3

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

רה"מ פרס - ארה"ב

3/1986

המשך בקיר שם 2

מחלקה

יומן מקורי

O.M.

26

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

536

1/4

דר...שחור...דים
עוזג בשחוני.....קודי
דחיפות.....מיידי
תאריך וזמן 22 אוג 86 1440
מספר מברק.....

אל: מצפ"א, מפ"ד

שיחה עם דאג גרין (סגן יו"ר/הנשיא)

1. מתרוצצות שמועות הבאות מדמשק והרווחות בקרב גורמים אינטלקטואלים, עתונאים ואחרים על כך שאסד זימן כנס של הועד המרכזי של הבעת' לדון במצב הכלכלי וב"שינויים הנדרשים" מכך, ובראש ובראשונה העברת רה"מ קאסם מתפקידו ומינוי שר הכלכלה עמארי במקומו. בהקשרת זו, כאמור משמועות יבוטלו משרות סגני הנשיא מבלי לפגוע במעמדם של נושאי משרה זו. הארגון קשור לרפורמות הכלכליות והגברת מעורבותו האישית של אסד. עוד נאמר בהן שרפעת אסד יגיע לשם כך ממקום שהותו באירופה. גרין מדגיש שאין בידיו מידע שיאשר זאת ושגם מוגזמות בשל היקף הריאורגניזציה המדוברת אך יסודן, דהיינו הנושא הכלכלי, עשוי ללמד שאולי צפויים צעדים בתחום זה. ומכאן שיש בסיס לשמועות ביחוד סביב תחלפת קאסם המכהן בתפקידו זמן רב במשרה נטולה סמכות שמתמיד הוותה מוצא קל להאשמת העומדים בראשה.

(מוקדי - אודות על התייחסותכם בכל הידוע לנו הנדה).

2. לבנון. גרין רואה את הנושא הלבנוני במוקד המאמצים של המדיניות הסורית. אישור לכך ניתן מפי ח'דאם עצמו בפגישתו השבוע (15.8) עם השגריר איגלטון בכך שאמר:

א. סוריה תהיה מוכנה בתנאים מסויימים לנהל מגעים עם אמין ג'ומייל בתנאי שיסכים להידברות כנה בין העדות שתביטח חתימה על הסכן ליצוב המצב. ח'דאם לא פסתיר שסוריה רואה בהסכם המפולש שלא יצא לפועל בסיס לכך אף שרמז שסוריה תהיה מוכנה לשינויים מושכמים. גרין מעיר שאמנם אין בכך חידוש אך השגריר התרשם שדברי ח'דאם מרמזים על נכונות ללכת כברת דרך לסיום הפרשה.

ב. (בעקבות שאלה מצדי) ח'דאם הדגיש שנושא הדרום משני כעת ושיש קודם לטפל במצב בבירות וסביב התידברות העדתית. גרין מוסיף למכלול זה את היוזמה שנקט כראמה כלפי מנוצרים שלא יכלה לבוא לאור העולם ללא ברכת הדרך של סוריה.

משקנתו של גרין היא שסוריה פתחה במסע של יוזמות מצדה לשבירת הקפאון ולעצירת ההתדרדרות הבטחונית כאשר היא נעזרת בכוחות משלחה לבירות. פוטנציאל הסורית לבחון את המצב נובעת מכמה נתונים, בעיקר שניים שהצטברו בשנה ושבעיניה מהווים פוטנציאל מסוכן: (א) נסיון ההתלטות של הכח"ל והחלפותה של מסלגת הכתאייב. (ב) הזרם הנמשך של חדירת אנשי ערפאת ללבנון כאשר נהיר לה שידו של אמ"ל בקרבות עם הפלסטינאים היא על התחתונה. הגברת כוחו של אש"ם מסייעת

שדה חדש שדה בשל אלמנטל נגדם בלבנון אחת רמ"ל
2 3 1 3 1 2 1 4 ואחד 4

לחיזבאללה. (ג) יוזמותיו האחרונות של ג'ונבלאט לאחר חודשים ארוכים בהם נעלם מהזירה הציבורית . הפסקנה הסורית היא כפולה : הטלת פיקוח על המגעים בין גורמי הכח כך שינותבו ע"פ האינטרס הסורי, ועצירת עלית כוחם של הגורמים הקיצוניים בעדות השונות וביחוד בקרב הנוצרים (ג'עג'ע) אך גם השיעים בנסיון למצוא מכנה משותף בין המתונים שבהם לעבר הידברות עדתית. גרין בדעה שהקפאון הנמשך בלבנון מאז פרשת חבייקה וההסכם המשולש לא רק שלא משרת את סוריה אך מסתבר שגם פגע באחיזתה בגורמי הכח. מקור הסכנה המרכזי הוא כמובן ההתרחשויות הפנימיות בקרב הנוצרים ומאבקי הכח שמנהל ג'עג'ע לפי שעה די בהצלחה אך גם הנעשה בקרב השיעים שהביטוי לכך הפסד המערכה מצד אמ"ל על השליטה במחנות הפלסטינאים. אמנם חיזבאללה שומרת על יציבות כוחה כלפי שאר הגורמים העדתיים, ברי ממשיך לאבד גובה במאבק הפנימי - פוליטי בתוך העדה השיעית וההכרה הסורית שיש להחלץ לעזרתו בצורה פיזית כאחד השיקולים שהוליך להכנסת יחידות סוריות למערב בירות ולא סביב מחנות הפלסטינאים בדרומה כך שאפשר היה לפרש הכניסה במסגרת העימות עם אש"פ. גרין גם יודע לספר שהסורים יעצו לברי שלא לצאת למסע ביקורים בחו"ל מאחר שנוכחותו בבירות (ובדמשק) חיונית בשעה זו. גרין אינו אופטימי ביחס להוצאות ההדברות הבינעדתית בשל הפערים ובשל הקשר אם ברי וג'ונבלאט יעידו להרחיק לכת לעבר הנוצרים בניגוד לעמדת סוריה בשעה שברור שהאחרונים היו רוצים לרופף קשרי הנ"ל עם דמשק. מכל מקום, הסורים ודאי ערים לכך שהם עלולים למצוא עצמם כביכול מחוץ למשחק הפוליטי המתנהל עתה בבירות ולמצוא עצמם עומדים בפני יצירת הבנות בלתי מבוקרת מצדם בין הגורמים העדתיים. גרין מוסיף שהדיאלוג נוצרי - דרוזי (ג'ונבלאט) כשהשיעים (ברי) ימצא עצמו במצב של "כינור שלישי" עלול להעמיד את סוריה בפני מצב בלתי רצוי חדש. יש לזכור, מדגיש גרין שג'ונבלאט הווה מאז ומתמיד "אגוז קשה" מבחינת דמשק כאשר הוא אינו מסתיר חוסר שביעות רצונו ממאמצית המתמידים של דמשק להגביר השפעתה בשוף - מאחזו. גרין שולל התיאוריה (שמעתי ממספר גורמים כאן) שסורית מעלימה עין בהתכוון מחזרת אש"פ ללבנון במטרה, כך הללו טוענים להמצא במצב שכאשר אש"פ "משחק על מגרשה" יקל עליה לנסות ולהשתלט עליו מחדש כולל על ערפאת. גרין טוען, ואני שותף לדעתו שהסיכון לסוריה מחזרת אש"פ ללבנון והפיכתו לגורם במערכת הכוחות הנזילה שם גדול מהרוות הצפוי לה, מה גם שמקומות ריכוזו - מחנות הפלסטינאים ובדרום אינו מאפשר לה שליטה עליו.

3. פנים. מסתבר שגל הפיצוצים הפנימיים נמשך כאשר האחרון מלפני כשבועיים הוא פיצוץ הגשר המחבר את אלפן עם מישור החוף. המדובר בגשר גדול המפמש עורק תחבורה מרכזי ויקח לשורים שנים ע"מ לבנותו או לשקמו מחדש. כבעבר אין מידע מאומת מי עומד מאחורי הפיגוע. בהקשר זה גרין אינו מסכים עם התאוריה ששליטת אסד בשל כך ובשל גורמים אחרים נחלשה.

נושא הפיגועים אמנם מציק אך קשה לצפות שכוחות הבטחון יאטמו לחלוטין אופציה זו גם אם יעילותם מוערכת כגבוהה. יש לזכור שהפיצוצים או גילוי האופוזיציה מתפזרים על שטח רב ולא במקום אחד כגון בתחנת בשעתו, דבר המקשה על פעילות כוחות הבטחון. נוסף על כך גם מבצעי הפיגועים למודי נסיון ונוקטים בשיטה של הרדמה דהיינו פסק זמן ארוך יחסית בין פיגוע לפיגוע והמנעות מפעילות במקומות מרכזיים אשר יתכן וקורצים להם אך יקלו על המשטר לגלות אותם. הסברה של גרין ג.ק. יתכן ומדובר בקיומן של קבוצות שונות אשר אין ביניהן קשר או תאום. גרין אינו מוצא קימנים מוחשים להחלפות אחיזת אסד בסוריה, כפי שגורמים מסויימים מנסים ללמוד כולל בשל המצב הכלכלי. אמנם הוא נוכח מביקורו בדמשק שאכן המשבר הכלכלי נותן אותו מוחשיים בחנויות הצריכה ואנשים מוכנים יותר מבעבר לדבר על כך בגלוי אך (א) הסיבות מוסברות במצבה האסטרטגי של סוריה - ישראל, ארה"ב וכד'. (ב) הוא לא הבחין בגילוי ביקורת על אסד עצמו המשיך להנות מיוקרה כבעבר. הפרספציה היא שאסד מסוגל להפוך "מצבים אבודים" לעמדות כח - לבנון (בהשוואה למצב בין השנים 82-84) ועתה ירדן. אגב, בקשר האחרון גרין גם לא שותף לעמדה שהלה הרוסים בהתקרבות המחודשת בין דמשק ועמאן. אמנם אסד וחוסין מאוכזב מאי הצלחתו לפתוח ערוץ בין דמשק ובגדאד. מאידך הוא בודאי מספיק ריאלי להבין שקשירת סוריה להליך המדיני בצורה כלשהי, באם אכן הוא חושב שזו מטרה ריאלית, אינו ענין לחודשים. מכל מקום גרין מדגיש לחוסין אין כרגע אלטרנטיבה אחרת וזה מספר דיו להמשיך בתהליך עם סוריה גם אם לא יתפתח משהו דרמטי מכך בשני הכיוונים דלעיל. אדובא, מבחינה בילטרלית יש לשני הצדדים, וביחוד לירדן היבטים מהתקרבות שלא ניתן להתעלם מהם.

(א) המנעות סוריה מתרונה בירדן. (ב) בידודו של ערפאת. (ג) הסכמים בתחום הכלכלי.

4. ארה"ב. לשאלתי בענין מצד היחסים עם דמשק, הציב גרין שיש להבחין בין שני ערוצי מקשורת הקיימים. (א) ערוץ היחסים הבילטרלי הוא למעשה סטטי ואין בו התפתחויות והוא גם לא צופה לכך בעתיד. אמנם ידוע שאיפה סוריה להרחיב הסחר וביחוד קניות בארה"ב (בתוך כך אישר חידיעה בשעתו, שסוריה בקשה לקנות כמות רצינית של חיטה שאושרה אך הסורים מקשים בתשלום) חוסר ההענות באה מהצד האמריקאי בשל עמדותיה של דמשק. (ב) ערוץ להעברת מסרים. ארה"ב בדעה שחשוב שיהיה ערוץ כזה בעיקר בעתות של משבר ומתיחות באיזור, או במצבים בעלולים להוליך לכך. הקשר נעשה בידי השגריר. כגון בנושא החטופים. הנחיות מחמ"ד, לפי הצורך כולל במגעים בדרג רם יותר לרבות שליחים מטעם המזכיר או הוא עצמו. חשוב שהסורים ידעו מקלי ראשון ורם מעלה מהי עמדת ארה"ב במצבים מתפתחים כגון המתיחות האחרונה עם ישראל. כאן הזכיר גרין שהביקור אפשרי של המזכיר בדמשק באם שולץ יבקר באיזור.

מה שכרם נקבע והוא עצמו מפקפק בכך אינן ע"פ השיקולים הנ"ל. בתוך כך חזר והכחיש ביקורי ורנון וולטרס ווילאם קייסי בדמשק כפרי דמיונם של גורמים (אמריקאים) בוושינגטון. עם זאת סיפר וולטרס יוצא מפעם לפעם בפליחות חשאית שהאחרונה בהן היתה בחודש פברי 86. גרין סיכם הנושא בכך שגם אם גורמים אמריקאיים רמי מעלה פוקדים את דמשק, בהוא מוכן אף להסמכן ולכלול בכך ביקור של המעכיר שם, הדבר לא יוליך לשינוי במבנה מערכת היחסים בין שתי המדינות.

ז. בריאות אסד. ער ל"ד"ש הרפואיות" שמביאים מפעם לפעם גורמים (מערביים) המתקבלים אצל אסד כגון על נפיחות ברגליו או שאר תופעות חיצוניות שמזכירים, אך לדעתו אין בהן כדי לתת פרופיל רפואי מקצועי. איגלטון שנפגש עמו בחודש יולי, מצא אותו עירני וצלול כתמיד ולא נכח בשום דבר יוצא דופן, כפוף כמובן למצבו הבסיסי ולמגבלותיו בשל הארועים שעברו בשה"כ המצב די סטטי, כל זאת כאשר איש אינו מעודכן בתיקו הרפואי.

אלי אבידן
מ.ל.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

נושא: 469 - 178 532

שגרירות ישראל, וושינגטון, ד.צ.

שגרירות ישראל, וושינגטון, ד"ר יוסף לוי, ניו יורק

תדרוך דובר משרד החוץ ליום 8-22-86

Q Chuck, do you have any date for Mubarak summit, in light of United States mediated agreement on Tabah?

MR. REDMAN: The standard answer is you ought to talk to the Egyptians or the Israelis.

Q You have a role in this summit I think.

MR. REDMAN: As I understand it, it's a summit between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres, that's being talked about.

Q Can the State Department also give me information if Gaza Strip receives any foreign aid or assistance, as you have the budget for the occupied territories like the West Bank? Is this available or could you look into this?

MR. REDMAN: I'd refer you to what we said a couple of weeks ago, concerning the role that some voluntary organizations play in getting aid to Palestinians. And in the context of that answer, there was a reference to at least one effort that's ongoing in Gaza.

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שמעון

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
	טופס מברק	מתוך: 3
סדר בטחוני:		
תז"ח: 21/730	אל: לש'מפנב"ל, כצ"ת, מפנב"ל אמית"ק, המברה, מצפ"א,דו"צ מפ"ר, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שרב"ט לתקשורת, לע"ם	
נר: 0529	רע: וושינגטון	
רוש: 111		
מספר מ"ט: 42	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/21/86

New York Headlines

NYT - Oklahoma postal worker shot his coworkers, killing 14 others besides himself. (see NY) NYT - US Administration considering mandatory narcotic testing for civilian employees who have access to classified material. NYT - Russians want arms-control agreements to result from any summit meeting to be held. NYT - The Federal Reserve Board cut its primary lending rate from 6% to 5 1/2% in an effort to stimulate the economy. NYT - Congressional aide and former consultant to the Pentagon, Robert G. Dilger, was arrested as a result of his homemade cannon shooting a 9-inch shell into a gas pump which exploded, injuring 4 people at a gas station in Arlington, VA. WSJ - Entertainment and media industry deal-making points towards major consolidation which may have severe consequences for weaker competitors. WSJ - Bride-burning, abortion of female fetuses and female infanticide are on the rise in India as a result of cultural and political indifference and outright bias against women.

Editorials

NYT - Iran Final Offensive

As the Iran-Iraq conflict is about to enter its 7th year, Iran is threatening a "final offensive" against Basra, Iraq's second largest city. If it is successful, Baghdad may well follow, thus spreading Khomeini's anti-Western, anti-Israel and pro-terrorist influence over the Persian Gulf. A grim prospect.

Peres & Mubarak to Meet in September

NYP - Dan & Fettman - Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres announced on TV that he and Egyptian President Mubarak will meet in Egypt in September.

2/3

SD9/111/47

Egyptian Official Said Bush's Visit of Little Import

WSJ - An adviser to President Mubarak said that VPres Bush's Mideast tour was aimed toward bettering his 1988 political prospects.

Israel Defense Ministry Denies Recon's Charges

DN - AP - The Israel Defense Ministry official denied the Illinois company's, Recon, chargest that Israel tried to steal technology and give it to an Israeli defense company.

Israel a Funnel to Iran?

DN- Mitchell - The Bermuda bust attracted attention becaue of Gen. Bar-Am, who climed both on the Israeli Radio and in Davar that the Defense establishment knew about his group. His attorney claimed he was misqouted, but there are other occasions of Israeli seliing of arms to Iran, dating back to the early 1980's . Reiss case is cited again. [2nd in series] (cabled).

Sudanese Suffering

NYT - Ten children are dying per day in the Sudanese Narus refugee camp run by rebels about 17 miles from the Kenyan border.

NYT - International relief organizations say that the worsening of the Sudanese guerilla war could lead to a famine as bad as Ethiopia's in 1985.

ND - Sudanese government broke off talks with the rebels who recently shot down the plane killing the 60 aboard.

WSJ - Sudanese rebels claim 100 killed in their artillery attack in Wau.

Third World Nuclear Power Growing

ND - Aronson - Recent advances in certain key Third World country's arms industries are adding to the potential threat of nuclear war so that what goes on between the US and USSR is no longer the only factor to consider.

Khadafy's Influence Lessening

NYP - Meyer - Khadafy hasn't been able to exploit the US raid on his Tripoli headquarters to rally new popular support for himself at home nor for a united Arab world in his defense aboard.

3/3

Another Car Bomb in Beirut

NYT - Hijazi - Beirut's Christian sector was rocked by the third explosion in 3 weeks, wounding 4 people.

529/11/42

Is Little Sun Descended from Chief Crazy Horse?

NYP - Little Sun says he is; Sioux tribal officials say he isn't. (see DN)

5 Israelis Arrested as Part of Drug Ring

DN - Raftery & Celona - Five Israelis were arrested as part of an international narcotic ring. They were illegal aliens and drug addicts. Some were bigamists who had paid Hispanic women to marry them for immigration cover and three have criminal records in Israel. The five are Shlomp Aked, Bruno Benishayau, Simon Cohen, Ziv Oved and Alex Palace, all of Brooklyn. (see ND, NYP)

Media Notes

American TV Tapes Lost in Transit from S. Africa to US

NYT - High-level talks between the US and South Africa are being held as a result of a complaint by an American TV network that videotapes shipped from South Africa disappeared in transit to the US.

NYP - "CBS Morning News" will have Sandy Hill co-host when Faith Daniels goes on maternity leave.

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דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	
סווג בטחוני: בלמ"ס	טופס מברק	
תז"ח: 711530	אל: המשרד	
	רע:	
מר: 0522	מאת: נאו"ם, ניו-יורק.	

אל : מא"ם.
מאת : מ.יופה .

קמרון - ישראל

רצ"ב כתבת "ישראל שלנו", ניו-יורק, (22/8/86) :

"ראש הממשלה, שמעון פרס, יבקר בקמרון בשבוע הבא, לדיון בחידוש היחסים".

מ.יופה

שדה הקג גשם גלגל פריגה גבוה סביה
2 3 3 1 1 1 1

מ.יופה

21.8.86 יופה

מישמר שלנו ניו-יורק
22.8.86

522
2/2

ראש־הממשלה, שמעון פרס, יבקר בקמרון בשבוע הבא, לדיון בחידוש היחסים

ראש הממשלה, שמעון פרס, יצא בשבוע הבא לקמרון שבאפריקה, להשתתף במעמד ההכרזה על חידוש היחסים בין קמרון לישראל.

פרס ישהה בבירת קמרון, יאונדה, יומיים ויתקבל בטקס ממלכתי. משיא קמרון ביקש מאנשי משרד החוץ שטיפלו בחידוש היחסים, שההודעה תימסר במהלך ביקור של ראש ממשלת ישראל ביאונדה.

קמרון דחתה לחצים כבדים של מדינות ערב ותהיה המדינה האפריקנית הרביעית שתחדש את יחסיה עם ישראל לאחר שניתקה אותם ב־1973.

פרס יצא לקמרון בטיסה מיוחדת ויתלוה אליו המנכ"ל, אברהם טמיר, אנשי לשכתו ונציג משרד החוץ.

קמרון ניתקה את היחסים עם ישראל יחד עם מדינות אפריקניות רבות במלחמת יום הכיפורים ב־1973. קמרון היא אחת משש המדינות באפריקה שבהן מקיימת ישראל משרד, למרות שאין יחסים בין שתי המדינות.

ישראל מחזיקה בשגרירויות בשמונה מדינות באפריקה. שלוש מהן, ליבריה, זאיר וחוף השנהב, ניתקו את יחסיהן ב־1973, אך חידשו אותם בזמן האחרון.

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

NEWS SUMMARY
THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: FED REDUCES DISCOUNT LOAN RATE TO STIMULATE ECONOMY
The Federal Reserve Board cut its primary lending rate yesterday fpr the fourth time this year to 5.5.% from 6 percent in an attempt to stimulate our slow-growing economy.
Wash. Post: Fed Again Reduces Discount Loan Rate: Board Acts To Revive Flagging Economy
Balt. Sun: Discount Rate Pared To 5.5% To Aid Growth: Signs of Slowdown Spur Action By Fed
Phil. Inq.: The Fed Lowers Its Key Lending Rate to 5.5 Pct.

POSTAL WORKER IN OKLAHOMA KILLS 14, SELF
Mailman Patrick H. Sherill, 44, threatened with losing his job, carried three pistols and a bag of ammunition into an Oklahoma post office and opened fire on his co-workers, killing 14 people and wounding six before killing himself.
Wash. Post: Mail Carrier Kills 14, Self At Oklahoma Post Office
USA Today: Gunman Kills Co-Workers, Then Self: Anatomy of A Mailroom Massacre

TAXES
A recent poll revealed that USA taxpayers support the tax overhaul about 2 to 1. Of those polled, 43% were in favor of the new tax bill. Meanwhile, even though the tax bill eliminates many loopholes, it retains some for several special interest groups.
Phil. Inq.: Lots of Loopholes Tucked In Tax Bill
USA Today: Tax Bill: 43% Like It, 23% Expect Cuts

AMERICAN REV. CURRAN REACTS TO VATICAN BARRING
After the Vatican barred him from teaching theology at the Catholic University of America, Rev. Charles Curran refused to retract retract his controversial positions on abortion, contraception and other sexual issues and said that he believes the Vatican singled him out because he American and outspoken on his viewpoints.
Wash. Times: Curran Charges Vatican Targets U.S. Dissenters
Balt. Sun: Curran Asserts Catholic Right to Dissent

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ב' ו' אלעזר פינ' צבולה עלמין לשעה עלמין

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

PERSIAN GULF 'TANKER WAR' HEATING UP: U.S. concern Grows Over Iranian, Iraqi Attack On Shipping

Wash. Post, Wilson: U.S. officials say that a new phase of the nearly 6-year-old Iran-Iraq war has begun, characterized by a clear escalatory pattern. More merchant ships in the Persian Gulf have been attacked this year than in all of 1985. The fact that tanker attacks are occuring more frequently has officials concerned that the war will spillover into the smaller gulf states which have been going out of their way to remian neutral. (8/21/86)

ARAB LEAGUE FACES 'WORST CRISIS' EVER

Wash. Times, Borowiec: According to sources, the Arab League is enmeshed in both a financial and ideological crisis. League Secretary-General Klibi said that the closure of several offices throughout the Arab world is under consideration if members do not pay their dues. Klibi has currently been touring the Persian Gulf states for cash-raising purposes. One League source said that this is the worst crisis that the league has faced. The Peres-Hassan summit caused some fragmenation within the league. In other Arab world news, Jordanian King Hussein is reported to have said this week that the owuld welcome ideas from the U.S. to break the deadlock on peace negotiations if they include a role for Syria. (8/21/86)

ISRAELIS: A DUAL SENSE OF HERITAGE

LA Times, Fisher: Prime Minister Peres recent summit with King Hassan evoked pride in Israelis of Morocccan origin and there is speculation that this could pay off for Peres at the polls. This itself is a signal that heritage continues to exert strong influence on Israelis, who while embracing the Jewish state, continue to maintain ties to their places of origin. Over 42% of all Israeli Jews are foreign born. Despite this, Israel probably has the most highly developed system of integrating new immigrants in the world. This duality is exampled by the nations communications systems. While Israel has a single national TV network and national newspapers its state run radio provides broadcast in a dozen languages. (8/21/86)

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

MUBARAK, PERES AIDE CONFER FOR 50 MINUTES

Bost. Globe, (Reuters): Avraham Tamir, cochairman of the Israeli delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli Taba talks met with Egyptian President Mubarak concerning arrangements for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Mubarak. This discussion lasted 50 minutes but no details of the meeting were released. (8/21/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS

ANIMOSITIES IN ISRAEL COULD BECOME THREAT TO THE STATE

LA Times, Starr: The recent violence in Israel between ultra-orthodox and secular militants examples Israel's internal divisiveness which many contend to be as much a threat to the state as outside forces are. Since the end of the 1970's there has been a significant increase in Israeli extemism. Israeli democracy allows for the coexistence of ideological factions. It is arguable that there are, however, stronger values uniting the country than there are dividing it. The positive new forces include and are exampled by the introduction of democracy as a main part of the school curriculum and IDF focusing on democratic issues in classroom debates. Israel's allies can give reinforcement in this process but the Jewish stats leaders alone have the power to sustain it. (editorial, 8/21/86)

ISRAEL AND 'STAR WARS'

Balt. Sun, Aronson, editorial: On May 6, Israel, among 16 countries invited to participate in Reagan's 'Star Wars' research, became the third nation after Great Britain and W. Germany to agree to join the U.S. in this program. Israeli supporters hail this as a milestone in US-Israeli realtions and yet another manifestation of closeness between the two countries in the Reagan era. Bringing Israel in on the SDI bandwagon serves both US domestic political interests and Israeli economic purposes. Many expect that SDI money will give Israeli industries lucrative contracts. General James Abrahamson, who heads the SDI in the Pentagon said that the Israelis have some "exciting ideas" aobut the research program. this enthusiam, however, ought not cloud over the limited strategic significance of Israeli participation. (8/21/86)

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Deborah Stone
Itonut

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי נכנס **
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מזהה:8/5676
אל:המשרד
מ-:רדש/נר:508/תא:210886/דת:2100/דת:מ/טג:ש
נד:ש

סודי/מיידי

אל: מצפ"א, מת"ד.

ביקור המזכיר.

1. מרטין אינדיק סיפר ממקורות בממשל שנפלה החלטה ששולץ יבקר באזור והשאלה היא בחירת העיתוי. בודקים על פי מקורותיו אפשרות שיטול חלק בכר בפגישה הצפויה בין רוהמי פרנ-מובארק. בוש מציעו דוחף לכך. אינדיק מעריך שהמזכיר אכן יבקר כאשר שאלת המועד פתוחה.

2. שאלה לא פחות משניינת היא המקשר הסורי. על פי מקורות אלה המזכיר לא יפסח על דמשק בביקורו במזה"ת. הסורים כבר מאותתים שישמחו לארח המזכיר. מצפים גם לפגיעה בנידון מהרפיין. המקורות הדגישו שאם אכן המלך יבקש שהמזכיר יבקר בדמשק, ארה"ב לא תובל להתעלם מכך.

3. בדעת המזכיר כך נמסר לאינדיק, להגיד לאסד דברים בדוגבנות הקשורים לפעילות סורית צבאית נגד ישראל (א) ארה"ב לא תרשן את ישראל באם סוריה תפתח במהלך צבאי. (ב) אל לדמשק לסמוך על כך שארה"ב תעשה כן בשל שיקולים הנעוצים במישור הגלובלי האמריקאי -סובייטי. מאידך המזכיר יחייב דיאלוג בין וואשינגטון לדמשק ב-3 תנאים (א) הפסקת הטרור. (ב) המנעות מהפגיעה אומים על מדינות שיסכימו ליטול חלק בתהליך השלום. (ג) עזרה בשחרור בני הערובה האמריקאים.

אלי אבידן==

תפ: שהח/רהמ/מבכל/ממבכל/מצפא/ר/מרכז/מפ/רם/אמן

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

מאת:

מספר, בסמוך ג.ר.

167 443 501

1/2

מנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"מ, רפ"ח קש"ח, ניו יורק

21.8.86 תדרוך דובר המשרד לעיתונאים

Q Do you have a reaction to a report form Aman, Jordan, that King Hussein refused to participate in a Washington summit next month, and he insist that only through an international conference to be attended by the Security Council members, that the peace process would be able to enhance in the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that story. I'd refer you to the record on this whole question of whether such a summit was ever proposed. We've answered that question at least two times.

Q Chuck, Israeli officials are saying they expect Shultz to be in the area in early September, at the time of the anticipated Israeli-Egyptian summit.

MR. REDMAN: Those reports are incorrect. As I've said before, the Secretary has no plans to go.

Q On your answer about the possible Shultz trip, is that a little different today? Usually, it's emphasized that Shultz would be open to a trip if something substantial could be accomplished. Today, it sounded more like a flat, he's not going.

MR. REDMAN: No, it's still the same position. He's always willing to go if there's something to accomplish.

Q Is there a scheduling problem there in early September, or is it he just felt that there was no useful purpose served by him going.

MR. REDMAN: There are no plans to go, and I'm not --

Q Why?

MR. REDMAN: We said that that's something that's been under continuing review now for how many months? So, that question is applicable, I suppose, everyday of the week. Why not? Or why or why not? And I'm not going to address that question.

Q He also said he would go if there was the teeniest increment of progress in the region. I suggested an Israeli-Egyptian summit is more than teeny progress. And, I'm just wondering why he's not going.

MR. REDMAN: I've never seen that quote you referred to.

Q Does anybody else remember that one?

Q Yeah, it was on the plane.

MR. REDMAN: Pardon.

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רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 3
תז"ח: 21730	אל: לש'כמנכ"ל, כע"ת, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, כצפ"א, רו"צ מפ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0530 רוש: 112 כשהב"ס: 43	רע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

NEWS SUMMARY - 8/20/86

NEW YORK HEADLINES

NYT - US economy rose by a slight 0.6% in the second quarter; the slowest rate in nearly four years.
- US Tax Bill may force state and local gov. across the nation to higher interest rates for housing and public works projects.
- President Regan made public that unless the Nicarguan Gov. sought democracy, the Contras may need to seize control.
- Also on front page (NYT): Soviets planning no more talks on Israeli ties. A second attack in Iran leaves 20 killed when a car exploded in the capitol.

PRESS REPORTS

Soviets Planning No More Talks on Israeli Ties

NYT - Taubman - Soviet Foreign Minstry spokesman Gerasimov said today that the talks with Israel had produced no agreement and "there are no plans for a continuation of this meeting". Israel, however, stated on Monday that the two sides agreed to continue contacts probably through the Finnish Embassy in Tel-Aviv and the Dutch Embassy in Moscow. Western diplomats speculated that Arab reaction may be a factor, but the Soviets stressed that the talks were held only to discuss consular matters. Talks broke up when Israel raised what Gerasimov called "political questions", including the status of Soviet Jews and a visit to Moscow by Israeli diplomats. There are Soviet interests in Israel in need of consular attention, but Israel has no property or citizens permantly residing on Soviet territory, he rejected any connection between Israel and Soviet Jews. Gerasimov stated to Yitzak Shamir that this connection represented "a very arrogant interference ... and is totally unjustifiable.

Problem of Interpretation

NYT - PM Peres said today that "it is hard to interpret the Soviet nuances." He said it was not certain that contacts would cease and that the talks may have been a trial baloon to gauge Arab reaction. He rejected that Israel was interfering in Soviet affairs by raising the issue of Soviet Jews. "Israel is not just a

תאריך: 20/8/86	שם השולח: קלר אלבן	אישור: בוקי	

הדו"ח נלקח הבוקר בפרק שיחות מתוך שיחות

state"... "We are a people," he said, adding that Israel would continue to press for the restoration of diplomatic relations and for free emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union.
(See NYP, WSJ)

Shcharansky's Kin Given Visas to Rejoin Him

2/3 550/112 43

NYT - Barringer - Shcharanky's mother and brother's family received visas today after six months of Anatoly's release. Meanwhile, authorities continued to refuse a visa for Inessa Flerov, who wants to go to Israel to donate bone marrow to a brother dying of leukemia. She is on a hunger strike. Rep. Robert G. Gale of New Jersey (Dem) intervened with no success. See NYP, DN and WSJ.

Israeli Warns US on Peace

DN - Rehm - Ambassador Meir Rosenne warned the US yesterday that any attempt to bring about a negotiated peace in Middle East that failed was "worse than no attempt at all." Although a series of "positive developments" in the area, the US cannot impose peace if the parties in the region don't want it. He said no Arab Nation was ready to sit with Israel without preconditions.

Developments in the Middle East Are Positive, US Declares

NYT - AP - The State Department said that there have been positive devlopments in the Middle East and that the US was looking at their implications for national policy towards the region. Developments include Bush's visit to the region and Israeli-Moroccan talks.

US Firm says Israel Stole Spy Lens Data

DN - Wire Services - Israeli government agents conspired to steal plans from a Chicago defense firm, according to reports. Larry Larson of Recon Optical charged that "there was a giant conspiracy ... they are stealing the data from us. Recon filed a suit in NY accusing the Israelis of stealing technology worth $40 million. Israeli spokesman asserted that Recon made up the story because of a contract dispute. But in Washington, intelligence sources said that the Chic. Trib story "is factually correct". State Dept. approved the export. PM Peres in Israel avoided a direct response (ND - Brief; WSJ- What's News).

Iran Thwarts Arms Embargo

DN - Mitchell - American London-based lawyer Evans, told Cyrus Hashemi that the deal to sell Iran $2.5 Billion worth of arms from Israel is approved. The conversation was bugged by the U.S. Costume and made available to Newsday. Evans is recorded to have said:"I am told I will be meeting with Rabin next time I am there. I am told that this right through Peres and Rabin and they are watching this deal very very closly." Barukh Binah told ND that these people did not represent the Israeli Govt., and the assumptions on Israeli involvement are totally untrue. Defense attorneys charge both U.S. and Israeli involvement. U.S. has mounted "Operation Staunch" against transfers of arms to Iran but Iran succeeded in thwarting the Embargo. A number of incidents is cited, including that of Zeev Reiss [part i of 2] (cabled).

3/3 530/112/43

Egypt - Israeli Talks

ND - Egyptian President Mubarak held talks with an Israeli offical concerning a summit with PM Peres. The government would not discuss the talks between Mubarak and Avrham Tamir.

Lebanese Militias Are Being Built Up

NYT - Hijazi - Lebanese Christian and Moslem factions have begun transforming their militias into army style units with tanks and other heavy military hardware. The development is widely viewed as a sign that a long stuggle still lies ahead for control of the country. The reshaping of the militias will make them more diciplined, controllable and effectve as fighting units ... in sustained battles. Another afctor in reorganization is the disintegration of the Lebanese Army.

Car Bomb Kills 20 in Iran's Capitol

NYT - AP - A car bomb exploded today in a central square in the Iranian capitol, killing 20 and wounding scores of others. Unconfirmed reports state as many as 75 may have been wounded. This was the second attack in four days - no immediate claim for responsibility was made.
See ND and NYP

Sudanese Rebels Warn of Attacks

ND - The Sudan People's Liberation Army announced imminent attacks on major southern towns and warned civilians to evacuate. The same group claimed responsibility for shooting down a Sudanair passenger plane killing 60 people.

Israel Bonds

Supporters of Israel bonds will not be taxed if they satisfy two tax bill conditions.

Narcs Bust 5 Israelis

DN - Raftery - Five Israelis from Brookyln - all with criminial records in Israel narcotics charges following a 10 month unndercover investigation.

X

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מדינת ישראל

תאריך 25.8.51

אל: רה"מ

מאת: לשכת ראש־הממשלה.

הועבר

סנטור לאוטנברג

מאד יחד את ה U.S.A
ומבקש לסייעך בכבוד
מאד. יבוא יחד עם
סנטור בסר

שמעון פרס.

15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד + בטחון

425 480

דף.....מחון.....דפים
סווג בטחוני...סמור.....
דחיפות.....
תאריך וזמן..16.20 20 אוג'
.....

מצפ"א דע: דברת - אוצר, לשמנכ"ל בטחון.

התקציב, הגרעון וחוק גרהאם-רודמן.

אתמול 19, כנדרש בחוק גרהאם רודמן, פרסמו ה CBO (Congressional Budget Office) וה- OMB (Office of Management and Budget) את הערכתם המשותפת לגבי גודל הגרעון הפדרלי בשנת 1987.

ע"פ הערכה זו הגרעון ב-87' צפוי להיות 163.4 ביליון, סכום הגדול ב-19.4 ביליון מ-144 הביליון אותם קבע חוק גיר כיעד לגודל הגרעון ב-87'. ע"פ החוק אם הגרעון גדול ביותר מעשרה ביליון מהסכום שנקבע, חייב להיות קיצוץ שישיג את היעד. ע"פ החוק, הקיצוץ יתחלק במידה שווה בין תקציב ההגנה ויתר הסעיפים, כלומר, 9.7 ביליון לכל אחד.

מאחר שסעיפים רבים הן בתקציב ההגנה והן ביתר "מוגנים", הרי שבפועל ע"פ הנתונים הנ"ל אמור להיות קיצוץ של 5.6% בסעיפים הבלתי-מוגנים בתקציב ההגנה ו-7.6% ביתר, ובכלל זה סיוע חוץ.

אולם אין להסיק מכל הנ"ל שהקיצוץ אמנם יתבצע. ראשית, מכיון שבמחצית אוקטובר אמורה להתפרסם עוד סדרת, סופית, של תחזיות ועל פיה יקבע שיעור הקיצוץ. שנית, חוק הרפורמה במס כפי שהוסכם בין שני הבתים לפני שבוע אמור להגדיל את ההכנסות ב-87' ב-11 ביליון דולר כלומר יתכן והגרעון לא יחרוג ביותר מ-10 ביליון מסכום היעד, ולכן הקיצוץ לא יהיה מחויב ע"פ החוק. שלישית, כזכור קבע בית המשפט העליון שהמכניזם שקבע החוק לקיצוץ אוטומטי נוגד את החוקה. הסנס אמנם מצא מכניזם חליפי אולם בית הנבחרים לא אימץ אותו. כלומר כיום אין מכניזם לקיצוץ אוטומטי ופירוש הדבר שיהיה על חברי הקונגרס להצביע בעדו. מאחר שמדובר בתקופה של טרום בחירות לא מן הנמנע שחברי הקונגרס יעשו כל מאמץ להמנע ממצב בו הם נאלצים להרים ידם בעד קיצוץ.

טובה הרצל
טובה הרצל

שרה רחל גשל גלגנט ברוחי קטלינה אולגה הבית
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דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

סוג משחוני .....

דחיפות .....

סדריך זמן 9:29 .....

שמור עד תאריך .....

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

כמשרד בטחון / נ'

468 457 158

אל: חברת, מע"מ, מצפ"א, מפנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל חברת, לש' רות"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

מן: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: SLOW GROWTH IN U.S. ECONOMY
Burdened by the nations large trade deficit, economic growth in the second quarter is recorded to be the slowest advance in nearly four years and the nation's budget analysts predict that the Federal Reserve Board will take actions to stimulate growth.

Wash. Post: U.S. Economy Nears Standstill: Big Trade Deficit Slices Annual GNP Growth Rate To .6 Percent

Wash. Times: Economy Sputters - 0.6% Growth Rate is Lowest Since '82: Miller Predicts Interest Rate Cut By Fed To Stimulate Expansion.

Chic. Trib.: Slow Economy Looks For Help: GNP Figures May Force Lowering of Interest Rates

U.S ECONOMY & GRAMM-RUDMAN
The nation's budget officials projected that the deficit on the next fiscal year will exceed Gramm-Rudman limits by 19.4 million and this increases prospects of a congressional vote for large spending cuts.

Wash. Times: Deep Cuts Seen As Red Ink Tops Gramm-Rudman By $20 Million

Wash. Post: '87 Deficit To Exceed Gramm-Rudman Goal

Balt. Sun: Congress Told To Cut Deficit By $9.4 Billion

MEXICO: DRUG CRACKDOWN
The State Dept. said that Mexican authorities are holding 11 policemen for questioning in the case of a U.S. drug agent who was reportedly kidnapped and tortured last week. Also, there are reports that much of the drugs seized during drug arrests made by Mexican police are turned back to the street for resale and are not being destroyed.

Balt. Sun: 11 Mexican Police Held in Beating: Quick Action Pledged in Case of U.S. Agent

Wash. Times: Mexican Police Resell Much of Seized Drugs: Officials Involved At 'Highest Levels'

ב דו מדבר תבוקר פרק שטחים מתאפשרים

MAJOR HEADLINES CON'T

SOVIETS MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM
It is reported that a U.S. reconnaissance satellite documented the "catastrophic explosion" that destroyed the Soviets only airborne laser weapons lab; the Soviet equivalent of the U.S. St Defense Initiative.
Wash. Times: Soviet 'Star Wars' Project Stalled By 'Catastrophic' Explosion of Lab

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

FIRM SAYS ISRAEL TRIED TO STEAL TECHNICAL SECRETS: Embassy Denies Charge Involving Reconnaissance Camera And Blames Contract Dispute

Wash. Post, Babcock: The Israeli Embassy denied allegations made by the Chicago-based Recon/Optical Inc. firm that the Israeli government tried to steal technical secrets from its plant and pass them to a competing Israeli company and said that the matter was a contract dispute. Larry Larson, president of Recon/Optical said that he uncovered evidence of technology theft after confiscated documents were examined. Asher Naim, an embassy spokesman said that Larson's accusation that the Hebrew documents indicate industrial espionage are baseless. Recon/Optical filed suit against the Israeli govt. after the firm canceled a $40 million contract to provide the Israeli air force with new reconnaissance cameras. The disputed contract was being financed by the U.S. govt. as part of its aid to Israel program. (8/20/86)
Chic. Trib.: Defense Firm Claim Israel Tried To Steal Secrets, pg. 1
Even. Sun: U.S. Probes Israeli Attempt To 'Steal' Aerial Recon System

ISRAEL's ENVOY CAUTIONS U.S. NOT TO LEAP INTO MIDEAST TOO EARLY

Chris. Sci. Mon., Moffett III: In a breakfast interview, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., Meir Rosenne said that the 90-min. Israeli-Soviet Helsinki meeting constitues a possible first step toward diplomatic reconciliation but noted that significant progress on the emigration issue is essential if reconciliation is to proceed. Apparently responding to a Reagan administration statement this week that a review of U.S. policy in the Mideast is underway to determine whether the U.S. should take on a stronger peace broker role, Rosenne cautioned that the U.S. shold increase its activities in the region only if there is real hope for a peace breakthrough. Rosenne also dismissed the most recent allegations of Israeli espionage operations in the U.S., made by Recon/Optical Inc. (8/20/86)

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

SOVIETS CONTRADICT ISRAEL, SAY TALKS FAILED

Wash. Times, (wires): The Soviet Union has contradicted Israel's positive evaluation of the 90-min. Finland talks and a Soviet spokesman said that the Soviets had no plans to continue the shortened meeting. Spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said that it was time that the question of establishing consular relations should be closed forever. He blamed the failure of the meeting on Israel's insistence on pushing the emigration issue. (8/20/86)

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN SUMMIT PREDICTED FOR NEXT MONTH

Bost. Globe, Wilkie: Israeli officials predicted although Mubarak still has reservations, a summit meeting between the Egyptian leader and Prime Minister Peres will take place next month. The prediction comes after last week's decision by the Israeli Cabinet to approve a compromise on the Taba dispute. (8/20/86)

BLACK SECT EXPELLED BY ISRAEL

Chic. Trib., (Reuters): Two Black Hebrews were expelled from Israel and several more will be later this week. Israel has begun deporting members of the Black Hebrews sect to the United States in an apparent effort to loosen the group's 17-year old foothold in the Jewish state. Efforts aimed at deportation have stepped up since the current tenure of Israel's ultra-orthodox interior minister, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz. (8/20/86)

CRAZY HORSE DESCENDANT DOUBTED

Wash. Times, (wire): A leader of the Oglala Sioux tribe said that Little Sun Bordeaux, a 13-year old boy visiting in Israel for his bar mitzva cannot be a descendant of Crazy Horse because the Indian chief had no children and there are no surviving descendants. Bordeaux's mother claims that Little Sun is the great-grandson of Crazy Horse.
Balt. Sun: Bar Mitzva In Israel
NY Post: Jewish Chief Speaks With Forked Tongue: Sioux See Red Over Teen's Crazy Horse Great-Grandson Claim

KUWAIT SETS NEW DEFENSES AGAINST IRAN

Wash. Times, (AP wire): The Kuwaiti govt. unveiled a string of floating radar and missile platforms that officials hope will protect the country against spillover affects from the Iran-Iraq war. (8/20/86)

Deborah Itonut

30

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

המשרד, בטחון נ.י.

דף 5 מתוך 5 דפים
סוג בטחוני גלוי
דחיפות רגיל
תאריך ודיים 8.5.86 16:00
מספר מברק

157 416 467

מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח, ניו יורק

תדריך דובר מתמ"ד ליום 8.5.86 16:00

Q On the expert level meetings, you have enumerated, I think, the other day -- yesterday or the day before -- a list of meetings, including risk production talks, the nuclear testing ones that you just mentioned, the Nitze group on strategic and space weapons, and bilateral issues. Has there been any meeting so far and will there be one before the Shultz-Schevardnadze meeting on the subject of regional problems and when will that take place, if it will take place?

MR. REDMAN: There will be another meeting on regional issues. Undersecretary Armacost will head the United States side. I can't give you the exact date at this momentm, but it should be toward the end of this month.

Q Will that be the first one in the scheme of these meetings that

you have just been talking about, preparatory to Schevardnadze on that subject? I mean, I'm not putting -- what I'm asking is, it's not the same as the Murphy meetings on the Middle East or the sort of specific area meetings, as opposed to a general regional problem?

MR. REDMAN: No. As is evident from the nature of the participation on our side, it's at a somewhat higher level. And therefore, rather than dwelling on just one region, we're going to address regional issues on a broader basis.

