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# מדינת ישראל

## משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

משרד ראש הממשלה -

ארכיון

7/1985

מס' תיק מקורי

מחלקה



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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הנני מתכבד להמציא לעיונך דו"ח נוסף על המתרחש באיגודים המקצועיים ובנושאי עבודה ורווחה בארצות - הברית ובקנדה.

שר עבודה חדש: שר העבודה הראשון של ממשל רייגן ריי דונובן נאלץ לפרוש מתפקידו לאחר שחבר מושבעים החליט להעמידו לדין על עבירות מרמה בחברה קבלנית שניהל בניו-יורק לפני שנתמנה לשר, ההאשמות נגד דונובן, החקירה, והמערכה המשפטית המוקדמת נמשכו זמן רב בו היה דונובן מנוטרל כמעט לחלוטין ונפגע קשות כושר התפקוד של משרד העבודה. הנשיא רייגן הזדרז למנות שר חדש - ויליאם ברוק, שהיה עד אז הנציג לענייני סחר חוץ. קודם לכן היה יו"ר המפלגה הרפובליקנית. ברוק ניהל את המו"מ על אזור סחר חופשי עם ישראל והוא ידיד נאמן. מינויו נתקבל בברכה על ידי ה-AFL-CIO שקיים יחסים צוננים עם דונובן. ברוק הוזמן להופיע בפני מועצת ה-AFL-CIO והוא מקיים קשר הדברות קבוע עם ראשי הפדרציה. ברוק הכניס רוח חדשה במשרד העבודה יותר הוגנת כלפי האיגודים המקצועיים. הוא החליף כמעט את כל המינויים הפוליטיים של דונובן ומינה במקומם אנשים שהביא עמו מתפקידו הקודמים וכן מספר אנשים הקרובים יותר להשקפת עולם פרו-יוניוניסטית. באיגודים מקווים שמשרד העבודה בראשות ברוק יהיה קרוב יותר לסגנון המתון של משרדי העבודה בתקופת כהונתם של שרים כשולץ ודונלופ (בימי הנשיאים ניקסון ופורד) מאשר לקו האנטי-יוניוניסטי קיצוני של דונובן.

פסיקות בתי-משפט לטובת העובד ונגד האיגוד: בית המשפט העליון של ארה"ב ובתי-משפט פדרליים נמוכים יותר פסקו באחרונה במספר נושאים, ומהם מתבלטת מגמה מעניינת - בעוד שבתי המשפט נוהגים לפסוק נגד האיגודים המקצועיים במקרים רבים, הרי בנושאים לא מעטים הם פוסקים לטובת זכויותיו של העובד היחיד מול היוניון ומול המעסיק כאחד. כמה דוגמאות: בפסק דין עקרוני חשוב קבע בית המשפט העליון כי אין איגוד מקצועי יכול להעניש חבר שהפר שביתה בקנס כספי או שלילת זכויות. זכותו של חבר לעזוב את האיגוד כל אימת שירצה ואין להענישו על כך. גם במקרה שעובד במקום מסויים חייב להיות חבר האיגוד, הרי אי-אפשר לפטרו כל עוד הוא ממשיך לשלם מיסי חבר. פסק דין זה יקשה על האיגודים לשמור על משמעת וסולידיות בעת שביתה.

לעומת זאת פסק דין אחר קבע שאין לפטר עובד מתחת לגיל שבעים, רק בגלל גילו וחיבת להיות סיבה מספקת אחרת. בפסק זה ובאחרים כמוהו הרחיבו בתי משפט את מערכת ההגנה על עובדים כנגד פיטורים שרירותיים, עד שלהערכת מומחים ברוב הענפים קשה מאוד למעסיק או מנהל לפטר עובד לאחר תקופת ניסיון אלא בשל צמצומים, הפרת משמעת, התרשלות רצינית או סיבה מוצדקת שניתנת להוכחה בבית-משפט. האפשרות של יחס שרירותי קיימת במקרים של מהגרים בלתי-חוקיים, עבודת נוער בלתי מקצועי ובאזורים שבהם שעור האבטלה גבוה במיוחד. להערכת כמה מומחים התפתחויות אלה הם אמנם נצחון למאבק רב השנים של האיגודים המקצועיים על חוקי עבודה נאורים, מניעת שרירות ואפלייה של נשים ומיעוטים, זכויות סוציאליות, בטיחות וגהות, פנסיה, בטוח רפואי, שעות עבודה וחופשות. אולם משהושגו ההישגים והם נשמרים על ידי חקיקה והמערכת השפוטיט הרי העובד היחיד אינו זקוק כל כך להגנתו של האיגוד המקצועי. לאיגוד נשארה רק המערכה על השכר, וזו נקבעת יותר על ידי כוחות השוק, היצע וביקוש, תחרות, יבוא, ביטול הגנה מינהלית ועוד, מאשר על פי גודלו וחוזקו של האיגוד עצמו כפי שהיה בעבר. כדי לשמור על כוחם נאלצים האיגודים לוותר על העלאות שכר, כדי למנוע אבדן מקומות עבודה ולא מעט נאלצו להסכים לשני סולמות שכר - האחד עבור עובדים ותיקים והנמוך יותר עבור עובדים חדשים. הסכמה זאת היא זרע פורענות ומתיחות בעוד מספר שנים, במיוחד אם יתגשמו התחזיות וארצות - הברית תחזור למצב של תעסוקה מלאה. אך בינתיים בחידוש חוזי - עבודה קולקטיביים השכר הממוצע עולה ב - 3% לשנה, בעוד, שאותם חוזים חודשו בפעם הקודמת בשעור ממוצע של 5.1% לשנה. ההערכה היא כי ההעלאות הנמוכות משקפות לחץ על מעסיקים ואיגודים להעלאות שכר נמוכות בשל התחרות הקשה בענפי תעשייה רבים. השעור נמוך של האינפלציה - פחות מ 4% לשנה - גורם גם למיתון הלחץ של העובדים להעלאות שכר. כמו כן ישנו צמצום בתנאי הביטוח הרפואי והפנסיוני בהסכמים רבים. סקר שנעשה על הסכמים חדשים המקיפים 173,000 עובדים מעלה כי מתוכם הסכימו 37,000 עובדים להקפאת שכר וכעשרת אלפים הסכימו לקיצוצי שכר. כ - 45,000 עובדים יקבלו רק תוספת יוקר.

תחזיות תעסוקה ואבטלה: העתידן הידוע ג'ון נסבית מעריך כי ב - 86-87 תחזור ארה"ב למצב של תעסוקה מלאה. אף כי שעור האבטלה הממוצע במחצית הראשונה של 85 יציב ומגיע ל - 7.3% הרי יש כבר ענפים לא מעטים בהם עולה הביקוש לכוח אדם על ההיצע של עובדים מתאימים. גם מסתיים ה "Baby Boom" האמריקאי ומספר הצעירים המצטרפים לכוח העבודה הולך ופוחת לעומת גידול והתרחבות ניכרים בענפים שונים, בעיקר ענפי השרותים, התקשורת והאינפורמציה. לדעת נסבית המפתח למניעת מחסור חמור בכוח-אדם הוא בהגדלת יכולת הניידות של עובדים והקניית כלים שיאפשרו למידה והסבת מקצוע. להערכתו צעיר שנכנס עתה לכוח העבודה יחליף לפחות שלוש פעמים את מקצועו עד שיגיע לגיל הפרישה.

משה שרון

משה שרון

נסתיים העידון של יציבות מקום העבודה או, אפילו, המקצוע לאורך שנים. הערכה לא רחוקה מזו השמיעה לא מכבר ראש הלשכה לסטטיסטיקת עבודה בממשל הפדראלי הד"ר ג'נט נורווד. להערכתה צמצום התעשייה הכבדה והגידול בענפי השרותים אין פרושם בהכרח ירידה ברמת החיים וצמצום התעסוקה. להיפך, חלק מענפי השרותים יוצרים מקומות עבודה חדשים רבים והשכר בהם אינו נמוך כלל. כמו-כן אין היא צופה ירידה בפריזון בשל כך. להיפך השינויים הדמוגרפיים במשולב בשינויים בתנאי השוק יוצר מצב שבו עובדים מכווגרים פורשים מוקדם מפני שאינם יכולים להשתלב בטכנולוגיות החדשות ופוחת מספר הצעירים כך שרוב כוח העבודה הוא בגילאים 25 ו - 54 שהם הגילאים היציבים והפוריים ביותר. ד"ר נורווד גם סבורה שהמעבר להליכי ייצור מתוחכמים יותר יבטיח יותר יציבות לאלה שהצליחו להתמודד עם הטכנולוגיה החדשה, שכן לאורך זמן אין לצפות לצמצום נוסף בכוח האדם בשל חידושים טכנולוגיים.

אגב, סקר שנעשה בקרב עובדים ותיקים שאיבדו את מקום עבודתם בשנים 83-1979 העלה כי ב - 84 היו 25% מהם עדיין מובטלים ועוד 15% עזבו לחלוטין את העבודה. רוב האחרים מצאו מקומות תעסוקה אך לא במקצועם הקודם. מבין אלה שמצאו מקום עבודה כשני שלישי משתכרים שכר שונה או גבוה לזה שקבלו בטרם איבדו את מקום עבודתם הקודם. מבין אלה שטרם מצאו מקום עבודה למעלה משני-שליש כבר סיימו את התקופה עבורה הם יכולים לקבל ביטוח אבטלה.

בין יפן לארה"ב: אחד הגורמים העיקריים להחלשות התעשייה האמריקנית הוא התחרות עם התעשייה היפנית. אך מחקר משותף שנערך על - ידי משרדי העבודה של יפן ושל ארה"ב העלה כי בשנות השבעים וראשית השמונים עמדו שני המשקים בפני בעיות דומות של מעבר לטכנולוגיות חדשות, שינויים בשווקים הבינלאומיים ועוד, שגרמו לבעיות תעסוקה, הסבה והתאמה. המחקר השווה בין הדרכים ששני המשקים ניסו להתגבר על הבעיה ואלה הממצאים העיקריים:

- \* דרכי ההתאמה וההסבה בארה"ב: (1) השענות מרבית על פיטורי עובדים, או הוצאה לחופשה ממושכת ללא שכר, סגירת מפעלים ישנים, בניית מפעלים חדשים והקמת חברות חדשות.
- (2) נתק כמעט מוחלט בתקשורת מצד המעסיקים וההנהלות כלפי העובדים לגבי תחזיות דרכי התעסוקה וההסבה וההערכות מחדש של החברה.
- (3) השענות על תכניות פדרליות ומדינתיות של ביטוח אבטלה וסיוע למי שנפגע בגלל שינויים ב תנאי הסחר הבינלאומי.

- \* דרכי ההתאמה וההסבה באותה תקופה ביפן: (1) השענות מינימלית על פיטורי עובדים או הוצאה לחופשה ממושכת ללא שכר. (2) לעומת זאת, הזדקקות מירבית לשיטות של חסכון בהוצאות עבודה: צמצום שעות נוספות, אי-קבלת עובדים חדשים, פרישה מוקדמת, צמצום עובדים חלקיים, אי-העלאת שכר וכד'. (3) מאמץ ניכר לקיום דרכי תקשורת ושיתוף במידע בין הנהלות ועובדים, בדרכים פורמליות ובלתי פורמליות.

4) ניידות עובדים מוסכמת בקנה מידה נרחב בתוך המפעל, בין המפעלים באותה בעלות, ואף בין חברות שונות, כדי להשיג את הניצול היעיל ביותר של כוח העבודה הקיים וכדי לקצץ בהוצאות על עבודה. (5) מאמץ ניכר להשאיר את העובד ברשימת מקבלי משכורת, אף אם זמנית הוא בלתי- מועסק וניצול זמן זה להכשרה מחדש לשינויים הטכנולוגיים בתפקידו או למעבר לתפקיד אחר או למקום עבודה אחר. הממשלה משתתפת בממון נושא זה.

בסכום השוואה מציינים מחברי המחקר כי בארצות הברית נושא העובד המובטל במרבית העול של צרכי השינוי בתעסוקה, ואילו ביפן העול מתחלק בין כלל העובדים, המעסיקים והממשלה. בארצות הברית הוותק והבכירות בעבודה הוא האלמנט העיקרי של בטחון בתעסוקה, בעוד שביפן דווקא העובדים המכוגרים יותר, וכן נשים בתפקידי עזר ועובדים במקומות עבודה קטנים הם הפחות מוגנים. השיטה האמריקאית מאפשר הקצאת מקורות יעילה ומהירה יותר, לעומת השיטה היפנית, אך ביפן פחות מקורות מובטלים בתקופת המעבר. מחברי המחקר נמנעים מלקבוע איזו שיטה טובה יותר, אך רומזים כי מבחינת ההשפעה ארוכת הטווח על החברה ככלל ועל יחסי האנוש בתוכה יש נקודות עדיפות לשיטה היפנית.

סכסוכי עבודה בארה"ב: שתי שביתות גדולות עמדו במרכז ההתעניינות באביב זה - השביתה בחברת התעופה הגדולה "יונייטד" ושביתת בתי המלון בניו-יורק. השביתה ב"יונייטד" הוכרזה ע"י איגוד הטייסים. אך מספר איגודים אחרים - איגוד הדיילות, עובדי התובלה וה"טימסטרס" גילו סולידריות וסרכו לעבור את משמרות השובתים. רק איגוד המכונאים המשיך לעבוד כרגיל, בשל סכסוך ממושך בינו לבין האיגודים האחרים. החברה הצליחה להפעיל כרבע מן הטיסות, אך רבים הנוסעים שפנו לחברות אחרות. לאחר קרוב לחודש נפתר הסכסוך בפשרה בנושא השכר, ובהעברת חלק מן הנושאים השנויים במחלוקת לבוררות, כולל שאלת מעמדם של עובדים שנתקבלו בזמן השביתה ומעמדם של מתלמדים שסירבו להפר שביתה. "יונייטד" מיהרה להגיע להסכם לפני עונת הקייץ הבוערת ומחשש מפני התמיכה התקיפה של איגוד ה"טימסטרס" החזק בשובתים.

שביתת בתי המלון בניו-יורק נסתיימה בהשגים משמעותיים לשובתים, משום שהשביתה היתה מקפת. אמנם בתי המלון המשיכו לפעול על ידי צוותי מנהלים, אולם רוב האירועים, הכינוסים קבלות הפנים והארוחות החגיגיות בוטלו משום שאישי ציבור ואמנים רבים סירבו להראות כמפירי או שוברי שביתה. הצלחות יחסיות אלו אינן משנות את המגמה הכללית לפיה נשק השביתה הוא פחות יעיל, ומצד האיגודים המקצועיים יש במקרים רבים מעבר נכונות לפשרה בטרם שביתה, ושמירת נשק השביתה למקרים קיצוניים במיוחד. המעסיקים מצידם יותר ויותר נוקטים בשיטות מתוחכמות של שבירת שביתה, ללא אלימות, אלא באמצעים משפטיים ומנהליים, ניצול חוקים לפשיטות רגל מלאכותיות, העברת המפעל לאזור שבו חוקי העבודה פחות נוקשים או הקמת חברות חדשות שאינן כבולות להסכמי העבר. האיגודים, לעומת זאת, משתמשים בכוחם הפיננסי כמו שליטתם בקרנות פנסיה, כדי למנוע מהלכים כאלה.

כך, למשל, פועלים עתה איגודי העובדים של T.W.A. נגד מכירת החברה ל Texas Air שהיא חברה אנטי - יוניוניסטית מובהקת, ומסייעים למתחרה אחר על הקניה להתגבר על יריביו, מתוך הסכמה מוקדמת שהוא לא יאבק נגד היוניון ואילו האיגודים יסייעו לו בויתורים והקלות שונות.

מאבקים בקונגרס: האיגודים המקצועיים יחד עם גורמים אחרים זכו לכמה הישגים ראשוניים במאבקם נגד התקציב של הנשיא רייגן ותכניתו לשינוי שיטת מס ההכנסה. בתחום התקציבי בוטלה הכוונה להקפיא את תשלומי הביטוח הסוציאלי, ולעומת זאת נעשה קיצוץ מסויים בתקציב ההגנה. בתחום המיסוי נבלמה התנופה לגבי חלק מן השינויים המוצעים ואשר עלולים לפגוע בעיקר בשכבות העובדים, כגון ביטול האפשרות לנכות מיסי מדינות ועיריות מן המס הפדראלי, מיסוי על הטבות סוציאליות ועוד.

מאבקים נגד יבוא מתחרה: בתחום זה לא נחלו האיגודים הישגים רבים, במיוחד כאשר רייגן סירב לבקש מיפן להאריך את תוקף המגבלות הכמותיות על יצוא מכוניות לארה"ב. האיגודים מנהלים כעת מערכה, חלקה בהצלחה וחלקה לא, לבטל העדפות במכס למדינות שאין בהן זכויות בסיסיות לעובד. מדינות אלה הן: צ'ילי, גוואטמלה, האיטי, דרום קוריאה, ניקרגואה, פראגוואי, הפיליפינים, רומניה וסוריה. על פי חוק שנחקל ב-1984 יש אפשרות לנקוט במצעדים כאלה.

פלוג בין קנדה וארה"ב ב - U.A.W.: החלק הקנדי של איגוד עובדי המכוניות ה - U.A.W. החליט להפרד סופית מן האיגוד האמריקאי ולהקים איגוד עצמאי בראשותו של המנהיג הנמרץ בוב וייט. הקנדים, הסובלים לא פעם מתסביכי נחיתות מול האח הגדול האמריקאי, חשו כי האינטרסים של דטרויט פגעו ביכולתם להשיג תנאים טובים יותר במפעלי המכוניות של אותם מעסיקים בקנדה. בינתיים אין סימנים לתנועה דומה של הפרדות באיגודים משותפים אחרים קנדיים - אמריקניים. יש הטוענים כי בוב וייט הנהיג את הפילוג כדי להשיג מעמד בכורה בהנהגת האיגודים המקצועיים הקנדיים, אולם צפויה לו מערכה קשה. נראה, כי מנהיג האיגודים הנוכחי דניס מק-דרמוט יפרוש בוועידה הבאה, ועל כסאו יתמודדו בוב וייט ושירלי קאר, המזכירה-גזברית שהיא כיום בעלת הסיכויים הטובים יותר.

חילופים בצמרת ה - AFL-CIO: שניים מסגני הנשיא הותיקים של הפדרציה ג'ון ליונס וג'יי סי. טורנר פרשו מתפקידם בעת האחרונה. טורנר שהיה נשיא איגוד ההנדסאים ימשיך למלא תפקידים שונים באיגודו כ - President Emeritus. במקומו נבחר לארי דוגאן, שהיה עד כה אחד מסגני נשיא הארגון. ג'ון ליונס, שהוא החבר הותיק ביותר במועצת ה - AFL - CIO נאלץ לפרוש מתפקידו כנשיא איגוד עובדי המתכת מטעמי בריאות. במקומו נבחר מזכיר האיגוד ג'ואל דרייק, שיכהן עד לוועידה הבאה של האיגוד ב - 1986.

מועצה ה N.C.L.I. : ביוני נתכנסה בניו-יורק לישיבה ראשונה המועצה המחודשת של ה - N. C. L. I. ( National Committee for Labor Israel )  
שהוא ארגון הגג של ידידי ההסתדרות בארה"ב הן בתנועת האיגודים המקצועיים והן בקהילה היהודית ושל מגבית ההסתדרות. הנושא העיקרי של הדיונים היה מערכת היחסים בין האיגודים המקצועיים, הקהילה היהודית וישראל. בין המששתפים בדיון היו שגריר ישראל מ. רוזן, סגן-נשיא הארגון אליעזר רפאלי, פרופ' לורין באריט ממסצ'וסטס צ'יק צ'ייקין, נשיא איגוד תופרי בגדי נשים, מורי פינליי, נשיא איגוד עובדי הטקסטיל, מורטון בר, נשיא איגוד עובדי התקשורת, ויקטור גוטבאום, מנהיג איגוד עובדי מדינת ועיריית ניו-יורק וכותב דו"ח זה. כינוס המועצה ביטא תנופה חדשה בפעילות ברחבי ארה"ב, תוך חידוש ורענון סניפים ותיקים, פתיחת סניפים חדשים והרחבת הקשר בין איגודים מקצועיים וקהילות לבין פעולות ההסתדרות בארץ בתחומי חינוך, תרבות, בריאות, רווחה, חינוך מקצועי ושיתוף פעולה יהודי-ערבי.

ב ב ר כ ה,

  
דני בלוך

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר  
שמו

6695

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מל: 1105, נר: 349, מ: המשרד  
דח: ר, סג: 8, תא: 120785, וח: 1500

סמור/רגיל

למדן.

דע ו השגריר.

בדיפ' מכתב מרוה'מ' לסנמור אינווייה המודה לו על עורתו  
וס'ועו.  
מצפ'א

תפ: שהח, רהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מאלי ווט, נדו 363, מ: המשדר

דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 120705, וח: 1800

סודי ביותר / מייד

הסגיר הציר

לקראת ביקור רוה'ים בארהב ובקנדה הנכם מתבקשים להכין ולכונן הצעות

ונו"רות דקע בהתאם לפירוט שיגיעכם בדיפ' הקרוב

בנצור

חפ: שהח, דהמ, מנככ, ממנככ, מצפא

\*\* 6726

\*\* \*\* 151

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 1 מתוך 4  
עותק 4 מתוך 32  
סודי ביותר

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מאלו וויט, נרו 362, מ: המשרד  
דחי: מ, סגו מ, תא: 120785, וחי: 1800  
נדו: 129 מתלץ

סוד ביותר מידי

לו: הסגריד וושינגטון כיס העבירו (א)

פגישה עם פלטן

פלטן בקש לראותני. בא עם קודצר. ללהלן עיקרי השיחה:

1. מושינגטון שמע שהיו מאד מרוצים מהשיחות שקיימנו  
ומהסיכומים.

לגבי פגישתנו עם סולץ בקש כמה הבהרות ובקש למסור כמה  
השלמות:

א. התהליך המדיני: ישנה כנראה תווה בנושא שמות למשכחת.  
ערפאת

נפגש אתמול בערב עם חוסיין וכנראה דברו על שמות.  
בתשובה







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

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OO RUEHTV

DE RUEHFO #5758/01 1932042

ZNR UUUUU

O 122040Z JUL 85

FM USINFO WASHDC

TO RUEHTV/USIS TEL AVIV IMMEDIATE  
 RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO IMMEDIATE  
 RUEHAL/AMCONSUL ALEXANDRIA IMMEDIATE  
 RUQMIF/AMEMBASSY AMMAN IMMEDIATE  
 RUEHDM/AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS IMMEDIATE  
 RUEHJM/AMCONSUL JERUSALEM IMMEDIATE  
 BT

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02

LOC: 10 267  
 13 JUL 85 2046  
 CN: 16657  
 CHRG: USIS  
 DIST: USIP

USINFO

USIS PAO/IO FROM P/PFN

STATE PASS NEA

ATTN JORDAN AAMM

EO 12356 N/A

SUBJECT: NYTIMES/FRIEDMAN ON LEBANON

NE-U01 07/12/85 (850)

(FOLLOWING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF JULY 12 NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE  
 BY THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN "THE CHOICE IN LEBANON: ISRAEL IS  
 DEBATING ITS SECURITY ZONE"  
 (BEGIN TEXT)

SINCE THE ISRAELI ARMY COMPLETED THE WITHDRAWAL OF  
 MOST OF ITS TROOPS FROM LEBANON LAST MONTH, A DEBATE HAS  
 BEEN RAGING INSIDE THE ISRAELI DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT OVER  
 WHETHER ISRAEL SHOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN A SECURITY ZONE  
 IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

THE CAR-BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON TODAY, AND THE  
 RECENT HIJACKING OF AN AMERICAN PLANE BY LEBANESE SHIITES,  
 ARE LIKELY TO SHARPEN THE DEBATE.

IN PARTICULAR, ISRAELI ANALYSTS SAY, THE HIJACKING AND  
 THE CAR-BOMBINGS WILL PROBABLY BE CITED BY THOSE ISRAELI  
 DEFENSE OFFICIALS, NOW A MAJORITY, WHO ARGUE THAT IT IS  
 IMPOSSIBLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SHIITES OF  
 SOUTHERN LEBANON TO ASSURE PEACE IN THE AREA. THIS  
 ARGUMENT IS BEING MADE DESPITE REPORTS THAT A PRO-SYRIAN  
 BUT NON-SHIITE GROUP IS CLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE  
 ATTACKS TODAY.

MANY HERE THINK THIS CONCLUSION IS PROBABLY JUST WHAT  
 THE SHIITE HIJACKERS -- AND THOSE WHO PLANNED TODAY'S  
 SUICIDE ATTACKS -- WANTED TO ACHIEVE, ESPECIALLY SINCE IT  
 APPEARED IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS THAT THE MORE MODERATE  
 SHIITE MOVEMENT AMAL WAS HEADING FOR AN UNSPOKEN  
 UNDERSTANDING WITH ISRAEL ON PEACE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

THE RESULT, ISRAELI EXPERTS ON THE MIDDLE EAST SAY, IS  
 THAT ISRAEL APPEARS DESTINED TO THROW ITS FULL WEIGHT

BEHIND THE SOUTH LEBANON ARMY, A MILITIA LED AND DOMINATED BY LEBANESE CHRISTIANS, TO MAINTAIN THE SECURITY ZONE. THIS PROBABLY MEANS A CONSTANT CONFLICT WITH BOTH THE AMAL AND ITS PRO-IRANIAN RIVAL, THE PARTY OF GOD, BOTH OF WHICH HAVE DECLARED WAR ON THE SOUTH LEBANON ARMY AND THE SECURITY ZONE.

