correction on Libya

NYT-1/26-A chart on Libyan trade in last week's Week in Review (1/12) contains misleading figures. In 1984, Libya's exports to the Soviet bloc were \$746 million and its imports were \$444 million. Its exports to the third world totaled \$2.04 billion, and its imports from the third world were \$1.34 billion.

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