Q Where will that meet?

MR. REDMAN: In Washington.

Q In Washington.

Q On the Soviet Union, yesterday you didn't address fully the issue of the breakdown in the talks between the Israelis and the Soviet Union in Helsinki. From the evaluation that the State Department has now about the restoration of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, Mr. Peres yesterday said that in order to qualify, the Soviet Union to participate in the peace

[illegible]

process, they have to have full diplomatic relations. Do you see eye to eye with the Israelis about full diplomatic relations? And what's your assessment of the whole thing?

MR. REDMAN: I gave you all the assessment yesterday that I'm prepared to give you on that particular subject. I don't have anything new today.

Q -- and the Soviets say they were prepared to consider one or two foreign (?) watches (?) delegations for military maneuvers. Is that a breakthrough?

MR. REDMAN: Could I refer you to yesterday's briefing? We had several long exchanges on that question.

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): Do you know who's going to head the Soviet delegation on these regional talks?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you that name right now. I'll try to do that as soon as we can confirm it.

Q -- cover the same regions that have been covered in the previous regional talks? Or is it unlimited?

MR. REDMAN: In the sense that the previous regional talks covered the entire world in one way or another, I wouldn't want to sort of put geographic boundaries on these talks. I can't give you an exact agenda of every item that's going to be discussed. But given the level of participants, all regions are fair game for discussion.

Q Is the United States annoyed or bothered by Israelis allegedly dealing with drug traffic in the United States or attempting to smuggle drugs and high technology to Israel? Is your government bothered by the whole trend though in the last few months or weeks per se?

MR. REDMAN: In the first place, I'm not sure, with that broad characterization, what stories you are referring to, but in any case I don't have any comment.

Q While we're on that region, Chuck, the New York Times and the Washington Post--our favourite newspapers seem to have a different analysis, different analyses of what is going on in Lebanon. One says that the militias are becoming armies, and this looks like dooming any prospects for peace. The Washington Post has a much more up-beat interpretation of events that look as they're signalling some kind of breakthrough. What's the State Department's analysis?

MR. REDMAN: You mean arbitrate between these two? I can perhaps introduce you to the representatives of those--and they can fight it out right here.

Q No, no, no--I merely put these forward as background for your wisdom.

MR. REDMAN: Well, in the very generous context of your question, I'll give you a couple of answers. To each of those stories, first

concerning the meetings which have been going on between the Lebanese and Mr. Karami and some other members of the Lebanese cabinet, which is one of the stories you refer to. We are encouraged by these indications of serious dialogue between leaders of different Lebanese communities. We hope the Council of Ministers will convene without delay and will begin a process of reconciliation that will end the war in Lebanon, open the way to political reform and allow the Lebanese to live in peace and prosperity once again under their legally constituted government. That's how we feel about that story.

The other story concerns reports that Lebanese militias are making efforts to organize themselves into something ressembling regular armies. These reports are not new, nor is the fact that Lebanese militias receive assistance from foreign governments nor is that a recent development. Militia behavior in Beirut has been an abomination. Criminal and irregular forces should be disarmed and militias should be dissolved. The effective authority of the central government and its security organs should be restored. The people of Lebanon have suffered far too long from the depredations of groups who have usurped the authority of the central government and its legitimate security organs, the army and the police.

Q Do you condemn Syria for supplying these militias with tanks and heavy machine guns?

MR. REDMAN: Our position, in a more general sense, on the question of militias you have just heard, from our point of view, it cannot be in the interest of Syria, Israel or Lebanon itself to see this anarchy continue.

Q -- condemn these militias and asking to absolve themselves and disband. I want to go back to my question that I asked last week about the dispensing of funds to Lebanon, whether it's military aid or economic aid --

Q May I stay on that subject for just one moment?

Q This is the same subject.

MR. REDMAN: Okay. Go ahead. It seems pretty close to the same subject.

Q I would like to know how the United States is spending the money into Lebanon these days.

MR. REDMAN: We'll take a look at that.

Q But specifically on the militias, you say that these reports are not new, but it's a question of degree. Do you think that they are more organized, stronger, better armed than they have been? I mean, is there a progression going on?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not in a position to characterize any progression, as you term it. I'd leave my comments with what I have said, I think.

Q Do you have anything to report on the Iran-Iraq war?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing.

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the massive expulsion of the Black Hebrews from Israel?

MR. REDMAN: Massive expulsion?

Q Yeah, the whole group has been expelled, who have been settling in Israel for about five or six years or even more.

MR. REDMAN: Yes. You may have seen a story that I haven't seen. As far as I'm aware, there were only two that have been deported thus far. Is that what you're referring to? It may have just been something that I'm not aware of. I just wanted to make sure we're on the same story.

Q Yes, already there is a decision to expel the rest of the group, you know, to get rid of them and send them back to the United States. That's why I said massive expulsion.

MR. REDMAN: Whether there's been a decision or not, I can't comment on. The number I've seen is something on the order of 46 who are subject to deportation. We're aware that 11 of those are not US citizens. Just to tell you what our position is, obviously the US will accept US citizens. That was the case, I believe, with the two who were deported yesterday.

MR. REDMAN:

For the 11 who were formally US citizens but lost their citizenship because they voluntarily renounced it, the situation is different. A renunciant, as any other alien, would have to qualify for entry under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. We would consider requests from such individuals for admission on a case-by-case basis. In fact, these 11 individuals have informed our embassy that they don't wish to return to the US. We would not accept them against their will.

###

אל:
המשרד

478

דף...1..מתוך 1.....דפים	
סווג בטחוני..סודי	
דחיפות.....	
תאריך וזייח..20 אוג' 1500	
מס' מברק.....	

אל : מצפייא

ביקור רוה"מ

חייבים לדעת בהקדם מועדי הביקור המשוערים בוושינגטון
וזאת נוכח הקשיים בהשגת בתי מלון מתאימים בתקופה זו.
להזכירכם כי ב-28/9 נפתחת כאן הועידה השנתית של
קרן המטבע הבינלאומי ומשלחות רבות מקדימות ומגיעות לכאן
כבר במחצית השניה של חודש ספטמבר.
נא לידיעת הנוגעים בדבר.

שיר הרב אשל בלשל בלבו

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד + פרטוריה

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דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני...שמור
דחיפות.....
תאריך וזמן.1100 20 אוג'
מספר מברק.....

מצפ"א, מאו"ק, שגריר פרטוריה

סנקציות נגד דרא"פ

בהמשך לשלי 440 מאתמול

1. כ-20 נציגי שגרירויות מערביות, הקהילית וכו' שמעו אתמול תדרוך מפי טקס האריס, ס/מנהל אפריקה הדרומית במחמ"ד, ואד קאמינגס העוסק בנושאים משפטיים באגף אפריקה. עיקר התדרוך הוקדש לתאור טכני של הצעת הסנט, השואתם לצעדי הקהילית ולצו המינהלי הקיים, והסבר הנוהלים התחיקתיים.

2. המתדרכים לא ידעו לומר האם הנשיא יפרסם צו מינהלי משלו. לדבריהם, בממשל חלוקות הדעות מה תהיה התגובה בגבעה לצעד כזה: האם המחוקקים יסתפקו בו או ימשיכו בתהליך התחיקתי. מדבריהם השתמע שהנשיא יסיל וטו על חוק, אם יתקבל, מכן הוא מעורר בעיה אמיתית לגבי חלוקת סמכויות ומי אמור לנהל מדיניות חוץ. מעבר לכך הוא התנגד להצעת לוגאר המקורית והנוסח שהתקבל חורג מעבר לכך.

3. לשאלה האם הסנקציות אינן מפרות הסכמים בינ"ל השיב המשפטן שמוקדם להבטיח שלא יתעוררו בעיות אולם מדבריו השתמע שלא צפויים קשיים מיוחדים.

4. לשאלה על התבטאויות הנשיא בכינוס בדורבן השיב האריס שנוכח ציתיות נמוכות מהארוע שהתקיים שם, לא היתה אכזבה ממה שהיה בעצם non event. מנהיגות דרא"פ נסוגה פסיכולוגית למנטליות של laager וע"פ דווחי שגרירותם שם האווירה היא של win-win situation: אם לא יהיו סנקציות, מה טוב, ואם יהיו, הרי הם נערכים לכך. מה שמטריד כעת את מנהיגות דרא"פ הם הסנקציות ולא הרפורמות.

5. הד לסעיף 2 בשלי בסימוכין נשמע אתמול במחמ"ד. על הקונגרס להגיש לנשיא הצעת חוק לא יאוחר מ-24.9 - עשרה ימים לפני צאת הקונגרס לפגרת בחירות ב-3.10: עשרה ימים הם פסק הזמן שהקונגרס מעניק לו לאשר חוק(או להטיל עליו וטו) וכל חוק שהתהליכים הנוגעים לו אינם מושלמים לפני התפזרות הקונגרס, יש להתחיל מבראשית את התהליכים הנוגעים לו בקונגרס הבא, כלומר בינואר. ככל שיתקרב ה-24.9 צפויים הדיונים בין המחדיינים משני הבתים בקונגרס "להתחמם" ולהערכת מחמ"ד, גרסת הסנט תמתונה יותר תגבר.

הערה: לא מן הנמנע שהקונגרס הנוכחי יאלץ להתכנס שוב אחרי הבחירות (בהרכבו הנוכחי, לפני השבעת הנבחרים החדשים) - lame duck session כדי להשלים תהליכים תקציביים. פירוש הדבר שיעמוד לרשות המחוקקים עוד זמן להמשיך את התהליכים בנושא דרא"פ, ולא יהיו כפותים בסד של השלמת הקונגרס עד 24.9. אם אמנם יקרה כך אזי יפחת השיקול האלקטורלי בעמדותיהם.

טובה הרצל

שלח בקבל שרבל נשיא אלנשג בצבאו פרטוריה אלון ילנים ברוחי
אלנג אים בשו'

דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	עמ': 1 / 6
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך:
תז"ח: 19/8/86	אל: לש"כמנכ"ל, מע"ח, ממנכ"ל אפיק"ק, המכרה, מצפ"א, רו"צ מפ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ם לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0468 / 105	מ ע: וושינגטון	
רוש:		
משהב"ם: 35	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/19/86

New York Headlines

NYT - Gorbachev said that if the US was willing to suspend nuclear testing - as the USSR has done for the last year - a test ban accord could be signed at a summit meeting. WSJ - "Red Flag" is the name of the realistic combat drama that the US Air Force stages over a base in Nevada with a permanent cadre trained to mimic Soviet opponents. WSJ - The same man who produced the Liberty Weekend fireworks, Tommy Walker, is planning a multimedia spectacular for Harvard University's 350th birthday celebration on Sept. 6. NYT - Israeli & Soviet meeting ended on a cordial note despite the fact that the session lasted only 90 minutes instead of the planned 2 days.

Editorials

NYP - "New Soviet-Israeli links..." The fact that the Soviet Union and Israel are officially talking confirms, as did Peres' meeting with Hassan, that Israel is here to stay despite her detractors; and diplomatic ties may very well lead to a loosening of restrictions on Jewish emigration.

Press Reports

Illinois Co. Accuses Israel of Trying to Gain Tech Secrets

NYT - Berke - Recon Optical Inc. of Ill. filed a civil lawsuit against an Israeli Govt. agency alleging that Israel was trying to gain secret technological information from the company on how to make the equipment. Asher Naim, spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington, denied the charge and described the situation as nothing more than "an argument between a supplier and an orderer."

מאשר:	טס העולה: הלל	תאריך: 19/8/86

ב ו מדפיס פרק תכונות שמתים מהאמטלאים

0468 / 105 / 35 2/6

Israeli-Soviet Talks

NYT - Israeli-Soviet talks in Helsinki ended after only 90 minutes, apparently over the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Ehud Gol, deputy spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said that the two delegations agreed to continue contact in the framework of diplomatic channels i.e. the Russians in the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv and the Israelis in the Dutch Embassy in Moscow. (see ND, DN)

US Wants More Active Role in Mideast

NYT - Weinraub - The Reagan Administration is reviewing ways in which the US could play a more active role in the Middle East in response to recent developments in the area which include the Peres-Hassan meeting, the Israel-USSR meeting in Helsinki and the increasing political isolation of PLO chairman Arafat. Secretary of State Shultz may visit the region this fall.

Israelis Help Make Desert Bloom in American Southwest

NYT - Teltsch - Israeli agronomist, David Mazigh, is working with Navajo families on experimental farms in the Painted Desert using the method of drip-irrigation which was developed by Israelis to stretch their own meager water resources in the Negev desert.

Famine in Wau, Sudan

ND - Pope - The SPLA threat to down any plane flying over south Sudan - including its actual follow-up downing of a Sudanair plane - effectively halted an emergency airlift of food to Wau where people are suffering from famine as well as from the continuing hostilities between southern and northern, Moslem, Sudanese.

Canada Promises to Keep Gates Open for Sri Lankans

ND - AP - Canada's Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, promised that Canada will stay open to refugees despite the controversy aroused over the recent admission of 155 Sri Lankan Tamils.

Indian Chief Arrives in Israel for His Bar-Mitzvah

DN - Meisels - Sioux chief, Little Sun, will go by his Hebrew name, Shemesh Ketana, when he has his bar-mitzva at the Wailing Wall on Thursday. He is Indian by patrilineal descent and Jewish by matrilineal descent. (see ND, NYP)

Background of Documentary "The Liberation of Auschwitz"

NYT - Markham - Old film collector, Bengt von zur Muhlen, swapped czarist-era footage for the full 60 minutes of Soviet military filming of the Auschwitz liberation by the Red Army. His wife, Irma, shaped it into "The Liberation of Auschwitz" which is now playing at the Felt Forum in New York.

0468 |105| 35

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 3
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 6
תז"ח:	אל: לש"מנכ"ל, כע"ח, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, כצפ"א, דו"צ כמ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
מר: 04C8 רוש: משהב"ט:	רע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1986

Illinois Company Charges Israel Tried to Gain Technology Secrets

By RICHARD L. BERKE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — Justice Department and Customs Service officials said tonight that they were investigating a dispute between the Israeli Government and an Illinois company under contract to produce aerial reconnaissance cameras for Israel.

The company, Recon Optical Inc. of Barrington, Ill., filed a civil lawsuit against an Israeli Government agency several months ago in Federal District Court in Manhattan, alleging that Israel was trying to gain secret technological information from the company on how to make the equipment, Federal officials said.

But Asher Naim, a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington, denied tonight that Israeli was looking for secrets. He described the situation as nothing more than "an argument between a supplier and an orderer." He called the company's allegations "completely groundless."

Mr. Naim said Israel, through its purchasing agent in New York, entered into the agreement with Recon Optical about a year ago. He said it involved about $20 million in equipment.

Israeli Charges Intimidation

"I personally feel that the whole thing is intimidation by the company," Mr. Naim said. "We do 3,000 purchasing contracts a year. There's only an argument with about 1 percent or a half percent of them."

Government officials said they had no evidence of any Israeli violation of Federal law.

"The Israelis had the proper licenses and went through the proper channels in their contract," said a Justice Department official. He said he knew of no law under which the Israeli Government could be found in this case to have

אישור:	שם השולח:	תאריך: 19/8/86

4/6

illegally obtained proprietary information.

Nevertheless, Federal officials said they began a preliminary investigation of the dispute because of the sensitive nature of Israeli-American relations on security issues.

"The State Department has a vested interest in this," a Federal official said, "and so does the Justice Department."

R. J. Kay, a senior vice president of Recon Optical, acknowledged tonight that "there has been a court action filed." He referred other questions to Larry G. Larson, president and chief executive officer of the company. Mr. Larson did not return telephone calls to his office tonight.

No Security Breach Is Seen

Although they are monitoring the dispute, Federal officials made it clear that there was no indication that United States security had been threatened.

They speculated that Israel, though not breaking any laws, was perhaps trying to gain more from the contract than Recon Optical wanted.

"Instead of trying to settle just for the product, they were trying to take the technology, too," a United States Customs official said of Israel.

Thoughout the dispute, Israeli officials have contended that Recon Optical has not fulfilled the contract and must turn over the equipment that it agreed to provide Israel.

Recon Optical specializes in surveillance devices and precision optical lens equipment. Its annual sales are about $100 million, and the company has 1,150 employees.

In the past, the company has had contracts to supply equipment to the United States Army.

0468 | 185 | 35 5/6

ISRAEL AND SOVIET HOLD FIRST TALKS SINCE '67 RUPTURE

Session in Helsinki Ends After Only 90 Minutes, but More Contacts Are Planned

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

Special to The New York Times

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 18 — Israeli and Soviet negotiators met here today in the first official contact between the two countries since the Soviet Union broke off relations with Israel in 1967.

But the meeting, which had been widely seen as the possible beginning of a new phase in relations between the two countries, ended after only 90 minutes. Soviet negotiators apparently abandoned an earlier understanding that the meeting in this neutral capital would be held over two days.

An Israeli spokesman said nonetheless that the meeting had been "candid and correct." The two sides, he said, agreed to continue contacts in the future.

'Consular Matters'

Soviet negotiators at the meeting seemed to indicate a willingness to continue contacts with Israel by suggesting that a Soviet delegation visit Israel in October to look into what they called "consular matters" and to inspect Soviet-owned property in Israel, presumably buildings that belong to the Russian Orthodox Church there.

The Israelis responded by insisting that the Russians permit a "reciprocal" visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow.

"We will not have any further meetings in Helsinki, but it has been agreed between the two delegations that we should continue our contact in the framework of the proper diplomatic channels," Ehud Gol, the deputy spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said after the session today.

Meeting First Announced in Soviet

Mr. Gol said the diplomatic channels would be the interest sections maintained by each country in the other — the Russians in the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv and the Israelis in the Dutch Embassy in Moscow.

The meeting today, which was first announced in Moscow last month, has been widely viewed as a signal that the Soviet Union had decided to end the virtual diplomatic blockade of Israel that has been a fundamental element of its Middle East policy since it broke relations as a result of the Arab-Israeli war in 1967.

The first sign of a change came in April when the Russians suggested, through the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv, that a delegation go to Israel to discuss consular relations and inspect the properties held there by the Russian Orthodox Church.

The meeting today resulted when Israel suggested a preliminary round of talks to deal with the Soviet proposal.

From the beginning, most commentators in Israel and the West have assumed that the ostensible subject of the talks, consular relations, was little more than a formula chosen by Moscow to signal an important change in its policy toward Israel.

The Russians, according to a common Israeli and Western analysis, had decided that the absence of any relationship with Israel restricted the Kremlin's overall influence throughout the Middle East.

0468 | 105 | 35

6/6

Soviet Tried to Assure Arabs

But Soviet press articles circulated in Beirut before the meeting sought to assure Arab countries that the Helsinki talks were not designed to normalize relations with Israel.

According to Israeli officials here, the Soviet negotiators in their meeting with the Israelis today did not depart from the limited agenda first suggested by the Russians in April.

The Russians brought up three issues to be discussed in future contacts: the functioning of their interest section in the Finnish Embassy, the status of Soviet citizens in Israel and the condition of Soviet property there.

The Israeli negotiators, however, used the meeting to raise what might be seen as the fundamental questions in Israel's relations with the Soviet Union. They were the sharp Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration; the Jews jailed in the Soviet Union because of Zionist activities (a group the Israeli negotiators referred to as "prisoners of Zion"), and the Soviet attitude toward Israel in the Middle East conflict.

Israelis Read Position Paper

The Israelis at the meeting read a position paper that, among other things, criticized the large Soviet supply of arms to the Arab countries. The position paper also said Israel would welcome a Soviet role in bringing about better relations with the Arab countries.

The Israeli negotiators were Yehuda Horam, the head of the bureau for Eastern European affairs in the Israeli Foreign Ministry, and Itzhak Shelef, the director of the ministry's claims division, which would ostensibly deal with any questions about Soviet property in Israel. A more senior Israeli official, Hannan Bar-On, the deputy director of the Foreign Ministry, was also at the meeting.

The Soviet negotiators were Nikolai Tikhomirov, a counselor in the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Genrikh Plekhin, deputy director of the Consular Administration.

The presence of Mr. Bar-On, a very senior Israeli diplomat, was explained by Israeli uncertainty over what issues the Soviet negotiators might bring up and an eagerness, given the absence of regular contacts between the two countries, to be able to respond authoritatively to any Soviet initiatives.

Efforts by the Israelis, through the Finnish Foreign Ministry, to set a precise agenda for the meeting were re-

The Soviet negotiators brought the meeting to an end after the Israeli request to send a delegation to Moscow in exchange for a Soviet mission to Israel.

The Soviet negotiators, according to Israeli officials, said they were not authorized to discuss the Israeli request.

Soviet approval of the reciprocal visits, which many here saw as a logical next step if the Soviet-Israeli contacts are to continue, would presumably have to be given by the Russians using their Finnish intermediaries.

Shamir Comments on Talks

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said tonight that the results of the Soviet-Israeli meeting in Helsinki were more or less as expected.

Speaking on Israeli television, Mr. Shamir said such a meeting could not have evolved into a new set of relations between the two countries.

He said Israel used the opportunity to explain its position directly to Soviet officials and to hear their requests.

"I believe we made it clear to the Soviet Union that it is impossible to conduct discussions with Israel without taking up the most essential problem — the fate of the Jews in the Soviet Union," Mr. Shamir said. He added, "It's impossible to improve or normalize relations without seeking positive solutions to this matter."

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

1/3 448 448

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים
נושא בשחוני: קלמס
רשימות: מיפו
תאריך ודיווח: 19/8/80
שעה: 16
מס' מברק:

מצגייא מס"ד.

1. מצגים ושקופיות לבכם לשור של ברנרד ויינראוב ביני טייפסי" (19) ומצייב הוא הכותרת "יי ארהייב בותנת הארועים בזהיית לתרחבת תפקידהי". ומתב (חידוע בקשריו) מצטט פקידים בבסטל (מפקדיה הנשיא בקליפורניה) תונים את פגישת רוחמי פרס - חסן, ומפגש בהלסינקי ובידודו של ערפאת כעומדים מאחוריי בחינת המצב בבסטל בראשות המזכיר וראש המועצה לבטחון לאומי וצוותיהם.

בהמלך המתבה ניתנת פרספקטיבה לשיחות באיפראנ, לסרות חוסר תוצאות מיידיות, כשבירת המחסום הפסיכולוגי להכיר בישראל. מציינים בסיוחד המסעות של חוסר הביקורת מצד ירדן וסעודיה לפגישת פרס-חסן. תוצאה ראשונה רואים באפקט החיובי שיש למהלך על מצרים שיקל על מסגה בינ רוחמי פרס למובארכ.

מאחר למפגש בהלסינקי מאחרים הפקידים את דוברינינ כעומד מאחוריו ושהדבר חורג מעבר לשאיפה סובייטית לסעורבות בזהיית וקשור ביחסים המיוחדים שביני ישראל וארהייב. כל אלה מחייבים בחינה אמריקאית מחודשת כיצד ניתנ להפיק מכך תועלת ליצוב המצב בזהיית.

אלי אבידנ

שדה רמה שהבט מעל מלמעל בלבו שגוף נמצ המסרה סיבל
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U.S. Reviewing Mideast Events To Widen Role

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 18 — The Reagan Administration has begun a review of what officials term the "evolving situation" in the Middle East, Administration officials said today.

They said the aim of the discussions was to identify ways in which the United States could play a more active role in the region.

Among key events that led to the review, the officials said, were a recent meeting in Morocco between King Hassan II and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel; talks today in Finland between Israeli and Soviet officials, and the increasing political isolation of Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Shultz Trip Is Considered

Officials said one step under consideration was a trip to the region by Secretary of State George P. Shultz this fall.

Mr. Peres, King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt have urged increased American involvement in the "peace process" and have voiced frustration at what they view as the Administration's reluctance to step up its role, officials said.

The recent 10-day visit to the Middle East by Vice President Bush is now

Continued on Page A10, Column 1

U.S. Reviews Events in Mideast, Seeking to Play More Active Role

Continued From Page A1

viewed as the first step in the Administration's increased active interest in the Middle East.

The Administration sources said the review of the United States role in the Middle East had been undertaken largely by Mr. Shultz and his staff, with the involvement of John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, and his aides.

Because the Administration believes that there has been "a positive evolution in the region" in recent months, the current review seeks to find the best ways in which the United States can be a "catalyst or facilitator" in the Middle East.

"The challenge for us is to move things along," an Administration official said.

The Hassan-Peres Talks

Administration officials made it clear that the 10-hour talk last month between King Hassan and Mr. Peres, while viewed in press reports as downbeat and marked by disappointment, is now seen in the context of the overall situation in the Middle East as a significant step forward.

For one thing, officials said, Saudi Arabia and Jordan did not substantively criticize the meeting. "That's a kind of sea change that something like this would take place," the official said. "It signifies an evolution in the acceptance of Israel."

Beyond this, officials said the Hassan-Peres meeting had a positive effect on Egyptian efforts in the Middle East. Officials said it was now easier for Egypt to deal with the Israelis because of the Hassan-Peres meeting.

"A Mubarak-Peres summit imposes less cost on Mubarak than it might have before the Peres meeting with Hassan," an official said. "It becomes more acceptable."

'A Form of Recognition'

As such meetings become routine, the official said, "that would be a form of recognition and acceptance of Israel." The official added that while the meetings between President Anwar el-Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin stirred "fears and condemnation" in the Arab world, the Hassan-Peres talks evoked a great deal of hope among moderate Arab countries in the region.

"We've seen an evolution in the region," the official said. "It's at the level of people being prepared to think about making peace but still finding it difficult to cross certain thresholds and take actions which they still may view as threatening.

"The challenge for us is to try to take advantage of this psychology and try to nurture it and see how we can translate it into positive effect. We're at a point where we're trying to think through this. That's the process that's under way right now."

The official said the Administration would be "focusing in the next few weeks on what we can be doing." There is no precise deadline for the review now under way, the official said.

Soviet-Israeli Meeting

Officials said the first formal talks between the Soviet Union and Israel in 19 years were viewed by the Administration not only as a public effort by Moscow to play a larger role in the Middle East peace process but also as part of the overall United States-Soviet relationship.

Officials believe that Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who was Soviet Ambassador to the United States for 24 years and is a ranking foreign policy maker in the Soviet Union now, was key to the new Soviet moves in the Middle East. Mr. Dobrynin, who has broad knowledge of the United States, became a member of the top Soviet leadership in February.

Administration officials say they think the Soviet Union's yearning to be a central player in the Middle East has been hampered by its failure to deal

diplomatically with Israel. The Russians have traditionally dealt with the United States in seeking to apply pressure on Israel instead of dealing with Israel themselves.

Beyond this, the officials said, the Russians see Israel as inextricably entwined with American policy beyond the Middle East. Moscow's intentions in the Middle East, as well as its dealings with Israel, are among the issues currently under review.

"The Soviets view Israel as important not only in the Middle East context, but in the entire U.S.-Soviet context," an official said.

At least one Soviet concern, the official said, was that a probable summit meeting between President Reagan, who is now vacationing at his ranch near Santa Barbara, and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, could be marred by demonstrators protesting the failure of the Soviet Union to allow increased Jewish emigration.

By choosing to show diplomatic flexibility toward Israel, the official said, the Russians hope to defuse large protests.

Another factor under review, officials said, is the declining role and the isolation of Mr. Arafat in the Arab world.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד + פרטוריה

סוג מברק

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני..שמור

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ח.15.14.19 אוג'

מספר מברק.....

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מצפ"א, מאו"ק, שגריר

סנקציות נגד דרא"פ.

1. בוושפוסט הבוקר ידיעה לפיה הנשיא מתכוון להטיל שורת סנקציות משלו על דרא"פ, כפי שעשה אשתקד, ובכך to preempt פעילות קונגרסיונלית בנדון. הידיעה מצטטת פקידי הבית הלבן השוהים עם הנשיא במקום חופשתו בקליפורניה. לדבריהם, הנשיא טרם החליט באלו צעדים ינקוט אולם הוא מתכוון לפעול סמוך לשוב הקונגרס מפגרה בשבוע השני של ספטמבר, עת יפוג הצו המנהלי מאשתקד. בכל מקרה במידה ויחליט לפעול כך (ובכך לשמור על מעמדו כקובע מדיניות חוץ ולא נטחף אחרי הקונגרס) יהיה עליו להרחיב את הסנקציות במידה משמעותית מעבר לצו המינהלי מאשתקד: בהצבעה בסנט בסוף השבוע שעבר הצביעו 84 סנטורים בעד הטלת סנקציות ורק 14 נמנעו. פירוש הדבר שיהיה עליו לשכנע לפחות עוד 20 סנטורים שצעדיו מספיקים, כדי להבטיח לעצמו שליש חוסם בסנט (34) במידה ואמנם תתקיים הצבעה והוא יחליט להטיל וטו.

2. בכל מקרה סביר שעם שוב הקונגרס מפגרתו יתקיים קונפרנס בין נציגי שני הבתים כדי לגשר על הפערים בין הצעותיהם לסנקציות ולהגיע לנוסחה מוסכמת כדי להביאה לנשיא לחתימה (או להטלת וטו). לקונפרנס כזה קיימים מספר תסריטים אפשריים והבולטים: קבלת גרסת הסנט, המתונה יותר, או התדיינות ארוכה על כל סעיף וסעיף. שמעתי הערכה מפי פקיד בכיר באחד המשרדים הכלכליים לפיה הממשל מעדיף את התסריט השני, בהנחה שהדיונים יימשכו זמן רב, לא יסתיימו לפני צאת הקונגרס לפגרת בחירות בתחילת אוקטובר ואז ההיבט האלקטורל בשיקולי הסנטורים והמורשים יפחת וימתן את התוצאה הסופית.

3. לידיעתכם שהוזמנו להשתתף אחה"צ (19) בתדרוך במחמ"ד בנושא הסנט והסנקציות.

טובה הרצל
טובה הרצל

שה רדא שהסט גשל גלגנט פרגוה איריאניה גל כיו בחרחי
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שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד.	בטחון	נ.י.	
435	374	148	1/3

דף	1 מתוך 3 דפים
סוג בטחוני	גלוי
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך ושעה	19.8.86 16:00
מספר	

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

16:00 8-19-86 תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Could you comment, please, on the Chicago Tribune story and other reports regarding the Israeli air force officers who are accused of pirating some plans for an aerial reconnaissance system under contract of RECON (?) optical (?)?

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't. This is a matter under investigation. And we understand it's also the subject of civil litigation in the courts. So I have no comment. And if there are any further questions, you'd have to go to Justice.

Q You have no comment at all if there is the potential violation of export control laws?

MR. REDMAN: That falls squarely within the category of the kinds of things I wouldn't talk about, because it's a case under litigation.

Q Do you have any comment on the story in The New York Times about Middle East review?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, the United States has been active in the Middle East on a continuing basis. We keep events in the Middle East under a constant review. It's true that there have been positive developments involving the region recently, such things as the Vice President's trip, the meeting between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres. We're looking at their implications overall, and for US policy in particular. All that in the context of constant review.

Q But there is no new review, it's always constant? There's no new review?

MR. REDMAN: I just said what I had to say.

Q What about a secretarial trip?

MR. REDMAN: This may sound familiar again. A trip to the region by Secretary Shultz has been an option under continuing review. The Secretary has always noted, he is ready to go if, as he said June 1st, and I quote, "[if] there's something worthwhile that has at least some chance of being accomplished."

שלום הדא שהפל בשל בלאנשל בגשבו שגלוך מאיר הסברה
סיבל הלהרכב לגת חל אלון

Q Do you have a characterization of the Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki yeserday?

MR. REDMAN: Very brief reaction -- simply to say that the fact that they were held was, in our view, positive. But I don't have any assessment of their substance, and would refer you, as I did yesterday, to the two governments involved.

Q Do you have a status report on the Taba negotiations or on the progress toward a Peres-Mubarak meeting?

MR. REDMAN: No. Once again, I'd refer you to the two governments.

Q Chuck, today the black Hebrew who had been expelled from Israel held a press conference and had serious allegations toward the State Department. What's your stand about these people? I mean, do you have any guidance about this?

MR. REDMAN: We've had guidance for quite some time. I haven't seen those particular charges. So until I've taken a look at those, I'd prefer not to respond.

Q Last week he said that the, (inaudible) option if he determines that something (inaudible) is happening. Is Peres-King Hassan meeting one of those positive meetings that could trigger such a trip?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning a secretarial trip, I'd go back to exactly the words that I've used, and I'm not prepared to give you a checklist of what would or would not meet his criteria.

Q Well, how will we know there is something positive happening there?

MR. REDMAN: We'll announce a trip is how you'll know.

Q Okay. Is is this a positive move, a positive step? Was it?

MR. REDMAN: I said earlier, in response to another question, not in response to that one, that there have been some positive developments in the region recently, and that was one of the things that I cited.

Q Did Secretary Assistant Secretary Murphy meet with a Soviet official in Sweden at the end of June and talk about mutual concerns over chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: I assume the meeting you're referring to is the experts' meeting on the Middle East, which we gave a certain number of details. Regarding specific items on the agenda, I can't help you.

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NYMD

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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קבוץ סדר

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....סודי

דחיפות...מיידי

תאריך זז"ח.....1914:00 אוג'86

מס' מברק.....

מצפ"א דע: בן אהרון, לשכת השר, ראש לשכת רוה"מ

תכנון ביקורי שרי ישראל בארה"ב מתרכזים בניו-יורק וושינגטון ולוס אנג'לס.
ישנן בקשות מצד ארגונים לא יהודים וקהילות יהודיות מערים שונות להופעות שר ישראלי
בקרבם. לדוגמה משיקאגו ה- Council of Foreign Relations
שהוא במה מרכזית במערב התיכון. גם הקהילה היהודית (בת 220,000 נפש)
מבקשת שלא יפסחו עליה.
לתשומת לבכם.

אשר נעים

שרה רהט גשל אמנון בצפו
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ΥΩΙΓ..Ω.Ο' ΓΩ.ΓΛ ΩΔ ΛΓΦ ΥΝΙ.ΛΥ Ω.ΩΛΙ ΕΩΧΥ..Υ'
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ΥΕΦΩΛ ΥΧ.Λ ΥΩΧΛ. ΓΙΓΝ..Ω'
ΛΩ: ΥΧ.Λ ΛΙΓ.ΙΩΩ..Λ' ΩΓ/ΦΥ.Λ

ΝΔ: ΩΧΛ.Ω' ΩΧΩ..Ν ΩΩ..Λ'

ΩΙΛ./Ω..Λ.

ΛΥ: Ω' ΩΓ: Ω' ΩΝ: 988061' ΛΥ: 0261
ΝΔ: ΥΩΩΛΛ' ΓΛ: 054' Ω : ΙΙΩ

4541 תאריך 19.08.86

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמור נכנס **
**
**
**

מזדם:8,4541
אל:המשרד
-:לוסאנגלס,נר:58,תא:180886,זח:1130,זה:מ,סג:ש
נד:@

מידי/שמור

נר 11 דר רוש'

אל: מצפא'- ימ'

דע: הסברה- רוש'

מאת: י. אלדן-לא'

הנדון: בקור נרס.

להלן ידיעה שהתפרסמה בידס ו' בעתון ' ישראל שלנו'
היוצא לאור בניו-יורק, תחת הכותרת כוכבי הוליוד
יצדיעו לנרס:

' מיטב כוכבי הקולנוע של הוליוד ישתתפו במצעד הצדעה
לישראל וקראש הממשלה שמעון פרס בארוע יוקרתי שיתקיים
בלוס אנגלס במחצית השניה של ספטמבר.
רוזם הארוע הוא הבמאי והמפיק מנחם גולן, בעליה של
חברת ההפקה ' קנון' .. גולן הודיע ללשכת ראש
הממשלה שמרבית השמות הגדולים של כוכבי הוליוד הבמאים
והמפיקים מבקשים להשתתף בארוע המגיבי לכבוד ראש
הממשלה עיבקר בלוס אנגלס.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,שמורק,מעת,הסברה,סביר

6426

יוצא בלמ"ס

אל: וש , קהיר , נד: חורם 1093, מ : המשרד
רח: מ, סג: ב, תא: 180886, רח: 1600

בלמס/מיידי

מצרים - ארהב.

העיתון הכווית 'אלקבס' מען (12) כי לדעת מקורות אמריקאים יודעים המצרים היטב שהסכם מצרי ישראל על מאבא יפתח את שערי וושינגטון כפני מובארק וישפר את נכונות האמריקאים לשמוע את דרישותיו. העתון הוסיף שמובארק מעדיף לבקר בווש לפני פגישתו עם פרס כמצרים אולם האמריקאים מעדיפים שקודם יפגשו השניים ושהשגריר המצרי יוחזר לתל אביב.
ערב 1 ממד==

נפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבמ,מנבל,ממנבל,ר/מרבו,רם,אמן,קידר,מצרים,
ממר,שמורק,מעת,הסברה,סייבל,מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4433 תאריך : 19.08.86
דף 1 מתוך 1
עותק 4 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר נכנס **

*מרזם:8/4433
*אל:המשרד
*מ-:רש/נר:406/תא:180886/זח:1620/דח:מ/סג:סב
*נד:ש

*סודי ביותר/מיידי

*מצפ"א.

*אש"ף - נעולה משפטית.

*1. בקיד נביר בממשל שביקר אצלי הציע שנבקש פורמלית
*את סגירת משרד האינפורמציה של אש"ף בוואשינגטון.
*כשהבהרתי לו שבשיחות שקיימתי עם משפטנים אמריקנים
*נאמר לי שהחוק האמריקני איננו מאפשר פעולה בנ"ל
*- הגיב שוינתיים קרו דברים שמאפשרים לדעתו פעולה
*בנ"ל והם:-

*2. (א) מזכיר המדינה שולץ בנאומו בפני הקומיטי הגדיר
*את אש"ף כאירגון טרוריסטי.

*ב) הנשיא ריגן התייחס לאש"ף כאל אירגון טירור.

*3. לאור הנ"ל מציע הנ"ל שתהיה פנייה רשמית של ממשלת
*ישראל בבקשה לסגור את המשרד בוואשינגטון וזאת על
*סמך ההצהרות דלעיל - ובנוסף לפעולה זו - תהיינה פניות
*של אירגונים יהודיים באותו כיוון.

*4. בשים לב להצהרותיו ופעולותיו של הוסיין נגד אש"ף
*ולנאמר לעיל = נראה לי שאכן רצוי שנתחיל פעולה זו.

*מ. רוזן==

*הע: שתה,דהה,מבל,מנבל,תצמא,ר/הרבז,רם,אמן,שייבל

[illegible]

רמ"פות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	רח: 1
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מהדורה: 3
תז"ח: 18/5	אל: לש'מנכ"ל, מע"ת, ממנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ מפ"ר, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0417	רע: וושינגטון	
רוש: 89		
משהב"ט: 31	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/18/86

New York Headlines

NYT - House and Senate negotiators say that the tax revision bill will almost certainly be enacted this fall but not without further struggle. (see ND) WSJ - Despite the pervasive talk that this tax legislation is a sweeping and final change, most tax-writers disagree. WSJ - This historic tax bill dramatically cuts tax rates and pays for the decline by eliminating or reducing a vast amount of tax breaks. Tax shelters will fall by the wayside and corporations will find their opportunities to avoid taxes severely limited. NYT - Chile's Gen. Augusto Pinochet rejected US proposals for improvement in its human rights record and a political transition to democracy. NYT- Sudanese airliner downed (see Press Reports). NYP,DN- Human interest

Columns

ND - Pfaff - "Fatal Struggle Ahead for the Moslem World" The Iran-Iraq conflict is nothing less than the battle between two forms of reform and revival - secular and Westernizing vs. religious and puritanical. The religious movement is clearly on the rise but can only last so long without wearing thin.

Press Reports

Israelis and Russians Talk in Finland

NYT - AP - Israeli and Soviet delegates are meeting for the first formal talks between the two countries in 19 years. Officially, the Russian intention is to discuss Russian Orthodox Church property in Israel and the West Bank; the Israelis have been ordered to make the issue of Soviet Jewry the top priority. (see NYP)

תאריך: 18/8/86	שם השולח: הלן נקדימון	איתור:	בב'

ב' ו' בכסלו פרל יעלה שלום בישראל שלום

0417/89/31 2/2

Sudanese Plane Shot Down

NYT - Rogg - A Sudan Airways plane with 60 passengers was shot down Saturday by Sudanese rebels. It came after a rebels' warning to shoot down all planes flying over areas in their control. The Sudanese News Agency did not make news of the attack public immediately and gave no explanations. Eyewitness saw a heat-seeking missile striking the right engine.

NYT - Boorstin - The downing of the plane was but one illustration of the chronic civil war which has pitted the Moslem-dominated north against non-Moslem forces in the south since before Sudan's independence 30 years ago. (see DN, ND)

Iraq-Iran War

NYT - Reuters - 2 seamen were killed and 3 wounded in an air raid on a chemical tanker in the southern Persian Gulf.

Passenger Plane Brought Down by Southern Yemenis

NYT - Reuters - Two Southern Yemeni jet fighters intercepted an Air Djibouti passenger plane over the Red Sea on Saturday in order to search it on the ground for opponents of the Southern Yemeni Government.

Car Bombings in Lebanon

NYT - Hijazi - The latest wave of car bombings, most often planted in Mercedes cars, have left 137 dead and 800 wounded since the beginning of the year, and does not seem to be abating.

FBI Searching for Neo-Nazi as Suspect in Bank Robbery

NYT - King - The FBI is searching for a bank robbery suspect identified as a neo-Nazi member of Aryan Nations, the parent group of a terrorist band that declared "war" on the US two years ago.

Media Notes

NYT - Jones - The US Information agency announced that Boston University has been granted $180,000 to train Afghan refugees as journalists and King Features Syndicate will get $310,000 to create an Afghan news service.

0417/89/31 3/3

NYT - A two-part excerpt from Renata Adler's book, Reckless Disregard, criticized CBS News' and Time Inc.'s reportage in the cases which prompted libel action against them by Gen. Wm. Westmoreland and Israel's former Defense Minister, Ariel Sharon. CBS and Time claimed bias and error to which Ms. Adler's response was that the article was accurate and spoke for itself.

WSJ - Helyar - Turner Broadcasting System Inc. reported a second-quarter net loss of $85.8 million, reflecting costs of its $1.5 billion MGM/UA Entertainment Co. acquisition and the poor showing of its Goodwill Games.

11

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המפרד

סוג	דבר
דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים	
קווג בטחוני...קודם.....	
דחיפות...מיידי.....	
תאריך וז"ת 1245, 18 אוג 86	
מספר	

396

אל :- מצפ"א

ביקור רה"מ

לשלכם ח' 972

רק התיחסות בקשר ל"חדר המצב" מטיישר, עמו שוחחתי אתמול שמבחינתם בודאי שיקדמו את רה"מ בברכה בחדר המצב שבוא ת"פ פוינדקסטר. יחד עם זאת שיקלו נא אם לא היה עדיף שפוינדקסטר יבוא אל מלונו של רה"מ.

מ ת כ י

קוראה

שרה רהב אשל גאגל גבריאל
ב ב ב א ב

official text

DATE: 08/18/86

U.S. HOPES FOR SOVIET COOPERATION ON CDE AGREEMENT (940)
(Text, White House statement, fact sheet on CDE talks)

Santa Barbara, California -- With cooperation from the Kremlin, agreement could be reached by next month on concrete ways to reduce the risk of war by miscalculation in Europe, the White House said August 18.

The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE), which opens its twelfth and final round in Stockholm August 19, could "contribute directly to a clearer and more predictable military situation in Europe," White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters.

CDE must complete its work by September 19, and based on what the White House called "progress" in the final days of the eleventh round, a final agreement could encompass a significant exchange of information by the parties -- the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Warsaw Pact and non-member European states -- on the size of their ground and land-based air forces in Europe. The final pact could also include annual predictions of foreseeable military activities; notification of military movements above an agreed threshold; exchange of monitors to observe such activities; and verification of compliance, including on-site inspection.

Speakes told questioners that while there is no direct connection between success in the CDE and progress in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear and space issues, "this could be an important step" in those discussions as well. Speakes said CDE progress is not linked to progress on approval of the pending Peaceful Nuclear Explosion and Threshold Test Ban treaties. But he noted that on-site inspections are "essential" to agreement on verification procedures.

Following are the texts of the Speakes statement and the White House fact sheet:

(begin text of statement)

After two and one half years of negotiations, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) begins its 12th and final session on August 19. It will adjourn on September 19, and its work must be complete by then.

The United States places great importance on reaching a militarily significant result in Stockholm. Success in CDE would contribute directly to a clearer and more predictable military situation in Europe. More broadly, it would give an important impulse to the Helsinki process, of which CDE is an integral part, and thus contribute to promotion of all the aims of the Helsinki Final Act.

The United States was pleased with the progress that was made in the final days of the last round of negotiations. If the East adopts a constructive posture, we believe we can fulfill the Conference's mandate to negotiate concrete, verifiable measures that increase the openness of all military activities in Europe. To meet this objective, we believe the Stockholm conference must adopt measures to create a comprehensive, verifiable confidence-building regime requiring the exchange of military information and the forecasting, notification and observation of military activities. We believe that effective verification of these measures by all participating states

can only come from inspection of activities which cast doubt on compliance.

Because so little time remains in which to reach agreement, the president has instructed the U.S. delegation to return to Stockholm early to take part in informal consultation aimed at resolving some outstanding issues. Ambassador Robert L. Barry, head of the U.S. delegation to CDE, has the full support of the president in seeking a concluding document which meets the objectives we have pursued since negotiations began, and which will contribute to the security of all participating states.

(end text of statement

(begin text of fact sheet)

Background: Since January, 1984, the United States, Canada, and 33 European States, including NATO, Warsaw Pact, and neutral and nonaligned countries, have been participating in the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) in Stockholm. The CDE was mandated by the Madrid CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) Follow-up meeting (1980-83) to agree on measures to increase openness and reduce the risk of war due to misunderstanding or miscalculation. The CDE's Madrid mandate requires the confidence- and security-building measures (CSBM's) to be militarily significant, politically binding, provided with adequate forms of verification, and to cover the whole of Europe. The CDE will conclude its work on September 19 so that its results and its future can be assessed by the CSCE follow-up meeting convening in Vienna on November 4.

