

4

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

לשכת ראש הממשלה

משרד

מ"מ, מ"מ

לשכת ראש הממשלה -
אברהם

5/1986

הלשכת בתיק א"ט 5



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 4 / 4383

מס פריט: 1739789

43.4/3 - 221

25/08/2010

02-111-01-07-10

מזהה פיזי:

מזהה לוגי:

כתובת:

מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי

5



ארכיון המדינה

משרד ראש הממשלה

טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות*

חטיבה מס': 43.4
מיכל מס': 4383 / 10
תאריך התעודה: 25/5/1986
שם מחבר התעודה: _____
סוג התעודה (סמן ✓ במקום המתאים):
טיק מס': 4
שם הנמען: _____

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

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

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5535

0111

סודי

אל: המשרד, נר: 704, מ: 111
דח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 260586, זח: 1200

סודי/בהול להועיק

אל:ממנכל,מנהל מצפא,מנהל בטמח.

דע:מנכל, לשכת רהמי,מנכל בטחון, נר 443 לבטחון
בית הנבחרים-בטיחות אוירית,שלבם 805
1) חוסר התבונה המדינית ואי-הנכונות לסייע לחברי הממשלה
בהיותם באירופה איום מובנים.

2) רשויות שדות התעופה בפרנקפורט,ברומא וברונדון,נציגי ה-
FAA באירופה,והנדות תעופה אמריקאיות ואירופיות נטנו בחיוב
לבקשות הממשלה אך החברה שמטניינת אותם במיוחד-יאל טל
"מסרבת. שיתוף פעולה,כמו בצוק HAS TO BE SEEN TO BE DONE

בעיני הקונגרס אין די בכך שאנו משתפים פעולה בצינוורות אחרים,
מאחורי הקלעים.

3) אין אנו יכולים להרשות לעצמנו לא להיות FORTHCOMING
כלפי וועדת החוץ.וועדה זו עוסקת בהרשאת הסיוע שלנו זרק שמושה
בליונ-ותחת איום של קיצוצים.במשלחת האמורה,בזב בויאר הינו
איש התקציב בוועדה,והבר אחר נברוס או ג'נקינס מייצג את יורי
הועדה.הקונגרסמן דנסה פאסטל.אנו תלויים ברצון הטוב שלהם ושל
שולחיהם בתחומים רבים,כולל מסירת מידע חיוני לעניינינו.
4) לא ביקשו,ואינם מעוניינים בהצגת הנושא 'בצורה מפורטת
ומכובדת' בארץ.הם מתעניינים בשאלת בטיחות אוירית בנסעי תעופה
באירופה,ומבקשים לראות את הפרוצדורות של 'אל על' בבדיקת
נוסעים העולים על מטוס שממריא מאירופה.לאור נכונות כל
הגורמים הבינלאומיים הנל לעזור להם,סירוב יאל על' לקרי סידור
ישראל תמזה בעיניהם.

5) קרוב לוודאי שירשמו את אי-נכונותנו לסייע בדוח שיוגש
לחברי וועדת החוץ (להזכירכם,הדוח יהיה מסווג ולא לפירסום).

14764 330002

14764 139042 70 471 1113

6) מבקש איפוא שיקול הבקשה מחודש והכרעה בדרך שרים, אם צריך-תוך תקווה שניתן יהיה לתת תשובה חיובית לקראת הגעת חברי המשלחת לרומא 20? 6) או ללונדון (31? -תאריכים מדויקים במברקינו הקודמים).

1727 9017

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,בירן,בטמח,סייבר,מאפס.
נ"ר/ממרהמ

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5073

4 *

0770

1071

99 *

99 *

99 *

אל: המשרד, נר: 691, מ: 111
דח: מ. סג: ס, תא: 230586, נח: 1900

סודי / מיידי

אל: מצרים, מצפ"א
דע: השגרירות/קהיר ()
קונגרס: סיוע למצרים

למברקכם 402

מתוך שיחה עם מקור מהימן בסנא:-

1. המצרים חותרים בעת להגדלת נתח הסיוע האזרחי שהם מקבלים
במומנים (כלומר, במקום פרויקטים וסחורות).
2. השנה (נשתיא 1986) מצרים מקבלת 115 מיליון דולר
במומנים. ביבור, בשלב ההרשאה, הועלה סכום זה ל-200 מיליון
להצעת דודי בושביץ. אולם, בשלב ההקצה, לאחר פרשת אקילה לאורו
ניסה ארדן ספקטר להפחיתו ל-100 מיליון. "הפשרה" שהתקבלה
(115 מיליון) תאמה את בקשת הממשל המקורית.

3. לשנה הבאה (נשתיא 1987) מבקשים המצרים 500 מיליון דולר
במומנים. להערכת המקור אין להם שמץ של סיכוי לקבל סכום כזה.
דרך הפצרות הקונגרס נ והממשל ואחרים המצרים אינם מובנים
לנקוט בתכנית רצינית להבראת כלכלתם נ שמא תפוצנה מהומות
רחוב בלתי נשלטות, ואילו הסנטורים הנוגעים בדבר אינם נוטים
לשים בסף על קרן הצני
למדנ==

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהוט, מוכר, ממוכר, ר, מרכי, רם, אמן, מצפא, קירר,

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מצרים, סייבר, ערב

מסמך מס' 14764, 330000

14764 339043 70 N°N FWHN3

14764 339043 70 W N 112

14764 339043 70 W N 112

14764 339043 70 W N 112

Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 26 MAY 1986

#21 Shultz Message to Nissim

(Communicated by the Spokesman of the Finance Ministry)

U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering today conveyed the following message to Finance Minister Moshe Nissim from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz:

"Dear Mr. Minister:

"I would like to take the occasion of your recent appointment as Minister of Finance to extend to you my best wishes and continuing support for Israel's efforts to stabilize and restructure its economy. I know how important your task is and I am keenly aware of the hopes of the Israeli people for a more prosperous future. A strong, vital Israeli economy also serves our interests, and we share your aspirations for renewed economic growth.

"As you know, United States and Israeli officials have enjoyed a very frank and fruitful dialogue on economic and assistance issues for a number of years, and recently in the framework of the Joint Economic Development Group (JEDG) under the leadership of Director General Sharon and Under Secretary of State Wallis. This high-level dialogue is important to both our governments, and we are looking forward to the next JEDG session June 17-18 in Jerusalem.

"I would also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the recent visit of Director General Sharon. His discussions with Deputy Secretary Whitehead, Under Secretary Wallis, Herbert Stein, and Stanley Fischer were most helpful in clarifying recent developments in your stabilization and growth programs. As you know, we have just disbursed a 375 million dollar tranche of our supplemental assistance.

"I look forward to meeting you and hope you will have the opportunity to visit the United States in the course of your stewardship as Finance Minister.

Sincerely

S/George P. Shultz"

Allow me this opportunity to express to you the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

(-)

Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

17:30 hours

/AM
#0

ידיעות לעתונות

2222

01# (לע"מ-עש"ת) מסר לשר האוצר ממזכיר המדינה האמריקאי

(נמסר ע"י דובר משרד האוצר)

ירושלים, י"ז אייר תשמ"ו, 26 מאי 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 7)

שגריר ארה"ב בישראל, תומס פיקרניג, העביר לשר האוצר מסר - מאת
מזכיר המדינה האמריקאי ג'ורג' שולץ.

להלן תוכן האגרת:

אדוני השר,

עם מנויך כשר האוצר אני מעביר לך את מיטב איחוליי ואת המשך
תמיכתי במאמצים לביסוס ושיקום הכלכלה הישראלית. מודע אני
לחשיבות מטרתכם וער אני לתקוות האזרחים בישראל לעתיד פורה
יותר. כלכלה ישראלית חזקה ונמרצת משרתת גם את עניננו ואנו
שותפים לשאיפתכם לחידוש הצמיחה הכלכלית.

כידוע לך, מזה שנים רבות מנהלים פקידים משתי המדינות שיחות
מועילות בנושאי כלכלה וסיוע, ולאחרונה התנהלו שיחות כאלו
במסגרת "קבוצה משותפת לפיתוח כלכלי" (JEDG), בניהולם של מנכ"ל
משרדכם, שרון, ותת מזכיר המדינה ווליס. שיחות בדרג כה גבוה
חשובות לשתי הממשלות ואנו מצפים לקראת מושבה הבא של הועדה,
האמור להתקיים בירושלים ב-18-17 ביוני.

ברצוני לנצל הזדמנות זו ולהביע הערכתי לביקורו האחרון של מנכ"ל
משרדכם, שרון. שיחותיו עם סגן המזכיר וויטהד, תת-המזכיר ווליס,
הרברט שטיין וסטנלי פיישר, סייעו רבות בהבהרת התפתחויות שחלו
לאחרונה בתכנית הצמיחה והייצוב שלכם. לאחרונה, כידוע לך, אף
הועברו אליכם 375 מיליון דולר כחלק מהסיוע המיוחד.

אני מצפה לפוגשך ומקווה שיזדמן לך לבקר בארה"ב במהלך כהונתך
כשר אוצר.

בנאמנות

ג'ורג' פ. שולץ

לע"מ-עש"ת (דף מס' 6)
אלש/17.00
86.5.26
תתנת
0#

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי

6190

נבוס

אל: המשרד, נר: 270, מ: 1830
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 270586, רח: 1830

סודי / מיידי לבוקר

אל: מצרים, ממיד, מצפ"א, יועץ משפטי, שג' קהיר
מאת: דובינשטיין / וושינגטון

משיחות עם הציר המצרי ראוף גונאיים

א. מאנה. בבוקר מען שהוא אופטימי יותר ממה ששומעים כאן באשר
לשליחות סופר, ומקוה לתווה. אתה יצי' שב והתקשר, ומסר כי אכן
קיבלו דיווח מקהיר שמגיד מסר לסופר נוסחה 'ינכונה' אשר
נראתה לאמריקני, אך אמר שלא יביע דיעה לפני בדיקה עם אנשינו.

ב. הסכמי קמף דיויד נשל השגריר (22). לדבריו השמועות על
כוונות מצרים להצהיר על ביטול חד-צדדי של הסכמי קמף דיויד הן
הבל שאינו ראוי להתייחסות. לדבריו כבר חדלו מלדבר עם הערבים
על כך, אך הם ממשיכים לסבור כי לפלשתינאים מציע קמף דיויד
את הפתרון הטוב ביותר. הצעתי שימשיכו לומר זאת.

ג. ביקור אבו גזאלה. נשל ממיד ערב 1 נר 823 (מ-27/5) אבו
גזאלה אכן רוצה לבוא ביוני, אך טרם סובם סופית לוי' עם
וינברגר.

ד. נסיונות הצרים לארגן פגישות לפלשתינאים, כולל אשיף, עם
ארגונים יהודים נשל השגריר 223 ושל ניו יורק (558). שאלתיו
אם נכונות שמועות באלה. על פגישות סעיד כמאל אמר שאינו יודע
ויבדוק. חזר אלי ואמר שבוושינגטון סייעו רבות רק לפאזי אבו
רחמה נשאת שמו לא הוכרתי מצדי, שהוא 'ימתון'. אך לא לסעיד
כמאל, שאגב - גם אינו זקוק למתווכים. שאלתי על סיוע אנשיהם
בניו יורק. אמר שיבדוק. אמרתי שמסגה מצדם לתווך בין ארגונים
יהודים לאנשי אשיף, כי 99 אחוז מהארגונים היהודים דעתם על
אשף כדעתנו, והתיווך לא יועיל למצרים כאנא הביאו הנ"ל לידיעת

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-10-2001 BY SP-6 [redacted]

REASON: 25X-100000-100000

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-10-2001 BY SP-6 [redacted]

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DATE 08-10-2001 BY SP-6 [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-10-2001 BY SP-6 [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-10-2001 BY SP-6 [redacted]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

יעקב רוזן בניו יורק.

ה. הוכרתי שיחות ששון - המאם בענין דו"ח הרצח בקהיר והמפות
בטלויזיה המצרית שבהן נעדרת ישראל, וביקשתי שיבדוק התשובות
נביקש למסור ד"ש לשגריר ששון C.

רובינשטיין

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכי, דס, אמן, קידד, מצרים,
סייבל, ערבו, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמו

אל: המשרד, נר: 718, ט: 111

דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 270586, זח: 1200

שמו/רגיל

אל: מו"ת.מ.מ.מ.

דע: לשמנכל, לשמנכל, השגרירות נ"קוסיה (הועבר)
 שיחרור רוצח לרנקה לשלכם 746

בסוף השבוע שעבר, הסנאטורים ירמיהו דנטון ופא לייהי כיור ועדת
 המטנה לעניני במחון ושרוד, ובכיר המיעוט בוועדה) שלחו מכתב
 לשאקפריסין בו בירכו על הכחשת ממקפריסין לפיה אין מנהלים
 מו"ת על שיחרור המחבלים הנל ובו הפצירו בממקפריסין לעמוד
 איתן נגד לחצים.

נוסח המכתב בנפרד (לכאן קבלו).

למדן

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהוט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכי, רס, אמנ, ממד, מצפא,
 סי"ל, משפט, קידר, מו"ת.מ.מ.מ., 111/ממרהמ

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6581

כנס

סודי ביותר

דף 1 מתוך 1
עמק 4 מתוך 22

מסל: המשרד, נר: 808, מ: 111
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 280586, זח: 1945

סודי ביותר/מיד

מצפא, אירופה 2, תפוצות.

ולדהיים.

(א) נפגשתי הבוקר עם ניל שר HEAL SHER ממשרד המשפטים;
(1) שגריר אוסטריה באן מפעיל לחץ על מיר לבל יוחלט דבר לפני
הבחירות.

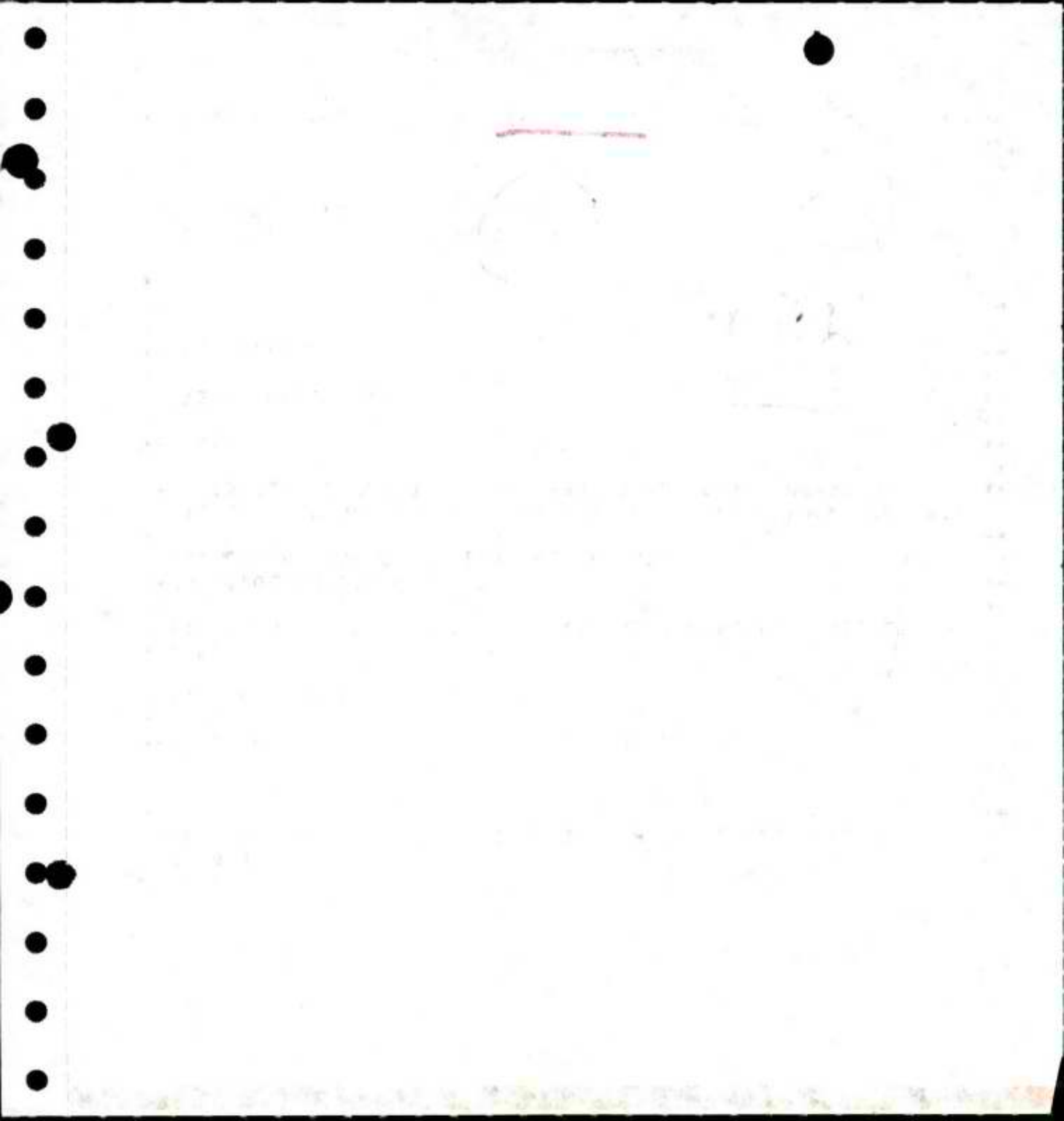
(2) הנושא נמצא בידי הבית הלבן להחלטה.
(1) משיחה עם ישראל זינגר;

(1) טורצ'ינר פנה לביוקנן בנסיון להשפיע בנוון איסור בניהם
לארהב.

(2) יפנו גם לדונלד דיגן.

מ. דון

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, מצפא, ענוג, אירא, תפוצות, סייבל,
תביעות



.....

את: המשרד

הט"ו
543

839

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

דע: יועץ תקשורת לרה"מ
יועץ תקשורת לשה"ס

ବାକୀର ଲେଖ

עם התגברות השאלות סביב נושא פולארד והאינפורמציה שמציגים לנו כמה מהכתבים
(ומקורה ככל הנראה במשרד המשפטים) על כך שעת כתב האישום או עסקת הטעון תתגלה
אינפורמציה חדשה על כך שלא רק פולארד ודעיתו רצלו למען ישראל וכי הרשעות נוספות
צפויות בקרוב, סכמנו על תשובה כדלקמן

I can only refer you to the State Dept. announcement of Dec. 20, 1985 following the conclusion of the mission by the US to Israel.

The issue is now dealt with by the law authorities of the US, therefore any further comment would be inappropriate.

י. יוסף גל

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$

3	14	1	270	77207
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7427

נבנס

בלמים

אל: המשרד, נר: 847, מ: 111
דח: ב, 20: ב, תא: 300586, יח: 0900

בלמס/בהול להודיע טלפונים

אל: מזכיר הממשלה, ממנכל, סמנכל כלכלי, מצפא, עמוס ערן
(052-72655)

אל על

על פי המתווך הפדרלי הושג אמש הסכם שנשתייב בין אל על
לאיגוד המבונאים, ויושבו כל חילוקי הדעות. ההסכם מעון אישור
בית המשפט בירושלים, נקווה לבשורות טובות נעודי בלום ואנשי
אלעל, כדרכם, לא התקשרו.

דני בלון

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, ורור, בלכליתא, סייבר,
משפט, שדהתחבורה, מנכלתחבורה
תח: מזכיר הממשלה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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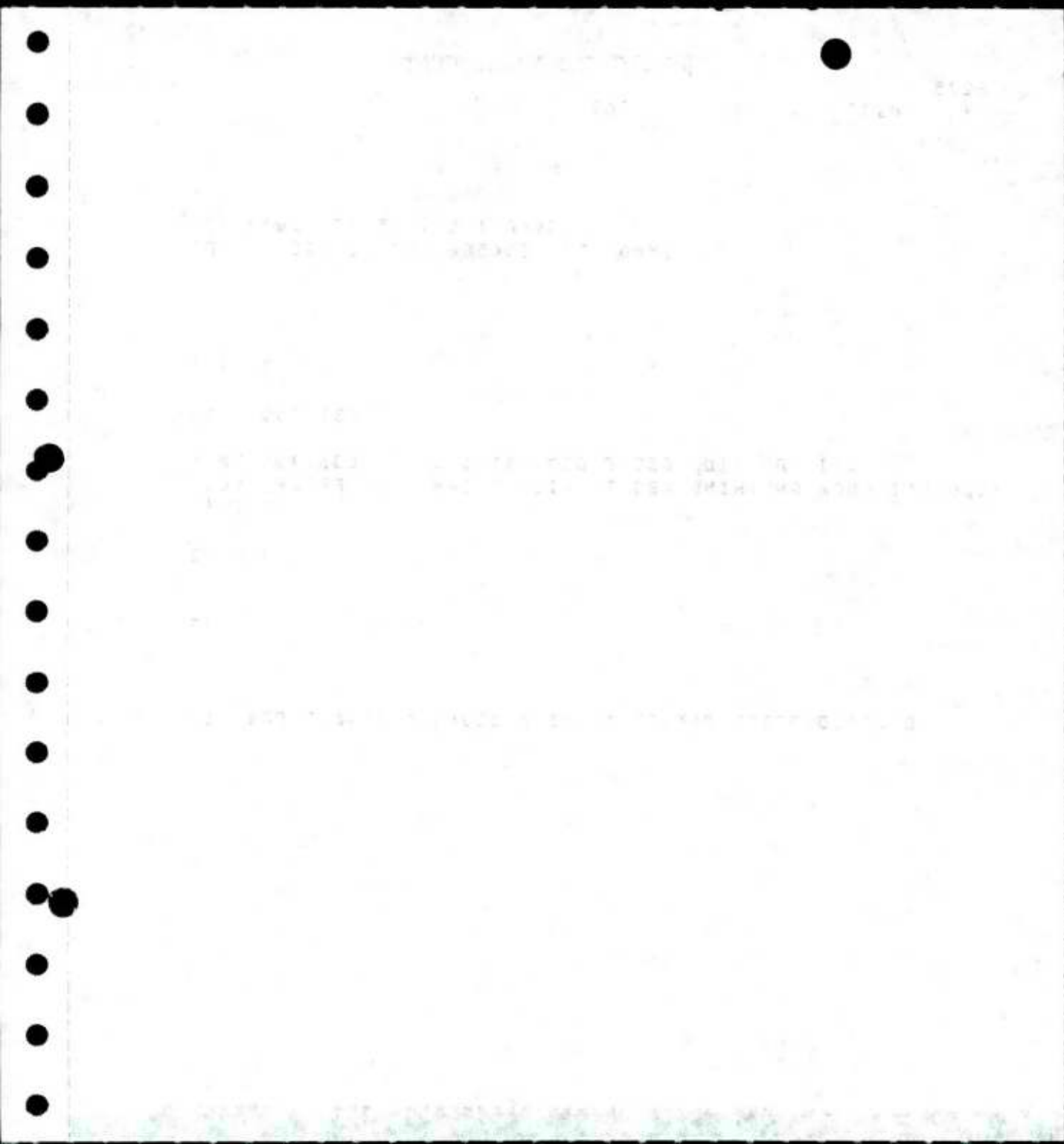
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מאשר תגובתכם אך מציע לשקולכם תוספת קטנה דהיינו:
'I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS, I CAN ONLY REFER YOU
ECT.'

בר-101

רר

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, שמודק, מעט, הסורה, סביר, רם



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סגירות ישראל - וועטגסטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, נ.י.

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

2.6.1986 חדרון דובר מתמיד ליום

Q On the same subject of Pollard, do you have any comment on what the Christian Science Monitor published about you received some answers from the Israelis about certain questions?

MR. REDMAN: I led off my answer by saying I would not be commenting on any specifics, because the case is still under investigation.

Q Different topic. The Syrian vice president -- one of the Syrian vice presidents and the chief of staff -- recently returned from a visit to Moscow. Do you have any assessment on that visit, especially in regard to the statement that was made that both sides agreed on how to confront aggressive plans by the US and Israel? Do you have any assessment of that?

MR. REDMAN: No, no comment.

Q Have we cautioned the Soviets about supplying the Syrians with the new missiles, the new advanced fighter planes?

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

Q Chuck, can I go back to the Jay Pollard thing? The Israeli government, over the weekend, denied that there were other Israelis who were allegedly spying on the United States besides accused Jonathan Jay Pollard. And you say that the Israeli government promised that it would cooperate. Do you have any comment? Already over the weekend, they denied that they have other things or other people doing that.

MR. REDMAN: I saw that statement, the same as you did. But no, I have no further comment on the case.

Q Chuck, you said you would expect full cooperation. Are you getting full cooperation?

MR. REDMAN: I said we continue to be in touch with the Israelis, who have promised full cooperation. But beyond that, any other question which goes into the status of the case, at this point I have no other comment.

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Q Chuck, do you have any humanitarian concern about the new round of attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: As always, we deplore violence from whatever source, wherever it occurs. And I'd reiterate again that, as we've always said, a solution to the problems of Lebanon needs to be a political one, based on the consensus of all the parties.

Q Has Judge Sofaer brought an assessment of the Tabah negotiations back with him?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, he has, of course, since he was there negotiating for two weeks.

Q What is it?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not prepared to give you anything else by way of readout, other than what I gave you on Friday.

Q Will he give a briefing? I believe that was requested last week.

MR. REDMAN: And I answered it at the time.

Q -- the Secretary might help in the negotiations?

MR. REDMAN: The Secretary has been asked that question himself on every possible occasion, and I'll stick with his own determination.

Q Well, I want to follow on this. If Mr. Posner can come to DC and travel to the United States, why the United States State Department still refuses to allow a debate in Harvard University between (inaudible) Alan Delshovitz (?) and PLQ United Nations observer (inaudible)? If you want to look through this --

MR. REDMAN: I believe we've had something on that in the past. I'd refer you to the press office. I think there's something available on that question.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

~1/18

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המשרד

029

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד, מע"ח

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC

MORNING BRIEFING

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1986

BRIEFER: EDWARD DJEREJIAN

MS. THOMAS: Is the President concerned over the allegations of Israeli spying in this country?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Is the President concerned about Israeli allegations of spying in this country?

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. DJEREJIAN: (Laughs.) Okay.

SAM DONALDSON (ABC): The New York Times says that there was a much larger operation than seemed to be fitted to the Israelis in the Pollard case. And they're quoting US sources, "The Israelis lied to us about the extent of that operation." Can you comment on that story?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I'm not going to have any comment on the Pollard case. It's a matter that both State and Justice are involved in. It is a judicial matter. It does involve litigation. And I'm not going to have any comment on it.

MR. DONALDSON: Does the United States intend to prosecute Pollard, as it has a range of other accused spies? Or will some deal be made so that he will escape prosecution?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I'll have to refer you to the Department of Justice, Sam, on that.

X

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including words like "מס' מברק", "ממ"ד", "מנכ"ל", "מזכ"ל", "מס' מברק", "ממ"ד", "מנכ"ל", "מזכ"ל", "מס' מברק", "ממ"ד", "מנכ"ל", "מזכ"ל".

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MS. THOMAS: Why did the State Department present Pollard's apparent plea bargaining revelations to the Israeli government?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I simply have no comment on the Pollard case, Helen. I forgot one thing on the schedule. There is a private dinner tonight. The President and Mrs. Reagan will attend a private dinner tonight in Washington. Travel pool will accompany, leaving at 7:20 PM and returning at approximately 10 PM. The travel pool should assemble in the lower press office at 7 PM.

Q On the Israeli thing, is the United States concerned that the Israelis had a spy network in the United States?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We would obviously be concerned over any spy or espionage network working in the United States. But as I said, I have no specific comment on the Pollard case. I'll refer you to the Justice Department.

Q Not specifically on the Pollard case, but as you know, the Israelis have relieved a cabinet officer as a result of this. Can you tell us what --

Q As a result of this?

Q Well, not exactly as a result of this, but there has certainly been concern expressed before about the operation of the intelligence network in this country; not specifically Pollard, but Pollard could have been involved. More generally, what is the effect on relations with Israel?

MR. DJERFJIAN: First, again, it's a matter of litigation. We have to determine what the facts are and what the judicial process comes up with before we can draw any conclusions along the lines you're suggesting.

MS. THOMAS: Well, is it a matter of litigation, or is it a State Department concern, that relations might be harmed with Israel? I've read that in every story, that they may want to put the screws on the Justice Department not to pursue this case because it might hurt relations with Israel.

MR. DJEREJIAN: This is within the confidence of the Department of Justice. I don't think that it's a matter in which we're going to interfere with the judicial process.

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MS. THOMAS: Are you sure?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I just said what I said. Johanna?

JOHANNA NEUMAN (USA Today): Do you have any thoughts on Saudi arms?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We're close.

Q What does that mean?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, we're very close to — I don't have an exact count, but we're very close.

MS. NEUMAN: — over the recess; in other words, when the Senate adjourned it was said that the leadership had the votes for it, and it was also said that the delay might hurt you in this case. Do you detect any (inaudible) over the recess?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Don't detect any slippage, no.

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי

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מיידי/סודי

אל: השגריר, ווש (מועבר בנפרד בנר 1)
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דע: לשכת ממנכלי.

מאת: י. אלדן, לא

הנדון: פרשת פולארד.

הקוננכלי נפגש אתמול במסיבה עם הסנטור אלן קרנסטון והמורשים
מל לוין, הנרי ווקמן והווארד בדמן. בשיחות נפרדות עמם עלתה
שאלה יי הגילויים החדשימי בפרשה המורשה לוין וברמן ובמידה
מסויימת הסנטור קרנסטון הסכימו להערכה שעיתוי יי הגילויים
החדשימי קשור בקשיי הממשל להעביר את עיסקת הנשק עם סטודיה,
בשהכפשת שמה של ישראל עשוי לשכנע מספר חברי קונגרס לתמוך
בעיסקה ובכך להציל את הנשיא.

חפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכי, דס, אמן, ממד, מצפא

טגרירוח ישראל - וושינגטון

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מחנה, מע"ה, מצבא דע: יולף נה"ל ארעסור, יולף שט"ל ארעסור

פולר פולארד

לחן התופעה שפוסטן ארמול. תהפועה פוסטמה

ה Times - במתפורה הני-יוקיר, ה LA Times - ה, ה CNN -
 ו ה ABC ו בסולקולר הידיצור AP ! UPI.
 בנפן נ' ולוס אנג'לס ארעסור הוסעיה.

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IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THE MEDIA HAVE PUBLISHED NEWS ITEMS SUGGESTING A WIDESPREAD ESPIONAGE OPERATION BY ISRAEL IN THE US . THESE ALLEGATIONS ARE BASELESS.

THE POLLARD AFFAIR WAS AN UNAUTHORIZED DEVIATION FROM THE CLEAR-CUT ISRAELI POLICY OF NOT CONDUCTING ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHATSOEVER IN THE US OR ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE US GIVEN THAT THE US IS A TRUE FRIEND OF ISRAEL.

THE UNIT WHICH WAS INVOLVED IN THE GATHERING OF MATERIAL RELATING TO ISRAEL'S ENEMIES AND THEIR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN DISBANDED AND THE HEAD OF THE UNIT HAS BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES.

THE GOV'T OF ISRAEL REITERATES THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT REACHED IN DEC 85 BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE US FULL COOPERATION REGARDING THE POLLARD AFFAIR HAS BEEN AND IS CONTINUING AND THE GOV'T OF ISRAEL RESTATES ITS COMMITMENT IN THIS MATTER.

אל:

ממישראל וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות: סודי

לשימוש
מח' הקשר
תאריך וזמן רישום
מס. מברק: 74
מיידי 0218

תאריך חמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)
לידיעת:

השגריר - הציר.

להלן לידיעתכם איגרת המזכיר שולץ לראש הממשלה.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און - 2.6.86 - 50 (2)

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החן רייני

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השולח: 1. פכאם
אישור מנהל המחלקה: 2. פכאם
אישור לשכת המכיל: 3. פכאם
(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv, Israel

May 30, 1986

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Secretary Shultz has asked me to pass on to you the following message.

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"As you know, we are concerned about the rising costs of the Lavi project and the implications this could have for Israel's FMS program if your government would expect to request FMS funds to finance the entire costs of this project.

"The Interagency study of production costs for the Lavi which was prepared by Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Zakheim contains our best estimates of projected costs. We prepared this study after extensive consultations with your officials in the hope that it would contribute to a more intensive and detailed Israeli cost analyses. While we have had some fruitful consultations, there is still a wide disparity between United States and Israeli projections. We have not yet obtained from your experts sufficient alternate data that would support your cost estimates and justify significant revisions to our estimates.

"We are concerned that even if our figures are only 'partially correct', the Lavi project will consume an inordinately large portion of the limited United States military assistance to Israel. Any attempt to 'stretch out' the program in order to reduce annual FMS costs will only result in an increase in the overall program cost to still higher levels. Under

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the atmosphere of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings we can at best expect no growth in the level of military assistance that Congress will authorize. Therefore, we are worried that Israel may be pursuing a course of action that does not make best use of the limited defense dollars available to it and may, in fact, be unduly restricting its options in other critical military areas.

"I believe that it is very important, because of the magnitude of the Lavi project and serious questions it raises about financing, to have full and accurate cost projections and a complete and detailed acquisition plan as a basis for important decisions that must be made. Dr. Zakheim will be returning to Israel this week for consultations on FMS-related matters. His visit should afford an opportunity to focus on ways to reconcile our differing estimates. I would like to request your support for a continuing and intensive effort to this end.

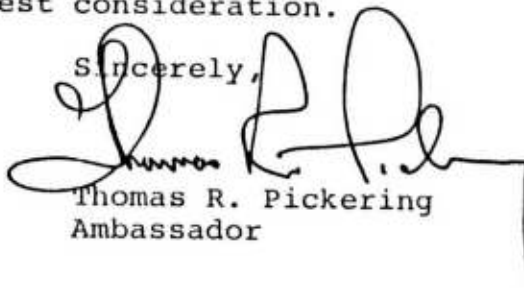
"With my best wishes and sincere regards.

Sincerely,

S/ George P. Shultz"

Allow me this opportunity to express to you the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

נושד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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יוצא

בלמים

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בלמים/רגיל

יוסי גל

דט: בינה

כמטן הסדר הטוב, להלן ההודעה שהועברה בטלפון:
וימים האחרונים פורסמו בבלי האקטורה ידיעות המצביעות על פעילות ריגול עניפה של ישראל בארה"ב. ידיעות אלו משוללות כל יסוד.
פרסת פולארד מהווה חריג בלתי מאושר למדיניות הפרדה של ישראל שלא לבצע פעילויות ריגול כלשהן בארה"ב בהיותה ידידת אמת של ישראל.
היחידה העסקה בפעולות איסוף חומר שהמייחס לאויביה של ישראל ולפעולות הפרוד שלהם פורקה והסוגד בראשה הוסגר מתפקידו. ממסלת ישראל חוזרת ומדגישה כי בהתאם להסכם שהוסג ב-20.12.85 בין ישראל וארה"ב בענין שתוף פעולה מלא בנושא פרסת פולארד, הרי שתוף פעולה זה התקיים ומתקיים וממסלת ישראל חוזרת על מחויבותה בענין זה.

עד כאן

פונר

חפ: יתח, דהמ, מנככ, ממנככ, מצפא, סייבל, משפס, שמורק, מטח, הסברה

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פולארד

להלן הדיווח ב-NY TIMES דהיום, 1.6.86 (עמ' 32A).
אגב, לא בכל המהדורות של העיתון הופיעה הכתבה.

Israel Denies Running a Spying Operation in U.S.

By PHILIP SHENON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 31 — The Israeli Government today strongly denied reports of a widespread and well-financed Israeli intelligence operation that gathered classified material in the United States.

"These allegations are baseless," the Israeli Embassy said in a written statement.

The statement was issued one day after a Reagan Administration official said Federal prosecutors were expected to charge an Israeli military officer in connection with intelligence activities in the United States.

The American official said the Israeli had ties to Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian analyst for the United States Navy who has been charged with providing Israel with classified documents. It was reported earlier this week that Mr. Pollard was part of a much larger Israeli spying operation than had previously been reported.

'An Unauthorized Deviation'

In the statement, Yossi Gal, an embassy spokesman, repeated earlier assertions that the spying operation had not been approved by the Israeli Government.

"The Pollard affair was an unauthorized deviation from the clear-cut Is-

raeli policy of not conducting any espionage activity whatsoever in the United States or activities against the interests of the United States, given that the United States is a true friend of Israel," he said.

"The unit, which was involved in the gathering of material relating to the enemies of Israel and their terrorist activities has been disbanded and the head of the unit has been relieved of his duties."

It was unclear why Mr. Gal issued the statement. On Friday, he had said it was inappropriate to comment because a Justice Department investigation was under way.

Israeli Government sources have said that two diplomats, one in Washington and the other in the Israeli Consulate General in New York, were Mr. Pollard's contacts in the United States. The diplomats returned home quietly after Mr. Pollard's arrest.

Official Tells of Plea Bargain

Mr. Pollard, who was a counterterrorism analyst at a Navy facility in Maryland, was arrested last November after he and his wife drove to the Israeli Embassy, apparently seeking asylum. Mr. Pollard was arrested after leaving the embassy compound and Mrs. Pollard was arrested later. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Pollard has acknowledged that he provided Israeli officials with stacks of classified documents gathered from the Navy.

The Administration official, who asked not to be named, said he did not know the military rank or whereabouts of the Israeli who is facing charges. The charges, the American said, could be filed as early as next week.

According to the Administration official, Mr. Pollard is nearing agreement on a plea bargain that would require him to cooperate fully with an investigation that, at times, has strained relations between the United States and Israel.

"The Government of Israel reiterates that in accordance with the agreement reached in December 1985 between Israel and the United States, full cooperation has been and is continuing," the Israeli statement said. "The Government of Israel restates its commitment in this matter."

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "הסכמה" (agreement) and various numbers and symbols.

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SPY: Justice Dept. Seeking to Prosecute Israeli

Continued from Page 1

the clear-cut Israeli policy of not conducting any espionage activity whatsoever in the United States, or activities against the United States." He reiterated earlier Israeli assurances that the secret intelligence unit in Washington "has been disbanded and the head of the unit relieved of his duties."

Meanwhile, the statement said, the Israeli government reiterates that "full cooperation regarding the Pollard affair has been and is continuing" and "restates its commitment in this matter."

In Jerusalem, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to confirm or deny reports that the Justice Department has given Israeli evidence, based on Pollard's testimony, of a broader espionage network involving other Israeli officials.

Deceit Alleged

However, a U.S. government source said, Justice Department investigators have concluded that the Israeli government has deceived them as to the scope of spying operations in the United States ever since a U.S. inquiry team went to Israel last December and returned praising that nation's "full cooperation" in their investigation.

At that time, U.S. officials said they were satisfied that Pollard was an unauthorized Israeli agent acting against government policy.

The question of public charges against Israel has arisen, the gov-

ernment source said, because "Pollard provided sufficient evidence . . . to indicate the Israelis lied" during the American inquiry panel's December visit.

The government source said that, despite the unqualified Israeli denials, U.S. officials have concluded that the Israeli espionage network here was "serious business."

The official added that the network "apparently" involves Americans other than Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard.

That as well as other evidence is said to have persuaded Justice Department officials to favor at least a partial public airing of the Israelis' alleged transgressions, despite acute embarrassment to their government.

That airing could come in an indictment of the air force officer, as well as in any plea-bargain agreement with Pollard that is filed in court.

Still, the government source said, the indictment itself would be largely symbolic. The officer has left the United States, and the Reagan Administration would not further embarrass Israel by seeking to extradite him for trial.

Such an indictment would meet the letter of a veiled warning on espionage issued by President Reagan last Nov. 30, a week after Pollard's arrest, in which he pledged "to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation."

"We'll let the chips fall where they may," Reagan said then, in what was viewed as a reference to allegations of Israeli spying.

The Israelis have hinted that their U.S. spy operations were the unauthorized work of a "renegade" espionage office, known as LEK-EM, confined to a low-level science bureau in the Defense Ministry. The bureau since has been disbanded, as Israeli officials noted in their statements Saturday.

But sources have said the planned indictment and evidence that Justice officials seek to make public as part of a plea-bargain agreement would demolish the Israelis' contention that the espionage was limited and unauthorized.

Forced to Backtrack

Israeli officials have been forced several times to backtrack on denials of spying since the Pollards' arrests last November.

Pollard, seized as he tried to crash his car into the Israeli Embassy in Washington, was later accused of delivering secret U.S. military documents to the Israelis.

His wife was charged with possession of national security material, a lesser offense. She has been accused of aiding her husband's spying and planning to turn over a classified document to the Chinese.

The Israelis first denied any link to Pollard, but later expressed "shock and consternation" at his arrest and said he was a rogue spy recruited in violation of official policy.

Times staff writers Ronald J. Ostrow and Doyle McManus contributed to this story.

..... מס' מברק

המלצר

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(1.6.86) Meet the Press, plan this

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: I work on that problem of the Middle East practically continuously and I don't intend to let up on work on that, because if there is something constructive, you can just move the ball along an inch, why, I think it's worthwhile. King Hussein will be here a week from tomorrow. We will have a chance to meet with him and we're continuously appraising the situation.

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תאריך: 1	תחלפת הקשר: ניו-יורק	דחיסות:
מחור: 4	סופס קובק	סדרת מסמכים:
ל: 1	לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ה; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסכרה; מצפ"א; סמ"ד;	021100
רע: 1	יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת; יועץ שוב"ס לחקשורת; לע"ס; דו"צ.	0002
מס: 1	רושנינסון	1-011
	עמנונה, ניו יורק	2-1100

News Summary May 31-June 1, 1986

Columns

NYT 5/31 Benjamin Meed (Pres. World Gathering Jewish Holocaust Survivors) "For Holocaust Survivors, 40 Years of New Life" 40 years ago, Meed was a member of one of the first group of Holocaust survivors to immigrate to the US. The Jews brought with them memories of a world that no longer existed. They had seen the dark side of man. Somehow, they began anew. Holocaust survivors represent, to themselves, and to most Americans, determination to overcome death by recreating life.

NYP 5/31 Evans and Novak "New Saudi Plan" At least two senators, James McClure of Idaho and William Armstrong of Colorado, have quietly advised the White House that they may vote against the Saudi arms sale--not to defeat the sale, but to settle old scores with the administration that have nothing to do with the Mideast. Still, with the White House pulling out all the stops, the odds may give the President a bare edge when the Saudi vote comes up, probably within 10 days.

Press Reports

Israel Denies Running Spy Operation-US Ready to Charge Israeli

NYT 6/1 Shenon (Wash) The Israeli Gov't strongly denied reports of widespread and well-financed Israeli intelligence operations that gathered classified materials in the US. The Israeli Embassy issued a written statement which said "These allegations are baseless." The statement was issued one day after a Reagan administration official said Federal prosecutors were expected to charge an Israeli military officer in connection with intelligence activities in the US. The US official said the Israeli had ties to Pollard, who has been charged with providing Israel classified documents. It was reported earlier this week that Pollard was part of a much larger Israeli spy operation than had previously been reported. Pollard is said to be nearing agreement on a plea bargain that would require him to fully cooperate with an investigation that, at times, has strained relations between Israel and the US. The Administration official said he did not know the whereabouts of the Israeli facing charges. It is not clear why the Israeli Embassy issued a statement at this time. On Friday, the embassy spokesman, Yossi Gal, said it was inappropriate to comment because a Justice Dept. investigation was underway. (see NYT 5/30-Shenon) Cabled

עמ השולח: 1077

1-6-86

מאריך

ישראל מציגה תוכנית חדשה

Hard Looks for Israel's Chief of Security

NYT 6/1 Friedman-The struggle between Zamir and Peres over whether the police should investigate the head of Israel's domestic intelligence agency touches some of the country's deepest ethical dilemmas: Can military and security officials, in the heat of a terrorist attack on civilians, be realistically expected to deal with the terrorists as armed mortal enemies until a capture, then suddenly choke off all emotion and treat them calmly, according to the law? It is too early to know whether the defense of the head of the Shin Beth mounted by Peres and Shamir is based entirely on matter of principle. There are increasingly frequent press reports that Shamir approved the alleged cover-up. The existence of such a wrenching debate, in any case, is an indication that the long struggle for survival has not left Israel morally numb. But many liberals argue that it would be unfortunate if the nation contended itself with debate, then let the matter die in yet another commission of inquiry. (Hada shot photo of one of two Palestinians killed while in custody)

Arab Terror-Berlin

NYT-5/31 Markham-West Berlin is an open city with no entry procedures and for years it has been a magnet for many Arabs and a notably high number of Palestinians. Most have prospered in legal pursuits, but a minority makes its business the rivalries of the Mideast. West German police say Nezar Hindawi, a failed journalist with a drinking problem looking to establish himself as an Arab revolutionary, may have proposed the attack on the Arab-German Friendship Society to Syrian intelligence to show his terrorist mettle. The society had earlier evicted a pro-Syrian leadership in favor of one sympathetic to Arafat. Hindawi and a Jordanian traveled to Damascus and recieved explosives from the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin. Although Syria denies involvement, West Berlin police say the stories given by the two arrested Arabs are so similar in their smallest details as to be utterly credible.

Europe Keeps Pressure on Libya

NYT 5/31 special-The Libyan Ambassador to Spain, who was accused by suspected terrorists of having personally overseen their operations, has left Spain at the request of the Spanish Gov't. According to Western diplomats, at least one French intelligence agent infiltrated into the terrorist group the Call of Jesus, whose members implicated the Ambassador.

NYT 6/1 Markham-An ambiguous calm has settled over the debate about terrorism in Europe. The subdued tones on both sides of the Atlantic owe something to the shifting of the discussion from Libya to Syria. In Washington and West Europe, there is less enthusiasm for drawing large retaliatory conclusions from terrorist tracks that lead to Damascus. It is one thing to isolate Libya. Syria is a state whose alliances and military strength put it at the center of transcendent issues of war and peace. The Europeans seemed reassured to find the Reagan administration was being cautious as they were in its utterances about Syria.

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Beirut Slips Further into Chaos

NYT 6/1 Hijazi-For 11 years, Beirut has been run by what its own leaders call the law of the jungle. The city barely functions in the normal sense. The security situation has gotten worse since last May. Karami has repeatedly said that there is no hope unless the private armies that dominate the city step aside and allow the legitimate authorities to resume their proper functions.

NYT-special-Heavy fighting involving artillery, tanks and RPG's resumed between Shiites and Palestinians on the southern outskirts of Beirut. The Palestinians called on Karami to intervene to end the fighting. Amal blamed Arafat for inciting unrest among the Palestinians.

Hostage Talks

NYT 6/1 Reuters-A pro-Syrian weekly magazine, As Shiraa, reported that negotiations between the kidnappers of French hostages in Lebanon and French authorities had "reached an advanced stage."

Persian Gulf Tightens Its Belt

NYT 6/1 Lewis-The price of oil has been cut in half in the past 6 months. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman--which holds half the world's oil still beneath their sands, face an economic upheaval similar to the one they faced a decade ago. Signs of austerity are everywhere.

