

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

מסוד

רובל גרם - אברהם

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משרד ראש הממשלה

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 ** נא לרשום את ההנמקה רק בעותק הלבן.

VETO OF H.R. 4868

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

HIS VETO OF H.R. 4868, A BILL TO PROHIBIT LOANS TO, OTHER INVESTMENTS IN, AND CERTAIN OTHER ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO, SOUTH AFRICA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES



SEPTEMBER 29, 1986.—Ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 1986

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 4868, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. Title III of this bill would seriously impede the prospects for a peaceful end to apartheid and the establishment of a free and open society for all in South Africa.

This Administration has no quarrel with the declared purpose of this measure. Indeed, we share that purpose: To send a clear signal to the South African Government that the American people view with abhorrence its codified system of racial segregation. Apartheid is an affront to human rights and human dignity. Normal and friendly relations cannot exist between the United States and South Africa until it becomes a dead policy. Americans are of one mind and one heart on this issue.

But while we vigorously support the purpose of this legislation, declaring economic warfare against the people of South Africa would be destructive not only of their efforts to peacefully end apartheid, but also of the opportunity to replace it with a free society.

The sweeping and punitive sanctions adopted by the Congress are targeted directly at the labor intensive industries upon which the victimized peoples of South Africa depend for their very survival. Black workers—the first victims of apartheid—would become the first victims of American sanctions.

Banning the import of sugar, for example, would threaten the livelihood of 23,000 black farmers. Banning the import of natural resources is a sanction targeted directly at the mining industries of South Africa, upon which more than half a million black laborers depend for their livelihood.

By prohibiting the importation of food and agricultural products, the measure would invite retaliation by South Africa, which since June has purchased over 160,000 tons of wheat from the United States. Denying basic foodstuffs to South Africa—much of which go to feed the black population—will only lead to privation, unrest, and violence. It will not advance the goals of peaceful change.

Are we truly helping the black people of South Africa—the lifelong victims of apartheid—when we throw them out of work and leave them and their families jobless and hungry in those segregated townships? Or are we simply assuming a moral posture at the expense of the people in whose name we presume to act?

This, then, is the first and foremost reason I cannot support this legislation. Punitive economic sanctions would contribute directly and measurably to the misery of people who already have suffered enough. Using America's power to deepen the economic crisis in this tortured country is not the way to reconciliation and peace. Black South Africans recognize that they would pay with their lives for the deprivation, chaos, and violence that would follow an

economic collapse. That is why millions of blacks and numerous black leaders in South Africa are as firm in their opposition to sanctions as in their abhorrence of apartheid.

The imposition of punitive sanctions would also deliver a devastating blow to the neighboring states in southern Africa that depend on Pretoria for transportation, energy, markets, and food. An estimated million-and-a-half foreign workers, legal and illegal, now live in South Africa. The number of people, women and children especially, outside South Africa who are dependent upon the remittances of these workers for their survival has been estimated to be over five million. Do we truly wish to be directly responsible for increased suffering, and perhaps starvation, in southern Africa? Do we truly wish our action to be the rationale Pretoria invokes for expelling these workers? Do we truly wish to trigger a cycle of economic sanctions and counter-sanctions that end up crippling the economy of South Africa and devastating the economies of the frontline states? What sense does it make to send aid to those impoverished countries with one hand while squeezing their economies with the other?

Disrupting the South African economy and creating more unemployment will only fuel the tragic cycle of violence and repression that has gripped that troubled country. Black unemployment in South Africa in some areas is over 50 percent—and adding to it will create more anger, more violence, and more competition among blacks struggling to survive. It will not improve prospects for negotiations.

Another feature of the bill would require the Administration to publicly identify within six months any and all nations that have chosen not to join us in observing the U.N. arms embargo against South Africa, "with a view of terminating United States military assistance to those countries." But the United States will not revert to a single-minded policy of isolationism, with its vast and unforeseen effects on our international security relationships, that would be dictated by the unilateral decisions of our allies. No single issue, no matter how important, can be allowed to override in this way all other considerations in our foreign policy. Our military relationships must continue to be based upon a comprehensive assessment of our national defense needs and the security of the West.

Not only does this legislation contain sweeping punitive sanctions that would injure most the very people we seek to help, the legislation discards our economic leverage, constricts our diplomatic freedom, and ties the hands of the President of the United States in dealing with a gathering crisis in a critical subcontinent where the Soviet Bloc—with its mounting investment of men and arms—clearly sees historic opportunity. Therefore, I am also vetoing the bill because it contains provisions that infringe on the President's constitutional prerogative to articulate the foreign policy of the United States.

There are, however, several features of the measure that the Administration supports. Title II of the bill, for example, mandates affirmative measures to eliminate apartheid and provide assistance to its victims, including support for black participation in business enterprises as owners, managers, and professionals. It authorizes

the President to take steps for the purpose of assisting firms to fight apartheid and extend equal opportunity to blacks in investment, management, and employment. The bill also contains a number of other useful and realistic provisions, such as those calling upon the African National Congress (ANC) to reexamine its Communist ties and mandating a report on the activities of the Communist Party in South Africa and the extent to which it has infiltrated South African political organizations. Still other portions of the bill call upon the ANC to condemn the practice of "necklacing" and terrorism and to state affirmatively that it will support a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa. These provisions, as well as many others in the bill, reflect the agreement of the Congress and the Administration on important aspects of an overall anti-apartheid policy.

The Administration has been—and remains—prepared to work with the Congress to devise measures that manifest the American people's united opposition to apartheid—without injuring its victims. We remain ready to work with the Congress in framing measures that—like the 1962 U.S. embargo of military sales and the carefully targeted sanctions of my own Executive order of 1985—keep the United States at arms distance from the South African regime, while keeping America's beneficent influence at work bringing about constructive change within that troubled society and nation.

It remains my hope that the United States can work with its European allies to fashion a flexible and coordinated policy—consistent with their recent actions—for constructive change inside South Africa. I believe we should support their measures with similar executive actions of our own, and I will work with the Congress toward that goal. It remains my hope that, once again, Republicans and Democrats can come together on the common ground that, after all, we both share: An unyielding opposition both to the unacceptable doctrine of apartheid as well as the unacceptable alternative of Marxist tyranny—backed by the firm determination that the future of South Africa and southern Africa will belong to the free. To achieve that, we must stay and build, not cut and run.

That Americans should recoil at what their television screens bring them from South Africa—the violence, the repression, the terror—speaks well of us as a people. But the historic crisis in South Africa is not one from which the leading nation of the West can turn its back and walk away. For the outcome of that crisis has too great a bearing upon the future of Africa, the future of NATO, the future of the West.

Throughout the postwar era, we Americans have succeeded when we left our partisan differences at the water's edge—and persevered; as we did in the rebuilding of Europe and Japan, as we are doing today in El Salvador. We have failed when we permitted our exasperation and anger and impatience at present conditions to persuade us to forfeit the future to the enemies of freedom.

Let us not forget our purpose. It is not to damage or destroy any economy, but to help the black majority of South Africa and southern Africa enjoy a greater share of the material blessings and bounties of their labor has helped to produce—as they secure as well their legitimate political rights. That is why sweeping punitive

sanctions are the wrong course to follow, and increased American and Western investment—by firms that are breaking down apartheid by providing equal opportunity for the victims of official discrimination—it is the right course to pursue.

Our goal is a democratic system in which the rights of majorities, minorities, and individuals are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 26, 1986.*

Ninety-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six*

An Act

To prohibit loans to, other investments in, and certain other activities with respect to, South Africa, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986".

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DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Code of Conduct" refers to the principles set forth in section 208(a);

(2) the term "controlled South African entity" means—

(A) a corporation, partnership, or other business association or entity organized in South Africa and owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a national of the United States; or

(B) a branch, office, agency, or sole proprietorship in South Africa of a national of the United States;

(3) the term "loan"—

(A) means any transfer or extension of funds or credit on the basis of an obligation to repay, or any assumption or

guarantee of the obligation of another to repay an extension of funds or credit, including—

- (i) overdrafts,
- (ii) currency swaps,
- (iii) the purchase of debt or equity securities issued by the Government of South Africa or a South African entity on or after the date of enactment of this Act,
- (iv) the purchase of a loan made by another person,
- (v) the sale of financial assets subject to an agreement to repurchase, and
- (vi) a renewal or refinancing whereby funds or credits are transferred or extended to the Government of South Africa or a South African entity, and

(B) does not include—

- (i) normal short-term trade financing, as by letters of credit or similar trade credits;
- (ii) sales on open account in cases where such sales are normal business practice; or
- (iii) rescheduling of existing loans, if no new funds or credits are thereby extended to a South African entity or the Government of South Africa;

(4) the term "new investment"—

(A) means—

- (i) a commitment or contribution of funds or other assets, and
- (ii) a loan or other extension of credit, and

(B) does not include—

- (i) the reinvestment of profits generated by a controlled South African entity into that same controlled South African entity or the investment of such profits in a South African entity;
- (ii) contributions of money or other assets where such contributions are necessary to enable a controlled South African entity to operate in an economically sound manner, without expanding its operations; or
- (iii) the ownership or control of a share or interest in a South African entity or a controlled South African entity or a debt or equity security issued by the Government of South Africa or a South African entity before the date of enactment of this Act, or the transfer or acquisition of such a share, interest, or debt or equity security, if any such transfer or acquisition does not result in a payment, contribution of funds or assets, or credit to a South African entity, a controlled South African entity, or the Government of South Africa;

(5) the term "national of the United States" means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States or is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, as defined by section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)); or

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other business association which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia;

(6) the term "South Africa" includes—

(A) the Republic of South Africa.

(B) any territory under the Administration, legal or illegal, of South Africa; and

(C) the "bantustans" or "homelands", to which South African blacks are assigned on the basis of ethnic origin, including the Transkei, Bophuthatswana Ciskei, and Venda; and

(7) the term "South African entity" means—

(A) a corporation, partnership, or other business association or entity organized in South Africa; or

(B) a branch, office, agency, or sole proprietorship in South Africa of a person that resides or is organized outside South Africa; and

(8) the term "United States" includes the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

PURPOSE

SEC. 4. The purpose of this Act is to set forth a comprehensive and complete framework to guide the efforts of the United States in helping to bring an end to apartheid in South Africa and lead to the establishment of a nonracial, democratic form of government. This Act sets out United States policy toward the Government of South Africa, the victims of apartheid, and the other states in southern Africa. It also provides the President with additional authority to work with the other industrial democracies to help end apartheid and establish democracy in South Africa.

TITLE I—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO ENDING APARTHEID

POLICY TOWARD THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 101. (a) United States policy toward the Government of South Africa shall be designed to bring about reforms in that system of government that will lead to the establishment of a nonracial democracy.

(b) The United States will work toward this goal by encouraging the Government of South Africa to—

(1) repeal the present state of emergency and respect the principle of equal justice under law for citizens of all races;

(2) release Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu, black trade union leaders, and all political prisoners;

(3) permit the free exercise by South Africans of all races of the right to form political parties, express political opinions, and otherwise participate in the political process;

(4) establish a timetable for the elimination of apartheid laws;

(5) negotiate with representatives of all racial groups in South Africa the future political system in South Africa; and

(6) end military and paramilitary activities aimed at neighboring states.

(c) The United States will encourage the actions set forth in subsection (b) through economic, political, and diplomatic measures as set forth in this Act. The United States will adjust its actions toward the Government of South Africa to reflect the progress or lack of progress made by the Government of South Africa in meeting the goal set forth in subsection (a).

POLICY TOWARD THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, ETC.

SEC. 102 (a) United States policy toward the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress, and their affiliates shall be designed to bring about a suspension of violence that will lead to the start of negotiations designed to bring about a nonracial and genuine democracy in South Africa.

(b) The United States shall work toward this goal by encouraging the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress, and their affiliates, to—

(1) suspend terrorist activities so that negotiations with the Government of South Africa and other groups representing black South Africans will be possible;

(2) make known their commitment to a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa;

(3) agree to enter into negotiations with the South African Government and other groups representing black South Africans for the peaceful solution of the problems of South Africa;

(4) reexamine their ties to the South African Communist Party.

(c) The United States will encourage the actions set forth in subsection (b) through political and diplomatic measures. The United States will adjust its actions toward the Government of South Africa not only to reflect progress or lack of progress made by the Government of South Africa in meeting the goal set forth in subsection 101(a) but also to reflect progress or lack of progress made by the ANC and other organizations in meeting the goal set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

POLICY TOWARD THE VICTIMS OF APARTHEID

SEC. 103. (a) The United States policy toward the victims of apartheid is to use economic, political, diplomatic, and other effective means to achieve the removal of the root cause of their victimization, which is the apartheid system. In anticipation of the removal of the system of apartheid and as a further means of challenging that system, it is the policy of the United States to assist these victims of apartheid as individuals and through organizations to overcome the handicaps imposed on them by the system of apartheid and to help prepare them for their rightful roles as full participants in the political, social, economic, and intellectual life of their country in the post-apartheid South Africa envisioned by this Act.

(b) The United States will work toward the purposes of subsection (a) by—

(1) providing assistance to South African victims of apartheid without discrimination by race, color, sex, religious belief, or political orientation, to take advantage of educational opportunities in South Africa and in the United States to prepare for leadership positions in a post-apartheid South Africa;

(2) assisting victims of apartheid;

(3) aiding individuals or groups in South Africa whose goals are to aid victims of apartheid or foster nonviolent legal or political challenges to the apartheid laws;

(4) furnishing direct financial assistance to those whose non-

South African authorities and (B) to the families of those killed by terrorist acts such as "necklacings";

(5) intervening at the highest political levels in South Africa to express the strong desire of the United States to see the development in South Africa of a nonracial democratic society;

(6) supporting the rights of the victims of apartheid through political, economic, or other sanctions in the event the Government of South Africa fails to make progress toward the removal of the apartheid laws and the establishment of such democracy; and

(7) supporting the rights of all Africans to be free of terrorist attacks by setting a time limit after which the United States will pursue diplomatic and political measures against those promoting terrorism and against those countries harboring such groups so as to achieve the objectives of this Act.

POLICY TOWARD OTHER COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SEC. 104. (a) The United States policy toward the other countries in the Southern African region shall be designed to encourage democratic forms of government, full respect for human rights, an end to cross-border terrorism, political independence, and economic development.

(b) The United States will work toward the purposes of subsection (a) by—

(1) helping to secure the independence of Namibia and the establishment of Namibia as a nonracial democracy in accordance with appropriate United Nations Security Council resolutions;

(2) supporting the removal of all foreign military forces from the region;

(3) encouraging the nations of the region to settle differences through peaceful means;

(4) promoting economic development through bilateral and multilateral economic assistance targeted at increasing opportunities in the productive sectors of national economies, with a particular emphasis on increasing opportunities for non-governmental economic activities;

(5) encouraging, and when necessary, strongly demanding, that all countries of the region respect the human rights of their citizens and noncitizens residing in the country, and especially the release of persons persecuted for their political beliefs or detained without trial;

(6) encouraging, and when necessary, strongly demanding that all countries of the region take effective action to end cross-border terrorism; and

(7) providing appropriate assistance, within the limitations of American responsibilities at home and in other regions, to assist regional economic cooperation and the development of interregional transportation and other capital facilities necessary for economic growth.

POLICY TOWARD "FRONTLINE" STATES

SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the President should discuss with the governments of the African "frontline" states the

effects on them of disruptions in transportation or other economic links through South Africa and of means of reducing those effects.

POLICY TOWARD A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

SEC. 106. (a)(1) United States policy will seek to promote negotiations among representatives of all citizens of South Africa to determine a future political system that would permit all citizens to be full participants in the governance of their country. The United States recognizes that important and legitimate political parties in South Africa include several organizations that have been banned and will work for the unbanning of such organizations in order to permit legitimate political viewpoints to be represented at such negotiations. The United States also recognizes that some of the organizations fighting apartheid have become infiltrated by Communists and that Communists serve on the governing boards of such organizations.

(2) To this end, it is the sense of the Congress that the President, the Secretary of State, or other appropriate high-level United States officials should meet with the leaders of opposition organizations of South Africa, particularly but not limited to those organizations representing the black majority. Furthermore, the President, in concert with the major allies of the United States and other interested parties, should seek to bring together opposition political leaders with leaders of the Government of South Africa for the purpose of negotiations to achieve a transition to the post-apartheid democracy envisioned in this Act.

(b) The United States will encourage the Government of South Africa and all participants to the negotiations to respect the right of all South Africans to form political parties, express political opinions, and otherwise participate in the political process without fear of retribution by either governmental or nongovernmental organizations. It is the sense of the Congress that a suspension of violence is an essential precondition for the holding of negotiations. The United States calls upon all parties to the conflict to agree to a suspension of violence.

(c) The United States will work toward the achievement of agreement to suspend violence and begin negotiations through coordinated actions with the major Western allies and with the governments of the countries in the region.

(d) It is the sense of the Congress that the achievement of an agreement for negotiations could be promoted if the United States and its major allies, such as Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, and West Germany, would hold a meeting to develop a four-point plan to discuss with the Government of South Africa a proposal for stages of multilateral assistance to South Africa in return for the Government of South Africa implementing—

(1) an end to the state of emergency and the release of the political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela;

(2) the unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress, the Black Consciousness Movement, and all other groups willing to suspend terrorism and to participate in negotiations and a democratic process;

(3) a revocation of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act and the removal of the provisions of the

(4) the use of the international offices of a third party as an intermediary to bring about negotiations with the object of the establishment of power-sharing with the black majority.

POLICY TOWARD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MEASURES TO END APARTHEID

SEC. 107. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) international cooperation is a prerequisite to an effective anti-apartheid policy and to the suspension of terrorism in South Africa; and

(2) the situation in South Africa constitutes an emergency in international relations and that action is necessary for the protection of the essential security interests of the United States.

(b) Accordingly, the Congress urges the President to seek such cooperation among all individuals, groups, and nations.

POLICY TOWARD NECKLACING

SEC. 108. It is the sense of the Congress that the African National Congress should strongly condemn and take effective actions against the execution by fire, commonly known as "necklacing", of any person in any country.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO MEET WITH NELSON MANDELA

SEC. 109. It is the sense of the Senate that the United States Ambassador should promptly make a formal request to the South African Government for the United States Ambassador to meet with Nelson Mandela.

POLICY TOWARD THE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS BY UNITED STATES EMPLOYERS

SEC. 110. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the policy of apartheid is abhorrent and morally repugnant;

(2) the United States believes strongly in the principles of democracy and individual freedoms;

(3) the United States endorses the policy of political participation of all citizens;

(4) a free, open, and vital economy is a primary means for achieving social equality and economic advancement for all citizens; and

(5) the United States is committed to a policy of securing and enhancing human rights and individual dignity throughout the world.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that United States employers operating in South Africa are obliged both generally to actively oppose the policy and practices of apartheid and specifically to engage in recruitment and training of black and colored South Africans for management responsibilities.

TITLE II—MEASURES TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF APARTHEID

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE VICTIMS OF APARTHEID

Sec. 201. (a) Section 105(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:
 "(2)(A)(i) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for the fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be used in each such fiscal year to finance education, training, and scholarships for the victims of apartheid, including teachers and other educational professionals, who are attending universities and colleges in South Africa. Amounts available to carry out this subparagraph shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of section 802(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985.

"(ii) Funds made available for each such fiscal year for purposes of chapter 4 of part II of this Act may be used to finance such education, training, and scholarships in lieu of an equal amount made available under this subparagraph.

"(B)(i) In addition to amounts used for purposes of subparagraph (A), the agency primarily responsible for administering this part, in collaboration with other appropriate departments or agencies of the United States, shall use assistance provided under this section or chapter 4 of part II of this Act to finance scholarships for students pursuing secondary school education in South Africa. The selection of scholarship recipients shall be by a nationwide panel or by regional panels appointed by the United States chief of diplomatic mission to South Africa.

"(ii) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section and chapter 4 of part II of this Act for the fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989, up to an aggregate of \$1,000,000 may be used in each such fiscal year for purposes of this subparagraph.

"(C)(i) In addition to the assistance authorized in subparagraph (A), the agency primarily responsible for administering this part shall provide assistance for inservice teacher training programs in South Africa through such nongovernmental organizations as TOPS or teachers' unions.

"(ii) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section and chapter 4 of part II of this Act, up to an aggregate of \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1987 and up to an aggregate of \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1988 may be used for purposes of this subparagraph, subject to standard procedures for project review and approval."

(b) The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting after section 116 the following new section:

"SEC. 117. ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS.—In providing assistance under this chapter or under chapter 4 of part II of this Act for disadvantaged South Africans, priority shall be given to working with and through South African nongovernmental organizations whose leadership and staff are selected on a nonracial basis, and which have the support of the disadvantaged communities being served. The measure of this community support shall be the willingness of a substantial number of disadvantaged persons to participate in activities sponsored by these organizations."

Educational Opportunities Council, the South African Institute of Race Relations, READ, professional teachers' unions, the Outreach Program of the University of the Western Cape, the Funda Center in Soweto, SACHED, UPP Trust, TOPS, the Wilgespruit Fellowship Center (WFC), and civic and other organizations working at the community level which do not receive funds from the Government of South Africa."

HUMAN RIGHTS FUND

SEC. 202. (a) Section 116(e)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by striking out "1984 and" and inserting in lieu thereof "1984,"; and

(2) by inserting after "1985" a comma and the following: "and \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and for each fiscal year thereafter".

(b) Section 116 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f)(1) Of the funds made available to carry out subsection (e)(2)(A) for each fiscal year, not less than \$500,000 shall be used for direct legal and other assistance to political detainees and prisoners and their families, including the investigation of the killing of protesters and prisoners, and for support for actions of black-led community organizations to resist, through nonviolent means, the enforcement of apartheid policies such as—

"(A) removal of black populations from certain geographic areas on account of race or ethnic origin,

"(B) denationalization of blacks, including any distinctions between the South African citizenships of blacks and whites,

"(C) residence restrictions based on race or ethnic origin,

"(D) restrictions on the rights of blacks to seek employment in South Africa and to live wherever they find employment in South Africa, and

"(E) restrictions which make it impossible for black employees and their families to be housed in family accommodations near their place of employment.

"(2)(A) No grant under this subsection may exceed \$100,000.

"(B) The average of all grants under this paragraph made in any fiscal year shall not exceed \$70,000.

"(g) Of the funds made available to carry out subsection (e)(2)(A) for each fiscal year, \$175,000 shall be used for direct assistance to families of victims of violence such as 'necklacing' and other such inhumane acts. An additional \$175,000 shall be made available to black groups in South Africa which are actively working toward a multi-racial solution to the sharing of political power in that country through nonviolent, constructive means."

EXPANDING PARTICIPATION IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

SEC. 203. (a) The Congress declares that—

(1) the denial under the apartheid laws of South Africa of the rights of South African blacks and other nonwhites to have the opportunity to participate equitably in the South African economy as managers or owners of, or professionals in, business enterprises, and

(2) the policy of confining South African blacks and other nonwhites to the status of employees in minority-dominated businesses,
is an affront to the values of a free society.

(b) The Congress hereby—

(1) applauds the commitment of nationals of the United States adhering to the Code of Conduct to assure that South African blacks and other nonwhites are given assistance in gaining their rightful place in the South African economy; and

(2) urges the United States Government to assist in all appropriate ways the realization by South African blacks and other nonwhites of their rightful place in the South African economy.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State and any other head of a department or agency of the United States carrying out activities in South Africa shall, to the maximum extent practicable, in procuring goods or services, make affirmative efforts to assist business enterprises having more than 50 percent beneficial ownership by South African blacks or other nonwhite South Africans.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 204. Section 2(b)(9) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended—

(1) by striking out "(9) In" and inserting in lieu thereof "(9)(A)

Except as provided in subparagraph (B), in"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(B) The Bank shall take active steps to encourage the use of its facilities to guarantee, insure, extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit to business enterprises in South Africa that are majority owned by South African blacks or other nonwhite South Africans. The certification requirement contained in clause (c) of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to exports to or purchases from business enterprises which are majority owned by South African blacks or other nonwhite South Africans."

LABOR PRACTICES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 205. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that the labor practices used by the United States Government—

(1) for the direct hire of South Africans,

(2) for the reimbursement out of official residence funds of South Africans and employees of South African organizations for their long-term employment services on behalf of the United States Government, and

(3) for the employment services of South Africans arranged by contract,

should represent the best of labor practices in the United States and should serve as a model for the labor practices of nationals of the United States in South Africa.

(b) The Secretary of State and any other head of a department or agency of the United States carrying out activities in South Africa shall promptly take, without regard to any provision of law, the necessary steps to ensure that the labor practices applied to the employment services described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of

section shall be construed to grant any employee of the United States the right to strike.

WELFARE AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF APARTHEID BY THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 206. (a) The Secretary of State shall acquire, through lease or purchase, residential properties in the Republic of South Africa that shall be made available, at rents that are equitable, to assist victims of apartheid who are employees of the United States Government in obtaining adequate housing. Such properties shall be acquired only in neighborhoods which would be open to occupancy by other employees of the United States Government in South Africa.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 to carry out the purposes of this section.

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 207. (a) Any national of the United States that employs more than 25 persons in South Africa shall take the necessary steps to insure that the Code of Conduct is implemented.

(b) No department or agency of the United States may intercede with any foreign government or foreign national regarding the export marketing activities in any country of any national of the United States employing more than 25 persons in South Africa that is not implementing the Code of Conduct.

CODE OF CONDUCT

SEC. 208. (a) The Code of Conduct referred to in sections 203, 205, 207, and 603 of this Act is as follows:

- (1) desegregating the races in each employment facility;
- (2) providing equal employment opportunity for all employees without regard to race or ethnic origin;
- (3) assuring that the pay system is applied to all employees without regard to race or ethnic origin;
- (4) establishing a minimum wage and salary structure based on the appropriate local minimum economic level which takes into account the needs of employees and their families;
- (5) increasing by appropriate means the number of persons in managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs who are disadvantaged by the apartheid system for the purpose of significantly increasing their representation in such jobs;
- (6) taking reasonable steps to improve the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment with respect to housing, transportation, schooling, recreation, and health; and
- (7) implementing fair labor practices by recognizing the right of all employees, regardless of racial or other distinctions, to self-organization and to form, join, or assist labor organizations, freely and without penalty or reprisal, and recognizing the right to refrain from any such activity.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that in addition to the principles enumerated in subsection (a), nationals of the United States subject to section 207 should seek to comply with the following principle: taking reasonable measures to extend the scope of influence on activities outside the workplace, including—

(1) supporting the unrestricted rights of black businesses to locate in urban areas;

(2) influencing other companies in South Africa to follow the standards of equal rights principles;

(3) supporting the freedom of mobility of black workers to seek employment opportunities wherever they exist, and make provision for adequate housing for families of employees within the proximity of workers' employment; and

(4) supporting the rescission of all apartheid laws.

(c) The President may issue additional guidelines and criteria to assist persons who are or may be subject to section 207 in complying with the principles set forth in subsection (a) of this section. The President may, upon request, give an advisory opinion to any person who is or may be subject to this section as to whether that person is subject to this section or would be considered to be in compliance with the principles set forth in subsection (a).

(d) The President may require all nationals of the United States referred to in section 207 to register with the United States Government.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may enter into contracts with one or more private organizations or individuals to assist in implementing this section.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE

SEC. 209. No assistance may be provided under this Act to any group which maintains within its ranks any individual who has been found to engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights (as defined in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961).

USE OF THE AFRICAN EMERGENCY RESERVE

SEC. 210. Whenever the President determines that such action is necessary or appropriate to meet food shortages in southern Africa, the President is authorized to utilize the existing, authorized, and funded reserve entitled the "Emergency Reserve for African Famine Relief" to provide food assistance and transportation for that assistance.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO ANY PERSON OR GROUP ENGAGING IN "NECKLACING"

SEC. 211. No assistance may be provided under this Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law to any individual, group, organization, or member thereof, or entity that directly or indirectly engages in, advocates, supports, or approves the practice of execution by fire, commonly known as "necklacing".

PARTICIPATION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORT CREDIT AND PROMOTION PROGRAMS

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may permit South Africa to participate in agricultural export credit and promotion programs conducted by the Secretary at similar levels, and

traditionally purchased United States agricultural commodities and the products thereof.

TITLE III—MEASURES BY THE UNITED STATES TO UNDERMINE APARTHEID

PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORTATION OF KRUGERRANDS

SEC. 301. No person, including a bank, may import into the United States any South African krugerrand or any other gold coin minted in South Africa or offered for sale by the Government of South Africa.

PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORTATION OF MILITARY ARTICLES

SEC. 302. No arms, ammunition, or military vehicles produced in South Africa or any manufacturing data for such articles may be imported into the United States.

PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORTATION OF PRODUCTS FROM PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 303. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no article which is grown, produced, manufactured by, marketed, or otherwise exported by a parastatal organization of South Africa may be imported into the United States, (1) except for agricultural products during the 12-month period from the date of enactment; and (2) except for those strategic minerals for which the President has certified to the Congress that the quantities essential for the economy or defense of the United States are unavailable from reliable and secure suppliers and except for any article to be imported pursuant to a contract entered into before August 15, 1986: *Provided*, That no shipments may be received by a national of the United States under such contract after April 1, 1987.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "parastatal organization" means a corporation or partnership owned or controlled or subsidized by the Government of South Africa, but does not mean a corporation or partnership which previously received start-up assistance from the South African Industrial Development Corporation but which is now privately owned.