Outline of a Possible Concluding Document: Largely based on the comprehensive proposals tabled by NATO in February, 1984, and the neutral and nonaligned countries in November, 1985, the broad outlines of a possible concluding document have begun to emerge, including:

-- A Significant Exchange of Information by the participating states on their ground- and land-based air forces in Europe;

-- An Annual Exchange of Forecasts of military activities notifiable in advance;

-- Notification in advance of military activities above a threshold that would be significantly lower than that established in the Helsinki Final Act;

-- Mandatory Observation of military activities that are subject to notification; and

-- Verification, allowing participating states to assess compliance effectively. The NATO countries believe that the only effective verification method in the CDE context is inspection.

Current Status: Some progress was made in Round XI (June 10-July 18) in drafting a final document (agreement). The pace of drafting must be significantly accelerated in all areas in Round XII, to bring the CDE to a successful conclusion. The United States remains committed to the objectives of the CDE, and the U.S. delegation will continue its efforts to achieve a sound agreement during the concluding session.

(end text of fact sheet)

NNNN

קונסוליה כללית של ישראל
CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33132

Phone (305) 358-8111

330 Biscayne Blvd.
Suite 510

404

מיאמי, 18 באוגוסט 1986
355.4,251.1/370/ת

ב ה ו ל

אל : שגריר, ציר, ~~ציר המברה~~ , וושינגטון
דע : מ/מנכל, יוסי בן אהרן, מצפ"א, י-ם

אמש 18 בלילה מסר ריצרד שיפטר Richard Schifter
עוזר מזכיר המדינה לנושא זכויות אדם בועידה ה- 73 של הדסה
את הדברים כדלהלן על יחסי ארה"ב ברה"מ:

" If they want to have good relations with us, they need to deal with human rights. We'd be willing to put an end to certain restrictions. We would be willing to grant most-favored-nation status if there is a significant increase in emigration."

עד כמה שידוע לי פרסום זה הוא הראשון מטעם הממשל והדברים אושרו ע"י מזכיר המדינה למסירת בועידה.

פרטים במכתב.

טריגור.

העברה ל'
מעבודת בגלל לירושלים
ב'ג'ה ירושלים

הם שהה מנכל ומנכל מנכל מנכל מאר שמורק מאת הסברה המרכז הנג

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 1 דפים

סווג בטחוני: גלוי

דחיפות: רגיל

תאריך וזמן: 8.18.86 16:00

מספר מברק:

המשרד.	בטחון	נ.י.
408	351	131

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

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 16:00 8-18-86

Q Chuck, while you are on the subject of the Soviet Union, there is a breakdown in talks between the Soviet Union and Israel in Helsinki about diplomatic exchange (inaudible). Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: I'd refer you to the two parties involved.

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the report that President Reagan is calling for a summit meeting between King Hussein and (Inaudible)?

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

*

2 3 1 3 1 2 1 1 4
שהח רהמ שהבט מנכל ממנכל מצפא מצאו רמאמן ממד
רם אמן [illegible] מעת הסברה
3+H+1 4 2 1 1 1

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

NEWS SUMMARY
AUGUST 18, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: TAX REVISION
Congressional leaders predicted yesterday that the Senate and House will pass the final version of a tax-overhaul bill, endorsed by President Reagan and approved Saturday by a Senate and House conference committee.
Wash. Post.: White House Urges Final Approval of Tax Act: Intense Lobbying by Opponents Expected
Phil. Inq: Tax Plan's Effects Long-Term: Will Give Little Cash To Most Taxpayers
Balt. Sun: Victory Is Predicted for Landmark Bill

REBELS SHOOT DOWN SUDANESE CIVILIAN AIRLINER; NO SURVIVORS
A Sudan Airways civilian plane carrying 57 passengers and three crewmembers was shot down by a missile by rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, according to Sudan News Agency reports. There were no survivors.
Wash. Post: Rebels Hit Airliner In Sudan: Missile Attack Prompts Suspension Of Food Relief
Balt. Sun: 60 Dead As Airliner Is Shot Down In Sudan: Rebels in the South Use SAM-7 Missile To Ambush Plane

HURRICANE CHARLEY
Hurricane Charley tracked up the Atlantic coastline, hitting North Caroline, Virgina and Maryland with 75 mph winds,forcing evacuations and sending vacationers inland but causing no serious injury and little damage.
Wash. Post: Hurricane Routs Vacationers, But Damage Appears Slight
Wash. Times: Charley's Winds Buffet Norfolk and Head North
USA Today: Hurricane Rides Atlantic Coast

U.S. DRUG ENFORCMENT AGENTS SAY THAT JOINT U.S.-MEXICAN ANTIDRUG PLAN WON'T WORK
U.S. drug agents warn that the Mexicans are not to be trusted in the U.S.-Mexican border antidrug venture and that the plan will never work.
Wash. Times: U.S. Agents On Border Warn Of Risks In Trusting Mexicans

ה' ו בכבו פרנ' ירמלה טעמים לרשם טלפון

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

LIBYAN CONNECTION SIDETRACKS MARINE CORPS' QUEST FOR 187 NEW BULLDOZERS

Balt. Sun, Guidry: U.S. Marine Corp. efforts to buy 187 new bulldozers months ago turned into a mishmash; a Congressional issue and a Pentagon dispute, when a commercial link with Libya was uncovered. The controversy started when a competing company found that Fiatallis, the company chosen as contractor in the deal and an owned subsidiary of Fiat, had a Libyan link. Fiat is 15 percent owned by an arm of the Libyan government. Because Libya stood to benefit from the transaction, the deal erupted into and escalted into a Congressional matter. In trying to bypass the dilemma, Fiat created another company and structured it so that no profits would go to the Libyans. Congress, meanwhile, has yet to settle the dispute and the Marines, alas, are still without new bulldozers. (8/18/86)

ECONOMIC REVERSALS LEAVE EGYPT STRUGGLING: Debt, Oil, Tourist Woes Mount

Bost. Globe, Wilkie: Even though President Mubarak assured the Egyptian poulation that there would be enough food for the Moslem holiday Courban Bairam, times are very hard in that Mideast country as revenues from oil have plunged by 50 percent and its debt, mostly owed to the U.S. growing as its population. Egypt is land beset by multiple problems in addition to those mentioned, the country's tourism industry is also down by 50 percent and its subsidies program continues to be a thorny issue. The Egyptian government has embarked on efforts to secure outside helo. Even though Egypt is the second largest recipient of U.S. aid, Vice-President Bush had to tell Mubarak that due to U.S. buuget restraint the U.S. could provide no additional funds. The West Germans have reportedly pledged more support and Egypt is also trying to get loans from the International Monetary Fund. (8/18/86)

SPLIT SURFACES IN FRENCH MIDEAST POLICY

Wash. Times (wires): French Premier Jacques Chirac , who wants to run for the presidency has reportedly expressed a point of view differing from that of President Mitterand's and the French governments stand on Middle East policy. Chirac has denied that he gave an interview to Israeli journalist Ben Porat of Yediot Aharonot but has not denied the accuracy of remarks attributed to him. According to Porat, chirac said that he opposed the creation of a Palestinian state and instead favored talks between Jordan and Israel to decide what kind of a homeland to give the Palestinians. (8/18/86)

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

SOVIET PROBE IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL: Kremlin Seen To Be Testing Reaction In the Middle East

Chris. Sci. Mon., Quinn-Judge: The Israeli-Soviet Helskinki talks have prompted speculation as to the outcome of the meeting. There are strong arguments that expectations of a major improvement in relations are too high. The Soviets have stressed that the talks are solely to discuss consular issues and also to discuss the issue of Soviet property in Israel. They have dismissed as exaggerations Israel's claim that 400,000 Soviet Jews with to emigrate and say that emigration is not on the meeting's agenda. Israeli officials say that the issue is the Israeli's main interest. The talks proposal was a Soviet initiative and one of several foreign policy initiatives made since Soviet leader Gorbachev came to power. (8/18/86)

NEWS NOTES...

7 Soviet Immigrants Protest Moscow Talks, (Balt. Sun.): Seven Soviet Jewish immigrants in Israel demonstrated against the Israeli-Soviet talks and chained themselves across an intersection in Jerusalem. Soviet Woman Fasts In Bid To Help Ill Brother In Israel, (Phil. Inq.): Inessa Fleurov started a hunger strike in Moscow in bid for permission to leave the Soviet Union for Israel to donate bone marrow to her brother, Mikhail Shirman, who is dying of leukemia. Iran: Civilian-Area Cease Fire Acceptable to U.S. Envoy (Balt. Sun): The Iranian envoy to the U.S. said that Iran would accept a call by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cueller to end Persian Gulf war attacks on civilian areas. (8/18/86 - From Wire Reports)

Deborah Stone
Itonut

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המטרד

405

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

קווג בטחוני: גלוי

דחיפות: רגיל

תאריך ודשה: 18150018אוגוסט86

מספר מברק:

אל: תמנכ"ל, מצפ"א, פרימור, אוקיניה, הסברה, מע"ת

להלן הגרסאות השונות של הצעות החרם נגד דרום אפריקה (נכ"ל טיימס 16.8)

- גרסת הסנט
- גרסת הקונגרס
- הגרסה הבריטית
- הגרסה האירופאית
- הגרסה של חבר העמים הבריטי

שמונה

Sanctions and South Africa: Comparing the Plans

In recent months there have been a series of proposals for economic and other sanctions against South Africa to oppose its policy of apartheid. The plans would affect the South African economy to various degrees. Following is a breakdown of the provisions of each and, using the most recent figures available, a look at the possible economic ramifications for South Africa.

Senate

Would take effect if reconciled with the House version and signed into law by President Reagan or, in case of Presidential veto, if veto was overridden by both houses of Congress.

1. Bans import of steel and iron (1985: $293.6 million).
2. Bans import of uranium and coal (1985: $140 million, uranium; $43.4 million, coal).
3. Prohibits U.S. banks from accepting deposits from any South African Government agency, except for South African diplomats (March 1986: $329 million held by U.S. banks for South African Government agencies and banks).
4. Bans new corporate investment in South Africa and any new loans to South African Government agencies (1985: $1.3 billion in outstanding U.S. investments in South Africa).
5. Incorporates and makes permanent limited sanctions imposed last September by President Reagan, including:
   - Ban on import of Krugerrands (1984: $496 million; 1985: $101 million before ban took effect)
   - Ban on sale of computer equipment to Government agencies involved with enforcement of apartheid (figure not in public domain)
   - Ban on loans to South African Government agencies (1985: $148 million outstanding)
   - Ban on export of nuclear power equipment (figure not in public domain)
6. Bans textile imports (1985: $55.1 million).
7. Bans import of agricultural products (1985: [illegible] million in fruits and vegetables and $129.4 million in products listed separately, including sugar, unmilled corn, honey, rice, beets and tobacco)
8. Prohibits export of petroleum or crude oil to South Africa (No exports).
9. Ends landing rights in U.S. for South African Airways (figure not in public domain; in 1985 airline carried 95,000 passengers between South Africa and United States).

שלח לשם מלונקו בלבד בדגות אוקיאניה שגרירך בלתי הסברה
ברחי אוזבה עמ אירופה בדג

House of Representatives

Approved June 18; faces same process as Senate version.

1. Ends all trade between the two countries (1985: U.S. exports to South Africa of $1.26 billion; imports of $2.17 billion).

2. Withdraws all U.S. companies and investments (1985: $1.3 billion in outstanding direct investmenxs).

3. Bans new loans (1985: $3.4 billion in outstanding loans).

Britain

Announced Aug. 5; second and third proposal took effect immediately, and the first is to take effect in September if European Community approves the same measure.

1. Bans import of coal, steel and iron (1985: $50.3 million, iron and steel: $31 million, coal).

2. Voluntary end to new investment (1983: $418 million).

3. Voluntary end to promotion of tourism (figure unavailable).

European Community

Announced June 27; action scheduled to be taken in September.

1. Bans new investment (1984: $380 million net investment by the community, excluding Britain; 1983: $418 million direct investment by Britain).

2. Bans import of coal (1985: $828 million to 10 community nations).

3. Bans import of iron and steel (1985: $322 million to 12 community nations).

4. Bans import of Krugerrands (1985: $107 million to 12 European countries).

Commonwealth

Endorsed Aug. 5 by six Commonwealth leaders; measures are nonbinding and can be acted upon at discretion of the 49 Commonwealth nations.

1. Bans new investment or reinvestment of profits earned in South Africa (1986: No new investments except by Britain; 1983 direct investments by Britain: $418 million).

2. Bans agricultural products (1983: $4.1 billion).

3. Ends double taxation agreements (figure unavailable).

4. Bans government procurement (figure unavailable).

5. Ends government assistance to investment in and trade with South Africa (1985: $3.6 billion in export credits guaranteed by Britain; figure unavailable for other countries).

6. Bans government contracts with majority-owned South African companies (figures unavailable).

7. Bans new bank loans (1985: Outstanding South African debt of $7.1 billion to Britain; figures unavailable for rest of Commonwealth, but few new loans approved in 1986).

8. Bans import of uranium (Not imported by Commonwealth countries).

9. Bans import of coal (1983: $49 million).

10. Bans import of iron and steel (1983: $115 million).

11. Bars South Africans from obtaining visas at Commonwealth consulates in South Africa (figure unapplicable).

12. Bans promotion of tourism (figure unavailable; in 1984, 366,000 tourists from Commonwealth countries visited South Africa, accounting for 46 percent of all tourists).

13. Bans air links with South Africa (figure unavailable).

Sources: U.S. Commerce Department, Federal Reserve, Census Bureau, Treasury Department; South African Embassy, Washington, and Consulate, New York; British Embassy, Washington, Information Service, New York; European Community Center, Washington; Commonwealth Center, London, and others.

דחיפות:	**מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק**	דף: 1
סווג בטחוני:	**טופס מברק**	מתוך: 3
תז"ח: 18/4	אל: לש'מנכ"ל, מע"ת, ממנכ"ל אמיתי, הסברה, מצמ"א, רו"צ מפ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0411 רוש: 87 משהב"ט: 29	ר ע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונית, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/16-17/86

New York Headlines 8/16

NYT - Pres. Reagan ordered NASA to shift its commercial launching business to private industry and to replace the lost Challenger. NYT - Report on Chernobyl nuclear disaster asserts that it occured because workers running a test shut off key emergency equipment and ignored warnings of problems. NYT - US protests the recent detention and torture of a Drug Enforcement Administration agent by Mexican police this week; Mexico acknowledges the detention and denies the torture. NYT - Reagan's protests were overruled by the Senate's overwhelming approval of sanctions against South Africa. ND, NYP, DN - Local crime.

New York Headlines 8/17

NYT - Congressional negotiators approved tax revision legislation which would include a slashing of the top individual tax rate from 50% to 28% and the top corporate rate from 46% to 34%. (see ND) NYT - Yesterday's governmental order to NASA to shed its commercial launching business signals the end of a two-decade fight to run a space shuttle service that would pay for itself. NYT - Concrete shortages and design difficulties have complicated the attempt to seal off the damaged Chernobyl nuclear reactor. NYP, DN - Crime and sport reports.

Editorials

ND - "Getting Past a Stumbling Block in the Sinai" - The apparent settlement of the Taba dispute by the agreement between Egypt and Israel to turn it over to an international arbitration panel warrants optimism. (8/16)

תאריך: 18/8/86	שם השולח: הלן גרלימן		אישור: בוב

ב 1 בבקשו בכל בעיות שלום בישראל שלום

Press Reports

0411 /87/ 29

2/3

More Violence in Lebanon

NYT 8/17 - Freudenheim, Clarity & Levine - In Christian East Beirut, Gemayel's forces battled Geagea's militia. In southern Lebanon, Shiite altercated with UN forces. Israelis attacked Palestinian positions near Sidon and in eastern Lebanon in response to Katyusha rocketfire in the "security zone" by Israel's border.

Turks Bomb Kurdish Rebels

NYT 8/16 - AP - In retaliation for a Kurdish ambush of an army truck, ten Turkish warplanes bombed 3 Kurdish rebel hideouts in Iraq.

Car Bomb in Shiite Moslem Holy City

NYT 8/17 - Reuters - A car bomb exploded in Qum, killing 11 people and wounding 100. "Agents of America" and "agents of imperialism" were blamed. (see ND)

Norwegian Jew's Autobiography is a Best-Seller

NYT 8/17 - Goldman - "From the Synagogue to Lion Hill" is an autobiography by Norwegian Jewish Jo Benkow, president of Norway's Parliament, which has sold 150,000 copies in Norway.

US Champion Boycotting Chess Olympics in Dubai

NYT 8/17 - US Chess Champion, Leb Alburt and teammate, Joel Benjamin, are boycotting the 1986 International Chess Olympics in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, because Israel has been barred from the competition.

Book Review

NYT 8/17 - Gablik - "My Life with Chagall: Seven Years of Plenty with the Master as Told by the Woman Who Shared Them" was written by Chagall's devoted housemistress, Virginia Haggard.

Travel

NYT 8/17 - Gimelson - Rome's Jewish quarter is the oldest in the Western world, with an unbroken, 2,000 year old presence. The central synagogue, Tempio Maggiore, constitutes the heart of Roman-Jewish life at the Tiber's edge.

NYT 8/17 - Letters to the Editor - Mention of Ferrell's article which described WIZO shop in Jerusalem and address of WIZO, USA given.

0411 /87/29 3/3

Media Notes

NYT 8/17 - Boyer - The decision to cancel "CBS Morning News" and to replace it next January with a show produced outside the news division came as a result of continual low ratings. The relinquishing of the program was seen by many at CBS News as a symbol of defeat, and it brought unhappy talk of a loss of will and of shifting values.

NYT 8/17 - Benjamin - Technology and the bottom line are creating profound challenges to the news divisions of the three networks. For example, while the local news shows have become much more profitable to stations, the overall economic picture for the networks has not been cheerful. Also, the installation of satellite news-gathering services and the accompanying fleet of mobile vans speeds newsfeeds accordingly.

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1 מתוך: 3
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	
תז"ח: 15153	אל: לש'ממונ"ל, בע"ח, בבנק"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, כצא"א, רו"צ בפ"ר, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0382 רוש: 86 בשהב"ס: 27	רע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/15/86

New York Headlines

NYT - Reagan's aides said that he will tell NASA to go ahead with construction of a replacement shuttle orbiter. NYT - Senate majority likely to pass legislation approving sanctions against South Africa. NYT - Senate Judiciary Committee voted in favor of William Rehnquist's candidacy to be Chief Justice. (see DN) NYT - 4 killed and hundreds wounded in street fights with police in Lahore as Pakistani authorities jailed the opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto. WSJ - Senate Majority Leader, Robert J. Dole, from Kansas, is running for a 4th Senate term and for President on the 1988 ticket. DN - Rear Admiral Grace Hopper, "Amazing Grace", retired amid fanfare and recognition for her contributions to the US Navy including development of COBOL, a computer language. NYP, DN, ND - Local crime and human interest stories.

Columns

NYT (8/14) - Loewenheim - The proposed US-USSR opera exchange ignores the political implications of giving Moscow something - international respectability, legitimacy and moral credibility - for nothing.

ND - Scharansky - Israel must link any agreement to consular relations with the USSR to the release of the 400,000 Soviet Jews waiting to emigrate to Israel. An example of the effectiveness of this principle of linkage was the Jackson amendment that led to the signing of the Helsinki Accords which obligated the Russians to honor human rights as a quid pro quo for economic and strategic gains. The recent attempt (foiled by the US) in Berne to exclude from the human rights clause Soviet Jews wishing to reunite with their families in Israel is one more example that shows the naivete inherent in the notion that goodwill will inspire the Soviets to nobler behavior.

תאריך: 15/8/86	שם השולח: הלל נקדימון	אישור:

בא מדפיס תפוצות שטחים מתאפשרות פרט

0382/86/27 2/3

Press Reports

Car Bomb Explosion Causes Major Casualties in Beirut

NYT - A car laden with explosives blew up in the eastern Christian sector of Beirut, killing 20 and wounding 100. These kind of attacks have been occuring in both the Christian and Moslem (western) sectors of the city in the last few weeks. Radio Free Lebanon, the Christian station, blames Syria. Voice of the Nation, a Moslem station, reported the arrest of a suspect in one of the Moslem sector explosions. In the Christian sector, rivalry between fighters loyal to Amin Gemayel's Phalangist Party and those who support Samir Geagea, the rightist, pro-Israeli commander of the Lebanese Forces Militia continues. (see NYP, ND - from Wash. Post)

NYT - The French Governmentannounced its intention to stay involved in the UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon despite recent casualties.

Iran-Iraq War

WSJ - Ibrahim - Iran is bringing on line another shipping terminal on the island of Larak in addition to the resumption of shipments from near Sirri in an effort to spread out its shipping so as to blunt the impact of Iraq's campaign to cripple its oil-loading terminals.

NYT - 16 reported killed in Iraq's recent raid on Iran's Sirri oil terminal.

NYT - Iran's Foreign Minister called for a ban on international export of chemicals to Iraq, citing 5 new instances of chemical attacks waged by Iraq on Iran.

Israeli Police Barred Jews from Praying on Temple Mt.

NYT - Per an agreement between Israeli police and Moslem religious officials, anyone can visit but only Moslems can pray on the Temple Mt., so Jewish members of the Temple Mt. Faithful were not allowed to pray there when they tried to do so.

0382/86/27 3/3

Sinai Bedouin Settling Down (NYT - Wren)

The nomadic Bedouin tribes of the Sinai, historically indifferent to the successive overseers from Turkey, Britain, Egypt and Israel have become increasingly sedentary after Israel's clustering of them into settlements with clinics and schools after 1967 and since the Egyptian takeover of the area and recent law that recognizes a Bedouin's land claim if he can show that he or his forebears cultivated the land around the house.

Media Notes

ND - CBS Inc.'s stock rose sharply amid speculation that Loews Corp. Chairman, Lawrence Tisch, might make a tender offer for CBS or sell its stake. (see DN)

NYP - CBS shares lost their gains in afternoon trading when CBS denied the rumored board meeting yesterday.

WSJ - UPI named Maxwell McCrohon its president and chief operating officer.

NYP - CBS Morning News got equally low ratings with Faith Daniels and Bruce Morton as it did previously with Maria Shriver and Forrest Sawyer.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

ס ו ד י

15 אוגוסט 1986

עותק. 2. מתוך. 4. עותקים
דף .1. מתוך .1. דפים
מכתב מס. 26

אל :- המ/מנכ"ל
מאת :- הקונכ"ל - וושינגטון

הנדון :- הזמנות מטעם רה"מ
מכתבך לשגריר : חב/152 (3) : 19/6

בידור שנערך לפי בקשת השגריר :

רוב : המושל לשעבר מאד מודה לרה"מ. חש כבוד גדול על קבלת ההזמנה. נוסע לאירופה וליפן הסתיו. מסופק אם יוכל לבצע נסיעה לארץ בחודשים הקרובים. "משאיר פתוח" המשך הנושא.

הסני נאן : למדן פנה בזמנו, ושוב פנה לאחרונה : לא ממהרים להשיב לכאן או לכאן. ינסה שוב בקרוב, ויודיע בנפרד.

ב ב ר כ ה

יוסף יעקב

העתקים : דר' נמרוד נוביק-יועץ מדיני לרה"מ
לשכת ראש הממשלה, ירושלים

אל :- מצפ"א, ארב"ל 2, נאו"ם

עמ :- יוניפיל-אונדו"ף

מליאת ועדת ההקצבות בסנט המליצה בשבוע שחלקה של ארה"ב בתקציב הכוחות הללו יהיה 29.4 מליון דולר. סכום זה קטן ב-24.5 מליון מבקשת הממשל. ההצעה טרם נדונה במליאת הסנט.

הסכום גדול ב-1,478,820 מליון מהסכום שאישרה בסנפו של דבר מליאת בית הנבחרים. אמנם ועדת ההקצבות בבית המליצה אף היא על סכום של 29.4 מליון (שלנו נר 716 מיוני, 161 לגמחון) אולם כאשר הגיעה ההקצבה למחמ"ד למליאת בית הנבחרים החליט הבית לקצץ עוד אחיד של 3.5% מכלל ההקצבה הנ"ל.

טובה ריבלין

טובה הרצל

שהיה הדלת. שהבל גשל אונדס בלבו
ורב ארבל ב קיבר בצ'יק סיבל רוגרכ גגב רל אלן
לובינו —

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

דרך ... מתן ... ירדים

מיוג בשתוני ... מתנר ...

דחיפות ... בגיל .....

תאריך ודש. 1630. JS. אוג 86

שמשי מס' מברק .....

376

אל :- מצפ"א
מזת"ים

דע :- ארב"ל

יוניפיל בשטח

בתום שיחתי עם פיילו דיבל מדסק לבנון ב- AGA בנושא שלגביו קבעתי הפגישה (מדווח בנפרד), תעלה פיילו את נושא יוניפיל לאמור בעוד שברי טוען שאין שינוי אצל אמל לגבי היחס ליוניפיל, הרי שחלק מאנשי יוניפיל לוקחים את התקריות האחרונות בחומרה רבה. אנשי יוניפיל שבורים שישנם סימנים שהמקומיים מתחילים לזהות אותם כמשתפי פעולה עם ישראל וסימנים לרדיקליזציה זו נראים במידת-מה אצל חיזבאללה.

אמל שבורים שעדין יכולים לשלוט במצב אך באותה עת של התקרית עם אנשי יוניפיל, מה"ל ירה על צור ולפי דיווחים אחרים מקומיים טוענים באותה עת גם שמעו עברית ברשת האו"ם וזאת בזמן הקרב עם הצרפתים, וזה להביאם מבוצע תעמולה שלם,

לדעת אנשי יוניפי"ל, הויכוח על הכספים, הויכוח על המנדט ועתה גם הסיכון בגלל התאמה על ש"פ עם ישראל יכולים לגרום שיהרהרו שנית בהשתתפות.

לדברי דיבל השטח בסביבות צור (אין זה ציון מדויק) רצוי הן על הפלסטינים והן על חיזבאללה כי הם במסתור מפני הסורים ולכן האזור יהיה "חם". מבחינת יוניפיל ומבחינתנו.

מינגלים [redacted] נושא יוניפיל אבו
גם כמעט אין רה. מעלה.

מ ת נ י

שהיה רחל שרבל מנהל מחלקת מדינות ערב גבעים
ורב אריאל ב רוגרסקי מחלקת טיבל רח אלון לוחיני

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

משרד, נ"י , ביטחון

334 130 369

סדר	מבר
דף	מחוץ
דחיפות	מקדם
תאריך וז"ת	15.1600 אוג.
	מס' מברק

אל: מנכ"ל ביטחון

דע: רמטכ"ל נ"י , מנהל אוצר, מ. מנכ"ל משרד

JSAP - לביא

בהצגת הנתונים שלנו ב- JSAP חשוב ביותר שנראה כי בשת"א 88 הסכום ללביא אינו גבוה מ- 550 מ' דולר ובסה"כ בשלוש השנים בן האופק של JSAP איננו עוברים 1,650 מילארד דולר.

זאקהיים צופה כי נדדקק ב-88 ל- 800 מ' דולר לפחות וחשוב ביותר להזימו.

דן הלפרין

תפוצה: שגריר , ציר, נספח, קונגרס

שמיר הרב נשל גלגל נדבר אודר

2 3 3 1 2 3

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים	
סוג בטחוני: גלוי	
דחיפות: רגיל	
תאריך ושעה: 8-15-86 16:00	
מספר מברק:	

1/2

המסרד.	בטחון	נ.י.
368	333	129

המנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קש"ח. ניו יורק

תדרוך דובר מתמיד ליום 8-15-86 16:00

Q Do you have any comment on a report that there will be a resumption of diplomatic relations beteween Morocco and Egypt in the near future?

MR. KALB: No.

Q Do you have -- but what does the U.S. government feel about --

STATE DEPT.-8/15/86

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on it at this point. The United States obviously wants to see the establishment of Egypt's expansion of diplomatic relations in the Arab world.

Q Bernie, do you have any reaction to the Wall Street Journal report that the Soviets are building two new missile defense radar installations?

MR. KALB: I'll take that question for you. Matt?

MATT QUINN (UPI?): Do you have a readout on the bilateral talks, the talks on --

Q What is the status of the consular agreement? That was one of the thing that was discussed, I think.

MR. KALB: They discussed -- the meetings went on, as I say, two-and-a-half days. They discused, among other things, consular matters. In fact, they discussed cultural exchanges as well. They discussed consular matters. They discussed administrative matters. If you want an overall description of the talks -- constructive and businesslike. If you want me to be specific, I don't have anything on it. Just let me pick up. And I originlly had an impression that these meetings were going to go for two days, but I was given to understand today that the original plan, in fact, called for two-and-a-half days, and that's, in fact, what transpired.

2 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1

שהם המשיכו לשוחח בלשכתו של סיבל שלוקח עדיין הסברה
ו רוצה לבדוק אם הם הגיעו לסיכום שלו.

Q In the budget process, have funds for the Voice of America transmitter that was supposed to be built in Israel been line-itemed out?

MR. KALB: I don't have that. I suspect that would be a check you'd have to make with the Congress. I could take a look at it.

Q Would you, plese?

MR. KALB: Yes, let me see what's possible on it.

Q Can you check on some of the concerns of some environmentalists in Israel?

MR. KALB: Some what?

Q Environmentalists, people in environments, who are afraid that the beaming from the Voice of America will kill of millions of birds in the area. It was a front-page story in the Jerusalem Post. I am not making the story. It was ---

MR. KALB: I have not seen that. I'm sure that ---

Q Will you check on that?

MR. KALB: No. I'm sure that, in one way or another, that has been answered, if that question, in fact, exists. I have not seen it.

Q Do you have anything on the Iran-Iraq war. Do you have an update on the military front on the Iran-Iraq war, and who has the upper hand?

MR. KALB: No, that was addressed by Assistant Secretary Murphy on the Hill yesterday and I certainly could not do any better than that exposition he set forth.

Q Will the issue of the Iran-Iraq war be discussed thoroughly between the Soviet Union and the United States in their meeting in the near future?

MR. KALB: I'm not going to set an agenda for them -- not going to rule anything in, anything out.

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אל:השגרה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל השגרה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: SENATE APPROVAL OF REHNQUIST AND SCALIA NOMINATIONS
The Senate Judiciary Committee approved President Reagan's nominations of William Rehnquist as the 16th chief justice of the U.S. and Antonin Scalia as Rehnquist's replacement on the Supreme Court.
Wash. Post: Senate Panel Approves Rehnquist, 13 to 5: Judiciary Committee Unanimously Endorses Scalia for High Court
Wash. Times: Senate Panel OKs Rehnquist Promotion
Balt. Sun: Rehnquist, Scalia Clear Senate Panel

PAKISTAN: DISSIDENT BHUTTO JAILED, DEMONSTRATIONS, POLITICAL VIOLENCE
Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto was arrested yesterday as street demonstrations against the government of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq became violent , claiming at least four lives.
Wash. Post: Bhutto Held, 4 Shot Dead In Pakistan
Balt. Sun: Pakistan Jails Dissident; At Least 5 Die In Protests
Chic. Trib.: Bhutto SeizedAs Rioting Rips Pakistan

MEXICO-U.S.: ANTIDRUG DRIVE; U.S. AGENT KIDNAPPED, TORTURED BY MEXICAN POLICE - The announcement of a new drug enforcement effort along the Mexican border by the Reagan administration was tainted by news that a U.S. drug agent, Victor Cortez, Jr., was kidnapped and tortured by Mexican police Wednesday.
Chic. Trib.: Drug Fight Goes South Of Border
Wash. Post: Antidrug Effort Set On Border: Mexican Kidnapping Of a U.S. Agent Mars Announcement

VIETNAM FREES EX-GI SEIZED SAILING IN SEARCH OF GIRLFRIEND & CHILD
Robert W. Schwab III, a former Vietnam War veteran who has been missing since last year when he sailed to Vietnam in a vain search of his girlfriend and her child and was arrested by Vietnamese authorities, has been released on condition he not return to Vietnam.
Wasn. Post: Hanoi Frees Ex-GI Seized in Quest For Girlfrien
Balt. Sun: Vietnam Frees American Seized In Search For 2

ב אל מדבר תפוצת פרץ שלחים מלאך שלחים

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

BEIRUT EXPLOSION LEAVES 19 DEAD, 90 INJURED

Wash. Times, (wires): A Mercedes packed with explosives blew up in Christian east Beirut yesterday next to a hospital, killing at least 19 people and unjuring about 90. The explosion is the fourth in the Lebanese capital in 18 days. (8/15/86)
Chic. Trib.: Car Blast Kills 20 Near Beirut Hospital
Phil. Inq.: Beirut Car Bomb Kills 19; Gemayal Kin Own Building
Wash. Post: Beirut Bombing Leaves 20 Dead: Residents Try To Ignore the Strife and Carry On With Their Lives

U.S. OFFICIAL PREDICTS IRAN WILL LAUNCH OFFENSIVE SOON

Wash. Times, (wires): Richard Murphy, Asst. Secretary of State for Near East Affairs said that the Reagan administration expects that Iran , in the coming months, will launch a new military offensive against Iraq. Iran has publicly stated, according to Murphy, that it intends to deliver the 'final blow' this fall. He said that the offensive is predicted to occur despite economic pressures caused by the oil price drop and the logistical and military problems that Ayatollah Khomeini faces. Murphy could not be cornered into saying that Iran has the upper hand over Iraq in speaking before a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. (8/15/86)
Wash. Post: U.S. Notes Gains by Iran In 6-Year War With Iraq

SPAIN GRANTS EMBASSY-LEVEL RIGHTS TO PLO

Phil. Inq., (wire): While Spain exchanged ambassadors with Israel on Jan. 17, Spain yesterday granted official representation to the PLO, a status almost the equivalent to that of an embassy. The Foreign Ministry said that Spain wanted to confirm its policy of friendship with the Palestinian people and that the PLO plays a key role in the search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The upgraded status does not give diplomatic immunity but does grant rights such as police protection and diplomatic pouches . (8/15/86)

ISRAELI ARMY ALTERS COMMAND

Wash. Times, (wire): The Israeli army announced changes in some of its top posts, which some press reports said marked the beginning of the race for the army's top job, chief of staff, whose current holder, Moshe Levy, will retire next year. (8/15/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS

JEWS IN U.S.S.R. GAIN LITTLE FROM '74 AMENDMENT

Phil. Inq., Bard, (editorial): The 1974 Jackson-Vanick amendment, advocated by Anatoly Shcharansky ties U.S. Soviet trade to emigraiton. The legislation, intended to push the Soviets to ease up on their stance on Soviet emigration issues, has failed to this end. The amendment has outlived its usefulness and new policy initiatives are needed. Quiet diplomacy must be employed to lesson tensions and repressive policies. As a symbolic gesture, a "carrot", to the Soviets to demonstrate U.S. willingness to improve relations, theJackson-Vanick amendment should be repealed. The legislation has proved over the years not to have done the trick , as a "stick". (8/15/86)

Deborah Stone
Itonut

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד + בטחון +ניו יורק + פרטוריה

193 320 (363)

דף	מספר
דף.1....מתוך.1....דפים	
סווג בטחוני.גלוי.....	
דחיפות...רגיל.....	
תאריך וזמן.15 אוג 86 1530.....	
מספר מברק.....מספר	

אל :- ממנכ"ל , מצפ"א, אוקיאניה

דע :- השגריר-פרטוריה, לשכת רה"מ, לשמנכ"ל משהב"ט,לשמנכ"ל אוצר, רמש"ן

סנט :- סנקציות נגד דרא"פ

למברק למדן 340 (350 לבטחון, 117 לניו יורק)

מליאת הסנט דחתה הימם ת-15 (55 : 44) את הצעת הסנטור ג'ו ביידן שעיקרה : שהסנקציות הנוספות שיוטלו יהפכו מנדטוריות אחרי 12 חודשים. הדיון במכלול הסנקציות צפוי להמשך עד הערב.

טובה הרצל
סובה הרצל

שהה הדא גנס אנגס גבנסו דרוחי פרגה
אוקיאניה אוזר
1 3

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

ס י ו ם ס נ ר י

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני...קודי.....

דחיפות.....מיידי.....

תאריך וזמן..יולי 15 1100

מספר מברק.....

355

אל: מנכ"ל. ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מצרים. היועץ המשפטי.

שיחות טמיר 14/7 - טאבה

בכל השיחות במחפ"ד וב-NSC הדגיש טמיר את האפשרות לסיים את המו"מ על טאבה תוך זמן קצר ביותר. השיחה עם השופט סופר הוקדשה ברובה לנושא זה ולסוגיות הטכניות השונות.

להלן מהנקודות שהועלו:

- טמיר חזר וציין כי נפתרו מרבית הבעיות וכי את הסוגיות הטכניות הנותרות ובחירת הבוררים הבינ"ל ניתן לסכם בתהליך קצר. סופר ציין כי העלה בפני המצרים את האופציה של התהליך הקצר ומצאם פתוחים לרעיון.

- טמיר הציע שהפגישה הבאה המתוכננת כנראה ל-20/7 תהיה של הצוותים הטכניים והיועצים המשפטיים ולא של מליאת המשלחות. סופר העיר כי יבדוק האפשרות עם המצרים והשאיר אופציה פתוחה לכינוס המשלחות כולן.

- סופר מסר לטמיר רשימה של מועמדים לבוררים ציין כי אלו אנשים מצויינים וכי אין להם שמות נוספים. ביקש להיזהר בפסילת שמות.

- בפגישות השונות ציין טמיר כי לאחר סיכום המו"מ יצטרכו הוא ומנכ"ל משה"ח להפגש עם שה"ח מצרים ע"מ לסכם עמו נושאים הקשורים ביחסים הבילטרליים ובפרשת ראס-בורקה ולהציג אח"כ בפני הממשלה חבילה מגובשת.

קוריאל

קוריאל

שהם הרמ שהכל בנשל בלאנשל בלבור ר"ידר בלבים סיבל

הלבים בגבר ר"ם אלה

ל ,ר"ידר ל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

סוג מברק
דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני: סודי
דחיפות.....מיידי
תאריך וז"ח: יולי 15 1030
מספר מברק.....

356

אל: מנכ"ל. ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מצרים. היועץ המשפטי.

פגישת טמיר - מרפי (14/7)

נכחו מצידם: סודארת ובודין מהדסק הישראלי. מצידנו עופרי והח"מ. הפגישה ארכה כשעה. להלן כמה מהנקודות שנדונו:

1. טמיר התייחס לסוגיית טאבה ולאפשרות הקיימת לסיום המו"מ תוך זמן קצר.

2. בתשובה לשאלת מרפי אם חל לאחרונה שינוי כלשהו בירדן, הדגיש טמיר את הצורך בדחיפת תהליך השלום וציין כי קיימים רעיונות טובים ומעשיים רבים לביצוע, בהם:

- חידוק המרכיב הירדני-פלסטיני בתחום הכלכלה, התשתית ואיכות חיים ביו"ש ובעזה, הרחבת סמכויות הרשויות המקומיות והחלפת ראשי הערים הצבאיים בסכה אחת.

- השגת תמיכת מדינות ערביות להליכת חוסיין ללא אש"פ. בהקשר זה העיר מרפי כי המצרים אמנם נוקשים יותר ביחסם לערפאת, אך הם אינם מוכנים " TO DROP HIM ". הוא הוסיף גם שאלה חצי רטורית אם יש לערפאת תחליף או אם קיים ארגון אחר.

- קידום המו"מ במסגרת הפורום הבינ"ל והצורך בהמשך היוזמה והמאמצים מצד ארה"ב.

3. בהמשך נדונו האופציות של סטטוס קוו (וסכנת מלחמה) מול המשך היזמה וכן תסריטים שונים בהקשר של תהליך. מרפי שאל מהם הדברים המועילים שניתן לעשותם במהלך שלושת החודשים הבאים וטמיר השיב כי קודם כל יש לסיים את פרשת טאבה. מרפי העיר כי אם ניתן יהיה לחתום בראשי-תיבות בעת ביקור סגן הנשיא בישראל, ימקד הדבר את ההתעניינות בתהליך השלום. לדברי טמיר כי האופציה הפוליטית נחוצה בין היתר כדי להתמודד עם אפשרות של התדרדרות, העיר מרפי כי הדבר נשמע קל "אך אנו ממשיכים לחפש את הידית כשאיננו משוכנעים שמצאנו את הדלת".

4. מרפי ציין כי לא נראה לו שצפוייה יזמה דרמטית מצד הסובייטים וכי עדיין לא קיבלו דווח על פגישת מיטראן-גורבצ'וב.

קוריאל

-36-

9 3 1 8 1 1 4

שהם רהמ ש..ל אשל ..ילוא בצבאי סיבל רלגיכ בגא ב
רמ אומן קבר בצריפ
3/14 ל 1 1

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

תמשרד + בטחון

315 350

1/2

סיווג כללי
דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים
סווג בטחוני...קנדי...
דחיפות.....
תאריך ודייח.15.1300.אוג 86
מספר מברק.....

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

דע :- לשכת השר, לשכת רה"מ, לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון

תדמית ישראל וקונגרס ארה"ב

1. מסתבר שלקראת ה-mark up של הצעת חוק התקצבות לסיוע חוץ בוועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות שקל היו"ר, דוד אובי, ברצינות להציע תיקון שקורא למדינות המקבלות סיוע לשתף פעולה באורח מלא בחקירות שעורכים שלטונות ארה"ב. לאיש לא היה צל של ספק שאובי התכוון לישראל (פולארד, פצצות מצרר ועוד) וידידינו בוועדת המשנה מנעו העלאת התיקון לדיון . למותר לציין שעצם רעיון התיקון חייב להדליק אצלנו "אור אדום" ולעורר מחשבות מדאיגות לגבי האימפקט המצטבר של הפרשיות השונות (שהתחילו אולי בפרשת הקריטרונים בשנה שעברה) על המחוקקים בגבעה ל"ידתו" אולי מאשר בכל מדינה אחרת) מדעת הקהל.

2. אובי חזר לנושא זה בשיחה אתמול (14) עם הציר הכלכלי היוצא, הציר הכלכלי הנכנס + הח"מ. אמר שהוא חרד מההרעה בתדמיתה של ישראל בקרב הבוחרים. לדבריו, כל האלמנטים השליליים ליצור פגיעה נוספת כבר קיימים ומצויים בכלי התקשורת, אך "האיש ברחוב" טרם קישר וחיבר אותם יחד. הוא (אובי) חושש מהיום "שהכל יתפוצץ בפנים שלנו". והוא אינו רוצה להיות יו"ר וועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות אם אכן יבוא יום והבוחרים יתחילו לשאול בזעם מדוע ארה"ב מעניקה סיוע "ולא סתם סיוע", למדינה כזו...(קרי, מדינה "נבלה" כזו).

3. באופיו אובי איש בעל מזג גלוי ו"דוגרי" מאד. עם זאת, נחרף בסייתו של אובי להגזים לפעמים, אי אפשר להשתחרר מההרגשה שהפעם הוא משקף ומבטא מגמה מסוכנת, ואף נפוצה למדי בגבעה, שיש בה כדי לתת את אותותיה באופן מוחשי באחד הימים ובנסיבות מסויימות. כזכור, בעת המשברים האחרונים ([redacted] קלטנו מידידים (בעיקר מסנטורים יהודיים) שהאוירה מתחת לפני השטח קשה. ומדי פעם אנו עדיין שומעים הדים לכך,אם לא תמיד בגבעה, אז בערי השדה. למשל, לאחרונה העיר המורשה הוותיק והבכיר, צירלס בנט (דמי מפלורידה) באוזני הקונכ"ל במיאמי שמעוזי התמיכה שלנו נסדקים ועלינו לדאוג פן תימוג תמיכה זו במהלך השנים הקרובות.

4. כיום, אנו עוברים אמנם תקופה של רגיעה יחסית (מאז שירדה פרשת המצרר מהפרק וכל עוד ביקור מנכ"ל האוצר בפרטוריה לא תפס את הכותרות בזמן שבסנט מתנהלים דיונים בדבר

שרה רמה בשל בלגנים גבפיו ולמיכבה בגמר רק אחרן סיבה
2 3 3 1 2 1 4 1+1 4 1

הטלת הסנקציות על דראי"פ) בכל זאת ברור שהשורה הארוכה של פרשיות מותירה מקקע, ולעניות דעתי אל לנו לזלזל בדברים החמורים שהשמיעו אובי, בנט ואחרים. מן הראוי, כך נדמה לי, לבעת בנושא מכאיב זה בשיחות עם אנשי סודנו מארה"ב, ובייחוד עם הלוביסטים של איפא"ק שמבקרים כעת בארץ ושאין כמוהם חשים את הדופק בקונגרס.

בברכה
ל מ ד ן

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

309 342

1/2

סוג מברק

דף...ג...מתוך...ב...דפים

סווג בטחוני...סודי

דחיפות...רגיל

תאריך וז"ח 0920 15 אוג 86

מספר מברק.....

אל :- מצפ"א

דע :- לשכת סגן שהב"ט

-הנספח הצבאי-כאן

שיחת סגן השר עם סגן מזכיר ההגנה

א. נכחו מצדם קולונל וואטס, יועץ צבאי לסגן המזכיר, מנדי צירלס , סגנית פלטרו, וקולי קרניי, ראש דסק ישראל בפנטגון. הפגישה נמשכה כ-40 דקות. מצדנו הציר, הנספח הצבאי, ציר הסברה, הח"מ ורס"ן גנות.

ב. עיקרי השיחה :

בשיחה הועלו מחד נושאי יחסינו המיוחדים עם ארה"ב כולל "היחס השווה" וכן חילופי דעות כלליים על המז"ת ובצורה מפורטת יותר על סוריה וסוריה בלבנון.

ג. סגן השר פתח והודה על הקשרים המיוחדים ועל השותפות האסטרטגית בין שתי המדינות, כן הזכיר הטיפול ב"יחס שווה". טאפט השיב שהוא אוהד לענין כשהמטרה בנאט"ו היתה להגיע בדרך היעילה והזולה לנשק יעיל שעונה על הצרכים. כך צריך, לדעתו, להיות גם לגבי ישראל. יהיה לכך גם יישום מודיעיני יותר מקיף; ניתוח ביצועו של מערכות נשק בתנאי קרב. סגן השר השיב שניתן בודאי למצוא דרכים נוספות להדוק הש"פ.