New Documents About Waldheim Released

NYT 5/31-UPI-The WJC produced a copy of the UN War Crimes Commission document that accused Waldheim of being a war criminal who should stand trial for murder and putting hostages to death. The secret file was made public in a news conference. (see DN; NYP)

NYP 5/31-Israeli officials believe half the pages may have been removed from the file of an international probe on Waldheim's past. Sources say the Israeli Gov't has begun a probe into the missing pages of the report by the UN War Crimes Commission. The sources suspect that the pages were taken during Waldheim's tenure as UN President.

French Role Under Nazis Is Revived in New Dispute

NYT 6/1 Bernstein-A rightist legislator revived the disputed issue of French attitudes during WW II when he appeared to accuse the left of having collaborated with the puppet Vichy regime set up after the German invasion.

Jews Reject Change on Soviet

NYT 5/31 Shipler-Several leading American Jewish organizations issued a strongly worded statement opposing any dilution of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, the 1974 law linking trade benefits for the Soviet Union to a relaxation in restrictions on the emigration of Jews. There has been renewed pressure from business groups to change the law.

1 - 11
2-jun68 0002 4/4

Israeli Rabbis Criticized

NYT 6/1 special-Leading reform Jews from North America say they have found the Israeli religious establishment is coming down harder on non-Orthodox branches of Judaism. Spokesmen for the group of 35, said in Tel Aviv that they would campaign more diligently against "increasing efforts by a rigid and suffocating Orthodox rabbinate to impose its views on the people of Israel and Jews everywhere."

Jewish Humor

NYT 5/31 Dowd-Writers, academics and comedians will gather in NY on June 9 to examine Jewish humor and its impact on America when Tel Aviv University sponsors a 4-day international conference. Many of the participants gathered at the home of Consul General Moshe Yegar for a party to preview the conference. The conference will cover wide ground, with sessions on Jewish protagonists, Jewish mothers and Jewish-American princesses. For example, Edward Shapiro, a professor tells the joke: A man dies and requests his ashes to be scattered all over Bloomingdale's so that his wife will visit once in a while. "On one hand, it's biting," Professor Shapiro said. "But on the other, it is a tribute to the fact that Jewish men pride themselves on being good providers and pampering their wives." Israeli and American Jewish humor is different but the comedy of the two cultures has grown closer over the years. Joey Russel, a Borscht Belt comedian who performed at the party tells a true story of the time he ran over a cat in Tel Aviv. "I'm sorry," he told the man who owned the cat. "Is there anything I could do?" "Mister," replied the Israeli, without flicker of expression, "can you catch mice?"

Paid AD

NYT-6/1 The United Orthodox Rabbis of New York call "Teddy Kollek: A Terrorist in a Game of Shame and Fame." They find Kollek's presence here in NYC, the home of the largest population of orthodox "jews" anywhere, to be the height of effrontery and offensiveness.

Cartoons

NYP 5/31-Waldheim is standing in a room full of human bones. The World Jewish Congress comes in and Waldheim says "I know what you're probably thinking..."

ITONUT
NYC

רח"ל: _____	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	רח"ל: _____
מיידי-ספל	טופס מברק	מחור: _____
סוג כטחוני:		
סמור		
תז"ח: 311100		א ל : ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח.
נר : כטחוני 54		רע : יועץ תקשורת לרה"מ, יועץ תקשורת לשהב"ס
0801		מאת : עתונות, ניו-יורק

פולארד

1. אמש בחדשות הערב אוזכר הנושא ב-CBS, מפי DAN RATHER ולא בכתבה (על אף ש"הוזהרנו" על כתבה מתוכננת וגם נתבקשנו להגיב ON CAMERA - כמובו הסתפקנו בחגיגה המוסכמת). בשאר הרשחות לא אוזכר.
2. לחלו הדיווח הבוקר ב-NEW-YORK TIMES (עמ' 9A).

U.S. Ready to Charge Israeli In Spy Operation, Aide Says

By PHILIP SHENON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 30 — An Israeli military officer is expected to be charged in the next several days with participating in an espionage operation in the United States, a Reagan Administration official said today.

According to the official, the Israeli had ties to Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian analyst for the United States Navy who has been accused of selling classified military information to Israel.

The Administration official, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said prosecutors were close to a plea bargain with Mr. Pollard that would require him to cooperate in an investigation that has strained ties between the United States and Israel.

'Obviously a Big Case'

Neither the rank nor the whereabouts of the Israeli officer could be determined, and it was unclear if there would be other arrests in the case.

"It's obviously a big case," the Administration official said. "They've been trying to wrap this thing up for weeks."

Mr. Pollard's lawyer and spokesmen for the Israeli Embassy did not return telephone calls today. Mr. Pollard is in custody.

The Administration had no comment today on a report in The Los Angeles Times that Mr. Pollard was part of an Israeli intelligence operation in the United States that was much larger than previously believed.

Mr. Pollard, a civilian counterterrorism analyst, was arrested in November along with his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, after they drove into the Israeli Embassy here, apparently seeking asylum.

The case created rifts between the American and Israeli Governments, and officials said the United States reduced the amount of intelligence information shared with Jerusalem for a time.

Apology From Perez

In December, Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel apologized to the United States and portrayed the spy operation as independent of Israel's main intelligence agencies. After long negotiations, American prosecutors were permitted to travel to Israel as part of their investigation.

In the past, Israeli Government officials have acknowledged that two Israeli diplomats working in the United States served as Mr. Pollard's contacts. The diplomats were recalled to Israel shortly after the arrest of the Pollards.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has said that Mr. Pollard admitted that he provided Israel with hundreds of pages of classified military documents, including one stack of mostly top-secret papers that was more than 15

inches high. After his arrest, law-enforcement officials said a search of Mr. Pollard's apartment had turned up about 80 secret documents in the master bedroom.

Pollard Reported Cooperating

The bureau said the documents included several involving the military capabilities of foreign governments.

News reports in March said that Mr. Pollard had begun cooperating with the authorities. His wife has been released on bond.

According to the bureau, Mr. Pollard has admitted that he received about \$2,500 a month from an Israeli contact in exchange for American documents, including some classified higher than top secret. He acknowledged espionage activities going back to 1984, the bureau said.

There have been frequent reports of tension between the Justice Department and the State Department over the case. According to officials, Federal prosecutors have actively sought to go forward with the case, while diplomats at the State Department feared that prosecution could harm the relationship between the United States and Israel.

איטור:

סם השולח: 42/2
ב. כינה

תאריך: 31.5.86

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including names like "מחלקת הקשר", "ניו-יורק", and various initials and dates.

5-פרמ-072-1

עיקרי שיחת ראה"מ - טלר
מיום 30 במאי 1986

טלר:

ההגנה כנגד טילי טווח קצר קלה יותר מההגנה מטילי טווח ארוך. תפיסה זו מקובלת היום גם על אחרים.

מאמץ ישראלי מרוכז בתחום זה יהיה חשוב מאד מסיבות רבות:
א. לצרכים מידיים שלכם.

ב. לארה"ב יש צורך מידי בכך שרייגון תומך בכך. לא ברור אם הנשיא הבא יתמוך באותה מידה. רק הפגנת תרומת SDI לשלום תבטיח תמיכת יורשו. כך למשל, יכולת ישראלית למנוע מלחמה באמצעות הרתע - כזו תהווה תרומה רבה לנכונות לתמוך.
ג. רוב היהודים בארה"ב מתנגדים לתכנית. בראש ובראשונה הריכוז הניו-יורקי. הצלחה ישראלית תשפיע עליהם רבות. אברהמס מבין המצב במונחים כאלה. עוזי עילם בקיא בכך בצורה מפורטת. אם המאמץ הישראלי ימומן ע"י שני הצדדים הקונגרס יראה זאת אחרת מאשר נסיון להביא למימון אמריקאי בלעדי.

הנושא השני - אפשרות תחנה גרעינית בישראל: לדעתי זה יהיה דבר טוב מאד. כרגע זה נראה קשה. שוחחתי עם שחל - אנחנו בהסכמה כי בשעה זו יהיה זה רעיון טוב לעשות מאמץ מוגבל על מחקר של תחנה רגעינית תת-קרקעית בנגב. עד 20 מ' מתחת לקרקע. החלק הגרעיני - תת קרקעי; הטורבינות - יכולות להיות מעל.

טרוריסטים בודאי יתמקדו ב- REACTOR ולכן יש כאן צורך ייחודי להבטיחו בכל מצב.

אין לנו מידע מלא על צ'רנוביל. הידוע - צ'רנוביל היתה ריאקטור מסוג מסוכן מאד. ב- 1950 כבר יצאנו באיסור על בנית כורים מסוג זה. והרוסים בנו 16 כאלה ורבים נוספים במדינות אחרות. אולי עתה ילמדו. היה כאן כנראה MELT-DOWN מלא. היה להם מזל שהרוח העיפה את הנפולת למשך יומיים כך ששעה שהרוח חזרה הנפולת היתה מינימאלית. בכ"ז טרם ידוע כמה אנשים נפגעו - ובאיזה מידה; האם הרדיואקטיביות תגיע לקו המים: כמה השפיע על היצחיה. להערכתי לסובייטים יש בשעה זו מידע רב - אך לא מושלם בנושאים אלה.

יקח זמן רב להעריך הנזק לבני אדם. לישראל, ניתן להבטיח רמת בטיחות גבוהה מאד
2/..

ש מ ר

ע"י ריאקטור בנגב, תת קרקעי. העובדה שקו המים נמוך מאד בנגב ^{מנע} זיהום מים.

יש לבחון הקשר לים המלח. ניתן למצוא מיקום מתאים בהקשר זה.

ראה"מ:

יש לנו בעיה פוליטית - ה-NPT. הייתי רוצה לשאול את ארה"ב אם נוכל להכריז על שטח אקסטרטוריאלי בנגב ולהקים התחנה שם.

טלר:

זה רעיון נפלא אך לא מיד אחרי צ'רנוביל. בינתיים - צריך לקיים מחקר על הקמת תחנה תת קרקעית בעלות סבירה.

הצעתי - לא ארה"ב - ישראל אלא עם חברות אמריקאיות. המשרדים הרלבנטיים (DOE) אינם טובים די מבחינה מקצועית - ורייגן אוהב לעודד את השוק הפרטי לטפל בכך. לכן, להערכתי - הממשל לא ימנע זאת. איני בטוח שיתן תמיכה פעילה.

צ'רנוביל תהפוך ליתרון שכן תפגין כי גם האסון החמור ביותר - תוצאותיו מוגבלות. מחקר כזה לא צריך לעלות יותר מ- \$ 10 מיליון והחברות הפרטיות בודאי ישתתפו במימון.

נמרוד נוביק

May 30, 1986

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5 - CV

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The Honorable Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel
Jerusalem, Israel

~~Enclosure~~

Delighted to learn of tentative settlement between El Al
management and Machinists. Thank you for your successful efforts
in bringing this long dispute to a successful conclusion. AFL-CIO
also appreciates assistance provided by Amos Eran and Danny Bloch.

Lane Kirkland, President
AFL-CIO

[Handwritten signature]

17

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ט ו פ ס
ד...1...מחור...1...דפים
סווג בטחוני...שמו
דחיות...מילדי
מאריך וז"ח...3Q.5-86
מסי מברק

אל:

המשרד

107 859

אל: המשרד

מזכיר הממשלה ד"ר י. ביזלין, ממנכ"ל, ס/מנכ"ל כלכלי מצפ"א
לשכת דה"מ - ד"ר נ. נוביק, עמוס ערו (לשכת דה"מ: העבירונוא)
לשכת שר החכורה.
דע: אברהם אלון, מחלקה לקשרים בינ"ל של ההסתדרות, ת"א

אל-על

התקשר עו"ד עמרם בלוס ומסר על ההסכם העקרוני שהושג. הביע
שבירות רצון מהפשרה שהושגה תוך ויחורים הדדיים. עתה עלנו להכין
את הנדירות ולהגישם לאישור בית המשפט.

התקשר קר לונג ומסר את כוונתו של ליין קירקלנד על השגת ההסכם.
מסר לי קירקלנד יסגור מברק תודה לראש הממשלה על עזרתו בסיום
הסכסוך.

נ"בונדס" קבלו את הבשורה בשמחה רבה ומקוים שבפעולה נמרצת
בחודשים הקרובים יצליחו להחזיר לעצמם את הסכומים שאבדו בתחילת
הסכסוך.

דנל בלור

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סיה היה גש גש גש גש גש גש
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תאריך:	מחלקת החדש	1-97
מס' תיק:	מס' פק	3
מס' תיק:	לש' מנכ"ל, מע"ח, סמנכ"ל אמ"ח; הסברה; מצ"א; סמ"ד; יועץ דרו"מ לחקירות; יועץ שר"ט לחקירות; לע"מ; דו"צ.	5
מס' תיק:		ד ע : רושינגטון
מס' תיק:		מס' : מחננות, ניו יורק

News Summary May 30, 1986

Editorials

ND "Soviet Emigration: Still a Long Way to Go" On paper, the Soviet Union accepts the principle that people have the right to leave their own country if they choose. In practice, however, Moscow recognizes no such right. Many Soviet citizens waiting to be reunited with their families in the US have been waiting almost a lifetime. The Soviets will allow 117 Soviet citizens to emigrate to the US--the biggest single response to three decades of US requests. If the Soviets really prize an improved atmosphere, it should release the Sakharovs from confinement and liberalize its emigration policies much more broadly.

Press Reports

Shamir Role in 1984 Is Disputed

NYT-Friedman-A controversy has arisen over whether Shamir had a role in a reported cover-up of the beating deaths of two captured Palestinian terrorists. For the past two days, Israeli newspapers have been filled with disclosures from "official sources" asserting that Avraham Shalom received "approval" from his political superiors for his agency's actions during and after the hijacking of an Israeli bus. For the most part, the Israeli public appears to support Peres's contention that Israel should not prosecute the case and disrupt its domestic security services simply because of reported excesses in dealing with Palestinian terrorists. But the Attorney General is refusing to back down, arguing that the rule of law is at stake. (cabled) (see NYP-Reuters)

Overhauling Israeli Banking

NYT-Silk-In the wake of the worst banking scandal in its history--a scandal that stemmed from, and seriously aggravated, inflation--Israel is facing the need to reconstruct its financial system.

Shultz Considers Mideast Trip

NYT-special-Shultz is giving active consideration to making his first

מס' תיק: 5715

30.5.86

מס' תיק: 5715 - 30.5.86

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study and their implications.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of references.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of appendices.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of references.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of appendices.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

16. The sixteenth part of the report is a list of references.

17. The seventeenth part of the report is a list of appendices.

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20. The twentieth part of the report is a list of references.

21. The twenty-first part of the report is a list of appendices.

22. The twenty-second part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

23. The twenty-third part of the report is a list of footnotes.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the report is a list of references.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

26. The twenty-sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

27. The twenty-seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

28. The twenty-eighth part of the report is a list of references.

29. The twenty-ninth part of the report is a list of appendices.

30. The thirtieth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

31. The thirty-first part of the report is a list of footnotes.

32. The thirty-second part of the report is a list of references.

33. The thirty-third part of the report is a list of appendices.

34. The thirty-fourth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

35. The thirty-fifth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

36. The thirty-sixth part of the report is a list of references.

37. The thirty-seventh part of the report is a list of appendices.

38. The thirty-eighth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

39. The thirty-ninth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

40. The fortieth part of the report is a list of references.

41. The forty-first part of the report is a list of appendices.

42. The forty-second part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

43. The forty-third part of the report is a list of footnotes.

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to the Middle East in more than a year if it would provide momentum to stalled diplomatic efforts in the region, his top aides said. But his spokesman, Bernard Kalb, stressed no decision had been made. Another reason for going to the Mideast would be to travel to Saudi Arabia to consult with the Saudis in the aftermath of the vote in the Senate on whether to sustain Reagan's veto for arms sales.

Syria is Offering to Resume Ties With Iraq After 9 Year Split

WSJ-Rosewicz-Syria is trying to reopen relations with its Arab archenemy, Iraq. Assad is looking to meet with Saddam Hussein. So far, Hussein has refused to meet with the Syrian leader. Assad's offer of a summit doesn't signal that he is ready to switch sides in the Iran-Iraq war. But moderate Arabs hope it will lead to that, or at least to Damascus staking out a more neutral or peace-seeking role with Tehran. This is why Hussein has been shuttling between Damascus and Baghdad. A Syrian shift would be a significant change in the Middle East's political landscape. Even if Syria simply takes a neutral position in the Iran-Iraq war, it would increase pressure on Iran to accept Baghdad's peace offers. Assad told King Hussein that more than 2000 Syrians were killed in a recent spate of bombing attacks--not the 144 as previously disclosed. Assad at first blamed the Israelis but now blame Iraqi agents. Arab diplomats are surprised that Saddam Hussein hasn't jumped at the chance to mend ties. Syria, is nervous about Israel and US threats to retaliate against it for terrorist attacks, and it is trying to broaden its base of support wherever it can. Assad just returned from Greece in his first visit to a Western country in almost 8 years.

NYP Forum on Terrorism

NYP-Artz & Feiden-At an overflow crowd session on terrorism, France's ambassador to the UN made a spirited defense of his nation's refusal to allow US jets to fly over France on their way to bomb Libya. Israeli Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu suggested Western nations expel Syrian diplomats until they curtail terrorist activities. The forum drew many prominent civic, business and political leaders. Netanyahu's tough remarks about fighting terrorism drew hearty applause while the reception for the French Ambassador was lukewarm. (see NYP-Fallon)

NYP-Seifman-Peter Hill, the defiant hero of last year's TWA hijacking disclosed that his tour business is on the ropes because so many Americans are shunning travel abroad. He estimates that travel to Israel has been cut in half and to Europe, a third. Hill says he has visited Israel 3 times since his TWA jet was hijacked and said, "I consider Israel the safest country to visit today."

Treasury Move on Libya Curb

NYT-UPI-The Treasury Dept. put the strength of law behind a call for US oil companies to close their Libyan operations by the end of June. The Dept. announced that the licenses of American oil companies operating in Libya had been amended to require them to end operations by June 30.

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Consoling Hostages' Relatives

NYT-special-John Adams, a career diplomat, is on call at the State Dept. 24 hours a day, every day, serving as a counselor, confident bearer of grief and source of hope for the families of five missing American hostages. "I do not have a psychiatric degree, but I probably should," Adams said. He is part of a support system set up by the State Dept. to help families cope with fear and frustration.

Paid Ad

NYT-5/29-Mobil Oil Co. placed an ad in support of the US arms sale to Saudi Arabia. Headline reads: "Selling Missiles to the Saudis Serves America's best interests."

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א.ל : ממנכ"ל, פזנר, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שה"ט לתקשורת

פרשת פולארד שקמה עלינו מחדש מציתת כאן את תהתעניינות התקשורתית כמעט בממדים של נוב' - דצמ' 85. מוקד העוין הוא חריב התאשמה שקצין בכיר (כנראה - אל"מ) היה מרכז הרשת וכי האמריקאים וישראלים נוספים מעורבים בפרשת.

מקווים שנטיון העבר למדנו שחוסר תגובה סובסטטיבית מיידי לנקודות הספייפיות
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תדרוך דובר מתמיד ליום 30.5.86

TIME: 12:15 P.M., E.D.T.
DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1986

Q What new can you tell us about the Pollard case?

MR. REDMAN: I'll turn to the appropriate page, even though I know that I'm going to tell you that I really can't comment on any possible developments in the Pollard case, which remains under investigation by the Department of Justice.

Q (off-mike) how about which isn't unfolding now but which occurred in the past, and you may have been misinformed about? We don't want you to read the future for us. We'd like to drift back into the past and tell us if you are reassessing your judgment that there was only one such man involved in this event, and that it was all wrapped up in a simple matter. Apparently, it was more complicated than that.

MR. REDMAN: All of those questions still fall under the general premise of any other additional information on the Pollard case; and because that's under investigation, I'm simply not able to comment on it.

Q Well, can you address the specific allegation printed in one newspaper that the State Department has been dragging its feet on it, and in that has been opposing the Justice Department investigation?

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MR. REDMAN: That I can answer by saying that we have worked closely with the Department of Justice to ensure full enforcement of U.S. laws in this case, and we are continuing to do so.

Q Well, Chuck, you are also supposedly working closely with the government of Israel. But according to the Los Angeles Times, quoting government sources, the government of Israel did not, in fact, cooperate fully, as Judge Sofaer had reported when he came back.

MR. REDMAN: As I say, I am not going to comment on all of this kind of speculation. The case is under investigation, and I simply have nothing else to tell you on that.

Q Well, in the past, the Department has expressed confidence that the Israeli government had cooperated fully, that you were at the bottom of this. Do you stand by those comments made in the past?

MR. REDMAN: I told you -- whether or not I go back through the record and check every comment that has ever been made on every subject from this podium I just don't think is a relevant question. I am saying I have no new information for you on the Pollard case. You are perfectly welcome to refer to the record. It all is out there. It is on the record, and it stands there.

Q (off-mike) meeting in this regard on the Pollard case?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any information on that.

Q And another question. The two diplomats that were involved with Jonathan Pollard from the Israeli embassy here in Washington and the delegation in New York, according to Israeli reports and newspapers, they returned to the United States after they were in Israel and they returned here to Washington and New York. Can you comment on that, or can you check on that?

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

Q At the time that Judge Sofaer went over to Israel and interviewed Mt. Etan and some others, and the Prime Minister Peres issued an apology, and I believe we said, "We're satisfied, it's over." Now you said the investigation is going on. That seems to suggest we're not quite satisfied any more.



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MR. REDMAN: No comment on those kinds of exchanges.

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Q So you said, we are perfectly free to look up the record. Well, what the record said is that you are satisfied that everything is closed and over. So that means you are not concerned about any other possible things related to the Pollard case -- not the Pollard case but other things -- people being run by the same people who ran him, for example?

MR. REDMAN: I am not commenting on any of your speculation as to whether that does or does not apply. I am saying I have nothing beyond what is on the record already.

Q A totally non-speculative question -- has the State Department in the past several months investigated the possibility of other Israeli spies in this country?

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

Q Chuck, are you satisfied with Israel announcing that they closed the technical division which had performed the act or recruited Pollard? Are you satisfied with that decision or not? I mean, what's your reaction?

CONTINUED ON PAGE

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

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): On a related subject, is Judge Sofaer coming back to this country?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, he is. He is on his way back. He had been in the area for about two weeks, as you know, discussing Tabah with Israeli and Egyptian authorities in both countries. Further progress toward resolving Tabah was made during Judge Sofaer's stay in the region. While we are disappointed that it did not prove possible to conclude the arbitration compromise (?), we will continue to help the parties reach agreement on the remaining issues, and will be in touch with them on next steps.

BARRY SCHWEID (AP): When you said that further progress was made, do you mean that any of the issues -- do you mean that some, or at least one, of the issues were resolved?

MR. REDMAN: I mean that further progress was made.

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MR. SCHWEID: Well, I mean, you know, further progress is -- they're talking, and I suppose you can consider that progress, too. There were issues keeping Egypt and Israel from fulfilling their peace agreement. Did Sofaer's trip resolve any issues standing in the way of real peace between these two countries?

MR. REDMAN: I'll limit my remarks to what I said.

Q (Inaudible). That you were not able to reach the what?

MR. REDMAN: An arbitration compromise.

Q What does that mean?

MR. REDMAN: It's a legal term.

Q Meaning what? Can you put it in English?

MR. REDMAN: I'll have to look that up for you. Compromise in French means -- compromise means compromise.

Q Do you think the judge could hold a briefing for us, and we could ask him meanings of Latin phrases, and also what further progress means?

MR. REDMAN: These are diplomatic negotiations, discussions, and I don't think there's any reason to have a briefing on it.

Q How about the Pollard case? He was down here briefing how the whole thing was wrapped up. It's unwrapped, huh?

MR. REDMAN: And I've told you that the record stands. I don't know what could be clearer.

Q One last question on the Pollard case. The LA Times article talks about an unidentified Israeli Air Force officer who had occasion to frequently travel the United States, and who they say was the mastermind of this spy network. Is he still free to come and go here?

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

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. REDMAN: Sure.



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MR. REDMAN: I said I don't have any comment on the details of the discussions.

MR. REDMAN: I think you're aware of Secretary Shultz's comments on that particular question on a number of occasions now.

Q Do you favor what Mrs. Thatcher's called the Israeli government allow free elections in the West Bank to have a new leadership? That you -- would you like to ask the Israeli government to allow free elections in the West Bank to have new leadership --

Q Do you still stand by what you just said yesterday, that Mr. Shultz has no plans to go to the Middle East, contrary to the White House, what they said yesterday?

Q You have any plans or do you have the schedule for Mr. Bush's visit to the Middle East? Or plan to go to the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing on that.

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להלן מתוך ה"ל, א, סידמס" היזם (3a 5.86)

Broader Israeli Spy Ring in U.S. Now Indicated

By MICHAEL WINES
and RONALD J. OSTROW,
Times Staff Writers

Instead, a continuing federal investigation of Israeli spying activities likely will produce at least one additional arrest and has brought both American and Israeli citizens under suspicion, according to sources. The suspects include an unnamed Israeli air force official—a regular U.S. visitor, ostensibly here for educational purposes—who is believed to have been the "master case officer" for U.S. intelligence operations, according to officials.

Pollard was a civilian intelligence analyst with the Naval Investigative Service when he was arrested last Nov. 21 as he tried to crash his car through the gates of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. FBI agents later told a federal magistrate that Pollard had sold Israeli stacks of classified reports on the military strength of the United States and other nations, including Israel's rivals in the Mideast.

defense information, a lesser charge. Federal officials contend that Henderson-Pollard tried to destroy classified U.S. documents after her husband's arrest and was preparing to pass secret intelligence estimates to Chinese officials when she was taken into custody.

Pollard has been held in federal custody since his arrest. His wife was first denied bail but later was released from custody for health reasons.

Israeli officials had expressed "shock and consternation" in the days after the arrests, saying that the espionage accusations were a complete surprise. Prime Minister Shimon Peres later pledged to unravel Israel's role in the affair "to the last detail, no matter where the trail may lead."

But a number of informed U.S. officials now believe that Peres knew of the espionage network, sources said, despite formal assurances given U.S. investigators last December that any spying was conducted "without authority" of the Jerusalem government.

In Washington, Israeli Ambassador Meir Riegner declined comment on the espionage development. A spokesman cited a State Department press release issued in December in which U.S. officials said they had received "full cooperation" from Israel in their investigation of the Pollard case.

WASHINGTON—Former Navy analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard, whose November arrest on charges of spying for Israel was dismissed by that nation as an isolated embarrassment, was in fact one link in an organized and well-financed Israeli espionage ring operating within the United States, knowledgeable government sources have told The Times.

The sources, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said the disclosure casts serious doubt on Israeli claims that their government's officials knew nothing of Pollard's activities and that the government has cooperated fully in the U.S. probe of the affair.

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POLLARD: Sources Believe Israel Ran Spy Ring in U.S.



Jonathan Jay Pollard

avoid further damage to U.S.-Israel relations and to aid the Peres government, which could be rocked by allegations of a cover-up of American spying. But critics say that such a move would place the United States in the awkward position of tacitly endorsing Israeli espionage within U.S. borders.

"There's no way you can buy that," one government official said. "You can't put (the Administration) in the position of saying espionage is bad when the Russians do it, but it's OK if it's our friends."

American intelligence experts have assumed since the Pollards' arrests that their case marked a broader Israeli espionage operation within the United States, one source said, as the newest evidence of that operation comes as "no surprise." But sources said that a full accounting would sorely embarrass the Israelis, who have unwaveringly maintained that the incident was, at worst, a one-time lapse.

Obscure Unit Highlighted

Reports in The Times and elsewhere have suggested that Pollard's work was directed by an obscure scientific office known as LEXTEL and run by a career intelligence officer, Rafael Eitan. That office, described by some Israeli sources as a "renegade" intelligence unit, allegedly funneled \$3,500 a month to the Israeli Embassy to pay Pollard for his work.

The day after Pollard's arrest, two Israeli science attaches were quietly recalled from the United States to Jerusalem and Eitan was later shifted to another job.

His office, attached to the Israeli Defense Ministry, apparently was started by former Defense Minister Moshe Arens, a current minister.

Comment... Inappropriate

"The issue is now dealt with by the law authorities of the United States," the spokesman, Yossi Gai, said. "Therefore, any further comment would be inappropriate."

The State Department, however, is "urgently" seeking an explanation from Israeli officials, who are reported to have agreed that the new espionage evidence should be pursued. But the department remains unconvinced that Peres knew the scope of espionage activity here, according to one Administration official.

"There continues to be some question of how far up the knowledge of the American-targeted espionage extended," that official said. "It didn't necessarily go as far as the prime minister. There is more there that is being tracked down."

The widening investigation has opened a "lively" dispute between officials at the State Department, who want to confine disclosures of Israeli spying to what is already publicly known, and the Justice Department, which wants to expose the full scope of espionage here and to make new arrests when the evidence warrants.

The outcome may hinge on plea-bargain negotiations between Pollard's lawyer and the Justice Department, now said by several sources to be at a critical stage. Plea-bargain agreements are usually accompanied by lengthy court filings that present detailed evidence of defendants' alleged crimes.

The State Department wants those details suppressed, both to

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without portfolio who met with Secretary of State George P. Shultz the day after Pollard was seized.

According to a diplomatic source, Shultz told Arens at the end of that meeting that he did not want the incident "to affect relations between our two countries." And, except for a brief period of confusion, it did not.

But three weeks later, after a U.S. inquiry panel returned from Israel, a State Department spokesman said the panel was told that Pollard had acted "without authority" of Israel. That statement, issued Dec. 23, praised the Peres government and announced the resumption of "normal cooperation in all fields" with Israel.

However, the evidence that has surfaced since then, after Justice Department questioning of Pollard and possibly others, indicates that Israeli cooperation was not complete.

The debate over whether that new evidence should be made public has mounted while the Justice Department conducted plea negotiations with Pollard. But it has come to a head this month as Justice officials neared a decision to either strike a bargain with Pollard or to seek a formal indictment by a federal grand jury in the District of Columbia, the first step toward a trial.

Federal defendants generally are indicted quickly after arrest, but

Pollard has yet to be indicted and has remained in federal custody, without bail, since last fall. The lengthy stay in custody is unusual, but espionage suspects are seldom released before trial because of the severity of their crimes and the likelihood that the suspects would flee.

In Pollard's case, an official said, it is likely that federal prosecutors have asked a judge to keep Pollard in custody beyond the normal deadline for indictments or that Pollard's lawyer has asked for an extension of the deadline while plea bargaining continues.

It is not known whether his wife's prosecution also is the subject of plea bargaining. Several officials said the decision in Pollard's case could come as early as next week. If so, the White House may be forced soon to decide

in this case, one Administration source said, the deliberations are doubly sensitive because the decision also could affect the stability of a critical ally's government. "It appears to be more foreign relations than national defense that is the main worry," that source said.

Vietnam staff writers Deyla Robinson and Robert C. Teth contributed to this story.

W

whether to make a public disclosure of the new espionage allegations.

Such agonizing is common in cases involving hostile nations' spies, such as the ongoing trial of accused Soviet agent Ronald Pelton, because U.S. officials must decide whether the benefits of a public prosecution outweigh the possible security damage from airing secrets in public.

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NEWS SUMMARY
 PRESS RELEASES
 FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1986

WHITE HOUSE SEES VOTES TO SAVE SAUDI ARMS SALE

Wash. Post, Cannon: White House officials, buoyed by a key Democratic senator's support and the prospect of a Mideast trip by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, claimed yesterday to have the 34 votes needed to sustain Pres. Reagan's veto of a congressional resolution blocking sales of advanced missiles to Saudi Arabia. A senior White House official said such a trip could be politically helpful because some senators would be reluctant to stop the sale, which Reagan contends would improve U.S. relations with moderate Arab states, on the eve of a Shultz visit to Saudi Arabia. This official said that, even if Shultz decides not to go, the administration believes that it can uphold the veto, an assessment confirmed by Sen. Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.), an opponent of the sale. "I think the president will win, although I must say it's not a particularly stellar way to conduct foreign policy," with backing by one-third of the Senate, Rudman said in a homestate interview with Washington Post staff writer Anne Swardson. "My basic problem with Saudi Arabia is that I don't buy it that they have been as forthcoming as the administration would believe." In his veto message, Reagan said the Saudis, despite criticism of the U.S. raid on Libya April 15 and frequent opposition to U.S. positions, had "proven their friendship and good will" and "worked quietly" behind the scenes to reduce Mideast tension. The Senate is scheduled to vote Thursday, soon after Congress returns from its Memorial Day recess. On May 22, Democrats succeeded in delaying the vote after Republicans claimed that they could sustain the veto.

ALLEGED ISRAELI SPY IS NEGOTIATING PLEA

Wash. Post, Picchirallo: Federal prosecutors and lawyers for accused Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian Navy counterintelligence analyst, are attempting to work out a negotiated plea and are close to reaching an agreement, U.S. sources said last night. A wide-ranging federal investigation of Pollard has turned up evidence that seems to show that Pollard allegedly was part of an espionage operation that was better organized and financed than investigators originally had been led to believe, the source said.

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"This was not a rogue operation," one source said. The source said new evidence indicates that other unidentified individuals may have been involved in Pollard's alleged spying. Last night, the LA Times reported that the investigation most likely will lead to at least one more arrest in the case. The Times said one of the suspects was an unidentified Israeli air force official, described as a regular visitor to the US. The newspaper, quoting unidentified sources, said the Israeli official is believed to have been the "master case officer" for U.S. intelligence operations. Israel Ambassador Meir Rosenne declined comment, the Times reported.

SYRIAN ENDS ARMS TALKS IN MOSCOW

Wash. Post, Lee: Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam ended two days of high-profile talks here today amid indications that the Soviet Union is planning to upgrade its arms shipments to Syria and Libya, two close allies in the Arab world. Libya's Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, deputy to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, is also visiting the Soviet capital. During a meeting yesterday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Khaddam discussed "the issues of increasing assistance" to Syria and "strengthening its defense capability," the official Tass news agency reported. The arms issue was broached "in view of the escalating threat from U.S. imperialism and Israel," it said. Sergei Akhromoyev, chief of the Soviet general staff, and his Syrian counterpart took part.

FORMER ISRAELI PREMIER SAYS HE KNEW OF '84 KILLINGS

Chris. Science Monitor, Curtius: Israeli Vice-Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday he "knew what a prime minister had to know" about the 1984 killing of two Palestinian gunmen captured by Israeli security forces. Mr. Shamir's comment was the first indication that a cabinet-level Israeli official might be involved in the affair that has sparked a furious debate here this week. Shamir, due to become prime minister in October, was prime minister at the time of the killings. The two Palestinians were captured after they hijacked a bus near Ashkelon, Israel, and beaten to death on the scene. An Israeli army officer was accused of the killings, but subsequently acquitted by a military court. There has been rampant speculation in the Israeli press for two days about who ordered the killing of the gunmen, and who participated in what Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir alleges was a cover-up that followed the murders. Several Israeli newspapers, quoting unnamed sources, have alleged that Shamir and his then-defense minister, Moshe Arens, may have approved of the killings and participated in the subsequent cover-up. Shamir's first statement on the case is only likely to increase the newspapers' calls for a full

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אל - : מצפ"א

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בעתון וושפוטס מהיום (30) כתבה מאת לו קנון תחת הכותרת "תבית הלבן רואה את הקולות להצלת מכירת הנשק לסעודיה". אין בה כל חידוש (למשל מבליטים השינוי בעמדתו של הסנטור הדמוקרטי מטקסס בנטסון, אך נודע על שינוי זה עוד לפני הפגרה - ראו - נא שלנו 625 מ-22.5). נראה איפוא השראת הכתבה ועיתויה, מקורם במחשלת זאת במגמה לשמור על התנופה ואף על הקולות שהצליחו לגייס ערב הפגרת לצורך השליש החוסם. לא במקרה מצטטים "פקיד בכיר" בבית הלבן המציין שעל אף פעולתם לפני ובמשך הפגרה, נשארת תוצאת ההצבעה החוזרת "VERY TIGHT" ושהנשיא מתכוון לדבר עם מספר סנאטורים שטרם החליטו בנסיון לקזז "עריקים בלתי צפויים". מזכירים גם בנשימה אחת את ביקורו האפשרי של שולץ לסעודיה ועיסקת הטילים, כאמצעי לשפר יחסי ארה"ב-סעודיה ערב ביקור זה.

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אל : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

פרשת פולארד

להלן מאמר מה"וושינגטון פוסט" מהיום (30 מאי 1986)

עיונות

Alleged Israeli Spy Is Negotiating Plea



By Joe Pichirallo
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal prosecutors and lawyers for accused Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian Navy counterintelligence analyst, are attempting to work out a negotiated plea and are close to reaching an agreement, U.S. sources said last night.

A wide-ranging federal investigation of Pollard has turned up evidence that seems to show that Pollard allegedly was part of an espionage operation that was better organized and financed than investigators originally had been led to believe, the sources said.

"This was not a rogue operation," one source said.

The source said new evidence indicates that other unidentified in-

dividuals may have been involved in Pollard's alleged spying.

Last night, the Los Angeles Times reported that the investigation most likely will lead to at least one more arrest in the case. The Times said one of the suspects was an unidentified Israeli air force official, described as a regular visitor to the United States. The newspaper, quoting unidentified sources, said the Israeli official is believed to have been the "master case officer" for U.S. intelligence operations.

Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne declined comment, the Times reported.

Pollard's arrest outside the Israeli Embassy here last Nov. 21 created a political uproar in this country and in Israel, straining re-

See POLLARD, A22 Col. 4

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Plea Agreement Is Said Near in Case Involving Alleged Israeli Spy Operation

POLLARD, From A1

lations between the United States and its Mideast ally.

From the beginning, Justice Department and State Department officials have disagreed over how much public disclosure there should be concerning Pollard's alleged spying for Israel. Sources said last night that Justice Department officials who want to press the investigation are concerned that the State Department is once again trying to limit public disclosure of new information developed since Pollard's arrest.

Sources said that the additional information developed by the investigation is likely to cause further embarrassment for Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Last December, Peres issued a formal apology to the United States concerning the Pollard affair following a lengthy telephone conversation between Peres and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. At the time, Israeli officials expressed hope that the case would be resolved without any further damage to U.S.-Israeli relations.

As part of an agreement worked out between Shultz and Peres, a team of U.S. officials was permitted to visit Israel last December to gather information about the Pol-

lard case, particularly from three Israeli officials implicated in Pollard's alleged spying.

While in Israel, the team of Justice and State Department officials interviewed Rafael Eitan, an Israeli intelligence official said to be in charge of Pollard's alleged activities, and two Israeli diplomats alleged to have been Pollard's contacts here.

The two diplomats, Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagur, left the United States and returned to Israel shortly after Pollard's arrest.

Last December, the State Department praised the Israeli government for turning over to U.S. officials visiting Israel all the classified documents that Israeli officials said Pollard supplied to the Israeli government.

According to accounts circulating in the Israeli government last year, Pollard supposedly became involved after approaching Israeli officials in the United States and convincing them that his Navy superiors had authorized him to set up a secret back-channel for the exchange of information.

U.S. officials involved in the investigation have said they regarded the Israeli account of how Pollard became involved as self-serving. Sources said new information developed by the investigation is likely to further call into question Is-

rael's claim that Pollard's alleged spying was not well-organized.

Pollard, who held top-secret clearance for work on information about terrorist activities, had been employed by the Navy since 1979. At the time of his arrest, he reported to the Naval Investigative Service in Suitland.

Pollard has been held in custody without bond since the FBI arrested him last year. He has been charged with providing documents to a foreign government, which carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

The day after his arrest, the FBI charged his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard with possessing classified government documents in connection with her husband's alleged activities. That charge carries a penalty of up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Henderson-Pollard was held without bond until her release in late February, following a closed hearing before a federal judge here.

Sources said when she was released that it was a sign that prosecutors and attorneys for the Pollards had not reached an impasse in their effort to resolve the case through plea negotiations. Any negotiations worked out concerning Pollard are also expected to include an agreement that will resolve the charge against his wife, sources said.

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כחל פולארד

עם התגברות השאלות סביב נושא פולארד והאינפורמציה שמציגים לנו כמה מהכתבים
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I can only refer you to the State Dept. announcement of
Dec. 20, 1985 following the conclusion of the mission by the US
to Israel.

The issue is now dealt with by the law authorities of the US,
therefore any further comment would be inappropriate.

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News Summary May 29, 1986

Columns

NYP-Carl Rowan "The Case for Arms to Saudi Arabia" Whatever else might be said about the Reagan administration's Mideast policy, you have to give it credit for knowing where support for Israel ends and US security becomes paramount. The Administration is right in fighting for what seems to be the simple logic that the US must have friends and allies in the Arab world, and that to help make Saudi Arabia secure makes both the US and Israel more secure. But the current Congress is making it very difficult for the US to maintain a respectable relationship with any Arab country. Those opposing the sale complain that the Saudis give money to the PLO. The suggestion is that this automatically means financing international terrorism, which is nonsense. There are sane and murderous wings of the PLO. Some argue that the Saudis have refused to join the peace process. What peace process? To the Arabs, the Cadat move looks like a loser. Saudi Arabia would be no military threat to Israel even if the US sold 10 times as many weapons as proposed.

NYP-Ben Wattenberg "Ethnic Groups and Foreign Policy" The question of "dual loyalty" is particularly interesting in American society and not only in the Jewish context. Many Americans come from somewhere else and therefore feel an affection for other countries. Most Americans, whatever their heritage, are pro-freedom-around-the-world. The problem-and the glory of the US global role will remain what it is today: trying to create a foreign policy that is both in the American interest and in the interest of Americans. It can be done.

Press Reports

Security Scandal in Israel

NYP-Dan-The biggest security scandal since the birth of the Jewish state continued to mushroom as Israelis debated a key question--whether anyone should be above the law. Peres contends that such an investigation inevitably compromises state security and endangers the nation by jeopardizing the Israeli secret services. Zamir believes that in the course of a two-year cover-up, Avraham Shalom ordered his top lieutenants to lie to three different investigative panels probing the deaths of two Arab terrorists. Peres says Zamir should not be looking into such matters.

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US Nabs Israeli in Arms Sale

ND-Ciolli-Avraham Bar-Am, a retired Israeli general charged with brokering a \$2 billion arms deal for Iran was arrested at Kennedy Airport minutes after he stepped off a plane from Bermuda, which had deported him. Bar-Am had been charged, along with 16 others with conspiring to sell US made helicopters, missiles, tanks and fighter jets to Iran in defiance of a State Dept. ban. US Attorney Giuliani alleges that Bar-Am and four others arrested with him were in Bermuda to close the deal. Federal authorities are anxious to question Bar-Am about his claim that he had Israeli approval to take part in the deal. Israel has denied any knowledge of the plot.

Africans Unhappy on Replies at UN Aid Session/Israel Offers Aid

NYT-Sciolino-Many African delegates expressed disappointment at the failure of the industrialized donor countries to commit themselves to specific financial targets requested by African nations at the GA special session on the African economic crisis. David Kimche, Dir. Gen. of Israel's Foreign Ministry, offered to put Israel's agricultural and technological expertise at Africa's disposal. Most African nations cut diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. (see graph on Africa's economy-NYT)

NYT-Boorstein-The quiet words of President Abdou Diouf of Senegal have set the tone for the special GA session. Diouf has emerged as the spokesman for a new generation of more pragmatic African leaders, a moderate who advocates long term projects to repair his continent's wretched economic problems. Like 90% of his country, Diouf is a Moslem, but both his political actions and personal life reflect a lack of interest in-fundamentalism.

Israeli Heart Transplant Set

NYT-AP-The Israeli Health Ministry has authorized heart transplants at a Jerusalem hospital despite opposition from religious authorities.

Terrorists in Israel Get Life Sentences

NYP-District court judges in Nazareth sentenced two West Bank terrorists to life in prison for the murder of two Israeli teachers last July.

No Syrians Are Included in New Italian Warrants

NYT-Suro-Despite strong suspicions that Syria was involved in the terrorist attack on the airport in Rome, Italian magistrates investigating this and other terrorist activities have decided for now not to take steps against any Syrian officials. Instead, arrest warrants were issued for 15 Palestinians and Lebanese who were described as low-level operatives. Investigations into charges of Syrian support of terrorism, including the airport attack, are continuing in Rome, however. The warrants allege that the Abu Nidal organization was responsible for a series of attacks in Italy. A senior Italian official said "There was enough (information) for strong suspicions that the Syrians permitted the operation (on the airport) to be launched from their territory and could have played a role in organizing it." But he added, "These suspicions do not mean the kind of facts exist that a prosecutor needs to argue a court case."

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Syrian Is 'Certain' French Hostages Will Be Free

NYT-Bernstein-Syria's Defense Minister said his Gov't was negotiating the release of French hostages in Lebanon and that he is "certain" that Syria would gain the captives' release. Tlas did not identify the groups in Lebanon holding the hostages. France has opened negotiations with Iran in the hopes of getting the hostages released. The French are ready to agree to some of Iran's demands for improved ties, including the repayment of a loan made to France by the Shah for a nuclear reprocessing plant and a possible curtailment of the activities of Iranian dissidents in exile in France.

Gorbachev Promises Syrians Arms Supplies Will Continue

NYT-special-According to Tass, Gorbachev told Khaddam that the Soviet Union would continue to supply military aid to Syria. The press agency said the Soviet leader had stressed the aid issue in a meeting with Khaddam because of "escalating threats from US imperialism and Israel against Syria." Tass quoted Gorbachev as having said that all Mideast issues should be resolved by political means. Western diplomats said Soviet accounts of Khaddam's visit had a cautious tone, suggesting that Gorbachev hoped a military confrontation could be avoided. The two-day visit was somewhat overshadowed by the presence of a senior Libyan official, Abdel Jalloud. Diplomats say that Gorbachev urged Libyan restraint in terrorist attacks. Accounts of Jalloud's meetings revealed no new Soviet initiatives to aid Libya and suggested that Moscow remained wary of Khadafy.

Papandreou Toasts Assad

NYT-Kamm-PM Papandreou, toasting Assad at a dinner in Athens, indirectly criticized the US position on international terrorism. He drew a distinction between terrorism and "national liberation struggles."

Political Prisoner Tortured in Syria

Village Voice-Hentoff 6/3 "The Forgotten Prisoners" A current "Forgotten Prisoner" as Amnesty International calls them, is Riad al-Turk in Syria. al-Turk is a 57-year old lawyer and First Secretary of the outlawed Communist Party who has been held without charge or trial for 6 years. He has been tortured on at least four occasions, once so badly that he nearly died. He is believed to be held in the Military Interrogation Centre in Damascus. Amnesty has urgently appealed to the Syrian authorities to allow al-Turk to receive proper medical treatment, to make known his whereabouts, to allow him access to his family, to investigate reports of torture, and to guarantee humane treatment. They also appealed for his immediate release. There has been no Syrian reply.

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Fundamentalism in Egypt

ND-Phelps (Cairo) There is a rapid increase of power among fundamentalists in Egypt, especially in the nation's universities and among professional groups. It is an upsurge by the young that appears to go against the wishes of their parents and aims at finding a system that will satisfy needs that socialism and capitalism have not. These students are fiercely anti-Communist and resent being lumped in the western mind with Iranians or terrorists. The growing popularity of the conservative, anti-western philosophy is of growing concern to the US and Egyptian governments. The primary goal of these fundamentalists is the substitution of the country's French legal code by Sharia law.