PROHIBITION ON COMPUTER EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 304. (a) No computers, computer software, or goods or technology intended to manufacture or service computers may be exported to or for use by any of the following entities of the Government of South Africa:

- (1) The military.
- (2) The police.
- (3) The prison system.
- (4) The national security agencies.
- (5) ARMSCOR and its subsidiaries or the weapons research activities of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (6) The administering authorities for controlling the movements of the victims of apartheid.
- (7) Any apartheid enforcing agency.

(8) Any local, regional, or homelands government entity which performs any function of any entity described in paragraphs (1) through (7).

(b)(1) Computers, computer software, and goods or technology intended to service computers may be exported, directly or indirectly, to or for use by an entity of the Government of South Africa other than those set forth in subsection (a) only if a system of end use verification is in effect to ensure that the computers involved will not be used for any function of any entity set forth in subsection (a).

(2) The Secretary of Commerce may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

PROHIBITION ON LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 305. (a) No national of the United States may make or approve any loan or other extension of credit, directly or indirectly, to the Government of South Africa or to any corporation, partnership or other organization which is owned or controlled by the Government of South Africa.

(b) The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) a loan or extension of credit for any education, housing, or humanitarian benefit which—

(A) is available to all persons on a nondiscriminatory basis; or

(B) is available in a geographic area accessible to all population groups without any legal or administrative restriction; or

(2) a loan or extension of credit for which an agreement is entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON AIR TRANSPORTATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 306. (a)(1) The President shall immediately notify the Government of South Africa of his intention to suspend the rights of any air carrier designated by the Government of South Africa under the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of South Africa Relating to Air Services Between Their Respective Territories, signed May 23, 1947, to service the routes provided in the Agreement.

(2) Ten days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall direct the Secretary of Transportation to revoke the right of any air carrier designated by the Government of South Africa under the Agreement to provide service pursuant to the Agreement.

(3) Ten days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall direct the Secretary of Transportation not to permit or otherwise designate any United States air carrier to provide service between the United States and South Africa pursuant to the Agreement.

(b)(1) The Secretary of State shall terminate the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of South Africa Relating to Air Services Between Their Respective Territories, signed May 23, 1947, in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.

(2) Upon termination of such agreement, the Secretary of Transportation shall prohibit any aircraft of a foreign air carrier owned, directly or indirectly, by the Government of South Africa or

by South African nationals from engaging in air transportation with respect to the United States.

(3) The Secretary of Transportation shall prohibit the takeoff and landing in South Africa of any aircraft by an air carrier owned, directly or indirectly, or controlled by a national of the United States or by any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any State.

(c) The Secretary of Transportation may provide for such exceptions from the prohibition contained in subsection (a) or (b) as the Secretary considers necessary to provide for emergencies in which the safety of an aircraft or its crew or passengers is threatened.

(d) For purposes of this section, the terms "aircraft", "air transportation", and "foreign air carrier" have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1301).

PROHIBITIONS ON NUCLEAR TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 307. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall not issue any license for the export to South Africa of production or utilization facilities, any source or special nuclear material or sensitive nuclear technology, or any component parts, items, or substances which the Commission has determined, pursuant to section 109b. of the Atomic Energy Act, to be especially relevant from the standpoint of export control because of their significance for nuclear explosive purposes;

(2) the Secretary of Commerce shall not issue any license for the export to South Africa of any goods or technology which have been determined, pursuant to section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, to be of significance for nuclear explosive purposes for use in, or judged by the President to be likely to be diverted to, a South African production or utilization facility;

(3) the Secretary of Energy shall not, under section 57b.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act, authorize any person to engage, directly or indirectly, in the production of special nuclear material in South Africa; and

(4) no goods, technology, source or special nuclear material, facilities, components, items, or substances referred to in clauses (1) through (3) shall be approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an executive branch agency for retransfer to South Africa,

unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of South Africa is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow on July 1, 1968, or otherwise maintains International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on all its peaceful nuclear activities, as defined in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

(b) Nothing in this section shall preclude—

(1) any export, retransfer, or activity generally licensed or generally authorized by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Department of Commerce or the Department of Energy; or

(2) assistance for the purpose of developing or applying International Atomic Energy Agency or United States bilateral

safeguards, for International Atomic Energy Agency programs generally available to its member states, for reducing the use of highly enriched uranium in research or test reactors, or for other technical programs for the purpose of reducing proliferation risks, such as programs to extend the life of reactor fuel and activities envisaged by section 223 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 or which are necessary for humanitarian reasons to protect the public health and safety.

(c) The prohibitions contained in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a particular export, retransfer, or activity, or a group of exports, retransfers, or activities, if the President determines that to apply the prohibitions would be seriously prejudicial to the achievement of United States nonproliferation objectives or would otherwise jeopardize the common defense and security of the United States and, if at least 60 days before the initial export, retransfer, or activity is carried out, the President submits to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report setting forth that determination, together with his reasons therefor.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA BANK ACCOUNTS

SEC. 308. (a) A United States depository institution may not accept, receive, or hold a deposit account from the Government of South Africa or from any agency or entity owned or controlled by the Government of South Africa except for such accounts which may be authorized by the President for diplomatic or consular purposes. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term "depository institution" has the same meaning as in section 19(b)(1) of the Federal Reserve Act.

(b) The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall take effect 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF URANIUM AND COAL FROM SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 309. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no—

- (1) uranium ore,
- (2) uranium oxide,
- (3) coal, or
- (4) textiles,

that is produced or manufactured in South Africa may be imported into the United States.

(b) This section shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON NEW INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 310. (a) No national of the United States may, directly or through another person, make any new investment in South Africa.

(b) The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall take effect 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to a firm owned by black South Africans.

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS

Sec. 311. (a) This title and sections 501(c) and 504(b) shall terminate if the Government of South Africa—

(1) releases all persons persecuted for their political beliefs or detained unduly without trial and Nelson Mandela from prison;

(2) repeals the state of emergency in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and releases all detainees held under such state of emergency;

(3) unbans democratic political parties and permits the free exercise by South Africans of all races of the right to form political parties, express political opinions, and otherwise participate in the political process;

(4) repeals the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act and institutes no other measures with the same purposes; and

(5) agrees to enter into good faith negotiations with truly representative members of the black majority without preconditions.

(b) The President may suspend or modify any of the measures required by this title or section 501(c) or section 504(b) thirty days after he determines, and so reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, that the Government of South Africa has—

(1) taken the action described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a),

(2) taken three of the four actions listed in paragraphs (2) through (5) of subsection (a), and

(3) made substantial progress toward dismantling the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy,

unless the Congress enacts within such 30-day period, in accordance with section 602 of this Act, a joint resolution disapproving the determination of the President under this subsection.

(c) It is the policy of the United States to support the negotiations with the representatives of all communities as envisioned in this Act. If the South African Government agrees to enter into negotiations without preconditions, abandons unprovoked violence against its opponents, commits itself to a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa under a code of law; and if nonetheless the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress, or their affiliates, or other organizations, refuse to participate; or if the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress or other organizations—

(1) refuse to abandon unprovoked violence during such negotiations; and

(2) refuse to commit themselves to a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa under a code of law,

then the United States will support negotiations which do not include these organizations.

POLICY TOWARD VIOLENCE OR TERRORISM

Sec. 312. (a) United States policy toward violence in South Africa shall be designed to bring about an immediate end to such violence and to promote negotiations concluding with a removal of the system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democ-

(b) The United States shall work toward this goal by diplomatic and other measures designed to isolate those who promote terrorist attacks on unarmed civilians or those who provide assistance to individuals or groups promoting such activities.

(c) The Congress declares that the abhorrent practice of "necklacing" and other equally inhumane acts which have been practices in South Africa by blacks against fellow blacks are an affront to all throughout the world who value the rights of individuals to live in an atmosphere free from fear of violent reprisals.

TERMINATION OF TAX TREATY AND PROTOCOL

SEC. 313. The Secretary of State shall terminate immediately the following convention and protocol, in accordance with its terms, the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of South Africa for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and for Establishing Rules of Reciprocal Administrative Assistance With Respect to Taxes on Income, done at Pretoria on December 13, 1946, and the protocol relating thereto.

PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT FROM SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 314. On or after the date of enactment of this Act, no department, agency or any other entity of the United States Government may enter into a contract for the procurement of goods or services from parastatal organizations except for items necessary for diplomatic and consular purposes.

PROHIBITION ON THE PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 315. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by any provision of law may be available to promote United States tourism in South Africa.

PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO, INVESTMENT IN, OR SUBSIDY FOR TRADE WITH, SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 316. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by any provision of law may be available for any assistance to investment in, or any subsidy for trade with, South Africa, including but not limited to funding for trade missions in South Africa and for participation in exhibitions and trade fairs in South Africa.

PROHIBITION ON SALE OR EXPORT OF ITEMS ON MUNITIONS LIST

SEC. 317. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), no item contained on the United States Munition List which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may be exported to South Africa.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to any item which is not covered by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 of November 4, 1977, and which the President determines is exported solely for commercial purposes and not exported for use by the armed forces, police, or other security forces of South Africa or for other military use.

(c) The President shall prepare and submit to Congress every six months a report describing any license issued pursuant to subsection (b).

MUNITIONS LIST SALES, NOTIFICATION

SEC. 318. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President shall:

(i) notify the Congress of his intent to allow the export to South Africa any item which is on the United States Munition List and which is not covered by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 of November 4, 1977, and

(ii) certify that such item shall be used solely for commercial purposes and not exported for use by the armed forces, police, or other security forces of South Africa or for other military use.

(b) The Congress shall have 30 calendar days of continuous session (computed as provided in section 906(b) of title 5, United States Code) to disapprove by joint resolution of any such sale.

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD

SEC. 319. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no:

(1) agricultural commodity, product, byproduct or derivative thereof,

(2) article that is suitable for human consumption, that is a product of South Africa may be imported into the customs territory of the United States after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 320. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no iron or steel produced in South Africa may be imported into the United States.

PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

SEC. 321. (a) No crude oil or refined petroleum product which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or which is exported by a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may be exported to South Africa.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to any export pursuant to a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON COOPERATION WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 322. No agency or entity of the United States may engage in any form of cooperation, direct or indirect, with the armed forces of the Government of South Africa, except activities which are reasonably designed to facilitate the collection of necessary intelligence. Each such activity shall be considered a significant anticipated intelligence activity for purposes of section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947.

PROHIBITIONS ON SUGAR IMPORTS

SEC. 323. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no

South Africa may be imported into the United States after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The aggregate quantity of sugars, sirups, and molasses that—

(A) are products of the Philippines, and

(B) may be imported into the United States (determined without regard to this paragraph) under any limitation imposed by law on the quantity of all sugars, sirups, and molasses that may be imported into the United States during any period of time occurring after the date of enactment of this Act,

shall be increased by the aggregate quantity of sugars, sirups, and molasses that are products of the Republic of South Africa which may have been imported into the United States under such limitation during such period if this section did not apply to such period.

(b)(1) Paragraph (c)(i) of headnote 3 of subpart A of part 10 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking out "13.5" in the item relating to the Philippines in the table and inserting in lieu thereof "15.8", and

(B) by striking out the item relating to the Republic of South Africa in the table.

(2) Paragraph (c) of headnote 3 of subpart A of part 10 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(iii) Notwithstanding any authority given to the United States Trade Representative under paragraphs (e) and (g) of this headnote—

"(A) the percentage allocation made to the Philippines under this paragraph may not be reduced, and

"(B) no allocation may be made to the Republic of South Africa,

in allocating any limitation imposed under any paragraph of this headnote on the quantity of sugars, sirups, and molasses described in items 155.20 and 155.30 which may be entered."

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL MEASURES TO UNDERMINE APARTHEID

NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. (a) It is the policy of the United States to seek international cooperative agreements with the other industrialized democracies to bring about the complete dismantling of apartheid. Sanctions imposed under such agreements should be both direct and official executive or legislative acts of governments. The net economic effect of such cooperative should be measurably greater than the net economic effect of the measures imposed by this Act.

(b)(1) Negotiations to reach international cooperative arrangements with the other industrialized democracies and other trading partners of South Africa on measures to bring about the complete dismantling of apartheid should begin promptly and should be concluded not later than 180 days from the enactment of this Act. During this period, the President or, at his direction, the Secretary of State should convene an international conference of the other industrialized democracies in order to reach cooperative agreements to impose sanctions against South Africa to bring about the complete dismantling of apartheid.

(2) The President shall, not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Congress a report containing—

(A) a description of United States efforts to negotiate multilateral measures to bring about the complete dismantling of apartheid; and

(B) a detailed description of economic and other measures adopted by the other industrialized countries to bring about the complete dismantling of apartheid, including an assessment of the stringency with which such measures are enforced by those countries.

(c) If the President successfully concludes an international agreement described in subsection (b)(1), he may, after such agreement enters into force with respect to the United States, adjust, modify, or otherwise amend the measures imposed under any provision of sections 301 through 310 to conform with such agreement.

(d) Each agreement submitted to the Congress under this subsection shall enter into force with respect to the United States if (and only if)—

(1) the President, not less than 30 days before the day on which he enters into such agreement, notifies the House of Representatives and the Senate of his intention to enter into such an agreement, and promptly thereafter publishes notice of such intention in the Federal Register;

(2) after entering into the agreement, the President transmits to the House of Representatives and to the Senate a document containing a copy of the final legal text of such agreement, together with—

(A) a description of any administrative action proposed to implement such agreement and an explanation as to how the proposed administrative action would change or affect existing law, and

(B) a statement of his reasons as to how the agreement serves the interest of United States foreign policy and as to why the proposed administrative action is required or appropriate to carry out the agreement; and

(3) a joint resolution approving such agreement has been enacted within 30 days of transmittal of such document to the Congress.

(e) It is the sense of the Congress that the President should instruct the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to propose that the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, impose measures against South Africa of the same type as are imposed by this Act.

LIMITATION ON IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

SEC. 402. The President is authorized to limit the importation into the United States of any product or service of a foreign country to the extent to which such foreign country benefits from, or otherwise takes commercial advantage of, any sanction or prohibition against any national of the United States imposed by or under this Act.

PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION

SEC. 403. (a) Any national of the United States who is required by this Act to terminate or curtail business activities in South Africa may bring a civil action for damages against any person, partnership, or corporation that takes commercial advantage of otherwise

(b) The action described in subsection (a) may only be brought, without respect to the amount in controversy, in the United States district court for the District of Columbia or the Court of International Trade. Damages which may be recovered include lost profits and the cost of bringing the action, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(c) The injured party must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the damages have been the direct result of defendant's action taken with the deliberate intent to injure the party.

TITLE V—FUTURE POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

SEC. 501. (a) It shall be the policy of the United States to impose additional measures against the Government of South Africa if substantial progress has not been made within twelve months of the date of enactment of this Act in ending the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy.

(b) The President shall prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate within twelve months of the date of enactment of this Act, and every twelve months thereafter, a report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending the system of apartheid, including—

(1) an assessment of the extent to which the Government of South Africa has taken the steps set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

(2) an analysis of any other actions taken by the Government of South Africa in ending the system of apartheid and moving toward a nonracial democracy; and

(3) the progress, or lack of progress, made in reaching a negotiated settlement to the conflict in South Africa.

(c) If the President determines that significant progress has not been made by the Government of South Africa in ending the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy, the President shall include in the report required by subsection (b) a recommendation on which of the following additional measures should be imposed:

(1) a prohibition on the importation of steel from South Africa;

(2) a prohibition on military assistance to those countries that the report required by section 508 identifies as continuing to circumvent the international embargo on arms and military technology to South Africa;

(3) a prohibition on the importation of food, agricultural products, diamonds, and textiles from South Africa;

(4) a prohibition on United States banks accepting, receiving, or holding deposit accounts from South African nationals; and

(5) a prohibition on the importation into the United States of strategic minerals from South Africa.

(d) A joint resolution which would enact part or all of the measures recommended by the President pursuant to subsection (c) shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of section 602 of this Act.

LIFTING OF PROHIBITIONS

SEC. 502. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President may lift any prohibition contained in this Act imposed against South Africa if the President determines, after six months from the date of the imposition of such prohibition, and so reports to Congress, that such prohibition would increase United States dependence upon any member country or observer country of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) for the importation of coal or any strategic and critical material by an amount which exceeds by weight the average amounts of such imports from such country during the period 1981 through 1985.

(b)(1) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report setting forth for each country described in subsection (a)—

(A) the average amount of such imports from such country during the period of 1981 through 1985; and

(B) the current amount of such imports from such country entering the United States.

(2) Thirty days after transmittal of the report required by paragraph (1) and every thirty days thereafter, the President shall prepare and transmit the information described in paragraph (1)(B).

STUDY OF HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE "HOMELANDS" AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 503. The Secretary of State shall conduct a study to examine the state of health conditions and to determine the extent of starvation and malnutrition now prevalent in the "homelands" areas of South Africa and shall, not later than December 1, 1986, prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report setting forth the results of such study.

REPORT ON SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS

SEC. 504. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the extent to which the United States is dependent on the importation from South Africa of—

(1) chromium,

(2) cobalt,

(3) manganese,

(4) platinum group metals,

(5) ferroalloys, and

(6) other strategic and critical materials (within the meaning of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act).

(b) The President shall develop a program which reduces the dependence, if any, of the United States on the importation from South Africa of the materials identified in the report submitted under subsection (a).

STUDY AND REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

SEC. 505. (a) The President shall conduct a study on the role of

be done, and what can be done to expand the trade, private investment, and transport prospects of southern Africa's landlocked nations.

(b) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report setting forth the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

REPORT ON RELATIONS BETWEEN OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES
AND SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 506. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report containing a detailed assessment of the economic and other relationships of other industrialized democracies with South Africa. Such report shall be transmitted without regard to whether or not the President successfully concluded an international agreement under section 401.

(b) For purposes of this section, the phrase "economic and other relationships" includes the same types of matters as are described in sections 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, sections 301 through 307, and sections 309 and 310 of this Act.

STUDY AND REPORT ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN
NATIONALS IN UNITED STATES BANKS

SEC. 507. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study on the feasibility of prohibiting each depository institution from accepting, receiving, or holding a deposit account from any South African national.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "depository institution" has the same meaning as in section 19(b)(1) of the Federal Reserve Act.

(b) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report detailing the findings of the study required by subsection (a).

STUDY AND REPORT ON THE VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
EMBARGO ON SALE AND EXPORT OF MILITARY ARTICLES TO SOUTH
AFRICA

SEC. 508. (a) The President shall conduct a study on the extent to which the international embargo on the sale and exports of arms and military technology to South Africa is being violated.

(b) Not later than 179 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report setting forth the findings of the study required by subsection (a), including an identification of those countries engaged in such sale or export, with a view to terminating United States military assistance to those countries.

REPORT ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEC. 509. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an unclassified version of a report, prepared with the assistance of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Advisor, and other relevant United States Government officials in the intelligence community, which shall set forth the activities of the Communist Party in South Africa, the extent to which Communists have infiltrated the many black and nonwhite South African organizations engaged in the fight against the apartheid system, and the extent to which any such Communist infiltration or influence sets the policies and goals of the organizations with which they are involved.

(b) At the same time the unclassified report in subsection (a) is transmitted as set forth in that subsection, a classified version of the same report shall be transmitted to the chairmen of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORTATION OF SOVIET GOLD COINS

SEC. 510. (a) No person, including a bank, may import into the United States any gold coin minted in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or offered for sale by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "United States" includes the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(c) Any individual who violates this section or any regulations issued to carry out this section shall be fined not more than five times the value of the rubles involved.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS

SEC. 511 (a) Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 535. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS.—(a)(1) Up to \$40,000,000 of the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter for the fiscal year 1987 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be available for assistance for disadvantaged South Africans. Assistance under this section shall be provided for activities that are consistent with the objective of a majority of South Africans for an end to the apartheid system and the establishment of a society based on non-racial principles. Such activities may include scholarships, assistance to promote the participation of disadvantaged South Africans in trade unions and private enterprise, alternative education and community development programs.

"(2) Up to \$3,000,000 of the amounts provided in each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a) shall be available for training programs for South African trade unionists.

"(b) Assistance provided pursuant to the section shall be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law and shall not be used to provide support to organizations or groups which are financed or controlled by the Government of South Africa. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit programs which are consistent with subsection (a) and which award scholarships to students who choose to attend South African-supported institutions."

(b) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report describing the strategy of the President during the five-year period beginning on such date regarding the assistance of black Africans pursuant to section 535 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and describing the programs and projects to be funded under such section.

REPORT ON THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

SEC. 512. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report on actual and alleged violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, and the status of any investigation pertaining thereto, by representatives of governments or opposition movements in Sub-Saharan Africa, including, but not limited to, members or representatives of the African National Congress.

(b) For purposes of conducting any investigations necessary in order to provide a full and complete report, the Attorney General shall have full authority to utilize civil investigative demand procedures, including but not limited to the issuance of civil subpoenas.

TITLE VI—ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

SEC. 601. The President shall issue such rules, regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including taking such steps as may be necessary to continue in effect the measures imposed by Executive Order 12532 of September 9, 1985, and Executive Order 12535 of October 1, 1985, and by any rule, regulation, license, or order issued thereunder (to the extent such measures are not inconsistent with this Act).

CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES

SEC. 602. (a)(1) The provisions of this subsection apply to the consideration in the House of Representatives of a joint resolution under sections 311(b), 401(d), and 501(d).

(2) A joint resolution shall, upon introduction, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3)(A) At any time after the joint resolution placed on the appropriate calendar has been on that calendar for a period of 5 legislative days, it is in order for any Member of the House (after consultation with the Speaker as to the most appropriate time for the consideration of that joint resolution) to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of that joint resolution. The motion is highly privileged and is in order even though a previous motion to

the same effect has been disagreed to. All points of order against the joint resolution under clauses 2 and 6 of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House are waived. If the motion is agreed to, the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the House until disposed of. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disagreed to shall not be in order.

(B) Debate on the joint resolution shall not exceed ten hours, which shall be divided equally between a Member favoring and a Member opposing the joint resolution. A motion to limit debate is in order at any time in the House or in the Committee of the Whole and is not debatable.

(C) An amendment to the joint resolution is not in order.

(D) At the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution, the Committee of the Whole shall rise and report the joint resolution back to the House, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion.

(b)(1) The provisions of this subsection apply to the consideration in the Senate of a joint resolution under section 311(b), 401(d), or 501(d).

(2) A joint resolution shall, upon introduction, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(3) A joint resolution described in this section shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with procedures contained in paragraphs (3) through (7) of section 8066(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1985 (as contained in Public Law 98-473), except that—

(A) references in such paragraphs to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate shall be deemed to be references to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) amendments to the joint resolution are in order.

(c) For purposes of this subsection, the term "joint resolution" means only—

(A) in the case of section 311(b), a joint resolution which is introduced in a House of Congress within 3 legislative days after the Congress receives the report described in section 311(b) and for which the matter after the resolving clause reads as follows: "That the Congress, having received on _____ the report of the President containing the determination required by section 311(b) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, disapproves of such determination.", with the date of the receipt of the report inserted in the blank;

(B) in the case of section 401(d)(3), a joint resolution which is introduced in a House of Congress within 3 legislative days after the Congress receives the document described in section 401(d)(2) and for which the matter after the resolving clause reads as follows: "That the Congress, having received on _____ the text of the international agreement described in section 401(d)(3) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, approves of such agreement.", with the date of the receipt of the text of the agreement inserted in the blank; and

(C) in the case of section 501(d), a joint resolution which is introduced in a House of Congress within 3 legislative days after the Congress receives the determination of the President pursuant to section 501(c) and for which the matter after the resolving clause reads as follows: "That the Congress, having received on _____ a determination of the President under section

501(c) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, approves the President's determination.", with the date of the receipt of the determination inserted in the blank.

(d) As used in this section, the term "legislative day" means a day on which the House of Representatives or the Senate is in session, as the case may be.

(e) This section is enacted—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking powers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and as such it is deemed a part of the Rules of the House and the Rules of the Senate, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the House and the Senate in the case of joint resolutions under this section, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House and the Senate to change their rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House or Senate, and of the right of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to report a resolution for the consideration of any measure.

ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

SEC. 603. (a)(1) The President with respect to his authorities under section 601 shall take the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act and any regulations, licenses, and orders issued to carry out this Act, including establishing mechanisms to monitor compliance with this Act and such regulations, licenses, and orders.

(2) In ensuring such compliance, the President may—

(A) require any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, complete information relative to any act or transaction described in this Act either before, during, or after the completion thereof, or relative to any interest in foreign property, or relative to any property in which a foreign country or any national thereof has or has had any interest, or as may be otherwise necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act; and

(B) conduct investigations, hold hearings, administer oaths, examine witnesses, receive evidence, take depositions, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, and documents relating to any matter under investigation.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d)—

(1) any person that violates the provisions of this Act, or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this Act shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000;

(2) any person, other than an individual, that willfully violates the provisions of this Act, or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this Act shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000;

(3) any individual who willfully violates the provisions of this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this Act shall be fined not more than \$50,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; and

(4) any individual who violates section 301(a) or any regulations issued to carry out that section shall, instead of the

penalty set forth in paragraph (2), be fined not more than 5 times the value of the krugerrands or gold coins involved.

(c)(1) Whenever a person commits a violation under subsection (b)—

(A) any officer, director, or employee of such person, or any natural person in control of such person who knowingly and willfully ordered, authorized, acquiesced in, or carried out the act or practice constituting the violation, and

(B) any agent of such person who knowingly and willfully carried out such act or practice,

shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of a violation by an individual of section 301(a) of this Act or of any regulation issued to carry out that section.

(3) A fine imposed under paragraph (1) on an individual for an act or practice constituting a violation may not be paid, directly or indirectly, by the person committing the violation itself.

(d)(1) Any person who violates any regulation issued under section 208(d) or who, in a registration statement or report required by the Secretary of State, makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 imposed by the Secretary of State. The provisions of subsections (d), (e), and (f) of section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 shall apply with respect to any such civil penalty.

(2) Any person who commits a willful violation under paragraph (1) shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(3) Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the imposition of any penalty for failure to implement the Code of Conduct.

APPLICABILITY TO EVASIONS OF ACT

SEC. 604. This Act and the regulations issued to carry out this Act shall apply to any person who undertakes or causes to be undertaken any transaction or activity with the intent to evade this Act or such regulations.

CONSTRUCTION OF ACT

SEC. 605. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as constituting any recognition by the United States of the homelands referred to in this Act.

STATE OR LOCAL ANTI-APARTHEID LAWS, ENFORCE

SEC. 606. Notwithstanding section 210 of Public Law 99-349 or any other provision of law—

(1) no reduction in the amount of funds for which a State or local government is eligible or entitled under any Federal law may be made, and

(2) no other penalty may be imposed by the Federal Government, by reason of the application of any State or local law concerning apartheid to any contract entered into by a State or local government for 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives pro tempore.

STROM THURMOND,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this Act originated in the House of Representatives.

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk.





הקונסוליה הכללית של
ישראל בניו יורק

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

כ"ה באלול תשמ"ו
29 בספטמבר 1986

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK N.Y. 10017

OXFORD 7-5500

אל : מנהל כנסיות

מאת : הקונסול הכללי

"האחות" רוז תרינג

נדמה לי שאין צורך להציג בפניך אישיות מיוחדת במינה זו.
נזירה קתולית, פרופסורית ב"סיטון הול יוניברסיטי" וחסידת אומות
העולם מובהקת.

ב-24 בספטמבר התקיימה לכבודה סעודה שאורגנה ע"י מיוזענו
רברנד אייזיק רוטנברג, מזכ"ל ה-

The National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel

היה זה אירוע מרשים, שהשתתפו בו כמה מאות יהודים ולא-יהודים,
אישים פוליטיים ואישי כנסיות שונות. נשמעו נאומי ברכה רבים,
כמקובל, והוקראו מכתבים ומברקים שהגיעו ממקומות שונים, כולל מכתבו
של עמיחנו ג'ורג' יעקב. אני קראתי מכתב ברכה של ראש הממשלה, שמעון
פרס.

לציון מיוחד ראוי נאמו של "האב" פלאנרי, המרכז לך בודאי,
שדיבר על ישראל כ"מבחן ליטמוס" בדיאלוג הנוצרי-יהודי. הוא אמר
שכל עוד לא תכיר הכנסיה בייחוד מעמדה של ישראל בעיני העם היהודי
לא יוסרו הקשיים מהדיאלוג הנוצרי-יהודי. (בנפרד סיפר לי אח"כ
שבינו לבין "האב" נולנד, אחד מיועציו הקרובים של הקרדינל
או'קונר, שוררים יחסי איבה אמיתיים!).

"האחות" רוז תרינג דיברה, כנאום התודה שנשאה, על מרכזיותה של ירושלים כציקליזציה האנושית בכלל ובתולדות עם ישראל בפרט.