קרני אמר שעדין הנושא בבדיקה, אך מה שכבר נעשה נמסר בצורת מסמכים לציר הכלכלי.

סגן השר ש"פ הוא גם חילופי דעות והערכות על המז"ת והכוונה היא לסורים, שהם בני בריתם ולשרותם של הסובייטים, לא רק במישור אחד אלא במישורים רבים כולל הטרור, שיתוף הפעולה בין ישראל וארה"ב ככל שיתהדק מהדק כושר העמידה מול ברית זו. סגן השר ציין שנוצרה אוירה חדשה אחרי הפעולה האמריקנית בלוב, פעולה שבאה לפגוע בטרור של מדינה; מאחורי טרור זה עומדת ברה"מ ולא רק לגבי המזה"ת אלא גם באירופה ואמל"ט.

סגן המזכיר סבור שהלובים הבינו את הרמז שהוא גישה חדשה ושונה מן הצפוי. האמריקנים שבעו נחת מהתגובה האירופית. אשר לישראל, שזו היתה דרכה בעבר, אין הפתעה. אמנם לא חוסל הטרור אך ניתן לו יסוד חדש שעליו להתחשב בו לפני שיפעל. האמריקנים שמחו על תמיכתה של ישראל וגם של אחרות. ההתאפקות מצד לוב באה לא מפני שלמדו הלקח אלא מפני שהפעולה יצרה בעיות פנימיות לקדאפי.

סגן השר העלה את הסכנה מפני הפתעה סורית שמחזיקה צבאה כסדיר והמנצלת המצב בלבנון כדי לשפר עמדותיה כלפינו. הציר הזכיר גם את דרך המחשבה הסורית והביא כדוגמה את ספרו של

+36 נספח

שיח רחל גשל גלגנשל גלפסו רולרכב גלגב ר"ן אלמ

2 3 1 3 1 2 1 4 ודוד 4

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

סוג	סדר
דף 2 מתוך 2 דפים	
סווג בסחוני	
דחיפות	
תאריך וזמן	
מס' מברק	

309 | 342

טלאס "מצות ציון". סגן המזכיר אמר שאין זהות מלאה בין ברה"מ וסוריה אך בסופו של דבר סוריה תלויה כלכלית וצבאית בברה"מ.

בתום השיחה התקבל סגן השר למספר דקות אצל ארמיטג' ולאחר מכן יצא לסיור בבנין הפנטגון ובפיקוד הצבאי הלאומי.

מ ת נ י

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5656
** יוצא סודי
**
**
**

אל: ני, נד: 926, מ : המשרד
רח: ר, סג: ס, תא: 150886, רח: 1530

סודי / רגיל

השגריר

ביקור רהמי

בהמשך למברק מ-15.8

בהיעדר לוייר מרויק ברדו נא והבריקו שמות ראשי ממשלות ושרי חוץ שישהו בניו יורק במאריכים 1.10-15.9.

מצפ"יא

מ/א

נפ: שהה,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא

3926

תאריך : 16.08.86

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

בלמס נבנס

חרזם:8,3926
אל:המשרד
מ-:רוש,נר:361,תא:150886,זח:1520,זת:ר,סג:ב
נד:ם

בלמס/רגיל

אל: מצפ"א, מצרים, שגריר/קהיר

סנס: שגארה"ב במצרים.

אחרי עיקובים והשהיות אישרה מליאת הסנס ב-15 את מינוי פרנק ויזנר לשגריר ארה"ב במצרים.

טובה הרצל==

תס: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,קידר,מצרים,מצפא,סייבל,ר/מרבז,ממד

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

אוגוסט 15 , 1986

אל: אמנון בויבן, לשכת רוה"מ
מאת: דן הלפרין , וושינגטון

הנדון: שינוי תנאי החוב הביטחוני לארה"ב

להערכתי הנושא הזה נדון כל הזמן בתוך המימשל מתוך מטרה למצוא דרך להקל על מצרים. אחת המחשבות האחרונות היא להוריד הרבית ללא יותר מ-8.5% במילים אחרות לגבי המלוות שהרבית החלה עליהם גבוהה יותר תחול הורדה. לא יחול שינוי באשר למלוות שהרבית עליהם נמוכה .

אם יתקבל שינוי כזה הזא יחסוך לנו (לפי חשבון שעשה עבורי גד ארבל בנ"י) כ 200 מ' דולר לשנה .

אין לי ספק שאם המימשל ימצא דרך לעשות זאת ודרך שעוקפת את התקציב טרם נמצאה, כי אז יעשה השינוי גם לגבינו.

ברור עוד שאין תחושה שהדבר נחוץ היום במיוחד לישראל כי מצבנו בתחום המט"ח שופר בשל נסיבות רבות הידועות לך.

מכאן שהעלאת הנושא ע"י רוה"מ לא תתרום דבר ואם תפורסם, ובד"כ דברים כאלה זוכים לפירסום, כי אז בעתונות כאן ייאמר שישראל מבקשת הקלה בתנאי החוב , דבר שאינו מוסיף ליוקרתנו, בעיתוני הארץ יאמר שפרס ביקש שיפור בתנאי החוב ונענה בשלילה.

בקיצור הרבה מהומה על לא מאומה.

לכל היותר יכול לדעתי פרס לומר לחבר גורג' כי הוא יודע שגורג' מודאג ממצבה הכלכלי של מצרים וכי גם אנחנו מוטרדים (ראה תוכנית פרס - מרשל), ובהקשר זה להוסיף כי הוא מבין שגורג' מנסה להתגבר על עומס החוב הצבאי וכמובן אנחנו מניחים שאם תימצא הדרך לכך לא תישכח ישראל, מה גם שלפי בקשתם הפסקנו לדחוף את תוכנית אינויה.

כל המוסיף לענין זה גורע לדעתי.

בברכה,
דני הלפרין

נ.ב. ברגע זה שוחחתי עם ידידנו שניידר שאומר כי לדעתו שולץ ובייקר הגיעו כבר להסכמה לעשות משהו לטובת מצרים (ואז גם לטובתנו) אך אינם רוצים שהנושא ידון לפני סיום התהליך התקציבי כאן, דבר שיקרה כעשרה ימים לאחר ביקורו של שמעון, שניידר גם הוא בדיעה שלא כדאי לבזבז קלפים שלנו על דבר שאם יקרה יכלול בלאו הכי אותנו ואשר אנחנו איננו הגורם לקידומו.

5460
** יוצא שמור
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אל: ני , ווש , נר: 989, מ : המשרד
רח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 150886, רח: 1500

שמור/רגיל

יגד

מכתב רהמ' לאוקונור.

מברקך 328 סעיף 6.

לשכת רוה"מ' מכינה המכתב בתאום איתנו.
כנסיות.

חב

עפ: שהת,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,כנסיות

אל: הלסינקי , 111 , נר: חוזם 965, מ : המשרד
רח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 150886, זח: 1400

סודי/נהול להלעיק

הודם רש:וושינגטון

פוינרגר מסגי ארהיב התקשר אלי היום (15 רנא)ומסר בלהלן:
1. היועץ בשגי בריהימי בוושינגטון פאבלוב נפגש ביומתו ב-12 רנא עם וילקוקס (ממחיד/ישראל) והדגיש בפניו שהשיחות בהלסינקי יעסקו אך ורק בענינים קונסולריים. עוד אמר כי אין מציקים בל תכנית להקים יחסים קונסולריים רשמיים או מדור אינטרסים או יחסים דיפלומטיים.

2. בשיחות יעסקו בשני נושאים בלבד: א. הרכוש הסובייטי בירושלים ויפו. ב. המהגרים הסובייטים בישראל המבקשים לנסוע לבריהימי או למדינות אחרות.

3. פאבלוב שאל האם האמריקאים מודאגים מהאפשרות שיוקמו יחסים דיפלומטיים בין בריהימי לישראל, וסיפר כי לאחרונה הוא ביקר (פאבלוב) במוסקבה והתרשם כי מעולם לא ראה בקרמלין דחיפות ורצון בה גדולים TO MOVE AHEAD בתהליך השלום במזרח. עם זאת אמר שלא יהיה שלום ללא השתתפות בריהימי בתהליך, ואחר והציע שהאמריקאים יסכימו לועידה בינ"ל בהשתתפות בריהימי. לא חוזר לא ציין משתתפות אחרות.
4. וילקוקס ענה שארה"מ תקדם בברבה הקמה יחסים דיפלומטיים בין ישראל לבין בריהימי כמו בינה לבין בל מדינות העולם. האמריקאי הדגיש שארהיב מחוייבת למוים ישיר ובי היו יכולים להסכים ל- INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT שבו ניתן היה לקיים מגעים ישירים באלה. פאבלוב הגיב שוהי התפתחות חיובית בעמדת ארהיב.

5. עוד אמר וילקוקס בי ארהיב מתנגדת להשתתפות בריהימי

כמו"ם, שכן מדינות המנקשות להשתתף חייבות להוביח קודם כוונתן החיובית ובריה"מ' לא עשתה זאת שכן אין לה יחסים עם ישראל וישנן גם בעיות רציניות ביטרליות בין ישראל לבריה"מ' כגון: רכוש האדם ויהדות בריה"מ' אשר מדאיגות מאד גם את מ"מ' ארה"ב. על כך הגיב פאבלוב שו"א ויהודי בריה"מ' הם בעיה סוביטית פנימית.

עד כאן

מראיר

גיא

תפ: שהה,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,מראר

3321

תאריך : 15.08.86
דף 1 מתוך 1
עותק 1 מתוך 2

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר נבנס

חודם:8/3321
אל:המשרד
מ-:רוש/נר:319/תא:140886/זת:1200/דת:מ/סג:טב
נד:8

סודי ביותר / מידי

אל:- ממנכ"ל - ת.ר.ב.

מאת: רובינשטיין / וושינגטון

משיחה קצרה עם צ'רלי היל.

א) תהליך השלום .

הגישה הנמשכת, לפי שעה, היא צעדים קטנים במטרה להצר
את צעדיו של אשף ולשפר את האפשרויות ביו"ש ועזה.
אין נרגע צפיה להתפתחויות דרמטיות, אך אם יבואו באלה
נמובן ארה"ב תתיחס בהתאם . את הדרן צריכים להראות
הצדדים , באיזור, ביסודו של דבר.

ב) ישנם המפצירים בשולץ לבוא לטקס החתימה של הסכם
טאבה. כשלעצמו הרשם בן -שיחי כי כטיעה לצורן "גזירת
טרט" בלבד אינה כדאית, אך עוד יראו. אנא דיסקרטיות
באשר לכ"ל.

ג) העליתי בקשתנו לתמיכת שולץ בעניין
ה- EQUAL TREATMENT .

רובינשטיין

תפ: שהח,מנכל,ממנכל

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

כמו"ם, שכן מדינות המנקשות להשתתף חייבות להוביח קודם כוונתן המיוחדת ובריה"מ' לא עשתה זאת שכן אין לה יחסים עם ישראל וישנן גם כעיות רציניות ביחסיות בין ישראל לבריה"מ' כעניני רכוש הארם ויהרות בריה"מ' אשר מדאיגות מאד גם את מ"מ' ארה"ב. על כך הגיב פאבלוב שג"א ויהודי בריה"מ' הם בעיה סוביטית פנימית.

עד כאן

מראיר

גיא

עפ: שהם,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,מראר

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

3321

תאריך : 15.08.86
דף 1 מתוך 1
עותק 1 מתוך 2

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי ביותר

נבנס

מזדם:8/3321
אל:המשרד
מ-:רוש/נר:319/תא:140886/זח:1200/דח:מ/סג:טב
נד:&

סודי ביותר / מידי

אל:- ממנכ"ל - ח.ר.ב.

מאת: רובינשטיין / וושינגטון

משיחה קצרה עם צ'רלי היל.

א) תהליך השלום .

הגישה הנמשכת, לפי שעה, היא צעדים קטנים במטרה להצר
את צעדיו של אשף ולשפר את האפשרויות ביו"ש רעזה.
אין נרגע צפיה להתפתחויות דרמטיות, אך אם יבואו באלה
כמובן ארה"ב תתיחס בהתאם . את הדרך צריכים להראות
הצדדים , באיזור, ביוזדו של דבר.

ב) ישנם המפצירים בשולץ לבוא לטקס החתימה של הסכם
טאבה. כשלעצמו הרשם בן -שיחי כי בטיעה לצורך "גזירת
סרט" בלבד אינה כדאית, אך עוד יראו. אנא דיסקרטיות
באשר לניל.

ג) העליתי בקשתנו לתמיכת שולץ בעניין
ה- EQUAL TREATMENT .

רובינשטיין

תפ: שהח,מנכל,ממנכל

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv, Israel

August 14, 1986

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Vice President Bush asked me to pass on to you the following message:

"Dear Shimon:

"It was a great pleasure to see you again in Israel. I am deeply grateful for your kind hospitality, and for the opportunity to discuss the increasing strength of our bilateral relationship and the prospects for peace in the region.

"I am particularly pleased to have been able to issue a statement at the end of my trip calling attention to the common themes that emerged in my talks in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. As you and I discussed, it is very important to recognize that a number of common perceptions have developed among the leaders of those three countries over the last year or two. I am convinced, and I know you share my view, that these areas of general agreement provide a solid basis for building the peace we all seek. Each of those common principles is fully consistent with the Reagan initiative of September 1, 1982, which itself was based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp David Accords.

"I was also very pleased to learn that work was completed August 10 on a draft arbitral compromis of the Taba dispute. This was a significant achievement and an important step toward resolution of the contentious Taba issue. Great credit is due to the able Israeli and Egyptian negotiators for

this accomplishment which should lead to improvement in the important relationship between Israel and Egypt.

"I will be discussing with the President and Secretary Shultz progress made during my trip. I am firmly convinced that the search for peace must continue, sustained by shared understandings and by your own extraordinary vision and leadership.

"You were such a gracious host during our visit. I particularly treasure the memory of our talk in David Ben Gurion's living room -- a wonderful experience for us all.

"With best wishes,

Sincerely,

S/ George Bush"

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem August 17, 1986

Dear George,

Your letter of Ausut 14, 1986 -- in the spirit of your visit itself -- was heartwarming. Indeed, the combination of the unique opportunity to host Barbara and yourself, together with the considerable work you accomplished in all three capitals, made the visit an important moment for us all.

Your memorable statement at the Knesset Chagall Hall still echoes in our minds, as the personal sentiments you expressed in our private talks echo in my heart. Equally significant was your contribution in forcing all involved to sidestep well-recognized differences and focus for a brief moment on the areas of agreement, thus giving birth to your Cairo statement. I believe that statement can serve as a launching pad for yet another effort to bring us somewhat closer to our common objective of peace negotiations.

Although the final hurdles on the road to one pre-requisite for that very objective -- a new page in our bilateral relations with Egypt -- took several days longer to overcome than we had all hoped, there is no doubt that the goodwill and energy generated by your visit facilitated that important development.

His Excellency
George Bush
Vice President of the
United States of America
Washington, D.C.

With the Taba arbitration compromis thus concluded, we are looking for an early opportunity to discuss with President Mubarak many of the ideas raised during our conversation. Hence I am hopeful that with the continued energetic efforts by all involved -- first and foremost President Reagan, yourself and Secretary Shultz -- the seeds sown in recent weeks may yield a new beginning for the peace-thirsty peoples of our region.

With best regards to Barbara from Sonia and myself,

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres

11

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

מס 30146
לס: 999

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

המשנה למנהל הכללי

מברק

ממישראל וושינגטון

שמור
מיידי

השגריר.

להלן מכתב רה"מ פרס לסגן הנשיא בוש , אנא העבירו לתעודתו. המקור בדיפ'.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און 20.6.86 (3)361

שה״ר רה״ג מנכ״ל מ/מנכ״ל בכירי
2 3 3 1 2

20/4/05
999

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem August 17, 1986

Dear George,

Your letter of Ausut 14, 1986 -- in the spirit of your visit itself -- was heartwarming. Indeed, the combination of the unique opportunity to host Barbara and yourself, together with the considerable work you accomplished in all three capitals, made the visit an important moment for us all.

Your memorable statement at the Knesset Chagall Hall still echoes in our minds, as the personal sentiments you expressed in our private talks echo in my heart. Equally significant was your contribution in forcing all involved to sidestep well-recognized differences and focus for a brief moment on the areas of agreement, thus giving birth to your Cairo statement. I believe that statement can serve as a launching pad for yet another effort to bring us somewhat closer to our common objective of peace negotiations.

Although the final hurdles on the road to one pre-requisite for that very objective -- a new page in our bilateral relations with Egypt -- took several days longer to overcome than we had all hoped, there is no doubt that the goodwill and energy generated by your visit facilitated that important development.

His Excellency
George Bush
Vice President of the
United States of America
Washington, D.C.

With the Taba arbitration compromis thus concluded, we are looking for an early opportunity to discuss with President Mubarak many of the ideas raised during our conversation. Hence I am hopeful that with the continued energetic efforts by all involved -- first and foremost President Reagan, yourself and Secretary Shultz -- the seeds sown in recent weeks may yield a new beginning for the peace-thirsty peoples of our region.

With best regards to Barbara from Sonia and myself,

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres

ידיעות לעתונות

ZZZZ

01# (לע"מ עש"ת) איגרת לראש הממשלה מסגן נשיא ארה"ב
86.8.17
(נמסר ע"י יועץ רה"מ לעניני תקשורת)

ירושלים, יב' באב תשמ"ו, 17 באוגוסט 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 7)

סגן נשיא ארה"ב מר ג'ורג' בוש, העביר ביום ו', באמצעות השגריר תומאס פיקרינג, את רגשי תודתו לראש הממשלה שמעון פרס על האירוח בזמן ביקורו בארץ וההזדמנות לדון ולחזק את הקשרים בין שתי המדינות.

סגן הנשיא בוש ציין כי התגבשו בשנתיים האחרונות תפיסות משותפות למנהיגי ישראל, ירדן ומצרים המהוות בסיס מוצק לבנית השלום במזרח התיכון.

סגן הנשיא הביע שביעות רצון מהשלמת שטר הבוררות של טאבה אשר יוביל לשיפור ביחסי השלום בין ישראל ומצרים.

לע"מ עש"ת (דף מס' 6)
אלש 19.30
תותת
0#

STATE OF ISRAEL **Press bulletin** GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE

JERUSALEM, 17 AUGUST 1986

.86.08.17
#22 BUSH SENDS MESSAGE TO PERES

(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S MEDIA ADVISOR)

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH SENT HIS EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO PRIME MINISTER PERES FRIDAY VIA AMBASSADOR THOMAS PICKERING FOR THE HOSPITALITY HE ENJOYED DURING HIS VISIT TO ISRAEL, AND FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS AND STRENGTHEN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

THE VICE PRESIDENT NOTED THAT OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, APPROACHES HAVE BEEN FORMULATED WHICH ARE COMMON TO THE LEADERS OF ISRAEL, JORDAN AND EGYPT WHICH FORM A FIRM BASIS FOR THE BUILDING OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE VICE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED HIS SATISFACTION WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE "COMPROMIS" ON TABA WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EGYPT.

AC/AC

19:45 HOURS

#0

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

340

סוג מברק

דף: סחוף דפים

סווג בטחוני: סודי

דחיפות: מיידי

תאריך ודש"ח: 14.08.86 1800

מס' מברק:

אל : מ/מנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מאו"ק

דע : השגריר, פרטוריה

לשכת רה"מ, לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון, לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר, רמש"ן, ניו יורק

סנט : סנקציות על דרא"פ : לשלנו 266 , (245 לממבטחון, ו-93 לניו יורק)

1. שוחחתי אתמול (13) עם הסנטור ג'ו ביידן, שאמר :

א. הוא חייב להגיש את התיקון שלו (להפוך את הסנקציות הנוספות שיוטלו לאחר 12 חודשים למנדטוריות)

ב. הוא דאג לשנות את הסעיף הנוגע למדינות שמפרות את אמברגו הנשק, כך שיחול על כל המפרות, ולא רק על מקבלות סיוע צבאי.

ג. להערכתו, הרפובליקאים יתנגדו לתיקון, ולכן לא (אלא) יתקבל.

ד. אם בכל זאת יתקבל, לא (אלא) יתנגד אם יושמט מהחוק בשלב של ה-CONFERENCE

הערה : מהנ"ל יש להסיק שהתיקון אינו דבר עקרוני אצל ביידן, והוא מגיש אותו בראש ובראשונה כמועמד דמוקרטי לנשיאות ע"מ לבנות את התדמית ואת ה"רקורד" שלו בדבר האפרטהייד.

2. כ"כ אתמול נתקלתי באקראי בסנטור מתייאס שביקש שאשוחח עם עוזרו פרד היל, שנילווה אליו. הלה נתן לי להבין שהסנטור אינו מסכים עם השינוי הלשוני שהצענו. היו לו אמנם טענים שונים ומשונים, אך עלה ברור מדבריו שהם מבינים שהצעתנו מכוונת לסבך הענין ולהקשות על יישום הסנקציה.

3. ידידים רבים ערים לבעיתיות הצעת חוק הסנקציות מבחינתנו. הסנטור לאוטנברג התייחס לנושא אתמול בשיחה עמי ועם הציר הכלכלי. כ"כ בשיחה אחרת ביקש הסנטור לוין לדעת את עמדתנו.

4. הדיון במלאה התחיל היום. הדעה הרווחת בקרב אוהדינו היא שיש להמתין לשלב ה-CONFERENCE (בספטמבר) כדי לנסות להגן על האינטרסים שלנו. הסנטור בושביץ מקווה להשתתף ב-CONFERENCE אך מעריך שאפילו אם לא יהיה נציג מטעם וועדת החוץ בסנט, יוכל להיות לעזר. לאוטנברג (שלבטח לא ישתתף) מוכן גם לדבר בבוא העת עם סנטורים דמוקרטים כמו סרבנס, ויש להניח שנמצא בני ברית נוספים (ובכלל זה אולי נשיא ארה"ב שמסוגל להטיל ווטו על כל חוק שמטיל סנקציות על דרא"פ).

נוסף למד

למדן.

36

שיש הרבה גשם בלונדון בגלל פחדות אוקיאניות ברוחי אוגדר

3

11

דחיפות: מיידי	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס מברק	נ:
סווג בטחוני: שמור		תיק:
תז"ח: 147230	א ל : המשרד	
נר : 0318	ד ע :	
	מאת : נאו"ם, ניו-יורק	

אל: לשכת רוה"מ.
דע: ארב"ל 2.

מאת: גביר.

ביקור רוה"מ.

1. אנא הודיעונו אם, בעת ביקורו בניו-יורק, ירצה רוה"מ לקיים פגישות בעצרת האו"ם.
אם כן, הבריקו נא מועד שהותו בניו-יורק, וכן רשימת הפגישות המבוקשות.

2. נודה אם תבריקו בחוזר, כי לוח הזמנים של באי העצרת צפוף ביותר, ויש לטפל בסידורים כבר עתה.

נאו"ם

רוה"מ שיחה נשיא גלבוע אלישבע אומלל ב יצ. לפר
3 2 3 1 1 1

	שם ישולח: ר. גביר	14.8.86

רגישות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
דרג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	עמוד: 2
תז"ח: 141530	אל: לש'כנכ"ל, כע"ת, כמנכ"ל אמיח"ק, המכרת, כצא"א, רו"ב כמ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת, לע"ס	
נר: 0331 רוש: 74 בשהב"ס: 25	מ: וושינגטון	
	אל: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/14/86

- New York Headlines

NYT - U.S. administration is planning a $266 million program to stop drugs at the Mexican border. NYT - Senate grants Reagan's request for $100 million in aid to the Contras. (See NY) NYT - Aug. 13 marked the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall. NYT - No breakthroughs in the USSR-US arms talks which focused on the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty; a follow-up meeting is planned in September. NYP - Nancy Reagan's maid arrested. (see DN). WSJ - OPEC moves too late to cushion the fall of companies dependent on oil fortunes.

Press Reports

Taba Arbitration Agreement Approved by Israelis

NYT - The draft agreement for international arbitration of the Taba border dispute was approved by the Israeli inner cabinet. The Egyptians have yet to do so and neither side has agreed on the identity of the 3 arbitrators. (see ND, DN)

Shiite vs. UN in Southern Lebanon

NYT - "18th French Soldier Wounded in Lebanon" Another soldier was wounded during new attacks on UN positions.

Iran-Iraq War

WSJ - "Iran Resumes Shipping Oil from Facility Iraq Raided" Iran resumed its Sirri oil shipments as well as moving fast to replace the damaged tankers.

חתימה:	שם המחלקה:	תאריך:

331/74/25 2/2

Not Just OPEC Hurt by Falling Oil Prices

WSJ - Blumenthal - OPEC's recent move to cut production in order to stem the fall of world oil prices is too little, too late to prevent the harm already sustained by concerns connected to energy companies, e.g. banks, chemical companies and high-powered computer makers.

Israel Accused of training S. African Police

Amsterdam News - Ransom - The Pan-Africanist Congress, the UN Special Committee against Apartheid and the African National Congress accuse Israel of training membersof South Africa's Bantustans police and military, recruiting black South Africans to the Bantustans' police and selling them arms. Both Barukh Binah in NY and the Transkei Embassy in Wash deny it.

Jewish Survivors to Celebrate at the Statue of Liberty

ND - AP - On Sept. 7, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Societyu and the American Gathering and Federation of Holocaust Survivors are sponsoring a reunion of Jewish survivors at the Statue of Liberty commemorating the 40th anniversary of their arrival. (See NYP)

Israeli Film Wins at Locarno

[illegible] film about the Six-Day-War won first prize at the Locarno Film Festival.

Indian Govt. Takes Over Anti-Terror Fight from States

In response to the assassination of a former army Chief of Staff who organized a raid against militant Sikhs in their temple, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Government took over via legislation the anti-terrorist campaign handled until now by the states - including Punjab - as part of their law enforcement duties.

10

דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף:
סווג בטחוני: שמור	טופס מברק	מתוך:
תו"ח: 141530		
נר: 0328 69		

אל: כנסיות.

רע: וושינגטון, נאו"מ

מאת: קונכ"ל ניו יורק

הזמנת או'קונר. שלכם ח/331; ח/332

1. הכתבה ב"מעריב" היא, כנראה, תמצית הכתבה הארוכה יותר שפורסמה ב-12 באוגוסט 1982 ב"ניו יורק טיימס" ושהובררה אליהם בנפרד ע"י קונסול העתונות.
2. על כוונת ת"ניו יורק טיימס" לפרסם כתבה שמעתי מטננבאום יומיים לפ"כ. ניסיתי לשכנע את הכתב שיניח לנושא, אך הלה סירב. מתכתבה תוכלו לראות שראש העיר קוץ' דיבר עם הכתב בחופשיות רבה. יתכן שגם כמה מן העסקנים היהודים העוסקים בנושא וששמעו ממני על ביקורי אצל הקרדינל ריברו אתו, אם כי הכחישו כששאלתי אותם.
3. גם "ישראל שלנו", שבועון היורדים בניו יורק, מפרסם היום כתבה בעניין זה, אם כי בלתי מדויקת.
4. איננו יכול להעריך בשלב זה אם הפרסומים האלה יזיקו לנו אצל הקרדינל. אני מניח שנשמע על כך במשך הזמן.
5. מה שנוגע להזמנה לביקור בארץ - אמרתי לקרדינל שאני מזמין אותו רשמית בשם רה"מ. עשיתי זאת בפירוש לפי הוראת רה"מ כפי שאמר לי לעשות בתום ביקורו בניו יורק באוקטובר אשתקד.
6. בהזדמנות זו אני חוזר על המלצתי שרה"מ ישגר כאמצעותי מכתב לקרדינל ובו יזמינו לביקור בארץ וכן יביע צער על הפגישה ביניהם שלא התקיימה, כפי שלבר הבטחתי.
7. כדאי להשקיע מאמץ בטיפוח קרדינל או'קונר. הוא הקרדינל הקתולי הידידותי ביותר שהיה בניו יורק מאז קוש תמדינה ויש סכורים שיש לו סיכויים להתקדם עוד יותר בהיררכיה של הכנסיה הקתולית.

יגר

שים רשב גשל בנגנל כנסיות

2 3 1 1

מ.יגר

תאריך: 14.8.86	שם השולח: מ. יגר		אישור:

13.

רחיפות:	**מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק**	רח:
סוג בטחוני: שפר	**טופס מברק**	מס':
תז"ח: 141530		
נר: 0326	אל: סמנכ"ל	
מל: 67	דע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: קונכ"ל ניו-יורק	

מועדון הנשיאים. בהמשך למברק צוריאל 260.

הבוקר פגשתי את מורים אבדם במסגרת הפגישות הרגתיות שקבענו לנו. חזר על כמה מהדברים שבמברק הנ"ל. הדגיש במיוחד:

א. הצורך שמועדון הנשיאים יקבל מידע או התרעות מראש ממשלת ישראל בנושאים שבהם יוכלו או יתבקשו לסייע לנו. לדעתו הם יכולים להקל עלינו מאד בהשפעה על דעת הקהל בארה"ב ותדמיתנו כאן אם נאפשר להם לפעול נכון וזמן מספיק מראש.

ב. העלה את מינוי אלוף עמוס ירון לנספח צה"ל בוושינגטון. אין לו ספק שמדובר באיש צבא מוכשר אך לדעתו מינויו לוושינגטון מעיד על חוסר רגישות מצידנו ועלול גם להשוף את הנספח החדש לביקורת ולתוצעות בלתי נעימות. אמרתי לו שאני מקוה שזה לא יקרה.

ג. בענינים אחרים הבהרתי בנפרד.

יגר

שדה חתם גנק גלגנק גבכט צבומר מיק
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תאריך: 14.8.86	שם השולח: משה יגר		אישור:

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:	המשרד
	337

טופס	סגרק
דף	מתוך דפים
סווג בטחוני	שמור
דחיפות	
תאריך וז"ח	14.08.86 1730
מס' מברק	

אל : מצפ"א

דע : מנכ"ל בטחון, מנחם עיני (פרוייקט הלביא, משרד הבטחון), רמש"ן (ניו יורק)

קונגרס : הלביא

לידיעתכם, רצ"ב מכתב פוינדקסטר למורשה גיים קורטר מה-13 דנא (כתשובה למכתב המורשה מה-17.7). בין היתר, תשומת לבכם לטענת פוינדקסטר שמשלם המיסים האמריקאי, מגיע לו לדעת שה- FMS הניתן לישראל מנוצל "באורח האפקטיבי ביותר".

כמו מורשים אחרים, קורטר פנה גם לוולינברגר בנושא זה. שבבוע שענר קיבל תשובה זהה לזו שנשלחה לגיק קמפ (שבשלנו 215).

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1986

Dear Congressman Courter:

I am writing in response to your July 17, 1986 letter, which raised important questions concerning Israel's LAVI aircraft project. Foremost among these was a reported delay on release of funds for several LAVI contracts. My understanding is that these contracts were not held up, but were subject to normal review and processing. Because of the implications for U.S. FMS support to Israel of the recently completed DoD LAVI cost study, the Department of Defense decided to conduct an internal review of the contracts. As you may already know, Secretary Weinberger reached a decision in July to release funds for those elements of the contracts which can be executed in the next four months. During this period, U.S. and Israeli representatives will be cooperating on a new study to examine possible lower cost alternatives to LAVI. I strongly support this effort.

While the planned combat capability of the LAVI aircraft is widely acknowledged, the program itself has suffered from technical difficulties, schedule delays, and large cost increases. It is entirely appropriate that the Governments of Israel and the United States, both of whom have a stake in LAVI, should examine ways to maximize Israel's security within our limited security assistance budget.

Your letter notes that, if Israel is to consider alternatives to LAVI, it should do so of its own accord and not through coercion. I fully agree with you on this point. The United States should not dictate how Israel runs its own defense programs. In this case, however, we cannot forget that LAVI is not a purely Israeli project -- it is being funded almost exclusively with U.S. aid. The U.S. government has a legitimate interest in ensuring that our security assistance dollars -- in Israel and elsewhere -- are used in the most effective possible manner. Indeed, the American taxpayer deserves no less.

You also make the point that any study of LAVI alternatives should address non-military considerations such as providing technological innovation and protecting Israel from a "brain-drain." These are legitimate areas of concern and will be fully considered in the study. In fact, the terms of reference for the study state that LAVI alternatives should maximize Israeli developed and produced components such as avionics and electronics, and should seek to achieve the same benefit to the Israeli work force as is envisioned for the LAVI.

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3 -330 -63
3 116 -91 2

In summary, both our governments have a stake in working toward a mutually acceptable outcome on this important question. I am confident that the LAVI alternatives study will significantly assist Israel and the U.S. in deciding how best to proceed in meeting Israel's defense needs.

Sincerely,

John M. Poindexter

The Honorable Jim Courter
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

official text

DATE: 08/14/86

U.S. SEES FACE-TO-FACE TALKS AS KEY IN MIDEAST PEACE QUEST
(Text: Murphy at House Foreign Affairs Committee) (2940)

WASHINGTON -- Face-to-face negotiations are crucial in the search for a lasting peace in the Middle East, the State Department's top Mideast official insisted before a congressional panel.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East that "the form of negotiations should provide for talks between an Israeli and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as well as between Syrian and Israeli delegations."

In his testimony August 14, Murphy stated that the United States "believes in the importance of face-to-face negotiations," and he conceded that direct negotiations "may involve the framework of an international conference."

Murphy accompanied Vice President Bush on his trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, July 25 to August 5, and recently returned from the Mideast region. At the vice president's urging, he delayed his return to help with the efforts to resolve the Taba land dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Murphy presented an overview of U.S. concerns in the Middle East to the committee, touching on the Taba issue, the Egyptian economy, the quality of life on the West Bank and Gaza, the meeting of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Morocco's King Hassan, the peace process, the Iran-Iraq war, and, lastly, the Lebanon hostage situation.

Highlights of his prepared testimony included:

-- The United States has long worked to improve the economic well-being of Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, and the size of the U.S. program has grown over the years and further financial increases are planned.

-- American efforts to help Israel and Egypt reach agreement on a Taba arbitration compromise were successful; the terms of reference and procedures for resolving the dispute through arbitration have been completed.

-- The United States will be examining ways it can help Egypt in its economic reform efforts.

-- The United States was pleased that "most Arab countries reacted in a measured fashion, withholding judgment until they have had a chance to study the facts" of the Hassan-Peres meeting.

-- The United States fears that "a victory by a radical Iran would be a major setback for U.S. interests" in the Middle East. But: "U.S. policy has not changed...We remain neutral in the war and support a just and quick resolution of the bloodshed."

-- The United States continues to work resolutely for the release of the American hostages, "and for the release of other innocent foreigners held hostage in Lebanon."

Following is the text of Assistant Secretary Murphy's prepared statement for the Subcommittee:

(Begin Text)

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I welcome the opportunity to join the Committee today to discuss

with you the broad range of issues and developments in the Middle East that have occurred since we last met together in May. As you know, I have just returned from the region where I accompanied the Vice President on his trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, and then spent the following week working with the Israeli and Egyptian governments to move the Taba issue ahead to arbitration. The parties have made an important step toward resolution of the Taba dispute which I will review with you today. Other events in the region have contributed to a deepened understanding of what is impeding movement towards overall resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. These included the Hassan-Peres meeting, the Vice President's discussions during his visit to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, and efforts to improve the quality of life for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza. Finally, I would like to provide you with an update on the Iran-Iraq war.

The Vice President's Trip

Vice President Bush had a very constructive twelve-day visit to Israel, Jordan and Egypt. In Israel, he had cordial and fruitful discussions with Prime Minister Peres, Vice Premier Shamir and Defense Minister Rabin. The Vice President reaffirmed the strength and depth of the US/Israeli relationship and discussed bilateral cooperation in many areas, including security assistance, our search for peace, Taba and quality of life for Palestinians. He initialed a VOA agreement that permits us to build a new relay transmitter in Israel. He signed a joint declaration encouraging expanded tourism between the U.S. and Israel. He also discussed the Israeli economy, stressing the need for privatization that would help stimulate long-term growth. The Vice President reaffirmed President Reagan's pledge to continue to raise the Jewish emigration issue with the Soviets.

The Vice President's trip to Jordan demonstrated the high value we place on our relations with Jordan, an old, close friend. During meetings with King Hussein, Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Rifai, and Commander-in-Chief Bin Shaker, the Vice President discussed bilateral issues, the peace process and quality of life in the West Bank.

Quality of Life on the West Bank and Gaza

Vice President Bush affirmed the US belief that a broader economic development on the West Bank and Gaza and improvement in the quality of life in those areas is central to giving Palestinians hope for the future. We believe the assumption of grater responsibility for one's own economic betterment can contribute to building a climate supportive of a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The United States has long been committed to and has worked on behalf of the economic well-being of Palestinians residing in the West Bank and Gaza. Since 1975 we have provided approximately 70 million dollars in economic assistance to those territories, in the form of projects in various fields implemented by private American voluntary agencies. In late 1983, Secretary Shultz directed that we increase our efforts to enhance the quality of Palestinian life. Accordingly, the size of our program has grown in recent years. We will commit approximately 14.5 million dollars in fiscal year 1986, and have requested 18 million dollars for fiscal year 1987.

In addition, the Government of Jordan has recently decided to up-grade its own development efforts in the West Bank. At a time of severe economic contraction in Jordan, that Government asked if we would be able to help with their efforts. We have been able to identify about 4.5 million dollars in fiscal year 1986 funds for that

purpose, which we see as complementary to, but separate from, our own program. The funds being provided to Jordan which we have notified to the Hill, will not reduce our own on-going program.

I would stress -- as I have done in the past -- that economic development programs in the West Bank and Gaza, from whatever source, are no substitute for an active peace process. They are first and foremost for the benefit of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The political future of those territories can only be determined at the negotiating table.

Taba

The cornerstone of efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute is the historic Egyptian/Israeli treaty. That treaty has amply demonstrated its strength and value over the past decade. It has become the exemplar of how deep-rooted disputes can be peacefully resolved to the advantage of both parties.

During the past year, both peace partners made clear their desire for a quick resolution of their few remaining differences, such as the Taba dispute and for improvement in bilateral relations. When the Vice President talked with Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak about Taba, he noted the positive achievements during months of negotiations and stressed that it was time to get this problem off the agenda, and endorsed the concept of a package deal to resolve the remaining issues. He asked me to stay on in the area to help the parties reach agreement on a Taba arbitration compromise.

As you are aware, this effort was successful. On Sunday last, August 10, Egypt and Israel announced completion of a draft arbitral compromise which sets out the terms of reference and procedures for resolving the Taba border dispute through arbitration. Two issues remain to be settled: First, the naming of non-national arbitrators. The parties have already begun the process of trying to select mutually-agreed non-nationals. They have been meeting this week to try to conclude the selection process. The second outstanding issue is technical elaboration of the annex, that is, providing ground and aerial surveys so that the arbitrators will understand from the annex precisely what points on the international boundary are in dispute. Here, too, Egypt and Israel have agreed on procedures for dealing with this issue and have expressed their intent to complete this work within the coming two to three weeks.

In addition to Taba, Egypt and Israel also have been discussing ways to improve bilateral relations. Egypt has committed itself to return its Ambassador to Israel as soon as the arbitral compromise is signed. Fruitful talks have been held on trade and tourism; during the recent visit to Israel by Egypt's Tourism Minister, some cooperative agreements were reached. And efforts, spurred on by these negotiations, are continuing to resolve outstanding humanitarian issues.

We believe the successful conclusion of negotiations on the Taba compromise and other bilateral issues are important developments, leading to improvements in the Egyptian-Israeli bilateral relationship, permitting the immediate return of the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel and setting the stage for a Peres-Mubarak summit. A stronger Egyptian-Israeli relationship can help spur efforts to expand the Arab-Israel peace process. The reverse is perhaps equally true.

Egyptian Economy

The Vice President spent considerable time examining with

President Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials Egypt's difficult economic situation. The Egyptians stressed the need for a higher portion of cash transfer in our economic assistance program there and a reduction in the burden of FMS (foreign military sales) debt. The Vice President expressed sympathy for Egypt's economic problems but outlined our own very difficult budgetary situation. He said he would discuss these issues with the President on his return.

The Egyptians made it clear that they are willing to work with the IMF (International Monetary Fund) on a structural reform program but argued that some IMF conditions (for example, prompt unification of the exchange rate) could cause serious hardship in Egypt. They would like to see greater flexibility in the IMF conditions. The Vice President cautioned that we do not dictate to the IMF. We will, however, be examining ways we can help Egypt in its reform effort and hope other donors will be able to join us in providing appropriate support to Egypt as it develops a comprehensive and workable economic reform program.

King Hassan/Prime Minister Peres Talks

During his trip, the Vice President praised the commitment to peace represented by the recent meeting in Morocco between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres, which he lauded as a positive development. He stressed that the US hoped this courageous step would be followed by others on the way to peace.

The meeting was a valuable and historic effort. We have urged such face-to-face contact for years and applaud the boldness demonstrated by King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres in initiating such a dialogue.

Arab reactions to the meeting have been mixed. A few condemned it. We were pleased that most Arab countries reacted in a measured fashion, withholding judgment until they have had a chance to study the facts.

Peace Process

All of these developments underscore one of the primary purposes of the Vice President's trip, namely to reaffirm U.S. interest in and commitment to promoting peace in the Middle East, and to explore current possibilities for movement toward that goal. Although the Vice President did not expect his discussions to produce any dramatic breakthroughs or signal a major departure from our policy, he was able to bring into public focus the strong commonality of interests and agreement on basic principles concerning a Middle East peace process that have evolved over the past year.

I have often noted that the search for a lasting peace in the region is a process -- one in which advances are made in small incremental steps. In the absence of a galvanizing event, it is easy to overlook steady progress. The Vice President explored those areas in which small, but positive advances have been made over the course of the past year. In his discussions with area leaders, the Vice President noted an evolution in attitudes on key points. In each of the three capitals, he discussed those changes which have had the cumulative effect of forging a consensus or common basis for pursuing peace in the region. At the conclusion of his visit, the Vice President outlined our view of those points of agreement.

Taken as a whole, the Vice President's points are an encouragement to all who believe the peace process can move ahead. He noted:

-- A just and lasting peace is essential, urgent and can only be

reached through negotiations.

-- Negotiations should produce peace treaties between the parties based on the recognition of the right of all states and peoples in the region to a life of peace and security.

-- Negotiations must take into account the security needs of Israel, the security needs of all other states in the region and the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

-- Negotiations must resolve the Palestinian question in all its aspects within the context of a relationship between Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza. This relationship can be achieved based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The U.S. view is that United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 embody the principle of secure and recognized boundaries for all states in the region and the exchange of territory for peace.

-- The U.S. believes in the importance of face-to-face negotiations. We recognize that direct negotiations may involve the framework of an international conference or forum structured in a way that permits progress and not paralysis; agreement, not dictates.

-- The form of the negotiations should provide for talks between an Israeli delegation and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as well as between Syrian and Israeli delegations. Delegations must consist of individuals who seek peace and openly reject violence and terrorism.

This is the kind of process we would need to undertake to reach broader peace agreements. We shall continue to encourage and support the leaders of the region as they review their policies and seek creatively to enlarge the area of common understandings toward the achievement of a just and enduring peace.

Iran-Iraq War

Both parties to the Gulf War have actively pursued their goal during the past several months. Both Iran and Iraq appear to believe that they are in a time of testing and Iran has publicly stated its intention to deliver the "final blow" this fall. Iran is well dug in at al Faw and holds the strategic initiative. Iraq's policy of "active defense" since mid-April is intended to keep Iran off balance; Baghdad has scored effective hits on important economic and communications sites.

The decline in oil prices has drastically reduced foreign exchange of both Iraq and Iran. Aggrieved by the oil price drop, Iran is also showing greater aggressiveness in the tanker war, including extending attacks to the Southern Gulf. Tension with Saudi Arabia may be rising, though this may be somewhat tempered by the new OPEC agreement.

Khomeini and the Iranian political leadership seek to inflict a heavy military blow to Iraq this year, but logistical problems and the professional military are restraining factors. The Iranian leadership has been publicly explicit that the economic pressures resulting from the oil price crisis require an early end to the war since Iran cannot finance both the war at current levels and necessary non-war imports. We thus expect that Iran will make a major effort in the next few months to exert further military pressure on Iraq. If such pressure fails, then the Iranian leadership will have to face squarely the conflict between its desire to continue the war and maintaining minimal levels of foodstuffs and industrial imports.

A victory by a radical Iran would be a major setback for U.S. interests in the region. It would probably resuscitate the most

radical inclinations of the revolutionary regime. By challenging the established governments and applying pressures on them, Iranian policies threaten our interests by driving moderate governments from the U.S.

U.S. policy has not changed. We would support new mediation efforts, but none are now on the horizon. We remain neutral in the war and support a just and quick resolution of the bloodshed without effect on the sovereignty of either Iran or Iraq. In recognition of some common ground in our policies, we are currently discussing the Iran/Iraq war with the Soviet Union. Basically we are in a period when we will have to wait to see how well the Iraqis do in sustaining their defense during the expected upcoming Iranian offensive or offensives. If Iranian energies are spent, there may be some new scope for active mediation between the two parties. We now see, however, no signs of Iranian flexibility.

Hostages

I cannot end my remarks without repeating our deep satisfaction over the release of Father Jenco. As the subcommittee knows, we continue to work resolutely for the release of the remaining American hostages, and for the release of other innocent foreigners held hostage in Lebanon, where we have been urging all parties to forsake violence and to return to the process of political dialogue and reconciliation.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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מספר מברק

אל :- מצפ"א

מרפי בועדת החוץ

1. עוזר המזכיר העיד ב-14 בפני ועדת המשנה לאירופה ומז"ת בועדת החוץ-בבית הנבחרים. נכחו היו"ר המילטון, בכיר המיעוט גילמן, המורשים לנטוס, לויין, לארי סמית, דורגן (וקהל מועט יחסית).

2. עדותו הסתיימה של מרפי (מועברת בדיפ.) הוקדשה במידה רבה לנסיעתו של ס/הנשיא למז"ת, וכן לתחיה: ביקור ס/הנשיא, איכות חיים, טאבה, כלכלת מצרים, פגישת רה"מ - מלך מרוקו, תהליך השלום. מלחמת המפרץ והחטופים.