THE SECURITY ZONE CONSISTS OF A STRING OF VILLAGES IN THE HILLS OF SOUTHERN LEBANON 5 TO 12 MILES NORTH OF THE ISRAELI BORDER. ROUGHLY 200,000 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE ZONE -- 60 PERCENT OF THEM SHIITE MOSLEMS -- UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF THE 1,700 MAN SOUTH LEBANON ARMY, WHICH MAKES NO IMPORTANT MOVES WITHOUT CONSULTING THE ISRAELIS.

THE DEBATE OVER LEBANON POLICY INVOLVES TWO GROUPS WITHIN THE ISRAELI ESTABLISHMENT.

ON ONE SIDE ARE THE DEFENSE MINISTER, YITZHAK RABIN; THE CHIEF OF STAFF, MOSHE LEVY; THE NORTHERN FRONT COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. ORI ORR, AND THE COORDINATOR FOR LEBANON AFFAIRS, URI LUBRANI. THESE OFFICIALS CONTEND THAT ISRAEL'S ONLY REALISTIC OPTION IS TO MAINTAIN A SECURITY ZONE CONTROLLED BY THE SOUTH LEBANON ARMY.

THEY ARGUE THAT EVEN THOUGH SHIITES MAKE UP 80 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON, AND EVEN THOUGH AMAL REPRESENTS THE VAST MAJORITY OF THEM, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AMAL TO COME TO ANY KIND OF UNDERSTANDING WITH ISRAEL THAT THE CABINET WOULD ACCEPT AND THAT WOULD JUSTIFY ABANDONING THE SOUTH LEBANON ARMY.

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ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DEBATE ARE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF ISRAELI MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, REPORTEDLY INCLUDING TO A CERTAIN EXTENT THE CHIEF OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, BRIG. GEN. EHUD BARAK. ALONG WITH THEM ARE SEVERAL MIDDLE EAST EXPERTS, THE MOST OUTSPOKEN BEING CLINTON BAILEY OF TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY, AND SOME KEY ADVISERS TO PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES.

THESE OFFICIALS SAY THAT THE ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON SET OFF A CHAIN OF EVENTS THAT RESULTED IN A SHIITE TAKEOVER OF SOUTHERN LEBANON. THAT SITUATION WILL CONTINUE FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE, THEY CONTEND, SO ISRAEL SHOULD ABANDON THE SOUTH LEBANON ARMY, A VESTIGE OF CHRISTIAN AUTHORITY, AND LET AMAL CONTROL THE AREA WITHOUT ANY AGREEMENTS. AMAL CAN IMPOSE ITS AUTHORITY ON EXTREMIST GROUPS ONLY WHEN ISRAEL LEAVES LEBANON AND STOPS PROVIDING A TARGET FOR MILITARY RECRUITMENT AND ATTACKS, THIS GROUP ARGUES.

BUT SINCE THE HIJACKING OF THE AMERICAN PLANE LAST MONTH, THE FIRST GROUP IN THE ISRAELI DEBATE HAS ADDED SEVERAL ARGUMENTS THAT FOR NOW ARE DECISIVE, SENIOR OFFICIALS SAID.

THE FIRST, ACCORDING TO ONE SENIOR MEMBER OF THIS SCHOOL OF THOUGHT, IS THAT THE HIJACKING PROVED THAT THE AMAL LEADER, NABIH BERRI, IS NOT "A FREE AGENT." IN ATTEMPTING TO MEDIATE, THE OFFICIAL NOTED, MR. BERRI HAD TO REFER CONSTANTLY TO DAMASCUS.

A COLONEL IN ISRAELI ARMY INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOUTHERN LEBANON OFFERED ANOTHER ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SECURITY ZONE IN A BRIEFING WITH REPORTERS ALONG THE BORDER LAST WEEK. BECAUSE OF ITS POWER STRUGGLE WITH THE PARTY OF GOD, HE SAID, AMAL CANNOT APPEAR TO BE COOPERATING WITH ISRAEL IN THE SOUTH.

THE OTHER GROUP IN THE ISRAELI DEBATE HAS ANSWERS FOR THESE ARGUMENTS, BUT FOR NOW THEY ARE BEING IGNORED.

CLINTON BAILEY, A FORMER ADVISER ON SHIITES TO THE DEFENSE MINISTRY, WHO RESIGNED IN A PROTEST OVER POLICY, SAYS IT IS WRONG TO CONCLUDE FROM THE HIJACKING EPISODE THAT SYRIA CAN TELL MR. BERRI WHAT TO DO IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

AS FOR THE SECURITY ZONE, MR. BAILEY SAID: "ANY AMAL ATTACKS WILL DRAW COUNTERATTACKS FROM ISRAEL AND THE S.L.A., AND COUNTERATTACKS WILL DRAW BIGGER ATTACKS, AND THIS WILL ONLY STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF THE EXTREMISTS AND NOT AMAL. IT CAN'T BE KEPT ON A LOW LEVEL. IT IS INHERENTLY TOO COMBUSTIBLE."

UNTIL TODAY, SOUTHERN LEBANON HAD BEEN REMARKABLY QUIET RECENTLY. NO ISRAELI SOLDIER HAS BEEN KILLED THERE SINCE APRIL 11. BUT FOR MR. BAILEY AND OTHER PROPONENTS OF THE "SHIITE SCHOOL," IT HAS BEEN THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM, AND TODAY'S INCIDENT IS PROOF.

(END TEXT)

(PRECEDING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

ITEM

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הגדת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס חברק גלוי

3 מתוך 1

ל: הסברה. מפ"ח. לש' סמנכ"ל. יועץ רוח"ם לתקשורת. סנכ"א.  
לש' יגרי. לע"ס.

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News Summary July 12, 1985

Columns

NYT- Morton Dean ( correspondent for INN ) " TV's Duty to Cover Terror":  
Now I hear that TV has become the terrorists ultimate tool. This is a daffy and irresponsible charge. The competitive zeal with which the networks chased after the story of the hostages should be celebrated as an example of what's right about the democratic system, not what's wrong with it. If terrorism is a deadly cancer than the obvious way of combating it is to focus on it, even if that glare of attention makes some people and some governments feel uncomfortable.

NYT- Flora Lewis- " The Big Bark ": President Reagan's diatribe against what he called " a confederation of terrorist states" stained his statesmanly management of the Beirut hostage crisis. Letters from readers show a sharp division of opinion, some want to wipe out terrorism with military strength others say they understand terrorism because we mine harbors too. As if a few bombs would rid the world of suicidal maniacs, or even pinpoint them. As if " understanding", "willingness to listen" and restraint in using force would put an end to conflict and relieve all grievances. The way to get at terrorism is to enlist the self-interest of nations in the pursuit of common criminals, removing the political impact of the deed and reinforcing the will of the chary to cooperate.

WSJ- Damion Darlin ( a reporter for the Journal's Detroit Bureau )  
" Detroit's Museum": Hidden in an undeveloped part of suburban Detroit, the museum's intimate design and use of technology--such as video screens and a computer game-- ingeniously force the vistor to dwell on why and how the Germans destroyed the European Jewish community. Similar projects are planned for other cities, N.Y. and Washington. There is unprecedented amount of interest in the Holocaust these days. The museum for all its virtues, sidesteps one crucial issue: Why Americans and Europeans did so, little to help the Jews.

Press Reports

NYT- pg. 1- Blumenthal- Israeli agents, aided by former Nazis, tracked Josef Mengele to Paraguay and then to a Brazilian farm in 1962 but never moved in to capture him, according to a retired chief of Mossad. Isser Harel said the hideouts were too well guarded. Others suggest that Israel stung by criticism over its abduction of Adolf Eichmann was reluctant to do it again. Since the discovery of Mengele's bones questions have

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also been raised about West German diligence in tracking him down. Mr. Harel calls into question the testimony of the woman from Barzil who claims to have hidden him for 13 years.

NYT- Miller- The Sudan's growing ties with Libya have stirred deep concern in Egypt. At the same time officials and experts say that historical, ethnic, and cultural and political links between the Sudan and Egypt are so strong that it would be very difficult for Libya or any other country to dispute them.

NYT- Meslin- By cutting its oil prices Mexico took on the reluctant role of an industry price leader, compelled to act as it lost markets to OPEC discounters. This will add significantly to the downward momentum in worldwide oil prices and put increasing pressure on OPEC to take some decisive action. Stocks of major oil companies fell. ( WSJ, )

NYT- Bombs exploded in two popular cafes in Kuwait killing 9 and wounding 56. No one immediately claimed responsibility. Freedom for 17 terrorists convicted in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait were part of the TWA hijackers demands. ( ND, DN, WSJ )

NYT-The Senate confirmed the nominations of 23 people to diplomatic posts that had been delayed for months. It included Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering.

Post- The administration backed off its efforts to close Beirut airport and instead try to negotiate better airport security with the Lebanese. Meanwhile informed sources now say Reagan believes military force should be a part of how the U.S. responds to terrorism.

ND- A Shiite leader said yesterday that the weapons used in the TWA hijacking were hidden on the plane in Cairo, fueling the dispute between Egypt and Greece.

NYT- Four young Arabs from the Gaza strip were convicted of plotting a bombing raid on the U.S. Embassy in Israel last Dec. ( ND)

ND- Yitzhak Shamir said the 25 convicted Jewish terrorists were excellent boys who erred and discussed steps to pardon them.

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מחור

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WSJ- Lebanon announced a plan to end Moslem fighting in West Beirut. A new committee was formed to oversee new security measures in the city's Moslem section.

Letters to the Editor

Post- Sandra Boyd- In defense of hostage Allyn Conwell, he is an ordinary man in an extraordinary position through no fault of his own.

Ralph Ruggiere- I'm surprised Conwell did not change his first name to Ali.

Joe De Gregorio- I would be proud to help support and start a campaign for Allyn Conwell to be President.

DN- T.A. O'Shea- more and more TV lays claim to being part of the solution, and more and more it becomes part of the problem.

ריוניו

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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דף... J... מתוך... דפים

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המשרד

תאריך וזייח 12.12.85

מס' מברק

אלו מצפ"א, ממ"ד

מסעי מרפי.

שאלתי היום את מרפי הנתחדש משהו בענין מסעותיו ורשימת השמות (נוכח השמועות) השיב כי עדיין אין שמות ואין תאריך. ציפו גם בימים אלה, כפי שציפו מזה שלושה חודשים, אך לפי שעה אין. העובדה שחוסין עזב את ירדן לבריטניה אולי משמיעה עוד דחיה של שבוע-שבועיים לפחות. אמנם ערפאת הגיע כנראה אתמול לעמאן, אך לא שמעו לפי שעה דבר.

רובינשטיין

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דחיסות...רגיל

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משרד הביטחון

אל :- מצפ"א

משיחה עם דרי RAY CLIDE . טרור / CAS

1. קליין העוסק בנושא טרור מזה זמן מבוקש עתה ע"י כלי התקשורת כאן ובעולם בעקבות פרשת חטיפת מטוס TWA וביחוד בתפקידו כיועץ ליד הממשל בנושא. זימן הגורל שעדותו (ביחד עם יונה אלכסנדר) בפני תת הוועדה לענייני בטחון וטרור של הסנט ראתה אור בכתובים (חוברת) דווקא בימים אלה (תועבר בדיפ.).

2. הנ"ל מחסידי הגישה של Stole Sponsored Terrorism (כסם החוברת) גם אם מדובר בגוף ממלכתי, קבוצות או בודדים. הוא אינו מבחין בין סוגים שונים של טרור דתי, פוליטי, אזורי וכד' (כפי שאחדים כאן מבחינים). טוען שזה יותר עניין לסמנטיקה מאשר למהות. במקרה הטוב זה נושא למחקר חברתי. אותו מעניינת התוצאה שהיא אחת - שימוש בכח אלים להשגת מטרות מכל סוג שהוא. התשובה בהתאם לכך צריכה להיות ברמה לאומית וממוסדת.

3. ארה"ב, בניגוד כמעט לישראל ואף למספר מדינות אירופאיות שהתנסו בטרור סובלת מחולשת ב-4 תחומים מרכזיים :-

(א) הגדרת הבעיה בנושא הלאומי. סיפר שחילוקי הדעות על כך אמנם בממשל, אמ"כ ת"א שיפור, בייחוד במחוייבות האישית של הנשיא. טוען שזה זמן רב לא היה רייגן מעורב כל כך באיזה שהוא נושא בתחום מדיניות החוץ.

(ב) התקשורת. לדעתו זו הבעיה מסי' 1 של ארה"ב. הדגיש שלו ניתן היה להשיג הוכחות אפשר היה לטעון שהתפקיד שמלאה כאן גפרשת TWA הינה "לוחמה פסיכולוגית" שאורגנה ע"י הסרוריסטים ואלה שמאחוריכם. על הממשל יהיה להתמודד עם הבעיה, אם כי בחברה פתוחה כארה"ב לא ניתן הרבה לעשות. הממשל, כאחד מלקחי ביירות הגיע למסקנה שצריך "לשלוט" במידת בצורה מבוקרת מתחילת הפרשה ע"י מעורבות גדולה יותר מצד דוברי הממשל, אם כי מודה, שהרבה לא ניתן לעשות בתחום זה.

(ג) התפקיד שממלאת דעת הקהל. המודעות לנושא עד לחטיפה האחרונה "שואפת לאפס". חלק גדול מהציבור לא היה מודע למונחים ושמות כגון שיעים, אמ"ל, ח'באללה וכד'. הבורות הרבה הוליכה למצב שניתלו בכל מה שנראה להם כרלוונטי לא לבעיה אלא לסימפטום שלה - החזקת החטופים ו'כן השמועות / ידיעות כגון שגס בידי ישראל "חטופים" שיעים (אנצאר), שקנתה לה שביחה כפתרון לארוע אך לא לתופעה.

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(ד) גבולותיה "הפרוצים" של ארה"ב. זוהי פירצה בטחוננית חמורה מאד שכן, לדעתו, כמעט כל גורם עויין יכול לחדור הנה ללא קושי מיוחד. עצם המחשבה מפחידה את העוסקים בכך. כהדגמה אמר שאסד יכול לשלוח מתנקשים לפגוע בנשיא כאן בקלות רבה מאשר גורמים אמריקאים ינסו לעשות כן לנשיא סוריה. אחת המסקנות האופרטיביות היא שארה"ב לא תעסוק במה שקרוי "רציחות פוליטיות" (כפי שישראל כך טען, ביצעה בראשית שנות ה-70), ישירות ע"י ה-CIA או באמצעות גורמים שניים או שלישיים. האיסור לא רק מעוגן בחוק, וזו בעיה, אלא מנוגד לאורח החיים האמריקאיים. אם נגזר להפעיל כח, וקליין כלל לא מתנגד לכך, אדווא במקרים מסויימים הדבר צריך להעשות בצורה ישירה ובלויה. לדוגמא משלוח המארינס לבירות כ"כח שלומי" טעות פאטאלית, אך פעולה מסוג הנחיתה בכלל מלא עם משימה ברורה שבוצעה ב-1958 בחופי בירות ע"י אייזנהאור בהלטה יעילה ועתה על הבעיה דאז.

(ה) ריחוקה מ"מרכזי הטרור הטבעיים" במזה"ת ובאמריק"ז כפי שקליין מגדירם.

4. חולשה מערבית היא חוסר "שותפים טבעיים" לארה"ב קרי, תופעת התנכרות האירופאים. כהלך רוח אפייני סיפר, כקוריוז, שרוב כתבי ה-בי.בי.סי המבקשים עתה לראינו פותחים בשאלה האם ארה"ב הפכה פאראנואית בצורה שהיא מטפלת ומגיבה בנושא הטרור. אין לו אשליות בתחום זה אולם לדעתו במאמץ אסיק ולטווח ארוך אפשר להטכים על "קווי מדיניות בינ"ל" כלפי תופעת הטרור עם האירופאים כגון בריטניה, גרמניה, צרפת ואף איטליה.

5. בהתאם לכך קליין המליץ בפני הממשל לנקוט במדיניות של Cost Imposed Policy כלפי מדינות הנותנות חסות או מש"פ עם הטרור. עקרה הוא שלטווח ארוך חייבת - לחדור לגורמים הנ"ל <sup>שפטי</sup> ענין של עלויות ושלא ניתן להמלט מתשלום מחיר. סוריה, לדעתו, היא מדינת מודל לכך. מעבר לשאלה מה חלקה בפרשה האחרונה - להערכתו לא הייתה בין חיוזמים או הדוחפים לכך - אסד חייב להכיר בעובדה שתביעתו לחטיל חסות ומרות סורית על לבנון בשל חשיבותה האסטרטגית לסוריה, היוחה ה"חצר האחורית" שלה וכד' אומרת שעליו להטיל מרות גם על הגורמים העוסקים שם בטרור ולשאת לפחות "באחריות מיניסטריאלית" לנעשה שם. אסור להשאיר מצב שבו הוא יוכל לטעון - כשנוח לו - שהדבר לא בשליטתו. סימנים ראשונים למדיניות זו היא בלחץ השקט שהנשיא מפעיל עליו בעניין 7 החטופים. התביעה מקבלת מעמד לגיטימי יותר בכל הנעשה ותמתרחש בבקאע, שם לית מאן דפליג שניתן לו לטעון שהוא בחזקת בעל הבית, גם אם הדבר עשוי לעורר בעיות ביחסו עם טהראן.

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טווג בטחוני

דחיפות

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5. באשר להפעלת כח, קליין תומך בבחירת מטרות סלקטיביות ומצומצמות יחסית שאינן כרוכות ב"שפיכת דם נקיים". לדוגמה הוא תומך בהפצצת מסלולי המראה של נמ"ח ביירות אפילו "מדי יום" אם זה נחוץ, או הסלת מצור ימי על האי חארג', במקרה של איראן. עיי כח משימה קטן ללא הזעקת כל הצי ה-6 או יחידות גדולות ממנו. מצב שיהיה לו השלכה בתחום היחסים הגלובליים עם ברה"מ, יש להזהר. קליין אינו רואה ברכה מעשית בתחום האופרטיבי בחקמת "כח משימה" בראשות סגן הנשיא כשהפיקוד <sup>U.S.N.</sup> / הוטל אדמירל הצי הולוויי, מפקד אגף המבצעים של חיל הים האמריקאי, בעיקר בשל סירבול פיקודי, כרגיל במקרים כנ"ל, סמכויות וכדו'. הוא כן רואה בחיוב תצד ההרתעתי של המהלך, דהיינו הפעלת לחצים מתמידים על הצד השני (אסאד) והמצאותו בחשיכה "לגבי תגובת ארה"ב ומהלכיה. כדוגמה למדיניות "הרתעה אקטיבית" מציע קליין להתחסס לטרור כאל תופעת "הפירטיות הימית" שלפני 300 שנה. דהיינו אין זה מספיק ואף לא יעיל לפגוע באוניות הפירטים בים אלא במרכזיהם בחוף (המדובר בפעילות צי ארה"ב בחופי מרכז אמריקה-ונצואלה כשעתו). הדבר זכה ללגיטימציה בינלאומית והבנה בדעת הקהל.

6. באשר לישראל קליין רואה מקום להגברת שיתוף הפעולה המודיעיני, אם כי טוען ששטח זה נפגע כתוצאה ממהלכי ישראל בלבנון ("המדיניות טובה הביצוע, כולל זה של ארה"ב כושלי") וכן בתחום האופרטיבי. באשר לצד הפוליטי, האירוע האחרון היה שיעור טוב לשני הצדדים שהגיבו, לדעת קליין בצורה מופרזת **Over Reacted** המגעים ברמה העליונה חייבים להיווצר מייד עם תחילת האירוע האשר שאלת היוזמה לכך משנית. "יותר טוב, החבטא שהקו יהיה עמוט מאשר כל אחד יחכה לצלצול הטלפון השני".

אלי אבידן

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L. 97... מחוק... דשים

סוג בסחוני... שמונ...

מיידי

מאריך וזיה... 12 יולי 85

מס' פנק

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המשרד

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MIG -

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א  
דע :- לשכת השר, לשכת רה"מ, לשכת שהב"ט, לשכת שר האוצר.

בית הנבחרים : סיוע חנוך

לשלנו 206/286

1. העברת חוק התרשאה לסיוע חוץ מהווה הישג ליו"ר וועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים, המורשה דנטה פאסטל (דמ' מפלורידה), וקבלתו ע"י הצבעה קולית (Voice Vote). במקום הצבעת רשומה, היחה מהלך מחוכם שתבטיח אימוץ החוק מבלי לגרום למבוכה בקרב מורשים רבים משני צידי המתרס המפלגתי שלא היו שלמים עם אספקטים שונים של החוק.

2. כידוע, התנגד הממשל נמרצות להצעת החוק כפי שהתקבלה בוועדת החוץ (ראו נא סעיף 6 לשלנו 215), ולאור התנגדות זו הכין בכיר המיעוט, המורשה ביל ברוםפילד (רפ' ממישיגן) "תחליף" (Substitute) שאמנם הלך לקראת עמדת הממשל אך בכל זאת לא היה מקובל עליו.

3. כפי שדווח לא פעם, היה פאסטל נחוש בדעתו להעביר את החוק, אך בפתיחת הדיון במליאה מאזן הכוחות לא היה מעודד מבחינתו. חלק מהליברלים בקרב הדמוקרטים לא תמכו בהצעה (בגלל הסיוע ההומניטרי לקונטרס, למשל), ולעומתם חלק מהדמוקרטים השמרנים לא התלהבו מההצעה בגלל השינוי ביחס בין הסיוע האזרחי (שהוגדל) מול הסיוע הצבאי (שהופחת). היה ברור שבלי קולותיהם של מספר לא קטן מהמורשים הרפובליקנים לא תתקבל ההצעה, ועם זאת תוכן ההצעה לא היה מספיק מושך מבחינתם.

4. במהלך הדיון הסכים פאסטל לכמה וכמה תיקונים "רפובליקנים", כגון ביטול "תיקון קלארק", שבזמנו הטיל איסור על סיוע לכוחות UNITA הלוחמים בממשל המרכזיסטי באנגולה, ביטול הסיוע לקרן האו"ם לאוכלוסיה (מפני שאין איסור בשימוש בכספי קרן זו בארצות שמתירות הפלות), הענקת סיוע למורדים בקמבודיה וסיוע להתאמנות משטריתת באל-סלבדור. אין ספק שתיקונים אלה ואחרים קרבו רפובליקנים לתמיכה בהצעת החוק, אך בעת ובעונה אחת הם הרחיקו מספר בלתי ידוע של דמוקרטים. כ"כ הם הוסיפו לדילמה של רבים, כולל לא מעטים מתומכינו ואוהדינו שרצו להצביע בעד ההצעה בשל הסיוע לישראל, אך לדברי אחד מהם לא נטו להצביע בעד "כל החרא הרפובליקני" שהוכנס להצעה. כאמור, מאחר והחוק הועבר בהצבעה קולית.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers and names: 311c, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1+14, 2



ס ו ס ס ס כ ר ק  
 דף.....מתוך.....דפים  
 סוג בשחוני.....שמן  
 דחיות.....  
 תאריך וזייח: 21.7.55  
 משרד מסי מברק

מ/מנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

דע: לשכת רה"מ, לשכת שר האוצר.

תוספות מס' 102 (לרבות לישראל) - לשלבו 102.

מתוך שיחה עם המורשה סיד ייטס (שהוא חבר ותיק של ויטן, יו"ר ועדת ההקצבות):

1. וויטן עדיין ממחין לפנייה מהממשל שרם יטעם למנויים של נציגי בית הנבחרים להתייעצות  
 (CONFERENCE) עם נציגי הסנט בדבר חוק הכולל (ה- OMNIBUS) לתוספות  
 סיוע. חברי הבית עמדו לאגות את הנציגים ביום ג' (9), כאשר נודע לוויטן על הצעה  
 מצד המורשה סילווי קונטה (רפי) ממסצ'וסטס ובכיר המיעוט  
 בוועדת ההקצבות) לפיה יש לקבל את הסיכומים שהושגו בין הסנט ובין הממשל בקשר  
 לפרוייקט המים -

וויטן בטל מייד את הפגישה שזומנה לצורך המינויים.

2. בתשובה לשאלה, אמר ייטס שהוא מטופק אם ניתן להפריד את תוספות הסיוע למדינות מז"ת

(ישראל, מצרים וירדן) מתוך ה- OMNIBUS (במגמה לזרו את הטיפול בהם) מפני שלמהלך

כזה דרוש שיפ מצד וויטן, לוויטן לא יתן יד כל אימת שהוא דואג לפרוייקט המים.

3. בסיכום, מועד ההתייעצות והטיפול בתוספות הסיוע שלנו לא התקרבן השבוע ובשאר ימים בגדר נעלם.

יוסף  
 למדן

2 141 3 1 1 1 1 3 3

ס ר ט ס ר ט

ד. 1. מתוך... דפים

סוג בטחוני... 171

דחיות... רגיל

תאריך וזייה. 1700. 12/1/85

מס' מבק

נסחון

חמסרד

222

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום - FRIDAY - JULY 12

Q Do you have any comment on the Beirut Radio report that reveals the name of the two hijackers and says that they'll be prosecuted?