בחודש מאי 1987 תבוא "האחות" רוז לביקור נוסף בארץ (התשיעי במספר, כנראה). היא מבקשת מאד לפגוש את טדי קולק. אני מקוה שלא יהיה קושי להסדיר זאת ושניתן יהיה גם לחלוק לה, בהזדמנות זו, את הכבוד הראוי. עוד אודיעך מועדי בואה.

ב ב ר כ ה

מ.י.
משה יגר

העתק: יוסף יעקב, השגרירות וושינגטון

מנהל מצפ"א

ד"ר נמרוד נוביק, משרד רה"מ

שמאל אבנת, יועץ מיוחד לראש העיר ירושלים

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ממשרד אטלנטה דע: רושינגטון

להלן מכתב ראש הממשלה פרס למר קרטז . נודה באם העבירוהו לתעודתו. המקור בדיפ'.

(קטר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

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ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem September 28, 1986.

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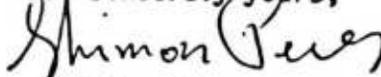
President and Mrs. Carter
One Copenhill
Atlanta Georgia 30307
U S A

Dear President and Mrs. Carter,

The dedication of the Carter Presidential Center is a most appropriate opportunity to reiterate our admiration for your devotion to the most noble cause of making America the frontline bearer of the torch of humanity's highest moral values. In a world thirsty for such leadership, your contribution has been enshrined in echoes of word and deed of Americans and their friends the world over. I believe that no other event has superseded this dramatic manifestation of your advocacy of justice and peace than the historical breakthrough that ended decades of belligerency between Egypt and Israel. The People of Israel will be forever indebted to you for your leadership and devotion encapsulated in the Camp David initiative and the conclusion of the peace treaty. It is in this spirit that we dedicate ourselves today to perpetuating the process started then and expanding the camp of peace in our region.

I regret very much not being able to attend the dedication ceremony. But, please accept my most sincere wishes for its success in amplifying your message of hope.

Most sincerely yours,



Shimon Peres

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

September 28, 1986.

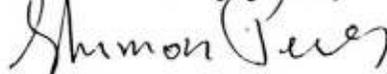
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Most sincerely yours,



Shimon Peres



PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU
TO
THE DEDICATION
OF THE
CARTER PRESIDENTIAL CENTER
ON WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF OCTOBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY - SIX
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK
ONE COPENHILL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

R.S.V.P.

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* УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИРЕКТОРА
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מתוך **קשר החוץ-מחלקת הקשר**

דף 2 עותק 1 מתוך 12

2.1* השלום בין ישראל למצרים הושג באמצעות ארה"ב.

2.2* באשמת הסובייטים ישנם כיום בסיסי למעלה מ-1200 חיילים אמריקנים - ואף לא רוסי אחד - וזאת אחר שלפי הרעיון המקורי שבהסכם השלום היו צריכים להיות בסיסי כוחות או"ם במיקוח מועצת הביטחון - בה לסובייטים ולאמריקנים מעמד שווה. הוטר שהטילו על הקמת כח או"ם - (למען הדיוק - לא היתה הצבעה פורמלית אך בשעתו הודיעו שאם ההצעה להקמת כח כנ"ל תובא בפני המועצה הם אכן יטילו וטו) - הביא להקמתו של הכוח הרב לאומי.

2.3* ישראל חתמה פורמלית על הסכמים לשיתוף פעולה צבאי אסטרטגי מדיני עם ארה"ב, ושיתוף פעולה זה הולך ומתהדק.

2.4* ישראל הצטרפה ל-תכנית "מלחמת הכוכבים".

2.5* ישראל מנהלת מו"מ מתקדם על הקמת תחנת "קול אמריקה".

3* במישור יחסיה של ברית"מ עם ארה"ב:-

3.1* ברית"מ מעוניינת מאד לשמר יחסיה עם ארה"ב. המשבר הכלכלי, (ירידת מחירו הנפט - גורמת להפסד של כ-7 מיליארד דולר לשנה לברית"מ). פרשת צ'רנוביל מלחמת אפגניסטאן וכו' - זרזו הצורך בהשגת הסכמים על הגבלות נשק עם ארה"ב.

3.2* בהפרשת הקשרים עם ארה"ב - יש לדעת הקהל האמריקני חשיבות עליונה. ברית"מ סבורה שהיהודים שולטים בכלי התקשורת בארה"ב ובעולם הפיננסי - מכאן הצורך לשמר תדמיתם כלפי היהודים במיוחד לצורך זה. גלוי יחס פחות עריון לישראל יכול לסייע להם במגמתם זו.

3.3* הגברת הפעילות של האירגונים היהודים לקראת אפשרות קיומה של פסגת רייגן-גורבצ'וב - יצרה חשש אצל הסובייטים שהמחאות המתארגנות כאן יפריעו לתהליך ההפשרה ביחסים בין ברית"מ לארה"ב - וזאת בנוסף לפרשת דנילוב שסיבכה עוד יותר את מצבם.

4*) בהיבט המתיוחס לקשרי ברית'מ עם העולם הערבי:
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4.1* הוכח שמצרים, בת-ברית של ארה"ב - יכלה להשיג
בתורכה של וואשינגטון - את השליטה על סיני, פתיחת
תעלת סואץ, סיוע במיליארדים דולרים, תיירות וכו'.
לעומת זאת:

4.2* סוריה - בת-ברית של ברית'מ - נמצאת במצב כלכלי
קשה. הגולן הינו שטח אינטגרלי-עפ"י החוק-של ישראל
(השטח היחיד שהיה ברבנות ערבית שבידינו מאז מלחמת
ששת הימים ואשר סופח עפ"י חוק לישראל).

4.3* לוב - בת ברית אחרת של ברית'מ - מופצת על ידי
ארה"ב - וברית'מ הסרת אונים לברא לעזרתה.

4.4* אש"פ - שנתמך מאז עשרים שנה על ידי ברית'מ
בענין נשק, אימון וכו' - נמצא בשפל המדרגה.

4.5* בהיעדר יחסים דיפלומטיים בין ברית'מ לישראל
אין לברית'מ אפשרות פיזית לקיים קשר עם מנהיגי
ישראל - דבר המונע באפשרות השמעתה על הקורה באיזור.
(אנו חוקים מן הימים בהם היה בא שגריר ברית'מ
(ה. צ'ובחין - ומעיר את דוה"מ בלילה כדו לאיים בהמצת
ישראל...).

5*) האינטרס של ישראל.

5.1* מיותר להדגיש עד כמה חשוב לנו לעשות הכל כדי
שוגל ישראל יתנוסס מחדש במוסקבה. ליהודי ברית'מ
זה יתן עידוד נוסף להמשיך במאבקם.

5.2* על ידי הקמת קשרים דיפלומטיים עם ברית'מ יתחזק
מעמדנו הבינלאומי - ועל כן אין צורך להרחיב את הדיבור.
צעד זה יאפשר כמובן חידוש קשרים דיפלומטיים וכלכליים
עם כל הגוש המזרחי על כל החיוב הנובע מכך גם בתחום
המדיני-כלכלי וגם באשר לקשר עם קהילות יהודיות באחדות
מארצות הגוש.

5.3* באשר למעורבות ברית'מ בנעשה במזרח התיכון: ההסכם

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* שלנו עם מצרים התאפשר רק אחד שסאדאת - אחר מאבק של
* חמש שנים - הוציא את המומחים הסובייטים ממצרים.

* 5.4 יש לעשות הכל כדי למנוע מעורבות סובייטית במהלכים
* מדיניים בינינו לבין ארצות ערב - כי מעורבות זו
* - לא רק שתטפח כל סיכום להסדר אלא תמגע באופן רציני
* לעניות דעתי, ביחסינו עם ארה"ב. דעת הקהל בארה"ב
* נכיום, ורבים מאז מבין אנשי הממשל הקובעים את מדיניות
* ארה"ב (גם בבית הלבן, במנטגון, במחמ"ד בקונגרס) הינם
* אנטי-סובייטים מושבעים. כל
* יצירת רושם שלהיטותנו להגיע לנוורמליזציה עם בריה"מ
* - גדולה - עלולה לפגוע אפילו בשתוף הפעולה האינטרטגי
* צבאי-מדיני שלנו עם ארה"ב. בל נשכח שלפחות אצל
* 22 מחברי הסנט - אנו י'המחסום בפני הקומוניזם העולמי.
* - זוהי עובדה גם אם היא איננה מוצאת תמיד חן בעינינו.

* 5.5 מבחינת ישראל - שיפור יחסינו עם בריה"מ יוכל
* אולי להשפיע על מדיניותה העויינת של היום - על תמיכתם
* באירגוני הטרור ועל עמדתם בכל הנושא הסורי (?).

* 5.6 על יציאתם של יהודי בריה"מ אין צורך להרחיב
* את הדיבור: נכון אמנם שקרוב לשלוש מאות אלף יהודים
* יצאו - דווקא בתקופה שלא היו לנו יחסים דיפלומטיים
* עם בריה"מ - אך הקמת נציגות ישראלית במוסקבה תאפשר
* לנו לפעול ביתר יעילות להגברת התודעה הלאומית בקידום
* יהודי בריה"מ: גם אם יגבילו אותנו (ונסיון העבר מוכיח
* שהם יודעים כיצד לעשות זאת) הרי שבאווירה של היום
* (אנו כבר לא בימי סטאלין) אפשרויות הפעולה - ללא
* טמק רבות יותר.

* 6) בסיכום:

* 6.1 תוכן השיחה עם רוה"מ ונאום שדורדנזה באר"מ
* (נאום בו התייחס לאיזור - בעיקר תוך הדגשת חלקה
* של בריה"מ בהקמת מדינת ישראל) מוכיחים שדעת הקהל
* במערב חשובה להם יותר אולי מאשר סכנת הפגיעה במדינות
* ערב. בעיקר לאור העובדה שחלק ממדינות ערב מעוניינות
* בעצמן בחידוש היחסים - מתוך תקווה שהקמת קשרים דיפלומטיים
* יאפשרו לבריה"מ להשפיע על ישראל.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
מתוך 5 דף
מתוך 12 עותק

6.2* במהלכים הבאים שלנו יהיה צורך להזהר - מן מגעים
עם בריה"מ ויצור רושם בדעת הקהל - שיש מו"מ - ועל
כן צריך להמשיך את המאבק הציבורי - למען יהודי בריה"מ.

6.3* התאום עם ארה"ב, בכל שלב ושלב - חשוב במיוחד
וזאת מהסיבות שפרטתי לעיל.

א.מ. רוזנב==

א.מ. : שהח,מנכ"ל,ממנכ"ל,מצמ"א,מזאר,ר/מרכז,ממד

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דתיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	ת"ר: 3
סוג בטרונכי:	עופס מברק	מחור: --
תז"ח: 2814-	א ל : לש"ממנכ"ל, מע"ה, סמנכ"ל אמיה"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת, לע"מ	
נר : 0767 רוש : 195 משהב"ס : 49		ד ע : וושינגטון
		מאת : עהנונה, ניו יורק

News Summary September 27-28, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the Sunday New York Times deals with the recent tax bill which will grant the most comprehensive changes in the Federal tax system since WW II. 60% of the US public will pay less. Also on page 1, photo and story on fighting in Beirut. In campaigns around the US and in discussions by Republicans and Democrats in Washington, politicians are trying to reach voters with appeals based on moral concerns and family values. Civil rights monitoring groups, former detainees and doctors who have examined detainees after their release assert that South Africa's emergency decree has led to harsh conditions and sometimes torture for those held under its provisions.

Editorials

NYT 9/27 "No Exit From South Lebanon" Lebanon's murderous civil war has baffled and defeated all outsiders who have tried either to end it or exploit it. This record of failure has to be the starting point of any analysis into the newest flareup in southern Lebanon, which finds Israelis again attacking Palestinian positions while pro-Iranian militias hunts down the most defenseless Unifil peacekeepers. In Southern Lebanon peacekeeping has collapsed because the Unifil soldiers are trapped in a crossfire between Lebanese factions, none strong enough to prevail and each reaching out to foreign protectors. Unifil was sent in in 1978 on the implausible premise that Israel could be induced to withdraw. But even if Unifil was not in jeopardy, Israel has never been persuaded to defer to an army accountable to a largely hostile UN. Having paid bitterly for its Lebanon invasion, which made the whole matter worse, Israel will not lightly expose its northern border settlements to a porous frontier. This hell amounts to a perpetual conflict. At some point, Israel may be induced to put more faith in Unifil's ability to cooperate with Amal so as to contain assorted Palestinians and the Party of God. But that day seems far away.

DN 9/27 "Save the Sudan From War's Famine" In the Sudan, the famine disaster is entirely man-made, the result of two sides using starvation as a weapon of war. 2 million lives are in danger. Relief won't come until a political settlement is reached. The UN must step in. The Sudanese Gov't must rescind its harsh Moslem code and accept diversity.

איתור:

מס' תעודת: 28-9-86

תאריך:

מאת:

פירוט מוד פירוט - מל"ס תא 10232

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Columns

DN 9/28 Kirkpartick "A 'Straw' Vote on the UN" The UN is in deep financial trouble and threatened US cuts might break the camel's back. Congress has many concerns, including the fact that some UN programs are not justified under the Charter and not compatible with American values and interests. There are requirements for withholding US contributions to UN programs whose primary purpose is to benefit the PLO and SWAPO. We cannot assume all of the UN actions are legitimate. We cannot agree, for example, that "Zionism is racism" just because the Assembly says so. The fact that the US has the right to withhold payment does not necessarily mean it is wise to do so. Congress should not make deep indiscriminate cuts that penalize good, as well as bad programs.

Press Reports

Morocco Foils Synagogue Attack

NYT-Engelberg 9/28 Morocco recently arrested a team of Palestinians who were preparing to blow up a synagogue in Casablanca on the Jewish New Year next weekend, according to Administration officials. The officials said neither the affiliations nor the goals of the team were known. They cautioned against linking the incident with any recent attacks. Morocco has been on alert since Peres met with Hassan. The latest arrests were made last week. There has been open talk in Arab countries of reprisals against Hassan. The Syrian daily Al Baath warned that the King would be punished for his actions.

Hijacking is Blow to India-Pakistan Talks

NYT-Weisman 9/28-The faltering effort to improve relations between India and Pakistan has been further damaged by the hijacking of an airliner in Karachi. The outpouring of Indian criticism of Pakistan has been enormous, focusing on the fact that most of the passengers were Indian. Many Indian reports also criticize Reagan for his praise of Pakistan. Pakistan also became angry when Gandhi announced to reporters that the hijackers spoke Urdu, implying that they were Pakistanis. Pakistan says they are Palestinians.

Speakers at UN Assail Terrorism

NYT-French 9/27-The Foreign Ministers of India and Sri Lanka called for greater international cooperation to fight terrorism. The Indian however, qualified the struggle of national liberation movements against all forms of foreign domination and occupation as "legitimate and not to be confused with terrorism."

Talk of the UN

NYT-Scioline 9/27 p.1-In an article of vignettes, the Congolese remarks equating Israel and Nazism is mentioned. After Walters' editorial attack on the Israelis, the Congolese apologized. The matter would have ended there quietly had not the Israelis issued the apology to journalists. Clovis Maksoud called the American delegation "a stage manager for Israel at the UN."

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British Reporter in Beirut Says He Escaped Abductors

NYT-Hijazi 9/27 David Hisrt, the Mideast correspondent of the Guardian said he had foiled an attempt to kidnap him in the Shiite southern capital of Beirut. He said he did not know who the kidnapers were but added that he thought they were local thugs rather than members of a political or religious organization. The incident occurred as a new campaign of kidnapping Westerners appeared to be underway in the Moslem part of Beirut. (see DN; ND)

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Palestinian Convicted in London

ND-wire 9/27-A Palestinian doctor was convicted in London in what was described as a Libyan-backed terrorism plot. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison. Awad, a Palestinian holding both Jordanian and Spanish citizenship was found guilty of receiving four grenades for use in bomb attacks in Britain. Nasser Mohammed, a 28 year old Palestinian student tried as his accomplice, was acquitted. (DN-wire)

Terror Suspect to Stand Trial in Paris

NYT-Bernstein 9/27-The French Minister of Justice said that a terrorist suspect whose release from jail was being demanded by a group would probably stand trial within a few months. Geroges Abdallah will stand trail for the assassinations of an Israeli and US diplomat. In another development, two Iraqi students whose return to France was demanded by Moslem extremists holding French hostages in Lebanon, arrived to France by plane from Baqhdad.

Fighting in Beirut

NYT-Hijazi 9/28 p.1 In the worst day of violence in the capital this year, heavy street fighting broke out between rival Lebanese factions in East Beirut. It was followed by large-scale artillery exchanges. The Christians said their forces drove back the Syrian-sponsored attack. If the Christian claims are true, it would be the first time that a large scale military thrust into East Beirut had been tried. Meanwhile, Karami visited southern Lebanon delivering speeches in support of Unifil and calling for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

Gulf Nations to Meet

NYT-Reuters 9/28 The 7th summit conference of the 6-nation Gulf Cooperation Council has been scheduled for Nov. 2-4.

Eli Wiesel Invited to Soviet Union

NYT-King & Weaver 9/27 In what is considered a significant gesture, the Soviet Union has invited Eli Wiesel to meet with Soviet scholars next month to investigate the fate of millions of eastern Europeans, Russian soldiers and others who were killed in Nazi camps. The invitation relates to the fate of non-Jews only.

דחיות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	1-1: רח
סדרג כסחונני:	טופס מברק	4-1: מתור
תז"ח:	א ל: לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ח, סמנכ"ל אמית"ק, הסברה, מצפ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לתקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת, לע"ס	
נר: 0749 דוש: 193 משהב"ס: 48	מקור ממושמע	ר ע: וושינגטון
	מאת: עהנוח, ניו יורק	

News Summary September 26, 1986

New York Headlines

Photo on page 1 of the New York Times shows Palestinian militiamen patrolling near the Mich Mich district in Sidon after a raid by Isareli jets. (see Press Reports). Top stories in the Times deal with a sweeping tax bill approved in the House of Representatives and a huge spending bill was also approved despite a strong threat of veto by the President. Shultz met with the Soviet Foreign Minister for the third time on the Deniloff case. The Seante passed secret legislation that undercuts the authority of the CIA to manage its own affairs. The Administration has begun discussions with Columbia, E cudor and Peru about sending US troops to aid in drug eradication there. Also in regard to Latin America, top story in the Well Street Journal discusses how US sugar quotas impeded US policies toward the region. Many sugar-cane workers are turning to marijuana to make a profit.

Editorials

NYP "France Refuses to Face the Facts" Chirac gave a fine performance in the UN. But that's all it was--a performance. Given France's history of delaing with terrorists, particularly with Libya, reports of French negotiations can't be dismissed. He made a special point of insisting that Paris sees no links between these terrorists and any state or government. That's utter nonsense. This doubtful claim casts serious doubt an the rest of what Chirac has to say. It's long been clear that terrorists can't function without state support. France can't play like the ostrich burying its head in the sand.

Press Reports

Israeli Jets Again Attac Palestinians in Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-Isareli jets struck suspected Palestinian guerrilla targets in Lebanon for the second time in three days. The Israelis said a tent belonging to Al Fatah was hit and all planes returned safely. The police said one man was killed and three were injured. The raid was the 11th by Israel against Lebanon this year. The previous 10 were directed at bases belonging to hard-line groups that oppose Arafat and are supported by Syria. The acceleration of the Israeli strikes is seen in Lebanon as the beginning of a new offensive in retaliation for the masscare of 21 Jews in Turkey.

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Israeli Raid/New Tactic-Analysis

NYT-Friedman ((Map of Lebanon and which groups are where) The bombings fit an unusual pattern of Israeli military behavior that has developed over the past two years. Under the pattern, Shiite Morlem groups in the south attack Israeli and SLA militia bases in Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone" and the Israelis retaliate by striking Palestinian camps farther north. One might ask why Israel, if under pressure in the south, is always retaliating against Palestinians around Sidon and Beirut. There are three inter-related reasons according to analysts. The first reason is that Israel has always bombed Palestinian bases whenever Israel has obtained information that a strike against Israel is planned. Due to an extensive intelligence network and careful aerial watch of Palestinian bases, Israel has knowledge of all Palestinian movement of heavy equipment or large formations. The air strikes are also pre-emptive in nature. The second explanation involves the return to Lebanon of the Palestinian guerrillas who left after the Israeli invasion of 1982. For the past two years, Palestinians have been making progress toward re-establishing an independent base of operations in West Beirut and southern Lebanon, from which to launch raids against Israel and to protect the Palestinian refugee population in these areas. The Palestinians have been hampered by this effort, both by Israel and by Amal. As the Amal leader Daoud Daoud says, the Shiites of Lebanon have "paid enough for the Palestinian cause." Therefore the Palestinians have made an alliance with Amal's main rival, the Iranian backed Party of God. Unlike Amal, which simply wants Israel out and a quiet south, the Party of God views itself in a holy war with Israel. Their objective is a Shiite-controlled Jerusalem. In order to limit such cooperation, Israel has been conducting air raids against Palestinian positions. The aim is to upset planning, to prevent bases from taking root, to destroy military hardware and to kill as many guerrillas as possible. Amal is in a difficult position and Israel plays with Amal by certain rules. Bombing Shiite villages would play into the hands of the Party of God and Palestinians by forcing many residents to flee, making the population more radical, and giving it nothing to lose by a protracted conflict with Israel. The raids against Palestinians also tactically strengthen Amal. But how long the Lebanese pot will stay on such a low and controlled boil is increasingly in doubt.

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Israel's East Bloc Push

ND-Howell-Pressing Israel's effort to reestablish ties with east-bloc nations, Shamir met with his counterpart from Hungary and has a planned session with Poland. Shamir said "It is now our policy to try to establish some normal relations with all countries of the Soviet bloc." Eyal Arad, spokesperson for the Israeli Mission to the UN said "It's my assessment that some of the Eastern Europeans realize its no hindrance to have some sort of ties [with Israel] despite known political differences."

Hassan Urges Peace Prayers to Group Including Israelis

NYT-JP-King Hassan urged an international group of Moroccan-born Jews, including four Israeli legislators, to pray for peace between Arab and Jews, the Moroccan news agency said.

France Arrests 9 in Paris Bombing

NYT-special-The French police have arrested 9 people, including 5-ultra leftist French activists, in connection with the recent series of bombings. The arrests were among several developments that seemed part of a broad effort by the French both to solve the cases and to mobilize international efforts to prevent a resumption of the attacks.

SECRET

3/4

749/193/48

A French Cabinet Minister went to Damascus for discussion with Syrian leaders. It is assumed that France is seeking Syrian help in curbing the group responsible.

Abu Nidal Group Said to Plan More Raids

NYT-AP-About 60-80 terrorists of the Abu Nidal Palestinian group are in Europe planning attacks, a senior Interior Minister said in Germany. Western security officials said Abu Nidal was responsible for the attack on a synagogue in Istanbul and the attacks at Rome and Vienna airports. Carl-Dieter Spranger said that the terrorist threat appears to be growing in Europe and that the US was pressing for an "offensive against terrorism."

Europeans Acting to Disrupt Terrorists

NYT-Lelyveld-Meeting in an emergency session in response to the Paris bombings, European officials said they would intensify their efforts to "harry and disrupt" suspected terrorist networks. A communique agreed on by the 12 nations in the European community declared that a new communications system specifically dedicated to anti-terrorist action would be set up to link police forces. (see ND-Peracchio)

Iraqi in UN Asks for End to War

NYT-special-The Iraqi Foreign Minister appealed to the UN to find a way to negotiate an end to the Iran-Iraq war. He called for an unconditional withdrawal of forces and called on the UN to take the side of Iraq if Iran refuses. Iran has refused to take part in the Security Council discussions on the war because it has never forgiven the Council for demanding a cease-fire soon after the war began, with Iraqi troops on Iranian soil. Appealing to Arab nationalism, Aziz accused Israel of impeding peace in the Mideast and charged Israel and Iran of sharing "the same objectives and methods of terrorism, aggression and distortion which aims to dominate the Arab region." He also spoke about Palestinian rights and a return to their homeland.

NYT-Mchr (Baghdad) The Iraqi Defense Minister says he expected an Iranian offensive will begin with a feint intended to draw Iraq's strategic reserve forces away from the area of the main attack. Iraq's generals and political leaders have seldom, if ever, been so frank in discussing the conduct of the war. Iraq's army has grown in recent years to one of the largest and best equipped in the world.

UN Delegates on Regional Conflicts-Morocco and Kuwait on Mideast

NYT-French-The Foreign Minister of Kuwait said Iran and Iraq were wasting their resources "on the wrong front" rather than ending the "four decade occupation of Palestinian lands." The Moroccan Foreign Minister said "The establishment of peace in the Middle East requires that Israel withdraw from all occupied territories." He said Morocco could only regret that the tragedy of the Mideast of the past 40 years had convinced people that coexistence between Jews and Arabs was impossible.

מקור מטושטש

4/4

749/193/48

Ancient Art From Israel at the Met

NYT-Brenson-Beneath the calm surface of "Tressures From the Holy Land" lies a complex, if not stormy show. Its desire to avoid controversy creates an atmosphere in which intensity and passion of the Holy Land struggle to breath. The exhibition has had a troubled history.

ITONUT
NYC

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ס 100 בסחוני... שמור

דחיסות

מאריך וזיה. 16.3.86... 26 ספט' 86

1/2

245

מצפ"א

דע: לשכת שר האוצר

קנט: שיחת שר האוצר - אינוויייה (25)

1. שר האוצר נפגש אתמול עם הסנטור דניאל אינוויייה. נכחו גם יועץ השר לעניני תקשורת, הציר הכלכלי והח"מ.

2. בעיקרה, נשאה השיחה אופי של שיחת היכרות. כדרכו, אינוויייה שפע ידידות וחמימות. איחל לשר הצלחות והבטיח לו שיתוף פעולה מלא. ציין שאינו רואה בעיות לגבי הסיוע שלנו בש"ת 1982, בהעירו שהוא מייחס חשיבות לזאת שסיוענו לא יקוצץ עת שכל השאר המקבלות סופגות קיצוצים משמעותיים. עם זאת, הוסיף שאין בטחון שמצב מיוחס זה יישאר גם בשנים הבאות.

3. באשר להורדת שיעורי הריבית, העיד הסנטור שהשיחות בנדון מתקדמות. יתכן שיימצא הסדר שלא יופיע בתקציב, שיחבסט על Re-financing. יתכן גם שתהיה הודעה בנדון בעוד כחודש, לאחר היזור הקונגרס.

4. השר דיווח שמצא יסוד לאפטימיות בדברים שהטמיע שר האוצר האמריקאי כשנפגשו. בייקר הזכיר שהוא ומזכיר המדינה שולץ עובדים עם אינוויייה במגמה למצוא פתרון לבעיית החוב. השר המשיך והביע את תודתו מקרב הלב של ממשלה ישראל ושל העם בישראל על כל מה שעשה אינוויייה עבורנו בעבר. השר תקווה שנוכל להמשיך ולעבוד ביחד בעתיד.

5. מכאן עבר הסנטור להשקפתו הבסיסית כלפי ישראל ותרומתו הניכרת לאינטרסי ארה"ב. מתח ביקורת על מדיניות ארה"ב בעבר (even-handedness) ובירך על כך שהיום מכירים בנו כבת ברית חשובה שאינה חברה בנאטו. בנקודה זו עידכנוהו באופן כללי על השיחות האחרונות וכן על כוונת הסנטור קסטן להגיש תיקון, במסגרת ה-CR, בדבר ההחכרה ההדדית ללא תשלום (דיווח עדכני בנושא זה בנפרד). בהמשך השיחה העלה אינוויייה זכרונות על התקרבותו לעם היהודי ולמדינת ישראל, הוון הבעת דעתו שלו המדינה היתה קיימת בשנות העשרים והשלושים השואה לא היתה קורה.

ה 2
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ה 1
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ה 3
ה 2

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2/2

2/2

ס ו ס ס כ ר י
ד. 2... 2... 2... דפים
סווג בשחוני... שמוך...
דחיות...
מאריך וזיח. 26. 1. 6. 00. ספטי
... ..

6. לקראת סוף השיחה סקר השר את מצב הכלכלה (לדברי אינווייה מה שעשינו עד כה בגדר "נס"). השר הצביע גם על הקשיים הצפויים לנו בשי"ח הבאה, ובקונטקסט זה חזר והדגיש את החיוניות של מאמצי אינווייה להביא להקלה באמצעות הפחתת הריבית.

7. במסגרת השיחה ביקש אינווייה לדבר קצרות עם השר בארבע עיניים.

8. לידיעתכם, השיחה המתוכננת עם הסנטור קסטן נתבטלה ברגע האחרון בשל עיסוקיו של קסטן במליאת הסנט.

למדן
ס/ס
3/2

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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סווג בסחונני סוג... (ס/ס)
דחיות... מיי...
מאריך וזיח. 26. 1630. ספטמבר

אל: שר האוצר
דע: רה"מ, ממרה"מ ושה"ח, מנכ"ל האוצר

למכותבים בלבד.

לוטים מכתבך למזכיר המדינה ולמזכיר האוצר.

שנה טובה,
לבנישטיין

Handwritten list of numbers and letters: 3, 1, 3, 1, 2

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושיינסון

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SECRET

26 September 1986

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Upon my departure from Washington, I would like to express to you my gratitude for the opportunity to meet with you yesterday. I was glad to be able to discuss with you matters of mutual interest.