3. עיקרי השאלות והתשובות:

א. תהליך השלום: לשאלות המילטון השיב מרפי שלא ויתרו עליו, אולם היה impasse. לא ברור במגרש של מי הכדור כעת. מה שקורה כעת בין ישראל למצרים מעודד; חשוב לכשעצמו וייסיע לתהליך. לבקשה לקבל הערכה על טעויות חוזרות של חוסין בחודשים האחרונים אמר שאמנם יוזמה שלו לא הצליחה.

ב. לביא. לשאלת מל לויין נוכח מכתבים שיש בידיו משולץ, ויינברגר ופוינדקסטר: ארה"ב מכירה בצורך של ישראל במטוס קרב של הדור הבא. מבינים רצונה בפיתוח תשתית טכנולוגית ותעסוקתית. יש concern מדווחים על גידול בעלותו ופגיעות אפשריות בהיבטים אחרים בעתיד. הן בארה"ב והן בישראל יש אילוצי תקציב. שוחררו 64 מליון דולר לחודש ועובד הסכם לבחינת אלטרנטיבות שיימשך 4 חודשים. תבנתו הסכום הנ"ל חוייב במלואו ולא יפסק אחרי ארבעה חודשים. את תוצאות הבדיקה נבחן ביחד ויש לקוות שנגיע להסכמה.

ג. ביקור בוש: המילטון שמע שבוש דיבר על כינוס בינ"ל בהשתתפות 5 חברות מועב"ט הקבועות, ז"א שברה"ם כלולה. מרפי השיב שאין שינוי או גישה חדשה. בוש אמר שמכירים ששיחות ישירות עלולות להיות במסגרת או פורום בינ"ל. מאשר שהדיווחים לפיהם בוש חרג מהקו האמריקאי לא היו מדויקים. לנטוס ביקש תגובת מרפי להערכות לפיהן הביקור נבנה סביב photo ops ומרפי השיב ממבחינתו היו שיחות אינטנסיביות, פרודוקטיביות ורציניות. הוא אינו רוצה להכנס לאוירה אלא להתרכז בתוכן. לנטוס ביקש שיתרכז בהוצאת וולף בליצר מהביקור בירדן, ושאל כיצד פעלה ממארה"ב. מרפי השיב ש- we made a very strong representation אולם הדבר לא הסתייע ואנו מצטערים. עשינו כל מאמץ אולם ממירדן החליטה שנוכחותו תהיה מביכה במסיבות עתונאים. לנטוס: מה יביך? מרפי: נוכחות נציג עתון ישראלי במסיבות עתונאים.

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שהיה חתם שהקבל גשל בלונט בצפו סייבל רלגרוב לגב רק אמן

ז'ירר בצפים בדרים בצור

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

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קובץ מברק

דף...3...מתוך...3...דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וזמן.....

מספר מברק.....

לנטוס : האם יש להם ספק שהוא קיים? בפעם הבאה שתתאר את ירדן כמתונה, אזכיר לך הארוע הזה. איננו יכולים להתנגד לגזענות בדרא"פ ולהשלים עם אנטישמיות בירדן. מרפי : אין מדובר באנטישמיות. קרא את מאמרו אחרי הארוע והתווכח. לבילמן השיב שסוריה לא היתה בלו"ז של בוש.

ז. פגישת רה"מ - מלך מרוקו לשאלת לנטוס האם דבריו המסתייגים של חסן לאחר מעשה מקורם בחששות מתגובות בעולם הערבי אמר מרפי ששני המנהיגים באו לפגישה לא לצורך מו"מ אלא כדי לשוחח. מה שהערכנו היה עצם הפגישה. לויין שאל על תגובות במדינות ערב לפגישה. לדברי מרפי הלובים הגיבו באמרם שחסן בוגד. הביעו הסתייגות חריפה אך לא נקטו בצעדים כלפי האחוד. ירדן וסעודיה הופתעו ותגובתם הסתכמה בהמתנה לסוצאות. השוני בין התגובה לביקור סאדאת, שגונה, והתגובה לביקור האמור מעידה כיצד השתנו הזמנים.

ח. מצרים - ישראל : בתשובה לשאלות רבות תאר מרפי את הנושאים עדיין על הפרק בשאלת טאבה, הביע בטחון בהחזרת השגריר מיד עם החתימה ואמר שפיסגה אפשרית בספטמבר.

ט. כלכלת מצרים (לשאלות המילטון) הנושא נדון בשיחות בוש עם מבארכ ושריו. הבעיה המרכזית היא שער החליפין וזו תפתר רק באמצעות קרן המטבע הבינ"ל שהיא hard taskmaster ותדרוש רפורמה. היו שיחות בחסות הקרן ביוני, יהיה עוד שלב בסוף החודש. למצרים יש תכנית או בשלב זה מדובר בצעדים קטנים ודיסקרטיים (החודש ביטלו אחד משערי החליפין) : הם אינם רוצים לבצע תוכניות שיפגעו ביציבות הפוליטית כפי שקרה לאחרונה במרוקו וסודאן אחרי שנענו להמלצות הקרן (המילטון מוטרד שהענות לבקשות מצריות תוריד מהם הלחץ לנקוט בצעדים חיוניים) לגבי הריבית, הרי הבעיה אינה רק החוב המצרי אלא כל החוב הפנימי והחיצוני - שינוי תנאים למצרים ייצור תקדים. אולם מוכנים לדון ב-restructuring של החוב.

י. כלכלת ישראל. גילמן שאל על ראיון של וואלאס בג'רוזלם פוסט לפיו הרבה מהשיפורים נבעו מגורמים חיצוניים (הסיוע המיוחד, דולר נמוך, ירידת מחירי הנפט), ושצפוי קיצוץ בסך רבע ביליון בסיוע. מרפי השיב שנוכח ג"ר יש קיצוץ בכל התכניות. וולאס לא ניסה להעביר מסר על קיצוץ כזה. אשר לגורמים החיצוניים שתרמו לשיפור הכלכלה, אין לזלזל בהחלטות הקשות שקיבלה ממישראל. בכ"א הצלחה עלולה להביא לשאננות. לשאלת גילמן על כוונות לסייע בעתיד השיב שאולי ישאר קבוע, אין צופים עליות. לא היה מוכן להשיב האם אינפלציה תלקח בחשבון.

יא. נאטואיזציה : גילמן שאל היכן זה עומד. מרפי : דברנו עם שהב"ט בביקורו האחרון. הסכמנו לבדוק אפשרות השתתפות במכרזים. המחקר על כך נמשך בפנטגון. ס/הנשיא אמר לישראלים שבודקים. השיב לגילמן שמבחינת ישראל אין מדובר ביתר התחייבות.

יב. החטופים האמריקנים, סוריה, לבנון : מרפי אמר שאינו יכול להשיב לשאלת גילמן האם ברה"מ

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

פיפקה לאחרונה לסוריה טילי SS 23. לשאלת המילטון, שהתייחסה לדיווחים כאילו הטייפ שהעביר החטוף המשוחרר הכומר ג'נקו מעמיתו שטרם שוחרר ג'קובסן מדבר על הזדמנויות שהאמריקאים החמיצו ושאם לא ינהלו מו"מ עם החוטפים, הם ייהרגו אמר מרפי שחייבים לקחת זאת בחשבון, האיום כבר הושמע אולם המדיניות לא השתנתה. מוכנים לדבר על בטחון החטופים אך לא יהיה מו"מ על שחרורם. גם לארי סמית'נדרש לנושא ולשאלותיו השיב מרפי שג'נקו שוחרר בבקעה, הסורים אינם שולטים בכולה, החוטפים הם קבוצה קטנה, פחות ממאה איש, איננו יודעים היכן הם, גם הסורים (אותם שאלנו) אינם יודעים. התדמית שסוריה כל-יכולה בבקעה אינה מדוייקת. אין זה באינטרס הסורי להחזיק החטופים. סמית' מסתייג בטענה שלא ייתכן שהסורים מעורבים בכל שחרור אך אינם מעורבים בחטיפות. מרפי ענה שסוריה לא נטלה קרדיט עבור שחרור ג'נקו. אינו מכון להשיב על מצבם בפורום רחב, מעבר לאמירה שג'נקו ראה אותם חיים, ואינו מוכן להתייחס לשאלה האם ארה"ב שקלה להוציאם.

דורנן: (שהיה לאחרונה בסוריה) שבקר שאסד רוצה לראות החטופים משוחררים ופבור-שיש ביכולתו להשפיע. מרפי שותף לצערו של סמית' על ההרג בלבנון וחוסר התקוה שם, אין לו תחזית לעתידה, הנעשה שם ודאי אינו מסייע לאוירה באיזור (אך שלום שם אינו תנאי מוקדם ליתר).

מלחמת המפרץ: להמילטון תחושה שידה של איראן על העליונה. מרפי אינו מסוגל להסביר לעצמו מדוע עיראק אינה מנצלת את יתרונה האיכותי (1:10 במטוסים 1:4 ובכלים אחרים). אי אפשר להסיק מסקנות מי מנצח ומי מפסיד אולם האיראנים מראים כח עמידה יותר גדול. יש מוטיבציה באוכלוסיה ומנצלים שוק שחור של נשק. יש לה יתרון פסיכולוגי ברור. התמיכה הפנימית בחומייני נמשכת. אינו מחשיב הסכם אופ"ק כנצחון לשתי המדינות הללו - לא היו מושג בלי לבוציא אותן מהכלל. הוא אישית לא ראה הרבה הסכמי אופ"ק שהחזיקו מעמד. התבטאות אמריקנית לפיה לא תמנע ממדינה שלישית למכור נשק לעיראק אינה מהווה שינוי בעמדה הנייטראלית.

לוב: לשאלת לנטוס על מה נעשה עם השיב מרפי שאין עדות שצמח יריב לקדאפי. אין עדות מודיעינית שויתר על טרור. המדינה בקשיים כלכליים לא רק בשל ירידת מחירי הנפט אלא גם בשל ניהול כושל. קדאפי ומנהיגותו הופתעו מחוסר יכולתם לתקוע טריז בין ארה"ב ומדינות אירופה. יבדוק (וישיב לרקורד) את שאלת לנטוס על ידיעות שגיסו של קדאפי, חליף אבו נעיש (?) מזרח גרמני שהתאסלם, שולט בעיר טריפולי.

ישראל - ברה"מ: לשאלת גילמן ארה"ב תומכת בשיחות הצפויות (שמטרתן לבדוק רכוש) ארה"ב לא מיל תפקיד בהכנת השיחות. אינו סבור שנסיון סובייטי להשפיע על ישראל בנושא VoA ישפיע עליה. ברה"מ לוחצת לתפקיד במז"ת אפילו בלי קשרים עם ישראל, ודאי תעשה זאת גם אם יהיו, אנחנו אינו בעד בנסיבות הנוכחיות.

רוטציה: השיב לסמית שאינו צופה שינויים, מדובר באותן נפשות פועלות בתוך אותם קוי יסוד, גם אחרי הרוטציה המשיך הממשלה לנצל הזדמנויות לשלום ותנסה לאתרן.

טובה הרצל

דף ...1... מתוך ...3... דפים
סוג בטחוני .....
דחיפות .....
תאריך וז"ח Aug 14, 1986 6:00
שעה .....

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

AMC 297 325
המשרד בטחון ני'

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

NEWS SUMMARY
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: CONTRA AID - SENATE VOTE APPROVAL
The Senate approved $100 million in aid for Nicaraguan rebels, offsetting a filibuster against the proposal. The support package includes $70 million in military aid and $30 million in nonlethal humanitarian assistance.
Wash. Post: Senate Approves Contra Aid: Chamber Clears Way For Speedy Action On S. Africa Sanctions
Wash. Times: Senate Approves Contra Aid Bill, 53-47
USA Today: Contra Aid OK'd; Court Vote Today

NANCY REAGAN'S MAID CHARGED IN ARMS EXPORT DEAL
Nancy Reagan's personal maid has been charged with aiding and abetting in an attempted illegal small-caliber arms and ammunitions export deal and has been placed on administrative leave, according to a White House spokesman.
Wash. Post: Reagan Maid Charged in Arms Export
Balt. Sun: Nancy Reagan's Maid Is Charged In Arms Scheme
Phil. Inq.: White House Maid Held In Arms Case

REAGAN TAKES BACK OFFER FOR TALKS WITH S. AFRICA
The State Dept. withdrew President Reagan's approval for a call for Western leaders to meet with South Africa. Meanwhile, the S. African govt. is considering holding the country's first nationwide elections for blacks, signaling possible relaxation on black voting rights issue.
Chic. Trib.: S. Africa Budges On Black Voting Rights
Phil. Inq.: U.S. Withdraws Reagan Offer On S. Africa Talks
Wash. Times: U.S. Reconsiders, Rejects Botha Parley

PUSH TO STOP DRUG TRAFFIC ACROSS THE MEXICAN BORDER
A new program, endorsed by President Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid to stop drugs at the Mexican border will cost $266 million and will be announced by Vice President Bush today.
Wash. Times: De la Madrid, Reagan Agree To Attack All Drug Fronts

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

PERES SAYS HE EXPECTS TO MEET MUBARAK SOON

Phil. Inq., Edinger: After Prime Minister Peres' inner cabinet approved an Israeli-Egyptian agreement aimed at resolving the Taba border disput, Peres said that he expected to have a summit meeting with Mubarak in a few weeks. He said that the "compromise" would be signed by both countries in about two weeks, location undisclosed. The Prime Minister said that the U.S. was instrumental in helping to draft the accord, which was reached last week after long negotiations. Ariel sharon and Moshe Arens were the only two ministers of the inner cabinet who voted aginst endorsing the arbitration agreement. (8/14/86)
Chris. Sci. Mon., Curtius: Israeli Cabinet OKs Taba Settlement
Wash. Times: Peres-Mubarak Summit Expected

WHILE TANKERS AT SIRRI BURN, IRAN RETALIATES AGAINST IRAQ

Chic. Trib., (wire): U.S.-born Black Hebrew leader Ami-Ben Carter said that Israel deported two members of the Black Hebrew sect to the U.S. last week. Israeli religious authorities say that the Black Hebrews are not true Jews and therefore unintitled to automatic citizenship under the Jewish Law of Return. About 40 Black Hebrews have been deported since the group established in Israel in 1969. Forty-six Black Hebrews face deportation in Israel and most are being held on $10,000 bail each. (8/14/86)

WHILE TANKERS AT SIRRI BURN, IRAN RETALIATES AGAINST IRAQ

Wash. Times, (Reuters): The Iranian news agency IRNA said that Iranian warplanes bombed an oilfield in northern Iraq, hitting a computer control center in retaliation for Iraq's attack on Iran's Sirri Island oil export terminal in the Persian Gulf. Iraq's Sirri attack Tuesday damaged three tankers and killed as many as seven crewmen. (8/14/86)
Chris. Sci. Mon.: Iraq Raises Stakes In Gulf War: First Attack On Key Oil Island Expands Theater Of Conflict
Chic. Trib.: Iranian Oil Terminal Deserted After Raid

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

DECISION ON TABA

Chris. Sci. Mon., editorial: The border dispute over Taba is one step closer to being removed as an impediment to improved relations between Israel and Egypt. The U.S. contends that Taba is the key issue crucial to the future of the peace accord between the two countries. Both sides claim they will win. What is likely is that the Egyptian claim to Taba will be upheld - Egypt argues that Taba was within its vorders at the time of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. A cold peace has prevailed between Israel and Egypt since 1982 when Israel invaded Lebanon and Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv. Settlement of the Taba issue is expected to restore an Egyptian ambassador in that city. (8/14/86)

Deborah Stone
Itonut

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	נ.י.
324	291	19

דף	1 מתוך 3 דפים
סווג בטחוני	גלוי
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך ודש"ח	Aug 14, 1986 16:00
מספר מברק	

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

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום AUGUST 14, 1986 16:00

Q Chuck, can you give us your observation on the Gulf War and whether Iraq has lost its military edge to Iran?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have any further comment beyond what I've given you on a couple occasions early this week. And, I think as a general rule we've generally restrained ourselves from giving military sit-reps or status reports on the status of the two combattants.

Q Chuck, do you see any significance of the anti-terrorism head at the State Department, replacement of Mr. Oakely by someone else? And what Mr. Oakely do next? (Inaudible) change or what's coming, or something?

MR. REDMAN: Has that change been officially announced?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: It has been?

MR. REDMAN: The question concerning change in the head of the anti-terrorism department, and further assignments for Ambassador Oakley. Concerning Ambassador Oakley's further plans, I don't have anything for you on that. Concerning changes, as you all know, changes in this building are routine. Ambassador Oakley has done an exceptionally good job. He's being replaced by, again, an exceptionally qualified diplomat, and I believe that you'll see absolutely no decline in the efficiency of that office.

Q Do you have anything on the (inaudible)--

Q We can't hear back here?

Q (Inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: As most of you will recall, we welcomed the restoration of democratic constitutional government in Pakistan. We regret the numerous arrests, including that of Benazir Bhutto, and the limitations placed on the freedom of movement which run counter to this.

שרה רמז שמכל בשל בלבל בגבול סיבל שלום בגל המצרים

Q Anything on the statements by a group of visiting Arab-Americans in Damascus today--or yesterday?

MR. REDMAN: No. Can you elaborate on what Murphy said on the Hill today about President Assad?

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't elaborate.

Q Do you have any comment on the Mubarak-Peres possible summit? Do you have any thoughts that this might be taking place soon? Do you have anything to offer on it?

MR. REDMAN: We've always said, of course, that we would welcome a summit. But in terms of its timing, I'd have to refer you to the parties involved. I can't help you on that.

Q Do you have any now clearer picture that the agreement on Taba, it has unanimity or similar positions by Israel and Egypt about the agreement that they agreed upon? Because there was last week a report that the Israeli position is different from the Egyptian position, although they agreed on it.

MR. REDMAN: I don't know where you come to that conclusion. The two sides, in fact, just agreed on (inaudible) confirmie (?), which they took back to their two governments. One of those governments has already taken action. So I believe the two sides were in agreement.

Q Anything on Syrian Defense Minister Talas's statement yesterday about refusing to see Bush?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing.

Q -- dispersing any funds to the government of Lebanon in the way of military or economic assistance at the present time? Do you want to look at this question and see if there is something on that?

MR. REDMAN: You're aware of our normal assistance program.

Q Well, at the present time, since the situation, you know, the security has been (inaudible) and deteriorating. Is there ongoing assistance, military assistance, in the armed forces of Lebanon, or something like that?

MR. REDMAN: I'm sure you're aware, since this has been looked into a number of times, of the nature of the assistance that's being provided. Those programs continue to follow their own --

Q Who was the money dispersed through, because the central government is deteriorating and now there's just a lot of militias around? So where is the money spent?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not sure what you're getting at.

Q Well, I want to know where the money goes to.

MR. REDMAN: -- the programs -- while the circumstances may be difficult, the programs are running their course. I just don't know of any reason to pose that question.

###

אגמון

26

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד + בטחון-

306 276

1/2

דף.....מתוך.....דפים	
סווג בטחוני...סודי....	
דחיפות.....בגזל.....	
תאריך ודש.14.0915.אוג 86	
מספר מברק.....	

אל :- מצפ"א
לשכת סגן שהב"ט

דע :- נספח צה"ל/כאן

פגישת סגן השר עם סגן מזכיר המדינה

הפגישה נמשכה 45 דקות ונכחו מצדם ווילקוקס וענזר נוסף מלשכת השר ומצדנו הציר, הנספח הצבאי, ציר השגרה, תחי"ם ונגנות מהנספחות.

וייסהד ביטא שזה עתה שמע שהקבינט איסר ענין טאבה ברוב של 8 לעומת 2. הציר הביע תקוות שאמנם נגיע גם לקידום שאר הנושאים הבילטרליים. וייסהד אמר שעדין נשארו מחוחים הסכמה על שלושת הבוררים והמפות. וייסהד ציין שמצרים תחזיר בודאי שגרירה לישראל ושאר הנושאים הבילטרליים יתקדמו גם הם. עוד יתרון לפתרון טאבה הוא ששאר מדינות ערב יגלו שמשתלם לכרות שלום עם ישראלים ואולי יתקרב נושא תהליך השלום.

סגן השר הודה על הענין וציין שצריך להתמקד בעתיד על היסוד המוסכם - דהיינו - ק.ד. ירדן צריכה להצטרף על יסוד זה, כולל נושא האוטונומיה. אלטרנטיבות אחרות רק יסבכו הענינים.

וייסהד חושין לא יבוא לבדו למו"מ וצריך להיות מלווה ע"י הפלסטינים. סגן השר : אכן זה כך ועל חושין לקחת החלטה קשה אך מאידך אין הוא יכול להתחמק ויש לשכנעו לכך. אשר לפלסטינים, הרי שמישראל תביעה נכונותנו לכך. הציר הוסיף שחושין מתבקש לבוא לשולחן הדיונים. 3 ימים שמטרתם פחות מכך לא יספיק. המצרים מצידם, אינם עושים די בחינוך העם לשלום (למשל החומר האנטישמי). וייסהד הגיב שמבחינה זו סאדאת הקדים רבום את עמו.

סגן השר הוסיף שהצורה שבה המצרים מטפלים בסאבה אינה נותנת ההרגשה שיש כאן תהליך חינוך חיובי כלפי ישראל. סגן השר הזכיר גם ענין "היחס השווה" אך וייסהד, שכנראה אינו מעודכן בנושא היחס לכלכלה ואמר שאינו מעודד בענין ההשקעות כי המשקיעים האמריקנים אינם נלהבים ממדיניות המסים של הממשלה ומהשינויים התדירים בתקנות. הוא מבקש (4R6E) אותנו בכל לשון של בקשה לראות זאת כביקורת שיש לטפל בה.

לשאלת וייסהד השיב הציר שאכן מתוכננים מפגשים שונים בקרוב (3PM6 ו- 7PM3) ובקש להעלות שני נושאים :

- הכושים העבריים, גם בזאת לא היה וייסהד מעודכן, ומשיחת הציר לאחר מכן עם ויילקוקס נראה שהאמריקנים היו מעוניינים שנפתור הבעיה בתוך ישראל, הציר ציין שמאז הטיפול יתמהמה

שרה רחל גשל גלגשל בצפאו סיבל רלגרבע בגמר רף אמ
2 3 3 1 2 1 1 4 ופיקוד 4

יתר על המידה יתכן שיהיו אצלנו שירצו לשקול פעולה חד צדדית. ווילקוקס הביע תקוה שלא נעשה כן, אך לא השמיע גמישות בנושא לגופו.

- דרך הטיפול של הסכם בענין המצרר והצורך במציאת דרך במשותף למנוע השנות מקרים כאלה.

מ ת נ י

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

הנדון: 301

אל: מצפ"א

א. טאבה. אישור הקבינט לחומר שהוצג בפניו עורר אצל אנשי הממשל שמחה רבתי (בימי קטנות - אף זו שמחה). מן הדרג הבכיר ביותר ומטה איחלו מזל-טוב, תוך תחושה שאחר יגע רב הושג משהו. וייטהד (גם בשם המזכיר), וילקוקס, קורצר (שהחל לכהן כס/מנהל מצרים), כולם ביטאו תחושה זו. נאמר כי מרפי שב מאושר. אנו מגיבים כמובן בחיוב, תוך אזכור הצורך בקידום מקביל של היחסים הבילטרליים וכיוצא באלה. אגב, כשם שהדבר משתקף כאן, המצרים מתארים באוזני האמריקנים את עיקר ויתוריהם בכך שבכלל הסכימו לבוררות, בעוד שהיו צריכים לקבל את טאבה בלעדיה.

ב. תהליך השלום. בוש, כפי שאנו שומעים, מפציר במחמ"ד למצוא דרכים לנצל את חמש הנקודות שלו לשם התקדמות. במחמ"ד פקפקנות מהולה בתקוה. הפקפקנות היא באשר לחשיבות חמש הנקודות ליכולת חוסין ל"זוז" (בעיני ערביסטים-גם באשר לכל הגישה המנסה לבנות פלשתינאים שאינם אש"ף (מרביתם של בעלי דעות אלה עודם סבורים כי לאש"ף אין תחליף). התקוה-איננה מוחשית, אלא מתבססת לכאורה על "אוירה" השוררת באיזור, לאחר מפגש רה"מ - חסן וטאבה, שאולי אפשר לנצלה.

רובינשטיין

שהיה היא נשל גלגנל גבפנו ריבה גבשיל סיבה
שהגל הלוחמים לאמת רק אלא

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

1986 אוגוסט 13

אל :- ממנכ"ל

מאת :- קצין קישור לקונגרס

הנדון :- סיוע חוץ

בהמשך למכתבי בנדון מה-11 באוגוסט, בוודאי שמתם לב לתדרוך שהעביר מ"מ מזכיר המדינה, ג'ון ווייטהד, גם ב-11 דנא (מברקנו 235 בלוט).

דברי ווייטהד משקפים היטב את התנגדות הממשל לתכנית סיוע החוץ כפי שהיא מגיעה לבטוי בהצעת חוק ההקצבות שהוכנה ע"י וועדת המשנה של דוד אובי. המספרים שווייטהד מביא שונים מאלה במכתבי הנ"ל, היות והוא מתבסס בעיקר על בקשת הנשיא ומתייחס לפונקציה 150 בכללותה, כאשר אני הבאתי מספרי וועדת המשנה (שהם פועל יוצא מחוק התקציב) והתמקדתי על תכנית סיוע חוץ בתוך פונקציה 150. ואולם ה"פוייאנטה" אינה שנהגאם הקונגרס יקבל חוק סיוע שמאמץ את המספרים של אובי, הממשל לא יוכל לממש את מטרותיו ויעמוד בפני דילמות קשות מאד. לכן מאיץ ווייטהד בקונגרס לחזור ולבדוק בשנית את "ההחלטות שנתקבלו עד כה" (מבלי לאיים בהטלת וטו כפי שעשה מנהל ה- OMB). למרבה הצער נראה שבתחום זה לפחות הממשל איחר את הרכבת ודברי ווייטהד אינם אלא "קול קורא במדבר".

בברכה

יוסף למדן

יוסף למדן

העתקים :-מצפ"א, כלכלית א', ממ"ד/בינ"ל 1
לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר, מר א. דברת (אוצר)
לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון, ראש אגף תקציבים-משהב"ט, תא"ל חגי רגב (לשכת שהב"ט)
לשכת רה"מ
הציר, הציר הכלכלי
נספח צה"ל, הרמש"ן
מתני, קוריאל, הרצל - כאן

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון

9/4

216 235

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

דע: יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת
יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

להלן מתוך דברי סגן שר החוץ על סיוע החוץ

עתונות

BRIEFING BY
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN C. WHITEHEAD
MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1986
12:15 P.M.-EDT

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. We're going to begin this afternoon with a statement by the Acting Secretary of State John C. Whitehead on the subject of the foreign affairs budget. There will be copies of Mr. Whitehead's remarks available after the briefing, and he does have enough time to take a couple of questions once he's finished with his prepared statement. Mr. Whitehead.

SECRETARY WHITEHEAD: Thank you very much, Chuck. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

We face a national security crisis. Proposed congressional cuts in the international affairs budget will seriously jepoardize our national security interests and our global foreign policy objectives. The ability of the United States to maintain its leadership role in the world, to provide for its national security and to support the cause of freedom, democracy and economic development is at stake.

In January, the administration submitted to the Congress a barebones international affairs budget for fiscal year 1987, of $22.6 billion, only two percent of the total federal budget. This budget includes funds for all of our foreign affairs functions, for the State Department and USIA operating budget which include the operations of our 260 embassies and consulates around the world; funds for economic development, military security and humanitarian assistance programs; funds for our contributions to multi-lateral development banks and international organizations; and, funds for combatting the inflow of narcotics, the battle against terrorism, aid to refugees, the Peace Corps, and the security of American personnel abroad.

3/4 3/4 CP 216 p7 235

First, it will mean a severe cut, maybe even a complete elimination in some cases, in our humanitarian programs in sub-Sahara Africa.

Second, it will mean a two-thirds reduction in our assistance programs for the key Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Third, it will mean severe limitations on programs for Central America and the Philippines and other countries where we have military facilities. In some cases, negotiations in upcoming base talks would be undermined.

Four, it will mean a reduction in full time employment of up 1,000 State Department employees, and the closing of perhaps more than a dozen overseas embassies and consulates, in addition to the seven posts already being closed.

Five, it will mean a one-third cut in funding for the multilateral development banks, which are crucial to development efforts in the Third World and the implementation of the Baker initiative on international debt. Six, it will mean the reduction of embassy security programs in posts where the danger and threat to the lives of our people is higher than ever.

Seven, it will mean that our efforts to halt the production and illegal export of narcotics from the Andean region will be seriously stymied, just as they are gaining momentum. And eight, it will mean a reduction of broadcasts by the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, and the closing of American libraries and cultural centers overseas.

These are but illustrations of the price Congress is asking Americans to pay. The cumulative impact of these cuts will be devastating to our foreign relations. America's responsibilities and commitments around the world are many. They are important to Americans, to our neighbors and to those who seek freedom and economic well-being.

These programs represent our first line of defense in protecting American freedoms. A penny-wise but pound-foolish budgetary approach to foreign affairs and security will only confuse our friends and encourage our adversaries. Even during times of financial constraint, the devotion of two cents out of each budget dollar is a small price to pay for the liberties and ideals we as Americans and other freedom-loving people hold dear.

הוראות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	מס': 1
נדרש בהוראה:	טופס מברק	עמוד: 2
תו"ח: 131630	אל: יו"ר הכנסת, בע"ח, סגנ"ל אפית"ק, הסברה, נצג"א, רו"ב נב"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 1292 / רוש: 64 / כשהב"ט: 21	מ: וושינגטון	
	אל: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary 8/13/86

New York Headlines

NYT - Fuerbringer - The House of Representatives voted against upping the allocation to the Administration's "Star Wars" program while Soviet-American arms talks concluded in Moscow. NYT - Weinraub - President Reagan supports talk with rather than sanctions against South Africa. NYT - Diamond - House subcommittee claims Michael K. Deaver, former deputy White House chief of staff, perjured himself. NYT - Transcript of Reagan's news conference in Chicago. WSJ - Morgenthaler - Bolivia's government has successfully reduced the country's hyperinflation by withdrawing from and freeing the markets, not without social cost. WSJ - Zweig - Some big banks are experiencing a clash between their familiar conservative style and the new rules and players when moving into businesses long dominated by securities firms. DN - Local shooting in Brooklyn (see NYP, ND).

Columns

NYP - Evans & Novak - "Arms Plot Strains U.S.-Israel Alliance" U.S. undercover agent brings evidence of Israeli plot to smuggle $2 billion worth of U.S.-made arms to Iran. [cabled in full]

ND - Beichman - "Cheap Wheat for Russia: Its Moral Contradictions" Subsidizing wheat sales to the USSR whose immoral behavior around the globe certainly surpasses that of South Africa makes a mockery of the Western allies' talk of sanctions.

8/16-23 - The Nation - Cockburn - "Beat the Devil"/ 'Double Your Standard...' The closing of La Prensa is minor compared to Israel's censorship of the Arab press which includes more harmful behaviour such as heavy taxes and shooting at Birzeit University students during a rally.

הוראה:	שם הנושא:	תאריך: 13.8.86

ב' ו' נצבו פרק נבלה - שלמים לשון שלמים

Press Reports 292/64/21 2/2

Shiite Battle Trench in Southern Lebanon

NYT - Hijazi - (accompanying photo) Shiite Moslem militiamen clashed with UN troops in Al Abbasiyeh and Mazakah resulting in 3 Shiite deaths, 3 Shiite and 17 French wounded. The Tyre Amal commander, Daoud Daoud, accused Israel of inciting the incident in order to drive a wedge between the militia and the UN force. (see DN - UPI)

Reagan Talks About Hostages in Lebanon

NYT - Reagan talks about the hostages' plight in Lebanon during his press conference in Chicago stressing US efforts and being vague on the chances for a quick release.

Iran-Iraq War

NYT - AP - Iran and Iraq traded strikes on oil refineries in what appeared to be a serious escalation of the Gulf War. WSJ - Ibrahim & Seib - Iraq's raid against Iran's Sirri oil terminal threatens the supply of crude oil from the Gulf. (see ND)

Oil Prices Rise as a Result of Iraqi Strike

WSJ - Sconolfi - Oil prices rose, loadings stopped and tankers fled from the Sirri terminal (previously thought to be out of range) as a result of the Iraqi strike (see NYT)

Soviet Footage, "The Liberation of Auschwitz" at Felt Forum

NYP - Silverman - Russian movie photographer, Alexander Vorontzov, filmed this 60-minute documentary of which only 18 minutes had previously been shown at the Nuremberg trials.

Media Notes

ND - Sandomir - The New York Times Co. was ordered to pay $41 million plus interest on notes due from its purchase of two NJ cable TV systems.

NY - Goldman - The A.C. Nielson Co. wants to change its methodology of evaluating ratings - at a cost of about $30 million - to the great concern of the networks.

ND - UPI - 60 Minutes and 20/20 were still in the Top 20 of the Nielson survey with "CBS Evening News" leading the news race last week.

VV - Brewin - Before CBS News can regain its preeminence in TV news, current and former senior correspondents and producers say that president of the news division, Van Gordon Sauter, and his executive vice president, Howard Stringer, will have to be fired.

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

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תאריך בטחון נ'

1/3

16:00 Aug 13, 1986

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, מנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לע' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: HOUSE VOTES FOR FORMER WHITE HOUSE AIDE DEAVER INQUIRY
A House subcommittee unanimously voted to investigate allegations of perjury in reference to sworn testimony Deaver gave before the House investigating panel in May.
Wash. Post: House Panel Votes 17-0 For Deaver Perjury Probe
Balt. Sun: House Panel Accuses Deaver Of Lying In Testimony On Alleged Wrongdoing
Chic. Trib: Deaver Lied Under Oath, Probers Say

REAGAN SDI ARMS PLANS CUT DOWN BY HOUSE
The House voted last night to cut $2.2 billion from Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and to force Reagan to abide by the unratified SALT II treaty limits.
Wash. Post: Reagan Set Back On Arms Policy: House Cuts SDI Funds Further, Votes To Force SALT Compliance
Wash. Times: SDI Cut Bone Deep By House; GOP Feels Deserted

REAGAN CONTINUES TO RESIST SOUTH AFRICA SANCTION ACTIONS
President Reagan vowed to continue to resist pressure for U.S. sanctions against South Africa and said that taking sanction action would invite a takeover by radicals.
Wash. Post: Reagan Pledges Resistance To New Sanctions
Balt. Sun: Reagan Continues To Seek South Africa Mediation
USA Today: Reagan Swipes At Sanctions Again

CONTRA AID PACKAGE AVOIDS BLOCKAGE IN SENATE VOTE
The Senate last night voted to block a $100 million aid package for Nicaragua rebels, rejecting cries that the U.S. is headed for war in Central America.
Wash. Times: Contra Aid Clears Key Hurdle In Senate
Balt. Sun: Senate Blocks Move To Delete 'Contra' aid

1 בעמוד סיכום תקציר טלחים בסוף טלחים

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

U.S. TROOPS, AMAL CLASH IN LEBANON

Wash. Post, Boustany: Three militiamen died and 13 French soldiers were wounded in a nightlong battle between Shiite Amal militiamen and French U.N. troops. Fighting ceased when Amal leader Nabih Berri ordered his forces to halt fighting and a cease fire was declared
Wash. Times: Moslem Fighters Besiege U.S. Troops
Chris. Sci. Mon.: Battles, Air Strikes Break S. Lebanon Calm: Future Of UN Force In Area Questioned After Fight With Shiites

IRAN-IRAQ TRADE BLOWS TO OIL FACILITIES: Baghdad's Jets Hit Oil Terminal in South Persian Gulf

Wash. Post, (Deutsche Presse-Agentur): In retaliation for an Iranian missile attack aimed at an oil refinery near Baghdad, Iraqi warplanes raided an Iranian oil terminal on Sirri Island, reportedly hitting two tankers. The Iraqi attack confirms recent press reports that Iraq acquired tanker planes that can fuel warplanes in midair. (8/13/86)

STUDY FINDS TERRORISM LOWER SINCE U.S. RAID

Wash. Times, (AP wire): Since the April 15 U.S. raid on Libya, there has been a marked decrease in terrorism, according to a study conducted by Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic studies. Ariel Merari, who headed the survey said that in 1985 terrorists carried out 408 attacks around the world. He said that contrary to several predictions, the U.S. bombing of Libya did not result in a counterwave of terrorism. (8/13/86)

ASSAD VOWS TO HELP FREE HOSTAGES

Wash. Times, (AP wire): Syria's President Assad said that his country will do all that it can to help free American hostages in Lebanon, according to his spokesman Jibran Kourieh. Assad reportedly said that his pledge to participate in efforts to free the hostages was for humanitarian reasons. (8/13/86)

SOVIETS LIMIT ISRAELI TALKS

Wash. Post, (UPI wire): The Soviet Union rejected Israeli plans to make Jewish emigration the top issue in next weeks Helsinki talks, the first Soviet-Israeli negotiations since 1967. A Soviet spokesman said that the topic goes beyond the agreed agenda for the meeting. (8/13/86)

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

MOROCCO-LIBYA PACT EFFECTIVELY DISBANDED

Wash. Times, Borowiec: Despite that the Morocco-Libya treaty is still viable on paper, the 'treaty of union' is in effect no treaty at all. For King Hassan, the union was a short term gamble to gain withdrawal of Libyan support for the Polisaro guerillas who are engaged in low-level conflict in W. Sahara. The gamble cost Morocco prestige in the West and temporarily caused strained its ties with the U.S. Now, many Moroccan labor workers in Libya are returning home and other signs of union have disappeared. (8/13/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS

WHAT DID ISRAEL KNOW?

Wash. Post, Evans & Novak: The scheme to smuggle $2 billion worth of U.S. made arms from Israel to Iran has put another embarrassing thorn in the U.S.-Israeli alliance; ironic as it is spite of the fact that relations between the two countries have reached a peak closeness during the Reagan administration. An unintended disclosure to a U.S. undercover agent by Samuel Evans, a key figure in the scam, has raised questions about Israel's claim to have known nothing about the attempted illegal arms deal. Evans, reserve Israeli Gen. Avraham Bar-Am and three others were arrested in Bermuda on charges of conspiracy to smuggle arms to Iran. The trial, set for November, will be difficult of it proves that Israel exploited its policies at U.S. expense. Israel backs Iran in the Iran-Iraq war, while the U.S. backs Iraq. There is an institutional conflict regarding how to handle Israel when the U.S. policy is undercut. Justice Dept. officials hope that the trial will be beneficial to U.S., Israeli relations in the long run and several top officials contend that the 'Iranin affair' must be ventilated and in having been uncovered, help bring an end to similar practices. (8/13/86 - editorial)

EGYPT ON THE EDGE

Balt. Sun, editorial: Egypt, with its faltering economy and growing Islamic fundamentalism combined with a rising population bears an 'unsettling resempblance' to Iran at the time that the Shah fell. Washington cannot afford to let Mubarak fall. If Mubarak does, so does the only Arab nation to have made formal peace with Israel. (8/13/86)

Deborah Stone

Deborah Stone
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רחיכרו:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סוג מסמך:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 4

אל: לש'מנכ"ל, מע"ח, מנכ"ל אפיח"ק, החברה, מצפ"א, רו"צ
דפ"ר, יועץ רה"מ להקשורת, יועץ שרב"ט להקשורת, לע"ם

מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק

תו"ח: 1214-

נר: 0252
ווס: 55
בשמכ"ס: 19

מ: וושינגטון

News Summary August 12, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the New York Times reports on an address made by Gov. Cuomo in which he warned of the "grave danger" of picking judges on ideological basis rather than on merit. Newsday also headlined the remarks. Also on page 1 of the Times it is reported that the US-Soviet parley on arms opened in Moscow. A US negotiator called the talks "serious" in nature. Top stories in the Wall Street Journal deal with the problems, due to sagging profits, of the giant company Merrill Lynch and on Canada's struggle to limit US influence on television.

Press Reports

O'Connor Given Invitation by Peres to Visit Israel

NYT-Goldman-John Cardinal O'Connor, who has called for the creation of a homeland for the Palestinians, has received a formal invitation from Peres to visit Israel. The intention, said one diplomat, is for O'Connor to "see the other side of the story." Mayor Koch encourages O'Connor to go. "He'll love it," said the Mayor. Consul General Moshe Yegar met with O'Connor and delivered the invitation, according to sources in the Jewish community. In recent months other Cardinals have visited Israel.

Taba: Far From Accord

NYT-Kifner-Israeli negotiators affirmed that there had been progress in the Taba talks with Egypt but said a final agreement was unlikely for 18 months. There really is no agreement between the countries, but rather an agreement by the negotiators on the text to be presented to the two Governments. The announcement in Cairo over the weekend came after considerable pressure from the US, which has been pushing the two countries to come up with some sign of progress in Mideast peace efforts. The US, officials and diplomats said, had eagerly sought to have some-thing to show for Bush's trip. According to diplomats and other sources in Jerusalem and Cairo, both countries are ambivalent about resolving the dispute.

אישור:	שם השולח: אולגה דץ	תאריך: 12.8.86

ה' ו' מפסל פרק תפוצות מעתקים מתלמידים

852/55/19 9/4

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraqi aircraft raided the Isfahan oil refinery in Iran, and shipping sources said an Iranian helicopter attacked a supertanker loaded with oil in the Persian Gulf. Iran said 2 people were killed in the raid and that an Iraqi fighter jet was shot down.

OPEC

WSJ-Ibrahim-Some OPEC members are already preparing for next month's production cut. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar are modifying their sales methods to rein in huge production. (see NYT-Daniels)

Hess Says He's In Severe Pain

NYT-Reuters-Rudolf Hess, 92 years old, has told his family that he is in severe pain due to a hernia and cannot sleep.

Jerusalem Book Fair

NYT-8/11-The Jerusalem International Book Fair and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies will sponsor a seminar on "The Future for Publishing Across Language Frontiers, Teddy Kollek announced. The book Fair will take place April 6-12.

Magazine Articles

On Kahane

The Nation-Hitchens (Jerusalem) Spending a morning with Meir Kahane is not exactly an enlightening experience but it certainly an educational one. He possesses a horrid energy. In an annual survey of Israeli opinion, which is carefully carried out by the magazine Monitin, it showed that only 46% of the population found Kahane's views "totally unacceptable." The magazine concludes that the political message of Kach is "supported in full or partially by 23% of the adult Jewish population, spread among all social groups." It is a fact that despite a torrent of criticism and outrage from liberal Zionists in Israel and America, Kahane has never been disowned by the rabbiante. He says that the Orthodox leadership has privately assured him of its sympathy. One cannot fail to notice the utter silence of the chief rabbis about his proposals for the mass explusion of Arabs from Israel.and enforced conformity for Jews.

On Peres-Hassan

The New Republic-Editorial "Morocco Sirocco" The meeting did not accomplish anything sunstantive, but the animadversions on it are preposterous. There was no reason for Peres to make concessions to someone who could deliver nothing in return. Hassan is a brave man. He told his critics where to go. He knows what Arab unity does and does not mean. America's great white hopes, Hussein and the prince's of Saudi Arabia reacted with silence. It's worth remembering yet another example of Arab "moderate" unwillingness to encourage any steps toward peace.

258/55/19 3/4

Israeli Jets Pound Lebanon Targets for Second Day

NYT-Hijazi-Israeli jets attacked what the Israelis described as Palestinian guerrilla targets for a second day in a row. This time they struck at sites near Baalbek, a Shiite Moslem city in the Syrian controlled Bekaa region. A Syrian army communique said Syrian ground defenses forced the Israeli aircraft to pull back toward the sea. The communique, which was broadcast over Damascus radio, said the Israeli raiders killed and wounded several civilians and damaged several buildings. Reuters quoted Palestinian military sources as saying 8 people, including an 18-month old boy and 4 Palestinian fighters were killed and 5 were wounded in the raid. Israel radio reported that the targets were two bases of the Syrian backed Abu Musa group. The Isarelis say the group was responsible for the explosion at the EL AL check in counter at Madrid airport, and for the fatal shooting of a British tourist in Arab East Jerusalem last April. In a seperate development, a principle Christian leader and 10 of his bodyguards were shot and wounded in an ambush.

More Funds for the Lavi

NYT-AP-The Defense Dept. is releasing $67 million for contracts involving Israel's Lavi jet fighter, but it expects Israel to consider any alternatives for the program that the Pentagon can suggest this fall. (see DN-wire; ND-wire)

Netanyahu Hails US Raid on Libya

DN-Mustain-Syria and Iran have stopped sponsoring terrorist attacks in Europe because of the US air raid on Libya, Amb. Netanyahu said at an American Bar association panel on the legal issues terrorism poses for free socities.

Shin Beth Agents Seek Amnesty

NYT-special-7 more Israeli internal security agents applied for presidential amnesty in connection with the beating deaths of two Palestinian bus hijackers and a subsequent cover-up, although none had been charged with any crime.

Italy Issues Warrants for Jordanians/Libyan Diplomat Released

NYT-AP-Warrants have been issued for three Jordanian terrorist suspects, inlcuding two brothers held in the West Berlin disco bombing and an attempt to bomb an El Al jet.

NYT-special-A former Libyan diplomat, who is suspected of organizing terrorist actions in Italy, was released from jail over the protests of investigating magistrates. He is still a suspect in an investigation into the possibility that Libyan diplomats in Rome gave money to Mideastern terrorist groups operating in Europe. An informer told investigators that Arebi Fituri and another Libyan diplomat had tried to enlist him in an assassination plot involving the US Amb. in Italy and other diplomats.

9SA/SS/19 4/4

On Times Reporter Kifner

The New Republic-Editorial-John Kifner, who covered Lebanon for the Times during the days of the PLO ministate in Lebanon never reported how cruel and violent PLO rule in the south was. He is now in Jerusalem and immediately upon his arrival got an opportunity to do the contextually distorted reportage for which he is noted. In Kifner's report on Maj. Gen. Yaron's appointment to Washington, Kifner retells the grotesque tale of the massacres. Why not? It does, after all embarrass the Israelis. Still, it's not all that common for a newspaper to expend so much ink on history. Kifner again explains only his version of the massacres. He neglects to say that for years the PLO engaged in mass murder of civilians.