MR. SMALLEY: Yes, I do. (Refers to guidance book. Pause.) Well, I thought I did here. Just one minute, please. (Pause.) We have heard the names that have been mentioned and we would not quarrel with those names. But in regard to that let me add that, as is well known, President Reagan has publicly called on the Lebanese authorities to bring these terrorists to justice. And we are pleased to see the Lebanese announcement and consider it a step forward. We would applaud whatever progress the Lebanese authorities would make on this pressing matter. We will be watching with close interest to see what is now actually done to prosecute them.

Q Do you have any confirmation this was done? There's some question about the reliability of that radio report. Have you had independent confirmation from your embassy?

MR. SMALLEY: Confirmation of --

Q That, in fact, there is some process under way to bring people to justice. There's also questions being raised now about whether there are any new names involved here.

MR. SMALLEY: Well, let me answer two questions that are implicit in yours, I think. One is have we been in touch with Lebanese authorities? And the answer is we have been in touch with appropriate Lebanese authorities on the issues of the terrorists, as well as airport security. And we assume that the Ministers of Justice and Transportation are involved in the Lebanese government's consideration of these issues.

Now, on the question of whether we have asked for extradition, we have asked that the judicial process be carried out, and we have reminded the Lebanese government of its international obligations under The Hague and Montreal conventions to either prosecute or to extradite the terrorists. Hank?

Handwritten notes and numbers at the bottom of the page, including a list of numbers (4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2) and some illegible text.

ס נ ר ס  
דף... מתוך... דפים  
סוג בסחובני  
דחירות  
תאריך וזיח  
מס' מברק

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אלו:

Q Any further information on the seven hostages still in Lebanon?

MR. SMALLEY: Well, you may be aware of a press report that some indirect contact had been attempted on their behalf. I will not comment on this particular report, but as we have said repeatedly, we, the US government, are making every effort we can to obtain the release of the remaining American hostages in Lebanon. Our contacts include factional leaders as well as Lebanese authorities and other governments in the area. We feel that quiet but active diplomacy is the most effective means of securing the safe release of all of those who are being held hostage. We do not believe that it would be -- that it would help obtain this goal for us to go into further details about our efforts.

Q Do you have any comment on the bombing in Kuwait and does it have any connection with the bombing of your embassy a couple of months ago?

MR. SMALLEY: Just one moment. (Refers to guidance book.) We strongly condemn and deplore the bombings that occurred in Kuwait yesterday, and we extend our sympathy to the families of the innocent victims. The bombings demonstrate once again that the United States is not the only victim of terrorism. Arab countries are victims as well. This whole episode underlines the need for international cooperation to combat the scourge of terrorism, and we hope that those guilty of the bombings will be brought to justice.

The organization Black June has reportedly claimed responsibility for the bombings. We have no indications that any American citizens were in the restaurants when the bombings occurred.

Now, what was the second part of your question, please?

Q Do these groups, or these bombings, have any connection with the bombing of your Embassy a couple of months ago in Kuwait?

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

Q Can you give us an update on the efforts to get international support for the boycott?

X



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...מס...

Q Do you have anything on last night's report that senior administration officials are reviewing the policy banning assassinations as a counter-terrorist tactic?

MR. SMALLEY: (Refers to guidance book.) Yes. US policy has always included the consideration of a wide range of options in countering terrorist activities. As Secretary Shultz stated back in October, 1984, we must be willing to use military force to combat terrorism. Thus, the recognition of the possible use of military force is not new. While the consideration of military force remains

CB/271

-4-

an option, this does not mean it is the appropriate measure in each and every case. Other options will be employed, as appropriate and necessary. However, in regard to the specific question of assassinations, this is absolute nonsense; we are not considering it; it is US policy not to engage in assassinations.

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טגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אלו:

המשרד

299

ט ו ש ס  
דף.....מתוך.....דפים  
סוג בטחוני. שמור.....  
מידי  
דחיפות.....  
תאריך וז"ח. 121600 יולי  
מפי מברק.....

מצפ"א. תפוצות.  
דע: לשכת רוה"מ

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גירלד קרפט. בהמשך לשלבו מחיום.

חנייל מבקש להיפגש עם רוה"מ ב-18 דנא, אם אפשר לפני חוזר לפני הפגישה שנקבעת לו עם המנכ"ל ב-15:11 בבוקר. מתנצל על הודעה מראש קצרה. תודה.

לואיז שימרון

ש"ה רמ"ד גנ"ט 2  
3 1+1+1  
ג'גנ"ט 1  
תב"צ 1  
מ"צ"ב"א 1



אל:

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214

ש ו ס 2  
 ד 2... 30... דטים  
 סוג בסחובי  
 דחיות  
 תאריך וזיים  
 מסי מברק

ט"ז. התנאים בדבר אי הפצה גרעינית לגבי הסיוע לפקיסטן.  
 י"ז. דיווח על התנאים הכלכליים במדינות מסוימות לרבות ישראל ומצרים.  
 י"ח. יחסי ישראל ומצרים.  
 י"ט. השתתפות במכרזים של ה-AID לשרותי בניה והנדסה.  
 כ. איסור במו"מ עם אש"פ.

י"ט  
 למדן

22 "(c) COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PROVISIONS.—

214

23 "(1) ISRAEL.—

24 "(A) EARMARKING.—Of the aggregate total  
25 of credits extended under section 23 of this Act,  
1 not less than \$1,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1986  
2 and not less than \$1,800,000,000 for fiscal year  
3 1987 shall be available only for Israel.

4 "(B) FORGIVENESS.—Israel shall be re-  
5 leased from its contractual liability to repay the  
6 United States Government with respect to the  
7 credits provided pursuant to subparagraph (A).

8 "(C) LAVI PROGRAM.—Of the amounts  
9 made available for Israel under section 23 of this  
10 Act—

11 "(i) up to \$150,000,000 for fiscal year  
12 1986 and up to \$150,000,000 for fiscal year  
13 1987 shall be for research and development  
14 in the United States for the Lavi program,  
15 and

16 "(ii) not less than \$250,000,000 for  
17 fiscal year 1986 and not less than  
18 \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be  
19 made available for the procurement in Israel  
20 of defense articles and defense services (in-  
21 cluding research and development) for the  
22 Lavi program, if Israel wishes to use those  
23 funds for that purpose.

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"(2) EGYPT.—

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ב. סיוע צבאי למצרים

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"(A) EARMARKING.—Of the total amount of  
2 credits extended under section 23 of this Act, not  
3 less than \$1,300,000,000 for fiscal year 1986  
4 and not less than \$1,300,000,000 for fiscal year  
5 1987 shall be available only for Egypt.

6

"(B) FORGIVENESS.—Egypt shall be re-  
7 leased from its contractual liability to repay the  
8 United States Government with respect to the  
9 credits extended pursuant to subparagraph (A).

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9 SEC. 125. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FOR JORDAN. א. סיני צבאי לירדן

10 (a) MIDDLE EAST PEACE.—The foreign military sales  
11 financing authorized by this Act for Jordan is provided and  
12 increased in the recognition of progress Jordan has made in  
13 the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, to  
14 encourage further progress, in recognition of the continuing  
15 defense needs of Jordan, and in the expectation that Jordan  
16 will enter into direct negotiations with Israel based on  
17 United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338  
18 and the Camp David Accords in order to resolve the state of  
19 war between those two countries.

20 (b) CERTIFICATION.—No foreign military sales financ-  
21 ing authorized by this Act may be used to finance the pro-  
22 curement by Jordan of United States advanced aircraft, new  
23 air defense weapons systems, or other new advanced military  
24 weapons systems, and no certification may be made pursuant  
25 to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act with respect  
1 to a proposed sale to Jordan of United States advance air-  
2 craft, new air defense systems, or other new advanced mili-  
3 tary weapons systems, unless the President has certified to  
4 the Congress that Jordan is publicly committed to the recog-  
5 nition of Israel and to prompt entry into direct peace negotia-  
6 tions with Israel under the basic tenets of United Nations  
7 Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp  
8 David Accords.



9 SEC. 126. CERTIFICATION CONCERNING AWACS SOLD TO SAUDI  
10 ARABIA.

11 (a) THE PRESIDENT'S 1981 AWACS COMMUNICA-  
12 TION TO THE SENATE.—(1) The Congress finds that in his  
13 October 28, 1981, communication to the Senate concerning  
14 the proposed sale of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhance-  
15 ment items to Saudi Arabia which was then being reviewed  
16 by the Congress (hereafter in this section referred to as the  
17 "1981 AWACS communication"), the President stated  
18 the following:

19 "Transfer of the AWACS will take place . . . only  
20 after the Congress has received in writing a Presiden-  
21 tial certification, containing agreements with Saudi  
22 Arabia, that the following conditions have been met:

23 "1. Security of Technology

24 "A. That a detailed plan for the security of equip-  
25 ment, ~~technology, information~~ and supporting docu-  
1 mentation has been agreed to by the United States and  
2 Saudi Arabia and is in place; and

3 "B. The security provisions are no less stringent  
4 than measures employed by the U.S. for protection and  
5 control of its equipment of like kind outside the conti-  
6 nental U.S.; and

7 "C. The U.S. has the right of continual on-site  
8 inspection and surveillance by U.S. personnel of secu-



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9        *rity arrangements for all operations during the useful*  
10        *life of the AWACS. It is further provided that security*  
11        *arrangements will be supplemented by additional U.S.*  
12        *personnel if it is deemed necessary by the two parties;*  
13        *and*

14                *"D. Saudi Arabia will not permit citizens of third*  
15        *nations either to perform maintenance on the AWACS*  
16        *or to modify any such equipment without prior, explic-*  
17        *it mutual consent of the two governments; and*

18                *"F. Computer software, as designated by the*  
19        *U.S. Government, will remain the property of the*  
20        *USG.*

21        **"2. Access to Information**

22                *"That Saudi Arabia has agreed to share with the*  
23        *United States continuously and completely the infor-*  
24        *mation that it acquires from use of the AWACS.*

25        **"3. Control Over Third-Country Participation**

1                *"A. That Saudi Arabia has agreed not to share*  
2        *access to AWACS equipment, technology, documenta-*  
3        *tion, or any information developed from such equip-*  
4        *ment or technology with any nation other than the*  
5        *U.S. without the prior, explicit mutual consent of both*  
6        *governments; and*

7                *"B. There are in place adequate and effective pro-*  
8        *cedures requiring the screening and security clearance*

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9 of citizens of Saudi Arabia and that only cleared  
10 Saudi citizens and cleared U.S. nationals will have  
11 access to AWACS equipment, technology, or documen-  
12 tation, or information derived therefrom, without the  
13 prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments.

14 **"4. AWACS Flight Operations**

15 "That the Saudi AWACS will be operated solely  
16 within the boundaries of Saudi Arabia, except with the  
17 prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments,  
18 and solely for defensive purposes as defined by the  
19 United States, in order to maintain security and re-  
20 gional stability.

21 **"5. Command Structure**

22 "That agreements as they concern organizational  
23 command and control structure for the operation of  
24 AWACS are of such a nature to guarantee that the  
25 commitments above will be honored.

1 "A. That Saudi Arabia has agreed not to share  
2 access to AWACS equipment, technology, documenta-  
3 tion, or any information developed from such equip-  
4 ment or technology with any nation other than the  
5 U.S. without the prior, explicit mutual consent of both  
6 governments; and

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7           *"B. There are in place adequate and effective pro-*  
8           *cedures requiring the screening and security clearance*  
9           *of citizens of Saudi Arabia and that only cleared*  
10           *Saudi citizens and cleared U.S. nationals will have*  
11           *access to AWACS equipment, technology, or documen-*  
12           *tation, or information derived therefrom, without the*  
13           *prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments.*

14           ***"4. AWACS Flight Operations***

15           *"That the Saudi AWACS will be operated solely*  
16           *within the boundaries of Saudi Arabia, except with the*  
17           *prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments,*  
18           *and solely for defensive purposes as defined by the*  
19           *United States, in order to maintain security and re-*  
20           *gional stability.*

21           ***"5. Command Structure***

22           *"That agreements as they concern organizational*  
23           *command and control structure for the operation of*  
24           *AWACS are of such a nature to guarantee that the*  
25           *commitments above will be honored.*

1           *promptly of any changes being considered by the United*  
2           *States in the arrangements described in that communication.*

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ה. חוקת סיוע לישראל

11 **TITLE II—ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND**

12 **SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

13 (a) **AUTHORIZATIONS.**—Section 531(b)(1) of the For-  
14 eign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

15 "(b)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the  
16 President to carry out the purposes of this chapter  
17 \$3,900,400,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$3,900,400,000 for  
18 fiscal year 1987. In addition to the amount appropriated by  
19 Public Law 98-473, there are authorized to be appropriated  
20 to the President to carry out this chapter \$1,500,000,000 for  
21 fiscal year 1985, which shall be available only for Israel."

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1. סיוע אזרחי לישראל

13 SEC. 204. ASSISTANCE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST.

14 (a) ISRAEL.—

15 (1) EARMARKINGS FOR ISRAEL.—Of the  
16 amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
17 chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
18 1961, not less than \$1,200,000,000 for fiscal year  
19 1986 and not less than \$1,200,000,000 for fiscal year  
20 1987 shall be available only for Israel.

21 (2) CASH TRANSFERS TO ISRAEL.—The total  
22 amounts of funds allocated for Israel under chapter 4  
23 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for  
24 fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987 shall be made  
25 available as a cash transfer on a grant basis. Such  
1 transfer shall be made on an expedited basis in the  
2 first 30 days of the respective fiscal year. In exercising  
3 the authority of this paragraph, the President shall  
4 ensure that the level of cash transfer made to Israel  
5 does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of  
6 nonmilitary exports from the United States to Israel.

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ד. סיוע אזרחי למצרים

7 (b) EGYPT.—

8 (1) EARMARKINGS FOR EGYPT.—Of the amounts  
9 authorized to be appropriated to carry out chapter 4 of  
10 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, not less  
11 than \$815,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and not less  
12 than \$815,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be avail-  
13 able only for Egypt.

14 (2) CASH TRANSFERS TO EGYPT.—Amounts au-  
15 thorized to be appropriated to carry out chapter 4 of  
16 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which  
17 are allocated for assistance for Egypt for fiscal year  
18 1986 and fiscal year 1987 may be provided as a cash  
19 transfer only if—

20 (A) the President determines that Egypt will  
21 undertake economic reforms or development activi-  
22 ties which are additional to those which would be  
23 undertaken in the absence of the cash transfer, and

1 (B) at least 15 days before the cash transfer  
2 occurs, the President notifies the Committee on  
3 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives  
4 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the  
5 Senate in accordance with the procedures applica-  
6 ble to reprogramming notifications pursuant to sec-  
7 tion 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,  
8 such notification to include a description of the  
9 additional economic reforms or development activi-  
10 ties Egypt will undertake.

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ח. שיפ בפרוייקטים מדעים וטכנולוגים במזרחית

DK

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11        (c) *COOPERATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL*  
12 *PROJECTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, in order to*  
13 *continue to build the structure of peace in the Middle East,*  
14 *the United States should finance, and where appropriate par-*  
15 *ticipate in, cooperative projects of a scientific and technologi-*  
16 *cal nature involving Israel and Egypt and other Middle East*  
17 *countries wishing to participate. These cooperative projects*  
18 *should include projects in the fields of agriculture, health,*  
19 *energy, the environment, education, water resources, and the*  
20 *social sciences.*

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סיוע ללבנון

21 (d) *LEBANON.*—

22 (1) *EARMARKINGS FOR LEBANON.*—Of the  
23 amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
24 chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
25 1961, \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$2,500,000  
1 for fiscal year 1987 shall be available only for  
2 Lebanon.

3 (2) *REVERSION OF FUNDS TO TREASURY.*—To  
4 the extent that these funds cannot be used to provide  
5 assistance to Lebanon because of conditions in that  
6 country, they shall revert to the Treasury as miscella-  
7 neous receipts.

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י. תיקון ברמון

22 (b) COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—Sec-  
23 tion 106 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof  
24 the following new subsection:

25 “(f) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to  
26 carry out this chapter, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
1 \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be used to finance co-  
2 operative projects among the United States, Israel, and devel-  
3 oping countries.”

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ASHER ת"א תכנ"ר

21 *SEC. 401. AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD.*

22 *Section 214(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is*  
23 *amended to read as follows:*

24 *"(c)(1) To carry out the purposes of this section, there*  
25 *are authorized to be appropriated to the President*

1 *\$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$40,000,000 for fiscal*  
2 *year 1987.*

3 *"(2) Amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) are au-*  
4 *thorized to remain available until expended."*

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5 SEC. 402. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL OR-  
6 GANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS.

7 Section 302(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
8 is amended to read as follows: "(a)(1) There are authorized to  
9 be appropriated to the President \$284,904,000 for fiscal year  
10 1986 and \$284,904,000 for fiscal year 1987 for grants to  
11 carry out the purposes of this chapter, in addition to funds  
12 available under other Acts for such purposes. Of these  
13 amounts—

14 "(A) \$170,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
15 \$170,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the  
16 United Nations Development Program;

17 "(B) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
18 \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the  
19 United Nations Children's Fund;

20 "(C) \$20,500,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
21 \$20,500,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the  
22 International Atomic Energy Agency, except that these  
23 funds may be contributed to that Agency only if the  
24 Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the

1 Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to  
2 participate in the activities of that Agency;

3 "(D) \$15,500,000 for fiscal year 1986 and



4     \$15,500,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for Organi-  
5     zation of American States development assistance pro-  
6     grams;

7             “(E) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
8     \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the  
9     United Nations Environment Program;

10            “(F) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
11     \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the World  
12     Meteorological Organization;

13            “(G) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
14     \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United  
15     Nations Capital Development Fund;

16            “(H) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
17     \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United  
18     Nations Education and Training Program for South-  
19     ern Africa;

20            “(I) \$500,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$500,000  
21     for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United Nations  
22     Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women;

23            “(J) \$200,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$200,000  
24     for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the Convention on  
25     International Trade in Endangered Species;

1           “(K) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
2           \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the World  
3           Food Program;

4           “(L) \$500,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$500,000  
5           for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United Nations  
6           Institute for Namibia;

7           “(M) \$343,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
8           \$343,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United  
9           Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

10          “(N) \$100,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
11          \$100,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United  
12          Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

13          “(O) \$200,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
14          \$200,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United  
15          Nations Industrial Development Organization;

16          “(P) \$1,561,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
17          \$1,561,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for the United  
18          Nations Development Program Trust Fund to Combat  
19          Poverty and Hunger in Africa;

20          “(Q) \$2,750,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
21          \$2,750,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be for contribu-  
22          tions to international conventions and scientific organi-  
23          zations;

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1           “(R) \$500,000 for fiscal year 1986 and  
2           \$500,000 for fiscal year 1987 for the United Nations  
3           Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat); and

4           “(S) \$250,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$250,000  
5           for fiscal year 1987 for the World Heritage Fund.”.

6 **SEC. 403. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.**

7           Chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
8           1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following  
9           new section:

10 **“SEC. 307. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.**

11           “(a) **PROHIBITION ON FUNDING.**—Funds authorized  
12           to be appropriated by this chapter may not be made available  
13           for the United States proportionate share for programs for the  
14           Palestine Liberation Organization or for projects whose pri-  
15           mary purpose is to provide benefits to the Palestine Libera-  
16           tion Organization or entities associated with it.

17           “(b) **ANNUAL REVIEW.**—The Secretary of State—

18                   “(1) shall review, at least annually, the budgets  
19                   and accounts of all international organizations receiv-  
20                   ing payments of any such funds; and

21                   “(2) shall report to the appropriate committees of  
22                   the Congress the amounts of funds expended by each  
23                   such organization for the purposes described in subsec-  
24                   tion (a) and the amount contributed by the United  
25                   States to each such organization.”.

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ג"ג. תכנית הסיוע נגד הטרור

7 SEC. 406. ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

8 (a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—Section 575 of the Foreign  
9 Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

10 "SEC. 575. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

11 "(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—There are authorized to be  
12 appropriated to the President to carry out this chapter  
13 \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$5,000,000 for fiscal  
14 year 1987.

15 "(b) EXTENDED OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY.—  
16 Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to  
17 remain available until expended."

18 (b) ITEMS ON THE MUNITIONS LIST.—Section  
19 573(d)(4) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

20 "(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), arti-  
21 cles on the United States Munitions List established pursu-  
22 ant to the Arms Export Control Act may not be made avail-  
23 able under this chapter.

24 "(B) For fiscal years 1986 and 1987, articles on the  
25 United States Munitions List may be made available under  
26 this chapter if—

1 "(i) they are small arms in category I (relating to  
2 firearms), ammunition in category III (relating to am-  
3 munition) for small arms in category I, or articles in  
4 category X (relating to protective personnel equipment),  
5 and they are directly related to anti-terrorism training  
6 being provided under this chapter;



7           “(ii) the recipient country is not prohibited by  
8 law from receiving assistance under one or more of the  
9 following provisions: chapter 2 of this part, chapter 5  
10 of this part, or the Arms Export Control Act; and

11           “(iii) at least 15 days before the articles are made  
12 available to the foreign country, the President notifies  
13 the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-  
14 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations  
15 of the Senate of the proposed transfer, in accordance  
16 with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifi-  
17 cations pursuant to section 634A of this Act.

18           “(C) The value (in terms of original acquisition cost) of  
19 all equipment and commodities provided under subsection (a)  
20 of this section, including articles described in subparagraph  
21 (B)(i) of this paragraph, may not exceed \$325,000 in fiscal  
22 year 1986 or \$325,000 in fiscal year 1987.”.

23           (c) Section 573 of such Act is amended by adding at the  
24 end thereof the following new subsection:

1           “(f) Funds made available to carry out this chapter may  
2 not be used for personnel compensation and benefits.”.

3           (d) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 577 of  
4 such Act is repealed.

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5 SEC. 407. COORDINATION OF ALL U.S. ANTI-TERRORISM ASSIST-  
6 ANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

7 (a) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of State shall be  
8 responsible for coordinating all anti-terrorism assistance to  
9 foreign countries provided by the United States Government.

10 (b) REPORTS.—Not later than February 1 each year,  
11 the Secretary of State, in consultation with appropriate  
12 United States Government agencies, shall report to the ap-  
13 propriate committees of the Congress on the anti-terrorism  
14 assistance provided by the United States Government during  
15 the preceding fiscal year. Such reports may be provided on a  
16 classified basis to the extent necessary, and shall specify the  
17 amount and nature of the assistance provided.

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ד"ר . סיוע לזאיר

4 SEC. 803. ASSISTANCE FOR ZAIRE.

5 (a) *ECONOMIC SUPPORT ASSISTANCE.*—Funds allo-  
6 cated for assistance for Zaire under chapter 4 of part II of  
7 the *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961* for each of the fiscal  
8 years 1986 and 1987 shall be used only for assistance which  
9 is provided in accordance with the provisions applicable to  
10 assistance under chapter 1 of part I of the *Foreign Assistance*  
11 *Act of 1961*. Such assistance shall be provided, to the maxi-  
12 mum extent practicable, through private and voluntary orga-  
13 nizations.

14 (b) *MILITARY ASSISTANCE.*—For each of the fiscal  
15 years 1986 and 1987—

16 (1) the value of assistance provided under chapter  
17 2 of part II of the *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961* for  
18 Zaire may not exceed \$4,000,000; and

19 (2) financing may not be provided under the  
20 *Arms Export Control Act for Zaire*.

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ט"ו סיוע לתוניסיה

21 *SEC. 804. ASSISTANCE FOR TUNISIA.*

22 *(a) POLICY CONCERNING SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—*

23 *The United States provides security assistance to Tunisia in*  
24 *recognition of the traditional friendship between the United*  
25 *States and Tunisia and our common interests in the region.*

1 *The provision of such assistance is also based on the expecta-*  
2 *tion that political stability and development in Tunisia will*  
3 *be best advanced through continued growth of democratic in-*  
4 *stitutions.*

5 *(b) FARMARKING OF ESF.—Of the amounts author-*  
6 *ized to be appropriated to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the*  
7 *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$20,000,000 for fiscal year*  
8 *1986 and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 shall be available*  
9 *only for Tunisia.*



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טי"ז. התנאים בדבר אי הפצה גרעינית לגבי הסיוע לפקיסטן.

4 SEC. 1104. NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION CONDITIONS ON AS-  
5 SISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN.

6 Section 620E of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is  
7 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sub-  
8 section:

9 "(e) No assistance shall be furnished to Pakistan and  
10 no military equipment or technology shall be sold or trans-  
11 ferred to Pakistan, pursuant to the authorities contained in  
12 this Act or any other Act, unless the President certifies in  
13 writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and  
14 the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the  
15 Senate, during the fiscal year in which assistance is to be  
16 furnished or military equipment or technology is to be sold or  
17 transferred, that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explo-  
18 sive device and that the proposed United States assistance  
19 program will reduce significantly the risk that Pakistan will  
20 possess a nuclear explosive device."

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י"ד. דיווח על התנאים הכלכליים במדינות מסויימות

11 SEC. 1106. REPORTS ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN  
12 COUNTRIES.

13 (a) EXTERNAL DEBT BURDEN OF CERTAIN COUN-  
14 TRIES RECEIVING UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—The  
15 Congress finds that the Governments of Egypt, Israel,  
16 Turkey, and Portugal each have an enormous external debt  
17 burden which may be made more difficult by virtue of financ-  
18 ing provided for those governments under various United  
19 States assistance programs.