Soviets Who Could Leave Include Many Jews

NYT-UPI-About half the 117 Soviet citizens told they could join their families in the US are Jews, the State Dept. said. The State Dept. and private groups were unable to say why Moscow had suddenly relaxed some travel bans at a time when total emigration figures of Soviet Jews have dropped to historic lows. Boris Gulko, a former chess champion, and his wife, has been told they will be permitted to leave the Soviet Union in the next few days for Israel. Their exit visas were finally granted after 7 years of hunger strikes and demonstrations.

4 Armenians Murdered in Beirut

NYT-special-Four Armenians have been murdered in Moslem West Beirut in the last 24 hours. The Lebanese police said the killings appeared indiscriminate and no group has taken responsibility.

Letters

NYP-2 letters denouncing the proposed sale of arms to Saudi Arabia.

VV-Victor Vancier, National Director JDL, writes in response to Robert Friedman's "vicious Jew-hating article," Nice Jewish Boys With Bombs. He says that the JDL represents Jewish pride, honor, self respect, and resistance to injustice. Friedman replies: "It is important to have crazies in a mass movement," Meir Kahane once told him. "Convicted JDL terrorist Vancier is living proof of that."

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דף.....מחון.....דפים

סווג בסחונני סודי

מיידי

מאריך וז"ח 29 1830 מאי 86

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המשרד

אל:

מצפא. ממ"ד.

מבדיקה ראשונית אצל גורמי המחק^{אל}האמריקני (סטטנוביץ) ועמיתים בסגל.

ביקורי חידאס וגילוד במוסקבה.

א. השיחות ביזומו ככל הנראה על ידי הגורם הסובייטי לאחר שמוסקבה קלטה חדים לגבי :

(1) דימוי החולשה של בריה"מ לנוכח העימות הכפול האמריקני-לובי (מפרץ סידרה ופעולת חיהא האמריקני).

(2) סימני התאוננות (GRUMBLINE) של הגורמים הנ"ל כלפי מערכות הנשק הסובייטיות שבידם. קיים מידע לא מאומת שהדבר הועלה בפני הפוליטרוק הראשי של הצבא הסובייטי שביקר לאחרונה בדמשק.

(3) סיכוני עימות בעקבות קשירת המדינות הנ"ל לפעולות טרור.

ב. מפנים תשומת-הלב לכך שהיוועדות "סיסגתית" משולשת בלתי שגרתית מבחינת יחסי-העבודה המקובלים בין בריה"מ ומדינות הקליינטורה שלה, התעדיפה לעבוד בלטרלית וישירה. קיים גם אי-שיויון בין ההתייחסות למקומה של סוריה לעומת לוב. נקלטו שמועות שבריה"מ הציעה מפגש פיסגה של ראשי המדינות אך משיקולים טקטיים של האחרונים הוחלט לוותר על כך (גם בשל סמיכות ביקור אסאד ביוון) ולהסתפק ב"מספרי שניים" הנמצאים בעמדת קירבה למקבלי ההחלטות ולא באנשי טקס או בדרג נמוך.

ג. ההערכה לגבי העמדה הסובייטית שתוצג במוסקה על :

(1) מתן גיבוי סובייטי-מדיני למדינות הנ"ל כולל בהחרפת הטון בתעמולה הסובייטית. לדוגמה מזכירים סמיכות ההתייחסויות האחרונות בטא"ס כולל תיזמון שיגור האיגרת לישראל בנושא ה- 5.9.

(2) סיכום עקרוני על משלוחי מערכות-נשק מסויימות בעיקר בתחום חיה"א והגנת אווירית לצמצום הפער מול הטכנולוגיה המערבית. תאומי ביצוע ומשכם ילובנו עם הדרגים הצבאיים המחאימים.

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(3) תביעה סובייטית להורדת פרופיל הטרור של סוריה ולוב. בני-השיח נוטים להסכים שבריה"מ אכן הביעה מורת-רוח מפורשת ממעורבות הנ"ל בתחום זה, בעיקר לנוכח עליית הפרופיל של סיכוני הסתבכות בין-מעצמית.

ד. כאמור הנ"ל על-סמך הדים ראשוניים המתקבלים מהשיחות במוסקבה אך ללא ביסוס מודיעיני וכאשר הביקור עדיין בעיצומו.

ירדן-סוריה

ה. המאמץ הירדני שמבחינה מסוימת הפתיע בשעה שנוצר רושם שחסיין עדיין בעמדת "ניחוק" נוגע יותר למישור הבין-ערבי מאשר למהלך בתחום הברור של הסדר מדיני. ידוע שחסיין מוטרד בשל מצב היחסים בין הגורמים הערבים הגורם לשיתוק הפעילות הבין-ערבית בנושא יישוב מחלוקות, (סוריה-עיראק, עיראק-איראן), בדיקת תכנית מדינית ועוד. ירדן הסובלת ביותר ממצב זה בעיקר בשל חוסר התוועדות בין-ערבית (פיסגה) וחמיכה ערבית באסטי מדינית (מהלך ירדני-פלסטי) כפן על ירדן מצב של שיתוק במגזר זה.

ו. התיזה הירדנית היא שללא שיתוף הגורם הסורי, קרי מציאת מכנה משותף ולו נמוך עם לא ניתן יהיה לפרוץ הסגר זה. הסכמה במסגרת ערבית מורחבת עשויה להביא כמובן עפ"י החפישה הירדנית להיערכות מחודשת בשתי סוגיות: (א) יחסי דמשק-בגדאד הניזונים מהמלחמה במפרץ (ב) יישוב חילוקי-הדעות בנושא הפלסטיני, קרי אש"ף.

ז. אין צופים היערכות ערבית חדשה כבר בשלב הקרוב, אך ניתן להעלות על הדעת מהלכים טקטיים שחשיבותם אינה פחותה, ובעיקר בדיקה מחודשת מצד סוריה של אינוונטר נכסיה הנוכחיים, כגון עם איראן לעומת הישגים ו/או סיכונים הצפויים מהנכונות הסורית לבדיקת עמדות. ברקע כמובן מצב הכלכלה הסורית, הדשדוש בלבנון והמצב הפנימי בכללותו (פיצוצים).

ח. ההערכה היא שאסאד בכל מקרה יפעל בזהירות מרובה גם אם יסתבר לו שהפיתויים המוצעים לו כגון מסעוריה והמפרציות ואולי במישור היחסים עם בגדאד עשויים להיות מבטיחים. מן הנמנע שבמצב הנוכחי של היחסות סורית לסיכונים, (כגון בנושא הטרור,

המשרד

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ולדה ים

רובינשטיין

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אל:

המשרד

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דף... מתוך... דפים

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מס' פבר...

אל :- מצפ"א, מצרים, ממ"ד, *למרת האלה*

א. ווילקוקס התקשר. מסר כי סופר חוזר לכאן לאחר שלא נמצא פתרון. לאחר השיחות בארץ והשיחות בקהיר הבוקר. אמרתי כי הגיע הזמן שהמצרים יגמישו עמדתם, לשם שינוי. אמר שהוא שותף לחיכוך. התרשם, בלי ידיעת פרטים, שהמצרים עדיין חוששים (גם לאחר ההצעות החדשות) מפתחה מחדש כביכול של קו הגבול.

ב. בהתייחס לידיעת ABC על ביקור שולץ אמר כי בדק עם לשכת שולץ (שאינו כאן כידוע) ואין החלטה כזאת. המצב הוא כפי שמסר המזכיר בהזדמנויות שונות, לרבות במסיבת עיתונאים אתמול, דהיינו, שהיה שמח להזדמנות לסייע בתהליך השלום, אך צריך להיות משהו להיאחז בו. הוסיף כי כידוע היה המזכיר רוצה לבקר אך אין החלטה ואין עתה תכנית (אגב יש להניח שתוצאות שליחות סופר אינן מטייעות). כשלעצמי אמרתי כי כמזכיר המדינה וידיד ישראל שולץ הוא אורח רצוי אצלנו כמובן, מבלי קשר לכך שבנושאים סובסטנטיביים הדיון הוא לגופו של עניין.

ג. לאחר שדובר הבית הלבן יצר רושם שיש דברים בגו, שבו ואישרו לנו ממחמ"ד וכן ב- JSC שהעניין הוא כאמור לעיל (קרי לפי שעה לא).

ד. לפנות ערב מסר ארני רפאל (מ"מ מרפי שבחופשה) כי היתה התענינות תקשורתית רבה בדברי דובר הבית הלבן באשר לביקור האפשרי, אך דו"ר ו' יאן מוסר שדבריו לא הובנו כהלכה. באשר לסאבה אמר רפאל, כי הסביר לסופר בשעתו שהבעיה היא *היא* פוליטי לגמור ולא כל כך שאלות משפטיות, ובעוד המצרים מעוניינים אולי להביא לפתרון, הם חוששים מהעשוי לקרות בבורות ומכאן משיכת העניין ואי ההסכמה מצדם עד כה.

ה. אגב, רפאל אמר שבעתונות שואלים על "תכנית מזחי"ת חדשה" של הממשל אך אין. לכך שחר.

דובינסטיין

2. מה ראה, 3. מה כתב, 1. מה אמר, 4. מה חשב, 5. מה עשה, 6. מה חשד, 7. מה חשד, 8. מה חשד, 9. מה חשד, 10. מה חשד

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המסרד. בסחור. י.ג.
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תדרוך דובר מתמ"ד ליום

MR. REDMAN: I'm telling you exactly what I said. The Secretary has made no decision. As the Secretary said yesterday in Halifax, as Bernie said from this podium last week, the Secretary is always looking for an opportunity. If there's something useful to be done, if he can be helpful. But beyond that I wouldn't want to steer you in a wrong direction.

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226/544/841

Q A corollary question, a collateral question. I talked to a Middle East diplomat who also says he knows of no plans. And he said it was his understanding that the Secretary's position is that he would not commit himself to a trip to the Middle East unless he saw some hope of a change in the situation. So the question can be put many ways, but one is, is he considering a survey trip to the Middle East, or is it his position that he ain't going until he can get something done there.

MR. REDMAN: I think that's best left to the Secretary's own words, which we gave to you last week. We're always looking for an opportunity to be helpful, if the United States can be, in connection with the Middle East peace process. Yesterday on the way to Halifax he addressed the question as well, saying that we're always ready to try to push the peace process along. On the other hand, you can't force events that aren't there. We'd like to push but we've got to have something to push with. So I think that reflects his position in his own words, and I can't do any better than that.

Q Along those lines, to follow that up. Judge Tauber(?) flew from Tel Aviv to Cairo today, and is reportedly on his way back today, to the United States?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe so. He has gone to Cairo, yes.

Q Is that encouraging? Is something happening along the Tabah issue? And would that be an important enough issue to move the Secretary in that direction?

MR. REDMAN: Concerning what will or won't move the Secretary, I'd leave that as I've just expressed it. Concerning the Tabah issue, that remains as again, I previously expressed it. That the Judge is continuing his consultations with both sides. He's now gone back to Egypt in an effort to remove the remaining obstacles.

Q What about the visit of a high Egyptian delegation, led by Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army, and the Minister of Economy? Does it have anything to do with any rescheduling of debt of Egypt or anything like that?

MR. REDMAN: What you refer to as a delegation I would refer to as two separate visitors. Minister Abu Ali has been in New York for the U.N. Special Session on Africa. He'll be in Washington today on routine consultations. He'll be meeting with Undersecretary Wallace, Undersecretary Schneider, and AID administrator McPherson. The Chief of Staff, Al Arabi, is here on a routine visit to discuss political military issues of mutual interest. He's meeting today in the department with Undersecretary Armacost. And I'd refer you to DOD on other aspects of his schedule.

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Q What about rescheduling of military debt to Egypt?

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

Q (Inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: Why don't you hold it, please. Middle East?

Q Yeah. Is it the State Department's impression that Iraq and Syria are drawing closer together?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any observation on that.

Q Can we go back to Secretary Shultz' possible visit to the Middle East? Are there any of his aides in the Middle East now exploring the possibility of a visit in the near future after Mr. Wiseman extended an invitation to him last week and he rejected that?

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

Q The Iraqi ambassador had a press conference this morning and among other things asked for more political support by the United States for Iraq and said that Iraq was changing from a purely defensive to an aggressive defensive military strategy, which I think implied taking more Iranian territory if they could. Do you have any reaction to either of those?

MR. REDMAN: That's the first I've heard of them. I don't have any reaction.

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סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד, מע"ח

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC

MORNING BRIEFING

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1986

BRIEFER: EDWARD DJEREJIAN

Q There was a report this morning that Secretary of State Shultz may begin, resume diplomatic efforts in the Middle East next month with a trip to Egypt, Israel, and Saudi Arabia. What do you know?

MR. DJEREJIAN: There are plans for a possible visit by the Secretary of State to the Middle East, but I have nothing to announce on that at this point.

Q Is that the beginning of a new diplomatic effort by the U.S. to spread the peace --?

MR. DJEREJIAN: We're not, we're really quite frankly not at a point, Chris, to characterize the overall objectives of that trip at this point.

Q When do you think you'll decide, when will it be decided when he's going?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I can't give you even a time on that. It's under consideration, it's under consideration, but no, we just have nothing to announce on that at this point.

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סוג כסחוני

דחיות

מאריך וז"ח

מס' מברק

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Q Is it in the arrangement stage, the planning stage, or just in the (inaudible).

MR. DJEREJIAN: It's in the planning stage.

Q Is the time frame that Chris mentioned the operative time frame?

MR. DJEREJIAN: What time frame did you mention?

Q Six months.

MR. DJEREJIAN: In June? Just don't know.

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דף -: בר ת"א

משיחת עם רוברט ג'ומן

מפגש דארטנות .

1. מתצד האמריקאי השתתפו, בנוסף לניגמן, האל סונדרס, (נשאר לסיור באסיה התיכונה) דויד רוקפלר, סגנית עורך ה"כריסטיאן סיינס מוניטור" וכן מומחים בתחום פרוק הנסק, מהסובייטי - הבולטים ארבטוב (המארח) פרימקוב, רישקין מיקואין (בנו של נשיא ברה"מ לשעבר), המשתתפים התחלקו לקבוצות עבודה - ניומן העיר שהסובייטים מעדיפים בקבוצות קטנות ולא במליאה שכן לא מרגישים בנוח להתבטא בחברת קולגים טוב' נוספים - כגון בנושאים אזוריים, (יו"ר היו סונדרס ופרימקוב ברוטציה) פרוק נשק, נושאים פוליטיים וכן ועדה שעסקה בתקשורת. ניומן עצמו השתתף בוועדה הרגיונלית שעסקה במזה"ת ובאפגני (אך לא בנושא אפריקה ואמריקה"ז שגם נדונו) לשאלה בדבר קביעת חידונים בבאקו (מברק מזא"ר-בינ"ל 668) השיב שידוע מהדבר נובע משחי סיבות : (א) בכל מקרה הוחלט שהמפגש לא יערך במוסקבה ע"מ להימלט מ"המולת המטרופולין" דהיינו פחות ק"ס וטכנים ויותר פגישות עבודה. (ב) ארבעה חמארה ב"קט לערוך זאת במקום מגוריו - באקו - ע"מ לשמש גם מורה דרך לסיורים שנערכו בעיר וסביבתה. עד כמה שידוע לו אין נגיעה לקרבת המקום לאיראן. מאידך, המקום הבולט, המוגזס לדעתו, שיועד לפגישת עם אנשי דת מוסלם ובראשם המופתי שנאם בפני האורחים היתה בבחינת מסר סובייטי ברור על "הרמוניה" עם הנ"ל אלא שהאספקט היה דווקא הפוך. בעלי אוזן רגישה בקרב האמריקאים הבחינו שבנאום שהיה עפ"י הקו המקובל עלו מספר ניואנסים שונים מאלו שנשמעו משאר הדוברים הסובייטי ניומן, שהגיש שאינו מתיימר להיות מומחה לברה"מ, אהמועט שידוע לו שנושא תלאומי בברה"מ מהווה אחד האתגרים עם גורבצ'וב יצטרך להתמודד בתחום מדיניות הפנים, כשהם של התגברות האיסלאם אולי הקשה שבהם.

2. למן פתיחת השיחות היה ברור שבעל הבית הסובייטי הוא פרימקוב שניווט, ביחוד את בנושא המזה"ת. עדות נוספת למעמדו המחוזקת בעקבות במינויים האחרונים לעומת ארנטוב סר בעיני השליט. אגב, היתה ציפיה שנתבדתה שדוברינין ישתתף. בהקשר זה ניומן מעיר שהשפעתו של גרומיקו עדיין ניכרת בתחום מדיניות החוץ. בצוות הסובייטי בלטו שני מגז חברי הוועד המרכזי שהיוו את עמוד השדרה של הצוות הסובייטי ובמקביל אנשי הצבא (פרוק

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(נסק). מאידך, בלט העדרם של אנשי משה"ח הסובייטי. ניומן מעיר שאמנם אין תימה בדבר שכן כך היה במפגשי "דארטמות" הקודמים, אך הוסיף לקשה היה להימלט מההחושה שבמפגש כה חשוב לשני הצדדים בתקבלה עדות נוספת למעמדו הנחות של גוף זה בהיררכיה הסובייטית. ניומן שזו לא הפעם הראשונה שנוטל חלק בשיחות הגדיר את ייחודו של המפגש בכך שלמרות שאינו בדרג של מקבלי החלטות והצד האמריקאי אף לא מתיימר לייצג את הממשל הרי אין להתעלם מכך שמשותפים ^{לד} האמריקאים הם מהשורה הראשונה של מומחים בתחומם ושלחם עדין מקובלת בקרב מקבלי ההחלטות כאן. חשיבותו של המפגש בולטת במיוחד לעומת השדפון ביתר המפגשים אמריקאיים - סובייטיים בתקופה הנוכחית (ג'נבה) או בהשוואה, למשל, ל"חיוורון של המפגש בין מרפי לפוליאקוב שהיה ^{לד} לחלוטין.

3. ניומן הדגיש שלמן בואם ועד צאתם (הוא עצמו הקדים לחזור בתום השיחות ולא השתתף מסיבות רפואיות בסיור באסיה התיכונה) המפגש עמד בצל (OVER SHADOWED) פרשת צ'רנוביל. הסובייטים אמנם מעטו להתייחס לכך אך ניתן היה לחוש בברור במועקה האופפת את ברה"מ. בשיחות פרטיות, שהצדדים הרבו בהם, הסובייטים לא הסתירו החששות, והיו כאלה שהגדירו זאת במונחים של שואה, שמימדי האסון טרם נודעו מעבר לנפגעים המידיים ושעשרות אלפי בני אדם נחשפו לקרינה רדיו אקטיבית ומוגדרים כנושאי מחלת הסרטן "ומי יודע אם לא אנו ביניהם", למרות המסע הציבורי בברה"מ להזים זאת. היו גם כאלה שדברו במונחים אפוקליפטיים של שינוי פני החברה הסובייטית בעקבות צ'רנוביל. מאידך, הסובייטים בהתאם לקו הרשמי תקפו את התקשורת במערב "שהתפרנסה" מהאסון. כאמור, חברי המשלחת יצאו בתחושה עזה דוקא ממה שהמארחים לא אמרו בנדון.

4. בדיון על המזה"ת היה, כמצופה, פרימקוב הדובר הראשי מטעם הצד הסובייטי. פרימקוב, שניומן מגדירו כבעל ידע רב ומקיף שתרשים את הנוכחים בהצגת הדברים ובכושר ניתוחו, מזוהה סובייטית כמובן, נקט בקו נוקשה לכל אורך הדיון. תשובת הלב נתנה במיוחד ל-3 דגשים בדבריו: (א) חשיבותה של סוריה במערך האסטרטגי הסובייטי בזירה: פרימקוב לא השאיר מקום לספק שהיא אכן מהווה "קו הגנה ראשון" עבור ברה"מ ושההשקעות הסובייטיות בה אינן עניין של מה בכך. ניומן בתשובה ציין שהדברים נאמרו בהקשר למישור האמריקאי וכאקטואליה להתרחשות סביב הנושא הסורי. אמנם נימת דיבורו לא הייתה "מאימת" במגמת החרפת המצב הנוכחי אך האמריקאים יצאו עם מסר ברור שסוריה מהווה נכס רב ערך לברה"מ, זאת בניגוד למשל ללוב שכמעט שלא הוזכרה ע"י הסובייטים בהקשר זה. עיקרי דבריו נסובו סביב מה שכינה האיומים על המשטר בדמשק מצד "גורמים מסויימים" כאשר הצד השני של המטבע שלא ניתן לפסוח עליה בכל דיון על פתרון מדיני של סוגיית המזה"ת בו דמשק חייבת להיות מעורבת. מאידך, דבריו היו פחות בולטים באשר לקשירתה של סוריה לנושא

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הטרור בשעה שפרימקוב חזר על העמדה הסובייטית הרטרורית של התנגדות לטרור, פרימקוב
 הזים הטעון של מדינות תומכות בטרור ושהסורים חזרו ואישרו שאינם מעורבים בפעילות
 בשטח זה. בשלב זה דבריו הרשימו פחות וניתן היה לחוש שפרימקוב מתייחס לנושא הטרור
 כהגזמה מכוונת של גורמים אמריקאיים וידידיהם באיזור. ניומן מדגיש שהתפיסה הסובייטית
 הרוחנית והקשר לחזה"ח רפי שפרימקוב הציג היא של פחות ההתייחסות לסוגיה במישור
 הרגיונלי דהיינו בין הערבים וישראל ויותר לסכנה שהמצב טומן בחובו במישור הגלובלי.
 דהיינו החשש שהגורמים באיזור יגררו את שתי המעצמות לעימות העשוי להתפתח למימדים
 בינאומיים ויש לעשות הכל להפחית סיכונים כאלו. פרימקוב לא הסתיר שעמדות
 צבאי בין המדינות שם (לא הזכיר ישראל אך הנוכחים הבינו למה דבריו מרמזים) ימצא את
 שתי המעצמות משני צידי המתקשר ולכן יש לרסן המצב הנוכחי כאשר המדובר הוא בארה"ב
 ובישראל. ניומן התרשם בניגוד להכחנה הסובייטית הברורה בדיון בין המצב האסטרטגי,
 מה שכונה האיומים על סוריה לבין נושא הטרור שפרימקוב מיעט בחשיבותו, שברה"מ אכן
 חוששת שהזיקה בין השנים עשויה להביא לגלישה (PILE OVER) בלתי רצויה. ניומן
 בתשובה לשאלה האם היה איזכור בדיון להתייחסות הסובייטיות האחרונות (טאס"ט) "ריבוי
 הצבאי וכדי בגבול הסורי אינה מהווה "תרומה סובייטית" לדיבורים על מלחמה, השיב שלא
 אך הסובייטים חזרו על כך בהקשר שברה"מ עושה הכל ע"מ להרתיע מפני הסתבכות כלשהי.
 (ב) הסדר מדיני. פרימקוב חזר על כך שהמפתח מבחינת ברה"מ הוא בועידה בינ"ל כפי
 שהסובייטים רואים אותה ובראש ובראשונה השתתפות ברה"מ וכל הגורמים הנוגעים בדבר.
 מאידך, פרימקוב הדגיש בריאליזם שהמצב הנוכחי כאשר ארה"ב וישראל מפרשות זאת אחרת ואילו
 ברה"מ והערבים דבקים בועידה בינ"ל קלאסית לא ניתן לגשר על פער זה ולכן גם אין סיכוי
 לכינוס פורום כזה. המסקנה הסובייטית היא שהמצב הנוכחי כופה סטטיות במישור המדיני
 לאורך זמן. (ג) ישראל. פרימקוב בתשובה לעמדה האמריקאית בעיקר מצד סונדרס שלא
 ניתן לחשוב על שיתוף ברה"מ בהסכם מדיני ללא חידוש היחסים עם ישראל קבע שבתנאים הנוכחיים
 אין סיכוי למהלך סובייטי כזה. מאידך, פרימקוב היה פחות החלטי בנושא מתן היתרי יציאת
 על בסיס של איחוד משפחות והותיר הרושם שניתן לדון בכך. ניומן מעיר שיש לדבריו רמז
 על המחווה הסובייטית למתן היתרי יציאה לארה"ב לכ-120 נפשות. ניומן מעריך עפ"י
 הדברים הנ"ל שאכן נושא חידוש היחסים עם ישראל אינו עלה כרגע על הפרק ושנושא מתן
 היתרי יציאה יהיה פועל יוצא ממצב היחסים בין ברה"מ לארה"ב ולא דווקא להקשר המזרחי.
 (ג) הסוגיה הפלס'. עיקר דבריו יוחדו לחשיבות השתתפות הפלס' וברה"מ פועלת בכיוון
 זה. הסובייטים לא פרטו זאת אך ניומן התרשם שהמצב הפנימי באש"פ מטריד את הסובייטים.
 מאידך, מהתייחסות מועטת לאש"פ עצמו ניומן התרשם בחוסר השיוויון שקיים אצל הסוב' בין

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מרכזיותה של סוריה לבין הגורם האשט"י. בהקשר זה ניוטן סיפר שהצד הסובייטי ביוזמתו הזים את הטענה שכאילו ברה"מ היא שהביאה את אש"פ מלקבל את 242. הוסיף מצדו שהסובייטים משקרים במצח נחושה שכן שמע מגורם סובייטי בכיר (לא פרט ממי ומתי) דברים הפוכים לחלוטין. הסכום של ניוטן על ההיבט הסובייטי על המזה"ת הוא (א) קשה לקבוע או להגדיל קיימת מדיניות הסובייטית במזה"ת. להערכתו היא עדיין לא גובשה ובמקרה הטוב ברה"מ *on the line* גם מהסיבה שהסיבוב הפרסונלי רק עתה הושלם. (ב) המזה"ת (כסוגיה אזורית) אינו בסדר עדיפות גבוה במדיניות החוץ הסובייטית. העדיפות ניתנת לכלכלה וליחסים עם ארה"ב ואילו בנושא האיזורי הבכורה נאונה לאפגניסטאן.

5. אפגניסטאן. ניוטן יצא בהתרשמות ברורה שהנושא אכן מעסיק את ברה"מ. הצד הסובייטי ביחוד דינלובסקי. הציג קו נוקשה שהתרכז בעיקר טביב שתי בעיות (א) ההתערבות החיצונית דהיינו מצד פקיסטאן. (ב) הענקת לגיטימציה למשטר בקאבול. בהקשר זה ניוטן העיר שאפשר והמחשבת הסובייטית מאחורי הרפורמה בהנהגה האפגנית, דהיינו מינוי נגיבאול לרה"מ ויצירת מוסד נשיאותי בראשות בבראק כראמל מיועדת גם להשגת תכלית זו. מגמת סובייטית אפשרית היא להפריד בין שני המוסדות. רה"מ שם יעסוק בארגון החזית הפנימית מסביב ברה"מ ואילו הנשיא ייצג הלגיטימיות האפגאנית בזירה הבינ"ל, דהיינו הסמכות שתשא ומתן עם הגורמים הבינ"ל להסדר מדיני. אפשר הוסיף ניוטן שהאינטרס של ברית המועצות את בבראק כארמל עשוי לבוא מהתחום האקדמי, למשל פרופ' מהאוניברסיטה שליה נוח יותר מבחינת התדמית להדבר עם הגורמים הבינ"ל. המסר הוא שברה"מ מצפה שארה"ב תטה שכם בשתי הסוגיות הבינ"ל ושבלעדי זאת לא ניתן להתקדם.

6. יחסי ארה"ב - ברה"מ. הסובייטים לא הסתירו אכזבתם מהציפיות שלא מולאו בעקבות הפסקה בג'נבה, בעיקר מהקו הנוקשה שנוקט רייגן בשיחות על פרוק נשק, צמצום הנשק הגרעיני ניסויים גרעיניים ועוד. ניוטן העיר שהתחושה היא שבעוד שהסובייטים נאחזו בפסגה עצמה כנקודה מוצא חיובית כשלעצמה הרי ה- *Fallout* שלה מהווה למעשה כשלון מבחינת הצד הסובייטי הגן בחום רב על היוזמה שברה"מ נקטה בנושאים הבינ"ל והאשימו את האמריקאים בכך שלא דנים בתוכן אלא בויכוחי סרק. מאידך, הסובייטים לא הסתירו עניינם בקיום פסגת נוספת. לשאלה מה צפוי מבחינת ברה"מ בנושא פרוק הנשק, ניוטן השיב שלא מרבה אם כי אפשר והאסון בצ'רנוביל עשוי להמריץ את הסובייטים לבלות מרחב חמורן רב יותר בתחום צמצום הנשק הגרעיני.

ניוטן לא הסתיר ביקורתו על מה שכינה דריכה במקום מצד ארה"ב בשל המאבקים בתוך הממשל. רייגן יהיה משותק עד לאחר בחירות המסנה בנוב'. במועצה לבטחון לאומי מפורקת, פוינדקסטר בתוקף אישיותו אינו מהווה סמכות כיועץ לבטחון לאומי עליו מנשיא יכול

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לחשען / עזיבת קובי, העברת טיישר, התייחס בזלזול מה לרודמן ועוד) ועד שחשוקם יעבור
 זמן רב. ויינברגר נחלש בשל מאבקו עם הקונגרס בנושא תקציב הנטחון. באיטיות היחידה
 המזדקרת הינה שולץ המנווט בהצלחה בין הגורמים הנ"ל ואף יצא מחוזק ממאבקי הכוח
 בבית הלבן. הגוף היחיד כמוסד השולט על מדיניות החוץ האמריקאית הינו הקונגרס.
 תוצאות הבחירות בנוב' 86 יקבעו את מערכת יחסי הכוחות בשנתיים הבאות. הנשיא עשוי
 לעמוד בפני קשיים רציניים באם הדמוקרטים ישתלטו על הסנט, ולחילופין הצלחת הרפובליקאים
 בקונגרס תקבע אף התנופה במדיניות החוץ האמריקאית בזמן שנותר לכתובת רייגן.

7. מסירת דו"ח כתוב של שיחות דארטמות תאריך כחודש עד אשר כל חלקי במשלחת האמריקאית
 יגישו מימצאיהם. הבטיח להחזיקו בתמונה.

אלי אבידן

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"מ

NEWS SUMMARY

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1986

דע: ניו-יורק.

PRESS RELEASES

FREEDING OF FRENCH HOSTAGES NEAR, SYRIAN SAYS

Wash. Post, Dobbs: A senior Syrian official said today that the release of French citizens seized in Beirut was just "a matter of time" following negotiations involving the kidnappers and the Syrian and Iranian governments. The statement by Defense Minister Gen. Mustafa Tlas appeared to confirm reports here and in the Middle East of a possible breakthrough in the hostage negotiations. In an interview in Damascus with a French radio station, Tlas described the release of the French hostages as "certain" but refused to predict a precise date. The latest reports about an imminent release of French hostages follow a significant improvement in relations between Paris and Tehran and the visit here last week by the Iranian deputy prime minister, Ali Reza Moayeri. Islamic groups who are holding a total of nine French citizens have called on France to moderate its support for Iraq in the 5½-year Persian Gulf war with Iran. Assad has acknowledged that previous attempts to secure the release of the French hostages have failed at the last moment. In the interview, he said Syria did not have direct contacts with the splinter groups that were actually holding the hostages. The Syrian defense minister said that the liberation of the French hostages had been delayed as a result of the April 15 attack on Libya by the US and what he described as "American pressure on Syria." Some U.S. officials have accused Damascus of involvement along with Libya in recent acts of state-sponsored terrorism.

SYRIAN CHANGES HINTED/BREACH IN ALLIANCE WITH IRAN SUGGESTED

Wash. Post, Randal: By any normal yardstick Syria is virtually bankrupt. But ordinary rules rarely apply to this pivotal Middle East country renowned for juggling with a variety of ways to address its problems. Still, so pressing are the economic problems that officials no longer dismiss out of hand persistent rumors that Syria may accede to long-standing requests from oil-producing Arab states on the Persian Gulf to loosen ties with ally Iran and improve relations with their mutual arch-enemy, Iraq. Further complicating Syria's worst economic squeeze since President Hafez Assad assumed

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מדינת ישראל - משרד הביטחון

אל:

323 / 541 / 831

power in 1970 are antigovernment terrorism at home, accusations of Syrian involvement in various terrorist operations in Europe and diplomatic setbacks in neighboring Lebanon. Yet despite shortages and long lines outside shops, outwardly Syria provides a unique example of a Third World country whose severe economic and financial problems have little discernible impact on government stability. But, in part because of displeasure with Syria's alliance with non-Arab Iran, only Saudi Arabia among the Arab League member states still honors the pledge to contribute vital foreign exchange to Syria's defense budget, rumored to account for 40 percent of government expenditure.

EGYPT HAS AN AIR OF CALM BUT POTENTIAL PERILS LOOM-CRISIS
MUBARAK HAS WEATHERED THREATEN TO RETURN

Wash. Post, Dickey: Shocking events have come with such numbing regularity to Egypt recently that every moment of calm begins to carry the menace of a silent pause in a Hitchcock thriller. Since the beginning of the Moslem holy month of Ramadan three weeks ago, a time for fasting during the day and prayers and feasting most of the night, Egypt has experienced more concerted calm than it has in a year. But there is a strong sense, even among some government officials, that this country is merely waiting for the next crisis to happen-as if no decision can be made, or is worth making, until the next calamity strikes. "It is true," an aide to Pres. Mubarak said. "It is terribly true." "The problem is decision-making," one well-placed official said. "The problem is political management." "We have a weak government that doesn't have its own drive and its own impetus," said a prominent political columnist who is close to the leadership and who asked, for that reason, not to be quoted by name. "We're living in an era of political leftovers," the columnist said. "All our parties are leftovers. The governing party is the leftover of the leftover of the revolution" of Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1952. Concerns among moderates about the country's political course have grown more acute over the past month. As some of the regional turmoil and the immediate impact of a widespread police mutiny in February subside, Mubarak is left facing the cold reality of two persistent and growing threats: a resurgent and apparently reorganized Moslem fundamentalist opposition and, once again, economic problems that call for solutions with potentially drastic political repercussions.

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אל:

223 / 541 / 831

SHAMIR ACCUSED OF COVERING UP IN 1984 KILLINGS

The Sun, Pippert: Former PM Shamir covered up allegations against Israel's secret security agency in the 1984 killings of two Palestinian bus hijackers, Israeli news reports said yesterday. The independent Ha'aretz newspaper quoted "senior political circles" as saying Shamir covered up the actions of the agency, Shin Bet, "for a long time. Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir has ordered police to investigate whether Shin Bet Chief Avraham Shalom ordered witnesses to lie, forged documents, or tried to unjustly blame the slayings on an Israeli general who was involved in capturing the hijackers. Israel Radio and Davar, the Labor Party newspaper, reported that Zamir had offered several weeks ago to drop his investigation of the incident if Shalom would resign, but that PM Peres refused to permit the resignation.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

דע : יועץ תקשורת לרה"מ
יועץ תקשורת לשהב"ט

שוחחתי הבוקר עם מרוין קאלב, בעקבות הידיעה שלו על נסיעה אפשרית של המזכיר למז"ת. מרוין ספר שמקורביו של שולץ במחמ"ד לוחצים עליו לאחרונה להגביר את העניין והמעורבות האמריקאית בקורב באזורנו, בעיקר נוכח המצב במצרים, חוסר שביעות הרצון אצל הסעודים ומסעותיו של המלך חוסיין. עם שובו מהאליפקס מתכוון המזכיר לכנס את אנשיו על מנת לבדוק הנושא. אחת האפשרויות המועלות היא נסיעה לישראל, מצרים, סעודיה ומדינה נוספת - סוריה. שקול נכבד לטובת הנסיעה יהיה הסיכוי להגיע לטכום כלשהו של פרשת טאבה. ברור גם שאם יוחלט על נסיעה כזאת היא תקרה בשבועיים-שלושה הקרובים בגלל לוח הזמנים של המזכיר.

יוסי גל

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News Summary May 28, 1986

Editorials

The New Republic 6/9 "No Sale" Every three or four years in this country we have a debate about Saudi Arabia. The Saudi record on peace is even more complete now than it was five years ago. On peace the Saudis have been clear: the peace they want is consistent with their maps, on which Israel does not appear. They have consistently subsidized rejectionism and they have systematically thwarted every US effort to promote peace agreements between Israel and its neighbors. We hear that if the Saudis don't get US weapons, they and other Arab moderates will lose faith in the US and will turn to the Soviets. But this doesn't happen. It is absurd to suppose that a conservative Arab gov't, with intrinsic aversions to internal radicalism, would consider becoming a Soviet client, with all the benefits (like power for indigenous radicals and barracks for East German security advisers) such an arrangement brings.

Columns

ND-James Craig (ex-British Amb. to Saudi Arabia) "US Self-Interest Requires Saudi Arms Deal" After 40 years' of experience in the Mideast, the author is convinced that the Arabs are instinctively friends of the West and opposed to the Soviet bloc. And of all the Arab countries, the one that is most committed to the West, and particularly to the US, is Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has been a voice of reason and moderation in the councils of the Third World, in the Islamic Conference, in the Arab League. Reagan understands that the cancellation of arms sales to the Saudis would not only mean an abandonment of a moral obligation to a deserving friend. It would also endanger the interests of the US through the loss of exports; military interests through the loss of strategic cooperation and potential bases; economic interests through a possible change of financial policies; technological interests through the loss of a useful market for the US arms industry, and political interests through the loss of a supportive ally. Saudi Arabia would not suffer much. Alternative supplies are available in Britain and France. The net loser is likely to be the US.

NYP & ND-Anderson "An American Exec's Ordeal in Libya" This is a true story, confirmed by witnesses. An American businessman flew to Khadafyland tempted by a multimillion dollar offer to sell textiles.

על השולח: 1577

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Contracts were signed, profits rolled in. But on his last visit to Libya, he was unaccountably arrested, stripped naked and slammed into a tiny cell with no windows, sanitary facilities, toilets. For 33 days he was caged. He saw other prisoners tortured, although he himself was not physically abused. He finally understood why he had been arrested. The arrest was intended to terrorize him so that he would do Libya's bidding. He was told to contribute 5% of his profits to the Libyan African Trading Co., a front that finances Khadafy's world-wide terrorist underground. He was put in contact with a man named Haji Ali and was instructed to lure anti-Khadafy leaders out into the open by promising them lucrative business opportunities. The businessman agreed to follow instructions but as soon as he got out of Libya he hurried back to the US and went to the FBI. Now he fears for his life.

Press Reports

Zamir Affirms His Resolve

NYT-special-Attorney General Zamir said that the struggle between him and the Cabinet over whether to investigate the head of Israel's domestic intelligence agency "is the gravest, most complicated problem of principle ever faced by an attorney general since the founding of the state of Israel." The Israel radio said there were fears in political circles that Peres and Shamir might ultimately face legal action in the affair. Zamir vowed not to back down from his demand for an inquiry. Peres vigorously defended Avraham Shalom while speaking in Parliament.

Israeli Growth and Inflation

NYT-Silk-Ariel Sharon believes that Israel can get back on a path of economic growth without losing the battle against inflation by "opening up more sources of investment, not by increasing the national budget." Some economists are worried that the Gov't is prematurely relaxing its campaign against inflation in order to shift to the more popular course of faster economic growth. Sharon favors freezing wages. He also urges cutting the budget--as long as the cuts are not in military expenditures.

Thatcher Ends Visit

NYT-special-Thatcher said after winding up talks with Israeli officials and Palestinian leaders that she would "have alot more to talk about with the King" when Hussein visits London in three weeks. She declined to give details about her talks but said she would try to revive the stalled Arab-Israeli peace process. Thatcher said the legitimate rights of the Palestinians could be satisfied in a federation with Jordan. She said that if the PLO or branches of the organization could not be persuaded to renounce terrorism, accept 242 and recognize Israel's right to exist, other Palestinians would have be found to take part in the peace process.

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Reagan Plans More Sanctions on Libyan Trade

WSJ-Greenberger-The Administration plans to ban exports of parts used in certain products destined for Libya and to bar imports from third countries of petroleum products made from Libya oil, officials said. The sanctions are aimed primarily at the oil industry because "we recognize that its crude oil flow is really Khadafy's jugular," an official said. The administration also plans to hold talks this summer with certain European nations to seek their cooperation in the US ban on refined petroleum products made with Libyan oil.

Gorbachev Pledges Arms Support to Libya

ND-Reuters-Gorbachev pledged that the Kremlin would maintain arms supplies to Libya but linked the assurance with a warning on terrorism. Syrian VP Khaddam is in the Soviet Union along with Libya's deputy leader Abdel Salam Jalloud. The two delegations are expected to discuss with Kremlin officials what the Soviet media have portrayed as possible imminent US or Israeli attacks on Syria or PLO bases. Gorbachev said that such an attack could have incalculable consequences. Western diplomats said Assad had received assurances from the Soviet Union that he was free to invoke the military clauses in the Soviet-Syrian friendship treaty if an Israeli attack occurred.

Europe Getting Tougher With Terrorists

WSJ-Ricklefs (Paris) Long criticized for dragging its feet in the fight against terrorism, Europe is visibly trying harder. It is betting mainly on prevention, surveillance of terrorist groups and other aggressive police work to foil terrorist plots. Outsiders detect progress.

Kissinger on Terrorism-Part II

NYP-Lathem & Novak-Kissinger gives the French Gov't and Thatcher (not the British Gov't) high marks for helping the US in its fight against terror. On Assad, Kissinger has high regard for his ability to calculate. "He is not going to jeopardize his strength vis-a-vis Israel, vis-a-vis Lebanon, vis-a-vis the Arab world in order to kill Americans in Europe. But if a gov't systematically encourages the killing of Americans and if nothing else helps, then I would not give assurance that no military force would ever be used. In the case of Assad, that point can be placed further down the line--a more rational dialogue is possible."

Islamic Scholar and Wife Slain

NYT-AP-Ismail al Faruqi, an Islamic scholar and his wife were stabbed to death and their daughter was seriously wounded in their home near Philadelphia. The FBI is involved in the case because of "al Farqi's prominence in the Islamic world."

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Magazine Article-On Syria

The New Republic 6/9 Pipes "Syria's Imperial Dream" Recently, Assad made his most overt threat in years; "If the Israelis work to put the Golan within their borders, we will work to put the Golan in the middle of Syria and not on the borders." The remark implied the annexation of all of Israel to Syria. Many observers speculate that the two countries are heading towards war. As evidence of Syrian complicity in the attempted bombing of an El Aj jet in London emerges, the likelihood of Israeli reprisal against Syria increases. But do Syria's hostile moves mean that it seeks war with Israel? Or is Assad indirectly trying to maneuver Israel to the bargaining table? Unlike Israel's neighbors, Syria still seeks to destroy Israel. Assad's bellicosity results not from strength but from weakness. He depends on anti-Zionism to reduce the disaffection of the Syrian people from his regime. The special attention Assad devotes to winning control over Lebanon, Jordan, and the Palestinian movement makes it clear that the construction of a Greater Syria is the centerpiece of Assad's foreign policy. Yet, this causes problems and complicates relations so, when convenient, it denies any Pan-Syrian aspirations. Palestine attracts most of Assad's attention. Israelis are Jews and anti-Semitism has become a powerful force in Syria during recent decades. Assad so much needs Israel as an enemy he is willing to endure whatever costs anti-Zionism entails, including military defeat and economic sacrifices. So long as an Alawite-dominated Syrian regime faces widespread Sunni opposition, it profits from Israel's destruction. The implication is clear: the Arab-Israeli conflict will continue as long as Assad rules in Damascus.

Letters

The New Republic-John Hinckley Jr., the man who tried to assassinate Reagan, writes from a hospital in Washington. He writes in regard to the accusations that Gore Vidal is an anti-Semite and the sentence in the story that reads: "This man is ready for the funny farm." Hinckley resents the fact that The New Republic equates anti-Semitism with insanity. "Being opposed to Zionism (which is both racist and militaristic) is not a sign of mental illness. If anything, it is patriotic."

The New Republic-Victor Navasky, editor of The Nation writes that it is too often the case that when a gentile criticizes Israel or raises fundamental questions about the role of the American Jewish community with respect to it, he is said to be an anti-Semite (and when a Jew does it, he is said to be self-hating). Martin Peretz replies: It may be that here and there is an anti-Zionist who is not an anti-Semite. But it would be hard to find an anti-Semite who is not an anti-Zionist.

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ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

5.28.86 תדור דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q On the release of -- on the thing announced yesterday about the divided families -- do you have any idea what proportion of the divided families are Jewish and whether or not that would represent any greater easing on the Soviet part in terms of Jewish emigration?

MR. REDMAN: From what I understand concerning the content of the list, the proportion of Jewish families, as best we can make out, is roughly in the same proportion as the Jewish presence on our overall representational list, which is more or less 50%, so that there's no particular trend to be noted in that context.

Q Chuck, while we're on the subject of the Soviet Union, do you have any comment on the talks in Moscow between Soviet, Syrian and Libyan officials and the reports that terrorism was discussed by these officials?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the report about imminent release of some hostages in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: No. I've seen the reports. As we've said before, we welcome the activities of any responsible party in trying to resolve this issue of the hostages. But as I said yesterday, I don't have any reason to give you either an optimistic or a pessimistic reading of the current situation beyond what we've known in the past.

Q Can you tell us whether Syria is doing -- falls under the category of that first phrase of yours?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, I don't have any reason at this point to give you any other characterization, other than that general one.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "Gale" and various numbers and symbols.

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Q I'll go back to Syria. Are you saying that you have no information that would lead you to conclude that Syria is playing the positive role that you hope everybody is playing?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to comment on specific questions concerning specific countries, but rather will limit my answer to the general one, which I've just given; and as well as a characterization of the overall hostage situation, regardless of what countries are playing a role.

Q The overall hostage situation.

MR. REDMAN: As I said, I have no reason to characterize it at this moment in either a pessimistic or an optimistic way. There's just no reason to steer you in the direction of thinking that there's a new reading on that situation from our standpoint.

Q Chuck, the British home secretary, Mr. Hurd (?), had a briefing with Mr. Armacost about Syrian involvement in terrorist attacks, or something like that, in England?

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

Q A quick follow on that -- President Assad, after his meetings in Athens, had offered to cooperate with the United States, or any government, for that matter, in eradicating terrorism. Did we take this as a serious offer?

MR. REDMAN: I stick with the same answer I gave in response to previous questions.

Q On that, it seems to me that you're not believing what -- or that you have taken it lightly what Mr. Talas (?), the defense minister of Syria, has been quoted to have said this morning.

MR. REDMAN: I don't see what --

Q -- a question of optimism. And this is the first time that they have identified the kidnappers and they have started a positive dialogue, quoting him saying so.

☆ 1/4/7

סגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

אל:

המסד, בסחון, ניו-יורק

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דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY

WED., MAY 28, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

PERES DEFENDS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF, WINS BACKING FROM PARLIAMENT

Wash. Post, AP:Israeli PM Peres praised Israel's counterintelligence chief during a seven-hour debate in parliament today, calling him a courageous "man of modest ways," and refused to fire him. After Peres' speech, the parliament soundly rejected four motions of no confidence arising from his handling of the alleged cover-up of the 1984 deaths of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers. Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir, who has demanded that police investigate the chief of the Shin Bet counterintelligence agency for possible involvement in the cover-up, complained of severe pressures from the government to drop the case. Peres denied pressure was put on Zamir and said the investigation would continue in accordance with the attorney general's orders.