Media Notes

Loews Increases Its Stake in CBS

NYT-Beyer-Loews, the largest sharholder in CBS, increased its stake in the company to almost 25%. This raised new questions about future control of the network.

NYP-Carmody-CBS commentator and documentary creator Bill Moyers will not return to CBS after his contract expires in November. CBS wants him to stay but he has refused.

Hartman Negotiates

NYP-Brooke-It is believed that David Hartman will stay with "Good Morning America."

Letters

NYT-American Jews were discriminated systematically by employment agencies, brokerage houses, large law and accounting firms and banks, except for the "Jewish banks," in the early part of the 1900's.

Yehoshua Cohen Dies

NYT-Reuters-Yehoshua Cohen, a member of the Stern Gang whom historians have linked to the assassination of a UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, ahs died. The killers of the Swedish statesman were never officially identified. But an Israeli historian, Micheal Bar-Zohar, said that David Ben-Gurion told him that Cohen privately admitted his role in the killing. Bernadotte proposed that Jerusalem and the Negev become part of Trans-Jordan.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון

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מס' מברק

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, הסברה :
יועץ מדיני לרה"מ - נמרוד נוביק

דע : יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת
יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

רצ"ב שורת הצעות לתכניח מזרח-תיכונית ע"י סנטור גרי הארט,

אותן העלה בנאומו לסנט היום.

עתונות

23 +נספח

2/11

U.S. Senator

2/11 GARY HART 247

Colora

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
August 12, 1986

CONTACT: KEVIN SWEENEY
(202)224-5852

OUTLINE
FLOOR STATEMENT BY SENATOR GARY HART ON THE MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Senator Gary Hart (D-Colorado), in a Senate floor statement, will propose a three-part package of economic and other initiatives by which the United States can exercise leadership in the search for peace in the Middle East.

The Hart package incorporates initiatives to improve the quality of life in Jordan and on the West Bank; to give Egypt much-needed breathing room to pursue basic economic reforms; and to strengthen and expand long-term strategic cooperation with Israel.

Background

During the July Congressional recess, Senator Hart visited Israel, Egypt and Jordan under the auspices of the Senate Armed Services Committee. While the primary purpose of his trip was to examine the US military relationships with the three countries, Senator Hart also held lengthy discussions with King Hussein of Jordan, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

"This proposal is intended as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the next steps in the peace process. The package must be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Above all, this proposal is intended as a challenge to the leaders of Israel, Egypt and Jordan to sieze the opportunity and turn good intentions into real steps towards peace."

Senator Hart calls "substance and timing" the keys to the success of his proposals. He cites the recent meeting between Peres and Morocco's King Hassan II, Jordan's split with the PLO, progress between Egypt and Israel on resolving the Taba dispute and new Soviet-Israeli talks as examples of new, positive movement in the Middle East. He also cites the Syrian build-up in the Bekaa Valley, the Iran-Iraq war and the potential negative consequences of the spread of radical fundamentalism as reasons for the urgent need for US leadership in the Middle East.

"We cannot legislate peace in the Middle East. We cannot legislate courage or statesmanship. But we have the opportunity and the responsibility to work in a

*

bipartisan spirit to foster the atmosphere for courage and statesmanship to flourish...The package of initiatives outlined today is designed to make a material contribution to the Middle East peace process."

I. Jordan

"I came away convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East."

Senator Hart plans to introduce legislation incorporating House proposals to increase by up to $15 million economic aid to be channeled through Jordan to improve the quality of life on the West Bank. Senator Hart's economic proposals for Jordan also include:

- o Assistance for commodity import program
- o Targeted project aid
- o More of appropriated aid in form of cash transfers

II. Egypt

"President Mubarak told me bluntly: 'We don't want more money. We want flexibility in using what we have.' The United States is in a position to respond positively..."

As part of his overall package, Senator Hart calls for restructuring the timetable and conditions for Egyptian repayment of its foreign debt (much of which is owed to the United States), to help Egypt supplement a program of long-term economic reforms. Senator Hart also proposes:

- o Lowering the interest rates on US military loans to Egypt
- o Reprogramming savings from recently-completed projects and committing a considerable portion of future aid in the form of cash transfers and other adjustment assistance.

"Perhaps most important, we must involve our allies in Europe and Japan -- whose energy needs are linked to Mideast regional stability -- in our efforts to promote Egypt's economic growth, rather than force austerity and instability on an already-weak economy."

Senator Hart emphasizes that US allies in Europe and Japan must play more active roles in helping Egypt address her economic problems, pointing out that political stability in

Egypt and throughout the region is in the interest of America's partners in the Group of Seven, the Paris Club and other multinational groups.

III. Israel

"There are new avenues that the United States could productively pursue that would reflect our increased willingness to deal with Israel as we deal with our other critical allies: as equal partners."

Citing Israel's current assumption of full costs for facilities and services which also benefit the United States, Senator Hart calls for the application of the principle of burden-sharing to a number of aspects of US-Israeli strategic cooperation, including:

- Cost-sharing arrangements for the expansion of Haifa's port facilities
- Bringing interest rates on US military loans in line with rates currently available
- Adoption of pricing structures currently offered to other US defense partners
- New Israeli access to bid on service and procurement contracts

end

U.S. Senator

GARY HART

Colorado

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 12, 1986

Contact: Kevin Sweeney
(202) 224-5852

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GARY HART ON THE MIDDLE EAST

WASHINGTON -- "During the July Congressional recess, I undertook a ten-day visit to Israel, Egypt and Jordan. The primary purpose of this trip, taken under the auspices of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was to understand better America's military relationships with those three important friends of the United States. I will be submitting a full report to the Committee on my discussion with the military leaders and officials with whom I met.

"I also had the privilege of meeting with Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian political leaders -- impressive individuals who are determined to overcome their differences and bring peace to their troubled region.

"I went to the Middle East to listen and to learn. And I learned a great deal. Most important, I returned with a sense of urgency that recent events have only confirmed. I sense that time is of the essence.

"I learned to my disappointment that the Secretary of State had decided not to make a much-needed visit to the region. While the Vice-President's recent trip is a step in the right direction, with greater personal involvement by the Secretary and the President, the United States could be exercising considerably more creative leadership. Such involvement could well help Israeli and Arab leaders take new steps toward direct dialogue. I learned that immediate involvement by this nation would be greatly welcomed by each of these countries.

"In 1979, with the Camp David accords, the United States helped Israel and Egypt begin a new, more peaceful chapter in Middle East history. But others in the region have worked to arrest further progress. The Syrians have been intransigent in their refusal to deal with Israel and in their opposition to those who seek any form of dialogue with Israel. The PLO leadership remains unyielding, even on the basic issue of Israel's rights to survival and security.

"The obstacles on the road to peace seem innumerable. Opportunities for progress often seem few and far between. But, in recent weeks we have seen several events which, taken together, are more encouraging than anything we have witnessed in the past six years.

6/11

"The historic meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres gives lie to the myth that the Arab world monolithically opposes direct dialogue with Israel. Jordan's closing of the Fatah offices in Amman, and King Hussein's new economic initiatives on the West Bank, give lie to the myth that the only acceptable Palestinian voices to the Arab world are voices of violence. Israel and Egypt are close to resolving the dispute over Taba, giving new impetus and new hope to the results of Camp David. And, in his constant search for new avenues towards peace, Prime Minister Peres has even begun new talks with the Soviets aimed at re-establishing relations between the two countries.

"I returned from my trip convinced that the leaders of Israel, Jordan and Egypt are pragmatic individuals with a sense of vision and a sense of history. They face the burden of finding solutions to the conflicts which have plagued the region for so long. They understand that further progress towards peace will require their personal commitments to move beyond politics as usual. Yet their countries face immediate domestic economic and political constraints which block such moves.

"We are now at a point of new opportunity for positive movement in the Middle East. But we are also at a point of serious danger if we do nothing. Syria's continued arms build-up in the Bekaa Valley further destabilizes an already-unstable situation. The outcome of the Iran-Iraq war -- and the potential consequences of the rapid spread of radical fundamentalism -- looms as an immediate threat to the entire region.

"The United States occupies a unique position to build on recent momentum and to serve again as a catalyst for peace. There are new ways the United States can help our friends in the Middle East to ease some of their immediate economic problems. In the views of the leaders with whom I met, such help would be a major contribution to the peace process.

"Today, I would like to outline a three-part proposal designed to help the United States fill a vacuum. It incorporates initiatives to improve the quality of life in Jordan and on the West Bank; to give Egypt much-needed breathing room to pursue basic economic reforms with new confidence in the Camp David accords; and to strengthen and solidify our long-term relationship with Israel.

"This proposal is intended as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the next steps in the peace process. The package must be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Above all, this proposal is intended as a challenge to the leaders of Israel, Egypt, and Jordan to seize the opportunity and turn good intentions into real steps toward peace.

Jordan

"U.S. relations with Jordan, mistakenly in my view, have been debated almost entirely through the prism of arms sales in recent years. Many of us have strongly opposed the sale of advanced weapons to Jordan because of their potential use against Israel, and because Jordan has still not entered into direct negotiations with Israel. We have repeatedly been told by this and prior Administrations that arms sales help bring reluctant Arab countries into the peace process. I remain convinced that arms sales must be based on considerations both of US national security and of regional stability. Recent Middle East history hardly vindicates arms sales as an effective incentive for those of Israel's neighbors which have not entered into peace negotiations to do so.

"Yet, I came away from Jordan convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East. The King and his government understand that without peace, states in the region -- including their own -- can never achieve real security.

"Jordan's own economic situation and capability for self-sustaining growth have been severely hampered in recent years by world recession, export decline, rising energy costs, severe drought, a decline in promised Arab aid subventions and a slowdown in remittances from Jordanian workers abroad. These factors together have forced the government of Jordan to reduce expenditures and postpone selected development projects.

"Clearly, the United States is in a position to help the King of Jordan improve the quality of life for Jordan's citizens and for the Palestinians living on the East and West Banks.

"Two leaders in the House of Representatives, Congressman Charles Wilson and House Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Dave Obey, have recently proposed an increase of up to $15 million in economic aid to Jordan, to be channeled for use, primarily on the West Bank, for projects to improve the quality of life for Palestinian residents. I support their efforts -- and I intend to introduce similar legislation as part of the comprehensive package I outline here . I also support increased assistance

to Jordan for a commodity import program, cash transfers and targeted project aid. Such assistance can have a real and positive impact on the quality of life in Jordan and the West Bank, and will strengthen the hands of those who reject violence and terrorism.

Egypt

"As my colleagues who have visited Egypt know, the economic problems with which President Mubarak must cope are chronic, enormous -- and potentially destabilizing. Egypt's population increases by almost 1 million people every ten months. To feed its population, Egypt must constantly improve the productivity of a shrinking amount of arable land. Seventy to eighty percent of Egypt's growth over the past decade was due to increased oil revenues and Suez Canal fees. Now, Egypt's external revenue sources have declined on virtually all fronts: toll-paying traffic on the Suez has been cut substantially. Remittances from Egyptians working abroad are down, and Egyptian workers are returning home. Oil and export revenues have been sharply reduced; Egypt's foreign minister told me that his country lost $700 million in potential earnings last year as a result of the drop in oil prices, and could lose $1.5 billion this year.

"However, Egypt's most serious and immediate problem may well be its foreign debt. Egypt's debt crisis is as severe in magnitude as that facing Mexico or Brazil. At the end of last year, that debt came to $34.5 billion. Almost one-third of that amount was owed to the United States for military assistance. To service the non-military portion of the debt could eventually require as much as 50% of Egypt's foreign exchange revenue. The Mubarak government is currently required to service its military debt at interest rates as high as 13 or 14 percent -- significantly higher than those available today. In the past two years alone, servicing US military loans has cost the Egyptian government over $1 billion -- approximately 24% of the original loan.

"We maintain the largest AID mission in the world in Cairo. Yet much (if not most) of our aid to Egypt is obligated to specific projects, with little available in the form of adjustment assistance to address more immediate needs. Indeed, as Paul Jabber writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs: "the original political context of US assistance has been vitiated, perhaps to the point where the aid may have even become counterproductive."

"President Mubarak told me bluntly: "We don't want more money. We want flexibility in using what we have." The United States is in a position to respond positively to President Mubarak. Our partners in the Group of Seven, the Paris Club and others must play more active roles in helping Egypt address her economic problems, and we must encourage

them to do so. Working both bilaterally and multilaterally, the United States and its allies must demonstrate to the Egyptian people, and to their Arab neighbors, that hoped-for economic improvements resulting from peace agreements can be realized.

"The United States should restructure the timetable and conditions for Egyptian debt repayment, to help Egypt implement necessary, long-term economic reforms. Interest rates on military loan repayments should be brought more into line with current market rates. We should reprogram savings realized from recently-completed projects -- and commit a considerable portion of future aid -- in the form of cash transfers and other adjustment assistance. Today, I am sending a letter to the President urging him to take this course of action, which I will also introduce as part of this overall legislative initiative.

"Our two governments should work together to identify opportunities for co-production and private investment. Perhaps most important, we must involve our allies in Europe and Japan -- whose energy needs are linked to Mideast regional stability -- in our efforts to promote Egypt's economic growth, rather than force austerity and instability on an already-weak economy.

Israel

"It is difficult to understand fully the nature and the importance of our special relationship with the State of Israel without visiting the country. For almost 39 years, Israel and the United States have shared not only common values and traditions but common strategic interests as well.

"In Israel, I met a cross-section of the people who embody her bravery, creativity and values; people like the extraordinary military strategist and scholar General Israel Tal, people like Ehud Olmert, an articulate Knesset member representative of a dynamic new generation of Israeli leaders, and people like Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres -- a pragmatic leader who has won deserved praise for his domestic program of economic stabilization and a courageous statesman whose commitment to peace cannot be doubted.

"Nor must our commitment to Israel ever be in doubt. As our NATO partners are critical allies in Europe, as Japan and South Korea are critical allies in Asia, so too is Israel a critical ally in the Middle East. There are new avenues that the United States could productively pursue that would reflect our increased willingness to deal with Israel as we deal with our other critical allies: as equal partners.

"Although there is no formal alliance between our two countries, Israel bears through its own defense budget the full burden of providing facilities that are critical to the United States. Airfields which might be available for the US Air Force in times of crisis are financed exclusively by Israel. The costs of port facilities such as the one in Haifa, at which US ships made 44 calls and spent a total of 303 ship days in 1985, are paid for entirely by Israel.

"Israel has asked neither for US troop commitments nor a formal alliance. But the principle of burden-sharing for the common defense can and should be applied to many aspects of our relationship with Israel. The United States should reinforce US-Israeli strategic cooperation through cost-sharing arrangements for expansion of Haifa's port facilities; support for the purchase of submarine detecting equipment; reconsideration of the interest rates Israel now pays on US military loans, to bring those rates in line with those currently available; and adoption of pricing structures more in line with those offered our other defense partners. These steps should be linked with current proposals to give Israel new access to bid on service and procurement contracts. I intend to do so in my package of legislative proposals.

"Enhanced defense industrial cooperation with Israel would serve the national interest of both countries. During my visit to Israel, I saw the principles of military reform, which I have long advocated for U.S. military forces, being put into practice. The Israeli military emphasizes quality rather than quantity. They base the development of weapons systems strictly on strategy. And the men and women of Israel's citizen army have forged the doctrinal bonds necessary to develop and carry out that strategy. By taking advantage of Israel's unique weapons development capabilities, and by increasing access to Israeli maintenance and support facilities, we can increase the effectiveness of our own conventional forces.

Commitments and Capacity

"To summarize, I am proposing that the United States act now to address immediate economic needs in Jordan, Egypt and the West Bank and adopt measures to enhance our strategic relationship with Israel. But the success of any US foreign policy initiative depends on our ability to match our capacity to our commitments. However good our intentions, promises are meaningless unless they can be kept.

"During the past several days, much has been said here about unwise measures to cure our deficit illnesses. Of its many dangers, few are as fundamental as the impact of those measures on US national security and effective US diplomacy. Our defense capability and our international commitments are endangered by an across-the-board budget-cutting process that weakens our ability to project American power and influence.

"These deficits are the predictable product of unwise policies. And the disease they represent will not be cured until those policies -- and the mentality which produced them -- are restored. Then we will be released from our arbitrary strait-jacket and be able to exercise our full role as world leader.

"We cannot legislate peace in the Middle East. We cannot legislate courage or statesmanship. But we have the opportunity and the responsibility to work in a bipartisan spirit to foster the atmosphere necessary for courage and statesmanship to flourish.

"The package of initiatives outlined today is designed to make a material contribution to the Middle East peace process. History, and the tide of human events, will not wait. Windows of opportunity sometimes open -- but there is no guarantee they will stay open forever. Given the long and deep history of conflict in the Middle East, some may be tempted toward inaction, pessimism, and even fatalism. That is not an acceptable standpoint for a great nation

"I strongly believe powerful tides are now running in the Middle East. We may ignore these tides at our peril. Or we may augment them in ways such as those suggested here -- ways which could lead to positive breakthroughs."

END

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

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סיווג	שגרירות
דף	תוכן
סווג בשחוני	שמור
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך וז"מ	12.8.1700

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, תפוצות, הסברה, לשכות השר והמנכ"ל.
פגישה עם ראשי ועד הנשיאים וה- CRC של ניו-יורק (12.8.86).

1. בהזמנת ציר הסברה ביקרו בשגרירות וקיימו דיון עם הסגל:

א) מוריס אברמס, יו"ר החדש של ועד הנשיאים;
ב) מלקולם הונליין, מנכ"ל החדש של ועד הנשיאים;
ג) לסטר פולק, נשיא ה- CRC של ניו-יורק;
ד) מרק מילר, ס/מנכ"ל ה- CRC של ניו-יורק.

2. בתחילת הדיון, הונליין הציע שנשקול שיגור מומחי השקיה (בהזמנת גורמים אמריקנים מעוניינים) לדרום בגלל הבצורת שפוגעת שם בחקלאים. לדעתו, הדבר יוסיף לתדמיתה של ישראל כידידה של ארה"ב ויאבק נגד תופעות אנטישמיות שלאחרונה עולות באזור.

3. הדיון עצמו עסק בהתרשמויות של המוזמנים מביקורם בארץ ומפגישות אברמס עם הממשל.

4. בארץ, המשלחת התקבלה בחמימות ובכבוד ע"י רוה"מ, מ"מ רוה"מ ושה"ח, ושרים אחרים. רוה"מ הציע לקיים פגישות חודשיות עם נציגי הועד ובכל מקום המשלחת מצאה נכונות לש"פ, לדוגמה לקידום מסחר ותיירות, העלו בארץ גם את הצורך שיהודי ארה"ב יפעלו למען קירוב מדינות בלמזיו"ת (כגון סין והודו) לישראל.

5. בפגישות עם הממשל, 2 המטרות העיקריות של הועד היו:

א) בטחון מדינת ישראל (על כל הביטיו);

ב) מצבם של יהודי בריה"מ.

אברמס נפגש עם אנשי הממשל בדרגים הבכירים ביותר, כולל מזכיר המדינה, ס/הנשיא, והנשיא.

א) התרשם מאוד בחיוב משולץ (בניגוד לחשדותיו הראשוניים בעת מינוי שולץ לתפקיד). שולץ היה מוכן לסייע בנושא יהודי בריה"מ ותהליך השלום (יישום תוכנית ק"ל, אם כי לא בהכרח בשם המפורש של ההסכם).

ב) בוש נענה בחיוב (לפני ביקור ס/הנשיא בארץ) לבקשתו של אברמס להעלות את האג'נדה הישמיות בתקשורת המצרית, להיפגש עם משפחות מסורבי העליה מבריה"מ ו- "refusenik" של ישראל. (אנחנו מעדיפים שלא להשתמש בשם הנייל אלא ב- "equal treatment").

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ג) בפגישתו עם הנשיא, רייגן (בהתיחסותו לפרשת כגון פולארד, פצצות המיצרר, וכו') אמר לו "I do not want issues between the Jewish community and the Administration to fester."

הנשיא הציע שבאותם המקרים שכל צד נתקל ב- "festering" שיתקשר לצד השני. (תוך ימים ספורים לאחר הפגישה, הנשיא התקשר בקשר למאמר של גיק אנדרסון אשר טען כי היחסים בין הממשל לבין הקהילה היהודית הגיעו לשפל. אברמס אמר לו שבידיו מכתב הטוען את ההיפך, שהיחסים לא היו עד כה כל כך טובים, ושלח לנשיא את המכתב לשימושו).

אברמס העלה בפגישתו עם הנשיא גם את הענין של ה- "nationization" וטען שלא ייתכן שמדינה כגון יוון תשלם פחות מישראל (מדינה יותר ידידותית לארה"ב) עבור נשק אמריקני. רייגן הסכים והבטיח לפעול למען שיפור התנאים.

6. אברמס ציין שבשיחותיו עם אנשי הממשל, כולם הסכימו שיש צורך לשים קץ לכל ההדלפות שבאו לידי ביטוי בפרשות האחרונות (אברמס ציין שאיננו מבין למה משרד האוצר האמריקני לא מרסן את משרד המכס).

7. אברמס הביע אכזבה מסויימת מהעובדה שלפעמים חסרה עמדה ברורה מישראל לגבי נושאים מסויימים. הקהילה היהודית האמריקנית פעילה מאוד (יותר מכל קהילה יהודית אחרת בעולם) אך זקוקה לעמדה מישראל. לדוגמה, בעת ביקור המשלחת בארץ, לא שמעו כלום אודות עמדת ישראל בקשר למשחקים בחסות עד טרנר במוסקבה.

8. נושאים אחרים שאברמס ושותפיו העלו:

א) הצעת הלמס בנושא ירושלים. עקב התנגדות הממשל בכל הקשור להעברת השגרירות האמריקנית לירושלים, רצוי אולי להציע להלמס פשרה שיוכל להציע לממשל (כגון, מיקום ביתו של השגריר האמריקני בירושלים).

ב) ביטול אשרת כניסה של "וולף בליצר לירדן". אברמס זעם על הירדנים - לא יתכן שמדינה אשר מקבלת סיוע כלכלי מארה"ב ושטוענת שהיא רוצה בשלום, תסרב להכניס לתחומה עתונאי. אברמס לא מבין מדוע ארי רוח מהג'רוסלם פוסט לא יצא להיאבק נגד העמדה הירדנית.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

סוג

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בסחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ח.....

מס' ברק.....

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ג) הכושים העבריים. הונ ל יין הסביר שבעבר היהודים בארה"ב טעו כשלחצו על ישראל, מתוך חששות לעתיד היחסים בין יהודים לשחורים בארה"ב. להתיחס בסבלנות כלפי הכושים העבריים.

עכשיו, אין סיבה לחשוש ויש לפעול במהירות למען גירוש אנשי הכת מהארץ. כמובן, לא יהיה נעים אם איש כמו גיסי ג'יקסון יפגוש את המגורשים בהגעתם לארה"ב, אך זה לא צריך למנוע את הגירוש.

ד) דו-שיח עם קבוצות אתניות בארה"ב. ועד הנשיאים פועל למען הידוק הקשרים בין יהודים לבין קבוצות מיעוטים אחרות, כגון שחורים, היספנים ואסיאנים.

9. הציר הציג את עמדות ישראל בכל הקשור לנושאים שאברמס נשותפיו העלו ונקר את היחסים הבילטרליים בין ישראל לארה"ב.

10. ציר הסברה ביקש את מעורבות הארגונים היהודיים ב-4 פרויקטים במהלך השנים הבאות:

א) 100 שנה לבן גוריון;

ב) 200 שנה לחוקה האמריקאית (ההיבט הישראלי);

ג) 40 שנה לישראל;

ד) הרחבת פעילותה של ליגת הידידות אמריקה ישראל.

סוכם שבנושאים אלה יתקיימו דיונים מיוחדים.

אל: (א', ג')

צוריאל רפאל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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סוג המברק

דף...1...מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני. גלוי

דחיפות..מיידי

תאריך וזמן. 1630 12 אוג 86

מספר מברק.....

אל :- מצפ"א

דע :- לשכת רה"מ, לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון

תכניה הארט

לשלנו 231

רצ"ב ההתבטאות שהשמיע הארט הבוקר במליאת הסנט. הדברים ראויים לעיון הן מבחינת השקפותיו של הארט ומבחינת הצעותיו, שהסנטור מגדיר אותן כ"חבילה בת שלשה חלקים של יוזמות כלכליות ואחרות שיאפשרו לארה"ב להפגין מנהיגות בחיפוש אחר השלום במז"ת".

יוסי גמזו

למדן

שדה רחל גנט גן גנט גלבוע | שגיא גזר השבה

2 3 3 1 2 1 1

סביר רלביב גתם

1 1 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
August 11, 1986

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OUTLINE
FLOOR STATEMENT BY SENATOR GARY HART ON THE MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Senator Gary Hart (D-Colorado), in a Senate floor statement, will propose a three-part package of economic and other initiatives by which the United States can exercise leadership in the search for peace in the Middle East.

The Hart package incorporates initiatives to improve the quality of life in Jordan and on the West Bank; to give Egypt much-needed breathing room to pursue basic economic reforms; and to strengthen and expand long-term strategic cooperation with Israel.

Background

During the July Congressional recess, Senator Hart visited Israel, Egypt and Jordan under the auspices of the Senate Armed Services Committee. While the primary purpose of his trip was to examine the US military relationships with the three countries, Senator Hart also held lengthy discussions with King Hussein of Jordan, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

"This proposal is intended as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the next steps in the peace process. The package must be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Above all, this proposal is intended as a challenge to the leaders of Israel, Egypt and Jordan to sieze the opportunity and turn good intentions into real steps towards peace."

Senator Hart calls "substance and timing" the keys to the success of his proposals. He cites the recent meeting between Peres and Morocco's King Hassan II, Jordan's split with the PLO, progress between Egypt and Israel on resolving the Taba dispute and new Soviet-Israeli talks as examples of new, positive movement in the Middle East. He also cites the Syrian build-up in the Bekaa Valley, the Iran-Iraq war and the potential negative consequences of the spread of radical fundamentalism as reasons for the urgent need for US leadership in the Middle East.

"We cannot legislate peace in the Middle East. We cannot legislate courage or statesmanship. But we have the opportunity and the responsibility to work in a

bipartisan spirit to foster the atmosphere for courage and statesmanship to flourish...The package of initiatives outlined today is designed to make a material contribution to the Middle East peace process."

258 2
260 11

I. Jordan

"I came away convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East."

Senator Hart plans to introduce legislation incorporating House proposals to increase by up to $15 million economic aid to be channeled through Jordan to improve the quality of life on the West Bank. Senator Hart's economic proposals for Jordan also include:

- o Assistance for commodity import program
- o Targeted project aid
- o More of appropriated aid in form of cash transfers

II. Egypt

"President Mubarak told me bluntly: 'We don't want more money. We want flexibility in using what we have.' The United States is in a position to respond positively..."

As part of his overall package, Senator Hart calls for restructuring the timetable and conditions for Egyptian repayment of its foreign debt (much of which is owed to the United States), to help Egypt supplement a program of long-term economic reforms. Senator Hart also proposes:

- o Lowering the interest rates on US military loans to Egypt
- o Reprogramming savings from recently-completed projects and committing a considerable portion of future aid in the form of cash transfers and other adjustment assistance.

"Perhaps most important, we must involve our allies in Europe and Japan -- whose energy needs are linked to Mideast regional stability -- in our efforts to promote Egypt's economic growth, rather than force austerity and instability on an already-weak economy."

Senator Hart emphasizes that US allies in Europe and Japan must play more active roles in helping Egypt address her economic problems, pointing out that political stability in

Egypt and throughout the region is in the interest of America's partners in the Group of Seven, the Paris Club and other multinational groups.

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III. Israel

> **"There are new avenues that the United States could productively pursue that would reflect our increased willingness to deal with Israel as we deal with our other critical allies: as equal partners."**

Citing Israel's current assumption of full costs for facilities and services which also benefit the United States, Senator Hart calls for the application of the principle of burden-sharing to a number of aspects of US-Israeli strategic cooperation, including:

- Cost-sharing arrangements for the expansion of Haifa's port facilities
- Bringing interest rates on US military loans in line with rates currently available
- Adoption of pricing structures currently offered to other US defense partners
- New Israeli access to bid on service and procurement contracts

end

U.S. Senator

GARY HART

Colorado

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 12, 1986

Contact: Kevin Sweeney
(202) 224-5852

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STATEMENT BY SENATOR GARY HART ON THE MIDDLE EAST

"During the July Congressional recess, I undertook a ten-day visit to Israel, Egypt and Jordan. The primary purpose of this trip, taken under the auspices of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was to understand better America's military relationships with those three important friends of the United States. I will be submitting a full report to the Committee on my discussion with the military leaders and officials with whom I met.

"I also had the privilege of meeting with Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian political leaders -- impressive individuals who are determined to overcome their differences and bring peace to their troubled region.

"I went to the Middle East to listen and to learn. And I learned a great deal. Most important, I returned with a sense of urgency that recent events have only confirmed. I sense that time is of the essence.

"I learned to my disappointment that the Secretary of State had decided not to make a much-needed visit to the region. While the Vice-President's recent trip is a step in the right direction, with greater personal involvement by the Secretary and the President, the United States could be exercising considerably more creative leadership. Such involvement could well help Israeli and Arab leaders take new steps toward direct dialogue. I learned that immediate involvement by this nation would be greatly welcomed by each of these countries.

"In 1979, with the Camp David accords, the United States helped Israel and Egypt begin a new, more peaceful chapter in Middle East history. But others in the region have worked to arrest further progress. The Syrians have been intransigent in their refusal to deal with Israel and in their opposition to ~~those who seek~~ any form of dialogue with Israel. The PLO leadership remains unyielding, even on the basic issue of Israel's rights to survival and security.

"The obstacles on the road to peace seem innumerable. Opportunities for progress often seem few and far between. But, Mr. President, in recent weeks we have seen several events which, taken together, are more encouraging than anything we have witnessed in the past six years.

"The historic meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres gives lie to the myth that the Arab world monolithically opposes direct dialogue with Israel. Jordan's closing of the Fatah offices in Amman, and King Hussein's new economic initiatives on the West Bank, give lie to the myth that the only acceptable Palestinian voices to the Arab world are voices of violence. Israel and Egypt are close to resolving the dispute over Taba, giving new impetus and new hope to the results of Camp David. And, in his constant search for new avenues towards peace, Prime Minister Peres has even begun new talks with the Soviets aimed at re-establishing relations between the two countries.

"I returned from my trip convinced that the leaders of Israel, Jordan and Egypt are pragmatic individuals with a sense of vision and a sense of history. They face the burden of finding solutions to the conflicts which have plagued the region for so long. They understand that further progress towards peace will require their personal commitments to move beyond politics as usual. Yet their countries face immediate domestic economic and political constraints which block such moves.

"We are now at a point of new opportunity for positive movement in the Middle East. But we are also at a point of serious danger if we do nothing. Syria's continued arms build-up in the Bekaa Valley further destabilizes an already-unstable situation. The outcome of the Iran-Iraq war -- and the potential consequences of the rapid spread of radical fundamentalism -- looms as an immediate threat to the entire region.

"The United States occupies a unique position to build on recent momentum and to serve again as a catalyst for peace. There are new ways the United States can help our friends in the Middle East to ease some of their immediate economic problems. In the views of the leaders with whom I met, such help would be a major contribution to the peace process.

"Today, I would like to outline a three-part proposal designed to help the United States fill a vacuum. It incorporates initiatives to improve the quality of life in Jordan and on the West Bank; to give Egypt much-needed breathing room to pursue basic economic reforms with new confidence in the Camp David accords; and to strengthen and solidify our long-term relationship with Israel.

"This proposal is intended as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the next steps in the peace process. The package must be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Above all, this proposal is intended as a challenge to the leaders of Israel, Egypt, and Jordan to seize the opportunity and turn good intentions into real steps toward peace.

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Jordan

"U.S. relations with Jordan, mistakenly in my view, have been debated almost entirely through the prism of arms sales in recent years. Many of us have strongly opposed the sale of advanced weapons to Jordan because of their potential use against Israel, and because Jordan has still not entered into direct negotiations with Israel. We have repeatedly been told by this and prior Administrations that arms sales help bring reluctant Arab countries into the peace process. I remain convinced that arms sales must be based on considerations both of US national security and of regional stability. Recent Middle East history hardly vindicates arms sales as an effective incentive for those of Israel's neighbors which have not entered into peace negotiations to do so.

"Yet, I came away from Jordan convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East. The King and his government understand that without peace, states in the region -- including their own -- can never achieve real security.

"Jordan's own economic situation and capability for self-sustaining growth have been severely hampered in recent years by world recession, export decline, rising energy costs, severe drought, a decline in promised Arab aid subventions and a slowdown in remittances from Jordanian workers abroad. These factors together have forced the government of Jordan to reduce expenditures and postpone selected development projects.

"Clearly, the United States is in a position to help the King of Jordan improve the quality of life for Jordan's citizens and for the Palestinians living on the East and West Banks.

"Two leaders in the House of Representatives, Congressman Charles Wilson and House Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Dave Obey, have recently proposed an increase of up to $15 million in economic aid to Jordan, to be channeled for use, primarily on the West Bank, for projects to improve the quality of life for Palestinian residents. I support their efforts -- and I intend to introduce similar legislation as part of the comprehensive package I outline here . I also support increased assistance

to Jordan for a commodity import program, cash transfers and targeted project aid. Such assistance can have a real and positive impact on the quality of life in Jordan and the West Bank, and will strengthen the hands of those who reject violence and terrorism.

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Egypt

"As my colleagues who have visited Egypt know, the economic problems with which President Mubarak must cope are chronic, enormous -- and potentially destabilizing. Egypt's population increases by almost 1 million people every ten months. To feed its population, Egypt must constantly improve the productivity of a shrinking amount of arable land. Seventy to eighty percent of Egypt's growth over the past decade was due to increased oil revenues and Suez Canal fees. Now, Egypt's external revenue sources have declined on virtually all fronts: toll-paying traffic on the Suez has been cut substantially. Remittances from Egyptians working abroad are down, and Egyptian workers are returning home. Oil and export revenues have been sharply reduced; Egypt's foreign minister told me that his country lost $700 million in potential earnings last year as a result of the drop in oil prices, and could lose $1.5 billion this year.

"However, Egypt's most serious and immediate problem may well be its foreign debt. Egypt's debt crisis is as severe in magnitude as that facing Mexico or Brazil. At the end of last year, that debt came to $34.5 billion. Almost one-third of that amount was owed to the United States for military assistance. To service the non-military portion of the debt could eventually require as much as 50% of Egypt's foreign exchange revenue. The Mubarak government is currently required to service its military debt at interest rates as high as 13 or 14 percent -- significantly higher than those available today. In the past two years alone, servicing US military loans has cost the Egyptian government over $1 billion -- approximately 24% of the original loan.

"We maintain the largest AID mission in the world in Cairo. Yet much (if not most) of our aid to Egypt is obligated to specific projects, with little available in the form of adjustment assistance to address more immediate needs. Indeed, as Paul Jabber writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs: "the original political context of US assistance has been vitiated, perhaps to the point where the aid may have even become counterproductive."

"President Mubarak told me bluntly: "We don't want more money. We want flexibility in using what we have." The United States is in a position to respond positively to President Mubarak. Our partners in the Group of Seven, the Paris Club and others must play more active roles in helping Egypt address her economic problems, and we must encourage

them to do so. Working both bilaterally and multilaterally, the United States and its allies must demonstrate to the Egyptian people, and to their Arab neighbors, that hoped-for economic improvements resulting from peace agreements can be realized.

"The United States should restructure the timetable and conditions for Egyptian debt repayment, to help Egypt implement necessary, long-term economic reforms. Interest rates on military loan repayments should be brought more into line with current market rates. We should reprogram savings realized from recently-completed projects -- and commit a considerable portion of future aid -- in the form of cash transfers and other adjustment assistance. Today, I am sending a letter to the President urging him to take this course of action, which I will also introduce as part of this overall legislative initiative.

"Our two governments should work together to identify opportunities for co-production and private investment. Perhaps most important, we must involve our allies in Europe and Japan -- whose energy needs are linked to Mideast regional stability -- in our efforts to promote Egypt's economic growth, rather than force austerity and instability on an already-weak economy.

Israel

"It is difficult to understand fully the nature and the importance of our special relationship with the State of Israel without visiting the country. For almost 39 years, Israel and the United States have shared not only common values and traditions but common strategic interests as well.

"In Israel, I met a cross-section of the people who embody her bravery, creativity and values; people like the extraordinary military strategist and scholar General Israel Tal, people like Ehud Olmert, an articulate Knesset member representative of a dynamic new generation of Israeli leaders, and people like Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres -- a pragmatic leader who has won deserved praise for his domestic program of economic stabilization and a courageous statesman whose commitment to peace cannot be doubted.

"Nor must our commitment to Israel ever be in doubt. As our NATO partners are critical allies in Europe, as Japan and South Korea are critical allies in Asia, so too is Israel a critical ally in the Middle East. There are new avenues that the United States could productively pursue that would reflect our increased willingness to deal with Israel as we deal with our other critical allies: as equal partners.

"Although there is no formal alliance between our two countries, Israel bears through its own defense budget the full burden of providing facilities that are critical to the United States. Airfields which might be available for the US Air Force in times of crisis are financed exclusively by Israel. The costs of port facilities such as the one in Haifa, at which US ships made 44 calls and spent a total of 303 ship days in 1985, are paid for entirely by Israel.

"Israel has asked neither for US troop commitments nor a formal alliance. But the principle of burden-sharing for the common defense can and should be applied to many aspects of our relationship with Israel. The United States should reinforce US-Israeli strategic cooperation through cost-sharing arrangements for expansion of Haifa's port facilities; support for the purchase of submarine detecting equipment; reconsideration of the interest rates Israel now pays on US military loans, to bring those rates in line with those currently available; and adoption of pricing structures more in line with those offered our other defense partners. These steps should be linked with current proposals to give Israel new access to bid on service and procurement contracts. I intend to do so in my package of legislative proposals.

"Enhanced defense industrial cooperation with Israel would serve the national interest of both countries. During my visit to Israel, I saw the principles of military reform, which I have long advocated for U.S. military forces, being put into practice. The Israeli military emphasizes quality rather than quantity. They base the development of weapons systems strictly on strategy. And the men and women of Israel's citizen army have forged the doctrinal bonds necessary to develop and carry out that strategy. By taking advantage of Israel's unique weapons development capabilities, and by increasing access to Israeli maintenance and support facilities, we can increase the effectiveness of our own conventional forces.

<u>Commitments and Capacity</u>

"To summarize, I am proposing that the United States act now to address immediate economic needs in Jordan, Egypt and the West Bank and adopt measures to enhance our strategic relationship with Israel. But the success of any US foreign policy initiative depends on our ability to match our capacity to our commitments. However good our intentions, promises are meaningless unless they can be kept.

"During the past several days, much has been said here about unwise measures to cure our deficit illnesses. Of its many dangers, few are as fundamental as the impact of those measures on US national security and effective US diplomacy. Our defense capability and our international commitments are endangered by an across-the-board budget-cutting process that weakens our ability to project American power and influence.

"These deficits are the predictable product of unwise policies. And the disease they represent will not be cured until those policies -- and the mentality which produced them -- are restored. Then we will be released from our arbitrary strait-jacket and be able to exercise our full role as world leader.

"We cannot legislate peace in the Middle East. We cannot legislate courage or statesmanship. But we have the opportunity and the responsibility to work in a bipartisan spirit to foster the atmosphere necessary for courage and statesmanship to flourish.

"The package of initiatives outlined today is designed to make a material contribution to the Middle East peace process. History, and the tide of human events, will not wait. Windows of opportunity sometimes open -- but there is no guarantee they will stay open forever. Given the long and deep history of conflict in the Middle East, some may be tempted toward inaction, pessimism, and even fatalism. That is not an acceptable standpoint for a great nation

"I strongly believe powerful tides are now running in the Middle East. We may ignore these tides at our peril. Or we may augment them in ways such as those suggested here -- ways which could lead to positive breakthroughs."

END

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	נ.י.	
252	230	90	

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

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 15:30 August 12, 1986

Q And what about the meetings about the Middle East? Any date for the meeting?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any other dates on other experts meetings right now.

MR. SCHWEID: Another subject? The Israeli version of the status of the Taba dispute is somewhat different from the Egyptians. It sounds more unresolved in the Jerusalem description. Do you have any observations on that?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I would refer you to the two parties for the ultimate, as the ultimate source of information. The reports I saw seem to have somewhat garbled the situation, in referring to a very, very long period for signing the agreement. Obviously, arbitration is going, by its very nature, to be a long process, to take a period of time. That length of time has been decided by the parties involved, but I can't go into those details for you. That was a time period I saw specified in months. We do expect, as we said yesterday, the agreement to be agreed to and signed by the parties within a much shorter period of time. Here we're talking weeks, we hope.

Q Chuck, back to Taba, the Israelis mentioned 18 months. Do you think that's too long?

MR. REDMAN: In terms of concluding the entire arbitration process?

Q Yeah.

MR. REDMAN: Once again, I can't help you on the exact duration of the process. That's been agreed to by the parties. You'll have to talk to them.

Q Going back to my question yesterday about the role the United States would play in the arbitration. What role do you think you could be playing in the arbitration between Egypt and Israel, what position?

MR. REDMAN: At this point, I don't have anything else on the role of the United States or the Taba agreement.

שים רגע שהמשל אשל בלבנו שאולם לאל הסברים סיגל
ר"ל הם לאמר הם אינן

Q There's an item in US News that says President Saddam Husayn of Iraq is teetering and especially the cost of the war that's been so dragged out--it may cost him his very regime and that the US ought to assist him economically somehow. Is that under any kind of consideration?

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

Q Chuck, how are we coming on the (inaudible) and security in Lebanon? And do you attribute this negative turnabout as a result of the Syrian forces entering into (inaudible) East Beirut?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything beyond what I gave you yesterday.

Q Chuck, Miami Herald published lately a report that the United States is aware that Syria was involved in the 1983 bombing of the US embassy in Beirut. Can you take this question if you don't have any answer?

MR. REDMAN: The answer to that question in more detail can be obtained from the press office, but as I understand that story, there are a number of inaccuracies, the most glaring one being the statement that the United States has been aware, as you stated, since 1983 that the perpetrators of that incident were known. That is not the case.

Q What's the (inaudible), then?

MR. REDMAN: To the best I can reconstruct it from memory, that there were -- and there still are, I believe -- a number of suspects in the custody of Lebanese authorities; that in talking to those suspects, as well as whatever other information may be available, there is no credible story which emerges. Their stories don't corroborate one another. As a consequence, the bottom line is that there remains uncertainty as to what actually happened.

Q Well, will you have the press office find (?) an answer for this, or a response?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, they do.

Q There are two reports of massive poisoning of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, one in Beersheba and one in (inaudible). The reports say that 250 Palestinian prisoners are on a strike since August 1st because cyanide was reportedly found in their food. In the case of Shatta (?) prison, families of prisoners were arrested en masse for six hours when they visited their relatives August 6th. Do you have any comment? Do you want to look into this?

Q Do you have any more details on the threat made against the US embassy in Togo, and Libyan involvement in that?

MR. REDMAN: The only information I can provide is essentially what was provided by the Togo minister of the interior. He said August 11th that nine Togolese have been arrested through the combined efforts of Togo and Benin in connection with an attempt to infiltrate explosives that the minister said were intended for use against the US embassy and the central market in Lome (?). The minister identified the Libyan People's Bureau in Cotenu (?) as the source of the explosives, but he added that no direct connection had been made between that action and Tripoli.

In response to your question concerning Libya: Since we are unable to confirm at this point the Libyan government's involvement, it would be premature to speculate as to the facts of the matter.

Q -- US embassy in Togo taken any sort of precautionary measures, drawn down the staff in any way?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on drawing down the staff, but obviously an ambassador, in such a case, would take the appropriate measures.

Q Chuck, there are reports from the Middle East that the US embassy in Cairo was subjected to or underwent a mock nuclear attack just before the Vice President's trip to make sure that security was up to snuff. Are you aware of that, or is that true, or is that false?

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

Q Could you look into that?

MR. REDMAN: No.

# # #

אלינור

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל: חברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, מנכ"ל, מנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רא"ח קש"ח

דע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: SOUTH AFRICAN COURT RULING CHALLENGES DETENTIONS
A S. African Court ruled that two key clauses of the governments state of emergency regulations under which up to 10,000 people have been detained are invalid. president Botha's government immediately filed an appeal blocking release of detainees.
Wash. Post: South African Court Rules Emergency Detention Illegal
Chic. Trib.: Court Voids South Africa Detention Law
Wash. Times: Emergency Bules Fail S. African Court Test

NEWS BLACKOUT ON US-SOVIET ARMS TALKS IN MOSCOW
Superpower arms negotiators yesterday held talks called "serious and exploratory" but except for that characterization a news blackout barred further details of the meetings.
Balt. Sun: U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks Move Ahead: Superpowers Impose Blackout On News
Chic. Trib: U.S., Soviet Arms Talks Keep Low Profile

STUDY CRITICIZES SAFTEY OF REAR LAP SEATBELTS
National Transportation Safety Board experts released conclusions of a study that criticizes rear-seat lap belts as dangerous in certain types of car crashes.
Wash.Post: U.S. Study Faults Car Lap Belts
USA Today: Rear Lap-Belt Safety In Doubt

ANGOLA VERSUS SOUTH AFRICAN BACKED REBELS
A South African counter-insurgency force battled with the Angolan army and attacked a Soviet supported air base 150 miles inside Angola
Wash. Times: Pretoria's Commandos Strike Deep Into Angola
Balt. Sun: Angola's Army, Rebels Reach Military Deadlock

אין מפה תפוצה כדי שלחים מעל מלמעלה

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

PENTAGON RELEASES $67 MILLION FOR ISRAELI FIGHTER CONTRACTS

Wash. Post. (AP wire): Although the Pentagon has launched study of alternatives to the Lavi project, this has not barred the Defense Dept. from releasing $67 million for contracts involving the jet fighter. A Pentagon spokesman said that although these funds will be released the Pentagon expects that Israel give serious consideration to any alternative programs. The spokesman said thatSecretary Caspar Weinberger wrote to some Congressional members to inform them about the released funds. The Lavi has been a point of dispute between the U.S. and Israel - revolving around differing projections of cost for the aircraft. Thus far, the U.S. has supplied nearly $1 billion in development cost. (8/12/86)

BREAKAWAY PHALANGIST LEADER SHOT IN BEIRUT

Wash. Times, Nasser: The organizer of a mutiny within the Lebanese Forces aiming to oust its current leader Samir Gangea was wounded in a machine gun ambush of his motorcade in east Beirut. Phalangist Fuad Abu Nader, a nephew of Amin Gemayal underwent surgery to remove three bullets in St. Joseph Hospital in Beirut. Nadar's Phalange forces were in control of Christian BeirutSunday following battles that left nine dead and more than 30 wounded. (8/12/86)

Chic. Trib.: Mutiny Leader Ambushed

Wash. Post: Ex-Leader Wounded In Militia Feud: Israeli Warplanes Hit Bekaa Bases

Phil. Inq.: 4 Die As Israeli Planes Hit Bases in Lebanon; President's Kin Injured

ABA DEBATING ITS TIES WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART: Anti-Semitic Writings Cause Concern

Wash. Post, Marcus: The American Bar Association is enmeshed in a dispute with ties to a Soviet lawyer's group, the Association of Soviet Lawyers that has issued anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic writings. A grass roots effort to abrogate an agreement reached with the Soviets last year is to come up for a vote Tuesday. (8/12/86)

STERN GANG LEADER COHEN DIES AT 64

Wash. Times, (Reuters): Obit for Yehoshua Cohen. Cohen, a member of Israel's Stern Gang and linked by historians to the 1948 assasination of Count Folke Bernodotte, a United Nations mediator, died of a heart attack at the age of 64 at Sde Boker. (8/12/86)

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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המשרד בשחון ני'

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תאריך ושעה Aug 12 1986

מקור .....