Let me first congratulate you on the imminent final attainment of the Tax Reform legislation. This historic achievement crowns years of work by the Administration and by Congress, and will, no doubt, create a model which many other nations will carefully study. I will try to make sure that our own people, endeavoring for a tax reform, shall learn from your efforts and experience.

We are grateful for your attention to the problem of interest-rate on foreign assistance credits, haunting us as well as other nations, particularly Egypt. Your work, together with you esteemed colleagues, towards finding an appropriate solution to it is greatly appreciated.

I would hope that the two FMS-use matters raised by us, namely the sales of Kfir fighter-planes to Honduras and the JP-4 fuel problem, will be given positive consideration by you, and while I understand your concerns expressed in our meeting, I believe that solutions could be worked out to respond to them, in the framework of the understanding reached by our JSAP delegation.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

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241 3/5

- 2 -

Finally, may I reiterate our cordial invitation to you and your wife to visit Israel at any convenient date.

Sincerely,

Moshe Nissim
Minister of Finance

The Honorable
James A. Baker III
Secretary of The Treasury
Department of The Treasury
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



טגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

225 4
211 5

Confidential

26 September 1986

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Upon my departure from Washington, I would like to thank you wholeheartedly for your warm welcome in our meeting today. For me, this was not only an opportunity to meet with you personally, but also to express our profound appreciation and gratitude for your cordial friendship, support and advice.

I listened carefully to your comments, as well as those of Under Secretary Wallis and your distinguished advisers Professors Stein and Fisher. While many important steps have been taken by us towards solving our economic problems, we still have tasks and challenges ahead of us. I look forward to working with you in the future, enhancing our relationship and cooperation.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your keen attention to the problem of the interest-rate on foreign assistance debts, which is of concern to us as well as to other nations, including - in our region - Egypt in particular. Your readiness to look positively

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

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into this matter, together with your esteemed
colleagues in the Administration and in
Congress, is highly appreciated by us.

Thanks again for all your help.

Cordially,

Moshe Nissim
Minister of Finance

The Honorable
George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

שגרירות ישראל - זוש'נגטון

אלו: המשרד + בטחון + ניו יורק
238 563 720

ס ו ס ר י
ד 97.....מחוק.....דפים
116
סווג בטחוני
דחיות...מגזרי
מאריך וז"ח. 26.15.20...ספט'
שירותי מס' מברק

מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל בטחון, לשמנכ"ל אוצר, רמט"ן

סיוע - לשלנו 688 (226 לני"ל, 530 בטחון)

מליאת בית הנבחרים קיבלה אתמול ברוב של אחד (200:201) את ה- CR שהוגש לה לדיון, ובו קיצוץ אחיד בשעור שליש אחוז למימון המלחמה בסמים, שחשמעו לישראל כ-10 מליון.

נכון לעכשיו לא קיים קיצוץ כזה בגרסת הסנט (הנדונה כעת בוועדה) ואם לא יתרוסף יהפוך הקיצוץ לאחד מטעמי הקונפרנט בשבוע הבא. מוקדם להעריך בודאות מה יעלה בגורלו.

בכל מקרה הנשיא מאיים להטיל וטו על החלטת המשך (בנושא ההקצבות) בנוסח כפי שאישרה אתמול מליאת בית הנבחרים וזאת בשל הסתייגותו מהקיצוץ המוצע במיוחד בנושאי בטחון. בשבוע הקרוב נהיה עדים להמקחות והחדיינות רבים כדי שעד סיום שנת הכספים בסוף ספטמבר תהיה בנמצא הקצבה שתאפשר המשך פעילות הממשלה הפדרלית.

טנג קרי
טובה הרצל

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1986 מאריך וזיחה... 26... 14...

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אלו

המסרד, בטחון, ג.י.

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ממוביל, מצפיא, מעיית, רמיח קטייה, ניר יורק

26.9.86.

חזרון דובר מחמייד ליום

Q Chuck, (inaudible) -- with Iraq, he called for end of war -- recent call?

MR. REDMAN: The United States vigorously supports of various parties, such as the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to bring this senseless conflict to the earliest possible end with the sovranity and territorial integrity of both parties intact. This conflict need not continue. Unfortunately, Iran has chosen to ignore the many international calls for a cease-fire and a negotiated or mediated resolution. Once again, we call on the Iranians to join the Iraqis in working toward a peaceful settlement of the war which has cost both countries dearly in human and economic terms.

Q Well what do you comment on his call to the United Nations to be more effective in dealing with this?

MR. REDMAN: As you well know, there have been a lot of people, a lot of organizations that have tried to work on this solution for quite some time. To the extent that any of them can do more, be more effective, is something we would welcome. But I am not in a position to judge or to pass judgment on various efforts that have been made.

Q Chuck, you probably saw that front page Washington Times story on the Abu Nidal alert in Western Europe. Does the US have information that 60-odd or more terrorists are planning operations in Western Europe?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any statistics to offer you along the lines that were cited in that particular article. I'd leave my remarks at the fact that there is no doubt that the Ahu Nidal group is responsible for numerous acts of terrorism and poses a major terrorist threat.

Q Do you have anything to bring us up to date on a current -- on a heightened urgency?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't really.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a list of numbers: 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2.

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Q Has an FAA alert gone out to international and American carriers, for example?

MR. REDMAN: You'll have to speak to FAA. I don't have anything on that.

Q Have the embassies moved into a higher status of alert?

MR. REDMAN: Nor do I have anything on that. I didn't read that article, by the way, in the same sense that you apparently read it.

Q Well all those reports -- UFI and AP reports on a briefing given by Stanger or someone like that? -- the West German who claimed to have been here and given this information.

MR. REDMAN: Can't help you any.

Q There was a report by an Abu Nidal -- of an Abu Nidal operative saying that they had nothing to do with the hijacking in Karachi. Have you got a fix on that, anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: What I have on that is essentially the same as what I gave you maybe Tuesday or Wednesday, which is that while there have been some indications of one group or another, that neither we nor the governments involved have been able to fix any responsible as of now.

Q Has the US team assisting the Pakistani government returned?

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

Q Do you have any comment on the agreement by EEC country police agencies to cooperate to fight terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: We welcome these agreements, and believe they will be effective in countering terrorism. Although the struggle against international terrorism will be long and difficult, the EC ministers have demonstrated the resolve that's required, and we applaud them.

Q Any comment on the second Israeli raid?

MR. REDMAN: No.

[Handwritten signature]

ידיעות אחרונות
9-26-87
דואר צה"ל

סגירות ישראל - 10:15
השקעות גמולת ימי
233 SSI 708

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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, מפנכ"ל, מפנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"ם, לע"ם, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קטי"ח
תל: נייר-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1987

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: HOUSE PASSES TAX BILL

In a 292-136 Vote, the House passed a sweeping revision of the U.S. tax system and forwarded it to the Senate. Tagged as the most comprehensive tax code rewrite in decades, the bill lowers individual tax rates and increases taxes paid by business.

Wash. Post: House Passes Tax-Revision Bill By Unexpectedly Wide Margin" 292-136 Vote Follows A Final Round Of Criticism

Wash. Times: Tax Bill Triumphs In House, 292-136

Chic. Trib.: Tax Overhaul Sails In House: Measure Sent To Senate After Vote

Phil. Inq.: House Votes To Overhaul Taxes

SOVIETS WARN ABOUT DANILOFF "DEADLINE"

Soviet spokesman Gerisimov cited next Tuesday as a tentative deadline for resolving the Daniloff dispute as this is the day that Shevardnadze leaves for Canada.

Wash. Times: Daniloff Deadline Nears, Soviets Say

Phil. Inq.: A Tentative Deadline In Daniloff Case

U.S.-SOVIET: U.S. REFUSES TO MODIFY EXPULSION ORDER OF 25 SOVIETS

Soviet spokesman Gerisimov said that the U.S. refusal to modify its expulsion order of 25 members of the U.N. Soviet mission is as great an impediment to a summit than the Daniloff dispute.

Wash. Post: Soviets Hit Expulsions: Top Aide Says U.S. Is Impeding Summit

DISSIDENTS ARRESTED IN CUBA

Cuban Secret police raided the homes of three dissidents and arrested them, completing a roundup of the last remaining members of the Cuban Committee for Human Rights.

Wash. Times: Cuba Arrests Last of Rights Activists

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NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

ISRAELIS BOMB TARGETS IN LEBANON FOR 2nd DAY

Balt. Sun, Jefferson Price III: For the second time in two days, Israeli fighter planes hit Palestinian targets in Lebanon. The Israeli military command said that jet bombers hit suspected Fatah headquarters in Mieh Mieh, a Palestinian refuge camp south of Sidon which brings to 11 the number of Israeli raids into Lebanon this year. On Tuesday, Israeli planes hit bases in the Shouf mountain manned by Sayed Mousa's group and another belonging to the Syrian-backed Democratic Front For the Liberation Of Palestine. (9/26/86)

- Wash. Post: Israel Bombs Targets In Lebanon
- Chic. Trib.: Israel Destroys Palestinian Rebel Base
- Wash. Times: Israeli Fighters Hit PLO Base in Sidon

UN LEBANON FORCE: FUTURE IS SHAKY: Israel Worries UN Troops May Pull Out

Chris. Sci. Mon.: ^{Quintus} The UN peace-keeping force has served in Lebanon now for eight chaotic years. Recently, however, UNIFIL troops have become targets for attacks which could lead to the end of its presence in that wracked country. A UN Security Council Resolution proposed by France and passed Tuesday may hasten that end. The resolution called for the "withdrawal of all armed forces not requested by the Lebanese government", a resolution rejected by Israel which said will not relinquish its security zone. UNIFIL's deteriorating status is worrisome to both Lebanon and Israel as it has served as a buffer between Israel and Syria and between Israel and Palestinian fighters bent on penetrating the "security zone". (9/26/86)

SUSPECTED LEADER OF EXTREMIST GROUP IS ARRESTED IN PARIS

Phil. Inq., Holland: Police arrested a suspect leader of the militant leftist group Direct Action, Frederic Oriach, who recently visited Syria, in a Paris park as he was telling reporters that he was not involved in the recent spate of Paris bombings. Oriach, who has served a five-year prison sentence for association with criminals said that he came out of hiding to show his innocence. (9/26/86)

Chic. Trib: French Arrest Terrorist At News Conference

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מל: 7/20/86 - 11/1

233 SS1 708

NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

NIDAL'S TERRORISTS STALK EUROPE, OFFICIAL DECLARES

Wash. Times, (wires): A senior Interior Ministry official in Bonn, W. Germany, Carol Dieter Spranger said that about 60 to 80 terrorists of Abu Nidal's Palestinian group are in Europe and are planning attacks. He said that his information came from U.S. security officials in Washington who said that the Abu Nidal faction has the potential of recruiting up to 500 members worldwide. Spranger said that the U.S. is pushing for its western allies to rally for an offensive against terrorism. (9/26/86)

W. EUROPEAN POLICE TO COORDINATE ANTITERRORIST EFFORTS

Wash. Post, DeYoung: 12 governments of the European Community agreed at an emergency meeting of community interior and justice ministers held in London on new measures to combat terrorism, including increased communication among their police and intelligence agencies and more effective targeting of terrorist suspects. The meeting was held at France's request, which has suffered a recent terror campaign that has left 11 dead. Among the issues discussed were problems of reconciling differences in visa requirements to keep terrorists out of West Europe and possibly revising extradition laws to make it more difficult for arrested terrorists to escape through legal loopholes. (9/26/86)

Chic. Trib.: Europe Officials Agree On Anti-Terror Tactics

Chris. Sci. Mon.: European Nations Agree On Tough New Antiterrorist Actions

FRENCH DEBATE CHARGES OF DEAL WITH TERRORISTS: Official Denials Fail To Halt Controversy

Wash. Post, Dobbs: A controversy has arisen in France over charges that French governments, present and past, have engaged in secret negotiations with extremist groups while publicly insisting on no-bargaining with terrorists. French officials have ruled out negotiations with those behind the nine-month terrorist campaign in France. Publicly, France has taken a firm stand against negotiations but privately, some French negotiating is taking place. For example, France is involved in negotiations with Iran to win the release of seven French hostages held in Lebanon. One analyst at the French Institute for International Relations said that "There's always been a contradiction between public statements and private negotiations". (9/26/86)

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מגזר תרבות ישראל - 11051011

מלך כמסדר המהפכה

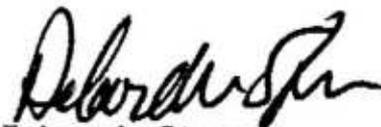
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233 551 708

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

THE SAVAGE IRAN-IRAQ WAR:

Chic. Trib, Shaul Ramati: With the Iran-Iraq war entering its seventh year, it appears that both superpowers, which prefer Iraq to Iran, are none too eager to get involved directly. Further, it seems in the interests of the superpowers for the continuation of that war. For the U.S., the end of the war could result in either/or Iran and Iraq directing their energies against Israel, the primary U.S. ally in the Mideast. For the Soviets, an end of the war would result in an oil market flooded out of control, hurting one of Soviets main foreign currency earners. Both the Americans and the Soviets want to keep an option of good relations open with a "new Iran". Most speculators agree that although Iraq, has a larger and better-trained armed forces, Iran is favored to win the war. Even now, the Iranians are rallying to launch what they term, their "final offensive". (9/26/86 Note: Shaul Ramati is a former Israeli ambassador to Japan and Brazil and was Israeli consul-general in Chicago)



Deborah Stone
Itonut

* ** נכנס ** *

* ** *

* ** *

* חוזם: 9,7243 *

* אל: המשרד *

* מ-: נוש, נר: 734, תא: 260986, חז: 1845, זח: מ, טג: טב *

* נד: @ *

* סודי ביותר/מייזוי *

* אל: לשכת שר האוצר - שר האוצר, מנכ"ל *

* זע: רנה"מ, ממרוה"מ ושה"יח - ניו יורק (נר 248) *

* מנכ"ל משהבי"ט (בט נר 567 - העבירונא) *

* למנותבים בלבד *

* א. משוחת שר האוצר עם מזכיר האוצר בייקר (9-25). *

* ב. השתתפו מצדנו מנכ"ל האוצר, הציר הכלכלי, פינברג *
* פולונסקי והח"מ ומצד ארה"ב מלמורד, טוטילר ואנדורסון. *

* ג. בייקר פתח בדברי ברכה, ושר האוצר הזמינו לבקר בארץ. *

* ד. שר האוצר אמר דברי הערכה על שיתוף הפעולה עם ממשלת *
* ארה"ב ועם בייקר ועל סיועם לעם ולממשלה בישראל, *
* והביע תקווה כי אלה יימשכו. *

* ה. לאחר מבן העלה שר האוצר שני נושאים הקשורים לסיכומי *

* JSAP *

* מהשגוע, שבהם נכתב לנו כי הם מוסכמים על דעת מחמ"ד *
* והפנטגון אן טעונים אישור האוצר. *

* א. (א) מכירת כפירים להונדורס ושימוש בכספי הסיוע *
* של הונדורס לשם כך. שר האוצר ביקש תמיכת בייקר. בייקר *
* ביטא תחילה עמדה לא חיובית ביטודה, בהביעו חשש מן *
* התקדים שיווצר. כאן דיבר על הגרעלן העצום של ארה"ב *

מחלקת הקשר - סודי ביותר 14764

* ועל זרישות מגורמים פנימיים כמו האיכרים. עם זאת ציין
* כי ההחלטה בסופו של דבר אולי לא תהיה שלו.

* (ב) במסגרת זו העלה מיוזמתו (כשבכונת שר האוצר היה
* אמילא להעלות זאת ב"מרופיל נמוכ"י אחר כנ"א את ענין
* הסדר ריבית החובות שלנו. ציין כי ארה"ב מעוניינת
* לטפל בנך על יסוד בעיות ישראל ומצרים. הזכיר במיוחד
* את משאלות המצרים, שמצבם - כפי שתואר - קשה משלנו.
* הנושא מטופל (יחד עם שולץ) והוא דבר שאינו יוצר תקדים
* נייגוד לענין השימוש ב- FMS .
* אחד הפתרונות הוא הסדרו "תשלום מוקדמי" PREPAYMENT
* (הקיים במקרים שונים). ניתן לחשוב על "קנס" קטן
* על תשלום מוקדם, הון שהבעיה הכללית נפתרת על ידי כך.
* שונים בני הדברים כשמדובר במכירות למדינה שלישית.

* (ג) מצידנו העלינו את הנימוק המדיני של האינטרס האמריקני
* במדינות מרכז אמריקה, וביקשנו כי ישקלו זאת. ביקר
* ומלפניו הודו באינטרס זה, אך חזרו על גישתם שיהיה
* "מצורי" מצד מדינות אחרות להשגת תנאים אלה עם זאת
* טיים ביקר את דבריו בכך שאם יוצג לפני טיעון משכנע
* שהדבר לא יוצר תקדים - ישקול.

* 2. רכישת הולק - JP-4 ובכספי FMS .
* הוטבר על יזינו כי הדבר יחסוך בהוצאות התובלה. כאן
* אמר בייקר כי השיקול דלעיל הל אף הוא, אך עם זאת
* מתוך הבגנת גישה חיובית יותר, אמר כי ישקול זאת
* והוסיף כי "שמא זהו קטגוריה אחרת".

* 3. בשיחה עם שולץ היום (26.9) התייחס לנושא (שכנראה
* הועלה עמו על ידי בייקר), הסביר את הבעיות ואמר כי
* יהיה צורך לפעול בזהירות למציאת דרך (דיווח בנפרד).

* 4. בייקר מיוזמתו שיבה את שר האוצר על תרומתו בתחום
* הכלכלה הישראלית ומערכת השכר. כאן עברה השיחה לנושא
* השלב האחרון של החקיקה בקונגרס, בענין רפורמת המס.
* בייקר תואר זאת כהישג המסיים שתי שנות עבודה מאומצת.
* שר האוצר אמר כי נרצה ללמוד מנך, ובייקר אמר כי
* ישמח להפגיש את אנשינו עם אנשיהם. מנכ"ל האוצר ציין
* כי הנושא ישפיע על המיסוי בכל העולם.

* TP 5 RT 2
* 1959 * 1959 *

* This report contains information that is classified as CONFIDENTIAL, and the release of this information could be injurious to the national defense.

* (2) During the period covered by this report, the following information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report: (a) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (b) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (c) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (d) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (e) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (f) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (g) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (h) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (i) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (j) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (k) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (l) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (m) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (n) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (o) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (p) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (q) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (r) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (s) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (t) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (u) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (v) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (w) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (x) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (y) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report. (z) The information was obtained from the sources mentioned in the report.

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* This report contains information that is classified as CONFIDENTIAL, and the release of this information could be injurious to the national defense.

* 7234

* תאריך : 27.09.86

* דף 1 *
* מספר החוק-מחלקת הקשר *
* עותק 4 *
* מתוך 32 *
* סודי ביותר *

* ** נכנס

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* חרזט: 9,7234

* אל: המשרד

* מ-: נוש, נר: 723, תא: 260986, זח: 1820, זח: מ, טג: טב

* נד: 8

* סודי ביותר/מיוחד

* מזא"ר, מצפ"א, בר (נר 96 לתלע), מרכז, בן אהרון

* ניו יורק (נר 239).

* בריהמ"מז"ית.

* משיחה עם רוס מהמועצה לבטחון לאומי:-

* 1. לזעתו המהלך הסובייטי כלפינו נובע מכך שהם רוצים לקדם את ענין הועידה הבינלאומית וזוהי מבחינתם שעת כושר מאחר ומצרים, ירון וישראל הביעו הסכמתן בצורה זו או אחרת לוועידה בינלאומית.

* 2. טיבה נוספת לעיתוי המהלך שלהם היה לנסות ולהשיג התחייבות ישראלית למהלך הועידה, לפני הרוטציה, כדי לחייב בכך את הממשלה שתקום אחרי הרוטציה.

* 3. כל המאמצים הסובייטים מוכנים הידועים כלפי ארה"ב - ויצירת הרושם שחל שינוי בגישתם לישראל יוכל לסיוע להם באשר לתדמיתם בארה"ב.

* מ. רוזנ-

* תמ: שהה, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר, מרכז, רס, אמן, מזאר, מצמא

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
טודי

נכנס **

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חוזם: 7236/9

אל: המשרד

מ-: רוש'נר: 731, תא: 260986, זח: 1830, זח: ר/טג:ט

נד: @

טודי/רגיל

אל: השגריר/טוקיו

זע: כלכלית, מצנ'א, מאס

ניו יורק נר 249 (עבור מר בן-אהרון)

יפן-חרט

א. בהמשך לשיחות ררהמ', העלה מנכ"ל האוצר את הנדשא עם ואליס שוב בשיחותיהם.

ב. העלינו זאת גם בא"צ של ואליס לשר האוצר. טענו כי הימנים לא דיברו ביושר וגילוי לב כשאמרו שאין חרט.

ג. ואליס מבין זאת אך הוא בדעה שהבעיה עם יפן לא תיפתר במהירות ודרוש זמן. האמריקאים אמנם אומרים לימנים בתשובה לטענות של "מדינה חופשית" כי גם ארה"ב מדינה חופשית ומצאה דרכים אומקטיביות נגד החרט. הוא מאמין כי ה"נדנוד" יסייע במשך הזמן.

ד. ואליס אמר כי קרא לשגריר יפן כאן ומסר את הערכת שולץ על הסכמתם לאפשר לנו להשתתף ביריד הסחר. השגריר עצמו לא ידע על כך.

ה. לשאלה אם מניות ציבוריות מארה"ב יעזרו השיב כי עדיפות מניות ציבוריות מתוך יפן, אך הסיכוי להן אמנם אינו רב.

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1. בשלעצמי, אני בדעה כי צדקת בשלן 205 (שהגיועני
לאחר השיחה) כי היפניס יוועים להסתדר יפה עם הממשל.
באשר למעולה ציבורית, הדבר יודון בקפידה כאן כפי
שדוח, נקבע מורום של הצירים לעינינו כלכלה ולהטברה
והיועץ המדיני כדי לתאמ). שנה טובה.

רובינשטיין==

חפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצמא, דרורי, כלכליתא', פרימור, אסיה,
ר/מרנז, ממד

7. СЛУЖБАТА НА ИМПЕРАТОРА НА ЧИНА СЪЩО СЪЩЕ 205 (ВЪВЕДИТЕ
СНОВИЩАТА) СЪ ПЪРВОТО ПЪРВОТО ЧЕЛОВЕКА НА НАШАТА.
СНОВИЩАТА СЪЩЕ СЪЩЕ ПЪРВОТО СЪЩЕ СЪЩЕ СЪЩЕ СЪЩЕ
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НО: ВЪВЕДИТЕ СЪЩЕ
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* 7231

* תאריך - 27.09.86

* דף 1
* מספר החוץ-מחלקת הקשר 2
* עותק 4 מתוך 18 טורי ביותר

* נכנס **
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* חוזם: 9,7231

* אל: המשרד

* ט-: נוש, נר: 714, תא: 260986, זח: 0930, זח: מ, סג: טב

* נד: 8

* טורי ביותר/מידוי

* מנכ"ל. ברטוב - בר (תל 7 נר 88)

* בגישה עם שגריר ארה"ב במוסקבה ארתור הרטמן .

* נבגשתי עם השגריר הרטמן לשיחה של שעה לפני שובו מחר
* למוסקבה.

* להלן הדברים העיקריים ששמעתי מפיו:-

* 1. בגישת רה"מ-שוורנדרה. לפי הערכתו מודאגים הסובייטים
* מאד מן המתרחש כיום בין ישראל לירדן. הם חוששים שיועמדו
* בפני ערובה נוספת של הסדר במז"ת בלעדיתם : הם
* קושרים זאת עם הבגישה עם מלך מרוקו ומטגת אלכסנדריה
* ומכאן המהלכים האחרונים שבאו לידי ביטוי ב:-

* א. בגישת רה"מ-שוורנדרה.

* ב. הקו המתון שהם נקטו בכאום באו"מ.

* ג. הפעילות למען כינוס ועידה בינלאומית.

* 2. המטגה. לדעתו התקיים המטגה בין גורבצ'וב לריגן
* עוד השנה. פרשת דנילוב מנבירה - דומחמ"ד יש כעס על
* כך שאנשי הבית הלבן מעמידים מידוי פעם הנאים נוקשים
* יותר במומ" בפרשה זו.

* 3. שוורנדרה. בבגישות שקיימו אתו עכשיו נוכחו לראות
* שהאיש הרבה יותר בטוח בעצמו, מאשר בבגישה הקודמת

מספר ת"ד 14764

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מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
טודי ביותר

* 6773

* נכנס **

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* חוזם: 6773/9 *

* אל: המשרד *

* מ-: ניו יורק: 723, תא: 250986, זח: 2100, דח: מ, טג: סב *

* נד: @ *

* טודי ביותר/מייזי *

* אל: מנכ"ל *

* דע: שגריר, ציר - וושינגטון (נר 183) *

* מאת: חנן בר-און *

* א"ב עם ארמקוסט ומורבי *

* 1. הן ארמקוסט והן מורבי העלו את טוגיות יוניפיל.
* סיפרו ששירק אמר למזכיר אתמול שאין בכוונת צרפת להוציא
* בנחותיה. מורבי הביע סקפטיות ואמר שיש לראות מה תהיה
* החלטתם של הצרפתים בעוד 19 יום.

* 2. מורבי התייחס לשיחת רה"מ עם המזכ"ל ואמר שגולדוינג
* מסר להם שרה"מ התנגד לנסיגה במשולש המערבי, ואמר
* שלא נוכל לעשות זאת בגלל מתקן המבמ' שלנו שנמצא צפונית
* מנקודה תוך הדגשת החיוביות של המתקן. מורבי דחה
* בהקשר זה שמה ניתן למצוא תחליף טכנולוגי למתקן ושמה
* ארה"ב תוכל לסייע בזה. צטט בהקשר לכן את תקדים טיני
* של שנות השבעים. הסבתי תשומת הלב ל-
* RULES OF

ENGAGEMENT *

* של יוניפיל, (דרך אגב, הם לא הכירו
* את ההיסטוריה של 1978).

* 3. כאשר שאלתי להערכתם לגבי המניעים של ההתקפות על
* צרפת הן בצרפת גופה והן בדרום לבנון, אמרו ששירק
* טען שהסיבה העיקרית היא בעיית שחרור עבדללה. יחד
* עם זאת העירו שהצרפתים כנראה הסתבנו ביותר בקשריהם

המשרד החוץ - משרד הקשר 49764

נושד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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* עם איראן. ארמקוסט אמר שהמדיניות החזשה בלמי איראן *
* שעליה הכריז שירק בזמנו הסתבכה. *

* THEY FOULED UP THEIR LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND *
* .FELL OVER EACH OTHER *

* 4. לגבי המצב בדרום לבנון הצביעו על החולשה ההולכת *
* וגוברת של אמל ואי יכולתו של ברי לשלוט בכוחותיו. *

* 5. בקשר למלחמת איראן-עיראק ספר ארמקוסט שהם קלטו *
* לאחרונה הערכות עיראקיות שיתכן ולא תהיה מתקפה איראנית *
* גדולה אלא שהאיראנים יחזרו על הטקטיקה שלהם מאשתקד *
* דהיינו מטפר התקפות קטנות יותר לאורך שלושת החזיתות *
* וזה עמי' לאלץ את העיראקים להגיב לאור כל הקו ועל *
* ידוי כן להעסיק את כל כוחותיהם. הצביעו על השיפור *
* הניכר שחל בפעילות חא' העיראקי ובמיוחד על ההתקפות *
* על קחארג שבוצעו מגובה נמוך והסבו כנראה נזק ניכר *
* למתקנים. כן אמרו שחא' העיראקי גם התקיף מטרות כלכליות *
* אחרות באיראן מגובה נמוך יותר מבעבר. *

* ל נושאים אחרים בנפרד. *

* ברואנ== *

* ת: ש,הח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,רט,אמן,מצמא,קידר,מזתים, *
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News Summary September 25, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the New York Times deals with the Soviet Union and U.S. US officials say that Gorbachev hints at an antiballistic missile treaty shift in a letter to Reagan last week. If the two sides agreed to a treaty, deployment of Star Wars would be delayed. The US and Soviets are discussing a possible arrangement that would let Deniloff return home. Also on p. 1 of the Times, The House voted on a plan to cut the deficit by \$15 billion. Reagan's veto is threatened. Efforts to raise New York taxes have caused problems politically and economically. New warnings on marijuana are being issued due to the increased potency of the drug. Top story in the Wall Street Journal describes Senator D'Amato's ties to Wall Street, where he wins votes and contributions. Also on page 1 of the Journal, it may seem that women in the US today are giving up the rat race to concentrate on marriage and families but basic population trends show that this isn't so.

Editorials

NYP "Waldheim: A Matter of Honor" It isn't surprising that Waldheim was involved in disseminating anti-Semitic literature during the war. The question at hand is whether his name should be placed on the US Watch List. The stake is US honor and the verdict of history on Waldheim.