THATCHER SUGGESTS BYPASSING PLO IN TALKS

Wash. Post, Claiborne:British PM Thatcher said today that if the PLO refuses to renounce terrorism and recognize Israel's right to exist, alternative negotiating representatives of the Palestinian people must be sought. Thatcher's statement at a news conference winding up a three-day visit to Israel appeared intended to put distance between the PLO and Britain, which said after terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports in December that it was reassessing its position toward PLO Chairman Arafat. Thatcher was embarrassed in October when two PLO officials reportedly reneged on their promise to sign an agreement renouncing terrorism and recognizing Israel just hours before they were to meet with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. "If they were prepared to genuinely do that and genuinely make it effective, then it seems to me there would be a new situation which would make it possible to view part of the PLO in a different light," Thatcher said. "Now, if we cannot do that," she added, "we must find other Palestinian representatives who truly represent the Palestinian people. That, I think, is absolutely vital, being with people who don't represent the Palestinian people." Thatcher suggested that elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank might provide new leaders who could serve as an alternative to the PLO.

ITALIANS ISSUE ARREST WARRANTS FOR TERRORISTS IN AIRPORT ATTACK

Wash. Post, Jenkins:Italian judicial officials today issued arrest warrants

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against a group of 14 alleged Arab terrorists, including Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, in connection with a string of attacks in Italy last year, including the post-Christmas assault on Rome's Leonardo da Vinci international airport, according to judicial sources here. The arrest warrants, signed by prosecutor Domenico Sica and investigating magistrate Rosario Priore, two of Italy's top antiterrorist investigators, charged all 14 with participation in "an armed band"-a blanket charge used frequently in Italy against terrorist groups. This law makes participation in an illegal group as much a crime as the acts allegedly committed. In a telephone interview, Sica confirmed that the warrants had been issued but refused to say who was named in them. Priore is expected to hold a press conference Wednesday to reveal more details.

SYRIA SIGNALS NEW FLEXIBILITY

Christian Science Mon., Muir:Beset by internal and external pressures and problems, Syria's Pres. Assad seems to be steering his country on a more conciliatory and flexible course. This is apparent in Syria's dealings with major players in the region and in its efforts to stabilize the turmoil in neighboring Lebanon. Pres. Assad arrived in Athens Monday on his first trip to a western country in eight years. Western diplomatic sources and Greek newspapers say the visit is aimed at convincing Western Europe that recent allegations that Syria sponsors terrorism are unfounded. Hard-line Syria's growing rapprochement with moderate Jordan has fueled speculation about a possible break in the polarization that has immobilized Arab politics for several years. Much of the speculation focuses on Syria's alliance with non-Arab Iran, which Syria supports in its war against Jordan's ally Iraq. In Lebanon, where Syria's peacemaking efforts have been frustrated by Christian opposition, Mr. Assad signaled a new, softer line May 9. He said Syria would not object if the Lebanese wanted to alter parts of a Syrian-sponsored settlement signed by the three main Lebanese militias last Dec. In Jan. the Christian militia and Pres. Gemayel revolted against the pact. Some Christian leaders say Assad's new position could lead to fresh peace efforts.

ISRAELI SCANDAL PITS SECURITY AGAINST JUSTICE, PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW

Christian Science Mon., Curtius:Israeli PM Peres is caught up in a scandal that has rocked his government and raised questions about Israel's ability to balance its security needs with the requirements of justice. At issue is a decision by Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir to prosecute Avraham Shalom, head of Israel's domestic intelligence services. Mr. Zamir

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alleges that Mr. Shalom withheld evidence and suborned witnesses to lie to a commission of inquiry that investigated the death two years ago of a pair of Palestinian gunmen at the hands of security forces. Mr. Peres and most of his Cabinet oppose the prosecution of Shalom, arguing such a move would damage national security by undermining the morale of the General Security Services Shalom heads. "The major point now is how to protect the GSS, how to prevent the kind of morale problems that will develop if the politicians do not back them," one senior Israeli official said. The Israeli press has accused the government of trying to cover up the affair. The government's efforts to keep the story out of the press here have become almost as much of an issue as the question of whether Shalom should be prosecuted. Israeli journalists were outraged that, although their own stories on the case were either killed or gutted by the military censor Sunday night, ABC News reported the issue in detail from Washington. The Israeli public heard Saturday night on government-run Israel Television only that Zamir and the Cabinet were at odds over his determination to prosecute a "high government official" for the official was, what service he was connected with, of what crimes he was accused, or when they were committed. "On Sunday night, the censor killed both of my stories on the case," said Jerusalem Post writer Hirsh Goodman. "Then Monday morning, I hear my story on Israel Radio-quoting ABC News." Even Tuesday, gaps of white space appeared in Israeli newspapers, where elements of stories had been removed by the censor. Mr. Goodman said he was only able to say what he really thought was going on by writing an opinion page piece. Opinion pieces are not censored. "Is it not possible that Peres is guilty of a cover-up?" Goodman asked in his piece. "Of using the ever-convenient cloak of security to protect himself and his Cabinet from scandal?..." "Here you have a man (Shalom) entrusted with the most secret of secret inner sanctums, who is suspected by the Attorney General of obstructing justice. There is no doubt it becomes a public issue of major importance," Goodman said in an interview. "The guy is suspected of tampering with evidence. The public has to know..."

COLUMNS/EDITORIALS

LET THE PLO DEBATE

Wash. Post, Hentoff: The student-run Harvard Law School Forum takes pride in the diversity of the gladiators who appear before it. In recent seasons, they have included Caspar Weinberger, Robt. Mugabe, Jerry Falwell, Daniel Ortega and Shimon Peres. Scheduled for April 28 was a debate between two natural adversaries.

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Zuhdi Labib Terzi and Alan Dershowitz. Terzi, the permanent observer at the United Nations of the PLO is the highest ranking PLO official in the country. In debate, he is cool and skillful. Dershowitz, a professor at Harvard Law School, is a practiced and passionate dissector of PLO rhetoric and has often defended Israel against its manifold enemies. As a representative of an organization not recognized by the US, Terzi must obtain State Dept. approval any time he wishes to travel outside a 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle in New York. He has been given such permission when he wanted to go outside New York City for vacations or to attend social gatherings. Permission has been denied, however, whenever the PLO official has been invited to deliver a public speech or otherwise engage in what might be called political activity. Despite Dershowitz's fearsome reputation as a polemicist, Terzi accepted the invitation from the Harvard Law School Forum-contingent, of course, on State Dept. approval. It was denied. Thereupon Dershowitz, the Harvard Law School Forum and Brad Roth, a law student who had helped arrange the debate, filed suit: Harvard Law School Forum, et al. v. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State. Joining in was the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts.

MRS. THATCHER AND ISRAEL

PM Thatcher's visit to Israel could not of itself generate much movement toward ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza territories. IN the short term, the Israelis might consider her visit a success. Her chief proposal was impractical. She suggested that municipal elections be held soon, so that a new, non-Palestine Liberation Organization group of leaders could be in place should the prospect of negotiating a settlement emerge. The Israelis vetoed it, recalling that the last elections in 1976 led to PLO activists taking office: This was an acknowledgment that the PLO's influence persists, whatever the frustrations-in Amman, London, and Washington, as well as in the occupied territories-over its leadership. Mrs. Thatcher also seemed to come down on the side of the Israeli identification of the PLO as terrorists. She insisted the PLO renounce terrorism and endorse UN Resolution 242, which recognizes Israel's right to exits. But Thatcher also met with Palestinian leaders petitioning for Palestinian self-determination and an international Middle East peace conference that would include the Soviet Union. But for the longer term, Thatcher had another message: "It is not in Israel's long-term interest to be an occupying power."

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

ש מ ר

1986 מאי 28

אל :- כנסיות
מאת :- הקישור לקונגרס

הנדון :- המורשה בן גילמן והמורמונים

בלחץ יהודים אדוקים באיזור בחירתו, העלה המורשה בן גילמן את נושא המרכז המורמוני בפני רה"מ בעת ביקורו האחרון בישראל (ב-31 באפריל). טיוטת המכתב ששלח גילמן לבוחריו בשו.ב. קיימת אפשרות שהנמען (הרב גליק) יתן פומבי לתוכן המכתב ועוזרים במשרדו של גילמן מקווים שהסייפא לא תביך את רה"מ. לידיעתכם.

ב ב ר כ ה

ב/ס.י.ה.
יוסף למדן

העתק :-
מצפ"א
לשכת רה"מ ✓

Dear Rabbi Gluck:

During Israeli Prime Minister Peres' recent visit to the United States, I had the opportunity to engage him briefly on the issue of the construction on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, of a center for Brigham Young University, of Provo, Utah. I apprised the Prime Minister of the concerns expressed by my constituents, and others, about activities which might be conducted out of that center which would be incompatible with its presence at such a site, AND THE

PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSED HIS DEEP CONCERN.

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News Summary May 26-27, 1986

Press Reports

Official in Israel Focus of Inquiry in '84 Cover-Up

NYT-5/27-Friedman p.1-The Attorney General of Israel has asked police to examine evidence that the head of the domestic intelligence agency covered up the involvement of his organization in the beating deaths of two Palestinian bus hijackers two years ago, Israeli officials and press reports said. The request for an investigation was said to have been accompanied by evidence collected against Avraham Shalom, the head of the Shin Beth. Israeli newspapers said Shalom might have tampered with evidence, suborned witnesses and withheld relevant documents from two commissions of inquiry. The proposed investigation may concern an order that may have been given to kill the hijackers after they were captured. The majority of both Likud and Labor ministers in the Cabinet were united against a new investigation so it seems unlikely that this affair could topple the gov't. But Israeli political commentators said an investigation of the Shin Beth chief would be an extremely messy affair that could lead to a chain of resignations. The power struggle between Peres's Cabinet and the Attorney General appears to have raised basic questions about the commitment of Israeli politicians to the principle of equal treatment under the law, for all.

NYT-5/26-Friedman-Thatcher's visit was overshadowed by the dispute between Peres and Zamir over whether to prosecute a "senior official" of the Israeli Gov't. The name of the senior official and the charges the Attorney General is considering filing against him were withheld because of legal constraints and military censorship.

Syria Denies Terrorism Role-Seeks Talks With US

NYT 5/26-Gwertzman-Syria has sent several messages to the US in recent days denying complicity in terrorist activity and seeking a constructive discussion to resolve differences and misunderstandings, Administration officials said. Washington is weighing the Syrian messages but the officials said that the often contradictory statements from European capitals on whether Syria was involved directly in past terrorist actions had complicated the American response. A State Dept. official said: "It's a very confusing situation...There are credible reports

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that they were involved in terrorist actions, but there is no "smoking gun" yet to definitely indict them." The Syrian Foreign Minister appeared on a CBS News program and denied terrorist charges. Farouk al-Sharaa called for an "equal, positive dialouge with the US." He also said Syria was continuing to "do its best" to help gain the release of French and American hostages in Lebanon. Most of the hostages are believed to be held in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa region of Lebanon.

ND 5/25 Phelps-Although the threat of war between Syria and Israel seems to have been averted for the moment, western and Arab diplomats in Jordan believe that conflict between the two countries is still a strong possibility in the not-to-distant future. Both countries seem dissatisfied with the present situation. A Jordanian official said: "Israel doesn't undertake a propoganda program like that unless they want to do something." Nobody believes that Assad has any illusions that Syria would be capable of defeating Israel. Diplomats say Assad's recent rhetoric has not been particularly unusual and that his chessboard moves in Lebanon were probably an effort to provoke the Israelis and divert Syrians from their worsening domestic situation. On the other hand, this may be an opportune time for Israel to attack. There is little chance that Syria would have any support from other Arab countries in a confrontation with Israel. Syria's two closest Arab allies, Libya and Iran, have been more trouble than help recently. Coupled with Syria's own disaterous loss of income due to falling oil prices, the move could be a disater for Syria's economy.

Lebanese Christian Blames Syria for Bombs

NYT-5/27 special-Samir Geagea, the chief of the main Christian militia, accused Syria of carrying out a series of bombings in Christian areas of Lebanon.

Thatcher in Israel

WSJ-Briefs p.1-5/27-Israel rejected Thatcher's proposal for elections in the West Bank. Rabin told her that her plan for municipal elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip wouldn't help bring peace to the region. Rabin also criticized what he called Europe's failure to help improve living conditions among Palestinians. (see NYT 5/26 Photo of Thatcher at Yad Vashem.)

Hussein and Assad Meet

NYT 5/26 AP Hussein met with Assad in Damascus, the third meeting in five months between the two former adversaries. An official announcement did not say what the two men discussed, but a source close to the talks said the topics included the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and charges of Syrian involvement in terrorism, which Syria denies.

Paris Sends Hostage Mediator

NYT-5/26 special-The Beirut leftist daily As Safir said the French Gov't had sent an intermediary to Damascus to resume negotiations for release of French hostages in Lebanon. The envoy is Omran Adam, a Syrian businessman who lives in France.

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US Seeks NBC Tape

ND 5/25 combined-The Justice Dept. has been holding discussions for more than a week with NBC in an attempt to persuade the network to turn over unused videotape from its interview with Abul Abbas. In the broadcast, NBC correspondent Henry Champ said that Abbas "freely admits responsibility for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship the Achille Lauro." No videotape was shown of such remarks by Abbas, and federal criminal lawyers would like to know whether it exists.

Kissinger on Terrorism

NYP 5/27 Lathem & Novak interviewed Kissinger regarding terrorism. He fully agrees with the current Administration viewpoint and actions. He does not believe that opening negotiations with Arafat would do much good. In terms of Syrian terrorism, Kissinger says he believes in acts of great severity against specific acts of terrorism. He suspects that if Assad believed he would be treated severely even on a diplomatic level--like breaking relations, stopping airlines, economic boycotts--we would not get a great public announcement, but we would see certain actions following.

Italian Isle, Site of US Airbase, Is Fearful of Khadafy's Anger

NYT 5/27 Dionne p.1-The US has a Coast Guard station at Lampedusa, an Italian island that is closer to Tunisia than Sicily. Libya is threatening to blow up the whole island. The island residents are starting to worry about whether or not the Americans should just leave. Their reasoning has nothing to do with anti-Americanism.

Iran-Iraq

NYT 5/27-Reuters-Iranian aircraft batteries shot down an Iraqi plane and naval units damaged an Iraqi warship, the Teheran radio said. Marine salvage teams battled to save a fully laden supertanker, blasted twice in 24 hours by Iraqi missiles in the Persian Gulf.

Rumors of Letting Saudi Women Drive

WSJ 5/27 Rosewicz-Rumor has it that King Fahd has suggested letting women drive. Some say that it is a matter of economics. It's expensive to hire chauffeurs to drive women around. Adding to the pressure will be the 50,000 Saudi women who are expected to enter the job market in the next five years. These women will need to get to and from work.

Impasse Over Human Rights

ND 5/27-combined-The US blocked consensus on a human rights document and 35 nations meeting to agree on new recommendations for improving East-West human contacts went home empty-handed. The main issue in Bern, was US insistence on including a passage that would facilitate travel by ethnic minorities--a provision that could have applied to emigration of Soviet Jews.

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Africans to Ask for More Aid at UN

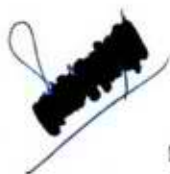
NYT 5/27 Sciolino p.1-The UN GA will open a special 5-day session aimed at finding ways to solve the chronic economic problems of Africa. The focus of the meeting will be a proposal by the African nations to the developed world to increase aid and debt relief by a range of \$80 billion to \$100 billion in 1986-90.

Book Reviews

NYT 5/25 Mary Bateson reviews "The Vanished Imam: Musa al Sadr and the Shai of Lebanon" by Fouad Ajami. The images of al Sadr has come to have multiple meanings: appropriated by the Shiites in Lebanon to represent their aspirations, it has become a symbol of radicalism for some but can also be taken to stand for the possibility of creative accomodation. The work celebrates one of the paramount facts of the Mideast, the fact of pervasive ambiguity.

NYT 5/25 Shipler reviews "Shcharansky: Hero of Our Time" by Martin Gilbert. The book serves a happy function as a fine introduction to a man whom we are likely to be hearing a great deal. Unfortunately, it is an unreliable history, marred by inaccuracies and omissions. For example, it portrays Soviet Jews as unanimous. Many Soviet Jews feel integrated into Soviet society and have no interest in leaving.

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

שמו

יח אייר תשמ"ו

27 מאי 1986

אל: ממנכ"ל - ח. בראון
דע: מנכ"ל מצפ"א - א. בנצור
✓ יועץ מדיני לרה"מ - ד"ר נ. נוביק
השגריר - מ. רוזן
הציר - א. רובינשטיין
י. למדן
ט. הרצל

מאת: דני בלור

הנדון: נשק לסעודיה

מכתבך מה-19 במאי
מכתב י. למדן מה-21 במאי

תודה על מכתבך ואני מסכים עקרונית עם גישתך. עם זאת, נראה לי שבבית הלבן ומסביב לו נתפסה התנגדותנו הפסיבית כעמדה לצורך יחסי-ציבור כלפי הממשל, ואילו עמדתנו האמיתית היתה קריצה לידידנו בקונגרס ולאירגונים יהודיים ואישים יהודיים להמשיך בפעולה נמרצת נגד העיסקה, והרי ברור להם שהרוב הגדול לא נולד מעצמו או ברוח הכריזמה של הסנטור קרנסטון או לארי סמית. נדמה לי שכאשר עיסקה מסוימת או חלק ממנה, אינה מסכנת ישירות את בטחון ישראל, ומצד שני מהווה מסר של תמיכה נגד מדינות קיצוניות יש מקום לשקול צעד יותר ברור מצד ישראל. יתכן שיש הגזמה בהודעה חד-משמעית. אך יש מרחב גדול בין מה שנתפס כעידוד שקט, תוך מסע הסברתי די ברור נגד סעודיה, לבין שילוב ידיים וישיבה בשקט מוחלט, תוך רמז לגורמים יהודיים שינהגו כך.

ברור שאנו מעדיפים משטרים ערביים שיהיו מוכנים להגיע לשלום עם ישראל, אך אם הברירה היא בין משטרים נוסח חומייני, אסאד וסאדאם חוסיין לבין משטרים נוסח סעודיה, המפרץ וירדן - הרי עדיפה סעודיה הנוכחית על כל מגרעותיה, על פני סעודיה חומניסטית או בעתיסטית. אני שותף להערכותיה של טובה הרצל במברקה 655 מה-23 במאי.

בברכה,

דני בלור

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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המשרד

אל: מצפ"א

ואנס.

א. ואנס מבקר כידוע בארץ לעתים תכופות יחסית. בעוד שידידותו הבסיסית לישראל קיימת, היה ביקורתי במשך השנים שמאז פרישתו באשר למדיניות בעניין יישום קמפ דייויד, יו"ש ועזה וכדומה (מתח ביקורת פומבית בארץ על ההתנחלויות, הציע יישום אוסובומיה חד-צדדית ועוד).

ב. כמייצג האגף הליברלי במפלגה הדימוקרטית הוא ביקורתי מאוד כלפי הממשל בתחומים רבים (SDI , מדיניות מז"ת, טרור/ לוב ועוד).

ג. אמנם אינו עתה אישיות ממשלתית, אך בהיותו מופיע לעיתים בתקשורת וכן כחבר בגופים בעלי ערך שונים, יש חשיבות לקרב עמדותיו ככל האפשר לשלנו (כאמור ידידותו הבסיסית בעינה והוא גם איש חביב). אינני צופה כי ניחן לשנות את דעותיו בנושא הפלשתינאי, אך הדגש צריך לדעתי להיות על המאמצים שעשינו לקדם את תהליך השלום ושידנו המושטת לא נענתה, דבר שאין בו ספק.

רובינשטיין

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The US government and the American people welcome this development. If these individuals, together with the other cases as yet unnamed, whom the Soviets have indicated will also be resolved, are allowed to depart, it will make the largest single resolution of representation list cases since the United States government began submitting such lists to the USSR almost 30 years ago.

This act gives real meaning to the joint statement by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev on the importance of resolving humanitarian cases in a spirit of cooperation. It is a positive step that will contribute to an improved atmosphere in our relations and will facilitate efforts to build on the progress begun at the Geneva summit last year.

It is our hope that this significant step signals that the Soviet Union shares our desire to move ahead in our efforts to improve mutual understanding between our peoples, to make progress in other areas of human rights such as emigration, and to increase cooperation between our two countries in areas of mutual interest.

Q What is the status of the Shcharansky relatives? The mother and I think another relative that the State Department would be coming out after he came out, and as far as we've heard they never have.

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything specifically on that question. Let me take another look at that. I believe we may have posted something in response to a previous question a week or so ago.

Q Anything on Margaret Thatcher's comments in Jerusalem today that an alternative to the PLO will be necessary, if the PLO doesn't renounce violence and recognize Israel?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q How about Gorbachev's remark about — (inaudible) — consequences if anybody attacks Syria or the Palestinians?

MR. REDMAN: No comment.

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Q Does the US have any new sense of hope in resolving the hostage crisis in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: No, no new information. I have no reason to steer you either in the direction of pessimism or optimism at this point. I just leave the answer flat.

Q -- West Bank. There was a story that a small town in the West Bank, Therizza -- or razza -- and a Jewish industrial park will replace it which will leave 150 Palestinians without homes and land on the West Bank -- (inaudible) are the suggestions of Ariel Sharon. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: Very briefly, we continue to believe that settlement activity in the occupied territories is an obstacle to reaching a just and lasting peace.

Q And the second question, do you have any comment on Mr. Rabin's refusal of a request by Mrs. Thatcher to work on improving the quality of life for Palestinians under occupation. Mr. Rabin refused her request.

MR. REDMAN: Only to reiterate what you have heard us say before, which, in a more general way, we have long said we would welcome an increase in Arab control and a reduction in Israeli control over the day-to-day life of Palestinians in both the West Bank and Gaza and that is a practical matter. Any new arrangements to be successful would require acceptance by all the concerned parties.

Q I would like to go back to your answer to my first question about this small town. You say you continue to believe that building more settlements would be an impediment to peace but it looks like the plans are you know they are waiting, according to the story in the Washington Post, waiting for the bulldozers to go and erase the town. What the United States has any measures or steps to be taken in addition to what you just said that will stop --deprive -- 150 Palestinians from their homes and lands needlessly, sort of an injunction somehow?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything else to offer you right now.

Q The Syrian Foreign Minister on Sunday said that he, that Syria, would like an equal and positive dialogue with the

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United States. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, not really.

Q Chuck, have the American government asked specifically from the Syrians to close the offices of Abu Nidal or not?

MR. REDMAN: We've answered that question a number of times saying the Syrian is well aware of our view, both publicly and privately.

Q But did you have any representation to them to specifically close their offices or not?

MR. REDMAN: The answer is the same.

Q Anything on King Hussein's visit to Damascus on the weekend and his current trip to Baghdad?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the timing of the recent deterioration and the security situation in Lebanon and especially the series of booby-trapped cars that exploded in residential areas in Beirut?

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing in specific, other than if you look at the position we've consistently taken on the question of violence--something that we deplore--and we've said that the solution to the problems of Lebanon is in the political arena and not through such acts as that.

Q Any comment on Assad's visit to Greece or his comments denying responsibility for terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Reports from Cairo and Tel Aviv suggest that the Taba talks completely failed to move the issue any further. What the United States have any new proposals that could be moved in this issue which is very sticky issue now between Egypt and Israel to a fruitful end?

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Q So, he is conducting a sort of shuttle diplomacy now? Is that right?

Q Chuck, on the settlements again. Does the United States have any information that the Israelis are settling some of the Ethiopian Jews at (inaudible) in the West Bank?

Q Well, could you look into that. And also, was there an understanding with the United States that there would be no such settlement of the (inaudible) in the occupied territories?

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the Jahlud(?) visit to Moscow?

MR. REDMAN: No.

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סגירות ישראל - וועינגטון

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מס' מבר

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, מחנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קשי"ח
דע: ניו-יורק.
NEWS SUMMARY
PRESS RELEASES

MAY 27, 1986 TUESDAY

PRESS RELEASES

Wash. Post, Claiborne: There is little to distinguish this tiny Arab village perched on an outcropping of rocks in the harsh hills about 10 miles south of Hebron-not even a place on most maps of the Israeli-occupied West Bank. But now it has become the focus of a Cabinet dispute-and local anger-over an Israeli plan to turn it into an industrial park to provide jobs for the area's Jewish settlers. The village's 15 extended families, comprising 150 people, live in block-like concrete houses that have a look of being unfinished even though they have been lived in for years. The village's small goat herds bed down at night in the ruins of Dir Razah's original houses, some of them 400 years old or more. It was with no little surprise, therefore, that the Arab residents greeted the motorcade of cars that entered the village a week ago unannounced, led by Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and an entourage of aides and Israeli television photographers. As security police cleared residents from an overlook at the village's highest point, Sharon unfolded a map outlining a planned 150-acre industrial park to serve Jewish settlers and on camera-told an aide he wanted the area closed within a few weeks and road construction to begin immediately thereafter. Then, Arab residents said, the motorcade left as quickly as it had arrived, without any Israeli official explaining to them the purpose of the visit. It was not until evening, they said, that they learned of the fate of their village from an Israeli television news broadcast. Other Dir Razah residents said they still do not know what is being planned for their village, although some said they feared that their land would be expropriated.

ISRAELIS DEBATE FIRING

Wash. Post, Wire Serv.: PM Shimon Peres and key Israeli government ministers debated whether to dismiss the counterintelligence chief because of charges related to the coverup of the deaths of two Palestinian bus hijackers, Israeli television reported. Peres held a late-night meeting with the Cabinet defense committee, the second on the subject in two days, after Attorney

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General Yitzhak Zamir decided to prosecute the head of the agency known as Shin BET. ABC News identified the Shin Bet head as Avraham Shalom.

ASSAD'S TRIP DAMPENS OUTLOOK ON HOSTAGES

Wash. Post, Boustany: Syrian President Hafez Assad's departure today for Athens on a rare visit to a western country has dampened hopes for an imminent, Syrian-brokered release of French kidnap victims held by Shiite Moslem activists in Lebanon. Western diplomats here, nonetheless, said it appeared that movement toward a two-stage release of the French kidnap victims held by Shiite Moslem activists in Lebanon. Western diplomats here, nonetheless, said it appeared that movement toward a two-stage release of the French hostages was under way, with the freeing of a four-man French television crew kidnaped in March the likely first step and release of longer-held captives coming later. Well-informed French sources here said the case of the television crew, seized in the Shiite suburbs of Beirut by the Revolutionary Justice Organization, was much simpler than that of the other abducted Frenchmen, some held for more than a year. They said France had established contact with the television crew's kidnapers and letters and pictures from them reportedly were delivered to Paris last week via Damascus. Syrian officials have indicated Damascus has more room to maneuver in that case than in the earlier ones, which were carried out by Islamic Jihad, a militantly pro-Iranian terrorist organization whose demands touch on sensitive relations among France, Iran and Syria. Partly because of this, diplomats here are watching to see if there is a shift in regional alliances by Syria, which has been widely criticized in the Arab world for supporting non-Arab Iran in its war with Iraq.

PLO HEADED FOR BANKRUPTCY, SAYS FORBES MAGAZINE

Wash. Times, Reuters: The PLO saddled with extensive health and welfare programs, diplomatic missions and a huge military budget, is going broke, according to Forbes Magazine. Forbes said interviews with dozens of diplomatic, intelligence and investment sources in the Middle East, the US and Europe showed the PLO last year took in \$154 million while its expenses topped \$310 million. It said in its June 2 issue the PLO was almost certain to need more money to maintain a position in the Arab world, but its income was not likely to rise. As a result the PLO, an umbrella group of eight Palestinian factions led by Yasser Arafat, could go bankrupt, Forbes said. Its only hope, ironically may be the US, it said, adding it could be in the US interest to ensure that the PLO does not collapse and leave a void for more radical factions to fill. The US, which has ruled out direct contact with Mr. Arafat until he recognizes Israel's right

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to exist, indirectly paid \$5 million to help evacuate PLO fighters from Beirut in 1982, Forbes said. The PLO's shaky finances represents a rare chance for the US to step in and exert influence on it, Forbes said.

ARAB GIRL TO GIVE ISRAELI ARMY SONG AND DANCE ROUTINE

Wash. Times, Meisels: Haya Samir, 17, the daughter of an Egyptian-born poet and journalist, appears likely to become the first Arab girl ever to be inducted into an entertainment troupe of the Israeli army. As an Arab citizen of Israel, Haya was not obligated to enter the army at all. But she chose to go, along with other Israeli youngsters who will join the army later this year when they reach 18. "It is an obligation I owe to the state of Israel" she said. Her father, Yussuf, was forced to flee his native Egypt in 1968 because he criticized the regime of President Gamal Abdul Nasser. Israel granted Yussuf and his pregnant wife political asylum, and it was here that Mrs. Samir gave birth to Haya. Three more children followed. Yussuf Samir works as a broadcaster for the Israeli Radio's Arabic-Hebrew language service. He has written 16 books of Arabic poetry, mostly expressing his longing for peace between Israelis and Arabs. He describes himself as "a Moslem Zionist," adding: "Israel is the country where I found a home, and here I have raised my children to be loyal citizens."

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Phil. Inq., UPI: Abdul Salam Jalloud, second-in-command to Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy, arrived yesterday for the first high-level contacts between the two countries since the U.S. attack on Libya last month. Key officials, including PM Nikolai Ryzhkov and Defense Minister Sergei Sokolov, were on hand at the airport to greet Jalloud. The official Tass news agency said Jalloud was on a "working visit" at the invitation of the Soviet government. But the presence of Sokolov suggested a strong military aspect in the visit. Diplomats believe that Jalloud who also runs Libya's oil industry, arrived with a shopping list that includes more military hardware, better repayment terms for its massive debt to Moscow and a request for a nuclear power plant in Libya.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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המשרד

מנכ"ל. ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מצרים.

פלסטינאים. נודע לי ממקור מוסמך ששגריר מצרים כאן ניסה לארגן פגישות לפלסטינאים שהגיעו לכאן לביקור - עם יהודים בעלי השפעה. נראה איפוא שמצרים נוטלת על עצמה יותר ויותר אחריות בטיפול בקידום חנושא הפלסטינאי כאן.

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המסרד, בסחוני, ניו-יורק

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אל:הסברה, מעיית, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

NEWS SUMMARY

MON., MAY 26, 1986

דע:ניו-יורק.

PRESS RELEASES

ISRAELIS DIVIDED ON TRYING AIDE

WASH. POST, Claiborne:Israel's Cabinet split sharply today over a recommendation by the attorney general to prosecute the head of the secret internal security services in connection with an alleged coverup of the deaths in 1984 of two captured Arab bus hijackers. The 10-member "inner cabinet" of senior ministers in the coalition government held a stormy debate over the highly classified controversy, but made no decision to limit the authority of Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir in pressing the case, a senior official in the government said tonight. Israel's military censor barred disclosure of details of the Cabinet discussion and allegations made against the chief of the Shin Bet, comparable to the FBI. The security chief, whose name cannot be published under censorship regulations enforceable by prosecution, has been under investigation by Zamir for several months for allegedly suppressing evidence and obstructing justice in the probe of the deaths of the two Palestinian hijackers after they were taken into custody on April 14, 1984, in occupied Gaza.

The two were captured when an Army commando unit stormed the hijacked bus. A soldier who was a passenger on the bus was killed in the attack, and authorities said they found explosive devices planted by the Palestinian terrorists. A major controversy erupted when the Army command first announced that the two hijackers and two companions had died as a result of injuries sustained during the storming of the bus.

THATCHER IN ISRAEL ON HISTORIC VISIT/ABSENCE OF PEACE TALKS WORRIES MRS. THATCHER

THE SUN, Wires Serv.:British PM Thatcher knelt in homage yesterday at Israel's memorial to the 6 million Jewish victims of World War II on the first visit by a British PM to the Jewish state, a territory Britain once ruled. Thatcher said yesterday that the absence of Middle East peace negotiations worried her, and she promised to convey Israel's views to King Hussein of Jordan. British sources said Mrs. Thatcher, who met for two hours with PM Peres, pressed Mr. Peres to relax Israel's military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and allow elections in those areas, which Israel captured from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 Six-Day War. Israel has barred elections in the occupied territories since a vote in

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the 1976 ended in an overwhelming victory for supporters of the PLO.

JEWISH CONGRESS/U.N. PANEL'S REPORT ON WALDHEIM DISPLAYED

THE SUN, Wire Serv.: The World Jewish Congress yesterday displayed what it said was a copy of a U.N. War Crimes Commission report saying sufficient evidence existed to try Kurt Waldheim for the deaths of hostages in WWII. In Geneva, Israel Singer, secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, said the group displayed the document on the former U.N. secretary-general "to show that we are not the accusers. The accusers are the U.N. War Crimes Commission." The WJC has accused Mr. Waldheim of signing documents dealing with the killing of civilians in Yugoslavia and knowing about deportations of Jews from Greece to Nazi death camps when he served with the German army in the Balkans in 1944. Elan Steinberg, the WJC executive director, said a photocopy of the seven-page U.N. document was given to him "several days ago by non-government sources who asked to remain anonymous." The UN gave the Waldheim file to the governments of Israel, the US and Austria in response to formal requests.

FREEDOM IS NEAR FOR HOSTAGES, SAY BEIRUT REPORTS

The Sun, AP: A French hostage negotiator was in Damascus, Syria, yesterday amid reports that some of the 14 French and U.S. hostages held in Lebanon by Moslem extremists would be released soon. But an informed source, who insisted that he remain anonymous and that his location not be disclosed, said, "I am in a position to assure you that all the gossip about the release of any hostage is without foundation at all." The Beirut newspaper as-Safir said three U.S. and three French hostages would be freed soon. Meanwhile, Syrian PM Farouk Sharaa, interviewed yesterday in Damascus on the CBS program "Face the Nation," said that his government was working to secure the release of the U.S. and French hostages but that "I can't feel very optimistic when I don't have tangible grounds for that." Mr. Sharaa added that Syria was unaware of the whereabouts of the hostages because their captors "move them from one place to another and keep their hideout very secret." He said the task had been "complicated" by the U.S. attack on Libya.

COLUMNS

MORE-PRO - ISRAEL THAN ISRAEL ITSELF

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: This is an election year. Senators Alan Cranston

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of California and Bob Packwood of Oregon both find themselves in some political trouble and both are now endeavoring, in consequence, to portray themselves as more pro-Israel than Israel itself. They are not alone among the members of Congress but their performance pretty well explains the still-unresolved battle on Capitol Hill to sell \$265 million worth of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and 100 Harpoon antiship missiles to Saudi Arabia. Israel, as Reagan noted last week, does not oppose the sale to its unfriendly Arab neighbor. And the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the most potent and ardent of the pro-Israel lobbying agencies, is, in effect, sitting this one out on the sidelines. That is almost unprecedented. But that is not good enough for Democrat Cranston and Republican Packwood, who have been leading the fight in the Senate against the arms sale, or for the great majority of their colleagues in both the House and Senate. Opponents of the arms sale in both parties and in both chambers have been complaining publicly that the Saudis have failed to play a sufficiently constructive role in the Middle East peace process and arguing that sophisticated weapons delivered to the Saudis might fall into enemy hands. The real objection, though, is that members of Congress are afraid that voting for the arms sale will cause them trouble this fall with voters who strongly support Israel....The U.S. does have interests in the Middle East other than Israel. It also has interests beyond the personal political fortunes of Sen. Cranston, Sen. Packwood and the others who have their eyes only on November. The arms sale should proceed. As Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D., Texas), who said last week he was switching and would vote to sustain the veto, observed: "I'm really concerned about the United States' loss of influence with the more moderate Arab states. If we just continue to kick them in the teeth, finally we don't have any influence."

WASH. TIMES, Rabinowitz: We have now the last word on NBC's decision to give air time to terrorist Muhammed "Abu" Abbas. This came via an enthralling interview with that network's news chief, Lawrence Grossman-conducted by none other than Nat Hentoff, a journalist whose concern for First Amendment rights is renowned and may be described, shall we say, as single-minded. In this instructive exchange, it fell to Mr. Grossman to explain how his agreed to keep secret the location of the terrorist most wanted by the US-which NBC did in exchange for the right to interview "Abu" Abbas. The decision to make this agreement with "Abu" Abbas was, it turns out, hardly an issue at all; it was not, we were told, "even a



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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Dec/81 - present President, Foundation for a Democratic Education, Inc. Consultant to the Institute on Religion and Democracy. Consultant to Prodemca, an organization which supports democratic development in Central America.
- Oct/79 - Dec/81 Writer and producer, WETA-TV, Washington, D.C. Principle work with "Ben Wattenberg at Large" series produced by WETA for the Public Broadcasting Service.
- Feb/78 - Oct/79 Special Assistant to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan with responsibility for speech writing and public liason.
- Jan/77 - Feb/78 Research Fellow, American Enterprise Institute. Wrote various articles for magazine publication.
- May/76 - Jan/77 Personal aide to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Moynihan for Senate Campaign, New York.
- Jan/72 - May/76 Co-Founder and Executive Director of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. Participated in debates over party rules, platform and policy positions.
- Dec/69 - Jan/72 Chairman, Frontlash, Inc.: an AFL-CIO sponsored voter registration and political education campaign for working class and minority youth with an election year staff of 50 or more.
- Nov/68 - Dec/69 National Secretary, Social Democrats, U.S.A.
- Dec/63 - Nov/68 Program Director, the League for Industrial Democracy, with responsibility for youth and student affairs. Member, National Council, Congress on Racial Equality.
- April/63 - Dec/63 Staff Assistant to Bayard Rustin, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

EDUCATION

- 1964 - 1965 Graduate Program, Labor Economics. The New York School for Social Research, New York City.
- 1963 Special Certificate Program in film and television, Boston University School of Communication.
- 1958 - 1962 University of Colorado, B.A. in English Literature
- 1960 Certificate Program in Spanish, Instituto Notre Americano - Mexicano de Relaciones Culturales, Mexico, D.F.

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PUBLICATIONS

Many articles in Commentary magazine, The New Republic, Public Opinion (AED), Politics Today, The New Leader, Dissent, The New York Times Op-Ed page, The American Federationist (AFL-CIO), and others.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vice President, Social Democrats, U.S.A.
Chairman, Executive Committee, The Coalition for a Democratic Majority
Member, Executive Committee, The Institute on Religion and Democracy
Member, Executive Committee, Friends of the Democratic Center in Central America
(Prodemca)
Member, Committee for The Free World

XVY

Americans for Democratic Action

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Congressman Barney Frank
President

Ann Lewis
National Director

Martin Rine
Chairperson National
Executive Committee

Warrene Gary
Treasurer

Mildred Jeffrey
Secretary

Walter Newman
Counsel

Andrea T. Low
Chairperson Youth for
Democratic Action

Vice Presidents

Bella Abzug • Polly Baca
Herman Badillo • J. Bill Becker
• Morris Kalper • Susan Korman
Yvonne B. Burke • Sara Burton
• Dan Cameron • Shirley
Chuchelm • Candice Collins
John Conyers, Jr. • Cushing N.
Dobbs • Edward Donahue
Robert F. Drinan, S.J. • Marjorie
Wright Edelman • Don Edwards
• Murray Finley • Donald H.
Fraser • Douglas Fraser • John
Kenneth Galbraith • Robert
Garcia • William Gray • Michael
Harrington • Charles Hayes
Terry Harnden • Maynard
Jackson • Keith Johnson
Peter Koehn • Gene
LaRocca • William Lucy
Leon Lynch • Hilda Mason
Gerald McIntire • George
McGovern • Joyce Miller
Patsy T. Mink • Dolores Mitchell
• Phyllis Mitchell • Bruce
Morrison • Stewart Mott
Eleanor Holmes Norton • Major
Owens • Charles Perle
Charles Rangel • Joseph L.
Rauh, Jr. • Martin Rosenberg
Edward Roybal • Alice Sachs
Howard Samuel • Arthur
Schlesinger, Jr. • Pat Schroeder
• Jacob Shinneman • Leon
Shull • Courtney H. Stark, Jr.
Louis Stokes • John Sweeney
William Taylor • Lester Thurow
Robert Tonnally • Paul Torgler
Harold Washington • Ted Weiss
• Joan Westwood • Lynn
Williams • William Wingo
• Adelle Wyatt • William Wynn
Molly Yard • Andrew Young

Ann F. Lewis
National Director

Ann F. Lewis, National Director of Americans for Democratic Action, is a nationally known spokeswoman and practitioner of American politics. Before her selection by the ADA Board in December 1984, she served for four years as Political Director of the Democratic National Committee.

At the DNC, Lewis created the Democratic National Training Academy, which provided professional skills training for thousands of Democratic candidates and campaign workers; the Women's Vote Task Forces and regional Gender Gap Conferences; the Democratic Council for Ethnic Americans and other outreach programs.

Under her leadership the Political Division developed the State Party Works program, enabling state parties to develop coordinated statewide campaigns. She was also responsible for political programming at the 1984 Democratic Convention. Prior to joining the DNC, she served as Administrative Assistant to Congresswoman Barbara Mikulski of Maryland.

A familiar face to viewers of national news programs, Lewis has appeared on the MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour, the Today Show, the CBS Morning News, C-Span, The Constitution: That Delicate Balance, and other news and public affairs broadcasts.

Lewis was one of the original convenors of the National Women's Political Caucus and a founder of the Massachusetts Caucus. A native of New Jersey, she attended Radcliffe College. Lewis is 47 years old and has three daughters.

As National Director of ADA, Ann Lewis is responsible for the program, staff and policy development of the nation's oldest and largest liberal organization. ADA's founders included such prominent Americans as Eleanor Roosevelt, Hubert Humphrey and Walter Reuther. Its presidents have included Allard Lowenstein, John Kenneth Galbraith, Congressman Don Edwards, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, and Father Robert F. Drinan, S.J. The current President, Congressman Barney Frank of Massachusetts, is Lewis' brother.

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(703) 836-6938

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

MONDALE/FERRARO COMMITTEE INC., Washington, D.C.
Deputy Press Secretary

1984

Served as a key spokesperson for Walter F. Mondale. Traveled frequently with the candidate. Press Secretary for the debate negotiations. Organized and managed political press surrogate program for the debates. Network media coordinator for campaign officials and placed campaign news stories and interviews in newspapers and magazines. Fielded press inquiries, wrote press releases. Gave speeches on behalf of campaign.

NBC/WRC TV, Washington, D.C.
Editorial Director

1979 - 1984

Managed Editorial Department. Formulated station's editorial policy on national, state and local issues including topic selection, research, writing, and editorial focus. Chaired weekly Editorial Board meetings. Produced and delivered daily on-air editorials. Selected and produced on-air editorial responses. Initiated, solicited, selected and produced weekly on-air guest editorials. Instituted and chaired weekly Editorial Board Breakfasts with national, state and local newsmakers. Conducted community interviews in the field with government, civic and business leaders in accordance with NBC ascertainment policy.

NBC Radio Network and WRC RADIO, Washington, D.C.
Political and General Assignment Correspondent, Anchor and Talk Show Moderator

1976 - 1978

Covered The White House, Capitol Hill, federal agencies, 1976 Presidential Inauguration, funeral of Italian President Aldo Moro, national, state and local politics. Live reporting required. Wrote and produced series. Wrote and anchored live hour long all news radio broadcasts. Anchored hour long live call-in talk programs. Created, produced and moderated *Washington Reports*, a weekly half hour news interview program.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

National Broadcast Editorial Association, 1979-1984
Board of Directors, 1980-1982
The Kennedy Center, National Council, 1984-1986
Virginia Executive Mansion Oversight Commission
Gubernatorial Appointment, 1984-1989
The Washington Ballet, Board of Directors, 1980-1985
Vice President, 1984-1985
National Organization for Women Legal Defense and Education Fund,
Board of Directors, 1983-1986
Washington Urban League, Board of Directors, 1979-1984
Goodwill Industries, D.C., VA, MD Regional Board of Directors, 1980-1982
United Way, Washington, D.C. Chapter, Board of Directors, 1979-1980
Reading is Fundamental, Washington, D.C. Chapter, Board of Directors, 1975-1976
National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, 1980-present

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

1985 - Present

Investment Banker, Public Finance Division

Member of Housing Finance Specialty Group, structure and manage tax-exempt financings in single and multi-family housing, resource recovery and telecommunications leasing. Formulate divisional governmental affairs policy as member of Governmental Relations Committee.

MONDALE-FERRARO COMMITTEE, INC.

1984

Deputy Campaign Manager, Ferraro Campaign

Chief political officer of the senior traveling staff. Advised candidate on state and local political conditions. Principal traveling staff liaison with governors, mayors, Members of Congress and state party officials. Responsible for overseeing politics of each campaign appearance. Campaigned with Rep. Ferraro extensively in 20 states.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1984

Deputy Director, Platform Committee

Advised Platform Committee Chair on platform strategy. Supervised and managed Platform Committee meetings and hearings. Conducted Committee relations with Democratic presidential candidates, Congressional leaders, Members of Congress, and state and local officials. Prepared staff draft and final draft of party platform and Platform Committee report, with Executive Director. Spoke about platform process and issues to various groups, including Congressional candidates attending Democratic National Committee Training Academy.

UNITED STATES SENATE

1983 - 1984

Legislative Counsel to Senator David L. Boren (D-Okla.)

Senior legal and political advisor, principal staff liaison to Democratic National Committee, Senate Democratic Policy Committee, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (DSCC), national and state labor organizations. Chief staff person to the Senate Democratic Themes Task Force. Drafted principal strategic themes discussion paper. Participated in the formulation of strategic themes for the 1984 Democratic Response to the State of the Union Address. Featured in the DSCC training videotape for 1984 Senate candidates.

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD

1981 - 1983

Attorney, Legislative Section

1978 - 1980

Formulated and executed legislative and administrative strategies, including coalition-building and grass-roots lobbying for corporate and trade association clients. Advocated legislative proposals to Members of Congress and staff. Drafted legislative proposals. Prepared testimony, fact sheets and other written materials for Congressional presentations. Counseled clients on current legislative and administrative developments, and Federal Election Commission regulations. Drafted international technology transfer agreements.

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE — Continued

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THE WHITE HOUSE

1980 - 1981

Associate Assistant to the President, Office of Public Liaison

Prepared Presidential briefing papers and memoranda. Participated in planning Presidential economic policy announcements. Supervised and managed major Presidential events and interest group meetings. Conducted White House relations with foreign affairs and environmental interest groups. Provided staff assistance to the White House inter-agency task forces on inflation and energy conservation. Participated in daily White House Deputies' meetings.