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

IRAN PREPARES A KNOCKOUT BLOW AGAINST AN ENEMY ON THE ROPES

Wash. Times, Sieff: All indications are that Iarq is losing the Gulf War and Iran is 'tasting blood'. Iran has reportedly moved in thousands of fresh troops in answer to both Iraq President Saddam Hussein's proposed five-point peace plan and Mubarak's and JOrdan's King Hussein's joint call to the Arab world to implement the mustual defense treaty with Iraq. Speculations are that the next major Iranian offensive may come next month. (8/12/86)

PERES-HASSAN MEETING WASN'T MINOR

Phil Inq., Letter-to-the edit.: Response to a July 22 Tom Masland piece that suggested that because the Peres-Hassan talks produced no epace treaty the meeting was nearly valueless. Letter to the editor writer Sanley Tauber contends that the talks were of much greater significance that what was portrayed in the press. (8/12/86)

Deborah Stone
Itonut

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון.

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מספר מברק:

אל : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, הסברה

דע :
יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת
יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

לביא

רצ"ב כתבה בנושא שפורסמה בשבועון National Journal (8.9.86)

עתונות

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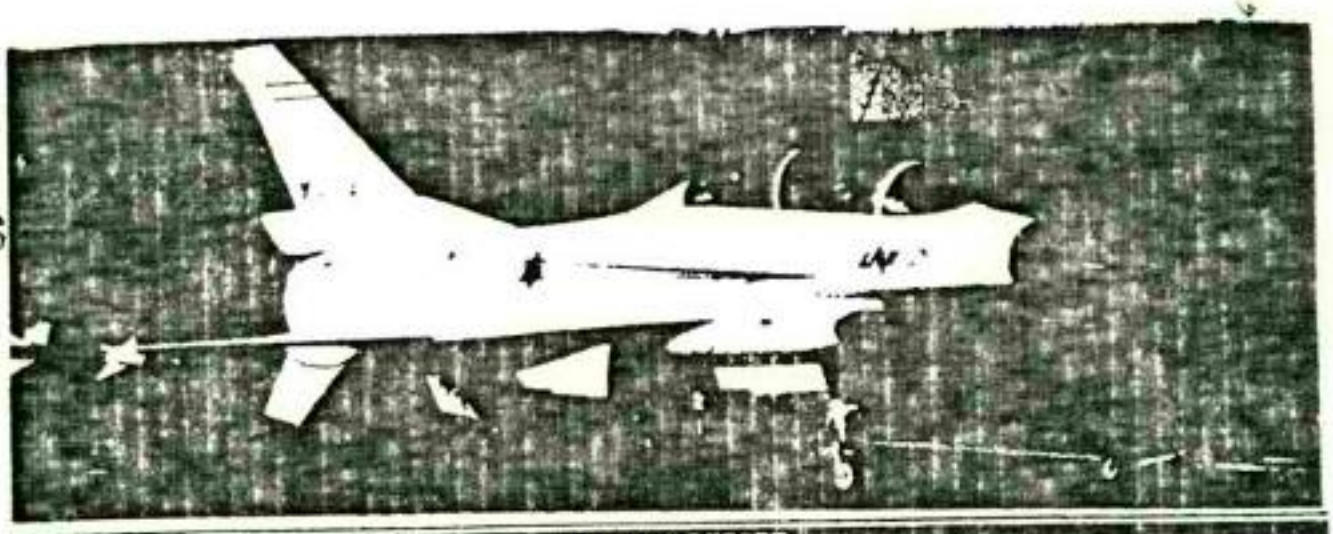

DEFENSE REPORT

Fighting over Fighters

A U.S.-Israeli struggle over defense and fiscal priorities has been thrust out into the open by deepening disagreements over the cost and need for Israel's Lavi fighter.

BY DAVID C. MORRISON

"It will be like a national holiday," said Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) president Moshe Keret of the July 21 ceremony at Ben Gurion airport. Rolled out on the tarmac for its public debut was the object of celebration, the Lavi fighter plane, which Rep. Jack F. Kemp, R-N.Y., said in a speech "could have both the Star of David and the Stars and Stripes as its insignia." Kemp was one of six Members of Congress who flew to Israel for the roll-out ceremony. Not present, however, were any emissaries from the Defense Department.

Considering the $1.8 billion in U.S. grants to Israel in fiscal years 1984-87 that have been earmarked for the Lavi, the Pentagon's absence at a major milestone in the plane's development might seem unusual. But, even if not a deliberate snub, that absence was symbolic of the fact that the Reagan Administration does not stand with the many Members of Congress who are foursquare behind Israel in its ambitious drive to develop its own advanced fighter aircraft.

Last year, prompted by growing unease with Israel's cost estimates, a team of experts from the Pentagon, Office of Management and Budget, National Security Council and State Department, led by Dov S. Zakheim, deputy Defense undersecretary for planning and resources, launched their own audit of the Lavi (pronounced lah-VEE, meaning "young lion").

When presented to the Israelis last January, the Zakheim report thrust into the open what had previously been largely a shadowy struggle over Israel's defense and fiscal priorities. According to the U.S. team, Israel has underestimated the Lavi's costs by as much as 40 per cent, threatening other high-priority Israeli defense projects. The Administration thus would like Israel to consider alternatives to a weapon neither it, nor the United States, may be able to afford.

"Israel has to face up to the choices that all countries with big weapons systems and limited budgets must face up to: What are the trade-offs?" said Zakheim. "It is not that Israel must chuck out the Lavi. It is that if Israel wants the Lavi, it should [be] conscious of the fact that it will have to chuck out other things" such as planned submarine and fast-attack craft purchases for its navy.

The Israeli government very much wants the Lavi, however, and, by all indications, has absolutely no intention of chucking it. Nor, unsurprisingly, does it accept the American cost figures. "To suggest that we are just pigheadedly going ahead is nonsense," said Israeli Embassy spokesman Yossi Gal. "It would be a very foolish minister of defense who would be willing to go forward with a project of this size and put at risk other elements of Israel's defense. We have examined the alternatives and are confident that there isn't one."

There the controversy currently stands: at an uneasy impasse. With American and Israeli officials flatly contradicting each other's numbers, hopes for resolution of the disagreement seem to be riding on a General Accounting Office (GAO) audit of the Lavi program now under way. Since the GAO report is not due out until the end of the year, however, the prognosis is for many more months, at least, of Lavi-induced turbulence in a U.S.-Israeli relationship that has recently been buffeted by the Pollard spy case and charges of illicit Israeli acquisition of U.S. military technology.

Other Lavi issues involve Israel's right to make its own decisions about how it spends U.S. aid money, the propriety of allowing Israel to spend the money at home rather than in the United States and the role the Lavi might play in making Israel a competitor in the interna-

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tional aerospace market. The overriding source of friction at this time, however, is the competing cost estimates. "The Lavi concept enjoys wide congressional support, and the program has a great deal of momentum," Rep. Mel Levine, D-Calif., a key congressional supporter, assured the *Jerusalem Post* while in Israel for the Lavi roll-out. "But there does remain the question of figures, and those remain crucial."

COMPETING ESTIMATES

One difficulty for outsiders in weighing the figures is that at Israel's behest, the interagency report remains classified. Zakheim said he has asked Israel to declassify the report. Gal of the Israeli embassy said that he also would like the budgetary data to be released but not the sensitive technical information also contained in the report.

Parts of it have leaked out, such as a relatively favorable passage stating that "while some technical risk exists, it is most likely to be manifested in schedule delays and substantial cost risks, rather than in Israel's ultimate ability to meet its" technical goals.

"In a way, we were very pleased with the [Pentagon] report," said Marvin G. Klemow, the Washington representative for IAI, an Israeli-government-owned firm that is the prime contractor for the Lavi. "It validates the aircraft's ability to meet Israeli-specific threats [and] it clearly states that Israel will have no technical problems. Before the report existed, we were fighting shadows."

The phrase "substantial cost risks" is the clincher, however, and the numbers delineating the cost gap between the two governments have also been leaked. The U.S. estimated that the "fly-away" cost—in other words, the price of producing one aircraft regardless of expenditures for development, spare parts, ground equipment and so on—would come to $22.1 million per Lavi. Israel says the fly-away cost will be $15.2 million. The United States calculated total program costs at $9.5 billion, Israel at $7 billion.

That $2.5 billion difference means a lot to a nation spending roughly a fourth of its gross national product on defense, and financing roughly a third of that defense budget with U.S. aid. Even the lower Israeli figure is an enormous sum, considering that $7 billion is more than a year's military spending for Israel. "As expected," Gal acknowledged, "here and there you can find some army or naval officers that are not too happy about an aircraft like this." In fact, the newspaper *Ha'aretz* recently reported that Gen. Moshe Levy, chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Forces, ordered officers to stop criticizing the Lavi after army Maj. Gen. Amir Drori spoke out against it in a radio interview that was never aired.

In any case, Israel flatly rejects the higher U.S. estimate. The interagency group erred in applying U.S. labor rates to a cheaper Israeli labor market, Gal charged, while overpricing the engines being built by Pratt & Whitney and double-counting other elements. "We have every reason to have some confidence in our figures and no reason to be confident" in those in the U.S. report, he concluded.

Zakheim countered that Israel did not include significant elements in its calculations and that the U.S. report was conservative in predicting but not costing out production delays. "There's just no way to make [their figures] add up," he said. "We're very comfortable with our estimate."

The fiscal dissension was compounded last May when Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger during a Washington visit that Israel could complete the Lavi program spending no more than $550 million per year. If Israel's figures are accurate, Rabin's cost cap should not squeeze too tightly. But Zakheim has predicted annual Lavi costs closer to $900 million. "If there is a cap, it will be busted," he said. "If it is not busted, there will be a stretch-out. If there is a stretch-out, it will cost even more. And we say again, they've seriously underestimated the costs."

A basic issue revealed by the Lavi cost dispute, Zakheim added, is serious shortcomings in Israeli program analysis. "If Israel is in the major league business of weapons system production, it has to get into the major league business of weapons system analysis," he said.

Wrong, countered Klemow, pointing to the schedule stretch-outs and cost overruns that plague American weapons programs. "That's been the secret of Israeli success," he said. "Not to create this paperwork blizzard that exists in the U.S. contracting environment." In a similar vein, some Lavi boosters allege that the Pentagon's resistance actually stems from a fear that Israel will put it to shame by bringing its aircraft in at cost and on time.

Another fundamental issue, according to longtime Lavi supporter Levine, is "if we are going to provide a certain amount of assistance to Israel, whose choice ultimately is it? My presumption is that it's the Israelis' choice [how they spend it.] They are on the front line in terms of their own defense and they have a superb track record with the choices they have made."

Contended Zakheim: "We feel that we have every right to tell them to face up to the choice. By all means, choose what you want to choose, but face up to it. Do it rationally. Do it coherently. Do it with a view, not just to this month but to the next five or whatever years, so that none of us has to face up to unforeseen and unfavorable consequences later."

OFFSHORE SPENDING

Until now, Israel has flown largely an American fleet of fighters, with the exception of the domestically-produced Kfir ("lion cub"), an adaptation of France's Mirage III that is powered by an American engine. The Lavi's distinction is that while more than 50 per cent of it—including such major components as engines, wings and flight computers—is being built in the United States, development and final production are being done in Israel.

"The Lavi is a small, smart, survivable

Dov S. Zakheim, deputy Defense undersecretary for planning and resources
If Israel wants the Lavi, it must recognize that it will have to chuck other things.

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aircraft . . . tailored to meet the specific needs of the Israel Air Force," according to IAI. Designed to serve in both ground-attack and air-to-air roles, 300 Lavis are supposed to come on line at a rate of 24 per year beginning in 1990 to replace aging A-4s and Kfirs.

Should the program come to fruition, it will be no mean feat for a ministate, even one with the military prowess of Israel. "If the Japanese can't do it and countries like Belgium and the Netherlands with much stronger economies can't do it," an aerospace analyst asked skeptically, "why would one suppose a country of four million people can produce a fighter economically?"

The answer to that multibillion-dollar question, perhaps, lies with Congress. Thanks to a two-year authorization approved last year, Congress seems sure to earmark $400 million for the Lavi out of Israel's fiscal 1987 foreign military sales (FMS) grant of $1.8 billion. Traditionally, such funds can be spent only in the United States. The sole previous exception was "one-time-only" permission given Israel in fiscal 1977 to spend $107 million in Israel on its Merkava tank. But exceptions often breed precedents. Since fiscal 1984, Israel has been allowed to spend $800 million at home on Lavi development, with $250 million more to come in fiscal 1987. From fiscal 1984-87, an additional $750 million in Lavi funds will have been earmarked for expenditure in the United States.

Israeli Embassy spokesman Yossi Gal
We are confident there is no alternative.

The waiver permitting Israel to spend its FMS funds "offshore" on Lavi first passed as a provision in the foreign aid section of an omnibus spending bill in late 1983. "Although there was some controversy," said Levine, who brought up a version of the measure that year in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, "it struck me that the concept of using FMS dollars to help Israel become more self-sufficient in her own defense and to help her stay on the front line in technological innovation was the way that foreign aid should be spent."

There was, in fact, not all that much controversy until early 1984, when the Pentagon temporarily held up the $250 million in offshore funds, contending it should be spent solely for production, not development. A phone call from then-Defense Minister Moshe Arens, often called "the father of the Lavi," to Secretary of State George P. Shultz that April reportedly fixed that problem.

And there was no real congressional debate until May 1984, when Rep. Nick Joe Rahall II, D-W.Va., introduced an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of FMS monies offshore. "The amendment does not stop development of the Lavi jet fighter; it only stipulates that these funds be spent in the United States," argued Rahall, urging his colleagues to "stand up for the American worker" by not fostering overseas competition. Rahall's bill was resoundingly rejected, 379-40.

Rep. Robert E. Badham, R-Calif., the only Member to take the floor in support of Rahall, asked, "Are we going to subsidize a new aerospace industry in a foreign country through FMS credits that are supposed to be used to buy American weapon systems made in America?" When Badham prepared last year to take a similar measure to the floor, Levine called members of the House Republican leadership, who, he said, "assured me that if a bill was offered, they would work against it and would try to talk him out of it." Badham, who eventually dropped his bill, declined to be interviewed.

Advocates of spending FMS funds in Israel point to the 140 U.S. corporations holding about $750 million in Lavi contracts. But Joel J. Johnson, vice president of the American League for Exports and Security Assistance Inc., countered: "You're still talking about $250 million spent offshore per year; all of that $1.8 billion would presumably be going to the American contractor community if it were not for the Lavi. That's about 6,000 jobs per year you lose in the U.S."

A trade association representing 30 corporations and 5 unions, the league initially opposed the Lavi financing agreement on those grounds. But, said Johnson, "once it was clear the political decision had been made, there was no point in flogging a dead horse."

That acceptance of a political fait accompli is apparently shared by much of the aerospace community. Still, some Israel supporters contend that resistance to the Lavi is fomented by U.S. corporations who have brought pressure to bear on the Pentagon, which, they maintain, is alone in questioning the program. "You can't ignore a basic animus from the very top of [the Defense Department] towards Israel," contended a Lavi advocate. But a State Department spokesman said that the Lavi study "should not be characterized as just a Department of Defense effort — the State Department associates itself with it."

The General Dynamics Corp., which builds the F-16, an often-mentioned possible alternative to the Lavi, denies lobbying against it. General Dynamics, in fact, is now delivering 75 F-16s to Israel for $3 billion. The Northrop Corp. builds another possible alternative, the F-20, developed with its own funds as an export fighter but for which it is still in search of takers. While the company "expressed concern [in 1983-84] based on the irony of the U.S. subsidizing the development of a new foreign fighter that we knew would be in the same class as the F-20 and the F-16 and that would compete with [them] on the foreign market," a Northrop spokesman said, "once the proposal became law, we accepted that fact."

Even IAI's man in Washington, Klemow, asserts that he "can detect no fingerprints in Washington of General Dynamics or Northrop trying to kill Lavi; they've gotten a bum rap on that."

Which does not mean that there is no residual foreboding about the Lavi's potential as a competitive export fighter. The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, a Washington lobbying group, contends in one of its many fact sheets on the plane that "the Lavi is no threat to American aircraft export markets" because Israel's need for 300 aircraft will monopolize production through the year 2000 and because U.S. export approval would be required due to the Lavi's sizable American content. Israeli officials suggested the same thing, stating further that export would not be needed to achieve affordable economies of scale.

But Klemow foresees a vigorous effort to market the aircraft in the mid-1990s. "The first 100-150 aircraft must go to the Israeli Air Force," he said. "Only then do I envision coming to the U.S. [for permission] to market the plane."

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Views differ on the export prospects. A U.S. defense official said that "there is no way in the world that anybody could predict that we, the United States, would give them permission, and that's leaving aside the fact that they are not going to get buyers anyway." Over and above the competition issue, he said, the Lavi contains sensitive technologies, such as stealth-related composite materials in the wing the Grumman Corp. is building for it, which the Pentagon would not want to see shared with third countries.

Stephen D. Goose, an arms transfer expert at the Center for Defense Information in Washington, predicted that should Israel secure export permission, it could probably find a market. "People have been very impressed with their work, [and] they can sell it as proven in combat," he said. "Obviously, they are not going to plug into the Persian Gulf market. But as we see more and more Third World nations wanting to acquire sophisticated arsenals, they could turn to Israel."

Duncan L. Clarke, a professor at American University's School of International Service and author of a Winter 1986 *Middle East Journal* article on the Lavi affair, suggested that Israel walks a financial and political tightrope whether it exports the Lavi or not. "If they can't sell it, they could really get into [fiscal] trouble," Clarke said. "If they do start to sell it, it could affect major American weapons producers. Then you're likely to start hearing from labor leaders. That is not necessarily in Israel's long-term interests."

IAI could best unhoist itself from this political petard with the aid of an American corporate partner. Indeed, it is discussing such an arrangement with several interested parties, including Grumman and the McDonnell Douglas Corp. A key customer IAI is eying, said Klemow, is the U.S. Air Force. "When the Lavi flies and everybody sees that the cost of the airplane is what we forecast it to be," he said, "despite the negativism we see in parts of the Pentagon today, some visionaries there will say, 'Let's bite the bullet and use this aircraft in the U.S.'" Specifically, he sees the Lavi as a potential 1990s successor to the A-10 ground-support aircraft.

"That would certainly be an anomaly," said the export league's Johnson, "if we ended up paying Israel royalty rights to produce an aircraft that was paid for by us to begin with."

FOREIGN AID CUTS

When push finally comes to shove on the Lavi, it will likely not be so much because of whatever the GAO has to say on the subject this December, but as a result of deficit-cutting pressures on foreign aid. In the House Appropriations Committee's markup of a fiscal 1987 aid bill, which was cut back $1.5 billion from this year's appropriation of $14.5 billion, assistance to Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Ireland was preserved intact, while all other recipients could face cuts of up to 50 per cent.

Between economic assistance funds and FMS grants, Israel accounted for $3 billion, roughly a fourth of the total foreign aid appropriation. As the aid pie inexorably shrinks, however, it will become increasingly difficult politically to cut Israel the same-sized slice. Many observers believe, for instance, that in future years, Israel could sustain at least a $200 million cut in the $1.8 billion it has received in FMS grants each of the past two years. As U.S. military aid to Israel contracts, so, too, must the Lavi program if serious harm is not to be done to other Israeli defense programs, or to the overall Israeli economy.

Authorization of the offshore funds for Lavi development will have to be renewed next year. Should the Administration "continue to believe that the numbers are as disparate as they currently feel," predicted Levine, "if I reintroduce my amendment next year, we'll have a greater fight."

But, unless the United States simply turns off the tap on Lavi funds—which given political realities seems implausible—it is hard to imagine Israel dropping the Lavi in favor of any of the alternatives being prepared by the Pentagon for discussion sometime this fall. In response to suggestions that Israel could build its electronic "black boxes" into U.S. F-16s, F-18s or F-20s, an Israeli official in Washington protested that "it just doesn't go that way. We have designed a lot of instrumentation. You cannot just pick up an existing airframe and say 'We'll just plonk this in there.'"

As might be expected, given the pricklishness on all sides, the very question of U.S.-proposed alternatives has generated controversy. To suggest, as have some press accounts, that Defense Minister Rabin "is looking for alternatives and trying to get off the hook," protested Gal, ". . . is false." The Israeli response when Zakheim raised the matter of the United States presenting a list of substitute programs, Gal said, was "If you want to do it, it's your privilege and we will obviously treat them with respect." But, warned Gal, "from the prime minister to the finance minister and the chief of staff, they are all committed" to the Lavi.

If the Balanced Budget Act is the biggest threat it faces here, the Lavi's strongest lease on life in Israel may be the role it has assumed as a national project of supreme symbolic importance. Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in fact, has termed it the Israeli equivalent of the U.S. space program.

"If we want to continue being a society on the leading edge of technological development, then this is the way to go," Gal said. "This is a project which gives hope to the Israeli man in the street. If we were to cancel today, it would be demoralizing. This would mean to Israel that we were not capable of producing ourselves a vital element of our defense. The only real asset we've got, besides the guts to stay there, is the ability to use our brains."

Asked if he thought that the Lavi controversy had been blown out of proportion, Zakheim said he did not, insofar as it was emblematic of the Israeli government's need to make hard fiscal choices about its defense program.

But, he added: "I think it's unfortunate that the Lavi is being seen as the focus of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. Who ever heard of two countries collaborating on a report that addresses what one country is building with the other country's money and saying, 'Well, this is a major dispute.' We disagree, for sure, but dispute, no. If we had a dispute with them, we'd say, 'Fine, build your airplane and suffer the consequences.'" □

Rep. Mel Levine, D-Calif.
It is Israel's choice how it spends the aid.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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אל:ממכבל/מצפא/מאוק'.

דע:השגריר בקטרדיה ()

לשכת רהמ'/לשכת מנכל בטחון (הועבר)

לשכת מנכל ארצר

רמשנ'-ניו יורק (הועבר)

סכנ:שנקציות של דראס'.(למברקינו בנדון מה-1 דנא).

1. בכל הנראה הדיון במליאת הסנט יתחיל מחר (13).

2. הסנטור מתאיים עוסק בשחבת (מוסרים ממשרדו שאין לחם תשובה ממנו בקשר לשינוי לתיקון שלו שהצעתי לפני עשרה ימים),ובריש דוסון מתחמקת מאתנו (ברגיל),בך שלמעשה יש להניח שהתיקון המאיר שלהם נשאר בהצעת החוק בני שנא.

3. בעוד שאנו מוגבלים במידת הפעלתנות שאנו יכולים לגלות, גופים יהודים מנסים בזהירות לטפל בנושא-רביניהם ידידינו בגבעה, אנשי ה-ADL

ובך הקואליציה היהודית הלאומית.ואולם,באמור, ללא הצלחה.

4. בינתיים בדמה שהעניינים הולכים ומסתבכים.עודדתו

ת ג'ו ביידן התקשרה דמסרה שהסנטור רוצה להחמיר את
לוח הזמנים של הטלת הסנקציות הנוספות,כך שיהיו מנדטוריות
בסוף התקופה של 12 חודש לא אופציונאליות.עם זאת
הוא עד לרגישותכו ואינו רוצה להביו אותכו. בתשובה
לשאלתה מה ניתן לעשות,חזרתי על רעיון התיקון שלכו
(בבמברקיכו הקודמים),והדגשתי שאולי עדיף לפעול בשלב
ה-CONFERENCES

ולא במהלך הדיון במליאה.

5. בנוסף (ובנפרד) נודע לכו שיור ודעת המודיעין,הסנטור
דייב דורנברגר עומד להציע תיקון שמטרתו לשים קץ להחלפת
מידע מודיעיני בין ארהב לדראפ',ויש אומרים שקיימת
האפשרות שתחולת תיקון זה תורחב להכליל מדינות שלישיות
שיש להן קשרים מודיעיניים עם דראפ'.

6. מניחים שהדיון יסתיים עד יום ו' (כשהקונגרס אמור
לצאת לפגרה), אך אין לדעת בוודאות מאחר וכבר הוגשו
כ-90 תיקונים להצעת החוק.

למדן

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מכבל,ממבכל,דרורי,פרימור,אוקיאניה,מצפא,אוצר

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.ПРЕЯІС ПБО.ЕІСІЕ.. ЯСЦО' ІГЄЄІІГ ГІГС СЛЖІШ КО ОШ.ВЦ ПС
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ОІІІ./В..І.

את כל פרטי השיחות עם מובארק ומגיד ולאחר שיעשה כן, נוכל לבחון את כל הנקודות. מכל מקום, השאלה החשובה ביותר היא האם תהיה התקדמות של ממש ביחסים בינינו לבין מצרים.
בנושא התקשורת העוינת, למשל, אכן הורה מובארק למגיד לארגן פגישה בין שר ההסברה לשגריר ישראל אך בכך אין די. על המצרים לבצע פעולה ממשית בנושא מרכזי זה, ועלינו לראות תוצאות בשבועות הקרובים. גם בנושאים אחרים של הנורמליזציה, אנו רוצים לראות תוצאות ממשיות.

כאשר שר התיירות המצרי ביקר בארץ הוא אמר שהיה רוצה לבטל את ''הנייר הצהוב'' (היתר מיוחד שלו נזקק ביום אורח מצרי המבקש לבקר בישראל), אך הדבר מסובך בשל טעמי בטחון. שר החוץ השיב לשר התיירות המצרי שהוא שומע לראשונה על הבעיה הבטחונית הזו ומכל מקום ישראל מוכנה לקבל את הסיכון הבטחוני הזה על עצמה, ובלבד שיבוטל ''הנייר הצהוב'', שכן הדבר יהווה אות להתקדמות ביחסים הבילטרליים.

בהמשך ציין שר החוץ שטרם ברור אם הושג סיכום כלשהו עם המצרים בענין הסדרי הגישה והמתקנים בטאבה, אחרי שתיושב בעית הריבונות שם. בענין זה ציין המנכ'ל, כי בענין הסדרי הגישה שמענו הצעות מן המצרים, אך בענין המתקנים אין התקדמות כלשהי שכן המצרים אינם מוכנים ש''חוק 43'' שלהם, המאפשר בעלות זרה על מתקנים מצריים, יחול גם על סיני, ומכאן שלא תיתכן, לדעת המצרים, בעלות זרה על מתקנים בטאבה. בנוסף לכך, המצרים עמדו על שההצעות בנושא הסדרי הגישה יימסרו בעפ' בלבד, וסרבו לנסחן בכתב בטענה שבכך יהיה משום ויתור על ריבונותם בטאבה.
מרפי סיכם ואמר, שצריך לראות התקדמות בכל התחומים, ושר החוץ הזכיר שבעבר דובר על JOINT VENTURES של ישראל ומצרים בטאבה ואילו עתה אין שומעים על כך דבר
המנכ'ל סיפר כי מובארק מסר בשיחתו עם מנכ'לי משה'ח ומשרהמ' כי איננו יכול להסכים ל- JOINT OENTURES בטאבה משום שאויבי השלום בתוך מצרים ינצלו זאת נגדו ונגד השלום. מצרים תהיה מוכנה רק לאפשר לישראלים לעבוד במתקנים בטאבה, אם יועסקו שם על ידי חברות זרות (לא ישראליות).
מרפי : הבה נראה איך הדברים יתפתחו. תהליך שלם לפנינו ואין לדעת מה יהיה.

המנכ'ל : לפני חודשים אחדים אמר לנו שר התיירות המצרי ש''חוק 43'' יכלול מעתה גם את סיני. חשבנו אז שהענין מסתדר, אך המצרים חזרו בהם מהסכמתם בנושא זה.
שר החוץ : סיכם כי בשבילנו הנורמליזציה היא הנושא החשוב ביותר, והוא היה רוצה לראות שיפור אמיתי ביחסים. לא רק

מילים, אלא שיפור מוחשי, והדבר בהחלט אפשרי.
בחלקה האחרון של השיחה העלה מרפי את נושא דיר אל סולטן, ושר החוץ ציין כי זו בעיה טרילטרלית, שכן גם לאתיופים יש מעמד בענין. וכאשר פגש את החוץ האתיופי, גילה הלה עמדה נוקשה מאוד בנושא, למרות שהוא מייצג משטר מרקסיסטי ולא דתי. שר החוץ שאל עד כמה אכן חשובה בעית דיר אל סולטן למצרים, ומרפי השיב שמאחר שהנושא חשוב מאוד לקופטים מתרשם ממו מאוד גם מובארק.

המנכ'ל הוסיף שמובארק הזכיר את הנושא בשיחתו בשבוע שעבר עם המנכ'לים קמחי ושמיר ובתגובה הזכיר באוזניו מנכ'ל משרד החוץ את דברי הפטריאך הקופטי שנודה שהתיירים הקופטיים לא יבואו לישראל גם אם דיר-אל-סולטן תימסר למצרים, שכן הם רוצים גם בישחרור פלשתיני. על כך השיב מובארק למנכ'לים שדברי שנודה היו בחזקת ''יחסי ציבור''.

בסיומה של השיחה ביקש מרפי להשאר לדקות אחדות עם שר החוץ בארבע עיניים.

עד כאן.

לשכת השר.

ד.ן.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,רם,אמן,ממד,מצפא,
קידר,מצרים

אל: המשרד, נר: 196, מ: ווש
נת: ר, פג: מ, תא: 110806, ות: 1000

סודי ביותר/רגיל

אל: מנכל, יועץ משפט-משהבט (נר 183 לבמחון)
מנכל, יועץ משפט-משהח

המשך (נר 50 לניו יורק)

שבתאי

א. 1. מקור ידידות במחמד מוען שאחת הסיבות לכך שמשרד המשפטים החליט לרכת להסדר עמנו היתה הסברים ממחמד בעקבות מיעוניו, אבל הבריאה לא יתצא נקלות בבית המשפט מיעוני החסינות שלנו, ולא רצון איפוא להגיע לקרב בנושא זה.

2. אין משמעות הדבר, לדברי בן שיחי, כי לדעתם אנו היינו זוכים. הם מנורים שבסופו של דבר היו הם זוכים, אך לאחר קרב, ולכן עדיף שיתוף פעולה ללא הליך זה.

3. בשלעצמי אמרתי לבן שיחי בהרהור אישי ובלתי מחייב, שבדאי שלא ישכחו את הקונסוליה האמריקנית בירושלים ויכולתנו להקשות עליה אם חלילה יהיו בעיות בנושא דנן.

2. לאחר שיחה זו ובלי קשר אליה שוחח עמי מארק איציארד, ושאל אם נהיה מוכנים לשטוח בפני משרד המשפטים את מיעוניו בענין החסינות. לדבריו מחמד מוענת שאין לנו חסינות, ומשרד המשפטים מבקש את הסכמתה על כך.

3. אמרתי לריציארד שבשיחה עם קוואק זה לא בבר העלינו את הרקע המשפטי והמשפטי למיעוניו, ובשלעצמי איני רואה סיבה שלא לעשות כן עם משרד המשפטים, אך עלי לבדוק אודה על דעתכם אם תסכימו, ויתן להעביר לו העתקי האגרות שלנו ושל מחמד, בצירוף הסברים נוספים אודה על דעתכם.

דף 2 מתוך 2
עותק 4 מתוך 14 סודי ביותר

ג. הודעתי מריצ'ארד שהמכס מסיך להתרונן נגד ההסכם שמנו
ארוביגשטיין

אתפ: שהת,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,סייבל

דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	סה"כ: 2
תז"ח: 111500	אל: לש'מפנמ"ל, כע"ת, ממנכ"ל אפיח"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, רו"צ מפ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר: 0221	ר"ץ: וושינגטון	
ווש: 45		
משהב"ט: 18	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary August 11, 1986

New York Headlines

Photo on page 1 of the **New York Times** shows rescue workers searching debris of buildings near Sidon after Israeli aircraft attacked what "Israel describes as guerrilla positions" in Lebanon. Other top stories in the **Times** deal with the assassination of Indian General Arun Vaidya; US plans to tighten the economic embargo of Cuba which was imposed in the early 1960's; and the fact that high ranking US officials arrived in Moscow for arms talks. Top stories in the **Wall Street Journal** discuss the economics of Bonn and Tokyo and how they will effect the US economy. Headline in **Newsday** deals with Union Carbide blaming an employee for the Bhopal accident. The employee is said to have sabotaged the plant.

Press Reports

Peres to Seek Peace Talks After Leaving Office

WSJ-Rosewicz & Seib-Peres asserts that, contrary to most expectations, he intends to be more active than ever in seeking to entice Arabs into peace talks when he steps down as Prime Minsiter in October. Peres acknowledges that his plan could lead to a "divorce" that breaks up the coalition gov't. Peres believes that his meeting in Morocco will help bring Jordan and Israel together. The chances of an international conference have brightened in recent days because of the decision by the Soviet Union to meet with Israel in Finland to discuss consular ties. The PM indicated bluntly that he does not intend to drop his initiatives.

Soviet-Israeli Talks

ND-wire-Israeli diplomats will make the plight of Soviet Jews the main issue when the first public Soviet-Israeli talks in nearly 20 years open in Finland, the Gov't said.

Fighting in Beirut-Israel Strikes Bases

NYT-Hijazi-Gun battles raged all day between rival Christian factions in East Beirut and the suburbs. Radio Beirut reported that fighters loyal to Gemayel were gaining the upper hand against supporters of Geagea, the commander of the Lebanese Forces militia. In a seperate development,

איטור:	שם השולח: לוקה רם	11.8.86	תאריך:

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Israeli planes and helicopters attacked what Israel described as guerrilla positions in two Palestinian districts near Sidon. Five civilians were reportedly wounded.

NYT-special (Tel Aviv) Concentrations of Fatah guerrillas loyal to Arafat and of rebels following Abu Musa were the targets of the Israeli air raid, according to military sources. The army maintained its official position that its attacks were not responses to specific acts but a continuation of the policy of hitting terrorists wherever they are, at any time. The Israeli Army radio pointed out that cells belonging to Arafat and Musa had been held responsible for recent attacks from southern Lebanon, and that agents from both groups were caught in roundups of guerrillas in the occupied West Bank. (see ND-wire)

PLO Denounces Plans to Develop West Bank Under Occupation

NYT-special-Leaders of the PLO denounced plans backed by Israel and the US to improve living conditions in the occupied Arab territories, describing them as attempts to perpetuate Israeli occupation. The PLO, in its statement, did not directly criticize the Jordanian program, although it was evident the attack against what it called the American and Israeli-backed plans included the Jordanian plan. In private, however, Palestinian leaders are very critical of the plan and view it as an effort to undermine PLO influence in the occupied territories.

Taba Talks Progress/Peres to Meet Mubarak

NYT-Wren-Negotiators for Egypt and Israel reported that they had resolved all but two conditions for the international arbitration of the border dispute over Taba. The draft of the agreement will be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for their approval before the finished document is signed. (see photo of Israeli negotiators Dave Kimche, Avraham Tamir & Moshe Sasson)

NYP-Dan-Peres is expected to meet with Mubarak next month for the first Israeli-Egyptian summit since Peres became PM, Israeli officials said. Peres has been trying to meet with Mubarak since he came to power, but the Egyptian reply was that such a summit couldn't be held until an agreement was reached on Taba.

Sudan-Libya Sign Pact

NYT-Reuters-The Sudan and Libya have signed an agreement for the Sudan to buy Libyan oil with money witheld from Sudanese workers in Libya. Last year Libya expelled thousands of Arab workers or blocked their paychecks, saying it was reducing dependence on foreign labor because of adverse economic conditions. The PM of the Sudan made his first visit to Libya since he took power and is another sign of better relations between the two countries.

ITONUT

official text

DATE: 08/11/86

OAKLEY SEES "MORE VIGOROUS APPROACH" TO WORLD TERRORISM
(Text: Remarks to American Bar Association symposium)
(3260)

New York -- A U.S. official says that during the past year there have been a number of separate, important steps worldwide that add up to a "new, more vigorous approach" to combatting terrorism.

Ambassador Robert Oakley, director of the State Department's office for counterterrorism, said August 11 that these actions together "constitute a tacit framework for counterterrorism."

He told an American Bar Association symposium on law and national security in New York that terrorism is "likely to be a fact of life for the rest of this century" and that increasing violence in terrorist attacks can be expected "because it presents the best way to grab world attention."

Oakley said that in the aftermath of the April 14 "limited act of self-defense" by the United States against terrorist-support facilities in Libya, there has been "a new sensitivity by European and other governments to the serious dangers posed by international terrorism and a new willingness to work together to deter and prevent it."

Following is the text of Oakley's remarks, as prepared for delivery.

(begin text)

Terrorism is indeed an attack on the law, society and world order as the title of this symposium indicates. And it is natural that in this forum sponsored by the American Bar Association, we discuss the criminal aspects of terrorism.

However, terrorism is more that. What gives it its impact in the popular mind, and in that of the terrorist themselves, is that too often terrorism is an attack on people -- the man in the street, or man in the airplane and airport.

-- It is not usually seen in relatively abstract terms as an attack on law and the world order. It is seen as an attack on fellow countrymen, friends, neighbors, and perhaps even themselves.

-- One reaction to seeing ordinary citizens, tourists and businessmen hijacked on TWA 854 last year was "there but for the grace of God go I." The second reaction was not to go -- not to go to Europe this summer.

It is this human aspect which makes terrorism a much more important issue to the average American than the more traditional foreign policy issues we usually deal with in the State Department.

One reason is that terrorists of the "80s have added two powerful new weapons to their arsenals -- television cameras and satellite feeds. Their acts of death and destruction are brought to us live and in color. Terrorism is a unique form of violence. It causes, by design, a sense of helplessness and victimization. Terrorists are criminals who often willingly risk their own lives and those of innocent victims in order to draw attention to their cause, to themselves, or to achieve other goals, such as gaining the release of a jailed terrorist. Their methods vary, ranging from hostage-taking, aircraft piracy, and assassination, to threats, hoaxes, and indiscriminate bombings or shootings -- all forms of aggression that

violate standards of civilized behavior.

Reminders of this come almost daily -- the most devastating being the recent series of bombings in Beirut which have taken dozens of lives in each attack; one day in Christian East Beirut, the next day in Muslim West Beirut.

Recently we welcomed back an American priest who had been held hostage in Lebanon more than a year, Father Jenco, who had been serving in that country as director of the Catholic Relief Services.

Father Jenco and the other hostages -- American, French, Italian, Korean, Israeli, perhaps two dozen in all -- have been held by groups of terrorists who are particularly difficult to counter. Although three of the Americans appear to be held by the same group, there are many groups in Lebanon which have in the past and continue now to use kidnapping for political, monetary and personal reasons.

-- There is no government with authority in the country; the separate religious factions are quarreling not only with each other but also internally; outsiders, even those with troops in the area, Syria and Israel, seem to have little influence.

Each time there has been a message from the group which claims to hold most of the Americans, it has been the same. After admonishing the Reagan administration for its unwillingness to negotiate, the kidnappers have called for an exchange of 17 prisoners tried and convicted of terrorism in another country, Kuwait. These terrorists were convicted of attacks on the U.S. and French embassies which claimed six lives and wounded 86 persons. The attacks were designed to inflict massive casualties. If all the explosives had detonated properly, the casualty toll might have been far higher.

Contrary to the claim of the terrorists, the United States is willing to meet directly or indirectly with the kidnappers or their representative. We have been making and continue to make all possible efforts to obtain the release of the hostages. Numerous efforts have been made. By their very nature and to facilitate them, they must be confidential.

We are steadfastly opposed, however, to the proposal that Americans in one country can be seized and traded for prisoners held by another government in another part of the world. If we surrendered on this principle and tried to force the Kuwaiti government to strike a deal, all Americans would be candidates for kidnapping by criminals anywhere in the world seeking the release of their friends. The likely result would be an increase in the threat of terrorism, placing more innocent people and their families at risk.

This is a very difficult situation for all concerned. But it is one of these situations in which we must keep in mind not only the immediate short-term problem but also the long-term problem.

The long-term problem is that terrorism is increasing and is likely to do so in the immediate future. Over the past two years there has been a major surge in terrorism, both internal (within Lebanon, India, Sri Lanka, Peru and Chile) and international (especially in the Middle East, Europe and Latin America). The number of international incidents rose from the 500 per year average for 1979-1983 to 600 in 1984 and to nearly 800 in 1985. This upward trend continued during the first several months this year. Preliminary tallies indicate there were about 425 international terrorist incidents for January-June of 1986, compared with 352 for 1985, although there seems to be some slowing up in recent weeks.

The number of casualties from international incidents also leapt

upward going from 1279 (312 dead) in 1984 to 2177 (877 dead) in 1985. So far in 1986, from January through May, there have been 1081 casualties (318 dead). In 1983, while the world-wide statistics were not as bad, the bombings in Beirut caused over 250 U.S. marines and civilians killed and over 100 wounded. For the past decade U.S. citizens and installations have been far and away the most important target for terrorists abroad. Despite the impression made by recent highly publicized incidents, the percentage of attacks directed against the United States has, however, actually decreased over the past three years from 40 to 25 percent.

What can we expect for the future?

-- First, terrorism is likely to be a fact of life for the rest of this century; acts of violence communicated instantaneously around the globe by television have provided a demonstration effect for angry groups everywhere;

-- Second, terrorism will be primarily a foreign problem for Americans, though we should not be shocked to find an occasional foreign-inspired incident brought to our shores; and

-- Third, increasing violence in these attacks can be expected because it presents the best way to grab world attention.

We are not without tools of our own in fighting back. Indeed, the tools -- unilateral, multilateral and bilateral -- have been sharpened and honed not only by us but by other countries since the beginning of the year. The TWA and Achille Lauro hijackings last year helped set the stage for improved international cooperation. The December attacks on Rome and Vienna airports conducted by the Libyan-backed Abu Nidal group brought the international terrorism threat back to the consciousness of the Europeans. The April attack on the West Berlin disco which killed two American soldiers and a Turkish woman and the resulting U.S. military attacks against Libya's terrorism command and control centers were a catalyst for additional actions.

It should be recalled that this did not all come out of the blue. In response to the stepped up Libyan terrorist activities, the president on January 8 decided to stop all U.S. business activities in Libya, seize its assets in this country, and call for our allies to join in a campaign of collective, non-military pressure strong enough to convince Qadhafi to stop his support for terrorism. The president made clear that the United States reserved the right to take unilateral action if collective action failed to deter Qadhafi.

Unfortunately, there was virtually no response by our allies. Libyan-supported terrorism directed against the United States became more blatant, widespread, and deadly, including orders from Tripoli to, and actions by, Libyan embassies to conduct attacks on U.S.-related targets in dozens of countries aimed at inflicting large-scale, indiscriminate casualties. This culminated in the bombing of La Belle discotheque in Berlin and similar but abortive attempts elsewhere. In France and Turkey, local security forces discovered, prevented, and exposed publicly actions by Libyan officials to conduct very lethal terrorist attacks.

President Reagan's response was to invoke the right of any country to self-defense when attacked by another country. There should be no mistake -- the repeated statements of hostility against the United States by Libyan leader Qadhafi, his avowed support for anti-U.S. terrorist activity (including "suicide bombers") were not merely rhetorical declarations. They were matched in deed by official

instructions by the Libyan government to its official representatives abroad, who in turn responded by killing and wounding Americans.

One can call this low-intensity war or unconventional war, but the administration considers that legally, politically, and morally it had not only the right but the obligation to respond as it did on April 15, carefully and proportionately, choosing targets directly related to Libyan support for terrorism. Every effort was made to avoid civilian casualties and place the responsibility upon Qadhafi and his regime, not the Libyan people.

What has been the result of this limited act of self-defense? First, a marked reduction in Qadhafi-supported terrorism, apparently due to internal Libyan disarray, the compromise of Libya's external terror network, and the tighter controls placed upon Libyan activities all around the world by governments more determined than before to avoid terrorism in their countries. This lull may be only temporary. Libya may change its tactics and be more cautious in its planning and operations. We have gained several months of respite from Libyan-instigated incidents which had reached a level of seven a month in March and then fell off to virtually nothing after mid-April. Second, there has been a new sensitivity by European and other governments to the serious dangers posed by international terrorism and a new willingness to work together to deter and prevent it.

The foreign ministers of the 12 European Community countries on April 21 agreed to reduce the size of the Libyan People's Bureaus (LPBs) and impose tight controls upon the entry and movement of all Libyans, including diplomats and other government officials. On May 5 in Tokyo, the leaders of the seven governments of the Economic Summit countries agreed to a series of actions to be taken against international terrorism and states supporting it, again identifying Libya. In addition to reiterating and strengthening the actions agreed to by the EC, the Tokyo statement called for improved extradition procedures, strengthening the Bonn Declaration on civil aviation security, and greater international cooperation generally, including use of the United Nations.