WSJ "Khadafy's High- Performance Fiat" Khadafy bought Fiat low and sold high. Not a bad investment for a military man. How he came to buy Fiat is worth recounting because it reminds us of how costly detente was--and is. The negotiations for Fiat had less to do with the free market than with the Soviets' creative financing of a rapidly arming Libya. It's now known that France and Italy had a separate detente with terrorists during that time. Both France and Italy gave haven to the PLO on the understanding that only Israelis or other foreigners (and the occasional Jew) would be terrorism's victims. These cozy arrangements only began to break down only recently. Meanwhile Khadafy laughs all the way to the bank, scheming how to use his capital to bomb a capitalist world that keeps forgetting that the price of doing business with its enemies is painfully high.

Columns

ND-Leventhal "Nuclear Plants Face Threats From Terrorists" Sabotage and terrorism are

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are the hidden issues the members of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be focusing on. Some progress is being made to protect plants but there are no requirements to do so. Now is the time, through the IAEA, to broaden international cooperation against terrorism to include nuclear terrorism.

Press Reports

Palestinian Resurgence Seen in Southern Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-The most recent air raid in Lebanon by Israel seems to point to the fact that the Israelis, while concerned about Shiite fundamentalists, are primarily preoccupied with confronting the PLO and preventing the group's guerrillas from rebuilding their infrastructure and war machine. Reports in the Beirut press also said there has been secret cooperation between Palestinian guerrillas and the extremist Shiites. There are now more than 8000 Palestinian fighters spread out in Lebanon. Palestinians who requested anonymity said both the synagogue attack in Turkey and the Pan Am hijacking were intended to mark the 4th anniversary of the Sabra and Shatilla massacres. The four hijackers in Karachi are believed to come from Sabra and Shatilla. The Israelis say the attacks were the work of Abu Nidal.

Nepal UN Soldier Shot in Southern Lebanon

NYT-special-Gunmen in southern Lebanon shot and seriously wounded a Nepalese UNIFIL soldier. A spokesman said 3 Shiite Moslems walked up to the soldier and asked for a drink. One of them suddenly shot the soldier in the nose and walked away. The Nepalese took over the position from the French three days ago. Local radio stations said an Israeli armoured column entered the zone patrolled by the Norwegians on the slopes of Mt. Hermon. The Israelis are said to have imposed a curfew on four villages and conducted house-to-house searches.

WSJ-p.1 briefs-Rabin said Israel was opposed to the placement of UN peacekeeping forces on its border and Peres said UN troop strength was insufficient.

Frenchman Seized in Beirut

NYT-special-A clandestine group believed to be made up of Moslem Shiite extremists asserted that it had kidnapped another French citizen. It also claimed responsibility for the abduction 12 days ago of an American, Joseph Cicippio. The Revolutionary Justice Organization asserted that both men were spies and that they have been referred to a "revolutionary court" for trial. The statement accused France of reneging on its promises, but did not say what these promises were. Islamic Holy War denied responsibility for the kidnappings of Courdy, the Frenchman and of Cicippio.

Chirac Sees No State Role in Bombings

NYT-Sciolino-PM Chirac said that France had no proof that any government was behind the recent wave of terrorist bombings in Paris. He said French authorities believed that one group, probably acting in concert with another group, was solely responsible for the attacks. Chirac denied reports that France negotiated directly with the terrorist group that took responsibility for the recent bombings in Paris. Despite

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France's problems in UNIFIL, he said France had no intention of withdrawing its contingent. He did say that if circumstances did not change, the mission of the force might have to be "cut down." The PM refused to say whether he thought Iran was behind the attacks on French troops in Lebanon saying "I certainly wouldn't make any accusations without proof. (ND-Howell)

NYT-Bernstein-The French police said they had found evidence linking the bombings in Paris to a brother of the terrorists' suspected leader. A witness at Orly airport testified that she saw Emile Abdallah leaving Paris on a flight to Vienna hours after the department store bombing.

Waldheim Denies Charges

ND-AP-A Waldheim spokesman said that WJC charges that Waldheim initialed anti-Jewish propoganda during WW II are "without foundation." This week, Israel downgraded its diplomatic representation in Austria to protest Waldheim's election.

Pentagon Warned Military Before Marine Barracks Blast

NYT-Engelberg- 9/24 Weinberger directed the Pentagon to improve security against terrorist bombings nearly a year before 241 American servicemen were killed in the truck bombing in Lebanon. But the order was never carried out, a senior former Pentagon official asserts in a letter to Congress, because of bureaucratic delays and the unwillingness of military officers to deal with the problems raised by international terrorism. The officer, Noel Koch, recently resigned after 5 years as the Pentagon's senior official for counterterrorism and special operations. (ND-AP)

Book Reviews-On Terrorism

The New Republic-10/6-Laqueur reviews "The Financing of Terror" by James Adams and "Terrorism: How The West Can Win" by Benjamin Netanyahu." The level of much of the literature and the media comment, both on the causes of terrorism and what to do about it is depressing. Adams' book is unreliable. Who were his sources? All kinds of unnamed men in Beirut and anonymous intelligence sources who probably told half-truths. His estimate of PLO finances, \$1.25 billion, seems wildly off the mark. He is not the only one to be wrong about PLO finances. The Economist recently published that the assets of Fatah are close to \$10 billion. If this were true, Fatah would find itself (in world GNP statistics) well above Kenya or Jordan. The PLO is big business but these estimates seem grossly exaggerated. If it really had \$10 billion, its political position would be stronger than it is now. It would be able to buy rivals such as Abu Nidal and Abu Musa rather than fight them. As a demonstration of political purpose, the Jonayhan Institute's conference on terrorism was an impressive event. But the book that came out of it claims to be "a comprehensive reasoned analysis"... and a "practical sober strategy." The average length of the contributions in the book is 3-4 pages. There is no way to develop any reasoned argument, to say anything profound or original, in such a setting. Netanyahu defines terrorism, however, no satisfactory definition has been offered to this day. The reason is simple: there is no such thing as terrorism per se. There are various terrorisms, each of which has to be defined and assessed according to its origins, aims, mode of operation, and historical and political content.

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On Arab-Jewish Relations in Israel

NYT-Laqueur reviews "Arab and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land" by David Shipler. The number of people killed in the Iran-Iraq war and the Lebanese civil strife is about 50 times that of those who perished in all the wars between Israel and the Arabs. But when the Mideast conflict is mentioned, Israel and the Palestinians are commonly meant. Events of marginal importance in Israel or its borders are chronicled on the news and in press reports, but there have been few indepth studies on the subject of Jews and Palestinians. Shipler's book is an exception. The picture that emerges is depressing, one of hatred, contempt and negative stereotypes. The Arabs have always been negative toward the Jews. But Jews in Palestine were not at all negative toward the Palestinians. The Jews directed their hatred and attacks against the British. Four wars later, Jews' attitudes have changed. Shipler forgets sometimes the historical, geopolitical and cultural context of the conflict.

On Doctors in Nazi Germany

NYT-Lehmann-Haupt reviews "The Nazi Doctors: Medical Killing and the Psychology of Genocide" by Robert Jay Lifton. In doing research for the book, Lifton interviewed directly 29 men who had been significantly involved with Nazi medicine, 5 of whom worked in concentration camps or in connection with medical experiments. He forms an analysis of the process in which an individual sworn to the art of healing becomes a professional mass killer. The book does not receive a positive review. (see NYT Magazine 9/21 in which parts of the book are excerpted)

Israeli Culture in NYC

WSJ-9/24 Bernier-The Israel Museum exhibition of "Treasures From the Holy Land" offers subtle and facinating images of a land imprinted by many cultures. (see NYP-Fisher)

NYT-9/24-Kisselgoff-The Inbal Dance Theater of Israel performed as part of a diverse four-day conference: Jews and Judaism in Dance: Reflections and Celebrations. The troupe was given a positive review.

Media Notes

Problems and Changes at the Village Voice

ND-Sirica- There are now serious challenges that David Schneidermann, ed-in-chief at the Voice faces. The most intractable problem is between the papers political and cultural staff. He is also trying to attract younger readers to a publication whose staff is growing older. Within the last year he has hired people in their 20's for top editorial posts. The paper will soon begin to publish a Washington Voice.

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תאריך וז"ח. 17.00. 25 ספט'

שם...מנכ"ל

אל: המשרד + ניו יורק + בטחון

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מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל בטחון, לשמנכ"ל אוצר, רמשי"ן

תקציב וסיוע

1. היום (25) אמור להתקיים במליאת בית הנבחרים הדיון ב- CR ל-87. הגרסה ^{שאגורה} להדקשונה מזו שיצאה מועדת ההקצבות בכך שהיא כוללת קיצוץ בפועל בשעור שליש אחוז בכל הסעיפים ההקציביים למימון המלחמה בסמים. משמעות הקיצוץ לישראל: כ-10 מליון דולר.

2. אתמול (24) קיבלה מליאת בית הנבחרים חוק תקציב מתוקן הכולל קיצוץ בסך 15 בליון דולר, וזאת כדי לענות לדרישות חוק גראם-רודמן באופן שימנע קיצוץ אוטומטי. עיקר הקיצוץ יבוא מייחשבוונאות יצירתית, מכירת רכוש ממשלתי, והעמקת גבית המיסים.

3. מחר (26) תקיים ועדת ההקצבות בסנט את ה- MARK UP של CR ל-87.

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15:00 9-25-86 מחירי וזיה

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

15:00 9-25-86 תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Do you have any comments on Chirac's address to the United Nations yesterday on terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: We welcome Prime Minister Chirac's unequivocal denunciation of terrorism in his address to the United Nations General Assembly. We applaud his call of increased international cooperation to combat terrorism, and strongly support the government of France's firm resolve to halt terrorist violence. As Secretary Shultz told the Prime Minister yesterday, France is not alone in this struggle.

Q But do you have any comment on what he said on Nightline even. He repeated that it's easy to say that this country or that country is involved, but there is no evidence of any countries involved like, you know, they mentioned Libya or Syria or Iran. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: He was speaking, I assume, from knowledge at his disposal concerning events that have occurred in France recently?

Q No, he was --

MR. REDMAN: I have no reason to go beyond what he said, of course.

Q Do you share Mr. Shamir's view that Syria, it is not involved in the terrorist attacks against the UNIFL in South Lebanon, it is helping them?

MR. REDMAN: The most I can say is that Damascus and Tehran have criticized the Israeli presence in South Lebanon. Both have expressed support for attacks on Israeli forces, and on the South Lebanon Army. Syria has also expressed its support for UNIFL. Iran, by contrast, recently declared its opposition to UNIFL. Our position is clear. Support for acts of violence are harmful to efforts to achieve stability in South Lebanon. The cycle of violence there must end if there is to be a settlement in Lebanon.

Q Chuck, do you have anything on a report that 8,000 PLO fighters are in Lebanon now?

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and various symbols and letters.

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MR. REDMAN: There have been reports over the past several years that Palestinian fighters of various factions, taking advantage of continued civil strife, have been drifting back to Lebanon. We can't confirm how many may be in Lebanon. Obviously, the return to Lebanon of armed personnel of whatever faction can only damage the prospects for ending the cycle of violence.

It cannot help efforts to restore Lebanese unity, sovereignty and independence, and to bring about national reconciliation among the Lebanese.

Q The State Department advisory for Saudi Arabia indicates that US businessmen in Saudi Arabia can have their passports withheld if they engage in court action with Saudi citizens. Congressmen Lantos, Wilson and Torricelli have recently written to Secretary Shultz to ask him to bring this Saudi policy to the attention of the Saudi Foreign Minister when they meet next Wednesday. Do you know if the Secretary will bring Saudi treatment of US businessmen to the attention of the Foreign Minister?

MR. REDMAN: At this point I don't know. And in keeping with our standard practice, I don't normally give out the agenda of the Secretary's meetings in advance. So I'll leave it there at this point. Going back to the question of what kind of visas were approved, we have offered official status for their visit. If they come to the US in an official capacity, we've agreed to issue visas for their entire requested 15-day itinerary on the conditions that I mentioned a minute ago, that they agree to visit the Nevada test site, monitor a nuclear test. If the scientists decide to come to the US in a private capacity, we would limit the visas to seven days and restrict the areas where they could travel.

Q Chuck, do you welcome the rejection of the Israeli Ambassador to the UN of the proposal made by the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union for the preparatory (inaudible) for the Middle East? Do you welcome that?

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

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NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

SHAMIR ACCUSES SYRIA IN ATTACKS: Israeli Says Damascus Helps Iran Organize Strikes In South Lebanon

Wash. Post, Drozdiak: Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir said that the Iranian Embassy in Damascus was behind the recent terrorist attacks by Shiite groups in South Lebanon directed against French peace-keeping forces and Israel's Christian allies. Shamir said that the worsening situation in south Lebanon is due to the growing influence of Iranian emissaries among the Hezbollah. Shamir, who will become prime minister next month, said he did not expect Syria to risk war with Israel despite its continuing military buildup. (9/25/86)

ISRAELI FORCES WILL STAY IN SOUTHERN LEBANON, PERES WARNS

Wash. Times, Meisels: Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that Israel will stay in south Lebanon until suitable other forces are in the area that are capable of protecting Israel's northern border. He said that the 5,800-man UNIFIL troops are not adequate enough to do that job. Neither civilian or military Israeli leaders believe that UNIFIL is capable of preventing terrorists from infiltrating into Israel. (9/25/86)
Balt. Sun: Peres Says Israel, allies Would Leave South Lebanon if U.N. Controlled Area

2 U.N. POSTS ATTACKED IN S. LEBANON: Frenchman in Beirut Said To Be Kidnapped

Wash. Post, (Reuter): In Beirut, another Frenchman was reported kidnapped and in south Lebanon two Nepalese U.N. peace-keeping posts were attacked, wounding one Nepalese soldier. Meanwhile, Israeli troops maintained positions in the "security zone" in that region. (9/25/86)

SHI'ITES SAY THEY ABDUCTED AMERICAN AND FRENCHMAN

Wash. Times, (wires): A Shiite Moslem group, the Revolutionary Justice Organization, claimed responsibility yesterday for kidnapping Joseph Cicippio, an American accountant and for the previously unreported abduction of Frenchman, Marcel Coudry. The group said that it would try both men for spying is a statement published by An-Nahar, an independent Beirut newspaper. (9/25/86)
Chic. Trib.: New Group Claims Beirut Kidnap

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POLAND TRIES TO COME TO TERMS WITH JEWISH HISTORY

Balt. Sun, Withers: In a Polish-Jewish seminar organized by Jagiellonian University's new research center on Jewish history and culture in Poland, one of about 100 scholars said that Poland has to come to terms with its history concerning the Jews. The theme of the seminar was Jewish autonomy in pre-partition Poland while Poland is taking a harder look at Jewish history, relations between Poland and Israel, although officially severed since 1967, have recently stepped up as far as cultural contacts are concerned. Diplomatically, Israelis are renovating the old embassy in Warsaw in preparation for the opening, probably next year, of reciprocal interest sections in Warsaw and Tel Aviv. (9/25/86)

FRENCH PREMIER DENOUNCES TERRORISM

Phil. Inq., Lyman: French Premier Jacques Chirac denounced terrorism yesterday at the United Nations and said that international solidarity was the only effective means to combat it. he said that France was committed to eradicating, at all possible means, terrorism. Chirac said that there was no solid evidence linking the recent bombings to any state or nation. (9/25/86)

STYLE ARTICLE

ART AN ANTAGONISM: Controversial Israeli Exhibit Comes to the Met

Wash. Post, Frankel: The largest exhibit of Israeli ancient art opens today at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. "Treasures of the Holy Land" which consists of 200 objects of art, is beginning a 14-week run at the Met. The opening, however, may spur a renewed controversy over the ownership of items from the disputed territories of East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Among the exhibits highlights are the famous Habakkuk Commentary, part of the Dead Sea Scrolls; a face mask from the 7th century B.C. and seals and ivories from the first Temple period. After New York, the exhibit will be seen in Los Angeles and in Houston. (9/25/86)

Deborah Stone
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רמשי"ן
מר"ש. גל-גולדינג, משלחת הרכש

במשרדים אחרים: לשכת רה"מ
לשכת ממנכ"ל אוצר
לשכת שר הבטחון
לשכת ממנכ"ל בטחון
לשכת ראש אגף התקציבים במשהב"ט
ראש פרויקט הליביא במשהב"ט
בשגרירות: ציר, ציר כלכלי, נספח צה"ל, קוריאל

תחנות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 2
סוג כתיבה:	טופס מברק	מספר: 4
תז"ח:	לש' ממנכ"ל, מע"ה, ממנכ"ל אמ"ק, הסברה, מצ"א, דו"צ ממ"ד, יועץ רה"מ לחקשורת, יועץ שהב"ט לחקשורת, לע"מ	
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נר : 0667 רוש : 157 משהב"ט : 42		ד ע : ווסינגטון
		ממ : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary September 24, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the **New York Times** deals with Shevardnaze's speech to the UN General Assembly in which he called summit prospects 'Realistic' (see text in clippings). Also on page 1 of the **Times**, Shamir says, after Israeli raid that Israel does not plan invasion into Lebanon (see Press Reports). Also, Libya's Fiat stake has been sold for \$3 billion (see Press Reports). Reagan promised to veto a bill for provisions on arms control; the NYC Police has suspended 13 officers for extorting drug dealers. A Leading US Archbishop has strongly challenged the Vatican's efforts to impose a stricter orthodoxy on the US church by disciplining leaders who dissent. Top stories in the **Wall Street Journal**, deal with localities giving illegal tax incentives to corporations so they set up headquarters in their towns.

Columns

ND & NYP-Andetson "Exiled Officer Adds to Khadafy's Worries" Abel Monem Huni, one of the original officers who helped place Khadafy in power, recently issued a call to his former army colleagues and urged to overthrow the dictator. Huni made his declaration from exile in Cairo. Thousands of leaflets bearing a call to arms were distributed in Libya. Huni's action is significant because army support is crucial to any attempted ouster of Khadafy. Huni has consumed at least \$7 million in CIA and Saudi money without any noticable effect. But since the US raid on Libya, Huni felt the time was again ripe. Huni's open opposition could seal Khadafy's doom.

Press Reports

Shamir Said Israel Won't Invade Lebanon

NYT-p.1-Sciolino-Shamir said in NY that Israel ^{had} plans for a new invasion of Lebanon. He spoke to the NYT just hours after Israeli jets bombed Palestinian positions in Lebanon. Shamir repeated Israel's position th it will not withdraw Israeli troops from the "security zone" as demanded by the Security Council of the UN. But he expressed hope that UNIFIL would continue to function alongside Israeli troops and the SLA. "It would be a pity if UNIFIL pulled out. In such a case, we together with the SLA will take over responsibility for the security of the area."

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he stated. Shamir described the Israeli raid on Palestinian bases as a necessary measure to contain "Palestinian terrorists." "You can't call it a bombing. From time to time there are defensive actions against terrorist bases, against terrorist attempts at the population of Israel." On another matter, Shamir hailed the meeting between Peres and the Soviet Foreign Minister as "one of the efforts by us to change the character of our relations with Soviet Russia." But Shamir said that the Soviet Union must drop its demand that Israel take steps to return all land occupied since the '67 war before the two countries can re-establish diplomatic relations. "We are not desperate to have them change their position," he added. Shamir tried to play down differences between him and Peres. "There are no different views between me and Mr. Peres that the main way to get peace is by direct negotiations. Mr. Peres was willing to consider an international forum that will accompany direct negotiations. That's all."

Israeli Jets Raid Palestinian Bases

NYT-Hijazi-Israeli jets bombed positions in the mountains overlooking Beirut. Guerrillas from hard-line Palestinian groups have been known to live in the district where the positions that were bombed were situated. Israeli troops have reportedly massed on Israel's northern border and PM Karami announced that his Gov't was taking measures to deal with what he called "Israel's new threat on southern Lebanon." Israeli military sources confirmed that some "tactical" maneuvers in which several hundred Israeli soldiers reinforced the SLA. There were also new attacks on the UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon. Assad said there would be "stunning retaliation" if Israel invaded Lebanon. He also condemned the attacks against the UNIFIL troops. (ND-AP)

Shiite Raids Goad Israelis to Respond

NYT-Friedman-Israeli military analysts said that the pressure was building on the Israeli army to attack an Iranian-backed Shiite militia that has been involved in an increasing number of attacks on Israeli, UN and Christian militia forces in the south. Shiite militiamen in the area had gone on high alert after Israeli troops massed on the border. Israeli sources hinted that an operation might have been planned for Monday but was called off so as not to embarrass Peres during his meeting at the UN with the Soviet Foreign Minister. The analysts emphasized that the situation remains highly explosive. They note that it is neither the Israeli public nor the French that are demanding a strike at the Shiites, but the logic of events. The Shiite attacks have caused the status quo in the area to become unbalanced. A more serious situation could develop. The Shiite militia is made up of 1500 members who want to see a Khomeini-like regime set up in Lebanon.

ND-Phelps (Analysis) Barukh Binah said there was no connection between the problems in southern Lebanon, including the troops build-up, and the attack outside Beirut. "People are always thinking that we time this or that action according to events that take place at the same time, But it's just part of what we always do vis-a-vis

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terrorism." In fact, the targets of the bombings were hard-line Palestinians backed by Syria, whereas the attacks on the Israeli-sponsored SLA in the security zone were carried out by Hezbollah, who is backed by Iran. The show of force was clearly intended to show to Hezbollah that Israel will not stand by while its SLA allies are picked off. ~~while Israel may consider new troops~~ ... southern Lebanon, it decides it has to further protect its allies, it cannot do so without serious political and military risks. (see list of Israel's 10 raids into Lebanon this year.)

UN Condemns Attack

NYT-special-The Security Council approved a resolution condemning recent attacks on UN forces and called on Israel to withdraw its military forces from Lebanese territory. The vote was 14-0, the US abstained. The resolution called for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon not accepted by the Lebanese authorities. (ND-AP)

Israel Accuses Syria of Backing Shiites-Syria Denies It

NYP-Rabin accused Syria of encouraging attacks by Shiite Moslem guerrillas against Israel and the SLA.

DN- (Paris) The Syrian Foreign Minister has accused France of instigating a media campaign at linking Syria to a wave of deadly attacks in Paris.

France Set to Launch Raid on Lebanon

NYP-Dan-France is poised to launch a major air strike in Lebanon in retaliation for the recent wave of bombings in Paris and for the assassination of a diplomat in Beirut. The raid would be launched from an aircraft carrier and aimed at the northern Lebanese village of Koubayat, home of George Abdallah.

France Reported in terrorist Deal

NYT-Bernstein-A weekly French newspaper says that the Gov't negotiated directly this year with a Lebanese group believed responsible for the recent bomb attack in Paris. The French promised a way would be found to have Georges Abdallah released and when France failed to do so the bombing wave began. The Gov't had no comment.

Speakers at UN Urge Action Against Terrorism

NYT-special-Terrorism has been a recurrent theme in speeches made by Foreign Ministers and leaders at the UN.

Israeli President Meets New Egyptian Envoy

NYT-special-Egypt's new ambassador to Israel, Mohammed Bassiouny presented his credentials to Pres. Herzog. The ceremony took place in Jerusalem and the Egyptian said that Egypt has not changed its position regarding the city. Egypt does not recognize Israeli sovereignty over East Jerusalem.

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New Charges Against Waldheim

NYT-AP-Officials of the World Jewish Congress said they had found a packet of anti-Semitic propoganda initialed by Waldheim in WW II that included an exhortation to "kill the Jews." The German phampiets were found in the US National Archives and were turned over to the Justice Dept. by the WJC. Eiforts to reach Waldheim's office were unsuccessful. Waldheim's unit in the war had major propoganda responsibilities. (NYP-Crowley; ND-AP)

Mothers of Refusniks Protest

DN-Rehm-At a news conferenece sponsored by the Israeli Mission to the UN, and on the day that the Soviet Foreign Minister spoke before the General Assémbly, Frida Lemberg spoke for a group of 200 Soviet Jewish mothers, living in Israel, whose children have been denied permission to emigrate. "We have one wish-to be reunited with our children. We don't know how much time is left for us." Israeli Ambassador Netanyahu said Israeli ofcials have raised the issue with Soviet authorities and insisted that the plight of the mothers "really transcend the diplomatic agenda." (see ND-Owens)

Basra, Iraq

NYT-Mohr-Basra has lived with the Iran-Iraq war for 6 years. Once a great port city, it has lost much of its function since the war began. The residents of Basra seem to have developed a fatalistic and patient spirit of resignation. The population has not shrunk much despite the loss of jobs. There is little or no protection from direct Iranian fire.

NYT-AP-Ab Iranian helicopter gunship attacked a British tanker in the Gulf.

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שגרירות ישראל - דוסינגטון

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דף... מתוך... דפים
סוג בטחוני... סנד?
דחיסות... הגלל
תאריך ז"ח... 09.29.86
מס' מברק...

אל: בטחון / ניו-יורק / משרד
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אל: מנכ"ל בטחון

דעת: רובינשטיין, למדן, בן-יוסף - מנכ"ל אוצר

חברון: GAO

לאחר שיחה שלי עם הנסינגטון מה-GAO למדתי כי הכוונה שלהם להוציא דו"ח ביניים שיחייס את זרק להפרטי הערכות כמותיות בין המספרים של משרד ההגנה לבין המספרים של התעשייה האווירית הרוץ. הם מתכוונים להגיע לסכום הערכה ופרטות דו"ח הביניים במהלך חודש אוקטובר ואינם בטוחים שיפורט דו"ח סופי שיחייס גם לאספקטים הנוספים של ייצור הליביא - קרי, השפעה על העסקה, כלכלה לאומית בישראל וכו'.

בכוונתו להעביר את מסקנות הביניים לחגובת משרד ההגנה לפני הפרטות הפומבי. זמוכנים לדון עם נציגנו במקביל כהפגנת הוגנות

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Q Chuck, any reaction to the announcements from Beirut about (inaudible) of doctors, and the situation (inaudible)?

MR. REDMAN: I have very little other than to say that we've seen the press reports that a terrorist group calling itself the Revolutionary Justice Organization has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Joseph Cicippio. As always, we hold the kidnappers responsible for the safety of their hostages, American, other foreigners and Lebanese alike. Once again, we call for the immediate and unconditional release. And to reiterate again, that by now it should be clear to

that these kidnappings are of absolutely no purpose.

Q Does that inject a note of more danger perhaps because of the fact that they say that he is some kind of a spy?

MR. REDMAN: I have no way to judge these various statements and claims that these groups make. Just can't do it.

Q Chuck, the Cicippio family in an interview this morning asked that the Administration, as they did in the Daniloff case, declare that he is not a spy. They are asking both the US and the French government to do so. They think it might facilitate the freedom of their brother. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: I had not heard that before, and at this point, no, I don't have any comment. I'd have to look at the record. I believe we said at that point he was not a US government employee.

Q Chuck, what was the rationale of the United States for the abstention in voting that Israel withdraw from Lebanon, at the Security Council yesterday?

MR. REDMAN: First of all, I'm sure you have read the remarks by Ambassador Walters, explaining our vote. That is, of course, the exact answer to your question.

Q So --

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MR. REDMAN: If you want a brief summary --

Q Yes, please.

MR. REDMAN: We strongly support UNIFL and believe it plays a very important role in maintaining a fragile stability in South Lebanon. We pay special tribute to the courage and dedication of the soldiers who man the force. UNIFL also has the potential to contribute significantly to two major goals which the US strongly supports -- the return of the effective authority of the Lebanese government to Southern Lebanon; and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. UNIFL alone cannot implement these goals, however; nor can any resolution passed by the Security Council. As we have said repeatedly, and as Ambassador Walters emphasized yesterday, we believe that stability for South Lebanon and security for Israel's northern border can only come through measures agreed on by all the parties concerned. To call for the immediate deployment of UNIFL to the border in the absence of such measures is not realistic, and would solve none of the underlying problems of instability and lack of central authority that plague South Lebanon. Without a comprehensive agreement on security measures, it is important that all parties exercise maximum restraint in South Lebanon. It is especially vital that the criminal attacks on UNIFL itself cease.

Q (off-mike)

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Okay, let me follow this, please --

Q -- the lack of, or the absence of central authority. With whom do you want to reach an agreement for peace or for some kind of security for Israel's border with Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: We've gone through that before. It's going to take arrangements among all the concerned parties.

Q But you admitted yourself there is no central authority or government. With whom do you want to deal, then?

MR. REDMAN: I can't --

Q (inaudible)

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MR. REDMAN: We've gone through this question any number of times, and I'm not going to take it beyond where we've taken it before.

~~Q~~ You urged restraint by all parties. However, the Israelis do not perhaps exercise restraint when they bomb certain targets. Does that apply to them, as well?

MR. REDMAN: The exercise of restraint applies to all parties, and always has.

Q Can I follow-up on your answer? What role do you see for the Southern Lebanese Army, SLA, which it looks like Israel launched almost this attack as a reprisal for some killing of SLA members. Can you define your position about the use of Israel of the SLA as a buffer zone or as a proxy to defend its northern border with Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Can you give us your position -- the State Department position about the SLA role in Souther Lebanon?

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

Q What can you tell us about the interrogation, the Pakistani interrogation of the hijackers?

MR. REDMAN: I can't tell you anything. I made a statement yesterday, I believe, in response to both Karachi and the bombing of the synagogue in Istanbul.