EDUCATION

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, J.D., 1978

(Including coursework at Harvard Business School)

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, B.A., Political Science, 1975

- Magna Cum Laude
- National Competitive Scholar
- Honors Program, College of Liberal Arts
- Dean's Honor Roll, College of Liberal Arts

HONORARY AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES, BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

- Phi Beta Kappa
- Pi Sigma Alpha (Political Science)
- Alpha Kappa Delta (Sociology)
- Howard University Board of Trustees (1974 - 1975)
- Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (1975)
- Harvard Law School Class of 1978 Committee
- District of Columbia Bar
- National Democratic Finance Council

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Doak, Shrum
and Associates

Political Strategy
and Media

1200 Eton Court
Washington, D.C. 20007

Telephone
(202) 333-7901

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BIO ON DAVID M. DOAK

David M. Doak, 37, has been the most successful campaign manager in the recent experience of the Democratic party. During the 1980 election, he directed President Carter's field operations in the Iowa caucuses; in the general election, he managed Maryland, the only battleground state which President Carter carried. He directed the successful 1981 campaign of Charles Robb for Governor of Virginia and the successful 1982 campaign of Mark White for Governor of Texas. In 1983-84, he worked with Robert Squier at the Communications Company in the Senate campaigns of Joseph Biden in Delaware and Paul Simon in Illinois. In the 1985 campaign for Governor of Virginia, he was the chief strategist for Gerald Baliles, who captured the Democratic nomination in a stunning upset victory.

Three of the candidates for the 1984 Democratic Presidential nomination asked Mr. Doak to manage their campaigns.

Mr. Doak has recently teamed up with Robert Shrum to form Doak, Shrum and Associates, a political strategy and media firm.

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משרד החוץ
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

VISIT TO ISRAEL

DELEGATION SPONSORED BY WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR EAST POLICY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23 - 29 May 1986

Participants :

Charles Atkins	- E,F, Hutton & Co., Inc.
Bill Dixon	- Office of Senator Gary Hart
Thomas Donilon	- O'Melveny & Meyers
David Doak	- Doak Shrum & Associates
Penn and Marie-Louise Kemble	- Coalition for a Democratic Majority
David Ifshin	- Washington, D.C.
Martin Indyk	- Washington Institute for Near East Policy
Ann Lewis	- Americans for Democratic Action
Chris Morton	- Texas
Gayle Perkins	- National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences
Tim Ridley	- Office of Senator Lautenberg

Friday, 23 May

06.15

Arrival at Ben Gurion International Airport by El Al,
flight No. 004

Proceed to Jerusalem

View Jerusalem from Mount of Olives

14.00

Lunch with Dr. Eliyahu Ben-Elissar, M.K.

Tour of Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

- 4 -

Saturday, 24 May

Sightseeing

21.00

Reception at the Siebenberg Museum, Old City

Overnight at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

Sunday, 25 May

09.00	Visit Mevasseret Zion Absorption Centre
10.45	Visit Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial of the Holocaust
12.30	Meeting with Dr. Daniel Mokady, Director, Centre for Political Research, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
13.30	Lunch with Mr. Benad Avital, Director, Africa Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
15.00	Leave for Rosh-Ha'ayin
16.00	Visit Project Renewal
17.30	Return to Jerusalem
18.45	Meeting with Mr. Nimrod Novik, Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister

Overnight at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

Monday, 26 May

07.30 Breakfast at the hotel with Mr. Hanan Bar-On, Deputy
Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

09.00 Meeting with the Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir

10.15 Meeting with the Deputy Minister of Finance,
Mr. Adiel Amorai

11.15 Visit the Shrine of the Book, Israel Museum

12.15 Visit the Knesset

13.00 Lunch with Members of the Knesset

15.45 Proceed to Tel Aviv

17.00 Meeting with Major General (Res.) Aharon Yariv,
Director, Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies,
Tel Aviv University

Return to Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

Tuesday, 27 May

07.00	Leave for the North via Ma'ale Adumim, Jericho and Ma'ale Ephraim
10.45	Visit Kibbutz Gesher
11.45	Proceed to the Golan Heights
13.00	Lunch and birefing at an I.D.F. base
	Visit the Holy Places on the Shores of the Sea of Galilee
	Proceed to Kibbutz Ginossar
	Dinner at Nof Ginossar Guest House

Overnight at Nof Ginossar Guest House

Wednesday, 28 May

08.00	Leave for visit of an I.D.F. Air-Base
10.30	Proceed to Tefen region
11.45	Meeting with Mr. Stef Wertheimer, President, ISCAR Group
	Visit "Kfar Havradim" Industrial Park
13.00	Lunch at Tefen
14.00	Proceed to Haifa
15.00	Visit "Beit Hagefen", Arab-Jewish Cultural Community and Youth Centre
15.00	Proceed to Tel Aviv
17.30	Meeting with a senior IDF Officer
20.00	Dinner at the home of Mr. Amos Eran
	Proceed to Jerusalem

Overnight at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

Thursday, 29 May

Visit Massada

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

תחנות:	מחלקת החדש ניו-יורק	1-1
מחלקת החדש:	מחלקת החדש	4-1
מחלקת החדש:	לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ח; סמנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק; המורה; סג'אן; סמ"ר; יועץ רוה"ם לחקשורת; יועץ שג"ס לחקשורת; לע"ס; דו"צ.	
מחלקת החדש:	ורשינגטון	
מחלקת החדש:	מחלקת החדש, ניו יורק	

News Summary May 24-25, 1986

Columns

NYT 5/25 Ze'ev Schiff "Syria is Playing a Dangerous Game" Israel is not planning a confrontation or war with Syria. There are reasons for concern though. Syria is moving with steady deliberation toward strategic parity with Israel. There have been renewed provocations, particularly on the terrorist front. Another incident like the attempt to bomb an El Al jet, if it were successful and if the Syrians were proven to be involved--could lead to a full scale war. This time it seems that Syrian intelligence was directly involved with that attack. There can be only two explanations of why Syria would risk such obvious consequences of such a provocation. Someone in the Syrian military may have initiated the operation without Assad's approval. But the operation could have been planned with his knowledge--and a clear understanding that Israel would have no alternative but to strike back. Whoever gave the order knew it could lead to war. That would explain the preparations for going to war among the Syrian Army and the Syrian public in general. Virtually no one in Israel wants a war with Syria now, but we cannot answer for the mishaps and runaway escalation that could so easily take place today in the hair-trigger standoff between Israel and Syria.

NYT 5/25 Alan Dershowitz (Law Prof. Harvard) "If Mr. Waldheim Were Cross Examined" As any experienced lawyer knows, documents alone rarely make a case. But they do provide a basis for further questioning. If the citizens of Austria really want to learn the truth about the currently favored candidate, they should demand that he submit to vigorous cross-examination by an independent counsel before the election. The documents certainly provide cause for further inquiry. If Waldheim refused, then the voters could assume he has something to hide.

Press Reports

"America in the Mind of Israel"

NYT-5/25 Sunday Magazine-Cover Story-Friedman-A recent hit song in Israel says "Everyone is dreaming about America." Israel was founded on the radical thesis that the Diaspora was not a viable solution for Jewish existence. But America, with its bounty, pluralism and endless

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opportunity for Jews and other minorities, calls into question that thesis. America, in a way, has become the biggest challenge--some Israelis would even say threat--to Zionism, and as powerful a magnet for Jews as Israel. Israel and the US have been quietly competing for years over Jews who leave the Soviet Union, Argentina or South Africa. America defies all the rules of the game; it is actually a nice place to live for Jews. The great majority of Israelis continue to resist the attractions of America. Nevertheless, some recent statistics are troubling. About 170,000 of the 3.5 million Israeli Jews have moved to the US in the past 20 years according to official gov't estimates. Unofficial estimates puts the number over 300,000. Only 50,000 US Jews have moved to Israel since the State was founded, and only 25% of all American Jews have visited Israel even once. Israel has become so dependent on the US for military, economic and political support that it has become legitimate to wonder outloud whether the end of the Zionist revolution will not be as the 51st state. Israel has a dilemma: It has to help strengthen and perpetuate the American Jewish community for its own security, but in doing so, it encourages a viable alternative to Zionism.

Miluim

NYT-5/25-special-Today, most Israeli men spend 47 days on reserve duty. This service has, over the years, developed into a full-fledged sub-culture. Many Israelis now see the benefits of the system as well as the burdens. Roles change during miluim. For many, the time away from home is seen as a vacation for everyday problems. Generally, reserve soldiers do a better job than regular soldiers. Miluim, says a professor, "creates a little bit of militarization of the civilian sector, but also a civilianization of the army." In this way, there is less of a danger that the army will develop its own interests.

Thatcher in Israel

NYT-5/25-Friedman-Thatcher arrived in Israel on the first visit by a British PM. On her arrival, she was greeted by the entire Israeli Cabinet lead by Peres. Besides her meetings with Israeli officials, she will meet with leading Arabs. Thatcher is not known to bring any new peace initiative with her, but given her close relationship with Hussein, Israeli officials say they believe she could help contribute to an unfreezing of the deadlock in Arab-Israeli contacts. The visit puts the finishing touches on a normalization of relations between the two countries, but it is not expected to result in an end to the British arms embargo on Israel. Thatcher is staying at the King David Hotel, which on July 21, 1946, was blown up by Jewish terrorists from the Irgun because it served as the British military headquarters. The unusual sight of the Union Jack flying over the King David was noted with irony by several Israeli officials. (see NYP-Dan)

New Arms to Syria Raises Fears

NYT-5/25-Cushman (Wash) Military analysts are increasingly worried about the introduction of highly accurate missiles into Syria, calling them a new factor that could push either side into war at a time of high

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tension between Israel and Syria. Syria is about to receive Soviet SS-23 missiles, which have a range of up to 350 miles. An American military analyst said "For the Syrians, obviously, it is a first strike weapon, and the Israelis have to recognize it as such."

Diplomatic Doldrums in the Mideast

NYT-5/25 Shipler-These days in Washington, the Mideast peace process is being discussed largely in the past tense. The "window of opportunity" slammed shut in Feb., when talks between Hussein and Arafat failed. In a seemingly act of desperation for Peres, he sent Weizman to Washington to stir Shultz's interest. Shultz has shown no appetite for direct involvement in another risky venture. The new US low-key approach has its costs, for the Mideast is not a place that improves with neglect.

Italy Expected to Implicate Several From Mideast in Airport Raid

NYT 5/25 p.1 Suro-Italian judicial and Gov't officials said that magistrates investigating the killings at Rome airport in Dec. are expected to announce that several Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians were involved in the attack. They said that new important developments were imminent but they disclosed no details. International arrest warrants have been issued against about 20 Syrians, including some Syrian Gov't officials.

US Jewish Group Shifts on Soviet Union

NYT 5/25 Gwertzman-The principle American organization for Soviet Jews has drafted a new policy statement supporting for the first time a "step-by-step" easing of US trade restrictions on the Soviet Union if Moscow begins to relax curbs on Jewish emigration.

France and Iran Meet to Improve Ties

NYT-5/24-Miller-France and Iran have made progress toward easing their strained relations after a two-day visit by a high Iranian official. The visit reflected an intensive effort by France's new conservative Gov't to secure the release of French hostages held by Shiite extremists in Lebanon.

Lebanon-Worst Week of War in Months

NYT- 5/24-p.1 Hijazi-(Photo of rescuers searching for victims of car bomb) An especially powerful car bomb exploded in Christian East Beirut killing 11 people and wounding 84. Several buildings were set afire. No group took responsibility.

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US-Yemeni Offer Reported

NYT-5/25-Hijazi-A report published in Beirut said the US had promised to provide opponents of the Soviet-backed regime in Southern Yemen with military aid and other assistance to help them seize power.

Reagan Names Eyoys to Egypt and Sudan

NYT 5/25 UPI-Reagan has announced the nominations of two career diplomats as the US Ambassadors to Egypt and Sudan. He named Frank Wisner to be Amb. to Egypt and G. Norman Anderson to be Amb. to Sudan.

Waldheim Rally Disrupted

NYT 5/24 AP-A rally for Waldheim was disrupted by about 20 chanting demonstrators who held banners protesting his candidacy. One of the protesters was Beate Klarsfeld.

US Said to Oppose UN Post for East German

NYT 5/25 Netter-The US has decided to block the appointment of Hermann Klenner as chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights. Israel says he was a Nazi Party member.

Khadafy's Letters to Kids

NYP 5/24 AP-Third graders in Illinois wrote letters to Reagan, Thatcher and Khadafy about their feelings on terrorism. Only Khadafy answered but he filled his letters with slurs against America and there were errors in spelling and grammar.

Letters

NYT-5/25 Larry Grossman, President, NBC News writes that NBC's job is to report the news, not to capture terrorists. Ignorance and censorship are of no service to a democratic society. Let the public judge Abu Abbas and assess for itself the real dangers of terrorism in this world.

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0616 161 38	לש'סמנ"ל, מע"ח; סמנ"ל אמית"ק; המורה; מפ"א; ממ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לחקשורה; יועץ שב"ס לחקשורה; לע"מ; דו"צ.	ל: 1
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		רושינגסון
		תאריך: 23.5.86

News Summary May 23, 1986

Editorials

DN "Shoplifter's Delight" Khomeini's man in the UN was pinching a \$99.99 raincoat at Alexander's. He was turned loose after his diplomatic status was established. Khorassani was not a gracious, as might be expected. He denies responsibility and blames everyone else in sight. In Iran these days, medieval Islamic law prevails. For stealing: Amputation of hands or fingers. New Yorkers, being civilized, would probably settle for a public flogging.

NYP "Give This Thief a Fair Trial--But Hold it Back in Iran" Maybe the US shouldn't grant diplomatic immunity to nations that send thieves here. There's something ironic about Iranians claiming diplomatic privileges--the whole world, not too long ago, had a year long lesson in how they themselves treat diplomats in Iran. It was called the Hostage Crisis.

Columns

NYT-Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) "Friends Owe Us Their Votes" The US has a few steadfast friends at the UN. Yet many countries to whom we dispense foreign aid continue to thumb their noses at us on important issues. The result is despite US prominence on the international stage, we remain isolated in the world's most visible international forum. Israel remains our best ally and voted with the US more than 90% of the time. Israel was the only nation to support US positions across the board on what the State Dept. identified as the 10 most important decisions made by the world body last year. Egypt and the Saudis continue to treat the US poorly. It's important to pay attention to this sorry record as we review foreign assistance budgets in this current belt-tightening environment.

NYP-Rabinowitz "NBC and the Voice of Terrorism" The head of NBC news, Larry Grossman, gave this reason for not turning Abbas in: "he is an important international political figure." He also thought it was "critical" for the public to hear what he had to say. But what is so critical about hearing from the lips the criminal himself what we already know so well from the blood-drenched bodies of his victims?

אם השולח: 23.5.86

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אם השולח: 23.5.86

Press ReportsItaly Sees No Proof of Official Syrian Link to Airport Attack

NYT-Dionne-High ranking Italian officials affirmed that their investigation of a terrorist attack on the Rome airport in Dec. had found the gunmen had come from Syria and had contacts there. But they said they had no proof of direct Syrian Gov't involvement in the attack. (cabled)

NYT-special-Some US officials insisted that there were new details in the information they said Italy had given the CIA about the testimony of the surviving terrorist in the Rome airport attack. They said the terrorist said he was a member of the Abu Nidal group and had been trained by Syrian agents in the Beeka region of Lebanon. He also said he was taken to Damascus by Syrian agents and was briefed about the mission.

ND-Page-The Administration's verbal and military attacks against Libya for state-sponsored terrorism have created a quandary for top administration officials struggling to deal with increasing evidence of Syrian involvement in assaults directed at Americans and others. Taking on Syria would be difficult, but not taking on Syria, if links with terrorist acts are proven, would risk undercutting the administration's anti-terrorism policy. The administration's best hope is for Damascus to make some gesture against terrorism, such as shutting down the office of Abu Nidal. Diplomatic sources in Damascus said Moscow had warned that US and Israel it would react violently to any attempt to punish Syria for alleged support of terrorism.

NYP-Latham-The Administration warned Syria to expel all terrorist organizations from its territory or face possible US military action or economic and political sanctions.

Mubarak and Hussein Discuss Gaza

NYT-Friedman-Mubarak and Hussein recently discussed a proposal for Egyptian-backed Palestinian self-rule in the occupied Gaza strip, Arab and Israeli officials said. Rashad al-Shawa, the deposed Mayor of Gaza, said in an interview "What I suggest is that Gaza be granted autonomy under Arab sovereignty, following an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories." He believes that it be under Egyptian sovereignty. Shawa said any autonomy arrangement, however, should not preclude the ultimate Palestinian objective of an independent homeland. According to Israeli sources, Hussein did not receive Mubarak's proposal for Gaza with enthusiasm, largely because the King still sees himself as speaking for all Palestinians under occupation, including those in Gaza. The Israelis said any real progress on autonomy for Gaza would have to wait improvement in Israeli-Egyptian relations, not to mention an understanding between Egypt, Jordan and the PLO on the matter. Meanwhile, a new report states that conditions in Gaza continue to deteriorate. In the meantime, Gaza's dependence on Israel is growing steadily. The report, prepared by Harvard researcher Sara Roy, is very critical of the Israeli Gov't's economic treatment of Gaza.

Israeli Official Says He Would Try Waldheim

NYT-special-Justice Minister Modai said that Israel had enough evidence to put Waldheim on trial for aiding in the commission of Nazi war crimes. "There is a basis for putting Kurt Waldheim on trial, if he were in Israel," said Modai. He added that Israel had no proof that Waldheim was directly involved in war crimes. "But we have enough proof that he, in his capacity as an intelligence officer... would pass on information" that would "lead to liquidation actions." An aide to Waldheim described Modai's comments as the start of a "witch-hunt." (see ND-combined; DN-UPI)

NYP-The US may decide whether Waldheim should be barred from the US due to his secret Nazi past before the June 8 runoff election.

Suspected Libyan Informer Slain in East Berlin

NYT-Tagliabue-p.1-A former Libyan diplomat was killed this month in an East Berlin park and there was speculation that his death may have been tied to an investigation into terrorist attacks in West Berlin. There have been unconfirmed reports that the Libyan's killer may have thought the diplomat was an informer for those investigating the attacks, which West German, British and American sources have attributed to Arab embassies in East Berlin. If such reports are true, it would be an immense embarrassment for the East German Gov't. Although opponents of Khadafy have been slain by his agents on the streets of Western Europe, with would be the first time such a slaying occurred in Communist Eastern Europe. (see DN-UPI; NYP)

US Aides Call Libyan Plots Undeterred by Raid

NYT-Engelberg-Gov't officials said that American intelligence had detected evidence that some of the reported terrorist plots cited as justification for the raid in Libya were still in motion.

Restricted Flow of Iranian Oil to Syria--Sign of Tension

WSJ-Ibrahim-Iran has stopped most of its deliveries of cheap oil to Syria in the past few weeks, a sign of growing tensions that threaten to split the most radical and anti-West coalition in the Mideast. Differences between the two countries over Iranian activity in Lebanon, Syria's warmer relations with Jordan and, intelligence contacts between Iraq and Syria are gnawing at the four-year old alliance. The oil cutoff comes at a time of serious economic problems in Syria.

Fighting in Beirut

NYT-special-Artillery duels continued to rage across residential areas in Beirut. Ten more people were reported killed and 30 wounded. Commentators said the resort to force was inevitable in view of the political stagnation in Lebanon.

Iran Asks France for Exiles

NYT-AP-A visiting Iranian Dep. Prime Minister said he had asked France to extradite Iranian exiles with "blood on their hands" in exchange for seeking help in the release of French hostages in Beirut. He denied that Iran was linked to the captors, but offered to help.

UN Ambassador Denies Theft

DN-Sutton-The Iranian Amb. to the UN said he was either the victim of a misunderstanding; victim of a blackmail attempt by a lone, over-zealous FBI agent or victim of a FBI plot. Khorassani, who spoke at a news conference at the UN seemed to enjoy all the attention. (see NYP; ND)

Letters

NYP-Writer states that Cord Meyer is wrong when he maintains that arms sales to Saudi Arabia would not endanger Israel. King Fahd's avowed goal is to exterminate Israel and Saudi funds and weapons flow to the most vicious enemies of Israel and the US.

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby-At Alexander's Khomeini tries on a raincoat. A guard calls security and says "I think we have another shoplifter on our hands!"

DN-Rigby-Khomeini is surrounded by raincoats from Alexanders in Iran. He says, "Nothing upsets the Yankee barbarians more than our strategic strikes against Alexander's raincoat department."

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WALL STREET JOURNAL

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POLITICS AND POLICY

Foreign Aid, Pressured by Gramm-Rudman Cuts, Also Faces Erosion of Traditional Liberal Support

By DAVID ROGERS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—When pro-Israel interests asked House Democrats recently to restore \$400 million that had been cut from a foreign-aid measure, the usually powerful lobby didn't just lose. It was trounced.

By a 5-1 vote, House Budget Committee Democrats in caucus rejected the request. Days later, the full House upheld the move by approving a fiscal 1987 budget cutting foreign aid 20% from its current level. Together with reductions made by the Republican-controlled Senate, the votes signal a fundamental retrenchment for the program. After years of expansion, foreign aid finds there is no room at the Gramm-Rudman inn.

The depth of the cuts and their margin of approval reflect more than the historic reluctance of Congress to send money abroad. Traditional Democratic support is eroding as funds are used more for arms than for development assistance, and the aid program is increasingly perceived as an extension of President Reagan's high-cost defense policy. The choices forced by the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction act are accelerating this trend, and liberals are seeking to force the administration to finance its policies with new taxes.

Two-Pronged Strategy

The liberal strategy is aimed both at Mr. Reagan's priorities and at putting special pressure on certain cabinet members. Secretary of State George Shultz is the most obvious example, but Treasury Secretary James Baker also would be seriously affected by cuts in funding for multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. With Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, these men make up a triumvirate of present and former economic advisers, and Democrats see them as potentially crucial players in resolving the tax debate.

The White House so far has refused to negotiate on the issue and has paid a price. But the deep cuts pose problems for Democrats too, weakening the party's ability to draft its own foreign-policy alternatives. Historically, liberals have favored the aid program as a means of addressing economic problems and avoiding conflict. In pursuit of deficit reductions, they diminish their own influence and resources as well as the president's.

"We cannot write a responsible foreign-aid bill with this [1987 budget] number," says Rep. Matthew McHugh (D., N.Y.), a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee for foreign operations. "I think it's wrong," says House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, who warned the administration last year that Gramm-Rudman threatened the always-fragile support for foreign aid. "I'm a firm believer that we've done more with bread and butter than [with] arms."

Foreign-Aid Increases

(In billions of dollars)

	1981	1986	INCREASE
Economic Support Fund	\$2.1	\$3.5	66%
Military Assistance	3.2	5.8	81
Development Assistance	3.6	4.0	11

Source: Appropriations legislation

Senate Republicans have taken the lead for foreign aid under Mr. Reagan, but conservative pressures in the GOP have long made the program a target for attack. Much of the money does come back home: Turkey buys General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 fighter, and even leftist Nicaragua purchased American tobacco equipment with its early dollars. But these private interests are often too mixed and low-profile to be a strong constituency.

The Democrats have been the more consistent supporters of aid over the past decade, particularly in the House. The Reagan administration's first foreign-aid appropriation in 1981 was passed by a majority of House Democrats—not Republicans—and the president relied on the opposition party again two years later in financing an expanded U.S. commitment to the International Monetary Fund.

Israel's reliance on U.S. assistance has made that nation the engine for foreign-aid bills, and, as seen in the budget debate this year, pro-Israeli lobbyists have sought to protect overall funding for the aid program. More generally, in the post-Vietnam era, liberals continued to support development assistance to try to avoid military conflicts. But this commitment has weakened as trade and budget problems have forced members to look first to home.

Few Speak Up for Aid

"It's just innate parochialism, do our own thing first," says Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D., Mo.). "I don't know too many senators who give foreign-aid speeches at home except to Jewish audiences. I remember giving one years ago to the League of Women Voters. They loved it then, but I can't remember one since."

The composition of foreign aid has changed as well. Since it was decided in the 1970s to combine military and economic assistance in a single bill, the legislation has suffered from having to appeal to widely diverging interests. Since 1981, military assistance has grown by 81%, more than seven times the rate of increase for development programs. Economic support funds, used largely for security assistance, have grown by two-thirds in the same period. Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget would essentially continue these trends, with development aid representing

a progressively smaller share—about 28%—of the total request.

"Foreign aid isn't what it used to be," says Sen. Christopher Dodd (D., Conn.), a former Peace Corps volunteer and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In striking contrast to the situation a few years ago, prominent liberals now seek to fund domestic programs by cutting aid abroad. Even such past champions as Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) joined in trying to cut the Senate's foreign-aid bill to find more money for child-immunization programs in the U.S.

But the shift is most dramatic in the House, where Gramm-Rudman has fostered an unusual coalition of the two opposing wings of the Democratic Party: the Northern liberals and the "Boll Weevil" Southern Democrats who installed the president's economic plan five years ago. With each seeking to protect its own domestic social and agricultural priorities, there is a willingness to cut deeply from the president's more international agenda of defense and foreign aid.

"My highest priority is home," says Rep. David Obey, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee for foreign operations, and the Wisconsin liberal personifies the radicalized politics of the deficit-reduction era. "I will not fight for foreign aid paid for with borrowed money," he says. Mr. Obey is the most prominent theorist among House Democrats on the strategy of making the administration pay for refusing to consider new taxes to pay for its priorities, such as foreign aid.

As chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, he took the lead last fall in insisting that a first round of aid cuts come this year, before November's elections. And he practically invited his Appropriations Committee colleague, Budget Committee Chairman William Gray, to take as much as the budget panel wanted from foreign aid.

To Rep. Obey's critics, he seems a partisan Sherman, and his "scorched-earth" policy has some of his traditional allies worried about its impact on aid to Africa and to Latin American nations with little clout in Washington. An able legislator, Mr. Obey is well versed in the substance of the fiscal debate, but it is striking how political he has become after years of battle with the Reagan administration. He also has become a thorn in the side of his Senate Appropriations Committee counterpart and fellow Wisconsinite, GOP Sen. Robert Kasten, who has been less forceful on foreign aid as he runs for reelection this year.

From the sidelines, a top administration official admits that his best hope for defeating Mr. Obey's strategy is for the whole budget process to collapse. "I'm for chaos," the official says, laughing. "A chaotic outcome would help."

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דף... 1... מחור... 3... דפים
סוג בטחוני... גלוי?
דחיות... גלוי
תאריך וז"ח... 05231730

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א; מע"ח, ממ"ד

BRIEFING FOR FOREIGN JOURNALISTS
WITH EDWARD DJEREJIAN,
WHITE HOUSE ASSISTANT DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1986

MAGDA ABU FADIL (MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS NEWS SERVICE): Ed, can you shed some light on reports that Egypt is floating a trial balloon on its receptivity to US bases on its territory. And, another question. Do you have anything on the inplacement of SAM-5, Syrian SAM-5 in within Jordanian territory?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No to both questions. I have no information. This is the first time I've heard of any such trial balloon reportedly trial balloon on extension of base rights. The United States--I have never heard that before.

And secondly, I have nothing on replacement of SAM-5s in Syria.

MS. FADIL: You hadn't heard about it?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No.

MS. FADIL: Well, the base thing is a cover story exclusive in this weeks Defense and Foreign Affairs weekly, taken from, presumably, some very well-placed sources which would seem to indicate that there's some thought being given to it. You may want to even look into.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, it hasn't come on my computer screen. And, I would not take that on face value.

MR. POPE: Are you going to talk about the Middle East, Hamdi?

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al Ahram Newspaper, Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Abraham Sofaer will be tomorrow in Cairo as I understood. Do you think that he will be carrying any new proposals concerning Tobah? And if so, why he has not presented this in the talks which took place in (inaudible)--? And I have a follow-up to this question.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well,

Handwritten notes in Hebrew:

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ס 7 2 8 ס 7 2 8
דפ... 2... מחור... 3... דפ...
סווג בטחוני
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
מס' מבק

אל:

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I'm not aware of all the details of Mr. Sofaer's discussions with the Egyptians and the Israelis, but, as we stated this week, there has been some progress made. There still has to be -- there's more to be done. And Mr. Sofaer is traveling to Egypt to determine exactly what the possibilities are. I am not free to go into the details of those discussions, but it is within the context of trying to see if the differences can be narrowed and an agreement can be reached.

MR. POPE: Your follow-up, yes?

Q What is this peace process about which you are speaking, saying that Saudi Arabia is not supporting it? What are the symptoms or the actual peace process you are speaking about?

MR. DJEREJIAN: In what context?

Q I mean, all the time you are repeating that Saudi Arabia is not supporting the peace process, the peace process is going on. What is this peace process? Where is it? And then, are you planning to arrange a meeting between Peres and King Hussein when both of them will be in town?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I'm not aware of any plans for such a meeting between Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein in Washington. In terms of your first question, the peace process, that's fundamentally well-known, especially by you. (Laughter) We have stated that the Saudis have been helpful in the Arab-Israeli peace process, and that is a basic statement that is true. They must go back -- were behind very much the Fez declaration which brought the Arab position forward to a certain extent on the possibility of an Arab-Israeli peace settlement. The Saudis have been very constant in their support for a moderate approach towards resolution of this conflict, and have been helpful with the other moderate Arab states, and with King Hussein, and in their relations with Palestinian groups to push that process forward.

That process is now stalemated, but that does not mean that we have not given up either hope or that we do not explore all the possibilities for moving the peace process forward. It is just too important an issue to allow to remain stagnating for too long.

Q There are reports that Mr. Arafat is planning to visit the United Nations next month. What's the American position on such a plan by him, and if he asks for a visa, would he be granted a visa?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I can't prejudge those specific issues. I wasn't aware of his plans. I think we would follow the general practice we have in the past in terms of visitors to the U.N. under our relationship to the U.N. headquarters agreement. But I can't say anything more on that.

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ד...3...מחור...3...ד
סוג בטחוני
דחיות
תאריך וז"ח
מס' מברק

Q Al-Watn al-Arabi Magazine, Paris. Mr. Djerejian, can you clear the score about alleged Syrian involvement in terrorism? We've

been riding on a roller coaster between the State Department, White House and Europe. You know, every time there's a statement, there is a counter-statement from Europe, and so on. Is the Syrians involved or not? Or what's your clear position towards it vis-a-vis, I mean, President Assad denied completely that complicity in any terrorist attack in his Washington Post interview, and so on?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, there is one American official position on this, and it was given to you yesterday, I believe, by Bernie Kalb. And I think I'd better read that into the record here so that there's no confusion, and that is, when I say it is the position of the American government. It is the White House position; it is the State Department position; it is the official position. And it's as follows:

"As concerns Syria's basic position on terrorism, as long as terrorists move freely within Syria and within Syrian-controlled territory in Lebanon, our serious concern remains for Syria's support for international terrorism. For example, we believe Syria should not provide any support to Abu Nidal and his organization. Syria remains on our terrorism list. Our policy on terrorism is well understood. We have demonstrated that we are steadfast encountering terrorism and stopping it. Our policy applies to the perpetrators of terrorism and to whatever state sponsors terrorism."

That is our position. There is full consensus within the American government on this position. And there shouldn't be any confusion. I think the confusion is basically in the various reports about the American position. But our position is clear.

Q But you haven't seen the report from Italy? They said that there is no Syrian involvement in ---

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I'm not going to get into details of what information we're receiving and what our assessment is of various reports we are getting from other governments. But, obviously, we are keeping ourselves well-informed of the situation. There are ongoing investigations in Britain and West Germany. We're in touch with the Italians. And we will put all of this into the equation when the time comes to draw any definitive conclusions. But we are not at the point now.

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המשרד, בסחון נ.י.
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תדיוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

2. The court has found that the defendant's actions were not justified and that the defendant is responsible for the harm caused.

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ד...2...מחור...2...ד...
סווג בטחוני
דחירות
מאריך וז"ח
מס' מברק

Qadhaffi's support for international terrorism. It remains too early to judge the ultimate impact of the various actions that the United States has taken. At some point, Qadhaffi must recognize that any benefits he may perceive from his unacceptable policies are far outweighed by their costs.

Q (off-mike) the killing of a Libyan in East Berlin -- the reported killing?

MR. KALB: Seen the reports, don't have anything by way of further information, and have nothing by way of comment, as well.

Q Armand Hammer said yesterday, after seeing the Secretary, that Gorbachev had told him last week -- that is, Hammer -- that he is willing to reschedule the Shultz-Schevernadze meeting, if the initiative comes from America. I know that's not very clear, but that's what Hammer said. Is any initiative on that in the works, or what?

MR. KALB: I think under that particular heading -- that is to say, under the heading of a Shultz-Schevernadze meeting, the United States has on more than one occasion expressed a readiness for that meeting to take place. Regardless of Mr. Hammer did or did not, the U.S. readiness has been there, straight along, month after month, and no date has, as of yet, been set. Excuse me. I think he had his hand up.

Q Has the State Department by the United Nations Secretariat about granting an entry visa to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to allow him to travel to New York next month in order to attend the United Nations session?

MR. KALB: Let me try to get an answer for you on that. I don't have anything in any complete way on that. So let me try for an answer for you. Let me go here. Matt? Oh, I'm sorry, he had -- I beg your pardon. Ralph?

Q Do you have anything -- and I know your answer yesterday -- on the reported warning by the Soviet Union against taking any action against Syria?

MR. KALB: Nope. I had a "nope" on that yesterday, and that still stands today.

~1/48

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אל: המשרד

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, ממ"ד

דע: יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת

יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

מבהל לע"מ

ברוך בינה, ניו יורק

מארוחת צהריים עם ג'ים הוגלנד מה"ווינגטון פוסט"

עם שובו מדמשק נדברנו להפגש על מנת לשמוע פרטים על בקורו בסוריה והראיון של ה"יושינגטון פוסט" עם הנשיא הסורי.

להלן הדברים שספר לי:

התרשמות כללית מסוריה:

בדרך משדה התעופה למלון ובעיר דמשק עצמה כמעט ולא נתקלו במחסומי דרכים או בנוכחות

צבאית מוגברת גלויה. הוגלנד שבקר בסוריה ב-73 אומר כי ההבדל בין דמשק של אז ובקורו

הנוכחי היה חד מאד. הם שמעו אמנם שבדרכים המובילות אל דמשק יש נוכחות ומחסומים אך היות

ואת רוב זמנם בלו במלון בהמתנה לתשובה מארמון הנשיאות לא נתקלו במחסום או בנוכחות מעוררת

תשומת לב. בכל ארבעת הימים שבלו שם (הגיעו לדמשק ביום ד' 14.5 ועזבו ביום א' ה- 18.5)

לא נתקלו ולא שמעו כל נוכחות סובייטית אם כי שוב הדגיש כי לא הרבו לצאת ומלבד פגישה עם

צוות השגרירות האמריקאית שם לא פגשו אישי ממשל בכירים אחרים.

במלון בו שהו, כמו כנראה בכל מקום אחר בעיר, יש "חצי כבוי אורות" בין השעות 7-11

להוציא במסעדת המלון ובבאר. הוגלנד ספר כי בבאר מוצב שלט המציין כי בגלל מחסור בחשמל

מוגבל השמוש בתאורה בין השעות הני"ל. באחד הבקורים שלהם בשוק הם הופתעו לשמוע את אחד

הרובלים מסביר להם כי הקצוצים בחשמל נובעים בגלל הפצה שהמינוי "לייטנאנטים באחת מתחנות הכו"

של העיר.

המצב הכלכלי אינו מורגש בשוק ובמלון מבחינת היצע המזון והסחורות, תופעה בלתי מובנת

על רקע הטענה שסוריה עומדת כרגע באפס יתרות מבחינת מטבע החוץ שלה.

מעבר לכך אמר הוגלנד כי לא התרשם מאוירת ערב מלחמה או מאוירת מוכנות ומתח מיוחדת

במהלך שהותו שם.

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$

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מצב בריאותו של אסאד

כפי שצוין בראיון, הוא נמשך 33 שעות רצופות בארמון הנשיאות. אסאד, אליבא דהוגלנד, נראה מבוגר ב- 10 שנים מגילו האמיתי אך הוא שולט בכל חושיו ואבריו והפגין במשך כל הראיון עירנות מכסימלית. הוגלנד לא הבחין אצלו בשום סימן נראה לעין של התקף לב שעבר. במהלך הראיון, הכניסו עוזריו של אסאד, צלחת מרק לאפשר לנשיאם לשבור את צום הרמדאן. הוגלנד אומר שככל הנראה התכוונו להרשימם במצב בריאותו הטוב כל כך עד שהוא יכול להרשות לעצמו לצום, אך הוא ועמיתיו משוכנעים שהאיש אכל "סטייק בריא" לארוחת הצהרים לפני בואם.

יחד עם אסאד נכחו בראיון מתורגמן (שלא שלט היטב באנגלית) ובחור צעיר בוש אסאד אלנאס. שהוא פלשטינאי בוגר אוקספורד שמדי פעם תקן את המתורגמן. פה ויש רמזות הוראות המל"ק אונט אסאד גם דברים באנגלית.

מעורבות סוריה בנסיון נגד אל-על בלונדון

בעוד אשר לכל השאלות שהוצגו לו במהלך הראיון הגיב אסאד בהירות ובפסקנות ולא נבהת להתחמק, הרי כאשר נשאל אם יחכן שסוריה היתה מעורבת בנסיון להטמין פצצה במטוס אל-על בלונדון היה אסאד מעורפל ולא ברור.

כאשר נשאל שוב ספציפית לגבי ברלין ולונדון חכיש אסאד מעורבות סורית בדברו באופן כללי לגבי מדיניותו המתנגדת לטרור המכוון לתעופה אזרחית. לשאלות חוזרות של הוגלנד נתן להם אסאד להבין שקיימת אפשרות שהדבר נעשה ללא ידיעתו וכי הוא יבדוק את הענין ובמידת הצורך יעניש את האשמים. הוגלנד ספר (ואת ההבחנה הזאת כבר השמיע הוגלנד פומבית) כי אסאד עושה הבחנה בין שלושה סוגים של טרור: טרור נגד תעופה אזרחית לו מתנגד הנשיא, טרור בתוך ישראל ובשטחים שהוא אקט לגיטימי של התנגדות והגנה עצמית. לגבי פעולות טרור אחרות (מלבנון?) לא נתן הנשיא תשובה חד משמעית.

ד...3...מכרד...5...דפס

סדרב במחודני.....

דחיצות.....

מאריך דדח:.....

מ"י מכרד.....

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איראן - סוריה

לדברי הוגלנד, אחד הרשמים החזקים ביותר שלו בעקבות השיחה היא שהיחסים בין איראן וסוריה אינם תקינים וכי נוצרה מחיחות בין שתי בעלות הברית. אסאד התעקש שיחסיו עם האיראנים עם עירק. אסאד, כפי שצוין בראיון, ספר להם באריכות כי שלח את שה"ח שלו לאיראן החודש על מנת להבהיר לאירנים את דאגתו.

ארה"ב - סוריה

חלק נכבד מהראיון הקדיש הנשיא לתסכולו מן האמריקאים וחוסר תקוותו שבממשל הנוכחי יצול לקרות משהו. אין לדבריו של אסאד כל תקווה שרייגן ואנשיו, עליהם דבר במונחים של אכזבה ומרירות, ישנו את מדיניותם. מחד מתעלמת ארה"ב מסוריה בכל הנוגע למדיניות המזח"ית ומאידך מעלה את רמת האיומים והרטוריקה.

עם זאת, מצא הוגלנד בדבריו של אסאד על לבנון מסר לארה"ב (המפריעה לדבריו ליישום ההסכם המשולש) כי לארה"ב ולסוריה יש ענין בהרגעת המצב בלבנון והדבר ניתן להעשות ע"י שחוף פעולה. אסאד דבר על לבנון בפסקנות ולא הסתיר את הבוז שהוא רוחש לג'מאיל. כמעט ניתן היה להאמין לו כאשר אמר שאין לו יותר כוונות לטבול עמוק יותר בביצה הלבנונית. כאשר נשאל אסאד לדעתו על מזכיר המדינה שולץ הוא העדיף לדבר על מזכיר המדינה שוחר המלחמה הייג שהוא לדעתו מי שאשם בתחילת התדרדרות היחסים עם סוריה וההתעלמות ממנה כגורם מרכזי.

אסאד - אש"ף - ערפאת

בכל מהלך הראיון לא התייחס אסאד למהיג אש"ף בשמו. הוא התאמץ לצור את הרושם שהתעסקות בנושא היא למטה מכבדו. עם זאת כל אימת שנשאל בנושא הרחיב על מחויבותה של סוריה לענין הפלשטיני ועל כך שסוריה תעשה הכל למען זכויות העם הפלשטיני.

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סוּרָה - יִצְחָק

אסאד הרחיב את הדבור על "אחיו חוסיין" ועל היחסים הקרובים בין שתי המדינות. החשובה שנתנה על יחסיו עם העולם הערבי פורשה ע"י המראיינים כמאמץ של הנשיא להוכיח כי אינו מבודד בעולם הערבי וכי יחסיו עם ירדן הם אינדיקציה לכך. הנושא של מעמדו בעולם הערבי (וזאת פרשנות של המראיין) טורד ככל הנראה את מנוחתו של אסאד.

סורית - בריה"מ

בבקורם בשגרירות יום לפני הראיון עם אסאד נמסר להוגלנד וחבריו כי הרוסים היו אלה שהזהירו את אסאד מפני גיוס ורכוז כוחות ישראליים. כאשר הציגו שאלה ברוח זאת לאסאד ענה הנ"ל כי א. הוא שמע יום קודם לכן את ר"מ ישראל אומר שאין כל רכוז כוחות ושאין כל כוונה ישראלית למלחמה וב. הוא לא זקוק לרוסים לקבל התראות מעין אלה.

הבטול הזה של הענין הרוסי יכול להתפרש לדעת הוגלנד כאינדיקציה שגם ביחסים עם בריה"מ לא הכל שפיר מה גם (אם כי אסאד לא התייחס לכך) שיחסיה של בריה"מ עם אש"ף היא לצנינים בעיניו.

תהליך השלום במז"ת

מתוך ראייתם של המראיינים כי סכויי צרוף סוריה למהליך השלום אינם קיימים כמעט
לא שאלו שאלות בנושא להוציא שאלה אחת שכללה בחוכה את הנחת המראיינים ושהנשיא הסורי
אשר אותה.

הערכותיו של הוגלנד הם כי אין כל סכוי לכניסה של סוריה למז"ר ע"י ישראל. לו הבטיחה ארה"ב לאסד שבסיומו של המז"ר יקבל בחזרה את רמת הגולן כי אז, בהיותו מנהיג פרגמטי, הוא יסכים לשאת ולתת אך גם אז לא על הסכם או חוזה שלום וככל הנראה לא ישירות כי אם דרך ארה"ב על הסכם בנוסף להסכם קיסינג'ר.

בני הערובה האמריקאים בלבנון

חלק ניכר מן הראיון הוקדש לנושא אך כל הדברים שאמר לי הוגלנד הופיעו בראיון.

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הערכות של הוגלנד

אסאד הטכנים לתת הראיון מתוך הרגשה אי הנוחות בעקבות ההתרכזות בו כמקור לטרור. אסאד חושש מפני אחד משני דברים - פעולה אמריקאית או ישראלית ישירה נגדו כחגמול על חלקו בטרור או פעולה נגד מטרות סוריות בלבנון. לא לחינם התרכז אסאד בראיון בנושאים שלהם השפעה אמוציונלית על ארה"ב - ובראש ובראשונה ענין בני הערובה תוך שהוא מזכיר את הרקורד שלו בעבר וסיועו לאמריקאים בנושא. מבחינה זאת נדמה שהפעולה נגד לוב השפיעה על סוריה ולכן גם הטון הדפנסיבי של הראיון. אצל הוגלנד התחזק הרושם שבין רגיעה ומלחמה אנו קרובים יותר לאחרונה וכי לא נראה לו סכוי ממשי בכוון השלום עם ישראל.

הוגלנד מצא גם בדברי אסאד נסיון להעברת מסרים לארה"ב שאפשר לעשות ביזנס עם סוריה (התייחסותו ללבנון, תלית האשמה ביחסים המדורדרים במזכיר הייג ועוד) בנושאים מוגבלים. את מדיניותו של אסאד מדריך הצורך להראות שהוא שולט בעניינים, שכל דבר בסוריה מחבצץ בידיעתו ובאחריותו, שהתאגר למנהיגותו אינו רציני או מסכן את מעמדו וכי הוא היום מי שמנהיג את העולם הערבי.

עד כאן.

יוסי גל

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אם נראה היה כי האווירה נרגעה ביום ראשון, הרי שרגיעה יחסית זאת התנפצה ביום רביעי בקול רעם אדיר וכל מי שצפה בחדשות הערב בכל הרשתות קבל שוב את הרושם שמהו גדול עומד לקרות אלא שהפעם לא דובר על מלחמה ישראל-סוריה כי אם על פעולה אמריקאית נגד הסורים.

את ההתרגשות התחיל לסלי גלב בכתבת עמוד ראשון ב"ניו-יורק טיימס" שכותרתה הצביעה על קשר סורי לפגוע ברומא (בארוחת צהרים אתו בשבוע שעבר כאשר ספר לי שהוא עובד על כתבה כזאת לא הבין מדוע אינני מתרגש מ"הגלוי" האדיר. הזכרתי לו שכבר ימים אחדים אחרי הפגוע בשדות התעופה הצבענו על קשר סורי).

הידיעה בעחון היה רקע אידיאלי להתבטאות של מזכיר המדינה שולץ מספר שעות לאחר מכן כאשר אמר כי לארה"ב מדיניות אחידה לגבי טרור יהא מקורו אשר יהא. הצהרה זאת הפכה ל lead ברוב הספורים שעסקו בסוריה באותו יום, יותר מכולם הגדילה ABC לעשות כאשר הקדישה כ- 10 דקות תמימות בראש המהדורה לספור.

כמו שהנחנו שיקרה הטון המשתלט על הספור הוא האם לא טעתה ארה"ב בבחירתה את לוב כמטרה בפעולתה נגד הטרור הבינלאומי, והאם אין ארה"ב בחינת "גבורה על חלשים" כאשר המטרה האמיתית היא סוריה. בכירי הכתבים הם אלה שמטפלים בספור (מרווין קלב ABC גוהן מקוותי ABC, לסלי גלב וברני גבירצמן NY TIMES, וטד קופל ב- Night Line רק לשם הדגמה) וכמעט אצל כולם חוזרת ההנחה הבסיסית כי ארה"ב משוכנעת במעורבותה של סוריה בטרור אך מהססת מלפעול נגדה בגלל כמה סיבות שהקו המשותף להם הוא "סוריה אינה לוב" א. עוצמתה הצבאית של סוריה ובעיקר מערכת ההגנה האווירית המשובכללת, חיל אוויר גדול וציוד רוסי חדיש.

- ב. המעורבות הסובייטית מחד והיותה של סוריה אנטרס אסטרטגי סובייטי מאידך.
- ג. התפקיד האזורי החשוב שממלאת סוריה במשחק המזרחי.
- ד. הסכוי שמעורבות סורית תסייע בשחרור בני הערובה בלבנון.

נכון, לסופו של שבוע, אנו צופים בהמשך ההתמקדות התקשורתית על סוריה אלא שהפעם הזוית הישראלית מוצנעת ביותר.