20 (b) ANNUAL REPORTS ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.—

21 (1) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—In order to  
22 assist the Congress in examining United States assist-  
23 ance for these countries, the President shall report to  
24 the Congress annually regarding economic conditions  
25 prevailing in Egypt, Israel, Turkey, and Portugal  
1 which may affect their respective ability to meet their  
2 international debt obligations and to stabilize their  
3 economies.

4 (2) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—The reports re-  
5 quired by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to Speaker  
6 of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of  
7 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not  
8 later than January 15 of each year.

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י"ח. יחס ישראל מצרים

9 SEC. 1107. EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS.

10       The Congress notes the recent effort of Egypt to move  
11 the peace process forward. However, the Congress continues  
12 to be concerned about the less than normal relations between  
13 Egypt and Israel. It is the sense of the Congress that all  
14 United States foreign assistance to Egypt is provided in the  
15 expectation that the Egyptian Government will continue in  
16 its efforts to bring peace to the region and that it will contin-  
17 ue to support and fulfill the provisions of the Camp David  
18 Accords and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, including  
19 the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

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י"ט. השתתפות במכרזים של ה- AID

9 SEC. 1202. PROCUREMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEER-  
10 ING SERVICES.

11 Section 604(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is  
12 amended—

13 (1) by inserting "(1)" after "(g)"; and

14 (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new  
15 paragraph:

16 "(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to an  
17 advanced developing country which—

18 "(A) is receiving direct economic assistance under  
19 chapter 1 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of this Act,  
20 and

21 "(B) if the country has its own foreign assistance  
22 programs which finance the procurement of construc-  
23 tion or engineering services, permits United States  
24 firms to compete for those services."

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כ. איסור במדינת ישראל

4 SEC. 1206. CODIFICATION OF POLICY PROHIBITING NEGOTIA-  
5 TIONS WITH THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGA-  
6 NIZATION.

7 (a) UNITED STATES POLICY.—The United States in  
8 1975 declared in a memorandum of agreement with Israel,  
9 and has reaffirmed since, that "The United States will con-  
10 tinue to adhere to its present policy with respect to the Pales-  
11 tine Liberation Organization, whereby it will not recognize  
12 or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so  
13 long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recog-  
14 nize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security  
15 Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

16 (b) REAFFIRMATION AND CODIFICATION OF  
17 POLICY.—The United States hereby reaffirms that policy.  
18 In accordance with that policy—

19 (1) no officer or employee of the United States  
20 Government, and no agent or other individual acting  
21 on behalf of the United States Government, shall nego-  
22 tiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or  
23 any representatives thereof, and

24 (2) the United States shall not recognize the Pal-  
25 estine Liberation Organization,

1 unless and until the Palestine Liberation Organization rec-  
2 ognizes Israel's right to exist, accepts United Nations Securi-  
3 ty Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and renounces the use  
4 of terrorism.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

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סוג בטחוני גלגל  
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מס' מברק

מצפ"א. ממנכ"ל.

אורניום

להלן מה"ווטפוסט" היום (12.7).

תחנות

ARTICLE FROM:  
WASHINGTON POST - JULY 12, 1985

# Illegal Uranium Sales To Israel Discovered

## Material Apparently Not Used in Weapons

By Steven J. Dryden  
Special to The Washington Post

BRUSSELS, July 11—A Luxembourg metals company, in violation of international safeguards, sold Israel close to 47 tons of uranium last year that could be used for nuclear weapons production, European Community officials said today.

Officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency were reported to be satisfied with Israeli explanations about the shipment and did not believe the material was used to make nuclear weapons, according to EC officials.

Luxembourg has since pledged to block similar sales.

Fabio Colasanti, an EC spokesman, said Israel allowed inspectors from the IAEA to examine a major part of the 47 tons of uranium after the violation was discovered. Colasanti said he thinks the inspection occurred in late 1984.

The shipment to Israel was discovered in May 1984 by officials of Euratom, the European Community agency that directs the EC atomic energy program and monitors trade in nuclear materials among the 10 member states, according to Colasanti.

The Euratom officials found that a private Luxembourg metals trading company imported about 40 tons of depleted uranium from Britain and about seven tons of depleted uranium from France, and resold the material to Israel without notifying Euratom, Colasanti said. Officials would not identify the company further.

The depleted uranium can be used to make weapons-grade material, but only through a difficult, very costly process, Colasanti said.

The Luxembourg authorities took the position that because the

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Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "אורניום" (Uranium) and other illegible text.

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depleted uranium is not normally used for making nuclear weapons, they were not obligated under international agreements to notify Euratom, he said.

Euratom officials said, however, that international rules on the trade of such material were unambiguous.

Colasanti said, "They [the Luxembourg officials] understand now that they have made a mistake, and they won't repeat it."

The shipment first came to light in the 1984 annual report of the IAEA, which briefly mentioned the violation without naming the companies or countries involved. The annual report is scheduled to be released soon.

The uncovering of the shipment was the first time IAEA inspectors have found such a violation of international rules governing the transfer of nuclear material since the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1968, Colasanti said.

Israel did not sign the agreement, but in this case allowed IAEA inspection of part of the material.

Most experts believe Israel has the capability to make nuclear weapons, but Israel has never acknowledged possessing the devices.

If used for nuclear purposes, the amount of uranium Israel received through Luxembourg could make about five pounds of weapons-grade material, Colasanti said.

While assuring IAEA inspectors that the depleted uranium would not be used for weapons, Israeli authorities did not reveal why the uranium was imported, Colasanti said. Because of its high specific weight, the uranium also has a number of industrial uses.

Israel has been suspected in the past of clandestinely diverting nuclear material for use in a weapons manufacturing program.

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Kidnap Case Rebuff Revealed

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)- Negotiators acting on behalf of seven kidnapped Americans held in Lebanon have made indirect contact with the captors but were rebuffed, the president of the American University of Beirut said.

Saudi Money To PLO

LA TIMES-(Wires)- Saudi Arabia has given a check for \$28.5 million to the PLO, the Saudi govt. press agency reported Wednesday. The sum is part of the Saudi contribution to the organization and to Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories generally.

אזינוא



RCA JUL 10 1623#  
ISRAEMB WSH  
NBC--008 NEW YORK NY 10  
AMBASSADOR MEIR ROSENNE  
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON D.C.  
ATTN: PRESS COUNSELOR VICTOR HAREL

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(ISRAELI EMBASSY TELEX)

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR:  
MAY I RESPECTFULLY ASK THAT YOU TRANSMIT DIRECTLY TO  
PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES IN JERUSALEM THE FOLLOWING  
URGENT TELEX? THANK YOU;

-0-

DEAR PRIME MINISTER PERES: AS I BELIEVE YOU ALREADY KNOW  
FROM AN EARLIER TELEX SENT DIRECTLY TO ISRAEL (MARKED TO  
THE ATTENTION OF MR. URI SAVIR IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY),  
NBC NIGHTLY NEWS PLANS TO PRESENT FOR A FULL WEEK IN  
LATE JULY AND EARLY AUGUST A SERIES OF SPECIAL REPORTS ON  
THE NUCLEAR AGE FORTY YEARS AFTER HIROSHIMA. THE HIGHLIGHTS  
OF THESE REPORTS WILL BE A SERIES OF ONE-ON-ONE EXTENDED  
INTERVIEWS WITH MAJOR WORLD LEADERS ON ATOMIC AFFAIRS  
THAT I PLAN TO CONDUCT AS ANCHORMAN OF NBC NIGHTLY NEWS.  
MY INITIAL PLAN, AS YOU KNOW, WAS TO RECORD SUCH AN  
IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH YOU IN PERSON IN ISRAEL IN EARLY  
JULY, BUT THE BEIRUT HOSTAGE STORY PREVENTED MY KEEPING  
SUCH AN APPOINTMENT.

BUT NOW IN THIS FRESH TELEX, TRANSMITTED VIA THE COURTESY  
OF AMBASSADOR MEIR ROSENNE IN WASHINGTON, I RESPECTFULLY  
REQUEST THAT YOU AGREE TO: A SERIOUS TELEVISION INTERVIEW  
WITH ME, TO BE RECORDED VIA SATELLITE, AT SOME CONVENIENT TIME  
IN YOUR SCHEDULE DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. THESE QUESTION-  
AND-ANSWER EXCHANGES WITH WORLD LEADERS WILL BE ENTIRELY DEVOTED  
TO EACH STATESMAN'S VIEWS OF THE RISKS, RESTRAINTS AND  
RESPONSIBILITIES EACH NATION FACES WITH REGARD TO NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS AT THIS SIGNIFICANT POINT IN HISTORY.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, INVITATIONS FOR SATELLITE INTERVIEWS  
ON THIS MOST URGENT TOPIC OF OUR TIMES HAVE ALSO GONE OUT  
TO THE CHIEF OF STATE OF THE SOVIET UNION, BRITAIN, FRANCE,  
GERMANY, IRAQ, PAKISTAN, INDIA, JAPAN, CHINA AND THE UNITED  
STATES. I REMAIN HOPEFUL THAT YOU WILL ACCEPT MY REQUEST FOR  
SUCH AN INTERVIEW SO THAT THE VIEWS AND POLICIES OF ISRAEL,  
ALONG WITH THOSE EXPRESSED BY LEADERS IN OTHER IMPORTANT  
COUNTRIES, WILL BE HEARD IN OUR EXTENSIVE EXAMINATION OF  
NUCLEAR AFFAIRS AS THE WORLD MARKS YEAR FORTY OF THE ATOMIC  
EPOCH.

SINCERELY,  
TOM BROKAW  
NBC NEWS - NEW YORK.  
CD



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לש' יגד. לע"ס.

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News Summary July 11, 1985

Editorials

NYT- "Sealing a Terrorist Foxhole": An important first step has been taken by Britain and the U.S. to seal a legal foxhole that shelters terrorists-- the "political offense" exception in their extradition treaty. The two Governments have signed a supplementary treaty that would deny fugitives the ability to avoid extradition by claiming that their crimes are political. The Senate's prompt ratification would encourage other countries to make the same sensible change.

Columns

D.N. - William Buckley- "Waking up to the truths of terror": In his address Reagan notes that it is the season in which we face the need for sacrifices. The expense of an air strike against enemy targets isn't much of a sacrifice for the American people. There is the possibility that in dealing with the terrorists forcefully our hostages might be killed. There are three levels at which the survival of the hostages can be viewed. The first assigns total priority to their survival. The second is the position assigned with total war. You know you will risk dropping bombs on Americans. In between the two levels is the position that accepts risk for the hostages but presupposes great exertions designed to combine rescue with retaliation. This is what guided the Israelis at Entebbe.

Press Reports

NYT- pg 1- Friedman- An Israeli court convicted 3 Jewish settlers of murder and 12 others of different violent crimes against Arabs, ending a 13 month trial of Jewish terrorists. The verdict also marked the first time a group of Israeli Jews had been convicted of being part of a terrorist organization. Those convicted did not come from fringe groups but were from the leadership of the West Bank movement, some were decorated army officers. Sentencing has been postponed for several days. According to Israeli law the three convicted of murder must automatically receive life sentences. The call for a pardon has strengthened in weeks with the release of 1,150 Palestinian terrorists in exchange for 3 Israeli prisoners. (WSJ, ND, DN, )

NYT- Israeli planes attacked three Palestinian positions in northern

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Lebanon today killing 13 people and wounding 29, according to the police and hospitals. Witnesses say that two of the targets were refugee settlements; the Israelis characterized all three as guerilla bases. The attacks were the first since Israel completed its pull out of souttehrn Lebanon. There was spec lation that the raid was in retaliation for the bombing yesterday and a series of other bombings last week in Israel. ( WSJ, ND, DN, Post)

ND- Israeli trade union leaders called off a planned strike by 70,000 state employees to protest government plans to cut public jobs and trim wages, State Radio rpeorted.

DN- A small company outside of Buffalo N.Y. has started manufacturing a special barrier that can be raised in seconds to stop vehicles that might try and run into embassies or buildings. The idea for the device arose after the bombing of the embassy in Beirut.

DN- Rehm- Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he believed it would be "fair enough" for the U.S. to blow craters in the runways of Beirut airport to prevent aircrafts from landing if all else failed. The State Dept has outlined specific precautions that must be taken at Beirut airport to prevent further American retaliation. They include: Tight screening to prevent anyone from bringing weapons into the airport; complete removal of militia gunmen; improved physical security measures like fencing, and an effective government security force.

Culture

NYT- Leslie Bennetts- A 9½ hr. film on the Holocaust that has been hailed in Paris as a " masterpiece" will be shown in N.Y. this fall. Shoah an epic film by Claude Lanzmann is scheidung to open Oct. 23. The film is constructed around interviews with survivors of the death camps, former Nazi camp officials and villagers who lives near the sites.

NYT- Gwertzman- Book Review- " The American House of Saud by Steven Emerson: This book is a full length compendium of articles which list in elaborate detail the financial spake of American corporations, law firms, public relations outfits and educational institutions in Saudi Arabia. There is nothing illegal or even tawdry about the relations but Mr. Emerson seems driven by a conviction that the Saudi connection bodes poorly for the U.S., and those who support the Saudis are tainted

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somehow by the connection.

Letters to the Editor

DN- Steven Brown- Richard Cohen fails to see that terrorist attacks are more likely to occur as a result of our inaction.

Psot- Raymond P. Jphnson- It seems Beth Fallon is using the hostage crisis to vent some deep seated resentment towards Ronald Reagan.

Tom Benjamin-- As far as I am concerned Regan is a Carter II.

Albert Webber--- We must retaliate.

Michael Harding--- Hats off to Mayor Koch for saying we should bomb the Beirut Airport.

ע'ג'ג'ג'ג'





הגבירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

משרד

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סוג בשחונג...ד...ד

דחיות...בהול לבוקר

תאריך וזיהה 11.1608 יולי 85

...276...מפי מבר...

אל; שר האוצר  
מנכ"ל האוצר.  
דעו ממנכ"ל, לשכת רווח"ט

המימשל עוקב בערכות רבה אחרי הקורח בארץ בעקבות המדיניות הכלכלית.  
השגרירות בת"א באמצעות סטיין (בהעדרו של ביל ברו) מדווחת על הפגשות  
עם ההסתדרות, השביתות וכו' וחלק מדיורחים אלה מועבר לשולק הנמצא במזרח הרחוק.  
שמעתי כי בימים האחרונים הובעה דאגה מטוומת במחמ"ד ובא.י.ד. כי  
אנו נסוגים מהר מדי. ערים כן לכך שמראש הנחנך שבעניין הפיצוי לשכירים והיה  
טו"ט עם ההסתדרות אך מצד שני חוששים שיחיו נסיגות בעניין הפיצורים  
בסקטור הציבורי (כזכור מכל הדיונים ב- JEDG מיוחסים חשיבות לכך שסקטור  
זה יוקטן) רכן לקיצוץ התקציב.  
סניידר סיפר לי כי בנייר פנימי שלהם נאמר כי בעוד שיש לממשל המקום לגמישות  
מה בעניין השכר הרי בעניין היצוצי התקציב ביצוע נמנך ממה שהוחלט ובוא  
לכך שחמטרה לא תושג.  
אגב, ברור לי שבדיונים פנימיים היתה ביקורת על עניין ההקטאה לשלושה חודשים  
אך עמדתם של פישר ושל אחרים שבמציאות הפוליטית זהו צעד הכרחי - נתקבלה.  
סיון כנראה אינו שלם עם עמדה זו.

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תאריך 11.7.85 1430

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המשרד, בטחון 275  
193

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח.

Thurs. July 11 -

חדרון דובר מחמי"ד ליום

Q Do you have anything on Krytrons falling into the hands of the Pakistanis for use at their supposedly secret nuclear facility?

MR. SMALLEY: Yes, we do. ABC's story on this subject was sourced to intelligence agencies and we do not comment on such accounts. Our concerns over Pakistan's nuclear activities are a matter of public record. We repeatedly have drawn these concerns to the attention of the Pakistan government at the highest level. The Pakistan government is well aware of these concerns and has assured us that it has no intention of acquiring a nuclear explosive capability.

Q Have you raised your concerns recently with them?

MR. SMALLEY: We have phrased them repeatedly.

Q You have said in the past that you have received the assurances and that you have -- words to the effect that you take those assurances at their face value. You didn't suggest anything about that today. Do you have some doubt about those assurances you've received?

MR. SMALLEY: I will only say that they have assured us that they have no intention of acquiring an explosive capability and I'll stand there.

Q Is there any indication they have these devices because that would be against American law, wouldn't it?

MR. SMALLEY: I have nothing on that, Bernie. Sorry.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew: סוג בסחוני גלוי, דחיות רגיל, תאריך 11.7.85 1430, מס' מבק

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Q Can you tell us about the arrest of Ghanaian citizen in connection with a spy incident in Ghana?

MR. SMALLEY: Yes, one moment, please. (Refers to guidance book.) I understand that there has been an arrest or arrests on espionage charges involving Ghana. A press release is being made available by the FBI today. Apart from that, I can offer no further comment as the matter involves pending criminal court action. You will have to seek anything additional from the FBI.

Q What is the status of US relations with Ghana? How would you characterize them?

MR. SMALLEY: I don't have any characterization of them at hand, but as far as I know, they're reasonably good.

Q Can we come back just a second to Pakistan again? Is there any change in the flow of US military supplies to Pakistan, either in connection with the matter you were asked about a moment ago or in connection with the situation in Afghanistan?

MR. SMALLEY: Well, if change in flow refers to the subject of air defense package, I have something for you on that. In response to repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory by communist aircraft operating from bases in Afghanistan, the President has approved an expedited delivery to Pakistan of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles previously on order as well as a number of basic Stinger ground-to-air missiles and technical assistance aimed at shoring up Pakistan's ability to detect and deal with these air threats. As you are aware, these violations have led to numerous deaths among civilians in Pakistan and to the destruction of property. We have deplored these attacks and call upon the Soviet Union again to halt these attacks.

Q Last year at this time, there was a discussion about selling the Pakistanis a -- what is it called -- a P-2 -- the Navy's version of the AWACs. Do you have anything on that?

MR. SMALLEY: No, I don't. Oh, yes, I do. Is the 2-C (?) Hawkeye included in this package? The answer is no.

Q The Stingers, were they previously ordered and approved by Congress?

MR. SMALLEY: The Sidewinder was previously on order and the Stinger, I believe was previously on order, but I don't really have a clear definition of that.

Q Can you give us any figures in terms of the size of the sale or the number. --

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Q Do you have anything in terms of details by way of a followup question on the number of weapons involved or the amount of money involved?

MR. SMALLEY: No, I can't give you anything on the number of items involved. We believe that the air defense package we are providing is an appropriate response to the threat that is faced by Pakistan. As to the amount of dollars, the figure \$8.5 million was in the paper this morning and I would not dispute that.

Q Does that include training as well as the weapons?

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

Q Mr. Smalley, is there any reaction to statement's by the Ambassador of Lebanon this morning that the imposition of US sanctions against the Beirut airport would strengthen terrorists in the region and weaken friends of the United States?

MR. SMALLEY: No, I don't have a reaction to that.

Q Anything further, after two weeks, from any of our allies on closing down the airport and boycotting MEA? I mean, it's two weeks, I think now.

MR. SMALLEY: No, I have nothing further, nothing further today.

Q Anything today on the seven?

MR. SMALLEY: No.

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סגירות ישראל

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תאריך 11/14/85

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אל: הסברה, מעי"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, יגר, לש' רוט"ח, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - JULY 11, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Planes Hit Bases Of Guerrillas In Lebanon

WASH. POST-Walsh-Israeli warplanes today attacked three Palestinian guerrilla bases near the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli in the first such air raid in almost three months. Israeli officials gave no reason for today's air attack except the continuation of an Israeli policy to strike at Palestinian bases in Lebanon thought to pose a threat to Israel.

15 Israelis Convicted For Terrorism

WASH. POST-Walsh-An Israeli court, climaxing a 13-month trial of members of a Jewish underground terrorist organization that operated in the West Bank for four years, today found 15 men guilty of crimes ranging from murder to illegal possession of weapons and conspiracy.

Israeli Strikes Continue

PHIL. INQUIRER-Hamilton-A strike by electrical workers snarled traffic, dimmed lights and slowed air conditioning yesterday, the second day of a nationwide protest against emergency economic measures. Histadrut, ordered television technicians to strike and prevent a broadcast planned by Peres.

Meese Skirts Queries About Hijack Action

WASH. POST-Thornton-Meese carefully sidestepped questions yesterday about whether the US is considering a plan to kidnap and prosecute the two Shiite Moslems who hijacked the TWA jet. Meese said the Reagan administration is "pursuing a number of legal avenues" in connection with the hijacking but he would not say what they include.

Lebanon Aid Linked To 7 US Captives

CHICAGO TRIBUNE-(Wires)-Lebanon will be unable to receive US foreign aid unless 7 Americans kidnaped there are released, according to an amendment adopted by the House of Representatives. "We cannot and must not tolerate a condition in the world where it becomes the norm to kidnap Americans whenever an extremist faction needs publicity for its cause," said Rep. Kolbe, sponsor of the measure.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page.

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2 Nations Answer US On Terrorism

PHIL. INQUIRER-(Reuters)- The remaining two of the five nations that Reagan denounced as members of a terrorist conspiracy responded yesterday with accusations of their own. A spokesman for Iran's Foreign Ministry, quoted the IRNA and said the Reagan's speech Monday was merely a pretext to justify present and future aggressions." From North Korea-"This is an absurd sophism, reversing black and white and distorting the reality," said yesterday's edition of the official newspaper Rodong Simun.

Syrian Plan For Lebanon Faces Uphill Climb

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Muir-Syria has once again stepped into the fray in Lebanon in an effort to settle a decade of strife in that country. A new "Damascus agreement," announced Tuesday, incorporates yet another security plan for west Beirut and political programs for Lebanon's future. It marks Syria's first serious attempt in several months to prod the Lebanese into settling their differences. Even the Syrians cannot believe that the path ahead will be smooth. One new factor that may make a difference is the attachment of Syrian observers to the committee set up to monitor implementation of the accord.

US Study Links Nicaragua With Libya, Iran and PLO

PHIL. INQUIRER-Chardy-Pressing its campaign against the "confederation of terrorist states," the Reagan administration yesterday privately circulated a new State Dept. report accusing Nicaragua of developing strategic ties with Libya, Iran and the PLO. A US intelligence analyst who gave the report said it had been prepared for the National Security Council to "back up" Reagan's assertions Monday that five nations were participants in a "confederation of terrorist states."

Sudan Seeks Extradition Of Ex-Leader

WASH. POST-Dickey-The Sudan, will ask Egypt to extradite Nimeri. The move is being made by a Sudanese regime under increasing public pressure to take action against Nimeri. Nimeri was granted asylum by Mubarak, who has steadfastly refused any suggestion that he might force his longtime ally to return to the Sudan.

Iraq Said To Decline Libyan Scheme

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Iraq has turned down an offer from Qaddafi to join in an attempted strike on the Israeli nuclear reactor at Dimona, said Hassouna Shawish, Libya's charge d'affaires here. The envoy told a press conference that Libya had hatched the plan because "Israeli nuclear capability is posing a threat to Arab towns and different strategic centers." He declared Libya was capable of undertaking the plan on its own.

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'Expelling US.' - How Radicals Work It

WASH. TIMES-Agnes-A new coordinated radical strategy has been devised to drive the US out of key regions of the world, according to a recent threat assessment prepared for the CIA. The architects of the strategy, the study says, include radical Third World states and terrorist groups, with clear support from the Soviet Union. Basic elements uniting the group, according to the report, are "extreme hostility toward the US" and "deep anxiety over US intentions and policies."

Rabbi Accepts PLO Invitation

WASH. TIMES-(Wire)-Denmark's chief rabbi Bent Melchior said yesterday he has accepted an invitation to visit a representative of the PLO to help build a bridge between Jews and Palestinians. "We must break down the barriers between us..The PLO has indirectly recognized Israel through its acceptance of the 1982 Fez declaration which accepts all borders in the Middle East," Mr. Kitmitto said.

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Jerusalem

July 11, 1985.

Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr.  
United States Senate  
WASHINGTON DC  
U S A

Dear Senator Kasten,

In the midst of difficult negotiations over the implementation of the most far-reaching economic recovery program to date, I am writing to express my appreciation of your continued support. In the same measure we value your candid and friendly advice. Indeed, you may find a connection between the program as enacted and the penetrating questions you raised while visiting with us.

Having crossed the first hurdle of decision-making, we are now endeavouring to ensure its early implementation. This is the moment of truth for the Government and people of Israel. I am confident that perseverance today will pave the road for growth and prosperity tomorrow.

As we focus our attention internally on the economy, we are not overlooking or neglecting our commitment to the pursuit of peace with our neighbours. In this context, too, we are grateful for your continued support as manifested most recently in your leadership role when you insisted on providing American military hardware only as levers for peace, and not as instruments of war. The message to those who shy away from a clear commitment to the pursuit of peace was loud and clear. Let us hope that the lesson learned will bring us that much closer to our mutual objective of peace in our region and prosperity for its inhabitants.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

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# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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תודה על המיפול שמענו את אותו הסכום הבוקר מפלאמן.