Q Are we confident that Pakistan is doing all it can to establish links between the hijackers and possible state-sponsored terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: Again, I addressed that question yesterday.

Q The story today about Pakistan, in one of the papers today, something about that the Pakistani government is dealing with a cover-up on this issue. Do you have any comment on that--they want to cover-up the traces or whatever it is--I don't know exactly what they mean by cover-up?

MR. REDMAN: No. I didn't even see that story.

Q (Inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: A what?

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Q Do you suspect a Pakistani hand in the whole issue?

MR. REDMAN: There were certainly a Pakistani hand in ending the hijacking.

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סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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משרד המדינה

אל: ממ"ד, מצפ"א,

דע: בן אהרון, נאוו"ם

1. סוריה וגישתה כלפי המצב בדרום לבנון.
2. מועבי"ט - יוניפיל.

משיחה עם סודארת.

א. שאלתיו הבוקר האם עמדו האמריקנים במגע עם הסורים. לדבריו עשו כן והדגישו כי יש להגביל את חיזבאללה שהוא גורם המחיחות. הסורים "הקשיבו בתשומת לב".

ב. ברור לאמריקנים שישנם אלמנטים בממשל הסורי המודאגים מההתפתחות, וכן מירידת השפעתו של ברי. טענתם הריטואלית של הסורים היא שאם ישראל רק תצא יסתדרו הדברים. הם חוזרים וטוענים שהם תומכים ביוניפיל. אינם מעוניינים בחדירת אנשי ערפאת לשטח.

ג.1. הערכת מחמ"ד היא כי הסורים מוגבלים בגישתם ע"י יחסיהם עם איראן ותלוחט הכלכלית, וטפק אם מטוגלים הם לפרק את נשקו של חזבאללה.

2. אין חידושים בנושא הנעדרים השונים בלבנון (כולל היהודים ונעדרינו), באשר לנעדרים בכלל כנראה לאיראן השפעה גדולה יותר מאשר לסורים. הסורים אמרו לאמריקנים בעבר כי פעולה צבאית טורית לחילוץ בני הערובה האמריקנים תגרום למותם.

ד. הבעתי אכזבה מהימנעות ארה"ב במועבי"ט, אף שאנו מעריכים נאום וולטרס. אמרתי כי החלטת מועבי"ט, תרגיל עקר, מצטרפת להחלטות הרבות הקודמות שאינן בעלות ערך כלשהו כיוון שהן מתעלמות מהמציאות, הן באשר לירידה לגבול הבינלאומי והן באשר להטלת אשם בנו, וחבל שארה"ב נמנעה. סודארת מצדו הדגיש את החוקף שבנאום וולטרס.

ה. מרפי נמצא בניו יורק כדי להמשיך במגעים בעניין יוניפיל. ו"לעמדה ישראל חשיבות מיוחדת בנושא זה". הפניתי לדברי מרפה"מ ושה"ח המצוטטים ב"ניו יורק טיימס" היום, בנוסף להתבטאויות רה"מ ושהב"ט.

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לסי רוח"ם, לע"ם, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: DESPITE DISAGREEMENTS SOVIETS SEE SUMMIT POSSIBILITY
Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said that despite U.S.-Soviet differences over arms control, a superpower summit is still a viable possibility. He rejected Reagan's arms control proposals and called the 'Star Wars' initiative "evil designs".
Wash. Post: Soviet Rejects Reagan Ideas, Sees Summit Possible
Chic. Trib.: Soviets Offer Summit Hope: Shevardnadze Tells UN It's Up To Reagan
Phil. Inq.: Soviet Calls Defense Plan 'Evil Designs'

REAGAN RESPONSE TO SOVIETS & CRITICS ON ARMS CONTROL ISSUES
President Reagan yesterday dismissed the Soviet Union's call for a moratorium on nuclear testing as a propaganda tactic and said that testing was needed to maintain the nation's nuclear deterrent.
Wash. Post: Reagan Rips Soviets, House On Arms Issues
Balt. Sun: Reagan Reaffirms Need For Nuclear Arms Tests: But Critics Fault Rationale As Weak

MORE ON THE DANILOFF ORDEAL
Sec. of State Shultz yesterday met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze who made a new offer to resolve the Daniloff case that would entail exchanging both Zakharov and a Soviet dissident for the U.S. reporter.
Wash. Post: New Deal On Daniloff Proposed: Soviet Plan Included Release Of Dissident Along With Zakharov
Wash. Times: Shultz And Shevardnadze Talk, But Can't Untie Daniloff Knot

REAGAN CONSIDERS SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS BILL
President Reagan is expected to veto a south Africa sanctions bill and may propose a new economic aid package to the black nations of southern Africa as a move to soften reaction to that veto.
Wash. Post: President Weighs Veto, Africa Aid
Balt. Sun: South Africa Sanctions Bill To Be Vetoed: Reagan Faces Bipartisan Fight to Uphold Action

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NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

ISRAELI PLANES STRIKE TARGETS NEAR BEIRUT

Balt. Sun, Greene : In its third air raid on Lebanon this month, Israeli air force planes bombed suspected Syrian-backed Palestinian guerilla bases in the section southeast of Beirut yesterday. The IDF said that the headquarters and a departure base to launch attacks belonging to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Abu Mousa group were attacked by its air force jets. The raid came hours after Defense Minister Rabin toured the "security Zone" just inside the Lebanon border (9/24/86)

Phil. Inq.: Israeli Jets Bomb Bases In Lebanon

Wash. Post: Israel Bombs Guerilla Sites In Lebanon As Tensions Mount in South

Wash. Times: Israeli Air, Land Forces Strike Into Lebanon

U.N. BODY URGES ISRAELI PULLOUT: U.S. Abstains in Security Council Vote On South Lebanon

Wash. Post, Berlin: The U.N. Security Council adopted a French resolution calling on Israel to withdraw its troops from south Lebanon and allow UNIFIL troops to move up to the border. Israeli Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu rejected the redeployment and withdrawal proposals and criticized the French and U.N. sec. General Javier Perez de Cuellar for trying to blame Israel for recent attacks on French soldiers and renewed tensions in southern Lebanon. U.S. ambassador Vernon Walters abstained on the resolution. He said that he agreed with the Israeli position that redeployment of the UNIFIL forces will not end attacks on it. (9/24/86)

RECORDS INDICATE WALDHEIM OK'd ANTI-SEMITIC LEAFLETS

Wash. Times, Rogers: The World Jewish Congress said yesterday that during World War II Austrian President Kurt Waldheim approved for distribution anti-Jewish propaganda leaflets containing slanderous slogans such as "Kill the Jews". The WJC sent the documents to the Justice Dept. with a renewed request that the newly elected Austrian president be banned from entering the United States. (9/24/86)

Phil. Inq.: Anti-Semitic Propaganda Linked To Kurt Waldheim

Chic. Trib.: Waldheim Role In Nazi Leaflets told

Wash. Post: Jewish Group Ties Waldheim To Anti-Semitic Propaganda

NY Post: Waldheim's Initials on 'Kill the Jews' Papers

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

AN EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR IS IN ISRAEL, AFTER 4 YEARS

Phil. Inq., (UPI): A new Egyptian ambassador, Mohammad Bassiouni, the first in four years presented his credentials to Israeli President Chaim Herzog yesterday and expressed hopes for Middle East peace. Bassiouni is formerly Egypt's charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv and yesterday met with Herzog in a formal ceremony which came as Israeli fighter planes bombed Palestinian targets in the Shouf mountains, southeast of Beirut. Cairo withdrew its ambassador to Israel, Saad Murtada in 1982 in protest of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (9/24/86)

Chic. Trib.: "Egypt Ambassador Takes Over in Israel"

Wash. Post: "Egypt Again Sends Ambassador To Israel"

LIBYA SELLS ITS SHARES, SAYS FIAT: Holdings Reported To Bring \$3 Billion

Wash. Post, (UPI): Libya sold its minority share in Fiat S.P.A. for about \$3 billion yesterday to the IFI holding company, owned by the family of Fiat President Agnelli which bought two-thirds of the minority share from the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Co. A consortium of banks bought the remainder of the Libyan share. The sale clears the way for Fiat to bid for contracts from President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Fiat's tie to Libya was the one major obstacle to this end. (9/24/86)

U.S. IGNORED TERROR THREAT, EX-AIDE SAYS

Chic. Trib., (AP): Noel Koch, the Pentagon's former top counter-terrorism official said in a circulated letter that the U.S. military ignored warnings that could have led to fewer deaths in the 1983 attack on Marine headquarters in Beirut that killed 241. He said that a report that gave recommendations of changes in handling terrorist threats to the Marine barracks in Beirut had been given no attention. Koch resigned this year as principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. (9/24/86)

4 GUNMEN WOUND SECURITY GUARD ON RUNWAY AT PAKISTANI AIRPORT

Wash. Post, (AP): Four armed men got onto the main runway at Islamabad International Airport Sunday night and shot a security guard before fleeing. This incident follows in the wake of the Sept. 5 hijacking of a Pan Am jet. (9/24/86)

Donut



U.S. Congressional Elections '86

economic news

09/24/86

DEMOCRATS CALL USSR RELATIONSHIP TOP POLICY CONCERN (920)
(Election '86 article on party statement)

Washington -- A Democratic Party policy group says the most pressing U.S. foreign and defense policy concern is the relationship with the Soviet Union, particularly on the issues of the nuclear threat, regional conflicts and Soviet repression of human rights.

"We must carry out a consistent policy that seeks to contain the Soviets, while providing incentives for them to focus more on their own domestic objectives and to respect the human rights they have agreed to observe as signatories of the Helsinki accords," the group said in a 71-page report issued September 23.

"We should also try to build on shared goals when possible -- such as combating terrorism, joint scientific efforts to provide food and medicine for the Third World, genuinely two-way cultural exchanges and others," the report added.

Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Kirk described the report -- titled "New Choices in a Changing America" -- as a "future-oriented agenda for our party and our country." He said it is a campaign tool for Democrats seeking political office in 1986 and in approaching the 1988 national elections.

A committee of 100 federal, state and local elected officials worked for more than one year on the report, conducting hearings throughout the United States. The chairman of the committee, former Utah Governor Scott Matheson, said it "reflects what we heard as we listened to grass-roots America."

A special task force created within the committee identified eight principles as starting points for a new foreign policy consensus with the Democratic Party. They are described this way:

"1. The expansion of Soviet influence continues to pose the major threat to American interests and world peace. We must not and cannot relax our vigilance against Soviet imperialism.

"2. We must be prepared to stand up to the Soviets whenever necessary and to sit down with them whenever possible. In the nuclear age, there is no acceptable alternative to settling our differences at the negotiating table. Agreements with the Soviets must be based on the principle of reciprocity.

"3. Mutual and verifiable arms control agreements with the Soviet Union are vital to our long term security. An unrestrained arms race offers security to no one.

"4. The United States can neither police the world nor retreat from it. Neither unilateralism nor isolationism is consistent with our global interests, but the United States must not be afraid to act alone when there is no alternative.

"5. Third world injustice and poverty pose a major, independent threat to American interests and world peace. They must be dealt with as phenomena separate and apart from Soviet efforts to manipulate these conditions for their own purposes.

"6. The United States must never plunge into the needless use of



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force nor shrink from its timely use when necessary to preserve our essential interests. Resolving conflicts through peaceful means is always desirable, but there are times when the threat of use of force is necessary to protect our vital interests.

"7. American strength is all its forms -- military, economic, political, intellectual, diplomatic and moral -- is essential to achieving our world-wide objectives. In our competition with the Soviet Union, the attractiveness of our society at home underlies the appeal of our values abroad.

"8. An effective American foreign policy must reflect the basic ideals and values of the American people, the promotion of our democratic principles is one of the most effective ways of protecting our strategic interests."

The report also took these positions on specific foreign policy points:

-- "It is essential to maintain the structure of deterrence with credible and stable nuclear weapons capabilities that reduce the likelihood of war."

-- The United States still needs to improve the effectiveness of its conventional forces, "in part to help prevent the use of nuclear weapons and to combat terrorism."

-- U.S. policy must work to minimize threats and aid "the continuing world revolution toward free institutions and more prosperous life for all."

-- "We demand the implementation of tough and effective new sanctions against South Africa's racist regime -- in concert with our allies if possible, alone if necessary."

-- It is crucial for both the United States and the Soviet Union "to abide by the SALT accords and the ABM treaty."

-- "There are a host of technical and political obstacles that make a successful SDI program unlikely... Accordingly, we believe that support for SDI must be limited to research until the fundamental questions of feasibility are clarified."

-- "We strongly urge the Republican administration to withdraw its proposal to ban mobile missiles and move ahead with the development" of the Midgetman missile.

-- "Central to strengthening conventional forces in Europe is to insist that our allies assume a greater share of the defense burden.

-- "'Readiness' means upgrading our intelligence gathering capabilities to help combat international terrorism. One of the oldest maxims of conflict is "know thine enemy." That knowledge must come in the form of a deeper understanding of terrorist techniques, organizations and movements, and the intelligence efforts needed to forestall and preempt terrorist actions; reduce terrorist options; combat terrorist organizations, both overtly and covertly; and counter the belief that terrorism, under any circumstances, is an acceptable form of political expression."

-- Summit negotiations must encompass three concerns: "the nuclear threat, the danger of regional conflicts and the systematic violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms."



economic news

09/24/86

DEMOCRATS FAVOR TRADE EXPANSION OVER PROTECTION (1560)
(Election '86 excerpts: trade sections of policy statement)

Washington -- A policy statement sponsored by the Democratic National Committee calls for fairer trade and efforts to improve U.S. exports, but it says a retreat to protectionism "is not our way."

"We need a policy that rebuilds our competitive capacity at home, requires other nations to play by the rules, and encourages the development of new rules when they are needed," the report of the Democratic Policy Commission says.

The report, "New Choices in a Changing America," was released by the Democrat National Committee September 23.

In the sections of the report dealing with international trade and related matters the report also made these additional points:

-- A comprehensive strategy to increase U.S. competitive strength in world trade will require reducing the budget deficit and "a commitment to increasing American productivity." This effort must include investments in education and training and encouragement for industrial research and development.

-- "A fair and open framework for international trade is necessary to reduce discrimination against American products and services abroad."

-- "We also believe it is necessary for American banks to revise their international debt policies to help rekindle foreign demand for our products."

-- The difficulties of hard-pressed debtor nations in Latin America have resulted in a loss of U.S. market shares and U.S. jobs. "We must develop a comprehensive strategy to take charge of the international debt crisis, which is a major threat to American and global economic security in the years ahead."

Following are excerpts of portions of the report dealing with international trade issues:

(begin excerpts)

FOSTERING OVERSEAS DEMAND. Nowhere has "playing by the rules" been honored less than at the other end of the agricultural pipeline -- in the international economy. U.S. commodities have been taking a beating there in the last six years.

Democrats believe that a fair and open framework for international trade is necessary to reduce discrimination against American products and services abroad. We also believe it is necessary for American banks to revise their international debt policies to help rekindle foreign demand for our products. Unfortunately, current policies favor large banks at the expense of farmers, miners, and productive businesses.

Latin American countries, for example, have had to cut back drastically on their purchases of American agricultural goods because they are so hard pressed to pay back the interest (let alone the principal) on their accumulated debts of the 1970s and early 1980s. Their economies are in recession, dogged by inflation and sagging



commodity prices. In a desperate effort to raise money for debt service, Latin American countries have slashed their imports of American products and increased production from mining and agriculture for export to the U.S. to earn the dollars they need to pay back American banks. The result: lower commodity prices, lost U.S. market shares, lost income for U.S. workers....

We must develop a comprehensive strategy to take charge of the international debt crisis, which is a major threat to American and global economic security in the years ahead....

TRADE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY. Traditionally, the Democratic Party has been this nation's strongest advocate of an internationalist perspective....

The Democratic Party understands the reality of an international economy where everyone's production and consumption, borrowing and lending, imports and exports affect everyone else's. We understand we have to compete.

At the same time, we vigorously oppose loans by multilateral institutions that can only boost production of commodities and other products where global over-capacity already exists. The tax dollars of American workers and farmers should not be used to subsidize foreign producers who compete directly with Americans and who use these subsidies to undercut our own producers....

Between 1972 and 1982, foreign goods gained a higher share of the U.S. market in 30 of 42 industries, while our share of exports declined in 24 industries. The plain truth is that the United States is in a global struggle and the competition is fierce. Even in high technology industries, where the United States has many advantages, we have lost market share in seven out of ten market sectors.

Nowhere does the Republican failure to take charge of trade show up more starkly than in the difference between the value of our imports and our exports -- the trade deficit....

Every 1,000 million dollars added to the trade deficit means the loss of 25,000 American jobs. Today, that adds up to nearly four million jobs....

We need a policy that rebuilds our competitive capacity at home, requires other nations to play by the rules, and encourages the development of new rules when they are needed.

Between the end of World War II and the middle of the last decade American productivity and competitiveness put us far ahead of every other nation in world markets. But like the hare in Aesop's fable, U.S. industries rushed to boost profits in their own home markets -- the world's most lucrative domestic economy -- while the tortoises of the developing economies slowly but surely invested in the new technologies that have enabled them to catch up to the U.S. in productivity and quality....

A comprehensive strategy to build the competitive strength of the U.S. will require reducing the budget deficit, and a commitment to increasing American productivity and our over-all capacity to compete.

This demands a more effective approach to the development and management of innovative technology -- including investments in education, R and D, and institutional innovations to make things work in the American economy.

The second problem, of course, is that many nations have expanded their international markets by fudging on the rules of trade competition. Even though unfair trading practices account for less than 20 percent of our trade deficit, it is an irritant. Through subsidies, tariffs, import restrictions, closed markets, licensing regulations, dumping, counterfeiting, and other non-tariff barriers, various countries have sought to shelter their home-grown industries. The result of these practices is to (1) exclude American products, and (2) raise the cost of American products to their own people, or both. Simultaneously, these same countries have taken advantage of the open trade doors in our country to develop extensive markets for themselves here....

That leads to the third problem which is not so much keeping others from breaking the rules, as making new rules to ensure a level playing field under the new circumstances of international trade. For example, in an effort to make its own economy more competitive in the

international marketplace, country after country "targeted" its resources on particular industries -- steel, textiles, consumer electronics, autos, semiconductors -- so they could win in world trade. In most cases, that meant developing an industry behind a protected market at home, while expanding market share in the U.S. at the expense of American companies. New rules are needed so that we can press our trading partners to resolve inequities arising from national "industrial policies" that create formidable competition for private American companies trying to make it on their own.

Similarly, the existing international rules, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and others, fail to provide adequately for trade in agricultural products, internationally traded services, investment disputes, or patented products and processes (what the experts call "intellectual property"). Without new rules for new conditions, there is no recourse for American businesses, producers, and inventors whose trade marks and technologies are pirated by foreign marketeers....

The failure of the Republican administration to take charge of international trade is pushing some Americans to retreat, to protectionism, to advocate sweeping import restrictions and a return to U.S. economic isolationism. That is not in America's interest. It does not help consumers. And it is not our way....

Last spring, House Democrats began work on what has become the most comprehensive trade bill ever considered on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives....

In May 1986, The Trade and International Economic Policy Reform Act passed by a three to one margin with strong bipartisan support. Democrats are taking charge with a three-point strategy for our nation's long-run competitiveness in world trade:

1. New policies and practices to foster what Senator Gary Hart calls "strategic investments," to increase productivity and improve competitiveness by: encouraging capital investment and expanding the domestic savings rate; establishing a commitment to innovation, better management of our technology, modern laboratories, and new products in order to regain a competitive edge in the development of new technology, its application to production processes, and its conversion into useful products; and renewing our commitment to education, training, and investment in people....

2. A trade policy that sets out new authority for negotiations to enforce existing rules, make new rules when they are needed, and strengthen the current international trading system to open overseas markets for U.S. goods and services; and

3. Flexibility and imagination in building new partnerships to work together -- labor and management, local schools and local businesses, state governments and universities, the federal government and a variety of public and private institutions, and America and its trading partners -- to make America more competitive, boost world economic growth, resolve the Latin American debt crisis, increase demand for U.S. goods, and strengthen the ability of American workers and firms to adjust to foreign competition.

(end excerpts)

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דחיסות: פילידי	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק טופס מברק	דפ:
סווג בטחוני: שפור		מתור:
תז"ח: 232130	א 5 : משרד ראש הממשלה - נמרוד נובק אישי	
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0646		מאת : חנן בר-און

התקשרו ממשרדו של קמפלמן בג' נבה ובקשו לדעת באם יוכל לפגוש את רוה"מ ב-18 או 19 לאוקטובר.
 כזכור עליו לעשות הכנותיו, אם רוה"מ יאשר הפגישה יגיע ארצה מאנקה -
 באם רצה שמא חבריקו לג' נבה במישרין או התקשרו עמו טלפוניח לפי המספרים
 דלקמן : ג' נבה - (משרד) - 990422
 (ביה) - 366371
 מובן, אוכל להפגש עמו כאן.

23.9.86

בר-און

עלום
 חלק אקמוע!
 ובלאג.14

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שמור/רגיל

מ מנכל. מצמא. השגריר/אוטבה

דע: לשכת ראש הממשלה

יחה עם ראש ממשלת מניטובה

במסגרת ביקור בוויניטג על פי הזמנת מרציות האיגודים
המקצועיים של מניטובה המגישו אותי מארחי עם ראש ממשלת
מניטובה הווארד פאולי, ראש הממשלה היחיד מהממלגה
הדמוקרטית החזשה של מרובינציה השונה בקנדה.

השיחה היתה ידידותית ביותר הוא הביע הערכה רבה להישגי
הממשלה בראשותו של שמעון פרס. הוא נכגש עם ראש הממשלה
מלרוני לאחר ביקור דרה'מ' ושמע דברי שוב על השיחות
עם ראש הממשלה פרס. כן שמע דברי שוב ממנהיג מפלגתו
ברודבנט. בחיון העיר פאולי כי חבל שראש הממשלה סוציאל
דמוקרט מישראל לא בא לבקר אצל ראש הממשלה הסוציאל
דמוקרט היחיד בצפון אמריקה.

פאולי הביע תקווה ליצירת קשרים הדוקים יותר בין ישראל
למניטובה, בתחומי כלכלה, עבודה, חקלאות וכי אישים
ישראליים המבקרים בקנדה לא יפסחו על אזרו.

פאולי שזנה לא מכבר בבחירות, לאחר מאבק קשה וצמוד (הוא
מכהן כראש ממשלה מ-1969 בהמסקה של ארבעה שנים בין
77 ל-81) מקרה שבבחירות במחוז הסמוך לו בטסקצ'ואן
יבחר ראש ממשלה ממפלגתו (הסיכוי שקול, לדעתו). לעומת
זאת ין לדעתו סיכוי למפלגתו בבחירות הצמודות בקולומביה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הבריטית.

בסיום השיחה ציין כי תדמית ישראל בקנדה השתפרה לאין
ערון, הוא רק מודאג מהידיעות שישראל מוכרת נשק למשטרים
רוזניים בדרום אמריקה ולדרום אמריקה. השבתי כמתבקש
והוא רק הוסיף כי מן הראוי כי ישראל תוגיש בהסברה
כי אינה מסייעת בשום צורה למשטרים רוזניים מסוג כלשהו.

דני גלון

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצמא, זרורי, כלכליתא, ר/מרכז, ממז

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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דובינשטיין דא נאום, פריס

מועבייט - וטו אמדיקאי לשל נאום 144 ומחני 560

1. לנוכח טמרת מטלחת ארה"ב לאום כפי שנמסרה לביין ודברי
אנטי אגף ארבי'ל למחני מוקפים בי חסנה לדג בניד יותד
נמחסי'ד ותמירן על חומרת אי הטלת וטו אמדיקאי על ההצעה
הצדפתית. וההשלכות היכולות להיות לכך נמסת.
2. המוביי'ל שוחח היום עם הממונה בשג' ארה"ב על הייוניות
בהטלת וטו אמדיקאי. אם לא יטילו וטו הדבר ידג מעום
שיגביר את אי היציות נאדי'ל ויעודד הגורמים השלי'ים
להמשיך ואף להגביר מעלליהם.

3. הממונה הבטיח להעביר הפניה מיד לוויינגטון, לשלב זה
מוסיט לשנות עובן ההצעה הצדפתית באופן שמהיה בלתי מדיקה
INNOCUOUS על כה פרם החליט כיצד ינהגו. עודם
דנים בענין ולכן לדברי המוביי'ל על ההשלכות נשטח יונה
חשיבות מיוחדת.

4. סיפר ששגדירות ארה"ב בפריס מעריכה שועדת הצדפתים בכל
הנושא אינה אלא תירוץ להוצאת כוחותיהם מהכוח.
5. המוביי'ל ידבר היום גם עם שג' צדפת.
ארוב 2/ מצפא =

=/ש.ו

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אירופה, טצפא, טנוג, אירא, אירנ, לונדני
תח: שחור בוחום זרים

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* תאריך : 23.09.09 משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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טודי ביותר

* דף 1 מתוך 1
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* חרזם: 5386, 9

* אל: המשרד

* מ-: רוש, נר: 598, תא: 230986, זח: 0900, זח: ב, טג: טב

* נד: 8

* טודי ביותר/מיד

* אל: שג'קהיר .

* דע: מצמא

* ששון . שלן 1183

* 1. גריר מצרים מסר לי ששמע ממורשים וסנטורים על הדברים
* שרה'מ' מסר בקשר למצב הכלכלי של מצרים והצורך לסייע
* לה, ועל כן הוא הביע תודתו ומסר שגם דווח על כך למצרים.

* 2. עפ"י הנחיית רה'מ' דווחנו לשג'מצרים על הדברים
* שרה'מ' אמר בפגישות אלה, במפורט ב-461 אל מצפ'א.

* דש'יח

* מ. רוזן

* תמ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, קידור, מצרים, מצמא, ר/מרכז

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official text

September 23, 1986

REAGAN ADDRESS TO 41ST U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (2050)
(Text: White House fact sheet)

(Following is the text of a September 22 White House fact sheet summarizing the major points in the president's address to the United Nations.)

The president today addressed the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly and reviewed events since he addressed the assembly a year ago.

The president said "a pall has been cast" over relations between the two superpowers because of the Soviets' arrest of Nicholas Daniloff, an American reporter in Moscow, on "trumped-up charges." The president said Mr. Daniloff is "an innocent hostage who should be released" and warned that the "Soviet Union bears the responsibility for the consequences of its action."

The president described proposals that he has made to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on nuclear arms reductions, strategic defenses, and nuclear testing. He described in detail the U.S. proposal to sign agreements now with the Soviet Union on strategic defenses and reductions in offensive nuclear arms. "(W)e are moving," the president said, "toward a future of greater reliance upon strategic defense. The United States remains prepared to talk about how -- under what ground rules and process -- we and the Soviet Union can do this cooperatively."

Noting that "political tensions cause the military competition, not the other way around," the president reintroduced his proposal for reducing regional conflicts, which he made at last year's General Assembly.

The president said the United States remains committed to the United Nations, but that many of the noble ideals embodied in the U.N. Charter remain unfulfilled. In discussing the U.N. fiscal crisis, the president said that reforms proposed by the Group of Experts "can be a first step" toward restoring the organization's status and effectiveness. He promised the United States will continue to play a leading role in efforts to achieve the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in its charter.



The president applauded the success of last week's GATT talks in Uruguay where, with 90 other countries, agreement was reached on holding a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The president concluded his remarks on a note of optimism. He pointed to the growing ranks of freedom fighters and other advocates of democracy; the growing world movement toward market economies; and the extend of worldwide concern about the rights of individuals as hopeful indicators of the prospects for freedom.

THE 1985 GENEVA SUMMIT AND U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

The president said he and Mr. Gorbachev acknowledged at Geneva the deep and abiding differences between the U.S. and Soviet systems of government and views of the history and future of mankind. "But despite these differences," the president said, "we resolved to work together for real reductions in nuclear arms as well as progress in other areas."

A sign of progress: The Soviet Union has "embraced our idea of radical reductions in offensive systems." Referring to the events of this summer, the president said: "The ice of the negotiating stalemate could break -- if both sides intensify their effort in the new round of Geneva talks and if we keep the promises we made to each other last November."

The president recalled his speech last year to the General Assembly, in which he called for a "fresh start" in relations between the two superpowers. Since last year, he said, the United States has taken action and put forth new proposals. "Now more than ever," the president said, "it is the responsibility of the Soviet Union to take action and demonstrate that they too are continuing the dialogue for peace."

U.S. Proposals on Arms Reduction and Strategic Defenses

The president referred to his July letter to Mr. Gorbachev and outlined U.S. proposals on nuclear arms, strategic defense, and nuclear tests. The president reviewed the following points:

-- The U.S. continues to seek a 50 percent reduction of American and Soviet arsenals -- with the central focus on the reduction of ballistic missile warheads. The president said that if the Soviet Union prefers a lesser reduction, however, we are prepared to consider it as an interim measure.

-- The president also emphasized that the United States seeks total elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on a global basis, but that we are also prepared to conclude without delay an interim agreement which would move us toward that objective.

-- The radical reduction in offensive arsenals America seeks will be additional assurance that strategic defenses cannot be used to support a first-strike strategy.

-- The United States is prepared now to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on research, development, testing, and deployment of strategic defenses.