את הספל התקשורתי בין שתי הסטריות המלחמה הסורית-ישראלית מחד וסורית-אמריקאית מאידך מלא היטב הנושא הסעודי ומאמצי הממשל להחליץ מהסכר אליו נקלע בעקבות ההצבעות בסינאט ובבית הנבחרים. מאמצי הממשל כלפי המהיגות היהודית, פגישת בנדר-רייגן והחלטת הממשל לוותר על טילי הסטינגר דווחו בהרחבה בכל אמצעי התקשורת. לכשהוטל הוטו ביום ד' בצהריים צפה הממשל להצבעה מהירה לפני התפזרות הקונגרס לחופשת יום הזכרון ומשנכשל בכך לא הסתיר תסכולו וכעסו, בדיווחים בתקשורת מקבל העניין מימד של מאבק דמוקרטי-רפובליקני כאשר הסנטורים דול ובירד מתנגחים על בסיס מפלגתי.

ברשתות דווח הספור כ item שני מייד לאחר הספור הסורי וברוב הערוכות הגדולה מצא הספור מקומו כספור עמוד ראשון.

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המסר

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- 3 -

דנות זה ימצא חסר לולא אזכרנו בו (ומסיבות ברורות - ללא פרטנויות) את הפרשה המביכה שלמשך שעות רבות חסמה את קווי הטלפון שלנו - בקורו של השד וויצמן והמהומה סביבו. בשורה התחתונה ניחן לומר כי כבוד גדול לא היה מנת חלקו של עם ישראל מכל הספור המבין הזה. למזלנו הרב המהומה הרבה בעתונות הישראלית הגיעה לכאן רק לאחר פגישתו השניה של השר עם שולץ, פגישה שקבלה כותרת עמוד ראשון בנ"ו-יורק טיימס". מוקד השאלות התרכז סביב ה"מסר" שהביא אתו וויצמן מראש הממשלה וסביב אי נכונותו של שולץ להתחייב למסע למז"ת בעקבות הפצרות וויצמן שיעשה כן. אך לא מעט בקשו להתרכז דוקא בפיקנטריה (דוקא מה wires) ומהעתונות היהודית) לאלה שהקשו בענין ספרנו על "קצר בתקשורת" ועל "טעות בתום לב" אך קשה להניח שמישהו לקח אותנו כרצינות.

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26/10/72

דפיס.....מחור.....97
 סוג בטיחוני.....גלי
 דחיסות.....רגיל
 מאריך וזיח.....מאי 23 1630

מל: המשרד

688

מל: מצפ"א

נסק לסעודיה: הוועד הנשיאותי

לשם השלמת התמונה, להלן המסר ששלח הנשיא לקונגרס ב-21.5, בו הודיע ריגן על אי-נכונותו לחתום על החלטת אי-ההסכמה. הנוסח פורסם ברקורד הקונגרסיונלי. לתשומת לבכם המחוייבות לבטחון ישראל ש"נשאר אחד מהקדימויות הראשיות של ממשל זה.... ברבות הימים, המכירה הזאת תהיה לטובת ארה"ב, לטובת ישראל, לטובת סעודיה ולטובת עניין השלום."

VETO MESSAGE ON S.J. RES. 316, SAUDI ARMS SALES DISAPPROVAL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM-146

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I am returning herewith without my approval S.J. Res. 316, a resolution that would halt the proposed sale of defensive missiles to Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. defense relationship with Saudi Arabia was started by President Roosevelt in 1943 and endorsed by every President since. I cannot permit the Congress to dismantle this long-standing policy, damage our vital strategic, political and economic interests in the Middle East and undermine our balanced policy in that region.

The American people and their representatives should understand that this sale is in our interests. It is not just a favor to our friends in Saudi Arabia. Moreover, it is not being done at anyone's expense.

The security of Israel remains a top priority of this administration. This sale will not endanger Israel's defenses, a fact that is underscored by

Israel's decision not to oppose this sale.

Stability of the oil-rich Persian Gulf is another goal of great importance. In a region living in the shadow of the tragic and gruesome Iran-Iraq war, and threatened by religious fanaticism at its worst, we cannot afford to take stability for granted. Saudi willingness to stand up to Iranian threats has been key in preventing the spread of chaos. It has been Saudi Arabia's confidence in our commitment to its security that has allowed it to stand firm.

But Saudi Arabia produces no weapons of its own and we have not sold the Saudis new arms in almost 2 years. If we suddenly shut off that supply, it will weaken our own credibility, as well as the Saudis' ability to defend themselves. It would send the worst possible message as to America's dependability and courage.

Behind the scenes, the Saudis have aided the effort to combat terrorism, which is as much, if not more, of a threat to them as it is to us. Recently, they refused Qadhafi's requests for aid. Several times in recent months, they have been instrumental in offsetting unjust criticism of the United States and preventing radical states from undertaking joint action against our country.

The Saudis have proven their friendship and good will. They have assisted our efforts to support responsible governments in Egypt, Jordan, and Sudan. They have worked quietly in the search for peace in Lebanon, in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and in the Iran-Iraq war. They also provide impressive assistance to the government of Pakistan and to Afghan refugees.

In the long run this sale will be good for America, good for Israel, good for Saudi Arabia, and good for the cause of peace.

I ask members of both parties to sustain this veto and to join me in protecting our country's vital interest.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 21, 1986.

למד

החלטת הנשיא להסכים למכירת הנשק לסעודיה
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..... מס' מברק

אל: המשרד

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אל : ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, מח"ד

להלן מאמר מערכת "הושינגטון פוסט" (23.5)

תוכוח

The Saudi Missile Vote

PRESIDENT REAGAN thought to pull the political sting from the Saudi missile sale by pulling the Stinger anti-aircraft missiles from the package Congress rejected two weeks ago. His idea was that a Congress fearful lest terrorists acquire these convenient shoulder-fired weapons would approve the presumably less menacing air-to-air and air-to-ship missiles in the package. This strategy seemed to be working when, late Wednesday, the president vetoed the congressional resolution blocking the sale. The Democratic-led opposition then managed to put off the vote on a veto override until after the Memorial Day recess. It has to be considered a close thing.

Various reasons are cited for Congress' refusal to approve resupply of missiles the Saudis had been permitted to buy before: falling oil prices, the frustrations of Arab-Israeli peace-making, heightened American concern with terrorism, a general tendency to put down Arabs and intimidation by the Jewish political fund-raising groups. These are not so much "reasons," however, as excuses—inadequate ones—for an appalling failure of judgment.

Saudi policy has for Americans its disappointing-to-maddening aspect but also its extremely helpful aspect. The balance is greatly in the American

favor—so much so, in fact, that it is a considerable embarrassment to the Saudis, who must constantly justify to militant and radical forces in the area that they are not American lackeys. Their interest in stability and moderation, while it does not solve all of America's problems in the Middle East, makes them at least bearable. You have only to imagine that the country with the world's largest oil reserves was run by Marxists or mullahs to grasp the extra difficulties that might flow as a result to the United States.

The Saudis make their way by subtleties and nuances that tend to flatten out in the open glare of American political debate. It takes some subtlety to appreciate them. But is this really beyond Congress? It is true that the Saudis have their own reasons for a close tie with the United States. But they need to be treated with some respect. To ask their greater cooperation in regional affairs while inflicting upon them the humiliation of public rebuff in a matter—security—of the greatest consequence to them is an insupportable inconsistency. It is harmful to the American interest, and it shows the United States is not serious about its foreign policy. This is a veto that must be sustained.

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר יוֹם
וְשֵׁשׁ עָשָׂר
נֶחֱמָה עִמָּךְ הַנֶּחֱמָה

May 22, 1986

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing to express my growing concern about the desperate situation of the Jews remaining in Ethiopia. The blocking of their previous escape route through Sudan has left them in precarious circumstances involving famine, disease, civil war, and religious discrimination. Moreover, if the Ethiopian Government resumes its program of forced resettlement, the Ethiopian Jews could be moved to remote regions of the country where the possibility of rescue would be small if not non-existent. Under these circumstances, I believe that there is an urgent need to enable as many of them as possible to emigrate to Israel while there is still time.

In my view, the only feasible means of escape for the Ethiopian Jews would be through a family reunification program established by Israel with the assistance of other democratic nations having good relations with Ethiopia. I am aware of the operations conducted last year in which another government extended its help. Unfortunately, however, the result was incomplete.

I would appreciate having your reaction to this idea as well as your thoughts on how the United States could be of help. In this latter connection, the Reagan Administration shares the concern that I and many of my colleagues in the Congress have expressed about the plight of the Jews in Ethiopia. As a member of the newly established Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jewry, I would be pleased to provide whatever assistance that I can.

With every good wish.

Ever sincerely,

Claiborne Pell

His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister
State of Israel

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל:

המשרד

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סוג בשחוני. שמור
דחיסות. מיד
מאריך וז"ח. יולי 28 1700
הסי פבר...

אל: לשכת מנכ"ל

דע: מצפ"א. תפוצות.

סנטור פל ויהודי אתיופיה

התקשר עוזרו של הסנטור פל ושאל מתי יש לצפות לחשובת רה"מ למכתב פל בנדון מה-22 במאי.
(שהועבר אליכם במכתבי מה-6 ביוני - רצ"ב העתק לנוחיותכם).
אנא טיפולכם.

למדן
3/10

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Jerusalem

September 7, 1986.

Senator Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Committee on Foreign Relations
WASHINGTON DC 20510
U S A

Dear Senator Pell,

I wish to thank you for your letter of May 22. I trust that the recent rapid pace of events in our region explains the delay in my response and apologize for it. I very much appreciate your concern for the fate of the Jews remaining in Ethiopia, and am grateful for the efforts of your friends and you to make it possible for them to emigrate.

The humanitarian operation of bringing the Ethiopian Jews home to Israel has been conducted over a number of years of intensive but discreet action, which culminated in Operation Moses. As a result of these untiring efforts some two-thirds of Ethiopian Jewry have thus far been brought home.

We continue to strive to complete this mission, and will leave no stone unturned until it has been fulfilled.

Your proposal for a family reunification program will receive the serious consideration of the authorities concerned.

We thank you and your newly established Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jewry for your expressed readiness to participate and assist in this most worthy project, and look forward to our close cooperation in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

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| 147 | תאריך: 22-5-86 |

News Summary May 22, 1986

Editorials

ND "A Pullback Would Cool Down the Golan" Both Syria and Israel have taken pains to signal each other that no attack is planned. Yet genuine concern persists in Jerusalem and Damascus that the risks are real enough for either to miscalculate and ignite a major conflict that no one really wants. Before anything untoward happens, both sides should draw back, reducing the forces that face each other on the Golan.

DN-"Saudi Arms Deal Must Go Through" It is in the US national interest to preserve the kingdom of Saudi Arabia--however unreliable, vacillating or even unhelpful its policies may be. There are many unattractive things about Saudi Arabia. But more important is that an Islamic Arabian Republic would be a total disaster. The only solid objection to the arms sale was to the Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. Reagan answered that point by pulling them out of the deal. America's commitment to Israel's security is not in question.

NYP "Reagan Should Wake the Saudis by Reading Riyadh the Riot Act" The key issue in the sale is that although Washington is ostensibly selling Saudi Arabia top-flight arms to maintain her as a pro-American and moderating influence in the Arab world, the Saudis have done precious little in that capacity. If the sale goes through, Reagan should tell the Saudis in unmistakable terms that things must change. The Saudis gave Arafat \$28.5 million in aid during 1985 alone. They condemned the US raid on Libya when Washington needed its friends. Saudi Arabia refuses to join in the peace process and keeps other Arabs away and virtually underwrites the Assad regime in Syria. Reagan must tell them to change their ways.

WSJ "Putting Khadafy to Use" The House and Senate passed a resolution last week to block a Marine Corps purchase of 178 crawler tractors from Fiatallis North America Inc. The members would like us to believe they were striking a blow at Khadafy because Libya owns 15% of Fiat. But Khadafy would not gain at all by the sale. The Agnellis, who own Fiat, are among Europe's foremost exponents of free-market capitalism. They do business with Israel. The fact is that all this is old-fashioned protectionism.

NYP "Presidents, Not Diplomats, Make Policy" William A. Wilson "resigned"

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yesterday. Diplomatic language has its virtues, but what happened is "fired." Wilson took it upon himself to engage in unauthorized discussions with Khadafy--and was dismissed for his efforts, a fate well deserved. The message is clear--national policy is set by the President.

Columns

NYT-Arlen Specter (Republican Senator-Pennsylvania) "How to Make Terrorists Think Twice" Terrorism should be formally defined as an international crime and prosecuted at the international level. In the interim, the US can do much to deter terrorism by aggressively using the US criminal justice system. But we must enact the necessary laws and muster the will to enforce them. We must take custody of alleged terrorists and bring them to trial here.

Press Reports

Weizman Asks Shultz to Resume Mideast Role

NYT-Gwertzman p.1 (photo of Weizman) Special Israeli envoy Ezer Weizman sought to win a commitment from Shultz to make a trip to the Mideast to ease Israeli-Egyptian tensions and to revive the effort to bring peace to the region. But Weizman said Shultz had declined to commit himself to a trip and had merely affirmed US support for closer relations between Egypt and Israel. Shultz does not want to go back to the region until he believes real progress is possible. Weizman was sent here by Peres to try to interest Shultz in greater involvement. Bush will visit the Mideast in July but Peres regards his visit as a protocol mission. The Weizman trip here produced friction at a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem because he was not accompanied on his first meeting with Shultz by a member of the Israeli Embassy. This led to accusations that he was trying to bypass Shamir. Both Hussein and Peres are expected to be in the US on private visits this summer. Shultz has been accused by some Mideast experts of being too passive. They contend that only the leaders of various countries can make concessions and they will do so only in the presence of a suitably high US official.

PLO Said to Return in Force to Lebanon

WSJ-Seib-(Cairo) PLO fighters are said to be reentering Lebanon in sizable force for the first time since 1982, creating new strains in an area already highly volatile because of tensions between Israel and Syria. The PLO is said to be building military positions rivaling the ones left behind. PLO officials assert that "We are the major military force in Lebanon now...The rockets are starting to land again." There is some speculation that Lebanese Christians and others welcomed the return of the PLO to counterbalance Syrian influence. Israeli officials worry that trouble on the northern borders could spark clashes with Syrian forces. "Arafat wants us to eliminate Syria for him," said one Israeli. Lebanon is the only place where Arafat can hope to reestablish his influence and power.

US-Syria

ND-UPI-Syria has been implicated in last year's terrorist attack in the Rome airport but US officials have reached "no firm conclusion" on Syrian involvement. Shultz said the Administration was cooperating with Italian investigators and reiterated that the US has "the same attitude toward terrorism from whatever source it comes." The Administration has been reluctant to blame Syria for recent terror attacks in part because it hopes Syria will help secure release of American hostages in Lebanon.

NYP-Latham—The Administration recently turned down a proposal by Gorbachev for a joint US-Soviet diplomatic campaign to prevent war between Israel and Syria. US diplomats immediately turned down the offer and replied if the Kremlin is really concerned about a potential new war, it should "restrain" Assad. In the diplomatic exchanges, the US also made it clear it would support Israel if war broke out with Syria.

Reagan Vetoes Effort to Block Saudi Arms Sale

NYT-Roberts-p.1-Reagan vetoed a Congressional resolution that sought to block his request to sell advanced missiles to Saudi Arabia. The Senate, threatened with a filibuster by lawmakers who oppose the President, postponed a vote on overriding the veto until after the Memorial Day recess. Democratic leaders believed that the the advantage was swinging towards the President and realized that some of their members were leaving for the weekend so they delayed the vote. There has been heavy lobbying on both sides. (see DN-Drake; NYP-AP)

Foreign Aid Faces Erosion of Traditional Liberal Support

WSJ-Rogers—When pro-Israel interests asked House Democrats recently to restore \$400 million that had been cut from a foreign-aid measure, the unusually powerful lobby didn't just lose. It was trounced. After years of expansion, foreign aid finds there is no room at the "Gramm-Rudman inn." In addition, traditional democratic support is eroding as funds are used more for arms than for development assistance, and the aid program is increasingly seen as an extension of Reagan's high-cost defense policy.

Fighting in Beirut

NYT-AP-Christian and Moslem militiamen clashed in their heaviest artillery battle across the Green Line in four months. 17 people were killed and 60 were wounded.

NYT-special—Lebanese Christian leaders have offered a plan for resolving the nation's crisis that seeks to end 10 years of Syrian political and military involvement in Lebanon. So far there has been no Syrian reaction. Nahib Berri rejected the plan out of hand. The plan calls for "military neutrality" for Lebanon in Mideast conflicts. The plan also calls for all non-Lebanese forces to leave the country.

NYT-special—Two Arab gunmen were killed and an Israeli soldier was wounded in a battle in southern Lebanon. A communique issued in Tel Aviv gave no details.

Chief Iranian Delegate to UN Caught Shoplifting

NYT-Sciolino-Said Rajai-Khorassani, the chief Iranian delegate to the UN was detained for two hours at Alexander's department store for two hours after a store detective accused him of shoplifting a raincoat, police said. No charges were filed, the delegate has diplomatic immunity. The Iranian mission denied the accusation. According to the police, Khorassani tried on a raincoat and then walked behind some clothing racks and tore off the price tags. He then walked towards the store exit, still wearing the coat. He was stopped by a store guard. The coat was priced at \$99.99. During his brief detention, Khorassani refused to identify himself and assaulted the security manager and an FBI agent. Alexander's security manager said that the diplomat had stolen suits from the store on two previous occasions. (see ND-Collins; DN-Krajicek; NYP-Lachman)

Waldheim Condemns Bigotry

NYT-Reuters-Waldheim, under attack for his role in Hitler's army, condemned Nazi crimes and urged fellow Austrians to fight anti-Semitism.

NYT-Reuters-The Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in LA said that Yugoslavia had declined to make public its files on Waldheim before the Austrian election on June 8. The Yugoslavia War Crimes Commission charged Waldheim with "shooting hostages to death" and sought his extradition. The matter was not pursued. (see DN-AP)

Conservative Rabbs Affirm Mother Alone is Identity Key

NYT-Berger-The nation's Conservative rabbis have reaffirmed the principle that Jewish identity stems from the mother alone and have called for sanctions against rabbis who perform marriages or bar mitzvahs for a person whose mother is not Jewish. The step suggests a growing traditionalism within the movement's leadership in response to a concern about the sharp disunity in the American Jewish Community over fundamental issues of identity, marriage, divorce and conversion.

Magazine Article-PLO Finances

Forbes-Hesh Kestin 6/2 "Terror's Bottom Line" The PLO is going broke. Forbes interviewed dozens of diplomatic, intelligence and investment sources in the Mideast, Europe and the US to assemble a reliable balance sheet for the PLO. While the PLO's income from investments and contributions last year totaled about \$154 million, its expenses came to at least \$310 million. Its deficit is growing inexorably, which means Arafat's tattered umbrella organization of 8 terror groups, could well collapse. This is not good news for US interests in the Mideast because Washington views the PLO as a moderating influence among Arab terrorist factions. A little known fact: When the Israelis forced Arafat to abandon his Lebanon headquarters, the US secretly paid \$4-5 million to evacuate the defeated PLO fighters. No matter what the

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world thinks of the PLO, it's the only bargaining agency the Palestinians have. Without it we'll see more terror, not less. The article describes PLO expenses and income. The author believes that it is in the US interest to keep the PLO from falling apart rather than pay ransom to freelance assassins that haunt the Mideast.

Koch-on Ethnic Slurs

NYP-At a City U. Alumni Dinner, Koch recalled a 1981 conversation with then Budget Director Jim Bringham. They were talking about something the city wanted to buy that cost too much. "Ed, I think we can Jew 'em down and get it for a better price," said Bringham. Koch said he replied: "Jim, is that one word or three words, 'Jew 'em down'? Do you understand there is something wrong with that phrase?"

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby-Arabs are in the desert of Saudi Arabia talking about the US arms sale. One exclaims about the cost of the arms "Once upon a time, it was just a few barrels of oil, but today that's alot of second hand camels!"

Paid Ad-UJA

NYT-Full page ad using large photo of Shcharansky with headline reading "You gave me freedom..." The ad states that Shcharansky and hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews are now living in freedom thanks in part to contributions to UJA-Federation.

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תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 22.5.1986.

-- MR. KALB: --No, I think that would be a judgment you're free to make, but I will not do that piece of diplomatic arithmetic on your suggestion. Tabah, as you know, that negotiation in this latest round is completed. Further progress has been made. These are the bilateral talks taking place in Israel. US participation -- the Department's legal advisor, Judge Abraham Sofaer, participating. I might add on that, since Tabah was raised, that the Judge is continuing his contacts with both parties in Israel and in Egypt, and the US hopes that the remaining issues on the Tabah agenda can be resolved promptly.

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אל:

Q Did Weitzman ask to make a trip --

MR. KALB: I beg your pardon?

Q Is Weitzman asking to make a trip to the Middle East.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on specifics of the conversation that they had.

Q New subject; same region?

MR. KALB: No --

Q The first one about Mr. Shultz, where is Mr. Murphy now?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on Murphy and I'd like to make a general observation about where Mr. Murphy is, or Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith. I don't think that I can be in a position of checking off the attendance of the senior diplomats in this department on a day to day basis, no matter how much I may care to. I don't think -- it's a fair question for you to ask, but I want you to appreciate the dilemma that I am put in sometimes. And I don't think that I have to, as I say, do a constant checklist about the whereabouts of anybody.

Q But you don't --

MR. KALB: If I am in a position where there is authorization for me to provide or divulge the geographic locations of any traveling diplomats, I will very quickly do so. But I cannot be held up to a geographic test on a day to day basis.

Q But we find you don't announce -- when Mr. Murphy went to go the Middle East, you don't announce it. And as correspondents here, we would like to know that before he arrives there.

MR. KALB: You heard me say that when I authorize, in a position to do so, I will do so and do so very quickly. But as you know, there will be times for security and other reasons that there will be a hesitancy, to put it generously, not to talk about travel plans of various officials.

Q A second point, just say something about Tabah and Judge Abraham Sofaer -- we are incoming that Egypt refused or rejected the U.S. proposal about Tabah, for circulation?

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סגירות ישראל - רוסינגטון

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אל:

MR. KALB: Nope, I don't. I told you what I said, that the U.S. feels that some progress had been made and that there is a hope that the remaining issues can be resolved promptly. Beyond that, I really don't have anything for you.

Q Bernie, just one clean-up thing on that comment on trips. You said the Secretary was always looking for an opportunity to be helpful in the Middle East peace process. Does the State Department consider the Tabah negotiations to be part of the Middle East peace process?

MR. KALB: I think that these are an element on the agenda of Israel and Egypt. I think you have had some indication of the attitude of the United States toward the Tabah negotiations by virtue of the fact, as I have just shared with you, that Judge Sofaer was there. And it undoubtedly is part of an element in the relations between the two countries. And those relations are one of the bedrock elements in promoting the entire peace process in the Middle East.

Q (Off-mike) -- anything more relevant than a topless beach. Have you got anything on the truce --

MR. KALB: More relevant than?

Q Than a topless beach.

MR. KALB: Any?

Q Than a topless beach -- Tabah.

MR. KALB: Oh, sorry, I lost you --

Q Do you have anything --

MR. KALB: You took me to new geography.

Q -- on the Jerusalem Post report, saying that Egypt and Jordan have been talking about possibly Egypt taking over the Gaza area?

MR. KALB: No, I have nothing on that.

Q Bernie, still on the Middle East. There are

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אל:

reports from Damascus and elsewhere about the Soviet Union allegedly issuing a warning to the United States and to Israel not to attack Syria as it did Libya. Now, I know that there has been a response put out earlier today to questions about that. What I would like to know is is maybe now you have something that might be a little more responsive than the earlier response?

MR. KALB: No, I don't. Now you know.

Q Bernie, there are reports that Egypt offered military bases to the United States. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not on that either.

Q Bernie?

MR. KALB: Marshum(?), is that you?

Q How does this administration feel that the Senate yesterday did not vote on the veto of President Reagan?

MR. KALB: I did not tune into what Larry said at the White House briefing this morning. I would assume it was raised, and I would encourage you to take notes.

MR. KALB: The Iranian pick-up? We're talking about the --

Q UN ambassador.

Q Shoplifting.

MR. KALB: Shoplifting, right. Well, I've got some details as they are set forth. We go, for example, on the calendar to May 20th, New York, Alexander's Department Store. The department store filed a complaint for petty larceny against Mr. Koresanti (?) for the attempted theft of a \$99 raincoat. The incident, time of it, approximately 8 PM; the date, May 7. The store alleges that Mr. Koresanti was observed by store security personnel as he put on the coat and attempted to leave the premises without paying for it. Store officials notified the FBI, which identified Mr. Koresanti as the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations. And in view of his diplomatic status, no further actions were taken at the time. That's what I have by way of a readout, a sit-rep.

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MR. ANDERSON: Speaking of yesterday's sensation, have you had any further (inaudible) to examine the evidence of Syrian complicity in any of the terrorist incidents?

MR. KALB: No, I don't have anything that takes it beyond what the Secretary had said yesterday, that it would be premature to draw any conclusions until these investigations that are referred to yesterday are completed. Now on the question of Syria and the general question of terrorism, let me just say that as long as terrorists move freely within Syria, and within Syrian controlled territory in Lebanon, our serious concern remains for Syria's support for international terrorism.

For example, we believe Syria should not provide any support to Abu Nidal and his organization. Syria remains on our terrorism list. US policy on terrorism is well understood. We have demonstrated we are steadfast in countering terrorism and stopping it. Our policy applies to the perpetrators of terrorism and to whatever state sponsors terrorism.

Q Can we have copies of that?

MR. KALB: That is not -- it's going to be a little difficult because of a lot of scrawling here. If I can help, I will try.

MR. ANDERSON: Bernie, on the Abu Nidal issue specifically, has the United States asked the government of Syria to close down that office?

MR. KALB: I think that Syria is well aware of our views on that, that they've heard it repeatedly.

MR. ANDERSON: And what was the Syrian response?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything. I'm not getting engaged, as you know, on diplomatic exchanges. I'm making it clear of that, in a variety of ways, from this lecturn and others. Syria is well aware of the US position.

MR. ANDERSON: Because in January, from that podium, Deputy Secretary Whitehead took a rather benign view, describing the Damascus office as sort of a branch office, without any real meaning. You appear to have changed that.

MR. KALB: No, I think that what I have said has been uttered more than once from here.

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MR. KALB: I am not speaking -- obviously -- in ultimatum terms, and I don't know how you make that extraction on the basis of what I said. What I have said is an attempt to set forth, in as abbreviated and cogent a way, the US position on Syria and the question of terrorism.

MR. KALB: It means exactly as I read it.

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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Q Bernie, in the logic of deciding which country --

Q In the logic, in the logic of deciding which countries support terrorism and which countries do not, in the State Department guidance yesterday, it was claimed that Abu Abbas had been invited to Algeria to participate in a conference that the Algerian government had organized to try to bring unity into the ranks within the PLO, which has been labeled a terrorist organization by the State Department. So where do we stand on relations with Algeria?

Q Thank you.

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משיחה עם רולנד גילמור גרמ"ז/מחמ"ד

1. מושב קונגרס המפלגה הקומי הגרמ"ז היווה אישור ולקו של הונקה בעניני פנים למשך ה-2-3 הבאות. באשר לנושאי חוץ, תרי עצם השתתפות גורבצ'וב ובעיקר הנאום התקיף אותו נשא מהוירים מסר ברור לחוסר התמיכה בשאיפת מנהיג גרמ"ז לנהל מדליות חוץ "אנטונומית" משלו. גילמור מדגיש שאין מדובר בחילוקי דעות בעלי חוכו אך לברה"מ לא נראית המגמה בעיקר כלפי בון. הביקורת בנאומו של גורבצ'וב על הצטרפות רפ"ג לתכנית ה- *57* ועמדתה בנושאי בשחון מערב אירופה עדות חיה לכך. התוצאה לא אחרה לבוא בגרמ"ז עצמה, לפחות כפי שהדבר מתבטא כבר במאמר שפרסם "הנויט" דויטשלנד" מה-6/5 בו תאשים את ה- *CIA* כגוף העומד מאחורי הפיגועים במערב ברלין. עם זאת גילמור מדגיש שהתאום בין שתי המדינות הוא ברמה הטקטית ושהונקה לא זנח שאיפתו. במצב זה כמובן גילמור אינו צופה לביקור הונקה בבון לפני ינואר 87, דהיינו אחרי הבחירות שם אם בכלל.

2. הנושא המדובר בין גרמ"ז וארה"ב הוא עניין הטרור. האמריקאים הביאו לידיעת הגרמזי"ם קיום החומר *הא'י* שהפיגועים במערב ברלין אורגנו ותוכננו במזרחה, אף שנזהרו מלקבוע שבוצעו ישירות משם. הגרמזי"ם הכחישו וטענו כפי שכבר שמענו, שלא ירשו ביצול הטריטוריה שלהם למטרות טרור או שאבו נידאל שהה במזרח ברלין כפי שנמסר בתקשורת. לבסוף נאותו לומר שהחליפו דברים בנדון עם הלובים מבלי לפרט. גילמור הדגיש שצריך להמתין ולראות האם לדיבורים הנ"ל יהיה המשך בשטח, אינו אופטימי ביותר. בו זמנית תובהר לגרמזי"ם מעבר לכל ספק שכל זמן שלארה"ב לא תובהר עמדת גרמ"ז בנושא הטרור וכל זמן שהנושא יהווה מעיף מרכזי ועתה בלעדי בסדה"י בין שתי המדינות אין מה לדבר על "המשך השיגרה" ביחסים הבילטרליים ושאר הנושאים כגון האשראי (הממשלתי) הוטרו עתה הצידה, אם כי גילמור חוסיף שארה"ב הינה רוצה להביא לסיום מוצלח של סוגית תשלום הפיצויים לאמריקאים, יהודים ואחרים אך לפי טעה נושא הטרור מאפיל על הכל.

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- 1) עם דחיית ההצבעה החוזרת עד ה-5 ביוני נחלו הממשל והנשיא SET - BACK נוסף - וזאת לאחר שכבר נאלצו לחזור בהם ולהוציא את הסטינגרים מחבילת הנשק המוצעת לסעודיה.
- 2) לפי התקשורת גם הנשיא לשעבר קרטר הצטרף למסע ה"לובי", אך מאמציו לא הועילו. נראה שוויל באל וג'ייס דאייר (מברקנו 595) כן אמרו אמת משמסרו על שני הקולות החסרים, וזו אחת מהסיבות שהביאו מנהיג הרוב דול לנסות לקיים את ההצבעה החוזרת כבר אתמול בערב - כי הרי ידוע היה על העדרותם של כ-6-8 סנטורים מהעיר ולכן העריך דול שניתן לגייס את השליש החוטם, (מובן שככל שמספר הנעדרים עולה, היקף השליש הדרוש פוחת - וזאת מפני שסופרים רק הסנטורים שהם "נוכחים ומצביעים", כך שאם מצביעים רק 90 או 93 סנטורים, השליש החוטם יורד ל-30 או 31). כמדווח, הדמוקרטים לא היו מוכנים לתת יד לתרגיל זה, ואיימו בפיליבוסטר אם דול לא יוותר.
- 3) למותר לציין שהממשל אינו סובל נחת מהמצב שנוצר. מעבר לסטירת הלחי לנשיא, טקטית הם עומדים בפני מספר בעיות:
 - א. רצו לגמור עניין לפני הפגרה, אך נשאר פצע פתוח.
 - ב. כאמור, עדיין חסרים להם, ככל הנראה, קול אחד או שניים.
 - ג. אינם בטוחים שיוכלו לשמור במשך הפגרה על אלה שהיו מוכנים לשנות עמדה (מזכירים, בלי וודאות, את הכט, כהן, מטינגלי, הלמס, איסט, קאסבאום, ג'ונסטון, בנטון, הלמס, אקסון וארמסטרונג) - שהם 11 סנטורים, כאשר הנשיא היה זקוק ל-12 קולות מתוך מליאת הסנט.
 - ד. חידוש הדיון אחרי הפגרה עלול להשפיע ישירות על הטיפול בנושא האוואקס, שהתכוונו להביא לקונגרס בתחילת יוני.
- 4) נמתין בשקט.

למדו

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

ס ו ס ס ו ס

ד...ל...מתוך...דפים

סוג בשחוני. שמור.....

דחשות. בגלל.....

מאריך וז"ח. 22.0930. מאי 86

.....

אלו

המשרד + ניו יורק

170 621

אל :- ארב"ל, נאו"ם

דע :- מצפ"ם

9

יוניפי"ל

הרבי למפרט, עמו שוחחתי בתום הפגישה בענין ה-ECE אמר שלהערכתו שלגבי יוניפי"ל לא תהיה כל בעיה ביולי להאריך לעוד תקופה לא מוגדרת את מנדט יוניפי"ל והקשיים יחלו רק בחידוש שלאחר מכן. אין בידי ארה"ב כל הבטחה תקציבית לשנת התקציב באמריקנית המתחילה ב-1.10.86 ובודאי גם הסכום המובטח לשנה זו יעמוד בפני קיצוץ. אם כי הצרפתים עושים התכנות להוציא יחידות הלוגיסטיקה אין בידיו מידע ממשי המאשר שפולין או רומניה מוכנות או שוקלות השתתפות.

מחכי

Handwritten notes in Hebrew, including names and numbers, possibly a list or index.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4213

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בכנס

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סודי ביותר

מתוך 2

דף 1

מתוך 32

ענתק 4

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מאל: המשרד, נר: 614, מ: 110
מדת: מ, סג: מ, תא: 210586, רח: 1915

סודי ביותר/מיד

מאל: ממנכל מנהל מצפא

מ: לשכת ממרה'מ' ושה'ח, לשכת רה'מ', לשכת השר וייצמן
בהמשך לשיחת השר עם המזכיר, להלן פרטי השיחה הקצרה עם מרפי
באותו הרכב למעט היל.

השר: אינני אופטימי כל כך לגבי מציאת פתרון בסיבוב זה בקשר
למאבה.

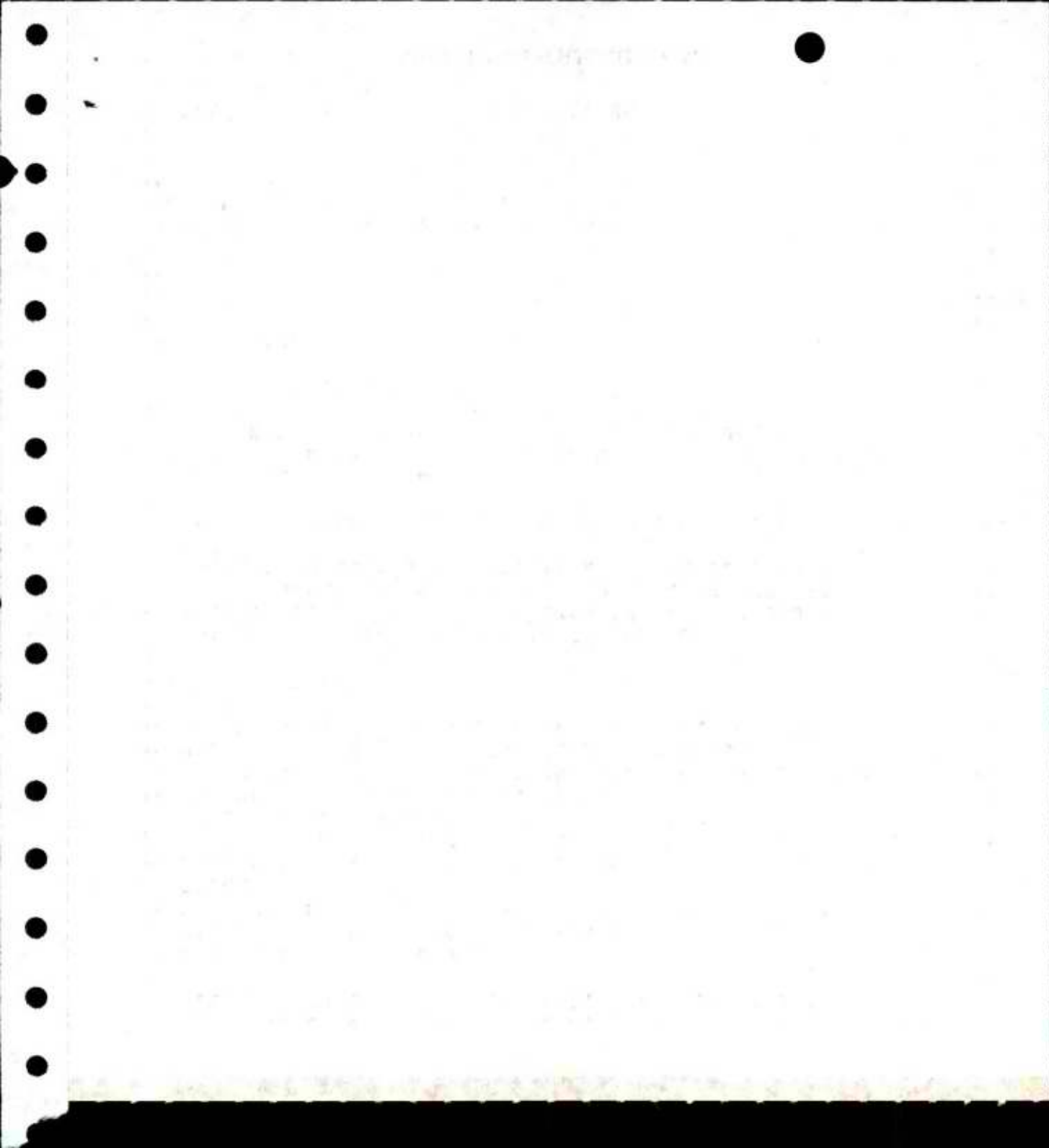
מרפי: המצרים חשדנים שמא הכוונה לפתוח את כל נושא הגבול.
השר: אני מודאג. יש שתי אסכולות בישראל. לדעתי אם נפסיד את
המצרים זה יהיה לגבי הפסד הקרב, למרות שאנו רחוקים מרחק רב
מהשלום לו ציפינו. אם גם הושג בכל זאת הדבה

מרפי: אתה צודק

השר: הרגשתי שיקוקים למשהו דרמטי וביחוד לאור ההתפתחויות
האחרונות נטרופולי וכיו"ב. כי אנו במצב שחורר על
עצמו. חוששני שאם נסיים את נושא מאבה יעלונהמצרים נושא אחר.
מרפי: מובארכי מחוייב להעלות הנושא הפלסטיני.
השר: הנושא נמתן טוב ושוב ואם דבר אינו קורה
מרפי: המצב באזור טוב מבטע: יריות בבירות, הרוגים באוניברסיטת
יהמון בירדן נלשאלת הציר אמר כי עם מדובר על קומוניסטים
(בנראה).

השר: במצרים יוכל לקרות משהו. אחם בוודאי יודעים על הקורה
במצרים, ולא רק אנשים בכמאל ומצפא מודאגים אלא גם בסיוני,
אף כי מובארכי אישית מרגיע.

הציר: שאל אם בנושא הנעדרים שלנו ישנן ידיעות חדשות.
מרפי: אמר כי מאי ידיעת השווא הירדנית אשתקד אין בעצם דבר.



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סוף ב' תש"ז

32 71月

4 2011

**וזהו על כך שהוא מעלה זאת בכל הצדמנות יחד עם בני הערובה
 **האחרים.
 **מתוך

*חפ: שהח, רהמ, שהוב, מנכל, ממנכל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, סייכל,
*קידר
*תת: לשכת השר וייצמן

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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סודי ביותר

מחור 3

דף 1

מחור 32

עותק 4

מאל: המשרד, נר: 613, מ: 1101
נח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 210506, נח: 1930

סודי ביותר/מיד

מאל: ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

לשכת מנהל: לשכת דה"מ, לשכת דה"מ, לשכת דה"מ, לשכת דה"מ
למכתבים בלבד

שיחת השר וייצמן עם מזכיר המדינה (21.5) -----

נכחו מצידם מרפי, היל, ווילקוקס, מצידנו רוזינשטיין ומתני.
בפתחה חלק השר שבחים ליועץ המשפטי של מח"ד, סופר, על עבודתו
במאד ומסר גם כי ארוץ ממיר חולק שבחים על השגיו. נכון שיש
כשירים בכך שהמצרים חוזרים בהם מדי פעם ואי אפשר לקבל מהם
חשונה ישירה. עם זאת ציין כי דה"מ מודאג שאם לא תהיה תזונה
אבי תסים עם מצרים תהיינה התפתחויות שליליות. לדעת השר וייצמן
חוסר התפתחות בצד המצרי ימנע התפתחות כלשהי עם ירדן ולכן
להתקדמות בצד המצרי עדיפות על פני כל דבר אחר. העובדה שלא
קיימה פסקה בין מובאדכי לדה"מ, מבלי להבנס לסיבותיה, שלילית
למדי הצדדים. המסר הוא כי המזכיר מתבקש לבוא לאזור בשונה לו
ולדחוף לפעולה זו גם דעת דה"מ, נוכח היחסים הביטחוניים
הממשיים. נועד לארה"ב תפקיד. נכון שאין רוצים ליצור ציפיות
מבלי להשיגם אך דומה שגם אם תהיה עתה התקדמות מסויימת לצויה
התערבות אמריקנית מהותית שולעדיה עלולים הנזינים להיות
גורמים אשהיו. ארה"ב צד חתום ושותף וגם לדעת דה"מ על המזכיר
להבנס לכך. המצרים מחוברים עתה בעמדתם וללא התערבות משמעותית
המחליף ישקע בבוץ, בשהאיותיים מהמצרים אינם מושרים טובות
והובל שאחרי 20 חודש אין פגישות בודג פסקה.

המזכיר: עניין פגישות הפסקה צריך בנר היה להיות דבר שקורה
בברגיל ולא משהו גדול.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 3
טותק 4 מתוך 32 סודי ביותר

ההשר: בשאלה הפלסטינית, שהיא הבעיה שהערבים מצבירים ואף כי
אמר לאלו שלא היה הנושא הראשון שעל הפרק יש מקום אולי לדון
בכך שכן אלה העניינים הלוחצים על הערבים. מאבה היא הפקק
לעשוי לשחרר ולפתוח הבקבוק ואם כך יהיה מה ייעשה בשלב הבא?
סיפול בכך יכול להטעות רק בדמם ראשי מדינות. הרגשת דהי'ם
שיתריך התערבות אמריקנית כלפי המצרים שבלעדיה לא תהיה
התקדמות

המזכיר: מעריך מאד הדברים. כמו במתמטיקה להובחה יש אלמנטים
שהם הכרחיים ומספיקים. מאבה היא הכרחית אך לא מספקת. המזכיר
עמם לשמוע מקהיר סופר יינמכריי מוב גם למצרים. הוא יקבל
עזרה תמיכה וגיוון מכאן. איננו בושר עבודתו, יצירתיותו
איושרו. ציין כי הוא רואה את סופר כמערב גם בעתיד בנושאים
שכלנו. ידוע למצרים כי הנושא אינו מאבה אלא יחסי ישראל-מצרים
שכוללים גם את מאבה, השגריר, המסחר, התיירות, אנדגיה וכיו"ב.
יחסים איש בהם נורמליות. המצרים מדברים על הבעיה הפלסטינית
כפתרונה קשה מאד אך המצרים היו רוצים להראות לכל מדינה ערבית
שששששו לו, ובמידה זו או אחרת איכות החיים שכולם מדברים עליה
חשובה כי היא נותנת אלמנט זה לתמונה ולכן מסבים דהי'ם והסכים
גם ארנס כשהבי'ם. אני מבטיח שאני מוכן לנסוע במצרים אין
לאדהיב שגריר בדגם אלא ממונה מעולה, ישנו שגריר מיועד מוב
גיונתר והוא ופקדינו אנשים מעולים שיכולים לעבוד היטב. הוסיף
כי ישאר בקשר עם דהי'ם.
ההשר: אני חושב שאם נצליח בעניין מאבה להמזכיר: זה מוכרח
לעקרות) נוכחותך האישית חשובה.

הציר רובינשטיין: צריך שיהיה ברור לאייב סופר ולמצרים
כדורי המזכיר, שמשנוב לדחוף גם הנושאים הבינלאומיים האחרים
מלבד מאבה(ההשר: תחילה-מאבה).
המזכיר: אני מבטיח שלא את מאבה צריך לפתור אלא אנו עובדים על
קשרי ישראל-מצרים. אחד הפגשים התיווניים ביותר היה עם מג'ור
גרומא. הוא מסור לדהי'ם שאני חושב על כך ועובד על כך ומנסה
להיות יעיל. אני נמגע מתעיר.
סודיה

ההשר: העלה את הנושא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 3 מתוך 3
 עותק 4 מתוך 32 סודי ביותר

המזכיר: באשר לסודיה, מתנהלות חקירות נבקש לפרוד) ע"י
 ההנחיות, האיטלקים ואחרים. טוב שממשלות אירופה מגלות זאת
 כשם שגילו בעניין לוב את העובדות.

השר: נקשר לסודיה יש קרב מילולי ודהימי מנסה להרגיע ולמתן אך
 שוב שיטנה תשומת לבו של אסד. מה היה קורה אם פעולת טרור
 סודית היתה מצליחה? בולנו היינו במצב קשה ומה היה ניתן
 לעשות, שאיננו בסגנון לוב.

המזכיר: הסכים להבדל שבין סודיה ללוב
 השר: חיר על כך שיש לעשות כדי שהשלום לא יימום.
 ושל לחץ הזמן הופסקה כאן השיחה ועברה לשיחה ב-4 עיניים לחמש
 דקות. לאחר מכן נמשכה השיחה קצרות בין השר למרפי בה העלה השר
 עניין הנערך באומי, ביקש שיוכר כשמדובר על בני עדובה, וביקש
 שיובא הדבר לידיעתו של המזכיר. על פרטי השיחה הקצרה עם
 מרפי. בנפרד.

נעת פרידתנו בקש המזכיר מאד שתוכן השיחה לא יססר לעתונות
 למעט התייחסות כללית בלבד.

כתנ"י

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנבל, ממנבל, ד/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא, סייבל,
 קירד
 תח: לשבת השר וייצמן

מל: המשדד, 171, 615 מ: 110
 101, 120, 181, 210586 101: 2030

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ה'תשס"ז 10:00

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לאחר דיון נלהלי סוכם לפיר את הסנט ולקיים את ההצבעה החוזרת
(נגד הווסו הנשיאותי) לאחר בנוס הסנט מחדש ביום ה-5 ביוני
בשעה 1400 : לאחר 4 שעות של דיון סובסטנטיבי. הדמוקרטים היו
אלה שדתפו לאי-קיום ההצבעה הערב בשל העדרות מספר סנטורים
דמוקרטים מוושנינגטון
למדו

תפ: שעת, דרהמ, שהבט, מונוכל, מעוכל, ר/מדכר, רם, אמן, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4212

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בלמים

אל: המשרד, נר: 600, מ: 111
דח: ר, סג: ב, תא: 210586, רח: 1630

בלמים/רגיל

אל:מצפא, משפט, תביעות

דע:נאום (ני נר 165), ארבל 2. השגרירות-וינה
בית הנבחרים: וולדהיים

ביוזמת המודעים הדמוקרטים מניו-יורק, צירלס שומר ופס ווייס
שניהם יהודים (קיבלה אתמול כס) מליאת ביה"נ' ללא התנגדות
החלטה הקוראת לתובע הכללי לזרז את החקירה במשעי וולדהיים
במשך מלחמת השנייה ולהחליט אם יש להוסיף שמו של וולדהיים
ל-MATCH LIST יי' לזמר, רשימת האנשים שבניסתם לאדה"ב
אסורה) בהתאם לחוק ההגירה והאזרחות (סעיף 212א) 33.
פרוטוקול הדיון בדיפ.