בר-און.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, דרורי, כלכלי תבי

צומצום זרע טל. 339042, 14764

July 10, 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On behalf of the American people, I want to thank you for your warm message on our Independence Day. I appreciated the message of congratulations and its deeper meaning of the friendship we share. I would also like to thank you for your steadfast support during the recent TWA hijacking crisis. I am gratified that the United States and Israel continue to stand firmly together in seeking to eradicate the scourge of terrorism. I know that we will continue to work together toward that worthy goal.

Sincerely,

/s/

Ronald Reagan

טופס מברק גלוי

לשכת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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71: הסכרה, מע"ח, לש' סמנכ"ל, יוקץ רוח"ם להקשרות, סמכ"א.

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News Summary July 10, 1985

Editorials

NYT- "Being Tough": Instead of mobilizing opinion and action to deal with the concrete offenses, Mr. Reagan confuses the subject by inveighing broadly against "a confederation of terrorist states". The sad truth is that instead of exploiting the universal interest in airline safety and hijacking, Mr. Reagan has yielded to allied and Arab protests, quietly softened his sanctions against the Beirut airport and loudly tried to change the subject. An America that really wants hijacking resisted and hijackers punished has a rare chance to separate air travel from all other political calculations. It is Mr. Reagan's chance to be smartly tough.

ND- "Empty Threats to Terrorism": Reagan's address to the Bar Assoc. confused the issues. He called terrorism by a confederation of states, "acts of war" and said the full weight of the law domestic and international should be brought to bear on all participants. Instead of compounding the incoherence of this country's response to terrorism, Reagan and other top administration officials should speak more softly and work more closely with Bush's commission to help it find an effective stick.

JN- "War on terror: Hit the 'outlaws'": They say Reagan's rhetoric only cloaks his inability to respond to the TWA hijacking and other acts of terror. If they are correct, it's bad news for the U.S. and the rest of the civilized world. Empty threats are worse than no threats at all. But it's a mistake to rush to judgement on Ronald Reagan. He chose his words carefully. He has boldly stated America's basic right to self-defense. That could be the start of the President's initiating, at long last, an effective anti-terrorism policy.

Columns

NYT- Baker- "The Bad News Days": A lot of the fretting and fuming about terrorism is based on the naive belief that it will go away if only a few disagreeable men are disposed of. Far from being the work of a few beastly men, terrorism is a natural product of modern life. Everyone says that terrorism flourishes by exploiting the media, meaning television. To eliminate coverage as some would have us is the Soviet solution. But do Americans want the news reported by Soviet rules? The airplane is another modern miracle without which terrorism could not be so commonplace. Then of course there is the easy availability of guns.

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Press Reports

NYT-pg. 1-Suicide attackers detonated two car bombs at checkpoints leading to Israel's so-called security zone in southern Lebanon. At least 12 were reported killed, 6 injured, two Israelis. This is the first incident since Israel announced a month ago that it had completed its withdrawal from Lebanon. A pro-Syrian Lebanese group, the National Syrian Social Party, took responsibility. The attackers were identified as students, a man and a woman. Lebanese television showed what it said were prerecorded videotape interviews with the two. The attacks were directed at the Southern Lebanese army. In a pretaped interview the woman said she hoped to kill as many Jews as possible. ( ND, WSJ)

NYT- pg. 1- Gwertzman- The Reagan administration warned that the Sudanese pact with Libya could adversely affect U.S.- Sudanese relations. In Sudan the pact is viewed as at the expense of Egypt and the U.S. The former President of Sudan Gaafar-el Nimeiry had close ties to Egypt and the U.S. and was a staunch opponent of Libya and Ethiopia. This move follows on the heels of a Moroccan Libyan agreement and has significantly set back the American policy.

NYT- May- The pact between Sudan and Libya shows that the 3 month old Sudanese government is determined to adopt a more neutral, less pro-Western stance. After the overthrow of Nimeiry the new Sudanese government immediately renewed ties to Libya. Quaddafi had made no bones about wanting to gain control in Sudan for a long time. Libya had been supporting rebels in southern Sudan. They have agreed to discontinue their support.

WSJ- Ignatius- The Reagan administration plans to seek a U.S. grand jury indictment of at least two Lebanese Shiites who U.S. officials believe were responsible for hijacking the TWA plane and murdering a navy diver. Federal prosecutors will present evidence gathered by the FBI. ( WSJ )

DN- President Reagan insisted that the 7 remaining Americans still held in Lebanon had not been forgotten. He said that the best intelligence sources indicated the hostages are being moved around a lot. A Lebanese aide said that if Syria wanted to pull all its weight it could find and obtain their release.

DN- Rehm- The states Pres. Reagan barnded as outlaws yesterday retaliated with a little name calling of their own. They insisted that Reagan was the worst kind of terrorist in the history of mankind.

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WSJ- Lebanon's Moslem leader announced a 16 point agreement calling for a new constitution and political reforms to give Moslems equal power with the traditionally dominant Christians. ( ND )

NYT- Moslem and Druse leaders announced an agreement on a plan to tighten security in West Beirut and the international airport. They invited Syrian observers to take part in putting the plan into effect.

NYT- Friedman- The debate continues in Israel on whether it should keep a security zone in southern Lebanon. Today's car bombing is likely to sharpen the debate. Some argue it is impossible to reach a peace with the Shiites in southern Lebanon and that the hijacking and the car bombs are examples. This is most probably what those who planned the attacks wanted since it had appeared that the more moderate Shiites were moving towards an agreement with Israel.

ND- The Soviet Union denied Pres. Reagan's charges that it has a close relationship with terrorist states and attacked Washington for sponsoring terrorism worldwide.

DN- Marines who guard embassies and consulates around the world will not have to shave their heads any more, since it makes them conspicuous in civilian clothes, and easy terrorist targets.

WSJ Thousands of Israelis walked off their jobs in a growing wave of labor unrest sparked by the government plans to reduce the public sector labor force by 3%. ( ND )

NYT- An Iraqi missile struck a supertanker loaded with Iranian crude oil, that turned into a fireball spewing tons of flaming oil into the Persian Gulf. ( ND )

NYT- Lewis- Saudi Arabia is threatening to double its oil production to 4 million barrels a day and then to increase it to 9 million by the year end if other OPEC members do not accept its terms when they meet again at the end of July. Saudi is under increased financial pressure from declining oil revenues. ( WSJ )

NYT- More than 11,000 women are meeting in Kenya to bring the U.N. Decade for Women to an end. They will assess the achievements and failures of the past 10 years. Five years ago at the midpoint conference in Copenhagen a document equating Zionism with racism was produced. Both the U.S. and Israel refused to sign. The new document that will outline

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החלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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the goals for women till the year 2,000 is fraught with controversy.

NYI- Yiddish actors now they're stars, not in Hollywood but in front of the Second Avenue Deli in New York. Owners of the deli have put stars into the pavement to immortalize Yiddish actors.

- \* -

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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תאריך וז"ח. 102000 יולי 85  
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אל:מצפ"א,

דע: לשכת שהבי"ט (שי), מנהל פרויקט הלביא, הנספח האוירי (כאן).

בית הנבחרים ; פרויקט הלביא - תקון בדהאם:לשלנו 151.

רציב רשום הדיון בנדון כפי שהתפרסם ברקורד הקונגרסיונלי מאתמול (9):

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The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON].

~~The amendment was agreed to.~~

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BADHAM

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BADHAM: Page 8, after line 9, insert the following new subsection:

(C) REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF THE LAVI PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, on the economic and security implications for the United States and Israel of the development and production of the Lavi aircraft. The report shall include—

(1) estimates of the likely overall impact of the Lavi program on United States and Israeli employment and trade flows, as contrasted to the impact of the purchase by Israel of comparable United States-produced aircraft; and

(2) comparisons of the probable performance, unit cost, and delivery schedules of the Lavi and comparable United States-produced aircraft.

Mr. BADHAM (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have submitted an amendment concerning a study on the Lavi Fighter Aircraft Program. This amendment requests a study by the administration of the economic and security implications of the Lavi Program. I should stress that my amendment does not reduce funding for Israel's security needs, nor even for the Lavi Program. I strongly support our commitment to Israel's security and am opposed to any reductions in aid which would put at risk the security of Israel.

Mr. Chairman, with the earmarkings for fiscal year 1986 and 1987, Congress will have committed \$1.75 billion to the Lavi Program, all in the form of grants that come from the FMS credits. There have been various opinions expressed in floor debate with respect to the financial, employment, trade, and security implications of the Lavi Program both as concerns the United States and as concerns Israel. But in 2 years, no House or Senate committee has ever held any in-depth hearings to address any of these issues, even though we are now to commit at least another \$800 million in U.S. funds to this program. The question must be raised, and I hope that the Armed Services or Foreign Affairs Committees in the future as a result of my offering this amendment might study what this program is going to do, not to America, but for America, and not for Israel but to Israel.

At a minimum, it would seem appropriate for Congress to have knowledge of the possible implications of the Lavi Program, especially as to the impact on jobs and trade for both countries of the Lavi Program versus procurement of U.S. aircraft, and of the probable unit cost, delivery schedule, and performance characteristics of the Lavi and comparable U.S. aircraft. According to the Congressional Research Service, if the entire fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987 proposed authorization for the Lavi were spent in the United States, as many as 12,000 jobs could be created.

This program is a major commitment by both Israel and the United States, and it must be examined as to whether we are funding an effective and appropriate weapon system to fulfill Israel's defense requirements, or if we are funding a gold-plated and delay-plagued system reminiscent of DOD procurement horror stories as portrayed by the media. It is ironic that a Congress, which 2 weeks ago added language to the fiscal year 1986 DOD authorization bill to require American industry and the U.S. DOD to come up with facts, figures and statistics, on the efficiency and the efficacy of our own defense industry, should nevertheless insist on the expenditure of \$1.7 billion for a program on which there have been no hearings, and no definitive explanation as to how capable a plane the Lavi will be.

U.S. taxpayers have in recent years paid for, and are continuing to pay for the development of five high performance fighter aircraft—the F-14, F-15, F-16, F-17, and F-18—and two new attack aircraft—the A-10 and A-18—as well as the privately developed F-20. It is not clear to me why the U.S. taxpayers should be asked to pay for the 10-year development and procurement of yet another costly high performance aircraft without the necessary information to justify the total program expenditure of over \$10 billion.

As I noted, we also will have to pay for the procurement of the Lavi once it is developed, just as we have paid for the F-15's and F-16's already in the Israeli inventory. Hence the \$1.7 billion already committed is by no means the end of our financial involvement. The Congressional Research Service estimates that each plane will cost at least \$21 million in 1984 dollars—more than the F-16. Inflation will drive that cost up as production will not begin before 1989. Originally, the Lavi was to be a low cost replacement for the Israeli's aging A-4 Skyhawks, not, as it has become, a close equivalent of the F-16. Even in Israel the Lavi Program is a topic of debate with a number of Israelis, including Israeli Air Force officers, believing that it would be preferable to have U.S.-produced aircraft on the runway now, available for any emergency, rather than waiting for the Lavi Program to begin delivering aircraft in the 1990's.

As one Israeli opponent of the Lavi pointed out, "The Air Force has worked its way into getting a Cadillac air force when this country can't even afford a Volkswagen one." In fact, I think it is the hard truth that must be pointed out in that the person who might be called the father of the Lavi Program, a man for whom I have the utmost respect, Ezer Weizman, now opposes the Lavi Program as being crippling to the Israeli economy. I think that the U.S. Congress should do no less than examine the program that each of the last four Defense Ministers of Israel have at one point or another stopped.

Consequently, it seems to me that we might want to know a bit more about this program. I would hope that the study requested by my amendment would provide us with some of the information which, quite frankly, we should have had 2 years ago when we started down this path. I ask that you endorse this objective and support my amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BADHAM. I will be happy to yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I thank the gentleman for raising the issue and for his agreement to withdraw the amendment at this time.

I would like to point out to the gentleman that the Committee on Foreign Affairs did review the proposal as part of the foreign aid measure in the subcommittee and while there was not an extensive hearing on this issue, there was a review by the subcommittee.

But what I would like to point out is that it is estimated that over \$2 billion in this program will be spent with American firms in helping to develop and do the research and make the parts for this aircraft. Over \$700 million have already been let in contracts, and incidentally over \$1 million in the gentleman's own district have been devoted to this aircraft. It is anticipated that there will be over \$2 billion of this program spent here in the United States.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BADHAM. I thank the gentleman for his contribution and I think such a study, if held, would definitely point out if and whether, and whether or not this would be beneficial to our economy, as well as beneficial to the Armed Forces of the State of Israel.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California. I feel that we need to study the effect of allowing FMS credits to be spent outside the United States, a practice which has only recently begun. At a time when unemployment in my home State of West Virginia is the highest in the country, and has been for over 2

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July 9, 1985

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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years now, I find it hard to vote to send U.S. tax dollars to any foreign country to build up their aerospace industry when this would come into direct competition with our own aerospace industry. Many American companies would be affected by the continuation of this practice and I feel that it is time the President undertook a study into the exact effects of this new policy concerning our Foreign Military Sales Program.

Even though we are dealing with foreign aid legislation, the issue at stake here is American jobs, and I want to stress that to the fullest extent; it is a question of whether we as a Nation can afford to export jobs while so many Americans, particularly West Virginians, are out of work. I have spoken out on this floor against the exporting of our jobs overseas and I feel strongly that the practice of allowing our FMS credits to be spent outside the United States only further serves to put more Americans out of work. I am not advocating scrapping any existing programs; I am simply saying that these credits should be spent on developing these programs right here at home to the benefit of those who are paying the bill—the American taxpayer.

I commend the gentleman from California on his proposal for a study so that we can see just how many Americans will be put out of work by this new practice. I urge adoption of this amendment. ◊

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman from California [Mr. BADHAM] now withdrawn his amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentleman has not yet withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Chairman, I just heard the comments made, and if Members were not listening, I did withdraw the amendment.

I now ask unanimous consent again to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. LEVINE of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman for raising the issue that he has, and specifically for withdrawing this amendment in this fashion. I think that he has raised issues which he believes are significant, and I think the manner in which he has elected to bring this matter to the House's attention, specifically by raising it and then

immediately withdrawing it, is helpful and is particularly helpful within the time constraints of this debate.

In order not to expand significantly the time constraints of this debate, I, as the author of the Lavi amendment in the subcommittee, both this session and the last session, would simply like to make a couple of brief points.

First, last year, as the Members will recall, this general issue was debated on the House floor. That amendment was different in that it would have stricken the use of these funds for these purposes.

But I think that most of the issues that have been raised in the context of the Lavi discussion were raised at that time. And the fact that that amendment was defeated by a vote of 379 against the amendment to 40 in favor of the amendment provides a very good sense of the view of the House on an extensive bipartisan basis with regard to this issue.

I also think it is important, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) indicated, to emphasize the fact that this issue now has been heard in the Europe and Middle East Subcommittee twice. Both the gentleman from New York and I serve on that subcommittee. This was approved by the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East in the prior Congress unanimously, on a bipartisan basis, and approved again this year by that subcommittee.

Furthermore, with regard to the issue of reporting, and with regard to the issue of making available to all relevant and interested parties the important information that does go to the heart of this question, I think we should emphasize that ongoing consultations have been occurring continuously on this matter between our Government and the Government of Israel. It is my understanding, in fact, from a telephone conversation I had just today with the Pentagon that the Israeli Government has provided our own Defense Department with extensive information, most of which I understand is classified, but extensive information that is in the Pentagon and which reports on the consultations between the Government of Israel and our Government in Washington, DC, just last month. These conversations followed conversations that took place in Israel between our Government and the Government of Israel in April. I understand that the Israeli Government provided to our Defense Department answers to a series of detailed questions with regard to the Lavi.

So I think that with regard to the issue of cost, with regard to the issue of performance, with regard to the key issues that are at hand pertaining to the use of FMS dollars for the development for the Lavi jet fighter, we have had ample study, we have had ample information available to our Government. We have had information on an ongoing basis between the two governments.

Therefore, I think that pursuing this amendment further, bringing it to a vote would not have been necessary and I do commend the gentleman for having withdrawn the amendment.

Let me add several other relevant points for the RECORD.

It is common knowledge that the Lavi program has created jobs in the United States. U.S. industrial involvement in the Israeli Aircraft Industries Lavi fighter program to build 300 aircraft for the Israeli Air Force now totals some 110 contracts worth \$700,887,000. This is spread over 80 U.S. companies in some 55 congressional districts in a minimum of 20 States. Through this joint venture, some \$1.5 billion will be spent in the United States which will provide from 20,000 to 37,000 jobs, according to estimates. These are pretty concrete examples of the impact on employment in the United States that this program will have.

I know that concern has been expressed that the Lavi program will help Israel develop an aircraft that will compete with U.S. aircraft, especially the Northrop F-20 fighter.

I would like to point out that Israel is building the Lavi to replace existing aircraft that will become obsolete in the 1990's. Until the requirements of the Israeli Air Force are met, Israel cannot even think of exporting the Lavi. Since the Lavi will not enter production until 1990, and then only at an annual production rate of no more than 30 planes, it would not be until 1995 at the earliest that Israel could think about exporting the Lavi. It will take a decade or more of production for Israel to take care of its own needs for 300 Lavi.

In addition, if and when the Lavi does become available for export in the mid-1990's, it will be at least one generation behind firstline aircraft being produced in the United States. The Lavi uses mainly existing technologies that will almost certainly not be state of the art 10 or more years from now.

In addition, the Lavi is not the potential competitor for the Northrop F-20 that some fear. I would point out that four of the principal countries to which Northrop is talking about selling its F-20 are Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and Bahrain. I'm sure you will agree it is highly unlikely that any of these countries would consider purchasing the Lavi from Israel even if Israel did at some time seek an export license to do so. The United States will retain the right to veto proposed sales of Lavi to third countries, anyway.

I want to point out that the Israeli Government has reviewed the Lavi program in each of five successive administrations. In every case, the program's figures have been checked and rechecked by independent study groups, and in every case the Israeli Government has decided to proceed with the program.

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Mr. Chairman there is one last point I want to make. It is that we must understand the context in which Israel is developing the Lavi. Maintaining a qualitative edge is imperative to Israel's security—absolutely imperative. We all know the particularly difficult circumstances under which Israel is trying to survive. It exists in a sometimes brutally hostile environment and has unique security and defense needs. The Lavi is not designed to compete in the international marketplace, but to fulfill Israel's security needs and important U.S. security interests. Israel needs the Lavi to upgrade its aging airfleet and to counter the military balance in the Middle East. Let us not forget that Israel is the only democracy and our strongest, most reliable ally in the Middle East. It is an oasis of stability in a turbulent region of the world.

So the issue of the Lavi is also a security issue—our own security as well as Israel's, for we clearly have an interest in a stable Middle East.

Again, I commend my colleague from California for withdrawing his amendment.

Thank you.

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מאריך וז'ת' 10. 1985

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המסר

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצמ"א

אל- על - עדות בקונגרס.

בהמשך להתברקות קודמת:

א. התקשר וילקוקס ומסר כי קיבל הודעה מפלאסן בענין הזמנת קונגרסמן מנטה לאל-על להעיד. שבי"כ מסרו - כך דיווח וילקוקס - כי אנו רוצים לחלוק עם ארה"ב את הידע בנושא האבטחה, אך בערוצים דיסקרטיים ולא ע"י עדות. כמוכר שמע פלאסן ממנכ"ל על גישתו של משרדנו כנ"ל (כפי שדווח לנו).

ב. במיאוס עם למדן סיכמנו עם וילקוקס כי מצדו יאמר למנטה ברוח המסר דלעיל, דהיינו כי ישראל נכונה לשיחוף פעולה והדבר מועל בערוצים דיסקרטיים, ולכן איננו רוצים בעדות, וכי זו גם דעת מחמ"ד. כנ"ל נאמר גם אנו.

ג. למדן שוחח עם עוזרתי של מנטה, מסר, והדגיש . שאי ההופעה אין לפרשה חלילה כחוסר רצון לשיחוף פעולה, אלא רק לכך שרצוני לעשות זאת בצנורות אחרים. העוזרת קיבלה התשובה ב עגנה.

  
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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 10 Wednesday - July 10

MR. SMALLEY: Good afternoon. I do not have any announcements or statements. I'll be happy to take your questions.

Q Do you have anything on the Israeli raids near Tripoli, on Palestinian positions, today?

MR. SMALLEY: Yes, we do. Just one second. (Refers to guidance book.) We have only seen the press reports, but obviously, as we have repeatedly said, we urge an end to all violence in Lebanon.

Q Can you confirm the report that the State Department is about to issue a report linking Nicaragua with the PLO, Iran, and Libya?

MR. SMALLEY: I can confirm that that report does exist, or it is in preparation. Anita? I'm going to ask you for some help here, if I may, please. (Refers to guidance book. Pause.) The first one over here dealt with the airport security, in Beirut. (Pause.)

Let me answer the Beirut Airport question first and then I'll come back to yours. We have seen the press reports but not the specific details, that is, of the Lebanese Moslem and Druze leaders announcing plans to tighten security at Beirut Airport. It should be pointed out, however, that there are internationally-accepted standards of security for airports, and international conventions, which set standards of behavior of governments toward hijacking and hijackers. We also have our standards set by the FAA. The ICAO has established international standards, and the government of Lebanon, as a member of ICAO, has accepted these standards. The government of Lebanon, also, is a party to The Hague, Montreal, and Tokyo conventions, which call upon the governments to arrest and punish, or extradite, hijackers.

Obviously, it is a hopeful sign that the Lebanese are now giving attention to the security problem at Beirut International Airport. We have been having discussions with Lebanese officials on specific, as well as general, problems regarding the security situation at Beirut International Airport. Many of the security precautions which

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need to be taken are very standard: Tight screening to keep passengers, visitors, and employees from bringing weapons into the airport, a complete ban on militias at the airport, improved physical security measures, such as good fences or walls, to protect the perimeter of the airport, and an effective security force, which will take control of the airport and maintain control of the airport.

The problem has not really been in knowing what the standards are; the problem has been to find the ability to enforce effective control, and doing so on a sustained basis. I would emphasize once again that our intention is not to punish Lebanon, but to guarantee the safety and security of international passengers.

Q What about that State Department report on Nicaragua?

MR. SMALLEY: Okay, just one second. (Refers to guidance book.) The State Department is preparing an unclassified paper on the Sandinistas' ties to the PLD, Libya, and Iran. The report draws upon information from open source material not previously compiled, into a single, concise, paper. Copies of the report will be distributed as soon as it is ready.

Q There's a ship that's scheduled to leave South Carolina today with food and supplies for Beirut, and a South Carolina congressman is asking that the State Department hold that ship hostage until either the murderer of the Navy diver is arrested or the remaining hostages in Lebanon are released. Can the State Department do that?

MR. SMALLEY: (Refers to guidance book.) The shipment to which you are referring is one being carried out under the World Food Program. The grain is destined to help the poorest and most needy in that strife-torn country. As we have said before, the policy of this administration is not to seek to punish the people of Lebanon for the recent hijacking or the continued detention of our citizens. It is our policy to seek to bring justice to those terrorists responsible for these incidents.

I am unable to discuss the details of our efforts, but this matter is being pursued vigorously.

Q Mr. Smalley, on a related thing to that, is the Department in favor of a House amendment that would ban all American aid to Lebanon until the seven were returned? Is that helpful or unhelpful to the situation, in the view of the Department?

MR. SMALLEY: I don't have anything for you on that for you, Barbara. Sorry.

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Q Do you have assessment about Sudan and Libya and will the military maneuvers which is supposed to go ahead between the United States and Sudan will be on schedule?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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MR. SMALLEY: There has not been really any change in the situation since our comments of yesterday. We have not had any official comment from the Sudanese government concerning the protocol. Our assistance programs are continuing as planned. It is premature on how to speculate on how the protocol would affect them, just as it is also too early to interpret the significance of the protocol. As I said yesterday, we will be discussing with the Sudanese the status of the agreement and our concerns. But we do not have a copy of the agreement yet, as it was signed.

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שגרירות ישראל - 11 גסון

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דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - JULY 10, 1985

EDITORIALS

WASH. POST-10/7-"The Fight Against Terrorism" The Reagan administration has maneuvered itself into an awkward corner in its fight against terrorism. Even as the president delivers a speech accusing five "outlaw" governments of "acts of war" against the US, the administration finds itself unable to put into effect the isolation of Beirut airport. By citing by states as a "confederation of terrorist states" Reagan provoked a new debate on why he had lumped these five and excluded some others. The Beirut flap is a special embarrassment. The Lebanon govt., which was nowhere to be seen during the hijacking has found its voice and is mobilizing its Arab friends to oppose the airport boycott. The administration has to strike a better balance between the militancy of its statements and the strength of the actions available to it.

COLUMNS

WASH. TIMES-Smith Hempstone "Vulnerable Arab Moderates" Shi'ism, as defined by its more violent leaders, sees itself as having three mortal enemies: Israel, the US, and the moderate Sunni monarchies of the Middle East. Israel is seen as an enemy because it is a Jewish state occupying what was once Arab land. Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Oman and the emirs of the Gulf states are abhorrent on both political and religious grounds. The US is the "great Satan" because it is perceived as the motor behind a Judeo-Christian conspiracy to humiliate, and militarily defeat the Islamic states. The Shiites point that a quarter of all US foreign aid goes to Israel, that condemnations of Israel in the UN are met by American vetoes, that US Congress is pushing legislation to create a free trade area between the US and Israel, the the US navy is beginning to use Kfir fighters, etc. Since none of this is likely to change, the US will have to get used to the fact that it is high on the Shiite list of implacable enemies.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Strikes Spread In Israel

WASH. POST-Walsh-Sporadic industrial strikes and a three-hour walkout by govt. civil servants disrupted the Israeli economy as govt. and labor leaders continued negotiations on implementation of an economic austerity program. The strikes by electrical and telephone workers as well as seamen on Israeli ships in port were the first since the Histadurt, called a 24-hour general strike last week. There were signs that the labor unrest could grow more serious in the coming days as officials o other unions met to consider authorizing strikes.