(1) Both sides would agree to confine themselves, through 1991, to research, development, and testing, which is permitted by the 1972 ABM Treaty, to determine whether advanced systems of strategic defense are technically feasible.

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The president recommended to the General Assembly consideration of resolutions adopted at the May 1986 Tokyo Economic Summit on terrorism. These resolutions made clear that the war on terrorism can be won through a combination of national measures and international cooperation.

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The president noted that the recovery of the world economy can be directly attributed to the growth of economic freedom. The president applauded the African nations' call at a U.N. special session in May for reform leading to greater reliance on their private sectors for economic growth. A policy framework based on encouraging Africans' own productivity and initiative "will make it easier for the rest of the world, including the United States, to help," the president said.

However, the president said economic freedom and the world recovery face a grave threat -- the menace of high tariffs and import quotas. Trade barriers invite retaliation that sparks trade wars and that plunged the world deeper into depression and economic misery in the 1930s. As the president said, "protectionism is destructionism."

The president requested the assistance of all countries of the General Assembly in protecting free and fair trade. He applauded the success of last week's GATT talks in Uruguay where, with 90 other countries, agreement was reached on holding a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The president also noted many ways in which the United States is attempting to stimulate world economic growth. Examples:

- Lower interest rates;
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The president declared human rights as the foundation for any stable structure of world peace. He said: "Peace is more than just the absence of war. True peace is justice, true peace is freedom. And true peace dictates the recognition of human rights."

Ten years ago in Helsinki, commitments were made on these rights and their recognition. But the president said that in the East today these commitments are sadly unfulfilled, referring to confirmed "persecution of scientists, religious leaders, peace activists, political dissenters" and others.

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The president concluded his address on a note of optimism, saying he believes "we can be hopeful about the world and the prospects for freedom." As sources of this hope, the president pointed in particular to the increasing conversions to free market economies and the extent of worldwide concern about the rights of the individual.



official text

September 23, 1986

REAGAN ADDRESS TO 41ST U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (2050)
(Text: White House fact sheet)

(Following is the text of a September 22 White House fact sheet summarizing the major points in the president's address to the United Nations.)

The president today addressed the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly and reviewed events since he addressed the assembly a year ago.

The president said "a pall has been cast" over relations between the two superpowers because of the Soviets' arrest of Nicholas Daniloff, an American reporter in Moscow, on "trumped-up charges." The president said Mr. Daniloff is "an innocent hostage who should be released" and warned that the "Soviet Union bears the responsibility for the consequences of its action."

The president described proposals that he has made to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on nuclear arms reductions, strategic defenses, and nuclear testing. He described in detail the U.S. proposal to sign agreements now with the Soviet Union on strategic defenses and reductions in offensive nuclear arms. "(W)e are moving," the president said, "toward a future of greater reliance upon strategic defense. The United States remains prepared to talk about how -- under what ground rules and process -- we and the Soviet Union can do this cooperatively."

Noting that "political tensions cause the military competition, not the other way around," the president reintroduced his proposal for reducing regional conflicts, which he made at last year's General Assembly.

The president said the United States remains committed to the United Nations, but that many of the noble ideals embodied in the U.N. Charter remain unfulfilled. In discussing the U.N. fiscal crisis, the president said that reforms proposed by the Group of Experts "can be a first step" toward restoring the organization's status and effectiveness. He promised the United States will continue to play a leading role in efforts to achieve the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in its charter.



The president applauded the success of last week's GATT talks in Uruguay where, with 90 other countries, agreement was reached on holding a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The president concluded his remarks on a note of optimism. He pointed to the growing ranks of freedom fighters and other advocates of democracy; the growing world movement toward market economies; and the extend of worldwide concern about the rights of individuals as hopeful indicators of the prospects for freedom.

THE 1985 GENEVA SUMMIT AND U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

The president said he and Mr. Gorbachev acknowledged at Geneva the deep and abiding differences between the U.S. and Soviet systems of government and views of the history and future of mankind. "But despite these differences," the president said, "we resolved to work together for real reductions in nuclear arms as well as progress in other areas."

A sign of progress: The Soviet Union has "embraced our idea of radical reductions in offensive systems." Referring to the events of this summer, the president said: "The ice of the negotiating stalemate could break -- if both sides intensify their effort in the new round of Geneva talks and if we keep the promises we made to each other last November."

The president recalled his speech last year to the General Assembly, in which he called for a "fresh start" in relations between the two superpowers. Since last year, he said, the United States has taken action and put forth new proposals. "Now more than ever," the president said, "it is the responsibility of the Soviet Union to take action and demonstrate that they too are continuing the dialogue for peace."

U.S. Proposals on Arms Reduction and Strategic Defenses

The president referred to his July letter to Mr. Gorbachev and outlined U.S. proposals on nuclear arms, strategic defense, and nuclear tests. The president reviewed the following points:

-- The U.S. continues to seek a 50 percent reduction of American and Soviet arsenals -- with the central focus on the reduction of ballistic missile warheads. The president said that if the Soviet Union prefers a lesser reduction, however, we are prepared to consider it as an interim measure.

-- The president also emphasized that the United States seeks total elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on a global basis, but that we are also prepared to conclude without delay an interim agreement which would move us toward that objective.

-- The radical reduction in offensive arsenals America seeks will be additional assurance that strategic defenses cannot be used to support a first-strike strategy.

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News Summary September 23, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in all NY papers (except WSJ) deal with Reagan's speech at the UN yesterday. Other top stories in the New York Times report on Peres's meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister (see Press Reports), Chernobyl nuclear fallout is said to match past world total, NASA is pressing for shuttle changes amid concern that safety could be short changed. Top headline in Newsday reads: Israeli Troops at Border (see Press Reports) and top story in the Wall Street Journal deals with arms control--both the US and Soviets see potential benefits. Also on page 1 of the Wall Street Journal is a report on drugs in rural America.

Columns

ND-Elie Wiesel "When Will the West Confront the Nightmare of Terrorism" Paris is now going through a war. The aggressor is a small group of fanatic murderers. They believe that under the threat of panic, the French would compel their gov't to abdicate before violence and blood. They are wrong. Parisians are angry at the killers. Jews are first on killers' lists everywhere. But now the terror menaces everyone. But terror is not limited to religious, political or national groups, terror has become a universal peril. It is imperative that all civilized countries unite to combat it.

ND-Marcel Ophuls (directed the film "The Sorrow and the Pity") "The Lights Are Still on in Paris" The author is now working on a movie on Klaus Barbie. He needs to call Barbie's lawyer, who also happens to be representing Ibrahim Abdallah. Whatever the French delegate to the UN has been doing this week--and openly showing solidarity to Israel is probably not in his instructions--Parisians seem to be standing firm, not wanting their gov't to give into terrorist blackmail. But, a Jewish film festival was recently canceled. There were fears of more bloodshed.

Press Reports

Peres Meets Shevardnadze

NYT-Gwertzman p.1 (photo of two leaders) Peres and Shevardnadze met for more than an hour at the UN and Peres said they had agreed to consider normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. It was the highest level talks at which Soviet and Israeli officials met since Moscow severed relations in 1967.

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Both sides said the atmosphere was more constructive than at Helsinki. Those talks broke down when the Israelis raised questions about Soviet Jewry. Israel had sought the session, in part to press for an increase in the number of Jews allowed to emigrate. US officials say they believe that Moscow is seriously weighing an improvement in relations with Israel to position itself for a more active diplomatic role in the Mideast. Egypt and Jordan has urged the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic ties with Israel to improve the prospects for an international conference. Peres said there had been "agreement" on very general issues. He also said there would be further contacts. The Dep. Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union said in a later news conference that a Mideast peace agreement would include guarantees of Israel's existence as an independent state and the right of Palestinians to self-determination, including an independent state on the West Bank. (ND-UPI, NYP-Berlin, WSJ p.1 briefs)

Israel Tells UN it Won't Quit Lebanon/ Buildup is Reported

NYT-special-Israel told the Security Council that it would not dismantle its "security zone" inside Lebanon as demanded by the UN. The statement came amid reports of significant Israeli troop movements along the border. A military source said there was no unusual activity in the area. Netanyahu said if Israel withdrew from the zone "the entire area along Israel's border would fill up" with Palestinian and Moslem extremist fighters. "We will do what is necessary to protect the lives and safety of our citizens." The Sec. General of the UN issued a report last week asking the Security Council to act urgently to get Israel and the SLA out of Lebanon, allowing UNIFIL to take their place. Netanyahu said placing UN troops between Israel and the guerrillas would not work "we cannot and must not expect UNIFIL to defend Israel," he said.

NYT-AP-Israeli troops by the hundreds were reported to be massing along the border and an Israeli official said they were ready to push into southern Lebanon to crush an offensive by Shiite Moslem guerrillas. Residents of Metulla said they had not seen so many troops along the border since Israel pulled out of Lebanon in 1985, leaving about 1000 troops to back up the SLA. In Jerusalem an army spokesman denied the report. (see ND-AP (report submitted to Israeli censors, who made significant deletions) - photo of Israeli tanks at northern border, WSJ-p.1 briefs)

Congolese Official Apologizes for Likening Israel to Nazis

NYT-AP-The Foreign Minister of the Congo has apologized to Israel on behalf of his president for a comparison of Israel and Nazi Germany in a UN speech last week, Israeli officials said. Israel, which has no diplomatic ties with Congo complained through the US. The US informed Congo that Reagan might not find it "convenient" to meet with Congo's President when he visits Washington next month if the matter was not cleared up.

Taba

NYT-Freidman-p.2-Taba's historical significance might have ended years ago if it hadn't been for an Egyptian-born Jew who immigrated to Israel named Eli Papouchado, who built a hotel there. Papouchado, 55, says "How many people get to stay at an international problem" Five international lawyers are expected to meet in Geneva in the next few months to determine who is the winner--Israel or Egypt. As in any good lawsuit, the lawyers are already assured a victory. Each

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arbitrator is to be paid a minimum of \$100,000. The Taba issue has been blown out of proportion. A senior Israeli official said, "If it took Israel and Egypt this long and this much agony just to work out a framework for arbitration of Taba, imagine what it would be like trying to negotiate over Jericho, or Nablus, or Jerusalem?"

6 Years of Iran-Iraq War--Arabs are Fearful of Iranian Offensive

NYT-AP The Iranian press agency said that soldiers marked the 6th anniversary of the war against Iraq by marching in Tehran past throngs chanting "Death to the US." The President of Iran told the crowd that Iran would not consider ending the war unless Hussein was ousted. Iran has reportedly massed half a million troops and has vowed to win the war by next March. Meanwhile, a communique issued in Baghdad said Iraqi jets had attacked a large maritime target. This could not be confirmed.

NYT-Kifner (Cairo) Centrist Arab Governments that support Iraq are becoming increasingly apprehensive of a major new Iranian offensive. Such a drive could break the already demoralized Iraqi lines and set off a wave of Moslem fundamentalism that would threaten governments throughout the region.

Paris Rejects Terror Alibis Issued in Lebanon

NYT-Bernstein-The police are still leaning toward a theory that relatives and friends of Abdallah are responsible for the bombings. Despite alibis that Abdallah's two brothers have been in Lebanon all the while, French police say they have strong evidence indicating that four of the people now in Lebanon were involved in the bombings. The police also believe that the suspects had help, perhaps by the Syrian or Iranian secret services, in getting out of France and into Lebanon quickly. (ND-AP)

Terror Unifies French Politicians

ND-Peracchio- In the wake of the 5 terrorist bombings, parties across the French political spectrum have come to the support of conservative PM Chirac and his socialist rival Mitterand.

Shcharansky Endorses Council Bill on Soviet Union

NYT-no byline-Shcharansky, speaking from London with a New York City Council subcommittee endorses a bill that would bar municipal contracts with companies that sell goods directly to certain agencies of the Soviet Union and city deposits in banks that lend money to the Soviet Union. He said that disinvestment is "quite legitimate, logical and moral." It will take some time before the bill has enough support to be approved.

Reagan on Terror

NYT-Transcript of Reagan's speech to the UN General Assembly. He stated that the American people are of one mind in striking back against terrorist states.

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המשרד

אל: מצפ"א, מצרים

א. התקשר הציר המצרי גונאיים להתעניין בתוצאות ביקורי רה"מ ושהביט ובמפגש רה"מ-שברנדזה.

ב. התרשמתי כי היזמה לביקור מובארכ היתה מקהיר, והשגרירות כנראה לא המליצה, על טמך הנסיבות (העדר תשובות כלכליות ברורות ולוח הזמנים של אישי הממשל והקונגרס). מקוים לביקור בפברואר.

ג. המצרים מאוד מקוים לתשובות חיוביות בהמשך בקשר לריבית FMS, ושגרירותם קיימה בשבוע האחרון מפגשים עם לוגר, בושוץ, קסטן ואינויה. כמו כן מאוד מקוים כי המו"מ ב- IMF יעלה בחיוב. השבוע מגיעים לאירועי IMF גנזורי וכן שר האוצר גאצ'.

ה. שמחן לשמוע על ההתיחסויות החיוביות כלפי מצרים במפגשי רה"מ בושינגטון.

ו. מגיד לא יבוא לווישינגטון ויפגש עם שולץ בניו יורק.

רובינסטיין

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סניף
דפוס... מחור... דפים
סווג בסחונני... סודי?
דחיות... גיד?
תאריך וזיח... 1800 230986
מסי פבר...

אל: המשרד

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מצפ"א

מרפי בועדת החוץ

אחרי מספר דחיות נפגש אחמול סגן עוזר המזכיר עם חברי ועדת המשנה לאירופה ומז"ת לפגישה תדרוך סגורה. להלן עיקרי דבריו:

אחרי הרוטציה יש להמתין לראות כיצד יפלו דברים בירושלים ולכן צפויה תקופה של reflection בת כמה חודשים. רה"מ הנכנס, כמו קודמו, יפעל במסגרת אילוצים והגבלות, אולם קיים חשש מההשפעת גורמים יותר ימניים, ולכן מעריכים שתהיה האטה בתהליך השלום. גם כעת מתנהלים מגעים אינטנסיביים בין ירדן ומצרים בשאלת הייצוג הפלשתינאי, כאשר מצרים פועלת להביא פלג של אשיף לשולחן הדיונים.

ביקור מבראכ בווינגטון נדחה לינואר בשל עצה יועציו שלוח הזמנים של אישים מרכזיים בווינגטון אליהם יוכל לפנות בנושא הקשיים הכלכליים, במיוחד בגבעה, הוא כה צפוף בימים אלו שלא יוכלו להתמקד ולהתרכז בבקשותיו.

בשאלת המגעים עם ברה"מ אין פריצת דרך והדבר אמור הן לגבי ועידה ביניל והן לגבי ועידה מקדימה. שאלת חידוש היחסים עם ישראל ויציאת היהודים עודן תופסות מקום מרכזי בעמדת ישראל. לא צפויות התפתחויות בעתיד הקרוב ביותר והצעד ההגיוני הבא יהיה שיגור משלוח של ישראל ושל ברה"מ לשתי המדינות לבדוק אופציות של פתיחת קונסוליות:

נגזר

נושא יוניפיל תפס מקום מרכזי. אמנם דברי רה"מ בווינגטון היו לשביעות רצון הממשל אולם התרשמותם היא שהגישה בארץ, במיוחד של מערכת הבטחון, נשארה ביסודה לא אוהדת.

סוריה אינה נתפסת בזמן הזה כאופציה לקידום תהליכים.

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מסנכ"ל, מוצ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

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9-23-86 מדור דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Do you have any comment on Shevardnadze saying that he called on you, and to have the preparatory committee for preparing for international conference on the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Who will have a comment? In New York they will have the comment? Or here, or not?

MR. REDMAN: As I understand it, he just finished speaking. All right, so I assume we get some time to analyze, to look over the statement, to think about it.

Q Do you have a current accurate reading on what is going on in Lebanon, southern Lebanon? There was a report this morning that there was fairly heavy bombing by Israeli planes. Do you know about that?

MR. REDMAN: We've seen those reports, as you have. We don't yet have sufficient details to comment on the specific incident to which you've referred. In a more general sense, we have been concerned about reports of increasing tension in the area. We have long deplored the cycle of violence, and have urged all parties to exercise restraint. We are concerned by any actions that lead to an escalation of violence, and compound the suffering of the Lebanese people. As we've said before, there is no military solution to Lebanon's problems.

Q Do you have any comment on Israeli refusal to abide by UN decision that should ban them creating this trip in South Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q I suppose your answer applies both to Jim's question, which relates to Southern Lebanon, as well as to the reports of Israeli raids on the outskirts of Beirut.

MR. REDMAN: My question -- excuse me, my answer -- was in response to a more general question concerning Lebanon.

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Q Where does the United States stand on the proposal that UNIFIL should be deployed south?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that specific question. As you know, we continue to strongly support UNIFIL, as do the government of Lebanon, and the vast majority of the Lebanese, particularly the people of South Lebanon. We note that Lebanese political and religious leaders have expressed strong support for UNIFIL's continued presence in the south. We continue to favor the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. We've long believed that agreed-on security arrangements are the best means to assure stability in South Lebanon, and security for Northern Israel.

Q Is the Israeli withdrawal considered complete by the US government, from South Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I can tell you what we've said in response to that question before. The Israelis withdrew the bulk of their forces from South Lebanon in 1985, but I'd have to refer you to the Israeli government for details concerning the current status of their forces.

And always in that context, we've always said that we continue to support Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence, and to favor the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Q In other words, it has not withdrawn fully, or entirely, if you want, as some senior officials said --

MR. REDMAN: I'd be happy to have the press office repeat that to you.

Q Do you have any confirmation that in fact there's been a recent increase in the size of the Israeli military forces on both sides of the international border?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help you with the current status of the Israeli forces.

Q Syrian President Hafez Assad has been quoted earlier as threatening a steady retaliation if Israel invades Lebanon. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

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Q Some questions on the hijacking. --Do you know, at this stage, whether it is the Palestinians or the Lebanese, or do you have any information? And there is also a report in the Newsweek that the United States sent some people to interrogate, to monitor the interrogation of the prisoners, but they were told that they could not be present at the interrogation. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: What I can give you concerning both the case of the Karachi hijacking and the attack on the Nev Shalom synagogue in Istanbul would be the following. The governments of Pakistan and Turkey are continuing their investigations into these terrorist incidents. We are in close touch with the appropriate authorities in those countries. There have been some preliminary, unofficial reports about possible involvement by the Abu Nidal group, and of a possible Libyan connection. But at present, neither the US government, nor to our knowledge the government of Pakistan or Turkey, has reached any conclusions about the sponsorship of the Karachi hijacking or the attack on the synagogue.

And in response to your other questions concerning involvement of US officials, I can't help you on that.

Q Do you have anything on the Israeli-Shevardnadze -- Peres-Shevardnadze meeting yesterday? Where it puts the relationship?

MR. REDMAN: No. I'd refer you to the two countries involved.

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מנהל מצפ"א

דע: לשכת רה"מ (נוביק)

הסנטור בוב קסטן והקבוצה ממילוואקי

למען הסדר הטוב, הריני להעביר בזה הפרטים שמסרתי בשיחתנו בטלפון היום (23):

1. הקבוצה כבר נמצאת במלון לרוס בי-0. ישארו שם עד יום ה' (ה-25 דנא).
2. מדובר בקבוצה של כ-30 איש ממילוואקי שהם חלק של משלחת גדולה יותר מטעם ה-א.נ.ט.
3. נשיא הקבוצה ממילוואקי הינו Mr Todd Lappin, והסנטור מקווה מאד שרה"מ יאות לדבר עמו טלפנית, או אם הוא אמור לפגוש את כל הקבוצה, ימצא דרך לשרבב את הענין לתוך השיחה.
4. לקסטן עוד שלושה ידידים בקבוצה, והם הזוג בריקמן (Connie & Marc) וגב' טו סליג.
5. קצין הקישור לקבוצה הינו מר ריק תאייאר.
6. גיים בונד מוסיף שיכירו לנו תודה אם בנוסף ניתן יהיה לעשות מחווה מיוחדת לקבוצה ממילוואקי - למשל, להראות להם חדר הממשלה ו/או להסדיר להם סיור בכנסת.
7. בונד מביע מראש את תודות הסנטור שמייחס חשיבות רבה לפעולה.

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סגירות ישראל - רוסינגטון

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי רוח"ם, לע"ם, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: REAGAN'S U.N. SPEECH

In spite of tensions caused by the continuing Daniloff case, President Reagan told the United Nations that movement toward agreement with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons had been made and that he was prepared to conclude an arms-control accord "without delay".

- Wash. Post: Reagan's U.N. Speech Cites Arms Progress, Hits Daniloff Arrest: Soviets Said To Cast Pall Over Relations
Balt. Sun: Reagan Tells U.N. Of Desire For Arms Pact: Daniloff Case Is Raised, But Not As Impediment To Deal
Wash. Times: Reagan Sees Hope For Arms Cut Talks: But A Pall Cast By Daniloff Case
USA Today: Reagan Tries For Summit Icebreaker

U.S.- SOVIET UNION

According to U.S. officials despite recent positive statements by U.S. and Soviet leaders on progress on intermediate-range nuclear force (INF), no agreement is likely in the near future until several obstacles are overcome. Also, the security pact agreed on by 35 nations yesterday points to dealings between Moscow and the U.S. and suggests more political significance than military meaning.

- Wash. Post: Quick Accord On Missiles Seen Unlikely
Balt. Sun: Experts Say Stockholm Security Pact Portends Substantive U.S.-Soviet Talks

WAR ON DRUGS

An American Medical Association official said that doctors have an obligation to report drug abuse where public safety is at stake and this overrides patient confidentiality. With Reagan's declared campaign against drug abuse, drugs have become, alongside taxes, national debt and national defense, a candidates campaign issue.

- USA Today: Doctors Urged To Snitch On Drug Abusers
Wash. Post: Candidates Fight Over War On Drugs

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

BOASTFUL IRAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GULF WAR

Wash. Times, (wires): Iran celebrated the sixth anniversary of the Gulf War yesterday with military parades and boasts that it would be victorious in its next offensive against Iraq. According to intelligence reports, Iran has massed about 650,000 men along the 730-mile front for the so-called "fateful offensive". An Iranian victory would dramatically redistribute the balance of military and economic power in the Gulf. In response to this offensive, Iraq has unleashed its air force against Iran's oil installations. (9/23/86)

Wash. Post: Iran Marks Anniversary of Gulf War: Ceremonies Come Amid Major Buildup

Phil. Inq.: Iran-Iraq War Enters 7th Year With No Signs Of Ending Soon

FRENCH ARREST IRANIAN AFTER FINDING EXPLOSIVES

Phil. Inq.: French police announced yesterday that they had found 30 pounds of explosives, 30 detonators and a pistol in a forest outside of Paris. They said that an Iranian, Ali Abdollahzadeh Mosh Akhlagh, 25, was arrested and charged with illegal possession of the explosives and association with criminals. No French officials have established whether there was any link to the uncovered cache and the recent Paris terror incidents. French police are sticking to the theory that the current wave of bombings was caused by the brothers of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. (9/23/86)

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

PLO FORCES SLIP BACK INTO LEBANON

Wash. Post, Anderson & Van Atta: Much to Israel's embarrassment and chagrin, the PLO is finding its way back into Lebanon, sneaking in by small fishing boats, etc. Intelligence sources say that PLO fighters are infiltrating their old Lebanese hangouts such as Sidon and Tyre. Several sources contend that it is a matter of time only before the PLO resumes its attacks against the Jewish state. This means that Israel's disastrous invasion of Lebanon truly was all for naught. But one consolation remains for the Israelis - Syria too is none too happy about the PLO return. (9/23/86)

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אל: מחנכ"ל; מצפ"א, מע"ח

להלן נאום הנשיא ריגן לעצרת הכללית של האו"ם.

עתונות

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1986

THE WASHINGTON POST

TEXT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SPEECH TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Associated Press

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, honored guests and distinguished delegates, a short walk from this chamber is the delegates' Meditation Room, a refuge from a world deafened by the noise of strife and violence. "We want to bring back the idea of worship," Dag Hammarskjold once said about this room, "devotion to something which is greater and higher than we are ourselves."

It is just such devotion that gave birth to the United Nations—devotion to the dream of world peace and freedom, of human rights and democratic self-determination, of a time when, in those ancient words, "... and they shall beat their swords into plowshares ... nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The United States remains committed to the U.N. For over 40 years, this organization has provided an international forum for harmonizing conflicting national interests and has made a significant contribution in such fields as peace-keeping, humanitarian assistance and eradicating disease.

Yet no one knows better than those in this chamber how the noble ideals embodied in the charter have often remained unfulfilled. This organization itself faces a critical hour—that is usually stated as a fiscal crisis. But we can turn this "crisis" into an opportunity. The important reforms proposed by the Group of Experts can be a first step toward restoring the organization's status and effectiveness.

The issue, ultimately, is not one of cash but of credibility. If all the members of this universal organization decide to seize the moment and turn the rhetoric of reform into reality, the future of the U.N. will be secure. And you have my word for it: My country, which has always given the U.N. generous support, will continue to play a leading role in the effort to achieve its noble purposes.

U.S.-Soviet Relations: A Status Report

When I came before you last year, an important moment in the pursuit of those purposes had not yet occurred. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States were to meet in Geneva. These discussions have now been held. For over 15 hours, the Soviet and American delegations met. For about five hours, General Secretary [Mikhail] Gorbachev and I talked alone.

Our talks were frank. The talks were also productive—in a larger sense than even the documents that were agreed [to]. Mr. Gorbachev was blunt; so was I. We came to realize again the truth of the statement: Nations do not mistrust each other because they are armed; they are armed because they mistrust each other. And I did not hesitate to tell Mr. Gorbachev our view of the source of that mistrust: the Soviet Union's record of seeking to impose its ideology and rule on others. So we acknowledged the deep and abiding differences between our systems of government, our views of history and the future of mankind. But, despite these differences, we resolved to work together for real reductions in nuclear arms as well as progress in other areas.

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Delegates to the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations, today I want to report to you on what has transpired since the summit, notably the important letter I sent July 25 to Mr. Gorbachev. In that letter, I dealt with the important issues of reducing nuclear arms, agreeing on strategic defenses and limiting nuclear testing. In addition to those issues, which concern the military aspects of Soviet-American relations, I would also like to address other essential steps toward peace: the resolution of political conflicts, the strengthening of the international economy and the protection of human rights.

Before I do this, however, let me, in the tradition of candor established at Geneva, tell you that a pall has been cast over our relations with the Soviet Union. I refer here to a particularly disturbing example of Soviet transgressions against human rights.

Recently—after the arrest of a Soviet national and U.N. employee accused of espionage in the United States—an American correspondent in Moscow was made the subject of fabricated accusations and trumped-up charges. He was arrested and jailed in a callous disregard of due process and numerous human rights conventions. In effect, he was taken as a hostage—even threatened with the death penalty.

Both individuals have now been remanded to their respective ambassadors. But this is only an interim step, agreed to by the United States for humanitarian reasons. It does not change the facts of the case: Genadi Zakharov is an accused spy who should stand trial; Nicholas Daniloff is an innocent hostage who should be released. The Soviet Union bears the responsibility for the consequences of its action. Misusing the United Nations for purposes of espionage does a grave disservice to this organization.

The world expects better. It expects contributions to the cause of peace that only the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union can make.

Proposals to Limit Offensive Weapons

It is for this reason that I wrote last summer to Mr. Gorbachev with new arms-control proposals. Before discussing the proposals, let us be clear about which weapons are the most dangerous and threatening to peace. The threat does not come from defensive systems, which are a shield against attack, but from offensive weapons—ballistic missiles that hurtle through space and can wreak mass destruction on the surface of the Earth—especially the Soviet Union's heavy accurate ICBMs, with multiple warheads, which have no counterparts in size or number in any other country.

That is why the United States has long urged radical, equitable, verifiable reductions in these offensive systems. Note that I said reduction, for this is the real purpose of arms control—not just to codify the levels of today's arsenals, not just to channel their further expansion, but to reduce them, in ways that will reduce the danger of war. Indeed, the United States believes the prospect of a future without such weapons of mass destruction must be the ultimate goal of arms control.

I am pleased to say that the Soviet Union has now embraced our idea of radical reductions in offensive systems. At the Geneva summit last November, we agreed to intensify work in this area. Since then, the Soviets have made detailed proposals which, while not acceptable to us, appear to represent a serious effort. So we continue to seek a 50 percent reduction of American and Soviet arsenals—with the central focus on the reduction of ballistic-missile warheads. If the Soviet Union wants only a lesser reduction, however, we are prepared to consider it but as an interim measure. In other provisions as well, we have sought to take account of Soviet concerns. So there has been movement.

Similarly, in the area of intermediate-range nuclear forces, the United States seeks the total elimination of such missiles on a global basis. Again, if the Soviet Union insists on pursuing such a goal in stages, we are prepared to conclude an interim agreement without delay.

All this gives me hope. I can tell you the exchanges between our two sides this summer could well have marked the beginning of a serious, productive negotiation on arms reductions. The ice of the negotiating stalemate could break—if both sides intensify their effort in the new round of Geneva talks and if we keep the promises we made to each other last November.