Actions to make Qadhafi understand he must pay an increasing price for supporting terrorism have been taken by 14 of the 15 governments who participated in these two meetings (Greece being the only exception, although it recently said the Libyans were cutting down the size of their overly large People's Bureau there). These actions vary from country to country, but we should draw two lessons from them:

First, they are unquestionably having a significant political and economic impact upon Libya and an indirect impact on other governments which support terrorism; second, they represent what may be an unprecedented collective effort to combat terrorism, with important implications for international lawfulness.

Over the past year, there have been a number of important steps in the struggle against lawlessness, taken separately, not conceived of as an overall strategy or as building blocks. However, taken together and against the backdrop of the EC and summit expressions of will, these constitute a tacit framework for counterterrorism which should be of special interest to those who believe in the rule and role of law. The United States has been in the lead of all these actions, something which tends to be ignored by all the publicity focused on military options.

I'd like to review with you briefly some of the actions, taken in

both international and domestic arenas, which together add up to what may be a new, more vigorous approach.

In the transportation security area, the International Civil Aviation Organization, known as ICAO, made its regulations more specific and much stronger in response to U.S. and Canadian proposals following the spectacular hijacking of TWA 847. These proposals had been for the most part considered carefully months earlier by experts of the seven governments of the Economic Summit. They provided the small, solid core indispensable for the approval of broad-based actions. Later, in response to the Achille Lauro hijacking, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) decided for the first time to develop a set of regulations for maritime security against terrorism analogous to those of ICAO.

Last September the Seventh U.N. Congress on Crime in Milan, Italy adopted an important resolution at our urging, co-sponsored by a diverse group of countries including strong Third World and non-aligned representation. The resolution urged all states, to the fullest extent possible, to facilitate the effective application of law enforcement measures with respect to those who commit acts of terrorist violence, to rationalize their extradition procedures and practices, and to avoid inappropriate exceptions. In November, the U.N. General Assembly, with strong lobbying by the United States, U.K., and others, adopted a strong resolution with the Soviet bloc voting yes, urging all states not to allow obstruction of the application of appropriate law enforcement measures to persons who commit acts of international terrorism. The General Assembly resolution declared terrorism a crime and called on member nations to cooperate with one another more closely, especially through the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of the perpetrators of such acts, the conclusion of special treaties, and/or the incorporation into bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of terrorists. The U.N. Security Council later adopted unanimously an American-initiated resolution calling for the release of all hostages.

During the past several months, European governments from Spain and Portugal to Turkey have expelled over a hundred of Libya's so-called diplomats and businessmen and students, and arrested others for participation in terrorist activity. Restrictions have been placed on the movements of those who remain. These actions are fully consistent with the interpretation of the Vienna Convention informally agreed upon by experts of the seven governments of the Economic Summit after the London 1984 Summit. That summit took place shortly after the British policewoman was murdered in St. James Square by someone inside the Libyan People's Bureau, reportedly acting on orders from Tripoli. The experts reached a consensus that opening the Vienna Convention to amendments was not necessary -- since there is ample latitude for a stricter interpretation and application of the convention in cases where diplomats are involved in terrorism. They also felt that such a move was not advisable, since the chances of seeing weakening amendments adopted were at least as great as seeing strengthening amendments. This was a position vigorously advocated by the Departments of State and Justice.

In terms of our own unilateral actions, we have made tremendous strides in using our domestic legislation in strengthening the necessary legal basis to combat terrorism. U.S. law, bolstered by recent amendments, provides a wide range of authorities that give us

the tools we need to impose economic and commercial sanctions against states that support terrorism. In the criminal field, we have extended our jurisdiction outside our borders to make many categories of violent acts against U.S. citizens and officials abroad crimes under U.S. law.

The Senate-House conference on the omnibus anti-terrorism bill last week included a Senate amendment based on a bill by Senator Spector that would expand U.S. authority to prosecute those who commit acts of terrorism such as murder and hostage-taking against Americans anywhere in the world.

This brings us to another very important legal issue which has both international and domestic legal implications:

-- Extradition. This is an important part of the program agreed upon at the Tokyo Summit last month. The Tokyo Summit Declaration stressed the need to improve and strengthen extradition procedures as a basic means of combatting terrorism through law.

The Council of Europe showed the way in its 1977 convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, which established that certain categories of violent crimes typically committed by terrorists cannot be included in the political offense exception. These crimes include aircraft hijacking and sabotage, hostage-taking and attacks on diplomats, as well as offenses involving the use of a bomb, grenade, rocket, automatic firearms or letter bombs.

The convention has served as an inspiration on subsequent efforts. The most important in our view was the U.S.-U.K. Supplementary Extradition Treaty. After a long hard struggle, and some modifications which made some of our lawyers uneasy, the treaty finally received the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate. We are extremely gratified by the ABA's support for this vital effort. To me that support illustrates that the treaty is an application of a basic legal and philosophical premise shared by all of us: those who attack democratic societies by violent criminal activity must not be shielded from justice for any reason, least of all the inappropriate invocation of some political motivation for their criminal acts, as if this motivation somehow romanticized these acts and lifted them above the common run of criminality.

Similar treaties are being negotiated with other countries, and one was recently initialed with West Germany.

Good international cooperation, especially in law enforcement, is essential in effectively fighting terrorism. The U.S. government cannot fight terrorism alone.

I say this not only in the context of government-to-government cooperation. The support of the public and interested groups such as yours also is very important. The ties and contacts many of you have at home and abroad also can play a role in building the international consensus needed to nurture the developing measures against terrorism. A great deal of progress has been made, especially during the past year since the TWA 847 hijacking. However, much more remains to be done, including strengthening the legal and law enforcement bulwarks against terrorists and the economic and security measures against the countries which support them.

(end text)

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

דע: יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת
יועץ אבנרים לתקשורת

להלן מתוך דברי סגן שר החוץ על סיוע החוץ

עתונות

BRIEFING BY
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN C. WHITEHEAD
MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1986
12:15 P.M.-EDT

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. We're going to begin this afternoon with a statement by the Acting Secretary of State John C. Whitehead on the subject of the foreign affairs budget. There will be copies of Mr. Whitehead's remarks available after the briefing, and he does have enough time to take a couple of questions once he's finished with his prepared statement. Mr. Whitehead.

SECRETARY WHITEHEAD: Thank you very much, Chuck. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

We face a national security crisis. Proposed congressional cuts in the international affairs budget will seriously jepoardize our national security interests and our global foreign policy objectives. The ability of the United States to maintain its leadership role in the world, to provide for its national security and to support the cause of freedom, democracy and economic development is at stake.

In January, the administration submitted to the Congress a barebones international affairs budget for fiscal year 1987, of $22.6 billion, only two percent of the total federal budget. This budget includes funds for all of our foreign affairs functions, for the State Department and USIA operating budget which include the operations of our 260 embassies and consulates around the world; funds for economic development, military security and humanitarian assistance programs; funds for our contributions to multi-lateral development banks and international organizations; and funds for combatting the inflow of narcotics, the battle against terrorism, aid to refugees, the Peace Corps, and the security of American personnel abroad.

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I came to government a year ago after four decades in the private sector as a businessman and as a banker. I know how important it is to reduce costs, to keep budgets lean, and to maximize efficiency. I participated actively in the review of this budget. It is a minimum, barebones budget. With the help of OMB, and with my own input as a hardnosed businessman and taxpayer, all the fat has bee squeezed out. In the last few months I have been actively involved with my colleagues in the foreign affairs community in a review and reduction of almost 1,500 foreign affairs positions overseas. That review was designed to trim overseas costs without jepoardizing our ability to project and implement our foreign policy objectives.

Yet, the Congressional Budget Resolution reduces this minimum and carefully considered request by 27 percent. Recent Congressional actions would reduce and restrict the remaining amount even further. Such cuts will cost Americans more in national security and foreign policy terms than we can afford to pay. Take, for example, foreign assistance. Of the administration's foreign, economic and military assistance requests, 34 percent is for Israel and Egypt, to sustain and nurture the search for peace in the Middle East. 26 percent is for our allies, where we have important military bases, such as in the Philippines, Greece, and Turkey, and for Pakistan, which faces cross-border threats from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. 11 percent is for programs to assist our neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean. 17 percent is for those who share our dramatic ideals, such as Colombia and India, or those where democracy has only recently emerged, and is still fragile, such as Bolivia and Uruguay. And those where fundamental economic reform programs are underway, such as Senegal and Ecuador.

Which of these would the Congress have us eliminate? Which of these are unimportant to our national interests? Congressional reductions of over $3 billion in these accounts, and the earmarking of aid levels in several key countries, will mean a cut of 50 to 60 percent for our foreign assistance programs in the remaining countries.

I cannot emphasize enough how seriously these actions inhibit our ability to achieve our foreign policy objectives worldwide. Over the last several weeks, I have been working on how we would implement these congressional mandates. Let me tell you what these cuts will mean in the real world.

xxx

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First, it will mean a severe cut, maybe even a complete elimination in some cases, in our humanitarian programs in sub-Sahara Africa.

Second, it will mean a two-thirds reduction in our assistance programs for the key Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Third, it will mean severe limitations on programs for Central America and the Philippines and other countries where we have military facilities. In some cases, negotiations in upcoming base talks would be undermined.

Four, it will mean a reduction in full time employment of up to 1,000 State Department employees, and the closing of perhaps more than a dozen overseas embassies and consulates, in addition to the seven posts already being closed.

Five, it will mean a one-third cut in funding for the multilateral development banks, which are crucial to development efforts in the Third World and the implementation of the Baker initiative on international debt. Six, it will mean the reduction of embassy security programs in posts where the danger and threat to the lives of our people is higher than ever.

Seven, it will mean that our efforts to halt the production and illegal export of narcotics from the Andean region will be seriously stymied, just as they are gaining momentum. And eight, it will mean a reduction of broadcasts by the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, and the closing of American libraries and cultural centers overseas.

These are but illustrations of the price Congress is asking Americans to pay. The cumulative impact of these cuts will be devastating to our foreign relations. America's responsibilities and commitments around the world are many. They are important to Americans, to our neighbors and to those who seek freedom and economic well-being.

These programs represent our first line of defense in protecting American freedoms. A penny-wise but pound-foolish budgetary approach to foreign affairs and security will only confuse our friends and encourage our adversaries. Even during times of financial constraint, the devotion of two cents out of each budget dollar is a small price to pay for the liberties and ideals we as Americans and other freedom-loving people hold dear.

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The values for which our country stands -- democracy, free enterprise, freedom of thought and the right of self-determination -- are on the move around the world. Can we afford to retreat at the very moment when global interdependency and the momentum of success demand our continuing and active involvement? The answer must be a resounding no.

And so I call on the Congress to take another look, to review the decisions they have made to date. I know Congress' decisions have been based on the well-intentioned objective of reducing federal expenditures and moving toward a balanced budget. But I strongly urge them to reconsider the effects of these cuts on the ability of our national government to meet its primary responsibility of protecting U.S. interests around the globe. The defense of freedom, and the pursuit of peace, are not cost free.

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שגרירות ישראל ■ וושינגטון

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תמשרד, נטחון נ.ר.

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דחוף מאוד
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תאריך ודיח 16.11.86
שמור מאד עד הגיע

ממנכ"ל, מנפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קש"ח. ניו יורק

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 11.8.86

Q Do you have anything on the situation in East Beirut?

MR. REDMAN: In reference to the outbreak of fighting between the Christian factions? As has been stated many times from this podium, the fighting in Lebanon must end, and the effective legal authority of the government of Lebanon must be restored. Rule by militias and vigilantes in East and West Beirut has disrupted the lives of the Lebanese for far too long. We support genuine efforts to reestablish the political dialog that will open the way to political reform and permit restoration of the effective authority of the legally constituted government of Lebanon throughout the country. Obviously, any solution will require broad consensus in all Lebanese communities.

Q Can you address the Syrian part of that situation? Apparently it's the Syrians who are asserting authority. Does that meet with the State Department's approval?

MR. REDMAN: We've commented on that before in very similar terms to what I've used today, which is, in essence, without comment on specific actions that are occurring, but rather in reference to our broad principles, which I've just reiterated, which concluded with the fact that solution does require broad consensus in all Lebanese communities, if it's going to be effective.

Q It's tricky stuff, because it's highly unlikely that the Lebanese government is exactly a free agent in asserting its sovereignty.

MR. REDMAN: That's likewise reflected in what I just said. What we need--

Q Well, do you want a Syria-free Lebanon, or do you want a Syrian-influenced Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: It's restoration of the effective

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authority of the legally constitued government of Lebanon.

MR. SCHWEID: Which is the Lebanese government, not the Damascus government?

MR. REDMAN: That is the Lebanese government. That goes without saying, without reference to his question.

Q What about the Israeli raids, continuation of Israeli raids against Lebanon, (inaudible) refugee camp?

MR. REDMAN: I didn't catch the second part of your question, but concerning- the United States deplores the continuing cycle of violence in the South of Lebanon. We have long supported agreed on security arrangments between Lebanon and Israel that could ensure security and stability for South Lebanon and Northern Israel.

Q Do you feel any motivation that this has undertaken, this raid by Israel, do you see this as hot pursuit, or this is response to something that happened before?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment on the specifics.

Q When you were talking about Lebanon, and you talked about the legally constituted government of Lebanon, do you consider President Amin Gemayel to legally constitute a president and you still supporting him as the president of Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: We are on record on that position many times over.

Q Can you re-state that position now?

MR. REDMAN: I can find the exact words, but the answer is yes.

Q What about Taba? Is the administration pleased that they've reached an initial agreement?

MR. REDMAN: First let me review for the record what actually happened, which is that the delegations of Egypt and Israel, with the participation of a US delegation have completed work on a draft arbitral compromis, with the exception of selecting names of non-national arbitrators and the technical elaboration of the annex. They will submit the draft compromis to their respective governments for approval. The two parties have agreed on procedures to elaborate the technical aspects of the annex. They have also agreed on a procedure for the selection of the non-national arbitrators. After approval by their governments, and with the conclusion of the field work and the selection of the arbitrators, the draft of the comprimis will be subject to signature by the parties.

Concerning our reaction, agreement on the draft text is clearly a positive step. It brings us significantly closer to resolution of the dispute between Egypt and Israel over their common boundary, including Taba. This achievement reflects a genuine spirit of cooperation on the part of the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators, and long hours of work. Work still remains to be done in two areas to complete the arrangments for arbitration, but we are hopeful that this work will be completed within a short period of time.

MR. SCHWEID: Do you think that it's time for Egypt then to return its ambassador to Israel and to fullfil the obligations it undertook in the peace treaty with Israel?

MR. REDMAN: The Egyptian government has said it will return its ambassador to Israel promptly upon signature of the compromis.

MR. SCHWIED: What about a--I mean, I didn't know about that. As of early this morning, there was no word, I thought, on whether Egypt would return its ambassador.

MR. REDMAN: This has been a standing position for the Egyptian government for some time.

MR. SCHWEID: Oh, you're going on what they're--because they had three or four conditions for returning the ambassador. But the US believes they will return their ambassador when this agreement is signed.

MR. REDMAN: That's what I just said.

MR. SCHWEID: And what about -- there's also been the possibility this will lead to a Mubarak-Peres summit meeting. Would that be a good thing?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning whether or not it would be a good thing, I leave that to the parties. But we understand that the question of a possible Peres-Mubarak is to be addressed by the two governments, and I can't take that question any further.

Q -- Shultz visit in connection with that?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing new concerning any plans for the Secretary to go to the Middle East. You can refer to what he said in the past; if there's a good reason for him to go, he's always ready to go.

Q When is he coming back?

MR. REDMAN: Murphy has gone back -- or has gone to Israel, where he is today. We expect him to return to Washington shortly. I can't give you an exact arrival time.

Q Can you make a copy of your statement available?

MR. REDMAN: Yes.

Q Can you elaborate on who will be there -- non-national (?) arbitrators between Egypt and Israel?

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't. That's something for the two parties to talk --

Q Well, wouldn't you have any input about who would be the arbitrators, since you have undertaken heavy major participation to reach this agreement?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning the details, specifics of the implementation, again, I just have to refer to the two parties.

Q You see that they could go to the International Court of Justice in the Hague, that you withdrew from a few months ago, in the arbitration?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not in a position to give you any other details. The agreement, as I understand it, is still confidential between the two parties.

Q Did Michael Deaver carry any messages from this government to the ambassador to South Korea, suggesting he could stay on the job? Is the State Department aware of that? Would it have condoned such messages?

MR. REDMAN: As in previous questions concerning this case, which is under investigation, I just don't have any comment on that case.

Q Any comment on the reports that hostage Terry Anderson was killed?

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

Q Can you update on the US communications engineer that was detained in Iran?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing new, beyond what I gave you last Friday.

Q Chuck, beyond generalities, is there anything to be drawn here from the experience with Egypt that could be applied to Lebanon? Is there any thought being given of -- this is a very favorable development, obviously: What can be drawn from it for the rest of the area?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything to draw for you.

Q I saw a story this weekend that said that, I guess Secretary Shultz told someone on his airplane that Soviets and Americans are in Moscow now discussing a way to bring an end to the Iran Iraq war. Can you tell us a few more details about that? I mean, who brought that up? Was it on our urging, or did the Soviets bring that up, or--?

MR. REDMAN: I can't go beyond what the Secretary said. I think he pointed that out as one area in which our various regional talks had shown some convergence of interest.

Q (Off mike) -- a new meeting on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, there's not a new meeting on it. He was referring--

Q It's just--

MR. REDMAN: If you infer that there is a new meeting, at this point I don't know anything about that.

Q So it's just one of several--

MR. REDMAN: But the Secretary was referring to regional talks which have taken place, and a question was, I think, what have they accomplished? And he picked out that one example.

Q But it's going to be discussed now, with Nitze's team, I take it?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q No?

MR. REDMAN: That is not the purpose of this visit.

Q Based on the concern of the State Department about the movement of religious leaders around the world, can the State Department look into the news story from Nazareth, Israel, that the Reverend of the Evangelical Church Ria Abalsom(?) was deprived from--or prohibited from leaving Israel for the next 12 months by charges posted against him by the foreign ministry, or the ministry of internal affairs. And this man is a religious leader and a political leader and he has members in the Israeli parliament. Can you look into this, and do you have a comment on it?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any comment.

Q Can you look into this?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not inclined to look into that one right now.

עדינה

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

NEWS SUMMARY
MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: U.S. ARMS NEGOTIATORS IN MOSCOW
A group of high-level U.S. arms negotiators headed by presidential advisor Paul H. Nitze arrived in Moscow for talks to discuss a new superpower summit meeting.
Wash. Post: Negotiators From U.S. In Moscow: Arms Control Group To Prepare Talks
Balt. Sun: U.S. Arms Teams Greeted Cooly In Moscow
Chic. Trib.: Arms Talks May Lead To Summit

U.S. AND EC COME TO PASTA WAR TRADE AGREEMENT
According to U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, the U.S. and European Community have settled a dispute over pasta and citrus trade.
Wash. Post: U.S. and EC Settle Trade Argument: Truce in Pasta War Comes After 16 Years

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS BACK ON THE JOB: STRIKES END
Mosttelephone company employees are back at work after strikes Sunday after a tentative agreement was reached on a three-year pact.
Phil. Inq.: Area Bell Firms Settle With Union
USA Today: Phone Workers Are Back Today

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

ISRAELIS ATTACK LEBANON BASES: Raid Follows Attack On Galilee
Chic. Trib., Broder: Israeli helicoptor gunships attacked the Palestinian refugee camps of Ain el-Weh and Mieh Mieh in Sidon, Lebanon Sunday. Israeli sources described this action as Israel's "continuing war on terrorism." The Israel high command said the targets were offices and strongholds of Arafat's PLO organization and the Abu Musa faction. (8/11/86)
Wash. Post: Israeli Planes Strike South Lebanon
Wash. Times: Israeli Strafe Targets In Lebanon Camps
Phil. Inq.: Israeli Aircraft Hit Palestinian Sites In Lebanon, Wrecking 3 Rebel Bases

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

ISRAEL, EGYPT SAY DRAFT OF BORDER ACCORD READY: Some Issues Pending After Week of Talks

Wash. Post, Frankel: Israeli and Egyptian officials said that a draft agreement for arbitration over ownership of Taba has been completed bringing the matter a step closer to resolution. Sources said however, that the draft still leaves several important issues to be resolved which could hold up final settlement for unspecified weeks. Among the unresolved issues are the naming of 3 international arbiters, the demarcation of the boundaries of the disputed area and prospects of a Mubarak-Peres summit conference. (8/11/86)
Chic. Trib.: Egypt, Israel Clear Way For Taba Pact
Balt. Sun: Israel, Egypt Agree On Draft Taba Plan: Arbiters Must Still Be Selected

'FORGOTTEN WAR' FOUGHT SPORADICALLY AT DESERT WALLS

Wash. Times, Borowiec: The United Staes supports Morocco in its 'forgotten war' against the Algerian-backed Polisaro guerillas, annually contributing $36 million in ammunitions and spare parts. The mini-war, currently a standoff, revolves around a disputed area facing the Canary Islands and is chrged with nationalist passions and ideological differences. (8/11/86)

BEIRUT BATTLE PITS CHRISTIAN MILITIA RIVALS: Target Seen As Chief Of Of Lebanese Forces

Wash. Post, Boustany: As the strongest intra-Christian hostilities since January heightened, rivalries over leadership of the Christian militias broke into full scale fighting and rebel fighters moved against Lebanese Forces commander Samir Geagea who reportedly fled to a stronghold north of Beirut. No casualty figures have yet been released as rebels, led by Maroun Mechalaani attacked Lebanese Forces militia headquarters in Karantina. (8/11/86)
Wash. Times: Rebels Seize Control Of E. Beirut
Balt Sun: Rebel christians Seize E. Beirut, Try To Ouster Leader

ISRAEL TO OPEN BUREAU IN POLAND, ASK SOVIETS FOR MORE EMIGRATION

Wash. Times, (wires): Foreign Ministry sources inJerusalem said that Israel will open a bureau representing its interests in Warsaw within the next months and that a similar Polich bureau will open in Israel. Poland, along with Hungary and the Soviet Union broke diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967. Israel is also discussing reviving consular relations with the Soviet Union. A top priority issue at the Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki on Aug. 18 will be Soviet Jewish emigration. (8/11/86)

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

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כמשרד בטחון ד"ר

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

NEWS SUMMARY
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1986
SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1986

MAJOR WEEKEND NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: SENATE VOTES FOR ARMS BUDGET CUTS
In an unusual weekend session, the Senate overwhelmingly voted for a $295 billion defense authorization for next year that would slow President Reagan's military buildup, including the 'Star Wars' anti-missile research program.
Wash. Post: Senate Votes To Slow Military Buildup: $295 Billion Authorization Passes Easily
Balt. Sun: Cuts Seen In Arms Budget: Senate Curbs Funds For 'Star Wars' Other Key Projects

HOUSE APPROVES NUCLEAR TEST BAN
The House of Representatives voted yesterday to impose a one-year ban on U.S. tests of nuclear weapons provided that the Soviet Union agrees to on-site verification of compliance.
Wash. Post: Nuclear Test Ban Approved By House: Moratorium Depends On Soviet Agreement
Balt. Sun: House Votes 1-Year On Nuclear Tests: Move Is Considered A Rebuke To Reagan On Arms Control
Phil. Inq.: House OKs Nuclear Test Ban

REAGAN UNDERGOS UROLOGICAL EXAM
President Reagan underwent a urological exam Saturday. Test results revealed no abnormalities or disease. According to his doctors, the president is A-OK. (I could get amusing here but will exercise restraint.)
Balt. Sun: Tests Show Reagan Is Fit
Chic. Trib.: Reagan Will Undergo Urinary Tests
Phil. Inq.: Urological Tests Set For Reagan

MEXICO: HARD ECONOMIC TIMES AND EFFORTS TO UPLIFT IMAGE
Mexico, currently suffering its worst economic jolt in half a century, is attemping to improve its image in the U.S. via a public relations drive.
Balt. Sun: Mexico Launches PR Drive To Improve Image In U.S.
Wash. Post: Mexicans Buffeted By Hard Times: Ruling Party Likely To Weather The Economic Storm.

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

W. BEIRUT BOMB KILLS 17: 4th Car Blast in 2 Weeks Bring Death Toll to 74

Chic. Trib., (wires): Yet another car packed with explosives blew up in Moslem W. Beirut in a shopping area friday, killing 17 and wounding more than 80. The obscure Revolution Liberation Cells Organization claimed responsibility and said the blast was in "resistance against Syrian imperialism." (8/9/86)

U.S., SOVIETS DISCUSS JOINT IRAN-IRAQ ACTION

Wash. Post, (wires): Sec. of State Shultz said that in preliminary summit talks, the U.S. and soviet Union have begun discussing cooperative action to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war but no details were provided. (8/9/86)

ARAB-AMERICANS FEAR GROWING HOSTILITY

Balt. Sun, Schidlovsky, pg. 1: Spokesmen from Arab-American groups claim claim they are geing targeted for violence by militant Jewish groups, like the Jewish Defense League who say operate in the U.S. and Israel. They say that the news media exacerbate the problem by lack of attention to Jewish terrorist acts. The FBI has concurred that Arab-Americans are the focus of organized violence, exampled by the murder of Alex Odeh, the West Coast regional director of the American-Arab Anti Discrimination Committee. The stepped up prejudice against Arab Americans is reflected in reactions from residents of Dearborn, Michigan where Arab Americans make up 15 percent of the population. (8/10/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS

THERE IS HOPE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Wash. Post, Bush editorial: Bush commentary on his Mideast tour and Cairo statement of common principles. bush draws the conclusion that the peacful alternative is being given serious consideration in the Middle East and that new doors are opening to this end as exampled by the recent Peres-Hassan talks. His talks with leaders from Israel, Egypt and Jordan focused on agreement rather than dispute thus forming a basis for the foundation of a comprehensive peace plan. Bush noted increased flexibility on key issues from both the Arab world and Israeli sector. The challenge for the U.S. is to aide in bringing life to this peace prophesy. (8/10/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS CON'T

RESTORING SOVIET -ISRAELI REALTIONS

Chic. Trib., editorial:

As a small but useful advancement, Israel and the Soviet Union will meet in Helsinki for talks aimed at reopening consulates in each others countries after nearly 20 years of no diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union has a vested interest in resuming relations with Israel as it is seeking to play a heavier role in Middle East politics. Israel, too has interests as well - there are 2.5 Soviet Jews. Resumption of relations could result in relaxation of Soviet emigration policies. (8/10/86)

Deborah Stone
Itonut

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד + בטחון + ניו יורק

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דע :- לשכת שהב"ט
לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון
לשכת רה"מ
רמש"ן, נספח צה"ל, נספח אויר

קונטרס : הלביא

לידיעתכם, רצ"ב מכתב התשובה מה-5.8 ממזכיר ההגנה לקונגרסמנים (ולסנטורים) שפנו אליו וביקשוהו לשחרר את החודים המושתים. המשטר האחרון בסעיף השני מעורר תמיהות, ובגבעה כבר שאלו אותנו בנדון, בסוף השבוע שעבר. השיבונו, הציר הכלכלי ולאמן ביבלונטיה והח"מ, שלמיטב ידיעתנו הנאמר בר אינו תואם את המצב לאשורו. נא הערותיכם, והנחיותיכם במידת הצורך.

יוסף אבן

למדן

שרה רהמ גם מאשר מבלבן

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 AUG 1986

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RECEIVED

AUG 06 1986

JACK KEMP, MC
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Honorable Jack Kemp
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

Thank you for your letter of 17 July, regarding our handling of LAVI-related contracts and our preparation of a study of alternatives to the LAVI airplane.

Our position was, and remains, that the LAVI project is one into which Israel should not rush headlong without an assessment not only of direct costs, but also of the costs of other programs that it might have to forego. For this reason, we felt it only proper to deliberate upon each contract with the greatest care. I am pleased to inform you, however, that we have decided to release credit for the contracts in question for the duration of the alternatives study. This decision was reached in conjunction, and in accord, with Minister Rabin.

Our aim is to ensure that Israel's security and qualitative superiority is maintained by means of a balanced program. Our study of alternatives to the LAVI will attempt to identify ways in which such a program can be maintained while avoiding what you have termed a "brain drain."

Sincerely,

Caspar Weinberger

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, בטחון

דחוף ביותר

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

סווג בטחוני גלוי

דחיפות רגיל

תאריך וזמן 861111300

מס' מברק 205

אל : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, הסברה

דע : יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת
יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

טאבה

להלן מה"וושינגטון פוסט" וה"ניו טיימס" מהיום.

עתונות

שתי אנשי בולגרל בצפון סיבל קיבה בעקבות סביר
הדגל הבולגרי עדיפה
שגרירי בעל הסברה

Israeli negotiators announce draft on Taba dispute. They are, from left, David Kimche, Avraham Tamir and Moshe Sasson.

Israel, Egypt Say Draft Of Border Accord Ready

Some Issues Pending After Week of Talks

WP 8-11-86

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10—Israeli and Egyptian officials said tonight their negotiators had taken an important step toward resolving the longstanding Taba border issue and normalizing diplomatic relations by finishing a draft agreement for arbitration over ownership of the disputed Sinai territory.

But the draft agreement, completed in a week of talks in Cairo overseen by U.S. diplomats, still leaves several important issues to be resolved that could hold up a final pact for several weeks, Israeli officials said.

The draft leaves unresolved the prospects of a summit conference between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, a meeting Peres is eager to hold before he surrenders the prime ministership to political rival Yitzhak Shamir in October under a two-year-old governing coalition agreement.

One of the Israeli negotiators, Avraham Tamir, director general of Peres' office, predicted tonight that the summit would take place in early September. But Tamir added that Mubarak told his delegation the meeting could not occur until both sides had signed the draft agreement and settled the remaining issues.

Mubarak has said he would attend such a summit, return Egypt's ambassador to Israel to his post in Tel Aviv and fulfill trade, tourism and other agreements signed after the 1979 Camp David peace accord once the Taba issue is settled. Relations were frozen in 1982 after Israeli-backed Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Beirut.

The unresolved issues include the naming of three international arbiters and the demarcation of the boundaries of the disputed area. A joint statement issued in Cairo by the two delegations said they hoped to complete work on these questions "within two to three weeks." Meanwhile, negotiators said they would seek approval by their cabinets of the draft accord completed today.

The statement also did not address compensation for the families of seven Israeli tourists killed by an apparently berserk Egyptian policeman last October in the Sinai resort of Ras Burka. The Israeli Cabinet has linked this issue to any Taba settlement and the Israeli negotiators told journalists tonight on their return to Tel Aviv that the issue was still unresolved.

"We have definitely made important progress but we still have a way to go," said a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry. "We don't yet have final agreement on some very important questions."

The Taba dispute centers on a 250-acre parcel of beachfront on the Gulf of Aqaba that Israel retained in 1982 when it turned back the rest of the Sinai, captured in the 1967 Middle East war, to Egypt. Both sides earlier this year agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, but have been unable to agree on the terms to be given the arbiters or even on the precise location of the disputed area.

Peres has described Taba as an artificial obstacle threatening to block progress in Middle East peace initiatives. But for many Israelis, a settlement has become an important yardstick to measure Egypt's sincerity in seeking normalized diplomatic relations.

At the same time, Mubarak has indicated he does not want to be seen surrendering Egyptian territory to Israel because such a stance would make it more difficult for Egypt to regain the mantle of Arab leadership it lost when it signed the 1979 peace accord.

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Reuters

Israeli negotiators at meeting in Cairo to work out conditions of accord on arbitration of dispute over Taba strip on Sinai. They are, from left, David Kimche, Avraham Tamir and Moshe Sasson, Israel's Ambassador to Egypt.

Egypt-Israel Border Talks Progress

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Aug. 10 — Negotiators for Egypt and Israel reported today that they had resolved all but two conditions for the international arbitration of their border dispute over the slice of beachfront called Taba.

A statement read to reporters after six days of talks here said the two sides had yet to agree on the three arbitrators and on an annex demarcating the boundaries of the 25-acre wedge of desert on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Last Tuesday, Vice President Bush said at the end of his 12-day visit to the Middle East that the two sides were on the verge of a breakthrough.

But despite the mediation efforts of Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy of the United States, Israel and Egypt failed to reach agreement on all the terms of reference for the arbitration of their dispute, which has come to symbolize the coolness that set into their relations.

The two outstanding differences were identified several days ago while they were under negotiation. The statement read today said the two sides now agreed on the procedures for settling them but did not give details.

"We have completed substantive work on the delegation level," said Nabil el-Arabi, the chief Egyptian negotiator. "Now it's up to the Governments to decide."

Talks Mark Important Phase

A draft of the agreement reached so far will be submitted to the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for their approval before the finished document is signed.

Mr. Arabi described the talks here as marking an important phase in the negotiations over Taba. But he cautioned that the agreement was "not finished until it's signed."

The dispute over Taba, a resort with 700 yards of beachfront, is the most prominent of 15 border points in contention along Egypt's border with Israel. It became a political issue after Israel completed its evacuation of the rest of Sinai in 1982.

The New York Times, Aug. 11, 1985

Discussions center on a 25-acre slice of beachfront called Taba.

Israel has challenged the accuracy of maps dating back to 1906 that put Taba on the Egyptian side of the frontier. Egypt, in response, contended that Israel accepted Egypt's claim to Taba by returning it after their 1956 war.

Originally, the Israelis wanted to refer the dispute to nonbinding conciliation, but last January they conditionally agreed to Egypt's demand for binding arbitration of the dispute.

The negotiations since have been over how to frame the question that will be decided by the arbitrators.

Military survey specialists from Israel, Egypt and the United States are expected to go to Taba this week to start mapping the area. The newspaper Al Ahram quoted Mr. Arabi today as having said the survey would last two or three weeks. The maps will become part of the technical annex to the agreement on which the arbitrators will depend.

Israel had hoped that by agreeing to international arbitration of Taba it would improve diplomatic and other links with Egypt, which withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The arbitration of the Taba issue became one of three Egyptian conditions for better relations. The others were Israel's military withdrawal from Lebanon and better conditions for Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The two delegations plan to convene another round of talks in Israel on Tuesday.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

ש מ ו ר

11 אוגוסט 1986

אל :- ממנכ"ל

מאת :- קצין הקישור לקונגרס

הנדון :- סיוע חוץ

1. בהיותי בארץ בסוף יולי, לרגל גלילת ה"לביא", שנחתנו על חומרת המצב התקציבי ההולך ונוצר בעקבות חוק ג"ר. כ"כ הזכרנו את ההשלכות לגבי תכנית סיוע החוץ בכלל ואת הסכנות לגבי ישראל בפרט. לבקשתך, אנסה לסכם את המגמות המסתמנות, ביחוד לאחר שהגענו לאתנחתא מסויימת בתהליך החקיקתי. (וועדת ההקצבות בבית הנבחרים סיימה את מלאכתה, בעוד שככל הנראה מליאת הבית לא תקיים דיון על הצעת חוק להקצבת סיוע החוץ עד ספטמבר. מצידו מתנגד הממשל נמרצות להצעת החוק ואף מאיים בהטלת ווטו עליה, ואילו הסנט טרם התחיל את ההליכים שלו).

2. ובכן תרשה לי להצביע על מספר איפיונים של הצעת החוק (שהוכנה למעשה בוועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות, בראשותו של המורשה דוד אובי).

א) כללי (הערה : המספרים הבאים - רובם בבליוני דולרים - אינם כוללים ההקצבות לבנק ה-EX-IM שמופיע בתוך "פונקציה 150" ("נהול ענינים בינלאומיים") אך אינו חלק אינטגרלי של תכנית סיוע החוץ)

* ההקצבה ל- B.A.'s (BUDGET AUTHORITIES) חדשים נופלת בהרבה מהסכום המקביל לשת"א השוטפת (FY 1986) וכן מבקשת הנשיא לשת"א 1987:

- בשת"א 1986 הוקצב לצורך זה סכום של 15.1 בליון דולר.

- לאחר הקיצוץ האוטומטי שהתחייב לפי חוק ג"ר (4.3%) צומצם סכום זה ל-14.4.

- בפברואר שנה זו, ביקש הנשיא סכום של 15.4 לשת"א 1987 (דהיינו, תוספת של בליון אחד מעל לסכום "המתוקן" לשת"א 1986).

- לנוכח "חוק התקציב" שהתקבל בקונגרס השנה (וש תואם הוראות חוק ג"ר) הועמד לרשות וועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות סכום של 12.99 בלבד.

- סכום זה 2.49 בליון (או 16%) פחות מבקשת הנשיא, ובפועל 1.4 בליון (9.7%) פחות מהסכום "המתוקן" לשת"א 1986.

* ואולם הפחתה זו של 9.7% אינה "כל הסיפור", והנגיסה בסיוע האזרחי (ESF) ובסיוע הצבאי (FMS) רציני ביותר.

- מסיבות תקציביות מסובכות, כגון הוספת דרישות חדשות לפונקצייה 150 דוגמת התכנית לחיזוק

2/..

נציגויות ארה"ב בחו"ל נגד התקפות טרוריסטיות ("תכנית אינמן"), התברר שקיצוץ שווה של 9.7% בכל תת- הסעיפים שבפונקציה אין בו כדי לשמור על "התיקרה" של 12.99 בליון דולר.

- לפיכך, וועדת המשנה החליטה, בין השאר, להקטין את הכספים הנועדים לסיוע אזרחי ב-10% , ואילו הכספים לסיוע צבאי ב-14%.

* לקיצוצים אלה השלכות ברורות וקשות :

- באשר לסיוע האזרחי : לאחר השיריון ("EARMARKING") של הכספים המיועדים לשש מדינות (ישראל, מצרים, ירדן, פקיסטאן, אפגניסטאן ואירלנד) נותרים 852 מליון דולר בלבד לכל יתר מקבלות הסיוע ברחבי תבל, הווה אומר כשני שליש מהסיוע האזרחי שלנו (1.2 בליון) וקצת יותר מההקצבה למצרים (815 מליון). לשון אחרת, הסיוע האזרחי של יתר המקבלות יקוצץ ב-36.1 אחוזים.

- באשר לסיוע הצבאי : המצב גרוע ערך יותר מבחינת המקבלות שסיועון אינו משוריין מראש, כי הרי לאחר שיריון הכספ ם בתת-סעיף זה עבור ישראל, מצרים ופקיסטאן, נותרים 24.7 מליון דולר בלבד. פירוש הדבר, הקיצוץ שכל השאר חייבים לספוג הינו בסדר גודל של 51.2 אחוזים.

ב) הסיוע לישראל

* הסיוע שלנו מוגן, ומוקצב לנו 3 בליון כבשת"א הנוכחית (בלא תוספת הסיוע של 750 שהוקצבה לפני שנתיים וחולקה בשת"א 1985 ובשת"א 1986).

- עם זאת, יש לציין שככל שהסכום הכולל שעומד לרשות תכנית הסיוע הולך ופוחת, הרי החלק הפרופורציונלי שלנו בתוך תכנית זו עולה.

- אם בשת"א השוטפת (1986) הנתח שלנו הינו קצת יותר מחמישית מתוך הסך הכל (20.8%), בשת"א הבאה (1987) סיועגו יסתכם ב-23 אחוזים מהכל, כלומר ישאף לרבע מכל התכנית. ניתן אמנם להתווכח על האחוזים המדוייקים (23 אחוזים אינם 25 אחוזים), אך הפרספציה היא שקובעת כאן, וכך אנו נתפסים.

* עם קבלת חוק ג"רמשלהי 1985, היה ברור שתכנית הסיוע תותקף, ובתוכה חלקה של ישראל יתבלט עוד יותר, כך שמראש ידענו, בעקרון לפחות, שנצטרך לשלם מחיר - או כלכלי או פוליטי- להמשך הסיוע :

- העלות הכלכלית : במגמה לא להתבלט ולקבל את הדין עם כולם, יכלנו תיאורתית להסכים לקיצוץ של 10% - שהם 300 מליון דולר. מהלך כזה היה מוסיף כ-18% לכספים הפנויים לשאר מקבלות הסיוע, והיה מקל על מצוקת התכנית. איש לא התייחס לאפשרות זו ברצינות.

- העלות הפוליטית : הדרישה שנמשיך לקבל את הסיוע שלנו ברמתו הנוכחית מתבצעת, למעשה, על חשבון שאר המקבלות, שסיוען האזרחי יקוצץ, כאמור, ב-36.1% וסיוען הצבאי ב-51.2%. נכון שהסיוע של שלוש - ארבע מדינות נוספות "משוריין מראש", אך ישראל היא הגדולה ביניהן,

ואין להתפלא אם מדינות אחרות יפנו אלינו ויבקשו, אולי במידה של מורת רוח, את עזרתנו להצלת הסיוע שלהן. לא במקרה כבר פנו אלינו אל סלבדור (ש"מפסידה" 63.9 מתוך 177 מליון בסיוע אזרחי) וכן קוסטה ריקה (ש"מפסידה" 43.5 מליון מתוך 120.6 מליון בסיוע אזרחי). הצרה היא שבנסיבות התקציביות הקיימות לא נוכל, להערכתי, לעזור למדינות אלה במה שמענין אותן - דהיינו "תכלית" : החזרת הסיוע המקוצץ.

ג) הממשל והכנית סיוע החוץ

* אם המצב קשה מבחינת המדינות המקבלות, הוא קשה עוד יותר מבחינת הממשל. אפשר להמחיש את זאת תוך הסתכלות בכספים הזמינים להוצאות בפועל (OUTLAYS), בנבדל מה- BUDGET AUTHORITIES החדשים שהתייחסנו אליהם עד כה (מרחב התימרון בצד של ההוצאות בפועל תמיד צר יותר, מאחר והן כוללות התחייבויות קבועות, כגון השתתפות בתקציבים של ארגונים בינ"ל, וכן "חיובים" משנים קודמות).

- אחרי ה-EARMARKING עבור ישראל, מצרים, פקיסטאן ואירלנד ושריונים נוספים מהסוג הנ"ל, מתבקש קיצוצים של 38 אחוזים "ACROSS THE BOARD". במושגים ריאלים, אחרי ה-EARMARKINGS למיניהם, נותרים לרשות הממשל, הלכה למעשה, כ-970 מון דולר בלבד לשם חלוקה לכל יתר המקבלות, או במלים אחרות, לביצוע שאר תכנית הסיוע.

* מצב זה אינו מקובל על הממשל. הוא טוען שהוא זקוק לשני בליון דולר לשם הוצאות בפועל (ולא בפחות מבליון אחד) ע"מ למלא אחר יעדיו המדיניים באמצעות תכנית סיוע החוץ, ולכן הוא מאיים בהטלת וטו על החוק אם יתקבל כפי שהוכן ע"י המורשה דוד אובי ושותפיו.

- בשלב מסויים שקלה וועדת המשנה של אובי העמקת הקיצוצים ב-BUDGET AUTHORITIES כדי לשחרר בליון דולרים נוספים לשם ההוצאות בפועל, אך בסופו של דבר נרתעה וועדת המשנה מכך, ובמקום זאת הציעה שתשתף פעולה עם הממשל בקבלת ה-"EXCRUTIATING CHOICES" שיש לעשותם. הממשל דחה הצעה זו, ואיום הווטו נשאר.

* כידוע, הסנט טרם התחיל את הליכיו בהקשר זה, ובנסיבות הקיימות התוצאה הסבירה היא שבסופו של דבר לא יהיה חוק הקצבה לסיוע חוץ, והקצבות אלה ייכללו בהחלטת המשך (CONTINUING RESOLUTION).

3) מסקנות :

- הכנית סיוע החוץ בצרה, וככל הנראה המצב ייעשה גרוע יותר בשנים הבאות (לפי התחזיות, ירדו הכספים להוצאות בפועל מ-14 ביליון בשת"א 1987 ל-13.85 בשת"א 1988, ול-13.20 בשת"א 1989).

- ככל שהכספים האלה מצטמקים, ה"נתח" של ישראל גדל ובולט.

- כ"כ, ככל שהכספים האלה פוחתים, קטן מרחב התימרון של הקונגרס ושל הממשל (ואף שלנו כשמדינות שלישיות מבקשות התערבותנו לטובתן).

- האיזון הפנימי של תכנית סיוע החוץ מעורער לחלוטין, כך שמעשית הצעת החוק היום אינה אלא תכנית לשלוש מדינות במזה"ת (ישראל, מצרים ופקיסטאן), עם "עודף" של קצת פחות מבליון דולר לכל יתר העולם.
- ארה"ב, כמעצמה גדולה, איננה יכולה להמשיך בתכנית סיוע מעוותת כזו.
- אי לכך עם פתיחת תהליך ההרשאה (AUTHORIZATION) באביב הבא, יש לחזות דיון רבתי על מבנה התכנית מול מטרותיו. כבר קלטנו סימנים לכך, ואין ספק שייישאלו שאלות קשות, וביניהן האם יש הצדקה לתת לישראל כרבע מכספי התכנית, ולמדינות "קמפ דיוויד" (ישראל ומצרים) כ-40 אחוזים מהסך הכל (לענמת כל יבשת אפריקה, למשל, העתידה לקבל בשת"א 1987 רק 1723 מליון בסיוע אזרחי, במקום ה-269.7 שהיא מקבלת השנה).
- בקיצור (ואם מותר לסכם בצורה גסה), נהיה בכוונת - ויש לשער שלא יהיה מנוס מקבלת מסקנות קשות מאד הן בארה"ב והן בארץ.

4) צר לי שעלי לדווח בצבעים קודרים כל כך, אך יהיה זה בלתי אחראי לעשות אחרת ואם לא נעמיד כבר עכשיו את כל הגורמים הנוגעים בדבר בארץ בפני בעייתיות המצב במלוא חומרתו.

בברכה

יוסף למדן

יוסף למדן

העתקים: מצפ"א, כלכלית א', ממ"ד/בינ"ל 1
לשכת מנכ"ל אנצר, מר א. דברת (אוצר)
לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון, ראש אגף תקציבים במשהב"ט, תא"ל חגי רגב (לשכת שהב"ט)
✓ לשכת רה"מ
הציר, הציר הכלכלי
נספח צה"ל, הרמש"ן
מתני, קוריאל, הרצל - כאן