למדן

תפ: שהח, רהט, סוכל, ממנכל, מצפא, סייבל, משפט, תביעות, אליאב,
ארבל 2, ענוג, אירא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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11 בנס

10 ד

אל: המשרד, נר: 599, מ: 111
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 210596, רח: 1600

10 ד/מיד

אל:מצפא.אירופה 2

דע:השגרירות-האג

שה"ח הולנד וערפאת

1. ג'ואל ליסקר, מנהל צוות העוורים לוועדת המשנה לענייני
בטחון ושרור בסנט, התקשר היום עם הציר ההולנדי. אמר שנועד
לחברי הוועדה על האפשרות של פגישה בין שה"ח הולנד נכיו"ר
הקהילה (וערפאת, וביקש הבהרות. הוסיף שלאחרונה קיימה
הוועדה HEARINGS בדבר אחריות ערפאת לרציחות בחדטום
ב-1973, שיו"ר הוועדה יוזם מכתב יחד עם סנטורים דבים משני
צדדי המתרס המפלגתי המבקש את המזכיר שולץ לא להסניק לערפאת
אשרת בניסה לארה"ב ע"מ להופיע בפני מועביט בתחילת
יוני, ושככל אין זה הזמן לחוק מעמדו הבינלי של ערפאת שעה
שאר"ב ובנות הנדית משתפות פעולה במלחמה בשרור.

2. ההולנדי אמר שאין לו ידיעות על פגישה אפשרית לו. העניין
רגיש והוא מעדיף לא לדבר בסלפון.

3. סוכס שאס בן יתקבל מידע בנדון, ההולנדי ייפגש עם ליסקר
וימסור לו.

4. סביר להניח שההולנדי ידווח על השיחה להאג.
למדן

תפ: שהח,רהט,מוכב,סמנכל,ממד,רס,אמן,מצפא.

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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Reagan Cuts Part of Saudi Arms Package

NYT-Weinraub-p.1-The Administration, seeking to avert a major legislative defeat, said it would no longer ask for the sale of 800 advanced portable antiaircraft missiles. Under the revised plan, Saudi Arabia would still get air-to-air missiles and ship-to-ship missiles. White House officials said that the decision to drop the Stingers had been made by Saudi Arabia, but Prince Bandar said plainly that his nation was unhappy and might seek similar weapons elsewhere. The Prince was asked if he thought the Jewish lobby in the US was too important and he replied, "I think so." About a dozen Jewish leaders met with Reagan yesterday. It is still not certain that the Saudi deal will be passed, regardless of the changes. (see NYP-Latham)

Italy Links Syrians to Attack at Rome Airport

*** **NYT-Gelb-p.1**-The CIA has been told by Italian authorities that the sole terrorist survivor of an attack at Rome's airport has directly implicated Syria in his mission. Mohammed Sarham told his Italian captors that Syrian agents trained him and accompanied him on his journey from Lebanon to Damascus through Belgrade and then on to Rome. This information is said to have reached Reagan 2 weeks ago. Until that time, he had believed Libya was responsible. An administration official said "Either we were wrong before and Syria was always involved in these major attacks, or Syria has changed its pattern." In general, US officials have been careful to avoid direct accusations against Syria on terrorism. A State Dept. official said, "Once we do so, the pressure on us to take tough action will be very strong, and Syria is a much more difficult problem for us politically and militarily than Libya."

Communist Party Raided in Jordan

NYT-special (Irbid) The Gov't was reported to have arrested the leadership of Jordan's Communist Party in a move widely seen as an effort to fix blame for a recent student protest that was violently put down by police. Official reports said 3 students were killed and 18 were wounded but there is no way to confirm either official or unofficial sources. The violence was said to have grown out of a demonstration by 2000 students angered by high academic fees and the dismissal of 31 students for their part in a rally to protest the US air strikes against Libya. Like all political groups in Jordan, the Communist Party is banned. One observer of the situation said: "What happened in Yarmouk is a dangerous indication that the Gov't has become very intolerant of people's expressions of views and opinions on public issues, but this situation applies to all sectors and not only the students."

NYT-special (Beirut) A statement issued by the Jordanian Communist Party said that those arrested included First Secretary Fayek Warrad and 16 members of the party's Politburo. The statement also said that the death toll at the demonstration was much higher than the authorities admitted and claimed a "massacre" was committed.

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Abbas Interviewed in Algeria

NYT-AP-US Gov't sources said Mohammed Abbas was on a secret visit to Algeria when he was interviewed by NBC News. An official said Abbas has since left Algeria and his whereabouts are unknown. The US is said to have been unaware that Abbas was in Algeria at the time of the interview and would have insisted he be turned over if the Gov't knew. The State Dept. has complained to Algeria.

US Aide Who Met With Libyans Quits as Ambassador to Vatican

NYT-Gerth-p.1-William A. Wilson, the US Ambassador to the Vatican, whose unauthorized dealings with Libya caused concern within the Administration, has resigned. The State Dept. gave no explanation other than Wilson, a close personal friend of Reagan's, wanted to return to private life. But some sources said that senior White House and State Dept. officials had voiced concern to the President and others about Wilson's conduct and had sought his resignation. Wilson had been meeting with top libyan officials in Rome as early as 1982 and before that, he was involved in oil dealings with Libya.

Beirut Gunmen Seize US Embassy Guards

NYT-Reuters-At least 5 Lebanese guards at the US Embassy were held for 8 hours by unidentified gunmen. The Christian Voice of Lebanon said they had been taken by pro-Iranian Party of God militiamen and taken to a Shiite Moslem suburb before being freed.

NYT-AP-A UN helicopter carrying the French Ambassador to Lebanon was hit by ground fire and made an emergency landing. No one was hurt.

Magazine Articles

Lack of Civil Liberties in Israel

Village Voice-Hentoff 5/27 "Second Class Jews in Israel" In 1981, the American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition was founded in the US. In the same year, its counterpart, Kol Koreh was established in Israel. The groups were formed because "most Israelis--especially today's youth--have never been taught the nature and philosophy of civil liberties." Civil liberties are thus basically ignored. Most Israelis define democracy only as majority rule, with no thought of protecting individual or minority rights. For example, in a recent poll, 40% of the country's youth voted "Yes" to democracy, "but only for Jews." In American there is a Constitution and a Bill of Rights, protecting even the most besieged minority. Israel, on the other hand, has no Constitution, no Bill of Rights. The story of Mordechai Koch is told.

Moslem Liberals

The New Republic-Pouad Ajami 6/2 (Cover Story) "The Impossible Life of the Moslem Liberal" For all the sincerity of the Arab and Moslem liberals--and many of them have been men of distinction--they have been

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unable to hold their own. Vast stretches of the Moslem world have been turned into slaughtering grounds; privilege on one side, indiscriminate wrath on the other. The middle ground has caved in. In one Moslem society after another, to write of liberalism is to write obituaries of men who took impossible odds, and then failed.

ITONUT
NY



21 במאי, 1986

שמור

אל: מנהל מצפ"א
מאת: קצין הקישור לקונגרס

הנדון: נשק לסעודיה

הרשו לי להעיר קצרות על מכתבו של דני בלוך מה-12 דנא בנדון.

א) אם כי מקובל עלי שיש לקבוע את עמדתנו כלפי כל עיסקת נשק מדינת ערב, בראש ובראשונה על מידת הסיכון שבה לבטחוננו, איני משוכנע שבעתיד נצטרך לבחור בין "רק שתי אפשרויות" או העיסקה מסכנת את בטחון ישראל ואז יש להתנגד לה, או שאינה מסכנת ואינה פוגעת במאזן הכולל ואז יש לתמוך בה". החיים, ובמיוחד החיים הפוליטיים, מסובכים יותר, ולכן סבורני שאם בעתיד נוכל להינות מה-"Constructive Ambiguity" - וגם זו לטובה.

ב) כ"כ מקובל עלי שיש "הגזמה רבה בהשפעת הכסף" בנושא ה-PAC'S היהודיים. אולם העובדות לחד, והפרספציות לחד- ראו נא למשל הדברים החמורים המיוחסים ליו"ר וועדת החוץ, הסנטור ריצ'רד לוגר, כפי שדווחו בעתון וושינגטון פוסט אתמול (20/5).

בברכה,

יוסף למדן

העתק:

מ/מנכ"ל

✓ יועץ רה"מ, נ.נוביק

השגריר, הציר, קצינת ק' לק'

GOP Leaders Seek Delay on Saudi Arms Vote

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senate Republican leaders urged President Reagan yesterday to join them in a maneuver that would postpone a key vote on a controversial \$354 million arms sale to Saudi Arabia until after the Memorial Day congressional recess.

A White House official said late yesterday that the president "probably" will heed the advice of Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) and Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) and delay his veto of a congressional resolution disapproving the sale until midday Wednesday. This would mean the Senate could not vote on a veto override before June 2, when Congress returns from its recess.

"A quick vote would not favor the president," Lugar said at a luncheon meeting with reporters. "We need a longer dialogue."

A Lugar spokesman said the senator made the same point later in the day in an hour-long meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Dole also cautioned against rushing the override vote, complaining that the issue had become entangled with "an awful lot of politics," including the 1986 elections.

Dole and White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the administration lacked the 34 votes needed to sustain a veto if all senators were present and voting. White House and congressional sources said the president was six or seven votes short on the issue, which has become a political test of administration foreign policy in the Middle East.

Reagan will meet today with 35 Jewish leaders in the White House in an attempt to gain at least their neutrality on the issue. The administration's position is that Saudi Arabia has kept its word not to use U.S. weapons against Israel and that ap-

proval of the sale is necessary to maintain good U.S. relations with moderate Arab states. Reagan contends that Israel also stands to gain if moderate Arab states have friendly relations with the United States.

Lugar said that campaign contributions from supporters of Israel "are a substantial factor" in the reluctance of senators of both parties to consider the administration's arguments. He said he would not call it "intimidation," as a reporter had, but said that senators regard the supporters of Israel as "one of those constituencies that can cause you a problem if they get activated, so you avoid making an issue [with them] if you can."

A White House official said the attempt to sustain a veto also faced other obstacles. He said some senators who normally would back the sale were upset by Saudi support for Libya after the April 15 U.S. bombing raid on the headquarters of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

In addition, he said, senators from oil-producing states in the Southwest opposed helping the Saudis.

In rejecting the proposed sale, the House and Senate both produced margins that would be sufficient to override. The vote was 356 to 62 in the House and 73 to 22 in the Senate.

On another regional issue, Speakes reiterated the U.S. view that Syria is still harboring suspected Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal and called for the ouster of him and his supporters. In an interview with *The Washington Post*, Syrian President Hafez Assad said Abu Nidal was not in Syria and had only a cultural and political office there.

"As long as terrorists move freely within Syria and within Syrian-controlled territory in Lebanon, our serious concern remains for Syria's support for international terrorism," Speakes said. "We believe Syria should rid itself of Abu Nidal and his organization. Syria remains on our terrorist list."

Staff writer David S. Broder contributed to this report.

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אל: לשכת רה"מ (אורי סביר)
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אנא התייחסותכם למברקנו הנ"ל. כידוע המכתב נחוץ לקרו ע"מ לשחרר כספים שברצונם להשקיע בהכנת החלק השני לתכנית-אב לפיתוח ולשיקום העיר אילת.

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סנט: נשק לסעודיה

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MR. KALB: No, I can't. I'll have to stick, regardless of the assessment and the information that you have just put forth on the record. I'm going to have to stick with what the Secretary's response was, in responding to a question that summed up the same elements that you're alluding to.

Q Bernie, following up on that, Bernie Gortzman (?) had his piece yesterday quoting somebody here saying that these Syrians really are sort of giving us the runaround on these hostages, and there really isn't much going on, and the implication being that somehow that if we play ball with this guy that he'll get these people sprung; and he's not springing them. What is the latest on the hostages?

MR. KALB: I dealt with that question to the degree that I could on Monday, and I'd be happy to refer you to the record on that and make it available to you, Max.

Q -- report on Syria digging more trenches in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon?

MR. KALB: No, I do not. What I do have here is, I'll call your attention to what the Secretary said the other day; that was last week before the overseas writers, in which he dealt with that question. You can pick that up there where he said they have been moving their fortifications forward in Lebanon, etc. I think everybody here is familiar with his quotes along those lines. Beyond that, I don't have anything additionally on that question.

Q Bernie, what about the reports in the Israeli press that the Soviets have agreed to supply the Syrians with SS-23s? Can you confirm that?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. I think it came up briefly somehow with Chuck yesterday. I don't know what he had. I certainly have nothing on that.

Q Will we approach the Soviets about this?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that. Ralph -- excuse me, let me go to Barry.

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BARRY SCHWEID : Bernie, to follow up Max's question, last year at the United Nations, the President identified five areas of regional conflict that he thought the United States and the Soviet Union could at least set the stage for a negotiated settlement with their own discussions. They all happen to be areas where the United States would prefer the Soviets to withdraw. But irrespective of that, does

the Middle East, should the Middle East be added to that list in light of the tensions between Israel and Syria? Is that an area where the two super powers can profitably set the stage for a war-averting negotiated settlement?

MR. KALB: Isn't it my understanding that there are talks that fall under that heading, in that geographic area? Middle East, Africa, et cetera? So, I have nothing really to add to that.

MR. SCHWEID: No, talks--I know there are talks. We talk to the Soviets about everything. The point is, these are regional conflicts which the President raised to a special level of importance and danger. I'm asking you if the Middle East is at least as dangerous an area where the US and the Soviets ought to get together the way he, for instance, thinks they ought to get together about Cambodia, or Ethiopia?

MR. KALB: You're asking me essentially, Barry, to put a thermometer reading on the situation in the Middle East in contrast to--say, other points of friction around the world. And I'm not in a position to do that. Bill.

Q Bernie, it's been reliably reported that Algeria is the country in which NBC interviewed Abu Abbas. Now, if the Algerian government gives aid and refuge to someone like Abu Abbas, should it or should it not be on a list of countries that support terrorism?

MR. KALB: We hope to have something for you on that general subject in the press room not long after the briefing. That may not deal with the question as you're putting it, but it deals in part with that.

Q Will (inaudible) to the Middle East after London?

MR. KALB: Who?

Q Richard Murphy.

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

Q He's in London.

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Q Do you have a situation report on Saudi arms sale? And what will happen if the Saudi arms sale will not go through?

MR. KALB: I don't really have anything that would introduce any new dimensions to the Saudi arms story at this point. I think you know the administration's position. And beyond that, I really have nothing to add that --

Q Are you optimistic?

MR. KALB: Let me go here.

Q Are you optimistic about --

MR. KALB: I'm not going to make any forecasts.

MARVIN KALB (NBC NEWS): I wanted to go back to that Syria terrorism story. Your answer, in quoting Shultz, spoke of several European governments conducting an investigation into this possibility.

MR. KALB: Different European governments, right.

MR. M. KALB: Is the United States conducting its own investigation?

MR. KALB: I am saying that the United States is cooperating with those investigations and beyond that, I don't have anything on that question.

MR. M. KALB: No, but it leaves the impression that the Europeans are taking the initiative, and the U.S. has been out front on the issue of terrorism -- is there -- isn't it logical to assume that the U.S. would be conducting its own investigation into this possibility?

MR. KALB: The United States is involved in the investigation. The United States is cooperating. If you're asking me to give gradations of involvement, I am sorry but I can't help you.

MR. M. KALB: No, I'm asking you whether the U.S. is conducting its own investigation, rather than simply cooperating with other governments conducting an investigation.

MR. KALB: I'm going to have to leave it with cooperating, without making a determination as who is the lead player. Keeping in mind -- keeping in mind that the incidents that we're talking about took place in other countries, and therefore --

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MR. M. KALB: Okay, but after -- right after it happened, the thrust of the U.S. government was that Libya was responsible and Whitehead went to Europe at that time and talked to allies about trying to get a common position against Libya. The stories now suggest that Syria was at least as responsible as Libya. Do you share that view?

MR. KALB: No, because you're asking me to make a judgment, one, that I cannot make, and two, in setting forth what the Secretary had said that the investigations are not complete and that the United States does not want to prejudge the outcome. You're asking me, on the basis of what we read -- Nicholas still in South Africa -- you're asking me, on the basis of what you read in the paper today, whether I'm in a position to be able to equate culpability. That's about the gist of your question, and I'm not in a position. Because what I am saying, and I really cannot go beyond what the Secretary had set forth, and what he set forth is the United States does not want to prejudge the results. I certainly couldn't wander off onto the landscape beyond that. Barry?

MR. SCHWEID: Here's something that we haven't been into on it. That same story, if you go on to the jump, suggested the Administration, in dealing with Syria, has another problem that it doesn't have with Libya -- Libya is a more linear judgment -- because of the hostages. The story suggests that the Administration is having difficulty assessing blame on Syria because it is also looking to Syria for assistance in the hostage case. Can you tell us is the Administration restrained

so far as indicting Syria for this attack and for the Vienna attack, is it restrained because of the hostages' safe-keeping?

MR. KALB: I think on that question, and I appreciate the sensitivity of the formulation--that the Secretary addressed that question in the last sentence that he set forth today. We have the same attitude toward terrorism from whatever source it comes.

Q Okay, got you.

MR. KALB: That there is concern about the hostages is a matter of fact, and that has been reiterated on more than one occasion. But you have heard me say that the hostages should in fact be released by whoever is holding those Americans and hostages of other nationalities as well.

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מצפ"א. ממנכ"ל.

נשק לסעודיה

הנשיא הטיל וטו בערך ב-15:00. מליאת הסנט החלה מיד להתארגן לקראת הצבעה חוזרת. ככל הידוע לנו כעת הסנטורים כהן, הכט, מטינגלי, בנטסן, בנט ג'ונסטון יהיו בין המשתנים את הצבעתם. אי לכך נראה שהממשל ישיג את מספר הקולות הדרוש להבטיח שהמתנגדים לעסקה לא יתגברו על וטו נשיאותי.

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אל :- מצפ"א, ערב 2/ממ"ד

משיחה עם דאג גרין (סוריה / NEA)

1. בדעה שאסד נתון בלחץ בעקבות ההתפתחויות האחרונות. הגורם המרכזי לכך היא פרשת חקירת הינדווי בלונדון, והחשש שהמשפט שיחנהל נגדו עשוי לחת גושפנקא ליגלית שסוריה אכן קשורה לפרשה. האשמות כנ"ל הנשמעות כבר מפיו בצרוף גרוש 3 דיפלומטים סורים מלונדון היא מבחינת אסד מריצת דין מוקדמת (בנפרד דאגה דומה מפי היועץ בשג' הבריטית) גרין גם מניח שלא נעלמו מעיני אסד התבטאויות שהביט בנדון בווינגטון ובארץ. לכך גם מתווסף כמובן הרקע הכללי של הקשיים בהם נתון אסד - לבנון, פיגועים פנימיים, כלכלה ועוד, היוצרים תדמית של חולשה, בין אם נכונה ובין אם לאו, באשר ל- GRIP שלו על סוריה, מאידך גרין טוען שהמידע על המעורבות הסורית בפרשת אל על כפי שגם הועבר לידיעת ישראל, נשען אך ורק על מה הינדווי בחקירתו והדבר טרם אומת, לדעתו ממקורות אחרים.

2. גרין מבחין בזיקה אמיצה בין הנושא הנ"ל לצורה בו העמיד אסד את נושא הטרור בראיונו ל"וושינגטון פוסט" ביחוד בנושא החטופים האמריקאים בלבנון. אין לו ספק שהאילוץ על הנשיא הסורי להביא לשחרורם ע"מ להזים תדמית זאת גבר במידה ניכרת בעקבות האירועים לא רק ע"מ לזכות באשראי אמריקאי, בדעת הקהל ובממשל אלא לא פחות כלפי הציבור האירופאי ההולך ומעמיד, כך מעריך גרין את תחושת אסד, את לוב וסוריה על מישור אחד בגורמי טרור בינ"ל. גרין גם טוען שצריך לזכור שנושא החטופים אינו נתון בידי אסד. ברם מול האינטרס הסורי להביא לשחרורם ניצבת שאלת המחיר לכך. גרין בדעה שבתמורה המזומנת לאסד כגון מפעולה לשחרור החטופים אינה שווה ב"נזק המלך" מהסיבה שעומת עם השיעים הקיצוניים בנושא החטופים וברור שהדבר מחייב עימות עמם, יולך לזעזוע (א) במצב בלבנון. (ב) ביחסים עם איראן וזהו מחיר גבוה ואפילו מאד עבור הסורים. המסקנה המעשית עפ"י גרין היא ששחרור החטופים האמריקאים (ואחרים) עדיין אינו בהישג יד כפי שאולי ניתן להתרשם מהאירועים אלא אם כי תחול תפנית בעמדת שהואן שכן המפתח לפרשה בידה ולא בידי דמשק. לגרין אין מידע האם הנושא נמצא בכלל על סדה"י של שתי המדינות, ואם כן באיזו צורה נדון, ע"י מי וכד'. האמריקאים מעלים כמובן את הנושא בקביעות בדמשק כגון ע"י מרפי בביקורו האחרון שם וע"י השגריר איגלטון (המגיע לכאן להחייצויות בתחילת יוני) ונענים בתשובה השגרתית שהסורים ממשיכים לפעול בנדון. אגב, גרין מעיר שהסורים ביוזמתם אף פעם לא יוזמים שיחה או דיון עם האמריקאים בנדון.

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3. גרין גורס שנושא הטרור הוא המעסיק עתה את דמשק ואילו סוגיית המתיחות הצבאית עם ישראל ניזונה ממנה או במקרה הגרוע פועל יוצא ממנה אך אינה עומדת בפני עצמה. הוא מחזק בגישה "הקונסרבטיבית" לגבי סוריה והעיתות עם ישראל¹ יש להבחין בין מימד הקונפליקט הקבוע בין שתי המדינות הניזון ע"י התיזה הסורית של השגת איזון אסטרטגי למאבק על רמה"ג לבין אורית הרטוריקה המלחמתית הנוכחית שבמידה רבה לובתה ע"י נושא הטרור, כולל הזיקה , שורה של קשיים מולט ניצבת סוריה שאמנם יכולת להיפך בסיטואציה מסוימת שלדעתו טרם הגיעה זמנה לשיקולים המחזקים אפשרות פריצת מאבק צבאי כלשהו ביתוד ברמה האסטרטגית - צבאית (א) אין כלל בטחון ומכל מקום אין בידו סימנים לכך שהסורים אכן הגיעו למסקנה שסגרו הפער הצבאי עם ישראל או לפחות צמצמו אותו עד כדי נכונות לנטילת סיכונים. (ב) תפארתם של הסורים יכולה להיות כמעט רק על דרך ההפתעה הצבאית קשה לראות כיצד בסיטואציה הנוכחית שבין ישראל וסוריה ניתן למחשה. (ג) "עקב אכילס" לגבי השיקול הסורי הוא נושא חיה"א וההגנ"א. לדעת גרין הסורים צריכים להיות מודעים לפער הרחב הקיים בכך עם ישראל, אם כי מציין שבשאלת ההגנה"א הסורים מתאמצים וכנראה לא בלי הצלחה לצמצמו. בהקשר זה אין ביכולתו לאשר הידיעות על רכש של טילים חדשים מברה"מ המוזכר בעתונות אף כי בהחלט לא יופתע באם יש דברים בגו. הערכתו איפוא, שהסורים מונעים מכח נושא הטרור המתורגט אצלם לשפה של מוכנות לספיגת מכה צבאית. בשטח גם אין סימנים שהסורים מתכוונים לאייש המתקנים והביצורים השונים.

4. על רקע זה גרין גם מפרש את ראיון אסד ל"וושינגטון פוסט". גרין מציין הפעם הראשונה למן תחילת המתיחות הנוכחית שאישיות סורית ובודאי אסד מתייחסת לנושא המתיחות הצבאית בניהם, כך טוען גרין, לרפותה (DEFUSE). מעבר לכך ולא למנט של דעת קהל גרין לא מוצא חידושים בתכנים שבראיון.

5. נקודת תורפה במסגרת הנ"ל קשורה לדעתו במישור הלבנוני בשני היבטים (א) טיסות התצפית שהסורים מבצעים בתדירות מעל מזרח בירות לרבות החבל הנוצרי וכן במרכז. (ב) האפשרות שהמתקנים המוקמים עתה בבקאע (גזרה מערבית) יעמדו לרשות מבצעי פיגועים בצפון רצועת הבטחון ובעיקר בשטחה, למרות שאין סימנים שפני הסורים אכן. גרין, כאמור, מפרש זאת על רקע הפינה אליה הסורים נדחקו במישור הלבנוני בנושא ההסכם המשולש. אינו מקבל כפשוטם את דברי אסד בראיון על כך שסוריה לא תפעיל אמצעים משלה להשיגו היה ויתברר שאין בידיה מו אחר. השאלה המרכזית שאין עליה תשובה חדה היא כמה זמן סוריה תוכל לשאת במצב הקפאון הנוכחי לכך כמובן מתלווה שאלת אקטואלית כיצד תגיב ישראל או לפחות מה תהיה עמדתה היה וסוריה תפעל "בצורה לא שגרתית" בלבנון. שאלה זו גם קשורה לנושא הדרום בכללותו. האמריקאים

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אלי אבידן

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סודי

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

20 במאי, 1986
י"א אייר, תשמ"ו

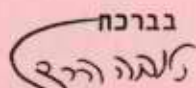
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בית הנבחרים: סיוע לישראל (1987)

למכתב למדן מה-13 במאי

לידיעתכם שגם במגעיו עם עמיתיו לוועדה (ולא רק עם גורמי חוץ - השגרירות ואיפא"ק) מצייר יו"ר ועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות בוועדת ההקצבות, דייב אובי את אותו תסריט עצמו: בעת ה-MARK-UP הוא עצמו יציע קיצוץ אחיד לאורך כל הקו אך "ישתף פעולה", אם חבר אחד באותה תת ועדה יפעל להחזיר את הסיוע לישראל לרמתו הקודמת. מורשים לא מעטים "מתחרים" על הזכות להיות הראשון שיציע זאת.

ה-MARK-UP, שהיה אמור להתקיים ביום ה' 22 נדחה בינתיים (במידה כלשהי בגלל מאמצי איפא"ק) ויתקיים ככל הנראה מיד אחרי הפגרה.

בברכה

טובה הרצל

העתק: מנהל מצפ"א
מנכ"ל אוצר
מנכ"ל בטחון
לשכת רה"מ

השגריר, הציר, הציר הכלכלי, קצין הקישור לקונגרס - כאן

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| תאריך: 20/5/86 | כותרת: סכנת מלחמה בישראל | מס': 1 |
| מס' תעודת: 0491 | מס' דפוס: 20586 | מס' תעודת: 4 |
| 20/200 | לש' ממוכיל, מע"ח, סכנת מלחמה; המסדה; מפ"א; פמ"ד; יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת; יועץ שוב"ם לחקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ. | |
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| | | מאת: מחברות, ניו יורק |

News Summary May 20, 1986

Columns

ND-Geoffrey Aronson (Institute for Policy Studies, Wash; D.C.) "Syria and Israel Each Has Reason to Go to War" The next war between Israel and Syria may occur before year's end. Syria is a long way from the strategic parity so often described by Assad as a necessary prerequisite to a military campaign. It's interests would best be served by a short limited war. America supports Syria's claim to the Golan Heights, and it is not unlikely that a successful Syrian move would produce diplomatic pressure on Israel for withdrawing. An Israeli pre-emptive strike by Israel, before Syria can bring its army up to snuff, may be compelling. A massive Syrian defeat would assure Israeli domination over all of its potential Arab antagonists. Also, an Israeli strike against Syria can easily be portrayed as a defense of western interests against Arab terror. Such a rational is carefully being cultivated in Israel, and Washington. US aid to Israel would surely jump. The Administration should realize that the war would be dirtier and deadlier than Libya or Grenada.

NYT-Richard Murphy "Sell the Saudis Defense Equipment" Congress's rejection of the proposed arms sale to Saudi Arabia helps neither the cause of regional peace nor Israel's security. The sale would reinforce the US's strategic interests in the Persian Gulf, maintain a 40 year relationship with the Saudis, and reduce the possibility that the US might have to commit American troops to protect US interests. It would also send a signal to Iran not to expand the war with Iraq to other parts of the region. The US does not want to send an anti-Arab message to the world. Doing so would hand Khadafy a victory he does not deserve. The commitment of this Administration to Israel is beyond question. The Saudis themselves have tried to find a basis for serious Arab-Israeli negotiations, and to denigrate that effort does not serve the cause of peace.

NYT-Emanuel Margerie (France's Amb. to US) "Why France Said No" France is fully aware of the scope of the problem of international terrorism. Any true success in this area must stem from an ability to see the phenomenon in its proper perspective. Undue attention to terrorism magnifies its effects a hundred-fold. Such attention is a virtual admission that terrorists have achieved their objectives.

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NYP-Don Feder "Incomplete View of Red Tyranny" Shcharansky views the Soviet Union with no illusions. By contrast, several of the politicians on the rostrum with him to address the Solidarity Sunday rally view the Soviets in a different light. Rep. Stephen Solarz has worked tirelessly for the release of Soviet Jews. But he refuses to see that the same system that keeps Jews prisoners in the Soviet Union is responsible for the enslavement of Cubans, Nicaraguans, Angolans and other victims of Soviet imperialism. Jewish liberals who strive to save Soviet Jewry, fail to perceive the plight of non-Jews in Communist countries. But at least they care about their own, unlike the US Catholic Bishops Council in regard for Communist persecution of Christians in Communist countries.

Press Reports

US Presses Syria on Abu Nidal

NYT-Gwertzman-The US urged Assad to close the Damascus office of what it says is a terrorist organization led by Abu Nidal. The Administration said such a move by Assad would demonstrate that his avowed opposition to terrorism was genuine. The US is also frustrated at Assad's inability to show results in efforts to free western hostages in Lebanon. The US reiterated that it saw no likelihood of war between Israel and Syria at this time. In terms of Abu Nidal's group, the Syrians have said that, as a matter of principle, they cannot close a Palestinian group's office. Shultz might be planning a Mideast trip. The US is wary on Israeli reports linking Syria to the El Al incident in London. US intelligence officers doubt that Assad ordered such an action.

Taba: Word Apart on Agreement

MYT-Reuters-Abe Sofaer, who is mediating the Taba talks between Israel and Egypt said the two countries are one word apart from an agreement. Israeli press reports said Israel wanted arbitration to focus on the question, "What is the correct location of the border markers?" But Egypt fears the word "correct" would imply the current location of the border markers is wrong.

UN Gives Israelis War Crimes Files

NYT-Sciolino-The UN gave Israel the War Crimes Commission files on 347 Nazi war criminals and suspects. The files will be sent to Israel for examination. Yitzhak Arad, the chairman of Yad Vashem, said: "The archive of the UN War Crimes Commission includes material of the highest importance for the research of the Holocaust and the research of Nazi atrocities carried out in Europe against other people."

Waldheim

NYP-Dan-The deportation of 50,000 Greek Jews took place right outside the windows of two villas Waldheim occupied with his German army unit. The leader of the Jewish community in Salonika says it's impossible that Waldheim did not know about the deportations, as he claims.

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DN-Nelson-Simon Wiesenthal cabled Shultz and Messe to voice support for a Justice Dept. unit that has recommended barring Waldheim from entry into the US.

US May Reduce Saudi Request

NYT-Boyd-The Administration is considering scaling back its \$354 million proposal to sell missiles to Saudi Arabia in hopes of overcoming that some officials acknowledge as virtual certain defeat by Congress. Consideration is being given to removing the sale of shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, which is viewed by some critics as the most objectionable component of the proposal. Officials said the scaling-back of the arms package had the support of some Jewish organizations. Meanwhile, Reagan's scheduled meeting with Jewish leaders was canceled when several participants said they would be attending the funeral of Yehuda Hellman, exec. VP of the Conference of Presidents, who died on Saturday in New York. The meeting will not be rescheduled. (see NYP)

Shcharansky Ending US Visit

DN-Lombardi-Shcharansky met with Gov. Cuomo in NYC.

Magazine Articles-Shultz "The Evil of Banality"

The Nation 5/24 Cockburn-It is curious that Shultz has turned out to be the most rabid, indeed, demented, of the entire Reagan gang. We now have a Sec. of State who takes his political analysis of the world from the Israeli Embassy. His legal adviser, Abe Sofaer, garners his ideas from Morgan the Pirate. There's no telling what those two will hatch up next. Reagan will be of no help. In one of the most extraordinary confessions ever made public by an American President, Reagan said he wouldn't have been sorry if the bombs dropped on Tripoli had killed Khadafy. The press, complicit as dogs, scarcely turned a hair. The New York Times printed Reagan's quote next to the menu for a banquet in Tokyo, as though Reagan's remarks had the same consequences for humanity as the lamb dish served at the summit.

The Nation-Cockburn "Blackmail" Grantland Johnson is a candidate in the June election of county supervisors in Sacramento Calif. He was City Councilman. In 1984, Johnson spoke at a memorial service for the victims of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. The meeting was organized by the November 20 Coalition. Local Jewish leaders said that Johnson had compromised himself. He is now fighting for his political life. He has received some support from the Social Concerns Commission of the Catholic diocese of Sacramento, which said: "Candidate Johnson is being asked to repudiate a speech made at a memorial service for victims of a massacre.... The pressure to blindly follow the Israeli policy without analysis of human rights, moral obligations or the national interest of the US is strong...."

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Letters

DN-Writer states that he is offended by the Daily News poll of Jewish attitudes on moral issues, which shows most Jews taking a far more liberal and permissive attitude toward sexual morality than Gentiles. This is a serious injustice to Orthodox Jews.

NYP-Two letters praising the Post's coverage of the Shcharansky visit to the US.

NYT-Jeane Kirkpatrick writes that the exceptionally high cost of living in New York City discourages many experienced and talented public servants from accepting positions at the US Mission to the UN.

Inquiring Photographer

DN-5 New Yorkers are asked about their reaction to the death sentence of an 86-year old Nazi war criminal in Yugoslavia. 4 out of the 5 believe that the sentence is just.

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סוג בשחוני... פקטור

מייד... דחופות...

מאריך 19.05.20 מאי, 6

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המשרד

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אל: מ/מנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א.

נשק לסעודיה:

מלואים לשלנו 529 - ממקורות שונים.

1. אתמול החבר סופית לממשל שאין להם סיכויים מציאותיים להשיג את 12 הקולות בסנט הדרושים למנוע ניסיון לבטל ווטו נשיאותי. לכן הוחלט בבית הלבן - בתיאום עם הסנטורים דול ולוגר - להוציא את הסטינגרים מהחבילה. כ"כ סוכם בישיבה סגורה של אנשי סגל בבית הלבן (ללא השתתפות אנשי מח"ד) למסור על כך לסעודים, ולהציע שאם ברצונם לקבל את הקרדיט 'מהלך', הם יכולים להודיע שאינם זקוקים כעת לסטינגרים.

2. המזכיר שולץ דיבר (נפגש?) עם שגסעודייה מוקדם הבוקר ולאחר מכן, בשעה 10:30, נפגש בנדר עם הנשיא רייגן. בצאתו מהבית הלבן אמר לכתבים שסעודייה מוכנה לוותר "ע"ע על הסטינגרים. עוד אמר שלסעודייה "צורך מיידי" לטיליט מסוג סיידווינדר והרפון. "הממלכה נשארת נחושה בכוונתה להתחמש בנשק מתוחכם ומתקדם".

3. שולץ נטל חלק בארוחת הצהריים השבועית של הסנטורים הרפובליקאים, ומסר להם על ההרכב החדש של החבילה. איש לא קם והכריז על שינוי עמדה, אך מהשאלות שנשאלו עולה שלדעת רבים הוצאת הסטינגרים היא HELPFUL מאד.

היום אח"כ

4. הפגישה בבית הלבן עם יהודים מ"השורה השנייה" ארכה כשעה, כאשר הנשיא נוכח במחצית הזמן ושולץ ופוינדקסטר - ביתר. מתוך כ-30 היהודים שהוזמנו באו רק תריסר. כולם הזדהו כתומכים מושבעים של הנשיא אך בעניין הנשק לסעודייה שניים בלבד (אייבן ברסקי מניו יורק, ומרטי הכט, אחי הסנטור מנבדה) התייצבו לימין הנשיא. דהיינו - 8 - ציינו שלמות השינוי בהרכב החבילה, הם מתמידים בהתנגדותם. שולץ התנצל על הפיכת הנושא לעניין יהודי. הוא הדגיש את אינטרסי ארה"ב במפרץ, והצורך בחמיכה בנשיא בניהול מדיניות החוץ של ארה"ב. כ"כ הטעים שתמיכת ארה"ב בישראל הינה "החלטית" (ABSOLUTE), וחפיץ העתקים של גאומו בפני הקומיטי היהודי האמריקאי. הפגישה התנהלה באווירה "תרבותית" מאד ונדמה שהנשיא והמזכיר היו משוכנעים שהצלחה בסנט בהישג יד - והיו מרוצים מאד מכך.

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5. בשיחתו עם דיין הבוקר, ביקש שולץ לחבל הערכה לגבי תוצאות האפשריות כסנט לאור השינוי בחבילה. דיין השיב שאינו מסוגל לתת הערכה ככונה: ברור שהוצאת סטינגרים ישפיע על רבים, לרבות הסנטור וורן רודמן (שכידוע הביע התנגדות נחרצת עד כה לעסקה). מאידך, הנעלם הוא ה-JEPSEN FACTOR, כלומר החשש אצל הסנטורים ששינוי בהצבעתם בכל זאת יעלה להם ביוקר בבחירות הקרבות.

6. בלשכת הסנטור דול וגם בצוות העוזרים לוועדת החוץ העריכו הערב שההצבעה תהיה שקולה מאוד, ועדיין לא ברור כיצד יפול דבר. מלשכת קאסטן מוסרים שהסנטור וגם חברו, הסנטור אינווייה, אינם חשים בטחון בקרב המתנגדים לעסקה.

7. בכל מקרה, ווטו הנשיא כבר מוכן והוכנס למחשב הבית הלבן. לדברי עוזר לסנטור דול ברגע שיאותרו 12 הקולות הדרושים, ילחצו על כפתור, והווטו יועבר לקונגרס. אחת הבעיות באיתור הקולות האלה נובעת מכך שסנטורים אחדים כבר מהרו לברוח מוושינגטון, יום לפני הפיזור הפורמלי של הקונגרס לקראת פגרת יום הזכרון, בכדי לעסוק במסע הבחירות שלהם. מובן שמענינו של הממשל להטיל את הווטו עוד הערב או דבר ראשון מחר בכדי לאפשר את ההצבעה מחר ולגמור עניין לפני יציאת הקונגרס לפגרה.

8. מלשכת קרנסטון מוסרים כי בכוונת הסנטור להאבק בווטו בכל מקרה. להערכתם יזכו למניין קולות ב"שישים הנמוכים" - דהיינו, פחות מ-67 (או, במילים אחרות, לא יצליחו לגבור על הווטו). עם זאת יצהירו קרנסטון ומל לוויין בביה"נ על נצחון טקטי, בציונם שהצליחו להביא לדילול נוסף של חבילת הנשק הנמכרת למעודינה.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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ד... 1... מחור... 2... דפיס

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שם... מברק

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קטחין
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אל: המשרד

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מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל.

ד: לשכות מנכ"לי רה"מ. אוצר. בטחור.

סיוע חוץ

ראו נא אופ-אד שהופיע בוושפוטס (20.5), ובו בין היתר על כוונות יו"ר ועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות בועדת ההקצבות להגיש למליאת הועדה חוק המקצץ בכל הסעיפים זולת הסיוע לישראל ולמצרים, אי הודאות שהתגייסות מזכיר המדינה למען סיוע תשנה, הבחינה היסודית שעצם שאלת סיוע החוץ זוכה לה בימי קיצוצי גראם-רודמן אלו. המאמר מסתיים בהערכה שבכל הנוגע לסיוע חוץ והתפקיד שהוא ממלא במדיניות ארה"ב, אנו עדים לשינוי הסטורי בהתהוותו.

6.ה. קונגרס - עתונות

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William F. Hellert

Squeezing Foreign Aid...

America's foreign aid program is appearing before Congress this week very much in the light of the title character from "Perils of Pauline," but in this case not even its friends seem inclined to unite it from the railroad tracks.

Rep. David Olney (D-Wis.) is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that is writing the first version of the foreign assistance appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. He is generally a staunch supporter of foreign assistance, especially that intended to help the economically disadvantaged, but he has announced his intention of sending a bill to the full Committee that could cut military and development assistance—with the sole exceptions of aid to Israel and Egypt—substantially below last year's appropriated levels.

Olney is not the only traditional supporter of foreign assistance favoring deep reductions. He has been joined by Rep. William Gray (D-Ill.), chairman of the House Budget Committee, who has just finished writing a resolution that could result in foreign assistance expenditures being cut almost 50 percent for countries other than Israel, Egypt, and those where we have access to military facilities.

On the more conservative side, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) did not defend the administration request during floor debate on the Senate budget resolution, reluctantly accepting deep cuts that had been largely engineered by the bipartisan team of Budget chairman Sen. Pete Domenici and his rank-

ing Democratic member, Sen. Lawton Chiles of Florida.

What's going on? It would be a mistake to interpret these events as a widespread liberal revolt against foreign aid in itself. Olney is angry over the Reagan administration's proposed cuts in domestic programs he has supported. Since overall foreign assistance has increased during the Reagan administration (military aid is up 81 percent and the economic support fund is up 81.2 percent since 1981), he is trying to hold the line on domestic cuts, force the administration to admit that cuts need to be made in other parts of the budget, and show that taxes will have to be increased. Neither is there a conservative revolt. Sen. Lugar and others, including Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), support various aspects of foreign assistance.

The stark truth is that foreign assistance has flunked a major political test. The rising foreign aid levels during the Reagan administration, especially security aid but to a lesser extent economic aid, had come to be taken for granted. This year, with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget straitjacket in place for the first time, foreign assistance proved to be very low on the list of almost everyone's political priorities. What has been demonstrated is that foreign aid had enough support to continue limping along providing that there were no tradeoffs. Now that there are, under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, foreign aid is being drastically slashed with hardly a peep from anyone in Congress.

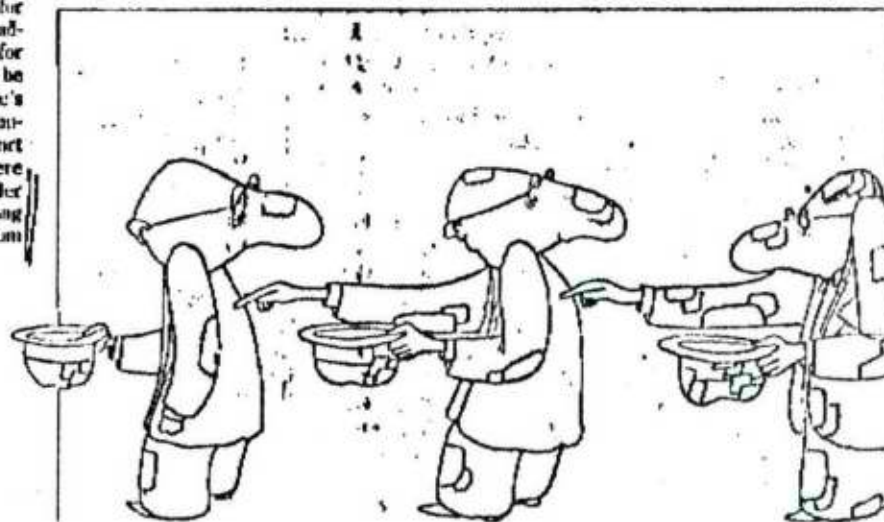
To be sure, some resistance to the cuts is being exerted by private organizations. And, belatedly, Secretary of State George Shultz has jumped into the fray, but it is not clear that this will make any difference. This year the budget and appropriations processes in Congress are unique in that they show program tradeoffs very clearly, and few members of Congress, liberal or conservative, were willing to rescue international programs at the expense of domestic programs or the defense budget. This should be sobering news indeed to the supporters of military and economic assistance who have formed an alliance of convenience that has kept the program going for all these years.

Foreign aid has long been a controversial item. But now its efficacy and worth are being reevaluated from every point on the political spectrum. Such reevaluation is warranted, but it will require clear-headed examination in as nonpartisan an atmosphere as possible.

The allocation of whatever foreign aid remains could well determine the fate of United Nations humanitarian programs, the Baker Plan, U.S. base rights in foreign countries, and multilateral aid to drought-stricken Africa.

For years those diverse programs which have been aggregated under the umbrella title of "foreign aid" have been generally considered to be an important part of U.S. foreign policy, especially toward the Third World. At the House subcommittee markup and during the House-Senate budget conference, we may witness the end of this era, with unknown consequences for Third World countries as well as our relationships with the other donors—Western Europe, Canada and Japan. A bit of history is being made.

The writer is director of the Congressional Staff Forum on Food and International Development.



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Q But did they warn the United States?

MR. REDMAN: And I said I have no comment on specific questions.

Q A quick followup to that. According to the report, it went a step further and said that the Soviets, whether or not they gave a warning, made specifically the point that they felt that their relationship was different with Syria than it was with Libya, and they asked the United States to take that into consideration.

MR. REDMAN: My answer remains the same.

Q -- rted that this administration is rethinking the Saudi deal -- - Saudi arms deal. And you are thinking of taking out the Stinger part of it. Would you be kind enough to tell us what is the state of this deal?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have any comment on that story.

RALPH BEGLEITER (CNN): Sofaer's trip to the Middle East -- is there anything you want to say about why the US at that level is mediating in the Tabah talks?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing beyond saying that, as you know, we are taking part in the talks, as we have in the past, at the request of the two parties. The US delegation in this round is being headed, as you said, by State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer. His involvement is an indication of the importance we attach to the effort to resolve this issue.

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a tough U.S. stand toward Syria will be the best way to head off a clash that would be devastating to both nations and to prospects for a wider peace.

WHY SYRIA IS CRICIAL TO PEACE IN THE MIDEAST

NABIL KAYLANI CHRIS SCI MON After the U.S. bombing of Libya, it was predicable that American and Israeli officials would point accusing fingers at Syria for its alleged involvement in terrorism. In fact, Middle East terrorism is rooted in the escalating conflict between Zionism and Palestinian nationalism. Insofar that some states in the region have supported terrorism, they have done so for recognizable political ends.

ASSAD : HE'S WALKING A FINE LINE WHEN IT COMES TO ISRAEL

R. ZELNICK CHRIS SCI MON For the past five months, Syrian president Assad has made a series of audacious moves that Israel military and civilian leaders have been trying to interpret before determining how best to respond. Throughout the perios Syria has maintained and improved its position in the Golan heights, to the point where it could now field nearly five combat divisions, Assad having threatened in March to retake the heights by force should diplomatic efforts to retrieve them fail.