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For Assad, Timing Is Everything

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-A senior Lebanese govt. source said yesterday that at "the right moment" Assad will put pressure on kidnappers to release seven captive Americans in Lebanon. He said that right now, Syria's main effort "is to ensure that the hostages come to no harm."

Murder Suspects' Homes Blown Up

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Israeli security ofrces blew up the homes of several Arabs in the West Bank after they confessed to the June 27 murder of an Israeli couple. The army said that security forces on Monday night destroyed two homes and sealed off a third claiming the homes belonged to men who had admitted to the murders.

Israelis Divided On Security Zone

\*\*\*CHICAGO TRIBUNE-Broder- One month after Israel announced the creation of a narrow "security zone" in southern Lebanon, the country's defense establishment is bitterly divided over the long-term wisdom of the plan. There is also disagreement over future support for Israel's controversial proxy in the region, the SLA. The debate, intensified by the recent hostage crisis, underscores fears that Israel, after three years of war could be dragged back into the sectarian quagmire there if it continues to have even a limited military involvement in that country. One side are Rabin and other policy-makers who support the security zone, the SLA and a limited presence in southern Lebanon. The say the policy forms the best security guarantee in the absence of a strong Lebanese authority in the south. The other side - the intelligent community and Lebanon experts and political officials say the policy invites the growth of long-term anti-Israeli extremism among the Shiite Moslems in the area.

Lebanese Moslems Approve Peace Plan

WASH. TIMES-(AP)-Lebanon's Moslem leaders announced a plan yesterday to bring peace to the ravaged streets of Beirut. Factional warfare raged on in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli. Thirteen leaders of the Shiite, Sunni and Druze communities attended the meeting in Damascus under the guidance of the Syrian govt. They emerged after 13 hours of talks to announce a 16-point agreement calling for a new constitution and political reforms to give Moslems equal power with the Christians. The Moslem leaders vowed to continue resisting Israel and the SLA.

Suicide Car Bombers Kill 15 In S. Lebanon

WASH. POST-(AP)-wo suicide bombers blew up the cars they were driving at check-points in southern Lebanon, killing 15 Lebanese, according to Israeli military command and other sources. Both bombers died in the attacks, which occurred within 15 minutes of each other at crossing points separating the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon and the rest of the country. Two Israeli soldiers and four Lebanese were wounded. It was the first recurrence of the suicide car-bomb campaign against Israel and its Lebanese allies since Israeli forces pulled out on June 10.



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רקע: דבהאם רצה לזלזל  
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תיקון בדהאם על הלבאי

1. שוחחתי אמש עם משרדו של בדהאם ונאמר שהמורשה החליט עוד לפני תחילת הדיון להסיר התקון שלו. בדהאם התקשר ללויין כדי להודיע על כך וחילופי הדברים בין השניים היו מעין הצגה בסופה הודיע בדהאם על חזרתו בו מכוונתו לבקש הדו"ח.
2. בתשובה לשאלתי נאמר כי בדהאם העריך כי אין לו הקולות הדרושים לאישור התיקון. בדיקה שלנו גילתה כי נורטרופ התקשר עם בדהאם ברמה גבוהה והפציר בו לחזור בו מכוונתו להגיש התיקון. הפניה של נורטרופ באה אחרי הפרסום בעתוני דבר ומעריב, פרסום שיצר רושם שנורטרופ מתכחשת להבטחות נשיאה, טום ג'ונס, לישראל שלא יהיה מאבק נגד הלבאי. גם הלוביסטים הרשומים של מצרים (דניס ניל ודרישלר) ואנשי הפנטגון הכחישו מעורבות ביוזמה בדהאם. בדהאם עצמו טען כי היתה זו יוזמה פרטית שלו משום שבהיותו חבר ועדת השרותים המזויינים של הבית סבר שיש להעלות נושא זה לדיון. מאחר ומטרה זו הושגה, הוא החליט לוותר על התיקון. הערה לפי שעה הסכנה לפרוייקט מצד הקונגרס חלפה, אולם הויכוח מאחורי הקלעים טרם הסתיים ובויכוח זה התבטאויות בארץ נגד הלבאי מובאות כהוכחה להמשך ההתלבטות הישראלית בנדון. להערכתי, נורטרופ נבהלה מלצאת במאבק גלוי בקונגרס שמא הדבר ירגיז מורשים רבים ויביע אותם להתנגד לרכישת 120 מטוסי F-20 לחי"א ומשמר הלאומי האמריקני.

קני-טל (קני)

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סוג בטחוני

דחופות

תאריך זיחה

מס' פנק

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המורשה השמרני וולקר יציע חיקון שיתנה סיוע למדינות זרות באחוז התמיכה שלהן במדיניות החוץ האמריקנית, חיקון זה יבליט את תמיכתנו האיתנה בארה"ב.

Rep. Walker will offer an amendment to require the President to submit an annual report assessing the degree of support during the previous year provided by countries for the foreign policy of the United States, including their voting record in the United Nations, and to prohibit the United States from providing foreign aid to those nations deemed by the President to have consistently opposed U.S. foreign policy. The amendment also requires the President to certify that national security or humanitarian reasons justify the United States providing foreign aid to countries voting against the United States more than 85% of the time in the United Nations. (Staff Contact: Dave Young, ext. 52411)

5. פאסטל זקוק לקואליציה של דמוקרטים + רפובליקנים בכדי לזכות באישור סופי. לכן הוא מבקש לחוק אלמנטים מושכים בחוק. הסיוע לישראל, לרבות תוספת סיוע חרום הינו אלמנט חזק אולם הוא לבדו אינו מספיק. לכן, יצמיד פאסטל הצעת החוק בדבר חיזוק בטיחות שדות תעופה לחוק הסיוע ויגן יגזל אלמנט פופולרי בחגמה לרכוש תמיכה. השמרנים מצביעים על כך שחיזוק הסעיפים העוסקים באמריקניז יגייס כ-35-30 מורשים בתמיכה בחוק הסיוע.

6. שוחחתי עם ג'ים דאיר, סגן עוזר מזכיר המדינה לענייני בית הנבחרים, אשר הציג את עמדתו השלילית של הממשל לגבי החוק, עם זאת, ציין דאיר כי הממשל לא יהיה פעיל בגיוס התנגדות, אלא יגיב לפניית מורשים למידע (הממשל יהיה ב- Reactive mode). מציב עמדת הממשל לגבי חוק הסיוע.

VIEWES

Administration View

The administration opposes enactment of H.R. 1555 because it:

- \* authorizes insufficient funding levels for security assistance programs, while increasing funding beyond the President's request in several development assistance programs;
- \* unduly limits presidential discretion and flexibility in the conduct of foreign affairs by earmarking funds for obligation and disbursement for specific countries, projects, and accounts;

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 מס' סנדק

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- \* mandates disbursement of the entire 1986 Economic Support Fund amount for Israel within the first month;
- \* raises substantial constitutional concerns regarding the separation of powers principle and the President's powers to conduct foreign affairs;
- \* unacceptably limits presidential flexibility concerning Central America;
- \* includes unacceptable restrictions on the sale and financing of defense articles and services to the government of Jordan;
- \* contains numerous unnecessary reporting and certification requirements;
- \* authorizes a potentially costly scholarship program for undergraduate students from developing countries; and
- \* limits the President's ability to deny funds to foreign non-governmental organizations that promote abortion.

[The administration view on the Broomfield substitute is identical except that it drops points relating to advanced-weapons sales to Jordan and funding for abortion.]

DISSENTING VIEW

JOHN CONYERS, JR.  
1st District, Michigan

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

July 8, 1985

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
215 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
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DETROIT OFFICE  
860 FEDERAL BUILDING  
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226  
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COMMITTEE ON  
JUDICIARY  
CHAIRMAN  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE

Settlement Freeze in West Bank and Other Occupied Territories

Dear Colleagues:

Perhaps President Reagan put it best in his Sept. 1, 1982 speech when he stated that "the immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel, more than any other action, could create the confidence needed for wider participation in the (Middle East) peace talks. Further, settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel and only diminishes the confidence of the Arabs that a final outcome can be freely and fairly negotiated."

When the Foreign Aid bill comes to the House floor this week, I will be offering an amendment which would require Israel to repay all Foreign Military Sales (FMS) if it continues this policy of expanding settlements on the West Bank, Gaza strip or other areas known as the occupied territories.

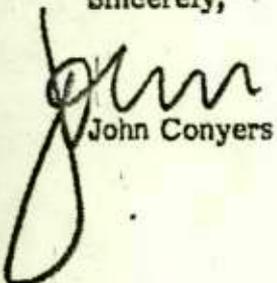
Since the first settlements were built in the occupied territories in 1967, the United States has maintained that these settlements are illegal under international law and an "obstacle to peace" in the Middle East.

Currently, there are 140 settlements on the West Bank and plans for an additional 25. In addition to repeated U.S. objection to these settlements, the United Nations has passed a series of resolutions citing both the Hague and Geneva Conventions as grounds for the condemnation of the settlement policy, with the U.S. often voting in the affirmative. Forty official documents submitted by the State Department to the House Foreign Affairs Committee indicated that these resolutions are consistent with official interpretations of international law as well as with official U.S. policy.

A sizable proportion of Israel's military budget is devoted to maintaining and expanding these settlements. Notwithstanding our policy statements to the contrary, forgiveness of FMS is widely viewed as condoning this policy, a policy which is clearly contrary to our stated objectives of achieving a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

The U.S. cannot bring peace to the Middle East in and of itself. But as the primary economic supporter and military supplier of Israel, the U.S. is in a position to strongly encourage the adoption of policies which can effectively reduce the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. I believe this amendment would do precisely that. I hope you can join me on the floor in support of this amendment. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Julian Epstein (x55126) of my staff.

Sincerely,

  
John Conyers

\*

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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סוג בטחוני גלוי

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ממנכ"ל : מצפ"א

דע: לשכת שחבי"ט

הנספח תאורתי כאן

מנהל פרויקט הלביא

בית הנבחרים לביא, תיקון בטהאם

שלנו ופנ למשרד, 136 בטחון.

לאחר שהמורשה מל לוין התנגד נמרצות לתיקון זה (בטענה שהיה מיותר ולא במקום)

ויתר בטהאם והסיר את התיקון.

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ממנכ"ל: מצפ"א

מתוך שיחה עם גייס דאייר, סגן עוזר מזכיר המדינה לענייני בית הנבחרים.

1. דו"ח MEAT, הדו"ח הושלם ונשלח למועצה לבטחון לאומי לאישורו של הנשיא. מאז לא שמעו מאומה ומניחים כי כל העניין lost its urgency דאייר מעריך כי לא צפויה שום החלטה בנידון והודעת לקונגרס לפני ספטמבר.
2. סיוע, לא מסתמנת תזוזה בעמדתו של גייסי ווייטן, יו"ר ועדה החקצבות של הבית, החוסם הקונפרנס בנושאי ה- Supplemental OMB שרט פנה אל ווייטן כדי לדון בפרשה. תיתכן תזוזה בנידון בשבוע הבא. תח ועדה לפעולות בינלאומיות תחחיל ב- mark-up ביום ו' והקרוב.

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Unspecified Action Is Threatened

WASH. POST-Cannon-Reagan yesterday accused Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua of forming an international terrorist network that he compared to "Murder Inc." and vowed the US would act "unilaterally, if necessary, to ensure that terrorists have no sanctuary anywhere." "These terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the govt. and people of the US," Reagan said in a speech to the American Bar Association. "And under international law, any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself." The president did not specify action he intends to take against such nations or terrorism.

President Assails 'Terrorist' Nations

WASH. POST-Ottaway-The Reagan administration, defending itself against criticism of its attempt to organize an international boycott of Beirut airport, said yesterday that it was only trying to find "an effective way" to deal with the security problem there and not seeking to harm Lebanon or its airline. The US defense of its boycott action came after sharp Lebanese and other Arab criticism of the decision last Monday to stop Lebanon's state-run Middle East Airlines and its private cargo carrier.

Berri Urges New Ruling Structure

WASH. POST-(Reuter)-Berri rejected the current framework of Lebanon's govt. and said Syrian-mediated conference of Lebanese Moslem and Druze leaders was considering a new legislature. "The current governmental framework is not satisfactory for the present, future or for our aspirations," Berri told reporters.

Hitler Diaries Forger, Reporter Get 4 Years

WASH. POST-Drozdiak- Reporter Gerd Heidemann and Nazi memorabilia dealer Konrad Kujau were found guilty of conspiring to defraud Stern magazine of more than \$3 million for 60 volumes of bogus diaries and other documents allegedly written by Hitler. Heidemann was sentenced to four years and eight months in prison, and Kujau was given a prison term of 4 1/2 years. Both men were released today after their lawyers declared they would appeal the court's decision.

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News Summary July 9, 1985

Editorials

NYT- The Oil Glut's Not for Gloating: Why not yield to the temptation to sit back and enjoy OPEC's travail? Because as prices fall to the predicted \$20 a barrel, the supply-and-demand gap will narrow and, probably within a decade put the Saudis back in the drivers seat. We ought to speed up Americas stockpiling of oil in a strategic reserve. An even better idea would be combine conservation in the U.S.--through substantial gas tax at the pump--with a long-term effort to encourage investment in new sources of oil around the globe. If we don't do something now we will only have ourselves to b me in the future.

DN- " The son mustn't profit from the father's crimes": When Rolf Mengele son of the infamous Josef Mengele gave papers and diaries of his father's to Bunte Magazine to be published, the magazine said he had been moved by conscience to reveal the whole story and not by financial gain. It turns out he kept the most lucrative rights to his fathers story, the television, film and book rights, for himself. In the U.S. there is a law prohibiting criminals and their families from turning crime and corruption into profit. If Germany does not have such a law they should make one immediately.

Post- " Under Reagan's bluster, an aura of weakness and fear": Speaking at the American Bar Assoc. about international terrorism Pres. Reagan rightly said that the increased terrorism against the U.S. are acts of war. He claimed rulers are frightened by the U.S. That does not appear to be true. Assad successfully humbled the strongest military power in the world and received its glatitude as a bargain. Libya and Sudan have encircled Egypt. Khomeini jeered at Pres. Reagan saying he had gone begging for help in obtaining the release of the hostages. Somehow all these people seem less frightened than a governm t whose reply to acts of war is to reach for an affidavit to defend itself and threatens the enemy with injunctions.

Columns

NYT- Joseph Sisco ( a former career diplomat was Under Sec. of State for Political Affairs, from 1974-1978) " Syrians Intentions Should be Tested": We should test Syria's intentions to help clarify whether there is a realistic basis for deepening the dialogue and improving the relations between the U.S. and Damascus, while serving Israel's interests.

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Self interest made Syria help resolve the hostage crisis. Assad does not want to be left out of the peace process. America should make clear privately that it is willing to broaden Reagan's proposal that called for autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan, by sponsoring Syrian Israeli negotiations over the Golan Heights. These talks should be based on UN Security Council Resolution 242 and 338. Full prior understanding of Israel is a must. This does not mean America should be ready to push Israel off the Golan Heights, but a territorial compromise that meets the security concerns of Syria and Israel.

NYT- Tom Wicker- " Not a Pseudo-Event": The real reason that television ( not always television journalism ) was properly present in Beirut, even at those bizarre "news conferences," is just that television exists. It has become a condition of being. It may on occasion be inconvenient, intrusive, even harmful; but because of government censorship or network self-censorship the hostage crisis had not been visible, real, on American screens, the outrage and outcry would have been a thousand times louder than what's now being heard, and rightly so; for we depend on television for perception as we depend on air for breath.

ND- Abraham Cooper ( Rabbi Abraham Cooper is associate dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles) " After Mengele, What Next": Even though the bones in Brazil have been identified as those of Dr. Josef Mengele questions still persist; How did he elude capture for 4 years? What are the implications his case has for, victims, for Germany, and for world history. Simon Wiesenthal said " Society needed Mengele not only as a convicted murderer but as a witness to history."The U.S. should continue its investigation of how Mengele was released and allowed to go free. A serious commitment from West Germany is necessary for any substantial progress to be made in dealing with the thousands of Nazi criminals still at large.

DN- Raymond Coffey- " Following these 'leaders' is quite a game": Who would know from watching television for the last two weeks that Lebanon has a prime minister and a president, and that Nabih Berri is not both. Neither Prime Minister Karami or Pres. Gemayel said anything while Americans were being held hostage, suddenly when Pres. Reagan wants to close down Beirut airport they are howling with outrage. If Karami and the rest of Lebanon's politicians want us to take them seriously, let them go out and arrest a few hijackers.

טופס מברק גלוי

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Post- Podhoretz-" Why the yuppies are ridiculed ": The term 'yuppie' is sometimes used derisively. These are the same people who spurned their parents way of life and protested the Vietnam war only to turn around and embrace the middle class way of life. What has been lost here, then, is not idealism but hypocrisy, which to my mind is not a loss but a gain, and one that is likely to prevent the radical strategy that worked so well in the 50's from getting very far this time around.

טופס מברק גלוי

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the new language was presented because of lack of support from Western countries as well as the Arab nations. ( DN, ND)

ND- Sirica- Experts agree that N.Y. is an attractive lure for terrorists. Varying degrees of confidence that the city could deal with a major terrorist attack. City police refer all questions about terrorism to the Joint Task Force, which is composed of all detectives and FBI agents.

DN- 8 people were killed in fighting in Beirut between warring militias.

NYT- In meetings in Damascus leaders were discussing establishing a new legislature at the Syrian mediated conference. According to Nabih Berri the current governmental framework is not satisfactory for the present, future or for his aspirations.

Post- Prime Minister Peres said that the governments emergency austerity plan is the only solution to Israel's economic problems, but indicated there may be changes to ease the burden on the poor.

NYT- The Sudan has agreed to accept military aid from Libya, but it does not plan to enter into a strategic alliance. An announcement also said that the Libyians are trying to sponsor peace talks with separatist rebels in the southern Sudan. ( ND)

OPEC

DN- Trading on the commodities market only briefly reflected the OPEC meetings that ended yesterday in failure in Vienna. ( Post )

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OPEC

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Nazis

NYT- Markham- A former reporter for a W. German magazine and a dealer in Nazi memorabilia were convicted of fraud and forgery in the sale of bogus "Hitler Diaries". They were sentenced to 4 years and 8 months. ND, w/ pictures, DN)

WSJ- The U.S. pledged full support for Israel's economic austerity plan and indicated the administration may expedite emergency aid to Israel.

ND- Rabbi Moses Roginsky, founder of the Ezras Torah foundations died, he was 80 years old.

טופס מברק גלוי

חלוקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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Letters to the Editor

Post- Kay Kolonko- I thank Pres. Assad for proposing that all Arabs boycott American carriers, this will reduce the hijackings.

סיגנון

תאריך: 9-7-85 השולח: אסף וולפסון אישור מנהל החלוקה: חתימה:

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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*Handwritten signature in blue ink*

ממנכ"ל. ימצפ"א.  
 דע: לשכת שהביט  
 הנספח האוירי, כאן  
 מנהל פרויקט הלב"א

הלב"א - בית הנבחרים

1. המורשה Badham (רפובליקני מקליפורניה) עומד להעלות בעת הדיון במליאת הבית על חוק סיוע חוץ התיקון המצי"ב. תיקון זה הינו פרי מאמץ קולקטיבי בו נטלו חלק הארגון הערבי-אמריקני NAAA, חברה נורטרופ וחלוביטט דניס ניל. יצויין כי המורשה Badham בא וממחז הבחירה בו ממוקמת חברה נורטרופ והינו אחד הידידים המובהקים ביותר של NAAA. התיקון מנוסח בצורה מתוחכמת, אולם יש בו טכנה שקבלתו תפתח מחדש הדיון בקונגרס סביב ופרוייקט זה.
2. איפ"א"ק מתנגד לתיקון ובמכתב שהופץ בגבעה לקראת הדיון מובעת המיכה חזקה בלב"א. המורשה מל לויין, יוזם התיקון, שקל אחמול יוזמה של שגיור מכתב לעמיתיו שיביע התנגדות ליוזמה Badham. שוחחתי עם לויין אחמול וגיבשנו אסטרטגיה בנדון. יודגש כי קשה מאד להביס תיקון שמבקש מהממשל לשלוח דו"ח לקונגרס. התיקון של Badham נוסח מלכתחילה בצורה מתוחכמת כדי להקשות על המורשים לדחות אותו.
3. אותם הגורמים שדחו את Badham התקשרו אל תת הועדה לפעולות בינלאומיות בוועדה ההקצבות של הבית וטענו שיהיה זה redundant להכליל תיקון בחוק ההקצבה. אנו כמובן תומכים בהכללה תיקון הלב"א בחוק ההקצבה ופעלנו בנידון.

ס/ק קני-טל  
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מל:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1555, AS REPORTED  
OFFERED BY MR. BADHAM OF CALIFORNIA

Page 6, after line 9, insert the following new  
subsection:

1 (c) REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF THE  
2 LAVI PROGRAM.--Not later than 180 days after the date of  
3 enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to  
4 the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed  
5 Services of the House of Representatives, and to the  
6 Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed  
7 Services of the Senate, on the economic and security  
8 implications for the United States and Israel of the  
9 development and production of the Lavi aircraft. The report  
10 shall include--

11 (1) estimates of the likely overall impact of the  
12 Lavi program on United States and Israeli employment and  
13 trade flows, as contrasted to the impact of the purchase  
14 by Israel of comparable United States-produced aircraft;  
15 and

16 (2) comparisons of the probable performance, unit  
17 cost, and delivery schedules of the Lavi and comparable  
18 United States-produced aircraft.

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When the House meets later this week it will consider the FY 1986 foreign assistance authorization bill (HR 1555) which contains several provisions vital to a strong U.S./Israel relationship.

The legislation provides \$3 billion in economic and military assistance to Israel. In addition, it authorizes \$1.5 billion in supplemental economic aid for FY 1985 to help Israel overcome its current economic difficulties.

The bill also contains several important policy provisions on the Middle East, including measures codifying presidential assurances regarding the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, reaffirming U.S. policy concerning official U.S. contacts with the PLO, and prohibiting the sale of sophisticated weaponry to Jordan until King Hussein joins in direct negotiations with Israel. We urge you to support these committee provisions, to oppose across-the-board cuts in overall aid levels or in aid to Israel, and to vote for the bill's final passage.

We also urge your continued support for the Lavi, Israel's attack aircraft for the 1990s. American support for the Lavi program requires no additional appropriations since the funds come from Israel's regular aid bill. Such support does, however, bring substantial economic and strategic benefits to the United States and enables Israel to develop a plane tail made to meet her unique defense requirements. Approximately 50% of the plane will be built by U.S. contractors in 18 states. Congress has recognized the importance of these benefits by approving funding for the program in FY 1984 and FY 1985 and by soundly defeating an amendment to delete funding for the Lavi during consideration of last year's authorization bill.

This legislation will not only serve to strengthen our ally, Israel, but it is also the most cost-effective way of securing vital U.S. concerns in the Middle East.

With warm regards.:

Sincerely,

300 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W. • SUITE 300 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 • (202) 638-2256

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THE COMMITTEE CONDUCTS PUBLIC ACTION TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

July 9, 1985



Professor Stanley Fischer  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
E-52 280-A  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dr. Herbert Stein  
American Enterprise Institute  
1150 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Prime Minister Shimon Peres  
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The comprehensive nature of the economic measures your government has announced is excellent news for the long run development of the Israeli economy. We are not certain of the full details of what has been undertaken, but it certainly appears that many of the most important problems in the Israeli economy have been seriously addressed in this stabilization package. Our admiration is all the greater for the strong leadership you have shown in making economic decisions whose payoffs are in the future but whose costs have unfortunately to be borne in the present.

Of course, we would not be economic advisers if we did not have advice, this time about dieting. The problem with dieting, we are told, is not so much losing weight initially -- difficult as that is, but keeping the weight down after the first crash diet. Successful dieters, it appears, are those who change their eating and exercise habits and keep watching the scale. Successful economic policy is like that too. It takes continuing effort and monitoring to reverse trends that have become deeply ingrained in the economy, and thereby to justify the costs incurred at the beginning of any stabilization program. As we are sure you are aware, it is very likely that further measures will be needed to keep the economy on the track you want after the shock of the initial policy changes has been absorbed.

We would like to thank you for the courtesy and patience with which you received us during our visit to Jerusalem and to wish you continuing success in the implementation of your program.

Yours sincerely,

*Stanley Fischer (WS)*  
Stanley Fischer

*Herbert Stein*  
Herbert Stein

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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\*\* פגישת המונכל - מרפי, שלכם 67

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\*\* מתוך מכלול הדברים שהשמיע מרפי מונכל הרושם הברור שהוא רואה

\*\* בטורים גורם לא דק בעל השפעה יבולת מברען אלא כמרכז הכובד

\*\* והמושכת בחושים העקריים באזורנו

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\*\* האם זו גם הערכתכם אמת?

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\*\* מצפא=

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\*\* תפ: שהה, דהה, שהבט, מונכל, ממנכל, סייבל, ר/מרכז, רם, אמן, מצפא

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לש' יור. לק"ס.

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News Summary July 8, 1985

Editorials

WSJ- "Israel's Emergency": Unfortunately the emergency measures imposed by Peres do not get to the root of Israel's economic problem. The root is an environment largely hostile to commerce, featuring a public sector bloated out of all proportion, as well as a combination of regulation and high taxes that forces many of its most productive citizens to move elsewhere. Israel needs to slash exorbitant tax rates that have thus far strangled Israeli entrepreneurship. Peres wants to protect jobs for the working people but in the end his programs are short sighted. He is missing his opportunity.

WSJ-"OPEC's Innovation": How to keep oil producing countries in line? Mansel Saeed al Otaiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates explained the latest approach: "We are suggesting a new way. This time we are not talking about prices and production. We are talking about income, constant income." Oh

Columns

NYT- Robert Bernstein- "Under Gorbachev, the Old Repression": Last month after his first 100 days as the Soviet's new leader Gorbachev was portrayed as an intelligent man yet the citizens of his country are still unable to express their ideas freely. It is not known whether Dr. Sakharov is still on his hunger strike and his wife has disappeared. Yuri Olov, founder of the original Helsinki Watch Committee is in exile in Siberia, and it was recently reported that he was beaten. Valery Chalidze, now an American citizen was unable to get his mother freed before she died of cancer. These are just a few examples of the Soviet policy that does not allow citizens to leave when they wish and punishes them severely for making such requests. There has been no significant change in this policy during Gorbachev's first 100 days. ( Bernstein is chairman of Random House publishers, and of Helsinki Watch, a human rights organization )

NYT- Daniel Yergin ( Pres. of Cambridge Energy Research Associates )  
"An Oil Surplus--for Now": There are four factors that contribute to the drop in oil prices; conservation, the recession, weak economic activity and the growth of alternative, non-OPEC supplies. All this has put us into an era of surplus with no place to go but down.

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Because of the strength of the dollar, and oil prices are reflected in dollars, this price reduction has not been true in Europe. The negative side of the price drop will undermine the rationale for a great deal of existing and new investment in energy. Does this mean the world will again face a difficult energy situation in the future? Not for several years at least.

ND- Otis Pike- "Weak American Policies Ensure More Terrorism": Let us not wait till the next attack to develop a policy towards dealing with terrorism. Now is the time. Call it a deal or an understanding or what ever that the U.S. worked out with the Israelis. The U.S. wanted Israel to release the detainees and the Israelis wanted to be asked. The principle involved is vital. The Israelis understand better than we that yielding to terrorism breeds terrorism. We understand the principle too but haven't the courage to adhere to it. Would it be so terrible if the two original hijackers were to suffer a mysterious accident. Yes it might jeopardize the seven still being held, Let's admit it and get on with the job. If we are going to battle terrorism we will suffer casualties. If we are not terror will rule.

ND David Broder- "A warning for television Let's be Careful Out There": In the era of close-up- and -personal camera journalism the Beirut hostage story and the Geneva summit are sure winners. Television is experiencing a backlash from its coverage of the hostage crisis. Reagan is a master of using television and Gorbachev is not taking his lead from either Reagan or the Mideast hijackers, he intends to deliver his message and has already shown that he is adept at it. What the critics are saying this week is not that television did not do its job but it did it all too well. The Geneva summit threatens to become the media hype as the hijacking did unless the people controlling the magnificent and maddening communications mechanisms give some serious second thought.

DN Richard Cohen- "Of cowardly lions and brave pussycats": Reagan acted like a man who has learned something on the job by not jumping to military action as a response to the terrorists. The danger is that Reagan will respond to taunts by people like Norman Podhoretz. For years now Podhoretz has been obsessed with the American "loss of nerve"- that is, the nerve to send someone else to die. Podhoretz and others have that nerve in abundance. Like airheads at Muscle beach their concern is for a display of strength.

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DN Royko- "He'd razz Berri, the Beirut bum": A police car patrols the street in front of Nabih Berris ex-wife's house so that she and her children will be safe. This is the same Berri that took innocent Americans hostage and wouldn't let them go. Isn't it ironic that he can come visit his kids and ex-wife any time he wants. He can even come and live here since he has the green card. I checked with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington to see if his recent behaviour would effect his status. The government spokesman said there were no plans at this time to revoke his card. Sometimes I don't know who is crazier the Shiites or us.

Post- Harrison- "Prez gets message: Hostage problem's all yours-solve it". Reason is not getting support for economic sanctions against those responsible for the hijacking and for killing an American. Appalling crimes have been committed against innocent people. Everyone hears the cry, but no one wants to become involved. The fundamental problem may lie more in Washington than abroad. The administrations first mistake was hiding behind friends instead of dealing with the hijackers head-on. The second mistake was to embrace Assad. The third mistake was the administrations decision to isolate Beirut Airport. Reagan should place the moral obligation squarely on Lebanon and Syria to flush out the terrorists. Would an ultimatum threaten the lives of the remaining hostages. Not likely, especially if Reagan made the terms stiff enough. It is time Reagan called the Arab terrorists to account.

Press Reports

OPEC-

NYT-- Paul Lewis- pg. 1- The Opec oil ministers left for home tonight having failed in threedays of talks to agree to any change in the group's pricing or production of oil. The failure to act decisively was seen by oil analysts in the U.S. as a setback for OPEC. The 13 OPEC nations will meet again July 22 in Geneva. In addition to falling oil prices the OPEC nations have been hurt by increased competition from non-member producers including Mexico, Britain, and Norway. (WSJ, ND, DN, )

ED- 7-7-85- Robert Reno- "The Energy CRISIS Reversed": What ever happens to OPEC what has been called a world oil glut is no brief market phenomenon. Most analysts now see a long trend of either stable or declining oil prices, plentiful supplies of energy--exactly the opposit of what experts were once warning people for in the 1980's and 1990's.

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ND- 7-7-85- From the standpoint of banks the declining energy prices may be worse than the Latin American debt crisis. The reason: Barzil can't go bankrupt but an oil partnership can. This time the new energy crisis is draining the pocketbooks of energy producers not consumers.

Mideast

DN- Lebanese Moslem leaders gathered in Damascus to discuss security in Beirut, vowing meanwhile to "confront" retaliation threats by the Reagan administration over the TWA hijacking. One leader warned that retaliatory raid would provoke more hatred and revenge against America. (NYT, ND, )

Post- Pres. Reagan has bluntly demanded Syrian Pres. Assad's help in getting the rest of the American hostages freed. Newsweek magazine reported that he had better track down the hijackers so that Reagan does not have to do any more.

Hostages

DN- Hijacked TWA pilot John Trestrake was welcomed with a parade and a citation in his hometown yesterday. He also attended church where a silent prayer was said for the 7 remaining hostages in Lebanon ( Post )

Israel

NYT- Two bombs exploded in Tel Aviv wounding 5 people. Grenades were also hurled through the windows of a Mosque in Jaffa. There were no casualties. 262 Arabs were arrested for questioning. ( DN )

Sudan

WSJ- Sudan will ask Egypt to extradite deposed leader Pres. Nimeiri. He will be tried in absentia if Cairo does not return him.

NYT- May- The camps along the Sudanese border continue to fill with refugees of drought and starvation as well as Africa's Wars.

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Nazis

ND- Sao Paulo police chief has arrived in West Germany with hair samples, teeth, and bones from the remains that forensic experts believe are those of Josef Mengele. Meetings between German prosecutors and the Brazilians will last all week.

Letter to the Editor

NYT- Arieh Eilan- In his article " Nations are Innocent" Henry Comager fails to make the point that all terrorism is violent, but not all violence is terrorism.  
Post- Hyman Olken- Will Fahd of Saudi Arabia be another Sadat? The Saudis are threatened by the Iranian fundamentalists who want to capture Mecca. The only force that could effectively combat an attack are the Israelis. Fahd not only has to make peace with Israel he has to win her as an ally.

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מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

Monday - July 8 - חדרון דובר מתמיד ליום

Q Could you amplify at all on the President's speech this morning? He gave a list of countries that support terrorism and didn't mention Syria. Last week the Department put Syria on the list. And he referred to the United States having a right to defend itself against violations of international law by terrorist states. Do you have any further comment on any of that? Why didn't he mention Syria?

MR. DJEREJIAN: The text of the President's remarks is rather comprehensive. I don't want to really elaborate on it. The listing of countries is basically exemplary of countries that, especially most recently, have been very active in state-supported terrorism. Let me leave it at that. It's not an all-inclusive list.

Q He added Nicaragua, I think, which I don't know was on the list that the State Department press office was giving out last week. Does that indicate any change, any new fear about Nicaragua?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I think the concerns of the administration were very well voiced by the President's elaboration of Nicaraguan activities in support of terrorism. But, as I said, these are examples -- it's not an all-inclusive list.

Q About Syria and the terrorist list, two weeks ago you said they're still on the terrorist list.

MR. DJEREJIAN: As I said, the President remarks, again, were exemplary. He was citing countries that have been engaged, especially most recently, in state-supported terrorism, and therefore there isn't a -- you know, I would steer you away from making a necessary and all-binding connection between the State Department list and countries that are engaged, in one fashion or another, in these activities.

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SEMAAN SEMAAN (BBC): Do you have a comment on the measures taken by the Lebanon government at the airport and whether that would satisfy American needs?

MR. DJEREJIAN: (Refers to guidance book.) Let me say the following on the airport issue: We are consulting with other countries about the situation at Beirut Airport. And we are continuing these discussions.

It should be clearly understood that the objective is bringing the problem of Beirut Airport to the attention of the international community. Not trying to punish Lebanon or Middle East Airlines. That is not our objective. Rather, it is an urgent appeal to all who have a stake in the safety of international civil aviation to find an effective way to deal with the severe and persistent security problem at Beirut Airport which has now, undeniably, become a haven for hijackers, attacking planes of many nations, not only the United States.

This year alone there have been six hijackings involving Beirut Airport and five of these attacks were on non-American planes, including Arab planes. Beirut Airport is not a problem just for the United States; it is a problem for the rest of the world. The Beirut Airport problem is unique in that nowhere else have air pirates enjoyed such a permissive attitude, allowing them to come and go and get reinforcements as they wish.

Now we cite these examples to underscore the nature of the problem at Beirut Airport. We and others concerned about airline safety want these problems to be resolved. If the Lebanese authorities can do a sustained job of preventing the airport from being used by air pirates, fine. To date, however, they have not been able to do so and that is why we undertook and are undertaking an international effort to deal with the airport problem.

Q Have you had any success so far in your consultations?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We're just continuing the discussions. I have no characterization to give you at this point.

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Q How would you characterize the status of efforts by the United States government to get the seven remaining Americans that are held somewhere in Lebanon out? This is the end of the sixth month for Father Lawrence Martin Jankojoliet (?), for example. What are we doing there?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, we've stated our policy, as you know, many times in the past. Our policy is clear. We will not rest until all remaining American hostages are released and, once again, we call on the kidnappers to free them immediately. As we said on Friday, we have reason to believe that Syria is making an effort to play a positive role in obtaining the release of the remaining Americans.

Q I was given to understand that President Reagan had talked personally with President Assad of Syria, that there was some rancor, if you will, in that conversation. Would you give us any information that you can about that talk?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I'm not going to characterize... President's conversations with another leader.

Q How long did they talk?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I just don't have that information immediately at hand.

Q You can confirm that there was a conversation?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I believe there was a conversation, yes.

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

הנשיא רייגן. נאם היום בפני כנס ABA

רציב הקטעים הרלוונטיים.

כפי שתווכחו סוריה לא כלולה ב"רשימה" ועל כן ראו נא הבהרות דובר מחמ"ד.

הראל:

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Subject: President Reagan's Address To The American Bar Association  
On Terrorism - July 8, 1985 - Constitution Hall, Wash. D.C.

(The following are only excerpts of Reagan's address)

Now what do we know about the sources of those attacks and the whole pattern of terrorist assaults in recent years? Well, in 1982 alone, the Central Intelligence Agency either confirmed or found strong evidence of Iranian involvement in 57 terrorist attacks. While most of these attacks occurred in Lebanon an increase in activity by terrorists sympathetic to Iran was seen throughout Europe. Spain and France have seen such incidents and in Italy, seven pro-Iranian Lebanese students were arrested for plotting an attack on the US Embassy and this violence continues. It will not surprise any of you to know that in addition to Iran we have identified another nation, Libya, as deeply involved in terrorism.

For example, the Jordanian leadership has publicly noted that Libyan actions caused the destruction of the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli. Now, three other governments, along with Iran and Libya, are actively supporting a campaign of international terrorism against the United States, her allies, and moderate third world states. First, North Korea. The extent and crudity of North Korean violence against the United States and our ally, South Korea, are a matter of record. Our aircraft have been shot down, our servicemen have been murdered in border incidents and, two years ago, four members of the South Korean Cabinet were blown up in a bombing in Burma by North Korean terrorists, a failed attempt to assassinate President Chun. This incident was just one more of an unending series of attacks directed against the Republic of Korea by North Korea.

And then there is Cuba, a nation whose government, has, since the 1960s, openly armed, trained, and directed terrorists operating on at least three continents. This has occurred in Latin America -- the OAS has repeatedly passed sanctions against Castro for sponsoring terrorism in places and countries too numerous to mention. This has also occurred in Africa. President Carter openly accused the Castro government of supporting and training Katangan terrorists from Angola in their attacks on Zaire.



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During his state visit to North Korea, Nicaragua's Sandinista leader, Daniel Ortega, heard Kim Il-Sung say this about the mutual objectives of North Korea and Nicaragua: "If the peoples of the revolutionary countries of the world put pressure on and deal blows at United States imperialism in all places where it stretches its talons of aggression, they will make it powerless and impossible to behave as dominator any longer."

And Colonel Khadafy, who has a formal alliance with North Korea, echoed Kim Il-Sung's words, when he laid out the agenda for the terrorist network: "We must force America to fight on a hundred fronts all over the Earth. We must force it to fight in Lebanon, to fight in Chad, to fight in Sudan, and to fight in El Salvador." So, there we have it. Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua, continents away, tens of thousands of miles apart, but the same goals and objectives. I submit to you that the growth in terrorism in recent years results from the increasing involvement of these states in terrorism in every region of the world.

This is terrorism that is part of a pattern, the work of a confederation of terrorist states. Most of the terrorists who are kidnapping and murdering American citizens and attacking American installations are being trained, financed, and directly or indirectly, controlled by a core group of radical and totalitarian governments, a new international version of "Murder, Incorporated". And all of these states are united by one simple criminal phenomenon: Their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature. And the strategic purpose beyond the terrorism sponsored by these outlaw states is clear: To disorient the United States, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to sow discord between ourselves and our allies, to frighten friendly third world nations working with us for peaceful settlements of regional conflicts, and finally, to remove American influence from those areas of the world where we're working to bring stable and democratic government. In short, to cause us to retreat, retrench, to become "fortress America". Yes, their real goal is to expell America from the world. And that is the reason these terrorist nations are arming, training, and supporting attacks against this nation. And that is why we can be clear on one point: These terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the government and people of the United States, and under international law any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself.

And second, the countries I have mentioned today are not necessarily the only ones that support terrorism against the United States and its allies. Those which I have described are simply the ones that can be most directly implicated.

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סווג בטחוני

דחופות

תאריך וז"ח

מס' פברק

מל:

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ב. תהליך השלום.

1. הגח שאיבו אופטימי לגבי העמדה הערבית, על ישראל לדעהו לתמך למצב שהנטל, אם ייכשל המהלך, יוטל על הערבים ולא עליה; דהיינו, שכבעבר גם הפעם יהיו הם ה"סרבנים" כרגע אין נדרש דבר מישראל.

2. רודמן אומר כי אם תתקבל רשימת שמות מהירדנים (ובינתיים) ערפאת מנסה לשמור אגפיו מכל הכיוונים) תהיה זו אינדיקציה - כפי שכבר שמענו - לכוונות, שכן אם לא יהיו שמות שניתן להעביר בישראל לא יהיה לכך ערך. הממשל ער לבעיות הפנימיות בישראל וישתדל להמציא "חבילה" שתהיה קבילה על המערכת הפוליטית והציבור בישראל.

3. לשאלתי בדבר פעילות שגירדן כאן (התרשמתי לשלילה ממכתב השגריר החדש (מאל) ל-ADL בנושא קריקטורות אנטישמיות בעתונות ירדן - בדיפ - הנודף דימוי הפרוטוקולים של זקני ציון ואי הבנה תהומית באשר ליהודים וישראל) אמר כי אכן השגרירות הירדנית אינה מצטיינת בהבנת הנעשה, בניגוד לחלק מיועצי חוטיין כמו אבו עודה, ובניגוד למשל לשגריר העיראקי כאן וחסדון.

4. אין, אלא זה שיהיה נסגור הנושא בלתי-גימיל

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המשרד 156  
נסחון 117  
ניו-יורק 31

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממונכ"ל, יגר, לט' רוה"מ, דובר צה"ל. דע: ניו-יורק.  
המ"ח, קש"ח

NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - JULY 8, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Bomb, Grenade Blasts Jar City

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Two bomb attacks and a grenade explosion injured five people yesterday in the Tel Aviv area during a six-hour period and police questioned eight Arabs about the assaults. Five Israelis were injured when a bomb exploded at a bus stop at the Holon junction. A second bomb exploded at a soldiers' hitchhiking stop along a highway east of Tel Aviv. No one was injured.

Palestinians Back Dialogue

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-A vast majority of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza back a dialogue with Israel and the US, according to poll results published yesterday by East Jerusalem's al Bayader al Siasi newspaper. The poll also showed 73% of those responding said they would support Palestinian acceptance of UN Resolution 242 and the clause in it on Israel's right to existence - provided it were amended to include a reference on Palestinian self-determination.

Assad, Lebanese Moslems Hold Talks To Resolve Crisis

WASH. POST-(UPI)-Karami and other Moslem leaders met today with Assad as Syrian efforts intensified to resolve the Lebanese crisis after 10 years of fighting. Karami said Reagan was trying to "take revenge" on Lebanon for its political stand against US plans in the Middle East by US efforts to isolate Beirut airport. Karami also blamed "Israeli interests that want to occupy Lebanon" and "a conspiracy aimed at the whole region" for the troubles. Beirut newspapers quoted Khaddam as saying Syria is pushing for a settlement again because "Syria will exert all possible efforts to close the Lebanese crisis file."

Khomeini Plans Terrorist Raids Aimed At Mecca

WASH. TIMES-Almond-Iran, which aspires to be the inspiration of worldwide Moslem fundamentalism, plans to incite major violent demonstrations next month during the pilgrimage to Mecca, documents circulating yesterday in London say. Iran is said to have dispatched groups of suicide fighters to southern Lebanon. In addition, the Tehran govt. is said to be trying to recruit and train at least 100 Turkish-Armenian fanatics for operations outside Turkey.

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Arab-Americans Feel US Backlash From TWA Hijacking

\*\*\*CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Richey-The condemnation of the TWA hijacking was virtually unanimous among Arab-American leaders and organizations nationwide following the hijacking. The condemnations came as Arab-Americans shared a sense of remorse and frustration over the brutal hijacking. Today, many of these same Arab-Americans are receiving harassing telephone calls and threats in what appears to be a racist US backlash to the hostage crisis - a backlash being carried out against a segment of American society whose only "crime" is their Arab heritage. It is a type of "anti-Semitism" not often publicized. "There is a lot of anti-Semitism in this country, directed not just against Jews but Arabs as well," Mr. Kader says. (He is the executive director of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.)

Mengele Pair Face Charges: Brazil Arraigns 2 Who Hid Nazi

USA TODAY-Katz-Brazilian authorities today will arraign an Austrian-born couple for hiding Mengele. Wolfram and Liselotte Bossert - who sheltered Mengele from 1975 until he drowned in 1979 will be arraigned on charges of harboring a person using a false identity and for using false identification documents.

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מגירות ישראל - רוסינגטון

דף... מתוך... דפים

סוג בשחור... סנדל...

דחיסות... זמיקה...

מאריך דחייה 0905.8.70 לז 85

מספר מבקש...

אל:

המשרד

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אל :- מאסו"ק, מצפ"א

שיחת המנכ"ל - וולפוביץ (עוזר מזכיר המדינה לענייני אסיה והאסטייק)

נכתו :- מונג'ו, גילי, וונדי צ'מברלין, הציר.

המנכ"ל (המשרד לשיחת ביניהם בא"צ בבית השגריר) הביע באופן כללי שביעות רצון מהסיוע האמריקאי שישראל מקבלת בתחום קידום היחסים עם מדינות היבשת. ציין הפעילות במחום הכלכלי אך גם הפוליטי, כגון פתיחת הקונסוליה בתונג'קונג. ניכר גם גידול בכלי האדם שלנו שם.

וולפוביץ הדגיש שארה"ב תמשיך להיות לעזר ככל ויכולתה.

2. תמנכ"ל המשיך ומנה מספר מדינות יעד מבחינת ישראל. החשובה - יפן. ישנה התקדמות קלה שם. היפנים, לראשונה הזמינו את שה"ח שמיר לביקור עבודה שה"ח היפני, מצידו, מעוניין לבקר בישראל אמנם עדין אינו "מעז". אך עשוי להחזיר ביקור גומלין לזה של שה"ח הישראלי. "האיסור" על שרים יפנים לבקר בישראל הוסר ומעתה כל שר יפני יוכל לעשות כן. יש בכך משום הישג והתקדמות שכן המדובר במדינה הידועה באדיקות כניסחתה לחרם הערבי, במיוחד לאחר 1973 - מטבר הנפט. ישנה פעילות ערבית אינטנסיבית בטוקיו, בעיקר השגריר הסורי שם, לדוגמה, מתהלך כבעל בית. אך מסתמן מעין מהפך בדרך החשיבה היפנים, ורק עתה חודרת לתוכם התחושה שישנם גורמים כלכליים אחרים, פרט לנפט, כגון השקעות בפיתוח, עסקים וכד'. לעובדה שישראל וארה"ב נראות בעיניהם כבעלות ברית, יש השפעה על מדיניותם חשוב, איפוא, שארה"ב תמשיך לסייע בכיוון זה וכן הם גם יזכו שאינם מחוייבים להכניע לחרם הערבי.

וולפוביץ סיפר שהמזכיר יפגש בעוד כשבועיים עם שה"ח אביי (באטיאן) ויעלה הנושא במפגש. מסר ברוח זו הועבר כבר. מספר שבעקבות דברי המנכ"ל על פעילות ערבית בטוקיו עלה בדעתו להביא לידיעת המזכיר ההתנהגות הטורית, בצרוף נייר המתאר איך ארה"ב נהגה בנושא החרם הערבי. בכלל, ממשיך, ישנה נטיה אצל היפנים TO MELT כל גילויי לחץ עליהם. המנכ"ל העלה את נושא התעופה. ישראל מנסה לשכנע את חב' ג'יאל שתפתח קו טיסה אליה מתוך הכרה בתירות כגורם חשוב לקידום היחסים. החשובה - הדבר לא רנטבילי מבחינה כלכלית, אך יש להם שיטות מעל לקוטב בכיוון אירופה - פרנקפורט, רומא וניתן להאריך קו זה עד לוד. הדבר, כך נראה, אינו מחייב שינוי גדול ואפשר לבצע זאת. במסגרת צעדים פרקטיים



ראש הממשלה  
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

July 8, 1985.

Dear George;

Thank you for your letter of July 6, 1985. Time and again we take pride and satisfaction in new manifestations of the close bond between the U.S. and ourselves. Your comments concerning the contribution of Israel's support and cooperation to our mutual objective of standing up to terrorists, is the most recent example. They complement our admiration for the courageous stand and steadfastness you and the President exhibited, thus frustrating the terrorists' intentions.

Indeed, I am confident that the lessons of this incident -- as of all previous hostage-taking situations -- will guide us both in the future. Two lessons seem obvious: First, there is no substitute for international cooperation in addressing this ugly plague. Second, there is no better time to stand up to terrorism than prior to the next attempt. Adequate advance preparations and coordination are pre-requisites for successful deterrence. Moreover, if deterrence and other preventive means fail, such advance preparations improve the chances for successful resolution of the crisis.

I trust that you will agree that our unfortunate wealth of experience makes the U.S. and Israel natural forerunners of such an effort.

Your warm expressions of support for our economic recovery program is equally appreciated. We are fully cognizant of the fact that were it not for the firm support of President Reagan we may not have been able to proceed as rapidly and as comprehensively as we have.

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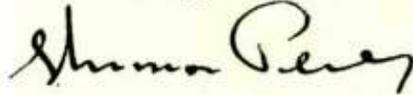
The Honorable  
George P. Shultz  
Secretary of State  
WASHINGTON D.C.  
U S A

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Finally, may I reiterate my deep appreciation of your personal interest and advice on these matters. The combination of your professional judgement with your personal candor and friendship makes your prediction of better times in the wake of current difficulties most reassuring.

Thus, on behalf of the Government and people of Israel, and on my own behalf, please accept and convey to President Reagan our deep appreciation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shimon Peres".

Shimon Peres

July 6, 1985

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

Dear Shimon:

Thank you for your thoughtful call Monday on the release of the hostages. Both our countries can take satisfaction from the successful resolution of the crisis. Your cooperation and support was very much appreciated and touched me deeply.