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אל: המשרד

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אל: מ/מנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א.

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נשק לסעודיה

לשלנו 513

- (1) המזכיר שולץ התקשר הבוקר עם טום ריין והודיע לו שהממשל עומד להוציא את הסטינגרים מחרילח הנשה המוצעת לסעודים. לדברי אחד מעוזריו של דיין, הלה הודה לשולץ על המידע תוך הערה שהשינוי לא ישפיע על עמדת איפא"ק של התנגדות סבילה.
- (2) המזכיר דיבר באותה רוח גם עם קו ביאלקין (ומן הסתם עם מנהיגים יהודים אחרים).
- (3) הערה: סביר להניח שהנשיא יודיע על הולטה זו בעגישה עם המנהיגים היהודיים "מהשווה השניה" שתתקיים היום אחה"צ בבית הלבן.

ל.מ.ל.

למדן

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אל : - מצפ"א, ערב 2

משיחה עם תום דאולינג (NEA / ירדן)

1. קיים ויכוח בעקבות הודעת חוסין חפ"י בין אלה הטוענים שהמציאות טפחה על פני חוסין בנושא שח"ס עם נש"ס בענין הגדמ"ע בבחינת "אמרנו לך" וכל כה יש להרפות מכר לפחות טקטית עד אשר יפול דבר ביד הפלסטינאי ולהתרכז בביצור הממלכה (גדמ"ז) לבין החוגים הקשורים לגדמ"ע הטוענים שהרחיק לכת ודחק אותם לעמדה שכאילו מצפה מהם להתבדל והמחנה הפלסטינאי ולהתייצב עמו למו"מ עם ישראל מהלך שאין לצפות שיקרה.
2. חוסין יצטרך להמשיך ממקום כלשהו אך טרם ידוע מאיזו נקודה ונותי. אין ספק שכושר תמרונו נפגע בשל (א) הודעתו בענין אש"פ. (ב) העדר תמיכה אמריקאית מספקת (נושא עיסקת הנשק) המלווה בהרגשה שזנחה אותו. דאולינג הדגיש שעניין הרוטציה בישראל מעיק על חוסין מעל לכל. האם יהיה המשך למאמצי ישראל בסוגיית ההסדר או שמא יחזרו הצדדים ל"נקודת אפס" מה גם שאינו בטוח בעמדת ארה"ב במצב זה.
3. ציין שאסור גם לשכוח המצב הכללי בזירה המוסיף לחוסר הודאות של חוסין ובעיקר מה עשוי להתפתח בין ישראל וסוריה, עיסקת הנשק הסעודית וההתפתחויות במפרץ. דאולינג מאפיין את הזירה בכך שאף גורם מכין אלה המוזכרים אינו מוכן ליטול על עצמו מהלך אסטי ורובם ככלם נוטים להסתגר בעמדה טקטית של המתנה בציפיה לראות מה יקרה ומה יעשו האחרים. כל מהלך במנותק מהזירה, כגון של חוסין, עשוי לחשוף את הנוקט בו לסיכונים.
4. במישור יחסי ירדן עם הגורמים הערבים האחרים^{icf} נרשם שינוי כלשהו מאז הודעת חוסין מפבר' ש.ז. בעיקר לא ביחסיה עם עיראק וסעודיה שהם גורמי מפתח עבורה. החשוב לירדן הוא שהסיוע הסעודי ימשיך להגיע גם אם במישור המדיני ישנם פה ושם משקעים. לעומת דאולינג מציין שאת מסכת הקשרים ההדוקים עם מצרים מלווים משקעי העבר, בעיקר הירדנים לא יכולים להיפרד מהחושתם שהמצרים מתייחסים אליהם כאל שותף זוטרי עוד מימים ימימה ושהיחסים בין חוסין ומובארכ אינם "חמים" כגון לדוגמה בין חוסין וצדאם חוסין. נוסף על כך קיים גם ההבדל בהתייחסות לאש"פ. דאולינג מעריך שהנסיגה של מובארכ^{הנסיגה} להחזיר את חוסין למסלול משותף עם ערפאת לא היה בדיוק הדבר לו מייחל עתה חוסין.
5. באשר לסוריה, עדין מקובלת עליו ההנחה שחוסין החל לטפל בנושא חסורי במחשבה לבדוק עמדתו של אסד לגבי תהליך השלום, דהיינו האם חל שינוי בהם ולא רק כמקל הובלים על ערפאת (שבנתיים לא נשא פרי). חוסין גם בדעה שרמת הניתוק בין שתי המדינות מהווה פוטנציאל בנושאים מדיניים שאין להזניקם^{בנושאים מדיניים שאין להזניקם} אל אבידן^{אלי אבידן} של סיכון עבור ירדן ושכל מקרה הוא יוכל להנות משיפור האווירה ביחסים גם אם ישארו חלוקים.

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י' באייר התשמ"ו
19 במאי 1986
חב/75(3)

שמו

אל : מר דני בלוד , וושינגטון

הנדון: נשק לסעודיה
מכתבך מה-12 דנא.

תודה על שורותיך הבהירות, אך הרשה נא לי לחלוק על קביעתך כי "בעתיד נהיה חייבים לבחור בין מאבק אקטיבי לבין הודעה חד-משמעית שאין לנו כל התנגדות".

שום ממשלה ישראלית לא יכולה לדעת להודיע חד-משמעית שהיא איננה מתנגדת להספקת אמל"ח מתקדם ומתוחכם למדינה המכריזה על עצמה שהיא נמצאת במצב מלחמה אתנו. הספקה מעין זו מטה את המאזן לרעתנו ומחייבת בסופו של דבר את ישראל לפעול לחיזוק חימושה היא, כאשר לכל חיזוק של חימושה היא יש השלכות כלכליות ולכן חברתיות ומכאן שבסופו של דבר מחלישה את ישראל, ובטוחני שאין צורך לפרט את האמת האומללה הזאת.

גם החשבה לשאלתך/משאלתך שעל ישראל להשיב "חשובה ברורה איזה עולם ערבי היא רוצה, ואילו משטרים היא מעדיפה" אינה פשוטה. הרי הבעיה איננה איזה עולם ערבי אנו מעדיפים אלא איזה מדינות ומכאן משטרים ערביים קיימים. לא אנו נקבע אם צורחם של שכינינו, העדפתנו היא פשוטה, אנו מעדיפים משטרים ערביים שיהיו מוכנים להגיע לשלום עם ישראל, וזה גם ללא התחשבות עם משטרם. נכון שזה פשטני, אך לשאלה שאתה מציג, ואולי בצדק מהבחינה של הראיה האמריקאית, אין חשבה מתוחכמת יותר. מכאן שנדמה לי שבהקשר של בעיות מכירת הנשק הסוגיה הזו כמעט אינה רלבנטית וזה למרות כל הטענות המובנים המושמעים. על מנת להבהיר את הסוגיה, ברור שאנו מעדיפים את משטרו של חוסיין בירדן על משטר ראדיקלי, אך האם העדפה זו מאפשרת לנו לא להתנגד להספקת מטוסי F-16 לירדן. הרי ברור שאין הדבר כך.



THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

המשנה למנהל הכללי

אני יודע יפה שהגשר שעליו עלינו ללכת מאוד צר, והמסקנות האופראטיביות מהדילמה הזאת אינן פשוטות. נדמה לי שאין לנו הרבה ברירות אלא לנסות ולטעון באופן עקבי למחון מרוץ החימוש ובמיוחד באיכות הנשק המסופק, ולנסות ולהקנות לקהל שמועינו כולל הידידים, את התחושה שיהיה צורך לחשוב מחדש על מדיניות הספקת הנשק בכללותו למדינות האזור.

כאמור אלה רק מחשבות בשולי הדברים שכתבת שלבטח צריכים לשמש ולעורר מחשבה מחודשת.

ב ב ר כ ה,

חנן בר-און
חנן בר-און

הערה: מנהל מצפ"א
יועץ מדיני לרה"מ
השגריר וושינגטון

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Syria's Assad Dismisses U.S. 'Threats'

'Verbal Bombs' and Raid on Libya Said to Freeze Arab Cooperation

By Jim Hoagland and Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Foreign Service

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 17—President Hafez Assad lashed back yesterday at western governments that have accused Syria of supporting terrorism and vowed that he would not be intimidated by what he described as "threats" from the Reagan administration.

Adopting an unyielding tone during a lengthy interview here, the Syrian leader suggested that "the verbal bombs" directed by President Reagan at Syria and the U.S. bombing of Libya last month have frozen U.S.-Arab cooperation on a wide range of issues, including Syrian efforts to free Americans taken hostage in Lebanon.

The raid on Libya "won a lot of hatred" for the United States in Arab nations and across

the Third World, said Assad, who is an ally of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. "In every way, President Qaddafi is the winner and the United States is the big loser."

Assad disclosed in the interview that his government, which has an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 troops in Lebanon, had made "serious efforts" to win the freedom of the Americans, believed to number four, being held by Islamic extremists. "The U.S. administration knows that we previously expended much effort on this matter," he added.

"But no one can do anything when the U.S. administration is carrying the hammer of war . . . It is very difficult to handle the question of the hostages in isolation from the U.S. political stands."

Speaking in Arabic, with his remarks translated into English by his interpreter, the Syrian leader made these other key assertions:

■ Neither Syria nor Israel has undertaken any unusual troop movements on the ground in recent days despite reports of growing tensions. The tensions now seem to be lessening, Assad said.

■ No terrorist actions abroad will be allowed from Syrian territory. But Assad indicated he would not move to restrict the "cultural and political" activities here of the renegade Abu Nidal Palestinian group, which American officials have identified as a major source of terrorist attacks against Americans and West Europeans.

■ Syria will not involve itself any deeper in the "quagmire" of Lebanon, and will seek to impose the tripartite power-sharing agreement it got Christian, Shiite Moslem and Druze leaders to sign late last year. The accord has been blocked by resistance from

See A88AD, A22, Col. 1

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סגירות ישראל - ווטינגטון

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סגירות ישראל - ווטינגטון

סגירות ישראל - ווטינגטון

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Assad Dismisses U.S. 'Threats' On Terrorism

ASSAD, From A1

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and, according to Assad, from the United States.

Relations with Iran are good. But Assad hinted at possible strains by noting that he had sent his foreign minister to Tehran this month to reemphasize Syria's concern about the Iran-Iraq war spreading to other Arab countries in the Persian Gulf. Iran's occupation of Iraqi territory around the old oil-exporting port of Faw in a continuing offensive has embarrassed Syria, Iran's only important ally in the Arab world.

The embarrassment stems from Assad's claim to be the principal spokesman for the liberation of Arab land now claimed or occupied by Israel. The occupation of Iraqi territory by non-Arab Iran undercuts Assad's position.

The 55-year-old Assad, who has ruled Syria with an iron grip since seizing power in a military coup in 1970, has become the center of an international storm in recent days as British, West German, Israeli and American officials have said that Syria appears to have provided support for terrorist operations mounted in London and West Berlin. Pressed by journalists, President Reagan said at the Tokyo summit this month that he would consider ordering military strikes against Syria if evidence showed a Syrian connection to terrorist operations.

Seated in a green velvet chair and speaking in a soft, slow voice for most of the interview, Assad gave little outward sign of being perturbed by the storm of criticism and tensions swirling around him.

His long, thin face frequently broke into an off-center smile that hooked upward as he told an anecdote to illustrate a point or as he expressed dismay at U.S. policy. Although aides had asked for questions in writing before the interview, Assad quickly discarded the list and with confidence fielded questions spontaneously.

Felled by a heart attack two years ago, he gave no indication of tiring during the 3½-hour discussion with four journalists. But his thinning hair has noticeably grayed in recent years, and he appeared to need to conserve his energy more carefully than in the past. He paused only once during the interview, which began shortly before sunset, and that was to break the daylong fast Moslems observe during the month of Ramadan by taking a cup of broth.

Assad left no doubt that he wanted to use the interview to respond to what he presented as unjust accusations and dangerous threats from western officials, and particularly from the Reagan administration. Until now, he noted, he had not publicly responded.

Seen by both Henry Kissinger and Jimmy Carter as a key interlocutor on the Middle East, Assad said that he had become "bitter and disappointed" over the Reagan administration's policy of alternately ignoring and confronting Syria.

He couched his bitterness at the deterioration of U.S.-Syrian relations in personal terms, whether speaking of Reagan's seemingly off-handed disregard of Arab leaders and Arab opinion, or of the Arab reaction to the April 15 attack on Libya.

Voicing disbelief that "a super-power would use a fleet of bombers and fighters to try to assassinate a head of state," Assad recalled that he had recently stayed as a guest in a house in Qaddafi's residential compound that had been destroyed in the American bombing raid.

"I know the house which was bombed. It was in the past the residence of Col. Qaddafi. Later it was converted to a guest house, and Col. Qaddafi moved to a nearby smaller house for a residence.... It seems that the American intelligence had thought it was still the

residence of Col. Qaddafi and therefore destroyed it."

Assad's remarks appeared intended to emphasize that despite a series of reversals in recent months for Syria, he does not feel isolated or under pressure strong enough to make him drop his alliances with Libya and Iran or to change other policies.

The increasingly angry exchanges between Washington and Damascus over the issue of terrorism clearly rankled him, however.

U.S. officials in the past have not singled out Syria for the kind of repeated denunciations aimed at Libya under Qaddafi. Washington appeared to draw a distinction between the actions mounted out of Libya directed specifically at American targets, and Syrian-backed operations that concentrated on Syria's Arab opponents or on Israeli targets.

But accusations in the past two weeks that Syria helped supply explosives to a Jordanian arrested in London—in a failed attempt to blow up an El Al airliner on April 17—have focused attention on Syria's

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This report is drawn from an interview in Damascus Friday with President Hafez Assad of Syria. The 3 1/2-hour interview was conducted in the presidential palace by Washington Post Executive Editor Benjamin C. Bradlee, Assistant Managing Editor Jim Hoagland and correspondent Jonathan C. Randal, and Deputy Editor Samuel Abt of the International Herald Tribune.

role in terrorism. And they have shaken those American officials who felt Assad would keep Syrian operations under tight control, particularly in times of tension.

Although the would-be El Al bombing unfolded at London's Heathrow airport, American officials have pointed out that the London-Tel Aviv flight actually originated in New York and that more than 200 Americans were among the 340 passengers.

Vehemently denying that "the United States administration is entitled to level charges of terrorism against Syria," Assad maintained that "the CIA has a hand in every terrorist organization in the world."

Among the "terrorist" operations

he attributed to the Reagan administration were the 1983 invasion of Grenada, the hijacking last year of the EgyptAir plane carrying the Palestinian hijackers of the Achille Lauro cruise ship, and support for an Israeli interception in February of a Libyan airliner carrying Syrian officials home from Tripoli.

Assad went on to deny specifically that Syria had been involved in the attempted El Al bombing in April.

"Although we wish all kinds of disasters to befall Israel, since we are enemies and in a state of war for 38 years—and the Israelis wish the same for us—we refuse to carry out such acts against civil aviation. We condemn the hijacking or

exploding of civilian aircraft. Such acts are cowardly," he said.

Assad said that he had never met Sabri Banna, who as Abu Nidal heads a breakaway Palestinian group accused of carrying out attacks on Palestinian moderates, American tourists and others with the help and urging of Qaddafi.

"Abu Nidal is not in Syria... he does not operate anything in Syria. There is an office doing cultural and political work among the Palestinians, but those who are in Syria have nothing to do with terrorist acts," Assad said.

The presence of the office in Syria and the publication by the Abu Nidal group of a magazine here have become a symbolic test for the Reagan administration, which would like to see Syria close the operation down.

But Assad said he would not do this, and he denied that his troops in Lebanon could close down a terrorist training camp that Abu Nidal runs in the Bekaa Valley in an area under Syrian control. American officials assert the Syrians could easily close the camp.

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"There is Syrian influence in Lebanon, but not Syrian sovereignty.... We do not interfere in their affairs or the affairs of the inhabitants.... We are not responsible for what happens in Lebanon. Moreover, the Americans, the British and the French were in Lebanon but could not prevent such things."

Much of the interview was devoted to a discussion of past and present Syrian efforts to gain the release of foreigners taken hostage in Lebanon by Islamic extremists who generally follow the line of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Those efforts triggered a warning this week from an anonymous caller in Beirut claiming to represent Islamic Jihad that attempts by Syria to gain freedom for the American hostages could result in their deaths. There were also unconfirmed television and newspaper reports in Washington this week that emphasized a new effort by Syria to get the hostages freed.

But Assad said Syrian efforts had been stymied by the April 15 bombing of Libya and other American political acts that had caused the small groups holding the hostages to break off contacts, and he gave no indication that a new effort had been launched since then.

"Our attitude in Syria toward these hostages has nothing to do with our relations with the American administration," Assad quickly added, "either negatively or positively. We shall do all that we can for their sake as we did in the past for the sake of others."

The American hostages—Associated Press Beirut bureau chief Terry Anderson, the Rev. Lawrence Jenco of Catholic Relief Services, and Thomas M. Sutherland and David P. Jacobsen of the American University of Beirut—reportedly are moved regularly between west Beirut and the Bekaa Valley by the Islamic Jihad group that asserts it is holding them. A fifth American, U.S. Embassy political officer William Buckley, is believed to have been killed by his captors, although no body has been found.

Assad said that Syria did not know the location or condition of the hostages, nor exactly who was holding them. Syria had opened contacts with Hezbollah, an Iranian-supported guerrilla group that is linked to Islamic Jihad, last year in an effort to gain the freedom of French and American hostages, the Syrian leader acknowledged.

In January, the Syrians believed they had reached agreement with Hezbollah on the imminent release of the French hostages, but the deal fell through at the last minute, leaving "misunderstandings between us and them. Until now, there are problems between them and Syrian forces in the area," Assad continued, confirming reports of clashes in recent weeks between Hezbollah units and Syrian troops in the Bekaa.

He said the clashes were not specifically related to the Syrian efforts to get the American hostages out, but were "byproducts, because when there is misunderstanding it may cause daily problems."

Assad characterized French President Francois Mitterrand as the western leader "most concerned" about hostages and still making "serious efforts" to get them released.

Despite his protestations of continuing interest in helping the hostages, Assad also made clear his resentment over what he described as a lack of official American gratitude for the Syrian role in freeing Americans taken hostage in the hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut last June:

"I do not think anyone else helped in that matter. Even the American administration was unable to do anything then to help those hostages."

Assad also mentioned in passing that Syria had played a role in obtaining the release in July 1983 of David Dodge, acting president of the American University of Beirut, from captivity.

Such actions, juxtaposed with strong suspicions of Syrian involvement in support of terrorism, have produced an ambivalence about Assad among many western analysts.

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'IN MY ASSESSMENT, AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE THESE DAYS TALKING TOO MUCH'

Washington Post Foreign Service

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 17—Following are excerpts from The Washington Post interview with Syrian President Hafez Assad:

ON 'THREATS' FROM U.S.:

So far this war is waged by one side. I don't think that I made any statement threatening the United States, while American officials and President Reagan himself daily throw verbal bombs at us. In my assessment, American officials are these days talking too much and more than is useful. A responsible man, especially an official in a superpower, should weigh his words carefully...

With the previous U.S. administrations, we used to differ on many things. But my assessment is that our dialogues, despite our differences, were based on reason and on certain limits of mutual respect. So was it at the time of presidents Nixon and Carter.

These threats and accusations do not serve American interests. We do not want a confrontation with the United States, but we strongly defend ourselves. We do not fear threats or the implementation of threats. We stick to a rule which says that nobody can strike Syria and evade punishment.

ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY:

There is no American policy in the Middle East. Instead there is an Israeli policy carried out by the United States. All American actions in this area are carried out on Israeli decisions implemented by the Zionist lobby and other Zionist influences... [American officials] are competing in demonstrating their love of Israel.

ON THE U.S. RAID IN LIBYA:

Certainly we do not approve of reprisals against American citizens. We reject this. But there is no doubt that such American military actions did not gain the sentiments of the people, especially the Arab masses.

Instead it produced much hatred not only in the Arab countries but also in many countries in the Third World and I think also inside the United States... I cannot understand how an American citizen as-

sumes that his administration or presidency did a great thing by sending planes to kill a head of state.

ON THE HOSTAGES IN LEBANON:

The situation in Lebanon is not a classic one, not only from the point of view of the absence of the state, but also as a result of the situation in the political parties in Lebanon. One cannot say that the leadership of each party has full disciplinary control over all the party followers. Besides there is a big number of small groupings, and to deal with these small groupings is much more difficult than to deal with the bigger ones. And these small groupings are changeable and keep on the move, which adds to the difficulty of the problem. But surely we remain sentimentally with those hostages.

Of course we have certain influence on the big political parties in Lebanon. In fact, our influence on the smaller groups is limited. Yet in normal conditions, one may find channels for dealing with them.

[For example] after contacts between us and the French, we made contacts with Hezbollah. As a result of our efforts Hezbollah responded and the French hostages were supposed to be released in a few days. Then, to our surprise, this did not happen. Upon asking them, they answered that there was a small group outside their control holding the hostages. First we did not believe them, and misunderstandings arose between us and them. Until now there are problems between them and the Syrian forces in the area... We shall now try to find a way to deal with these new small groups.

I may say here that the French president [Francois Mitterrand] was the most concerned among western heads of state for the safety of citizens of his country kidnaped in Lebanon. He is still making serious efforts.

ON REACHING PEACE IN LEBANON:

So far the United States has obstructed this effort. We wish that it would at least refrain from obstruction. It has no interest in the continuing absence of reconciliation in Lebanon, because those who complain of the situation in Lebanon and its byproducts should be eager and keen to achieve security, stability and reconciliation in Lebanon. The present situation creates a suitable climate for the appearance of terrorism.

מגזר הטיסה - ישראל - נוסטלגיה

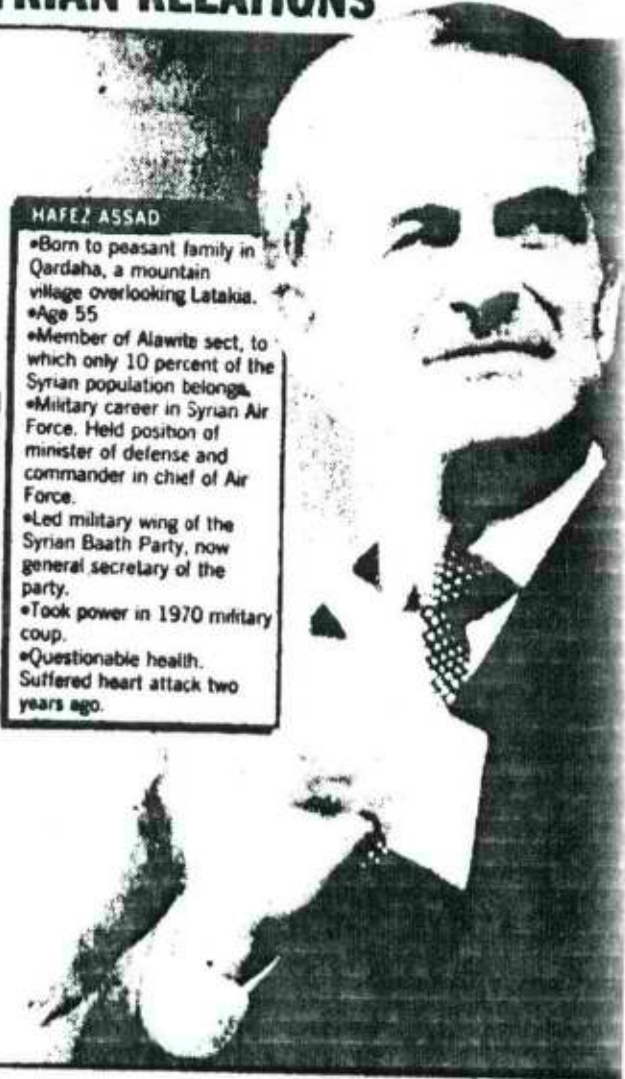
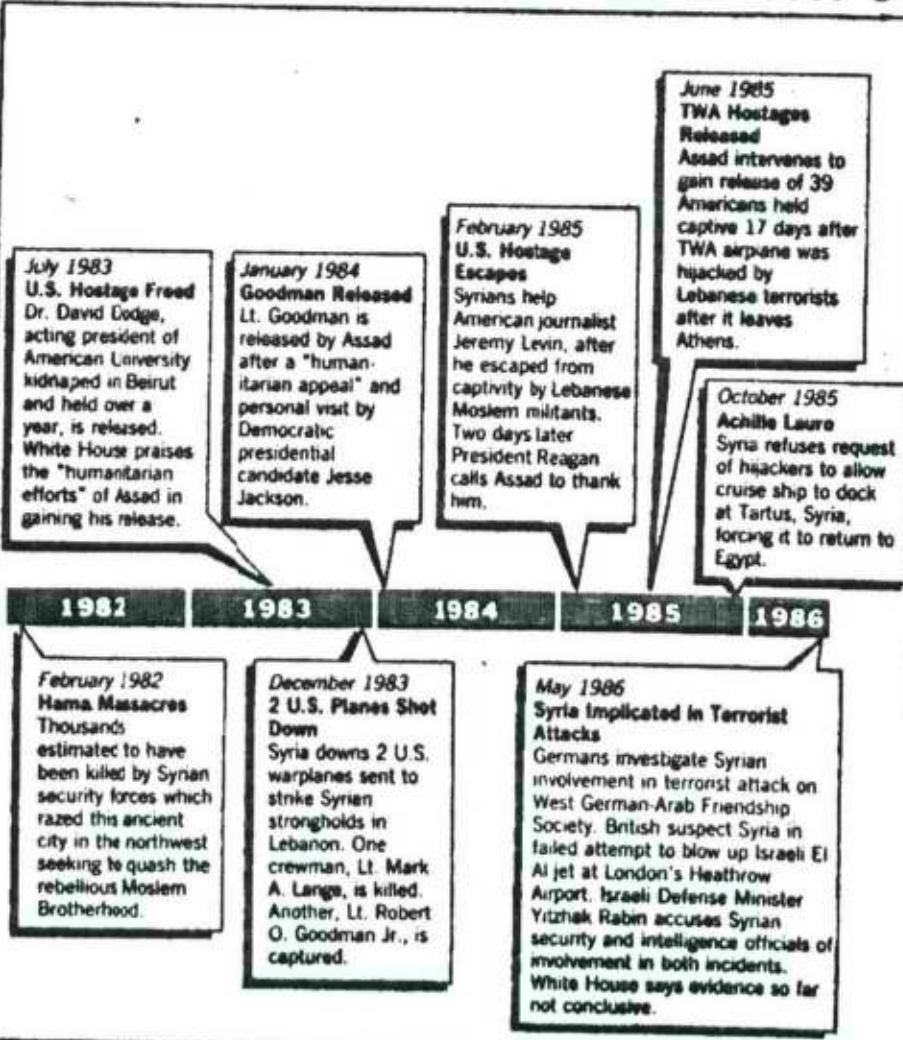
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THE UPS AND DOWNS OF U.S.-SYRIAN RELATIONS



HAFEZ ASSAD
 •Born to peasant family in Qardaha, a mountain village overlooking Latakia.
 •Age 55
 •Member of Alawite sect, to which only 10 percent of the Syrian population belongs.
 •Military career in Syrian Air Force. Held position of minister of defense and commander in chief of Air Force.
 •Led military wing of the Syrian Baath Party, now general secretary of the party.
 •Took power in 1970 military coup.
 •Questionable health. Suffered heart attack two years ago.

NYP-Evans & Novak "New Argument for Arms to Saudis" The weapons going to the Saudis are intended to defend Persian Gulf oil enclaves from Iranian expansionism. Abandonment of the deal will heighten dangers of direct involvement in the Persian Gulf. But the Anti-Arab climate is pervasive on Capitol Hill. The merits of the Reagan argument becomes clearer following an upsurge of Iranian helicopter attacks on tankers in the Gulf. The sale would be political evidence of US intentions to contain Iran.

NYT-Safire "Vidal, Waldheim, Grant" Gore Vidal says the Podhoetzes' country is really Israel--not America. That clearly brands all of us who like Israel, and who strongly advocate military aid to Israel, that democratic ally, as not merely being unpatriotic, but traitors.

ND-Alfond Heck "A Former Nazi Speaks Out" The WJC virtually assured the world that Waldheim would become President of Austria. More than one-half of Austria's population still admits to anti-Semitic sentiments. Heck, who was a young Nazi, is pleased that Austrians now have to face their past. Austria was slavishly beholden to Hitler. Admission brings neither forgiveness or understanding. The wounds are too deep. Most Jews will not grant ex-Nazis absolution. Loyalty to Hitler seems to remain unforgivable, no matter how badly one regrets it.

Press Reports

Israel and Syria Face Risk of Conflict

NYT-Friedman-p.1-According to Israeli, Arab and Western military experts, complex, long-term changes in the Syrian-Israeli military balance of power have created a situation in which a miscalculation by either side could ignite an armed conflict. Some in the Syrian military believe that they could challenge Israel without another Arab partner. Zeev Schiff says the threat of war between the two countries is higher today than at any time since 1982. But for now, it appears that the constraints, whether on Syria or Israel, outweigh any opportunities to be derived from starting a conflict. Peres said on CBS News that he believed both sides were trying to reduce tensions. There are no signs of possible war on the ground. (photo p.1-Peres; p.4-Israeli tanks in Golan in 1982.) (cabled)

ND-combined-Israeli leaders agreed with Assad that war was not looming, but renewed charges that Syria is behind recent terror attacks in Europe and the Mideast.

Israel's Military 'Mediocre'

NYP-A former Israeli army colonel warned that his country's military has deteriorated into a mediocre fighting force in the last 15 years. Emanuel Wald said the IDF has turned into a "hopelessly ponderous and complex bureaucratic labyrinth."

English Channel Ports on Alert

NYT-Loehr-The police at English Channel ports mounted a huge security and surveillance operation after getting reports of a terrorist plot to blow up a passenger ferry as it made the trip between Britain and the Continent. A Mideast group is believed to be behind the plot.

Shcharansky

ND-Kelly-2 page story on Shcharnsky's visit to the US. (see NYT-King)

Publishing Waldheim's Memoirs

NYT-McDowell-Adler & Adler published its first titles four months ago, but unfortunately for the fledgling Washington based publishing company, one of the was "In the Eye of th Storm" by Waldheim. The book is about Waldheim's tenure as Sec. Gen. of the UN. Sales have been slow.

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Letters

NYT Alleck Resnick, Pres. Zionist Org. of America writes that it was the message from the Saudis which persuaded lawmakers not to sell missiles to the Saudis. Saudi Minister Yamani blandly stated on "Nightline" on May 3: "The PLO is not a terrorist organization." Saudi Arabia provides \$1 million a day to the PLO and the Administration has condemned the PLO for being a terrorist organization. It is therefore ironic that the US wants to sell arms to the Saudis.

ND-NBC's primary function is to make money, The Abul Abbas scoop will help them accomplish that goal regardless of the ethics or morals involved.

Cartoons

ND-Margulies (Houston Post) Waldheim in a Nazi uniform, stands in a Nazi's office in 1944. An officer says: "So long Waldheim--and if you ever need a reference for your resume..."

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1. כפי שדווח בנפרד ע"י השגריר, מתכננים פגישה עם יהודים מחר (20) בבית הלבן בשעה 16.00 שעות וושינגטון. מזמינים מנהיגים מה *PAC'S* היהודים הרפובליקנים. מדובר בכ-30 איש, שהם מוגדרים כפנים חדשות מהשורה השניה. זוקפים את הזכויות לרעיון לסנטור *צ'יקה (רפ.)* מנבאדה, (יהודי), ומצביעים על מקס פיישר ודיק פוקס כ- *DRIVING FORCES*. כידוע, שני האחרונים מעוניינים בהשגת פשרה עם הבית הלבן (אולי ע"י הוצאת הסטינגרים מהחבילה), וכריס גרסטן (מנכ"ל הקואליציה היהודית הלאומית) מיעץ ליהודים שאינם מעוניינים בפשרה לא לבוא לפגישה.

2. מבין הקרואים מזכירים: סנדי איזנסטט, מנדי גנשאו, גיל גליזר, הרב בלקני, ג'ו גליזר, הרט הסטין, ג'ורג' קליין, מרשל בריגר, הסנטור לשעבר דיק סטון, שמחה ליונס, רוי כוהן, מרטי הכט (אחיו של הסנטור הכט), אירוין מלסקי, ארוין שולץ, ארתור מרשל, מיק כוהן, פיל וין ואחד מהאחים זיסיז. מובן שבקרוב היהודים ההם לא מעטים שמתנגדים למכירה (כמו סנדי איזנסטט מניו יורק, הרט הסטין מאינדיאנפוליס ואחד מהתורמים הכספיים הגדולים לסנטור לוגר), ועדיין לא ידוע כמה מהם יענו בחיוב להזמנה זו.

3. לין זקס, אחת מקציבי הקיסור לקונגרס מטעם ה- *NYSC*, מסרה שנכון להיום אחה"צ הפגישה מתוכננת אך עדיין לא היתה ודאות שתתקיים.

למדן

הערה: דבריה צ'אמס מטר באלט שחן
מקס ארין אחותי.

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המסרד

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הנדון : נשק לסעודיה ועיסקת האיווקס

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דפי... מחור... דפים
 סוג בשחוני... סודי
 דחיות... סודי
 מאריך וזיח. 19.1520. מאי 86
 מס' פרוט.

אל ; - מצפ"א, ערב 2

נאום אסד - הערות

1. אין ספק שאסד שש על ההזדמנות לפנות ישירות לדעת הקהל בארה"ב מעל דפי "הפוסט", זה מסביר ההבדל בין נאומיו הבולטים האחרונים כגון בפני הפרלמנט למתינות (המדומה) שבראיון אפילו מעין נימה דפנסיבית. פעם נוספת מוכחם. החשיבות שאסד מייחס לתדמית הסורית בזירה הבינ"ל.
2. ביחוד מציקה לו התדמית של סוריה כמדינות טרור המצטיירת עתה בעיני דעת הקהל. אסד מתאמץ להזימה בעזרת מאמציו לשחרור החטופים האמריקאים בכך הוא מנסה לפגוע ב-2 צפרים : (א) התנהגותו החומאנית (בניגוד לקדאפי הפרוע) (ב) היותו מעוניין בדיאלוג עם ארה"ב האשמה בסיכולו. דבריו מהווים חיזוק גורמים מסויימים באן (מחמ"ד) המשוכנעים שאסד אכן פועל בכיוון זה והמטיפים להשארת ערוץ פתוח עמו. התאור הנ"ל תואם גם טעונים שיהולת הפעולה של אסד בתחום זה מוגבלת שכן החטופים בידי האיראנים הקיצונים שאינם סרים למשמעתו. בהקשר זה מעירים כאן (NSA) שהתייחסותו לנושא האיראני בלבנון מחזקת הטענה שזהו אחד מנושאי המחלוקת בין דמשק וטראן בנוסף לטעון הסורי הבסיסי בענין החזקת טריטוריה ערבית בידי איראן ושהתפשטות המלחמה דהיינו חדירה איראנית לעומק בשטח העיראקי ~~המדינות הסמוכות~~.
3. מאידך אסד לא מתנער מתמיכתה של סוריה בטרור *As such* בחבדילו בין טרור המבוצע ישירות משטח סורי כגון (רמה"ג) לבין טרור אחר המשתמע גם מדבריו "שמאחל לישראל כל הרעות בעולם". דבריו מוסיפים לויכוח כאן האם סוריה אכן מסתתרת מאחורי מעשי וטווי האחרונים, מהי נגישותו של אסד לכך ולד. מנחינה זו דבריו לא פתרו המחלוקת כאן.
4. התייחסות לנושא המתיחות הצבאית מחזקת הערכת גורמים כאן (NSA) הרואים במתיחות הצבאית בין סוריה וישראל סימפטום של עמדת ספיגה סורית מאשר מימוש כוונות אופרטיביות, אף כי טוענים שצריך להווכח בנעשה בשטח ע"מ לראות האם פני אסד אכן להרפיית המצב. מכל מקום מצביעים על העדר "קריאות אלי קרב" שנשמעו בנאומו בפרלמנט (ג'יהאד ~~איראני~~) אם כי מדגישים שהרקע והנסיבות כאמור לעיל שונים בתכלית. בהקשר זה חוזרים ומזכירים שהסורים אכן משוכנעים ועל כך ניתן להתווכח אך לא אתם ששורשת האירועים בחדשים האחרונים (א) הפלת המיגים הסורים. (ב) הנחתת המטוס הסורי בלוד. (ג) פעולה ארה"ב כלפי לוב-כוונת נגדם.

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אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

ריצ'ארד לוגאר, נשק לסעודיה והיהודים

להלן מחור שיחה עם גרייהם בנרמן (מנהל צוות העוזרים לועדת החוץ) מיום ו' (16).

1) לוגאר היה זה שהגה את הרעיון להזמין מנהיגים יהודים לבית הלבן. הרעיון לא צמח מצוות עוזרים, וכשלעצמו למד עליו בנרמן "כמו כולם" מהעיתונות.

2) היהודים מצאו דרכים להבהיר ללוגאר את אי-הנחת שלהם מעצם הרעיון, ואת תחושתם שהפניה אליהם אינה הוגנת כי היא מה שיהא תהפוש כאילו הפטריוטיות שלהם במבחן.

3) לדברי בנרמן, לוגאר אינו סבור שנאמנות היהודית במבחן. לדעתו מדובר ביכולת הנשיא לנהל את מדיניות החוץ של ארה"ב והכל מתבקשים כיום לתמוך בנשיא ולחת לו מירב הגיבוי. לוגאר לא קיים מגע כלשהו עם הסעודים, והעניין כעת אינו סעודי אלא אמריקאי גרידא. בעקרון מדובר על עסקה קטנה שהיתה צריכה להתקבל ללא דיון וללא עיועור, אך ברור שהיה לעניין פוליטי מובהק ו- "THINGS HAVE GOT OUT OF HAND".

רודי בושביץ לא נהג בפקחות כשהפגיש את מיכאל גולנד (מי שמסמל תבוסת פרסי) עם סנטורים אחרים, ואף נתפס "על חם" ע"י התקשורת (כתבה בדבר פגישת גולנד עם הסנטור פיל גראם ואחרים התפרסמה בעתון הווש'פוסט לפני כשבועיים).

4) השתמע מדברי בנרמן שאם היהודים חושבים שלוגאר לא היה בסדר, עליהם להבין שלוגאר בדעה שבושביץ (והיהודים) לא היו בסדר גם הן. טענתי מה שטענתי, אך בנרמן נשאר בשלו.

5) יצויין שבנרמן דיבר גם ברוח זו עם עוזרו של בושביץ, ברד גורדון, שכמובן דוחה את ההאשמה.

למדן

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

NEWS SUMMARY MONDAY MAY 19, 1986

THE PRESS REPORTS

ISRAEL WELCOMES EFFORTS TO EASE TENSION

D. OTTAWA WASH POST Israeli Prime minister Peres said yesterday that he welcomes Syrian President Assad's comments in an interview in which Assad sought to lessen tension building between their countries for the last several weeks. But the Israeli leader dismissed Assad's assertions that Syria had no role in an aborted attempt to put a bomb aboard an El Al airliner April 17.

REAGAN'S TACK ON SAUDI ARMS

R. EVANS AND R. NOVAK WASH POST Aloofness of the Saudian Arabian ambassador from the fight over the current Arms package for his country is the key to President's Reagan's new sales pitch: if Congress kills the sale, the victim will not be the Persian gulf oil kingdom but the USA. Loss of the arms package, the Saudies fear, would mean kissing their pre-paid AWACS goodbye. If Congress reneges on such an international commitment, the US can forget maintaining special political and economical ties with the kingdom. Stepping up anti-Arab passion on capitol hill will bear higher costs than the loss of a few missiles.

UNDERSTANDING THE MIDDLE EAST

FORMER HOSTAGE REFLECTS ON LESSONS LEARNED AND ACTIONS NEEDED

CHRIS SCI MON "unless we understand the roots of terrorism, we will never be able to deal with it", says Moorehead Kennedy, and without such insight "any of the military or covert means we use to combat it are really meaningless". Mr. Moorehead a former US foreign service officer, who was a hostage in Iran for 444 days, is still reflecting on his experience. But now he is using it to prod his nation to learn about the causes of terrorism, and thus help build a fortress against it.

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Q Have any comment on Syria's president's denial of having to do anything with terrorism?

MR. KALB: Well, I don't have anything by way of any sort of general comment on what President Assad said as published over the weekend here in Washington.

Q Well let me (inaudible) --

MR. KALB: Yes, please.

Q -- because it's been said Deputy Secretary Whitehead said there's no doubt about -- there's no reason to doubt the Israeli evidence presented or information concerning Syria's involvement in the attempted bombing of El Al airliner in London. Does that belief still hold?

MR. KALB: Well I think there were some additional comments made during the last week, and I would refer you to those. They're all available here in the State Department.

Q It was not specifically on Whitehead I was --

MR. KALB: I think there were some comments dealing in part on that specific comment, and we'd be happy to find it for you later --

Q Well it was --

MR. KALB: -- either here or at the White House. And I'm not going to get involved in a resurrection of that language. John, did you have something? No?

Q Has getting the interview lessened the tension -- helped to lessen the tension between Israel and Syria?

MR. KALB: Well I think -- no, I won't get involved in speculation on that.

Q Is the U.S. engaged in any efforts to persuade Syria to join the peace process?

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

Q Do you have a situation report on the level of tension or

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אל:

MR. KALB: Well, I think that Chuck dealt with that last Friday or possibly a day or two earlier. I think what I might call to your attention is what we have both seen on television over the weekend and read over the weekend as well, in the course of the lengthy interview by President Assad. For a quick recap, just let me tick off these elements for example: Prime Minister Peres, Defense

Minister Rabin, Israel, stated this weekend that they were not looking for a confrontation with Syria. So far as President Assad, his comments, he said that neither Israel nor Syria has undertaken any significant troop movements on the ground despite reports of tension, and he added tension seemed to be lessening. Our view of those two remarks: we believe these statements are genuine. We welcome their effect on reducing tensions in the region.

Q Bernie, just to follow up, you're assessing statements, public statements by leaders. What about the situation on the ground?

MR. KALB: I think that Chuck said very emphatically last Friday -- were you here last Friday?

Q Yes.

MR. KALB: You were here. Do you remember Chuck saying, "We don't see any indications that would lead to hostilities"? That still stands.

Q Do we expect the Syrian domestic media to pick up the Post interview? They often do that with --

MR. KALB: Not for me to make that judgment.

Q If they don't, though, does that change their --

MR. KALB: I'm not going to volunteer on a hypothetical question. But it's a nice try.

Q Thank you.

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Q Bernie, further on the Assad thing, do you have any comment on the hostage-related comments?

MR. KALB: On hostage-related comments?

Q Yeah.

MR. KALB: His remarks about there being some sort of cessation -- on that, we continue to believe that the Syrians are well-placed to influence those who are holding the American hostages in Lebanon, and we hope that they will continue to exert their influence to obtain the release of these innocent people.

BARRY SCHWEID (AP): Excuse me. You say "continue to"? You mean they're doing that now?

MR. KALB: Continue to exert their influence.

MR. SCHWEID: Well, the only way I could read that is that the State Department says they are exerting their influence right now.

MR. KALB: The Syrians have been approached, I think as you know, both publicly and privately for information and assistance. In seeing what can be done to bring about the return of the American hostages in Lebanon, we have been continuing these overtures for more than a year, and we shall continue to do that.

MR. SCHWEID: Bernie, you know, that isn't my question. Your statement says that we hope they will continue to exert --

MR. KALB: That is correct.

MR. SCHWEID: And I'm simply asking you, does that mean the State Department's judgment is that Syria is currently attempting to obtain the release of the hostages? Or are you saying, "Sometime in the past they've been helpful, and I hope they'll be helpful again"?

MR. KALB: I'm putting it in the present tense, without being able to go into detail.

MR. SCHWEID: Thank you.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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אל

Q Would you care to deny or to confirm Assad's accusation that the United States blocked the tripartite agreement over Lebanon?

MR. KALB: What was that?

Q The tripartite agreement that was reached in Damascus to resolve the Lebanese issue. He said in the interview that the U.S. blocked the implementation of that agreement.

MR. KALB: Well, I heard what he said and I don't have any comment on that.

Q Where is Murphy?

MR. KALB: Where is who?

Q Murphy.

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

Q And is he going to the area?

MR. KALB: I have nothing for you on Murphy.

Q On the Assad interview, it's rather unprecedented, at least for him. I don't recall this happening in a long time. I'm

wondering what -- you know, that Ben Bradlee would go there, and it's quite unusual. What inferences did you draw here, you and the Secretary, about what's he trying to get over to the American people? Is he worried about what this administration might do?

MR. KALB: I am not going to be drawn into a discussion, or on my part a hypothetical discussion, of whatever motivations entered President Assad's decision to grant the interview. Bill?

Q Assad, also, following up on Suman's(?) question. Assad also accused the CIA of being involved in terrorism all over the world. Any comment on that?

MR. KALB: I think that has been dismissed in the past, and I will join that.

חליל

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אל: המשרד

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אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א

טנס: נשק לסעודיה

להלן משיחה עם הסנטור לשעבר ריצ'ארד סטון (באירוע חברתי בבניין השגרירות):

- (1) להערכתו, אין ביכולת הממשל להשיג את 12 חקולות הדרושים להם בטנס לשם סיכול נסיון לבטל ווטו נשיאותי, אם יוסל.
- (2) בבית הלבן "מתאפסים", בין השאר, על הסנטורים וורן רודמן (רפ' מניו-המפשייר) וביל ארמסטרונג (רפ' מקולורדו) במגמה להביאם להצביע בעד הנשיא. לפי מקורות סטון בטנס, לא ניתן לשכנעם לשנות את עמדתם. רודמן מסר לבית הלבן שהוא למד את נושא המכירה והתנגדותו "רצינית" (יצויין שבמשרד רודמן קצין חיל הנחתים לשעבר יועץ לו בענייני חוץ ובטחון, מה גם שאין לו בעיות להבחר מחדש השנה ומצפובו עדיין מעיק לו מאז הצבעתו בעד האוואקס ב-1981). סטון לא ידע להסביר את התנגדות ארמסטרונג אך העיר שאולי בכוונתו להתמודד באחד מהימים על הנשיאות.

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אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

נשק לסעודיה

ו) בעקיפין אנו למדים שלהערכת בוב אשר, פגישת היהודים עם הנשיא (שנתבטלה מחמת לווייתו של יהודה הלמן ז"ל) תתקיים רק לאחר ההצבעה בקונגרס נגד הוויטו הנשיאותי, כלומר אחרי פגרת "יום הזכרון" האמריקאי, בשבוע הראשון או השני ביוני.

(2) אם כך יהיה, יימצא מוצא אלגנטי למצב של המבוכה ואי-הנחת השורר בקרב היהודים בשל הזמנתם (או, אולי, ליתר הדיוק, זימונם) לבית הלבן, ואזי כמובן הנושא שיעמוד על הפרק לא יהיה עיסוק הטילים לסעודים אלא מסירת מטוסי האוואקס לידיהם.
נחיה ונראה.

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למדן

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