I also want to congratulate you on your courageous decision to move boldly to address Israel's economic problems. I know how difficult such decisions are and the inevitable dissatisfaction these measures may cause among some elements, especially in the short term. On the other hand, our experience suggests that in dealing with the kind of problems you face, firm, comprehensive steps are far more likely to succeed and to command broad public support in the long run.

I believe the new economic measures represent an important step forward in your efforts to stabilize the Israeli economy and lay the basis for long term growth and prosperity. The key to success will of course be the full and vigorous implementation of your emergency economic package. I want you to know that you have our full support as you work to this end.

As you know, we want to help Israel achieve its economic objectives through our assistance program. I am confident that our supplemental assistance, which is now close to enactment by Congress, will be available in a timely way to provide support for this most important undertaking.

Sincerely,

/S/

George P. Shultz

טופס מברק גלוי

לידת הקשר - ניו-יורק

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News Summary July 6, 7, 1985

Editorials

DN- "Cleaning up Beirut: Retaliation that works": The U.S. boycott of the Beirut airport had an immediate effect. They have installed barriers, barbed wire, and fences. The rival gangs in Lebanon realized they had better clean up their act or suffer. It worked in Greece too. It is said that security standards are now up to par, but the U.S. should monitor it.

Post- "Retaliation in word, not deed, only elicits contempt": A national sense of humiliation has quietly descended following the initial relief of the return of the hostages. In response to this mood the administration has demanded the extradition of the two hijackers, has floated the idea of putting a bounty on their head, and has announced intentions to isolate Beirut Airport. Will the administration carry out these threats, Will they be effective? It is unlikely. If Washington doesn't intend to retaliate seriously, it should shut up. Empty threats only invite the terrorists contempt.

Columns

NYT- William Epstein ( a senior special fellow at the U.N. Institute for Training and Research ) " A Periled Nuclear Pact": This week marks the 17th anniversary of the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The treaty comes up for review in August with its future in peril. The treaty is between nuclear and non-nuclear powers to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the last five years there has been no progress in nuclear arms control. The nuclear race is proceeding at its fastest pace ever. The number of countries that now have or will soon have the capability to conduct a nuclear explosion is growing. Almost 1/3 of these countries are not parties to the treaty. Listed as a near-nuclear country Israel, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Spain. The nonproliferation treaty needs to be strengthened not weakened. It can be if America takes the lead.

NYT- Christopher Hitchens ( Washington columnist for the Nation magazine ) " Why Blame Greece?": The travel advisory issued for Athens airport, and the abusive remarks about Greece made by the President at his first news conference after the hostages were taken, were only the culmination of a long series of hostile actions and statements. Ill considered attack on the vulnerable Greek economy, and rancorous insinuations about the

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Prime Minister, will be seen in Athens for what they are, & highhanded interference in internal affairs and an unattractive nostalgia for the days when Greece did as Washington told it to.

NYI- Clinton Bailey ( lectures about Arab politics and history at Tel Aviv University ) " The Tribal Side of Mideast Terrorism": Much Middle Eastern terrorism can be traced to the tribalism that still colors the politics of the region. Tribalism was the natural state of the desert-dwelling nomadic Arabs before they settled more permanently in the early years of Islam, and it has never disappeared. To the tribal mind one must never appear to compromise in a conflict, because it will be taken as a sign of weakness. The parties in a tribal conflict do not view casualties as a loss but rather as a gain. Even tribesmen do not fight for ever. Firmness from the outset is the only way to avoid continued terrorism.

DN- Harrison Rainie- " You, me & Everybody Else": When they put memorabilia into a time capsule to show this decade, they should enclose a video clip of the first press conference held by the terrorists with three hostages. A bad scene, yes. A pathetic image of the press, double yes. An apt summary of the ethos of the 80's, triple yes. In the 80's the moral creed is: If everybody else is doing it, then its okay for me.

Post- David Gergen- " After the terror: angry vows already begin to fade" Some of President Reagan's strongest supporters fear that unless he moves quickly and decisively, he will fail to come up with a credible new policy to combat terrorism. The man now looked to for leadership is Vice President Bush, head of a new task force and just returned from Europe, where he discussed cooperative measures with allies. There is hope that Bush will elevate the issue, persuading Reagan to appoint a permanent high-level adviser within the White House. The one option that Reaganites believe could make a substantial difference now seems increasingly remote: a U.S. military strike against terrorists, past or future.

Press Reports

Post- 6-7-85- On 10 to 13 occasions during their captivity, the American hostages in Lebanon could have escaped, one of them said. No one attempted to flee because the hostages were in a Shiite village that stretched for five miles in every direction, Bob Peel said, a former hosatge.

טופס מברק גלוי

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NYT- 7-7-85 " Flight 847: Captives Disclose Details of Terror": The treatment of the hostages appears to have been more brutal than at first believed. Among the new details reported by the hostages was the severe beating of Kurt L. Carlson an army reserve captain and the extent of the beatings of two crew members and abuse of many passengers, Mr. Carlson was beaten into insensibility. The hijackers were well prepared but also betrayed signs of carelessness, even amateurishness. Although the hijackers have been identified their political affiliations have not been made clear. There were indications of cooperation between the Hezbollah and the Amal that blur the picture. For the nine hostages held separately in two groups the time was most difficult. They were constantly subjected to propaganda and always threatened. Their captives played with their guns a lot. ( Daily News also offers a detailed article on the recollections of the hostages and their treatment )

Beirut Airport

NYT- 6-7-85- pg. 1- Gwartzman- The U.S. has failed to win any firm backing so far in its effort to enlist international support for closing down Beirut International Airport on the ground that it is a safe haven for terrorists. The American plan has provoked a wave of protest among Arab countries. Today a delegation from those countries asked the State Dept. to reconsider its position

NYT- 7-7-85- Lebanon called for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers as part of its effort to counter steps taken by the White House to close Beirut airport. Lebanon also called for the Arab Transportation Union to withdraw landing rights for American Airlines at Arab airports and to ban American ships from calling at Arab ports. ( Post )

Mideast

NYT- Week in Review: In a twist that was very Lebanese Nabih Berri angrily threatened to bring suit in the World Court against what he contended was an illegal effort by the Americans to shut down Beirut Airport. Neither the boycott nor the lawsuit will affect events in Lebanon. The big winner appears to be Assad of Syria. His reward especially if he arranges the release of the seven other Americans could be a meeting with Reagan. Curiously the basis for his new stature is his undeniable influence with anti-American terrorists. There could be a reward for Iran. Syria could persuade the Soviets to give Iran weapons. Shifting alliances could be bad for Hussein of Jordan and the PLO

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Perhaps the biggest loser is Amin Gemayel who didn't play any role in the hostage affair.

NYT- Libya and Morocco took a step closer to formal union today by setting up a joint legislature.

NYT- Miller- The Egyptian Government in a distinct shift of policy has started a campaign to stem the growth of Islamic fundamentalist forces here. Until recently the government had avoided open confrontation. Senior official said that a clear message is being sent that Egypt will continue to pursue democracy, to foster freer expression and debate, but there are limits beyond which no one will be permitted to go. Drivers of vehicles displaying Islamic signs will receive fines.

DN- Syrian President Assad is trying to win the freedom of the seven Americans still being held in Lebanon, the State Dept. said. The statement was based on a telephone conversation Reagan had with Assad earlier this week.

DN- Don Singleton- For Lebanese here in the states they are as quick to denounce the hijacking as they are to raise the issue of the Israeli detainees. They claim not all Lebanese are terrorists.

Israel

NYT- Week in Review- For one day last week all of Israel's banks, factories, school, offices were closed. This time the trouble was from within. The shekel was devaluated and Peres pushed through strict authority measures that included wage cuts. The labor federation called the cuts illegal but the mood may really have been expressed by the hundreds that did not attend rallies but went to the beach instead.

OPEC

NYT- Paul Lewis- OPEC oil ministers failed again today to agree on measures to bolster world oil prices, despite a warning by Mexico that it might cut its oil prices next week. It would be Mexico's second price cut in a month.

Nazis

NYT- Markham- Who forged the Hitler Diaries published in Stern magazine and why continues to be a mystery. The trial wound down





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of the 39 hostages from TWA Flight 847, was trying to paly "a positive role" in obtaining the release of the seven remaining American captives in Lebanon.

Discounting reports that President Assad had been "cool" to a telephoned request from Mr. Reagan to intervene on behalf of the seven, a State Dept. official said: "Syria, generally, has been trying to be of assistance in getting those hostages out for, lo, these many months they have been missing."

But officials stressed that negotiating the release of the seven was "far more complicated" than arranging the freedom of the 39 TWA hostages, because the seven were seized at different times, by possibly different groups, and may be hel in different locations.

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the prisoners, they said in a message aimed at anxious Americans, and the American hostages would be freed. "I often wonder," said Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu, "if Goebels were alive today and in charge of one of these operations he would get on the tube and be respectfully interviewed."

From Israel's point of view, the worst was yet to come. When the 39 American hostages were released, they were assembled for a press conference in a Damascus hotel with a Syrian flag and Syrian President Hafez Assad's picture forming a backdrop.

"It is a painful prospect for Israelis, having their chief ally appear ready to move closer to their worst enemy," reports The Sun's Robert Ruby from Jerusalem. From Damascus, the Wall Street Journal's Gerald Seib describes a shared American-Syrian interest in ending the factional fighting in Lebanon.

...The best way for Israel to prove that American and Syrian interests do not converge is to promote the peace process that President Assad detests.

PRESS RELEASES

THE NEW WHO'S WHO/ISRAEL. BEGINNING TO RETHINK LIVING WITH LEBANESE SHIITES

The Sun, Ruby:The faulty assumptions helped produce Israel's Lebanese debacle. Israel failed to install an effective, friendly government or to eliminate Syria's influence there—partly because the Shiites, Lebanon's largest religious community, mobilized against it.

Indirectly, Israel's miscalculation also led to the latest hostage crisis. The Shiite terrorists who hijacked a TWA airliner barely distinguished between Israel and the U.S. The 1982 invasion made both into targets—although not to be ignored are years of prompting from Iran and, perhaps, Syria.

Israel now has a chance, albeit small, to repair the relationship. The hostage-taking came as officials here wavered between force and reconciliation as the better long-term approach.

FAMILIES OF 4 BEIRUT HOSTAGES HOPE TO ASK ASSAD FOR HELP

Phil. Inq., Chui:Relatives of four of seven Americans kidnapped in Lebanon have asked for a meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad and have accused U.S. government officials of inaction in their efforts to gain freedom for the seven men.

"I believe they're willing to sacrifice these seven men," Carol Weir, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian missionary from Oakland who was seized outside his Beirut apartment on May 8, 1984.

Carol Weir said the U.S. government should negotiate directly with the kidnapers to arrange the release of 17 terrorists being held in Kuwait in return for the release of the Americans.

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CALLER SAYS JIHAD REJECTS SYRIAN EFFORT

Phil. Inq., Wires: A caller who said he represented the radical Islamic Jihad organization yesterday rejected Syrian efforts to help secure the release of seven American kidnap victims that the group says it holds, and said it might kill them.

In a telephone call to a Western news agency in Beirut, the anonymous caller issued a statement he said was from the Islamic Jihad, or Islamic Holy War.

The call could not be authenticated. However, a reporter at the Western news agency that received the statement said the caller spoke Lebanese-accented Arabic and sounded like a caller who had phoned similar statements to the agency on behalf of Islamic Jihad.

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is going into the business of kidnapping and killing those Arabs who killed Robert Stethem during the hijacking in Lebanon. It is hoped that Stethem did not give his life for a country that will not be as lousy as the Arabs who killed him.

Post- Ray Kerrison- 'Al Capone' of Mideast doesn't deserve a halo": Of all the twists and surprises and recriminations to emerge from the hijacking, none is more shocking that Washington's sudden glow of goodwill toward Hafez Assad. Far from embarrassing Assad should be placed at the top of the hit list. His crazies run around abducting Americans with guns supplied by the Russians, so he can take the bow for winning their release. If he is genuine about his friendship with the U.S. he will apply the screws to release the remaining American hostages in Lebanon and bring the hijackers to trial.

NYT- William Safire- "How to Fight Back": The torture and murder of Robert Stethem and the Nazi like selection of 4 Americans for special abuse because they were suspect of being Jews, calls for a military-diplomatic-economic response. 1. Close down the pirates' haven that is the Beirut airport. 2. Get the killers. 3. Let the Greek government go it alone. 4. Stop lionizing quislings. 5. Treat Syria as our tormentor and not our savior. 6. Admit to ourselves and explain to the President what the priority really is.

Amsterdam News- Hon Gus Savage ( member of Congress ) " Hijacking reveals standard" The U.S. has gone through ludicrous lengths to keep from linking the American hostages to the more than 700 Shiite Moslems held by Israel in defiance of international law. A hostage is a hostage whether hijacked on the highways or skyjacked in the airways. The irony and tragedy of Israel is that though it was created as a Jewish haven from European racial and religious persecution, it has itself become the cutting edge of a similar racism in the Middle East and some parts of Africa.

WSJ- Garment- " The Happy Sad and Bittersweet Independence Day": On July 4 families come to see the Washington Monument and feel good about America. The administration has been making the case against terrorism that it is not committed by random crazies but the result of policy made by powerful nations. On top of the list is Syria. And now who do we thank for the release of the hostages, non other than Syria. No wonder the people think they have been had by a U.S. administration claiming a principled victory. If Americans do not do something in the wake of the hijacking to keep us from being played for suckers

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by the world, the spirit we still take for granted on July 4 is not going to last undiminished.

Press Reports

Israel

NYT- The Israeli government in an effort to win the support of labor for its sweeping austerity plan has agreed to postpone some of its tougher elements pending discussion on how to cushion the impact on wage earners. The cut in cost-of-living increments, wage freezes and lay off would be postponed. ( ND)

Post- Praising drastic austerity measures Sec. of State Shultz said yesterday the U.S. is ready to support additional aid to Israel.

NYT- Friedman- Military detainees are expecting the release of Lebanese detainees from Israel in about two weeks. The first of the detainees, 300, were bused 3 miles north of the Israeli border and turned over to the Red Cross. At the same time it was reasserted that the release was not connected to any deals with the Beirut hijackers. The tensions that characterized the contacts between Washington and Israel during the hijacking crisis appears to have evaporated. ( ND, DN)

Syria

NYT- Hedrick Smith- pg. 1- Officials today said that it was the U.S. that actually brought Nabih Berri into the hijacking crisis and it was Pres. Assad who conceived and proposed the arrangements that led to the release of the hostages. It was also disclosed that in an effort to hold Syria's support for Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war, Iran stepped in to use its influence with the Party of God hijackers and persuaded them to free the captives. At the climax of negotiations for the release of the hostages, Sec of State Shultz telephoned Prime Minister Peres to ascertain for the second time that once the crisis was over Israel would carry forward its previously announced plans to release the detainees. The two countries still deny that there was a connection.

DN- 'Syria's state controlled press today protested Reagan's attempts to close down Beirut airport and called on all Arab states to boycott U.S. airlines. A shadowy Shiite militant movement offered to hand over the TWA hijackers to an international court if Reagan also went on trial for crimes embodied in the support of Israel".

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NYT- Bernstein- pg. 1- " Syria and Iran are Nuturing a Wary, Ambiguous Alliance." On the Wall of the holiest Shiite Shrine in Syria the Siit Zainab Mosque there is a large picture of Khoemini. Pilgrims come to worship courtesy the Martyrs Foundation sponsored by the Iranian government. An Iranian Air Force plane arrives once a week at Damascus Airport carrying revolutionary guards and military supplies destined for the Bekaa region in Lebanon across the border from Syria. All are signs of the complex relationship between the two bitterly anti-Israeli nations. The two countries are different. Syria is largely secular country as opposed to the fundamentalist religious state of Iran. Diplomatic observers suspect that while close relations and extensive cooperation exists, strains or at least ambiguities are also present in the Iran Syrian connection.

WSJ- Seib- Less than two years after they were on the brink of armed conflict over Lebanon, the U.S. and Syria are finding they have similar goals and interests in the embattled land. There are still thorny issues, the two countries will part ways if the U.S. uses military force to close Beirut airport. By stepping into the crisis Syria indicated it did not want radical elements of the Shiite group to grow too powerful. Syrian Iranian cooperation could decline in months as Syria starts producing its own oil and relies less on Iran.

NYT- Miller " Hussein and Mubarak Discuss Mideast Peace": The two leaders met and discussed, the fighting between Shiites and Palestinians in Lebanon, the Iran Iraq war and possibilities for Mideast peace. Jordan and the P.L.O. would form a joint delegation to pursue peace talks soon, but no details were given. ( D.N.)

NYT- The Lebanese government said today in an effort to restore confidence in Beirut International Airport, it had erected earthen barriers to prevent unauthorized cars from driving onto runways and would bar armed militiamen from the airport perimeter. Officials said Pres. Gemayel would be sending a letter to the U.N. to complain about Pres. Reagans efforts to close the airport. On Wednesday Prime Minister Thatcher of England agreed to work with the Pres. to stop international terrorism but declined for the time being to join Mr. Reagan's campaign against the airport. Nabih Berri said he would try and get the International Court of Justice at the Hague to take action against Mr. Reagan.

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ND+-Pres. Assad has reacted negatively to being told by the U.S. that he was expected to help in obtaining the release of the 7 Americans still being held in Beirut. Syria also protested the efforts by the U.S. to close Beirut airport.

ND- The relatives of the seven hostages still being held in Lebanon made an appeal on Lebanese television in a 10 minute film appealing for the release of the captives.

DN- Moslem terrorists yesterday threatened seven kidnapped Americans still in captivity with a black fate if the U.S. acts against Lebanon. The warning came from the Islamic Jihad. ( Post )

Post- Through photographs the FBI has been able to identify the hijackers of TWA Flight 847 and the killers of navy diver Robert Stethem. They want them extradited and returned to the U.S. for trial. The White House said they are willing to offer as much as \$5 million for the capture of the two Shiite hijackers. Sec. of State Shultz said that Congress has authorized an award fund. ( DN, NYT, ND, )

NYT- " Independence day has a whole new meaning according to Robert Peel Jr. one of the released hostages. For former hostages the 4th of July was a day for picnics with families and parades. ( DN)

NYT- 4-7-85- Former spokesman for the hostages Allyn Conwell said he would review his statements about the hijackers and the feelings of the hostages that they were sympathetic to their cause. NYT- 5-7-85 Conwell said that he stood by his statements that some of the hostages felt sympathy for the cause and plight of the Lebanese Shiites who took them hostage. Much of the debate over some of the things he said apparently came when he did not distinguish between the two plane hijackers and the Amal who later were holding them. He said that there were three groups involved in the hijacking. The first two who came on board with grenades and pistols. The second group that came on when they had landed at Beirut airport and robbed everyone the thrid group the Amal that took care of them and arranged for t their release. (ND )

Post- One of the original TWA hijackers fell in love with the TWA purser Uli Derickson and asked her to marry him, a former hostage revealed. He said it was the only time that the woman lost her cool through the whole ordeal. It really threw her for a loop. (confused her)

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NYT- Irvin Molotsky- One of the navy sailors held captive in Lebanon said today that his military training had helped him and his comrades survive their ordeal. Members of captive families were advised not to talk to reporters so that there would never be conflicting reports.

NYT- Joseph Berger- "Hostages offer More Details about their 17 Days Captivity": Several described the Russian roulette one hijacker played, loading a revolver with one bullet and aiming it at a hostage while he spun the barrel and pulled the trigger. Two homosexual passengers hid their homosexuality for fear they might be singled out. Another woman removed her wedding ring because it had a Hebrew inscription inside. ( ND, DN, Post)

NYT- Fox Butterfield- Robert Brown told of his ordeal being seperated from the rest of the passengers with only four others. He was held by the more extreme Party of God. He found that out when one of his captors drew a diagram of the Lebanese politics and indicated he was a member of the group. All four were asked their religions.

NYT- The Three crew members of the TWA hijacked flight held a news conference to discuss their ordeal. They described cruelty and beatings of their captors. They divided their experience in two parts. The part when the plane was actually taken and then after when a different group of hijackers were clearly in control. Mr. Maresca was the person conducting Conversations with ground control in Beirut and said he feels partly responsible for the death of the navy diver since he felt it happened when he could not let the people in the tower at the airport know exactly waht the hijackers wanted. ( ND, DN, Excerpts from news conference provided by NYT).

OPEC

NYT- pg 1- Paul Lewis- OPEC ministers are meeting in Vienna to discuss the falling price of oil and how they can stop it. Saudi Arabia has been urging other members to cut oil prices and stick to agreed production levels( Post, DN, WSJ, ND)

DN- The U.S. and the Soviet Union signed a formal agreement for joint consultations if terrorists threaten nuclear balckmail.

DN- The Pope sent a high level delegation to Beirut to show support for the Christians there

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DN- Thousands of Israeli smokers nearly broke down the gates of a cigarette factory after it closed down for 13 days halting production. The shutdown was prompted by government price controls.

NYT- Iraq reports more air attacks on Iranian camps.

NYT- Fighting broke out around three Palestinian camps on Southern Beirut ending a two week old cease fire.

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תאריך: 5-785 הסולח: אלקה אלמין אי-סור מנהל המחלקה: חתימה:



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אלו

3. לבנון טרור. הציר סתור שבשיחות המנכ"ל כאן הובעה אי שביעות רצון מפאת הקשרים שהיו ב שתי המדינות בפרשת החטופים (אברמוביץ העיר ששמע על כך) הציר הוסיף למערכת היחסים האסטי אין דבר כזה רצוי ושהבעיה אינה בתחום המודיעיני אלא בתחום הפוליטי ובפרספציה של הציבור. הציע בחשובה שמעבר לשי"פ מודיעיני חשוב שלצדדים תהיה תודעה של שי"פ בין ארה"ב לישראל, בסופו של דבר סוריה איראן לוב ודומיהם אויבים משותפים. אברמוביץ אמר שבעתונות (רוט' פוטט 5.7) היתה הגזמה על ממדי הסיוע של איראן לשחרור החטופים. לאמריקאים ידוע שרפנסנג'ני נפגש פעמיים עם אטאד וביקש עזרתו. כמו כן נפגש עם החיזבלה בדמשק וביקש מהם לשחרר את ארבעת החטופים שבידיהם. אברמוביץ מציין שהעתונות האיראנית "שמרה מרחק" בנושא החטיפה. בסופו של דבר האיראנים אמנם לא היו נלהבים אבל בתחלת USEFULL. אברמוביץ מסביר זאת: (א) אטאד לחץ עליהם ולאור הקשרים בין שתי המדינות היה עליהם להתחשב ולכן פעלו בכיוון של פשרה. (ב) חששו לפעולה או להפתחויות אחרות. הציר חזר והדגיש שישראל רוצה לסייע והמוקד הוא אמנם לא בתחום הציבורי אלא בכך שאנשים המתאימים בארץ יהיו מעורבים במקרים כגון אלה. אברמוביץ הסכים על בסיס של טודיות. שאלו זל סולון (אוי) ירידל.

אלי אבידן

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המשרד

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לשל עתונות 124.

א. וילקוקס התקשר אתמול (4.7) וביקש לבזוק דברים שיוחסו למנכ"ל בקשר לכך שנוכל/ לנסות לסייע לשחרור שבעת החטופים<sup>1</sup> דחיית שחרור עצורים לבנונים. הביע חשש שהדבר ייראה כמשנה מגישה "העדר ה- linkage".

ב. בתיאום עם המנכ"ל מטרתי כי הדברים נאמרו באורח מותנה ותוך הבעת ספקנות גמורה לגבי עצם האפשרות למימוש, וזאת כדעת אישית (כפי שצוין): מדיניותנו בעינה, קרי העדר linkage, עם זאת אנו מעוניינים לשתף פעולה עם ארה"ב ולסייע ככל הנחוץ. הודה ואמר שחשוב לממשל לשמור על קו "העדר לִינקג'י" כדי למנוע לחץ מן המשפחות בכיוון זה. בכיוון זה של עמדה משותפת של שתי הממשלות כנגד "זיקה" יתדרכו גם את העתונות אם יישאלו.

ג. בהזדמנות זו ציין את החיוב בביקור המנכ"ל ומטר כי פלאטן עומד לשוחח עם המנכ"ל בשובו כ- follow-up לביקור.

רובינשטיין

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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 מאריך וזיח... 1.3.85  
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המסרד, 136  
 בטחון 98

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 7.7.85

5 פעמים אשר חלקו כנראה על היצבורק

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, we have no evidence of any positive role having been played by the Iranians.

Q Have you evidence of otherwise, passive, roles played by them?

MR. DJEREJIAN: (Laughs.) I will leave it where I put it.

Q How many Americans are in Beirut, and specifically, can you elaborate a little bit more about your concern? Do you see them as potential new hostages?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I think the announcement I made speaks for itself in terms of the risks posed to Americans by their presence in Beirut.

As concerns our official presence in Beirut, as you know, we don't get involved publicly in the exact numbers of people we have there, other than to say that we size our Embassy staff to the needs of the mission, and I just can't comment on numbers, of our official presence in Beirut.

Q Well, can you say that most of them are journalists, for example? Is that --

MR. DJEREJIAN: Oh, you're talking about overall American presence?

Q Yeah, what category of --

MR. DJEREJIAN: Oh, there are several categories. I mean, there are -- given the publicity given to the hostage crisis, many more American journalists went to Beirut. But there are many American citizens who have ties to Lebanon. Many of them live there. But I don't have any breakdown for you on specific numbers.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the number 1414 and other illegible markings.