Initiatives for Strategic Defense

For too long a time, however, the Soviet response has been to downplay the need for offensive reductions. When the United States began work on technology to make offensive nuclear weapons someday obsolete, the Soviets tried to make that the main issue—as if the main danger to strategic stability was a defense against missiles that is still on the drawing boards, rather than the menacing ballistic missiles themselves that already exist in excessive numbers.

Still, the United States recognizes that both the offensive and defensive sides of the strategic equation must be addressed. And we have gone far to meet Soviet concerns expressed about the potential offensive use of strategic defensive systems. I have offered firm

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and concrete assurances that our SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] could never be used to deploy weapons in space that can cause mass destruction on Earth. I have pointed out that the radical reduction we seek now in offensive arsenals would be additional insurance that SDI cannot be used to support a first-strike strategy. And our reference—from the beginning—has been to move forward cooperatively with the Soviets on strategic defenses, so that neither side will feel threatened and both can benefit from the strategic revolution SDI represents.

The United States continues to respect the Antiballistic Missile Treaty, in spite of clear evidence that the Soviets are violating it. We have told the Soviets that if we can both agree on radical reductions in strategic offensive weapons, we are prepared—right now—to sign an agreement with them on research, development, testing and deployment of strategic defenses based on the following:

- First, both sides would agree to confine themselves, through 1991, to research, development and testing, which is permitted by the ABM treaty, to determine whether advanced systems of strategic defense are technically feasible.

- Second, a new treaty, signed now, would provide that if, after 1991, either side should decide to deploy such a system, that side would be obliged to offer a plan for sharing the benefits of strategic defense and for eliminating offensive ballistic missiles. This plan would be negotiated over a two-year period.

- Third, if the two sides can't agree after two years of negotiation, either side would be free to deploy an advanced strategic defensive system, after giving six months notice to the other.

As the United States has repeatedly made clear, we are moving toward a future of greater reliance upon strategic defense. The United States remains prepared to talk about how—under what ground rules and process—we and the Soviet Union can do this cooperatively. Such strategic defenses, coupled with radical reductions in offensive forces, would represent a safer balance and would give future statesmen the opportunity to move beyond it—to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

Two Steps to Limit Nuclear Testing

In addition to our proposals on offensive reductions and strategic defense, we have suggested new steps in another area: nuclear testing. Just as eliminating all nuclear weapons is our long-term goal, so too is a total ban on nuclear testing. But both must be approached with practical steps. For the reality is that for now we still must rely on these weapons for the deterrence of war; thus the safety and reliability of our deterrent are themselves critical to peace.

The United States is proud of its record of nuclear safety and intends to maintain it.

Nevertheless, we are, as I said, ready now to take two important steps toward limiting nuclear testing: First, we are ready to move forward on ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Treaty on Peaceful Nuclear Explosions, once agreement is reached on improved verification procedures. We have proposed new ideas to make this possible.

Second, upon ratification of those treaties—and in association with a program to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear weapons—we are prepared to discuss ways to implement a step-by-step parallel program of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing.

These are steps we could take in the near future to show the world we are moving forward. I therefore call upon the Soviet Union to join us in practical, attainable progress in limiting nuclear testing.

Just a few days ago, I received a reply from General Secretary Gorbachev to my letter of July 25. And, for the moment, let me simply say we are giving it serious and careful consideration.

As we move toward our goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, it is vital that we also address important imbalances in other kinds of weapons. This is why the United States has proposed a comprehensive global ban on all chemical weapons, and why we and our allies have tried hard to break the stalemate in the conventional-force negotiations in Vienna. And in the Stockholm Conference, a major advance has been achieved, a concrete new set of military confidence-building measures, which includes inspections.

Process for Resolving Regional Conflict

But we must remember from the experience of the 1970s that progress in arms control cannot be divorced from regional political developments. As I said at the beginning, political tensions cause the military competition, not the other way around.

But, while the United States and the Soviet Union disagree over the root causes of political tension, we do agree that regional conflicts could escalate into global confrontation. Last year from this rostrum, I presented a formula for peace which would apply to five critical regional conflicts that are potential flash points for wider conflict. I pointed out how difficult it is for the United States to accept Soviet assurances of peaceful intent when 126,000 Soviet troops prosecute a vicious war against the Afghan people, when 140,000 Soviet-backed Vietnamese soldiers wage war on the people of Cambodia, when 1,700 Soviet advisers and 2,500 Cuban combat troops are involved in military planning and operations in Ethiopia, when 1,300 Soviet military advisers and 36,000 Cuban combat troops direct and



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participate in combat operations to prop up an unpopular repressive regime in Angola, when hundreds of millions of dollars in Soviet arms and Soviet-bloc advisers help a dictatorial regime in Nicaragua try to subvert its neighbors and betray a popular revolution.

The danger inherent in these conflicts must be recognized. Marxist-Leninist regimes tend to wage war as readily against their neighbors as they routinely do against their own people. In fact, the internal and external wars often become indistinguishable.

In Afghanistan, for example, the puppet regime has announced its intention to relocate tens of thousands of people from border areas. Can anyone doubt this will be done in classic communist style—by force? Many will die to make it easier for the Soviets and their satellite troops to intimidate Pakistan.

It is just such transgressions that make the risk of confrontation with democratic nations so acute.

So, once again, I propose a three-point peace process for the resolution of regional conflicts: first, talks between the warring parties themselves, without which an end to violence and national reconciliation are impossible; second, discussions between the United States and Soviet Union—not to impose solutions, but to support peace talks and eventually eliminate the supply of arms and the proxy troops from abroad. And third, if the talks are successful, joint efforts to welcome each country back into the world economy and the community of nations that respect human rights.

Countering the Threat of Terrorism

In addition to regional disputes, the grave threat of terrorism also jeopardizes the hopes for peace. No cause, no grievance can justify it. Terrorism is heinous and intolerable. It is the crime of cowards—cowards who prey on the innocent, the defenseless, the helpless.

With its allies and other nations, the United States has taken steps to counter terrorism directly—particularly state-sponsored terrorism. Last April, the United States demonstrated that it will defend its interests and act against terrorist aggression. Let me assure all of you today, especially let me assure any potential sponsors of terrorism, that the American people are of one mind on this issue. Like other civilized peoples of the world, we have reached our limit. Attacks against our citizens or our interests will not go unanswered.

We will also do all in our power to help other law-abiding nations threatened by terrorist attacks. To that end, the United States believes that the understandings reached by the seven industrial democracies at the Tokyo summit last May made a good start toward international accord in the war on terrorism. We recommend to the General Assembly consideration of the Tokyo resolutions.

Free Trade and the Global Economy

Moving to the economic realm, how ironic it is that some continue to espouse such ideas as a "new international economic order" based on state control when the world is learning, as never before, that the freedom of the individual, not the power of the state, is the key to economic dynamism and growth. Nations have turned away from centralized management and government controls and toward the incentives and rewards of the free market. They have invited their citizens to develop their talents and abilities to the fullest and, in the process, to provide jobs, to create wealth, to build social stability and foster faith in the future for all.

The economic summits of the industrial democracies have paid tribute to these principles—as has the historic U.N. Special Session on Africa in May. We applaud the African nations' call for reform leading to greater reliance on their private sectors for economic growth. We believe that overcoming hunger and economic stagnation requires policies that encourage Africans' own productivity and initiative; such a policy framework will make it easier for the rest of the world, including the U.S., to help. The laws of economic incentives do not discriminate between developed and developing. They apply to all equally.

Much of the recent recovery in the world economy can be directly attributed to this growth of economic freedom. And it is this trend that offers such hope for the future. Yet this new hope faces a grave threat: the menace of trade barriers.

History shows the imposition of such barriers invites retaliation, retaliation which in turn sparks the very sort of trade wars that plunged the world in the 1930s deeper into depression and economic misery. Truly, protectionism is destructionism.

That is why the United States seeks the assistance of all countries represented in the General Assembly in protecting the practice of free and fair trade: We applaud the success of the meeting of GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] trade ministers last week in Uruguay, where agreement was reached to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations covering a wide range of topics important to economic growth. With over 90 other countries of the GATT, the United States is working to maintain the free flow of international trade.

In addition to resistance to protectionism, the United States is also seeking to stimulate world economic growth in other ways. Our Treasury bill interest rate is now just over 5 percent, the lowest it has been in nine years—which provides enormous relief to debtor countries. America's new tax structure will open the way for

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greater prosperity at home, which will contribute to greater prosperity abroad. Finally, the United States is working with other countries to minimize currency swings, to promote stability in the monetary markets, to establish predictability as a basis for prosperity.

But the United States believes the greater contribution we can make to world prosperity is the continued advocacy of the magic of the marketplace—the truth, the simple and proven truth, that economic development is an outgrowth of economic freedom just as economic freedom is the inseparable twin of political freedom and democratic government.

Human Rights: Obligation of Government

And it is here that we come to our final category—human rights—an indispensable element for peace, freedom and prosperity. I note that Mr. Gorbachev has used in recent speeches the same categories I have used here today: the military, the political and the economic—except that he titled his fourth category: humanitarian.

The difference is revealing. The United States believes that respect for the individual, for the dignity of the human person—those rights outlined in the U.N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights—does not belong in the realm of charity or "humanitarian" causes. Respect for human rights is not social work; it is not merely an act of compassion. It is the first obligation of government and the source of its legitimacy.

It also is the foundation stone in any structure of world peace. All through history, it has been the dictatorships and the tyrannies that have surrendered first to the cult of militarism and the pursuit of war. Countries based on the consent of the governed, countries that recognize the unalienable rights of the individual, do not make war on each other. Peace is more than just the absence of war. True peace is justice, true peace is freedom. And true peace dictates the recognition of human rights.

Commitments were made more than 10 years ago in Helsinki concerning these rights and their recognition. We need only look to the East today to see how sadly unfulfilled those commitments are. The persecution of scientists, religious leaders, peace activists, political dissenters and other prisoners of conscience continues unabated behind the Iron Curtain. You know, one section of the Helsinki accords even speaks to "improvement of working conditions of journalists."

So, it is clear that progress in the human rights area must keep pace with progress in other areas. A failure on this score will hinder further movement in East-West relations.

Peace, Freedom and Hope for Humanity

These, then, are the areas of concern and of opportunity that the United States sees in the quest for peace and freedom—the twin objectives of the U.N. Charter.

Last year, I pointed out in my address to the General Assembly the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are deep and abiding. But I also called for a fresh start in relations between our two nations, a fresh start that could benefit our own people and the people of every nation. Since that time, the United States has taken action and put forth new proposals that could lead our two countries and the entire world in a direction we all have long sought to go. Now more than ever, it is the responsibility of the Soviet Union to take action and demonstrate that they too are continuing the dialogue for peace.

As I have said, I believe we can be hopeful about the world and the prospects for freedom. We need only look around us to see the new technologies that may someday spare future generations the nightmare of nuclear terror, or the growing ranks of democratic activists and freedom fighters, or the increasing movement toward free market economies, or the extent of worldwide concern about the rights of the individual in the face of brute state power.

In the past, when I have noted such trends—when I have called for a "forward strategy for freedom" and predicted the ultimate triumph of democratic rule over totalitarianism—some have accused me of telling people what they want to hear, of urging them not to engage the day but to escape it.

Yet, to hope is to believe in humanity, and in its future. Hope remains the highest reality, the age-old power; hope is at the root of all the great ideas and causes that have bettered the lot of humankind across the centuries.

History teaches us to hope—for it teaches us about man, and about the irrepressible human spirit. A Nobel laureate in literature, a great figure of the American South, William Faulkner, once said that the last sound heard on Earth would be that of the two remaining humans arguing over where to go in the spaceship they had built. In his speech to the Nobel committee in 1950, Faulkner spoke of the nuclear age, of the general and universal physical fear it had engendered, a fear of destruction that had become almost unbearable. But, he said, "I decline to accept the end of man. I believe that man will not merely endure; he will prevail. He is immortal . . . because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

Faulkner spoke of "the old verities and truths of the heart," of the courage, honor, pride, compassion, pity, sacrifice and, yes, that hope which is the glory of our past. And all of these things we find today in our present; we must use them to build our future. It is why today we can lift up our spirits and our hearts; it is why we resolve that with God's help the cause of humanity will not merely "endure but prevail"; that someday all the world—every nation, every people, every person—will know the blessings of peace and see the light of freedom.

A

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

י"ח באלול התשמ"ו
22 בספטמבר 1986

ש מ ר

א ל : מצפ"א

מא"ק

הנדון: ישראל - דרא"פ

המורשה ברני פרנק, דמוקרט יהודי מבוסטון, ידידותי כלפי ישראל, ליברלי מאד, ידוע כאחד האנשים החריפים בקונגרס, כתב לשגריר את המכתב הרצי"ב ובו חששותיו נוכח הידיעות בדבר חיזוק קשרי הכלכלה בין ישראל לדרא"פ, אשר לדבריו עלולות להוות גורם פוגע מאד בנסיון לשמור על יחסי ארה"ב - ישראל ברמתם הנוכחית, ולחיזוקם.

אנחנו מביאים המכתב לידיעתכם מכיון שאין ספק שהוא מבטא דאגה אמיתית וכנה להשלכות הידיעות הנ"ל על מעמד ישראל בארה"ב, דאגה שפרנק אינו יחיד בה. לתשומת לבכם שבמשפט הראשון מציין פרנק שהמכתב אינו מיועד לפרסום או לחלוקה עם עמיתיו. מהיכרות עם האיש אין ספק שהן הדאגה המבוטאת במכתב והן הבקשה להתייחסות דיסקרטית הם כנים; הוא אינו מנסה לעלות על "עגלת" דרא"פ האופנתית בתקופה זו, אלא להתריע ולהזהיר.

ב ב ר כ ה,
טאגה רייץ
טובה הרצל

העתק: ממנכ"ל

פרימור, לשכת השר, לשכת מנכ"ל
לשכת רה"מ, לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר
לשכת שהב"ט
השגריר, הציר, קוריאל - כאן

BARNEY FRANK
4TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS:

CHAIRMAN,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MANPOWER AND HOUSING
BANKING, FINANCE, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
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September 4, 1986

The Honorable Meir Rosenne
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Drive
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I write this to you as a private letter, not intended by me for publication or for sharing with my colleagues. I have been troubled in the past couple of months by suggestions in some places that Israel might be increasing its economic ties with South Africa. I hasten to add that I have seen no evidence that this is true, and I have seen statements by the Israeli government officials which contradict these suggestions. But I so strongly believe that it would be a grave moral and political error for Israel in any way to increase its ties with South Africa in the current situation that I write as a friend to express that viewpoint to you and your government, even while I hope that my letter is entirely unnecessary.

The moral arguments against Israeli alliance with South Africa are clear, and I know that you and your government understand them as well as I do. I realize also that there are people who argue that there are offsetting political and strategic imperatives which should incline Israel towards further ties with South Africa. It is this point that I wish to address here, again because I do not believe you need instruction from me on the morality of the question.

As an American elected official who has and will continue to work hard for strong American-Israeli relations, and as one who has been defending that relationship very actively during my current campaign against a LaRouche anti-Israel Democrat, I believe that any effort by Israel to step up ties with South Africa would be extremely damaging to Israel here in the United States. As you know, there are some in this country who do not share the national consensus that strong American-Israeli ties are in both countries' interests. Since they cannot win directly on their arguments, they are constantly looking for sticks with which to beat the Israeli government over the head. I believe that any additional Israeli-South African links would provide one of the biggest and most potent of sticks, and could be used to damage our efforts to continue the strong mutual relationship.

As I said, I hope this is unnecessary, but I can't be sure that it is and so I send it directly to you because I feel so strongly about the subject. Many of Israel's strongest friends in Congress are hoping, as I am, that there is nothing to these stories and that we will not be put in the position of having to comment publicly on an increased Israeli-South African relationship.

Barney Frank

BARNEY FRANK
Member of Congress



י"ח באלול התשמ"ו
22 בספטמבר 1986

ש מ ר

א ל : מנהל מצפ"א

מאת : קצין קישור לקונגרס

הנדון: סנט: סיוע חוץ

1. כמדווח במברקינו השוטפים, ב-16 דנא אימצה מליאת וועדת ההקצבות את הצעת חוק ההקצבות לש"ת 1987 כפי שהתקבלה עוד בשבוע הקודם בוועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות (שבראשה עומד הסנטור בוב קסטן). כצפוי, נשמר ומשוריין (EARMARKED) הסיוע לישראל. ברמתו הנוכחית, דהיינו 3 בליון דולר (1.2 בסיוע אזרחי ו-1.8 בליון בסיוע צבאי).

2. בשלב זה מעריכים שמליאת הסנט לא תקבל חוק הקצבה לסיוע חוץ (ולא אף חוק הקצבה אחר), ולכן רואים בהצעת החוק " BLUE PRINT " בלשון הקונגרס לשם שימוש י"י נציגי הסנט לכשיכינו את החלטת המשך (ה- CR) שחבוא במקום חוקי ההקצבה.

3. כפי שהעיר הסנטור קסטן בשיחתו עם ראש הממשלה (מברק נו 461 - לחלק מהמכותבים בלבד) חברי וועדת המשנה חוללו מהפיכה בהצעת החוק שהגישו - שהיא למעשה מהפיכה כפולה:

א. הפכו למענקים את הסיוע הצבאי (ה-) לכל המדינות המקבלות;

ב. ביטלו לחלוטין את ה- MILITARY RESISTANCE PROGRAM . באמצעות שני המהלכים מרחיקי הלכת האלה הצליחו לשחרר כספים שיתרמו לא במעט להקטנת הקיצוצים הכבדים שחלק מהניהנות מתכנית הסיוע בעבר אמורות לספוג בש"ת 1987. מזכיר המדינה ג'ורג' שולץ, ויו"ר ועדת החוץ, הסנטור ריצ'ארד לוגאר, במכתבים (נפרדים) לסנטור קסטן, חייבו מראש את השנויים הנ"ל בהצעת החוק. עתה נותר לשכנע את המורשה דוד אובי ואת נציגי בית הנבחרים לאמץ גישה זו לכשתידון במהלך ועידת ההתייעצות (ה- CONFERENCE) בה יכינו את החלטת המשך.



- 2 -

ש מ ר

(דרך אגב, טרם לבנו עד תום את השלכות השינויים ואת הפוטנציאל הטמון בהם, ועדיין לומדים אותם בצוותי וועדות שונות, במחמ"ד (שניידר ושותפיו) ובאי.אי.די.)

4. יש לציין גם שאחד מהנימוקים להפיכת הסיוע הצבאי למענקים התבסס על עול הריבית שמכביד קשות על המדינות המקבלות. עוזרו של קסטן, ג'ייס בונד (שהוא ממציא השנוי בגישה) סבור כי תוך כדי הבלטת נטל הריבית, הכשירו את הקרקע "האידיאולוגית" להמשך המאמצים להביא להפחתת שיעורי הריבית על החוב שלנו - ודבר זה אף מגיע לביטוי בדו"ח המתלווה להצעת החוק (ראו נא בלוט).

5. ^{עקב} המצוקה הכללית המורגשת בכל מקום בימים אלה כתוצאה מחוק ג"ר, מגבילים עד מאד את מספר המסמכים שמחלקים בחינם בחדר המסמכים של הסנט. קיבלנו איפוא עותק אחד בלבד של הצעת החוק ושל דו"ח הלוואי. את הקטעים העיקריים של שחוק שנוגעים לנו העברנו במברקנו 381. את העותק היחידי של הדו"ח שבידינו אנו מעבירים למצפ"א בלבד, ומומלץ עיון מיוחד בפרקים הכלליים (עמודים 30-5), ובייחוד בפרק על האילוצים בשח' 1987 (עמודים 26-28).

6. לנוחיות שאר המכותבים רצ"ב בקטעים מהדו"ח המסבירים את כוונת המחוקק לגבי:-

א. הסיוע האזרחי לישראל. ראו-נא ה"מי שבירן" לממשלת ישראל ולממשל.

ב. הסיוע האזרחי למצרים. ראו-נא הדברים על הצורך ברפורמה כלכלית במצרים.

ג. הפרוייקט לפתוח הגדה המערבית. לתשומת לבכם התמיכה למלך חוסיין.

ד. "תיקון ברמן"

ה. הסיוע הצבאי לישראל ולמצרים - ראו-נא ההסבר לתוספת ל"תיקון הלבאי".

ו. ההקצבות לפעולות שמירת השלום - תשומת לבכם במיוחד לדברים הנאמרים על תקציב הכמ"ר.

ז. ההקצבה ל- SDAF שנעשה נושא לדיונים בפורומים סגורים שונים.

ח. האיזכור של בית החולים לילדים בישראל, במסגרת ההקצבה לתכנית ASHA (בתי ספר ובתי חולים אמריקאיים בחו"ל).



ט. ההתייחסות ליהודי אתיופיה, במסגרת הסיוע לפליטים.
י. הנימוקים להפיכת סיוע צבאי למענק ולביטול תכנית ה- MAP
י"א. אחרון אחרון חביב, ואולי חשוב מהכל: "רפורמות נוספות שמתבקשות" - לשון
אחרת, הפחתת שיעורי הריבית על החוב הצבאי של מדינות ידידותיות כגון ישראל,
מצרים ותורכיה.

לעיונכם.

ב ב ר כ ה,
יוסף למדן

העתק:

במשרד החוץ: לשכת ממנכ"ל

מצרים
שטחים
משיב
ארבי"ל 2
תפוצות
ממ"ד, בינ"ל 1

במשרדים אחרים: לשכת רה"מ ✓

לשכת מנכ"ל אוצר
לשכת שר הבטחון
לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון
לשכת ראש אגף התקציבים במשהב"ט
ראש פרויקט הלבאי במשהב"ט
רמשי"ן
מר ש. גל-גולדינג, משלחת הרכש

בשגרירות: ציר, ציר כלכלי, נספח צה"ל, קוריאל, הרצל

✓
Israel.—The Committee is recommending the appropriation of \$1,200,000,000 under this account for the State of Israel. This amount is to be available on a cash grant transfer basis and is to be provided within 30 days of enactment of this act. The Committee is encouraged with the progress which has been made on economic reform in Israel and compliments not only the Government of Israel, but also the administration for the way in which they have handled this matter over the last year. ✓

✓
Egypt.—The Committee has included an earmark of \$815,000,000 in grant assistance for Egypt, \$115,000,000 of which shall be as a cash transfer, and \$200,000,000 for the Commodity Import Program. The Committee has also included bill language, identical to the House-reported bill, that gives the Agency for International Development the authority to obligate such funds as necessary above the \$115,000,000 as direct cash transfer in support of implementation, a comprehensive structural economic reform program of the Government of Egypt. In addition, the Committee has made these excess funds subject to the regular notification process, and requiring detailed descriptions of the reform program. The Committee believes that economic reform is vital

to the future stability and economic well-being of Egypt, to U.S. national interests, and to the future of Egyptian-American relations. For that reason, the Committee urges AID to be flexible in its use of this authority, and make any necessary changes in its assistance programming to ensure that real economic reform takes place in Egypt. The Committee is encouraged that the Government of Egypt has begun the difficult task of economic reform, and believes that that government deserves the full cooperation of the United States.

West Bank development project.—The Committee has earmarked up to \$15,000,000 in Economic Support Funds for the West Bank Development Program established by King Hussein of Jordan. The Committee notes with approval the recent actions of King Hussein to establish the program, and believes that it will be a useful tool to promote the search for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Jordan's development plan, announced by King Hussein earlier this year, is designed to improve the living standards of the Palestinian people of the West Bank and Gaza. In so doing, Jordan hopes to give the Palestinians an increased stake in a peaceful resolution of the conflict by providing them with improved prospects for economic prosperity and a brighter future.

The Committee notes that the State Department has already provided approximately \$4,800,000 in fiscal year 1986 to support the West Bank development plan. In earmarking up to \$15,000,000 in additional funds for Jordan in fiscal year 1987, the Committee is signaling its support for Jordan's efforts to creatively find new ways to promote peace. The Committee urges the administration to work with other donor nations to encourage them to assist Jordan in this effort by participating in the program along with the United States.

United States/Israel cooperative projects.—The Committee has recommended an earmark of \$5,000,000 under this account for cooperative projects among the United States, Israel, and developing countries. This language is identical to that contained in the House-reported legislation.

Israel/Egypt.—The Committee is again recommending earmarks totaling \$1,800,000,000 for Israel, and \$1,300,000,000 for Egypt under the FMS Program.

LAVI Aircraft Program.—The Committee has once again included language in the bill which allows for the support of the Israeli LAVI Aircraft Program, language which has been carried in the law for several years, and which is also recommended in the House-reported bill. In addition, the Committee is recommending bill language which provides that contracts pursuant to this provision which are reviewed by the Department of Defense may not be held up for reasons other than those entirely technical in nature. The term in the legislation "applicable technical standards" is intended to refer only to such reviews or functions previously performed by DOD with reference to LAVI contracts and is not intended that any additional reviews or functions be performed as a result of this language. The Committee is recommending this language because of recent actions by the Department of Defense. The Committee has received information indicating that DOD withheld approval of certain LAVI contracts in order to bring pressure on Israel for policy considerations without authorization or consultation with Congress. Such action by the Department of Defense can only lead to difficulty between the United States and this very important ally.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriation, 1986	\$34,000,000
Appropriation, 1986 adjusted	32,538,000
Budget request, 1987	39,000,000
House allowance	29,378,000
Committee recommendation	34,000,000

For fiscal year 1987 the administration is requesting the appropriation of \$39,000,000 for activities funded under the peacekeeping operations account.

The administration's request includes \$9,000,000 for the U.S. contribution to the U.N. Forces in Cyprus and \$30,000,000 for the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai.

The administration has consistently overestimated the U.S. contribution to the MFO, resulting in a minimum of \$5,000,000 carryovers each year since the inception of the MFO as shown in the following table:

Fiscal year	Projected	Actual	Carried over from previous fiscal year
1982	\$125,000,000	\$113,000,000	
1983	34,500,000	22,100,000	\$12,000,000
1984	37,200,000	32,200,000	9,400,000
1985	26,000,000	23,000,000	5,000,000
1986	28,300,000	18,300,000	¹ 5,000,000
1987 request	26,000,000		

¹Not available for carryover.

Indeed, in the current fiscal year, the administration will return, pursuant to law, \$5,000,000 in unused funds. The Committee does not believe the administration has shown justification for an increase in this account from the previous fiscal years, and believes the administration's credibility in estimating the amount needed for this operation is wanting. Therefore, the Committee has recommended the appropriation of \$34,000,000 for the Peacekeeping Operations; \$9,000,000 for the U.N. Forces in Cyprus; and \$25,000,000 for the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. In addition, the Committee has included bill language requiring that unused funds be reverted to the Treasury, language identical to that included in fiscal year 1986.

5

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

Appropriation, 1986.....	(\$325,000,000)
Appropriation, 1986 adjusted.....	(311,025,000)
Budget request, 1987.....	(350,000,000)
House allowance.....	(280,820,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(350,000,000)

The purpose of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund [SDAF] is to finance the acquisition of defense articles and defense services in anticipation of their transfer pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or as otherwise authorized by law to eligible foreign countries and international organizations. Having this fund enables the President to react to foreign policy requirements on an urgent basis; provides an effective means to assist in smoothing rates of production; and reduces procurement lead times for delivery of weapons systems to foreign governments.

The Committee notes that its support of this program is predicated on its use as originally presented to the Committee, and not as a mechanism for procurement of defense articles which are intended only for the U.S. services.

The Committee recommends \$350,000,000, the budget request.

(134)

Childrens Hospital/Israel.—The development of childrens hospitals throughout the United States over the last decade has resulted in significant advances in pediatric medicine. The Committee strongly supports the provision of assistance under the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program aimed at assisting in the creation of a Childrens Hospital in Israel, a country which has sufficient technical resources to support high standard tertiary pediatric medicine, notwithstanding the Agency's preference toward support of only preexisting institutions.

5

Ethiopian Jewry.—The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization confirms that Ethiopia is still the country hardest hit by the African famine which in 1985 claimed 300,000 Ethiopian lives. Today, close to 6 million Ethiopians are endangered by food shortages. Gondar Province, where most of the Jews in Ethiopia are located, remains one of the pockets of hunger in Ethiopia. Often, fighting between government and rebel forces in neighboring Tigre Province impedes food deliveries along the one main road to northern Gondar. Furthermore, the absence of adequate medical care poses the threat that a single epidemic could claim many lives. State Department sources confirmed reports of typhus in Gondar last year. The Committee recognizes and commends the Department of State for its efforts to date to help the endangered Jewish community in Ethiopia. The Committee believes that a concerted and ongoing family reunification program for Ethiopian Jews would serve the twofold purpose of bringing a larger number of Ethiopian Jews to safety, as well as reducing the strain on an overburdened medical service and food delivery system. Consequently, the Committee directs the Department of State to do everything possible to help foster and promote a significant family reunification program to enable the Jews still in Ethiopia to rejoin their relatives living abroad.

1

FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

Appropriation, 1986	\$5,190,000,000
Appropriation, 1986 adjusted	4,966,830,000
Budget request, 1987	5,611,000,000
House allowance	4,264,744,284
Committee recommendation	4,922,523,284

The Foreign Military Credit Sales [FMS] Financing Program is utilized by friends and allies of the United States to purchase U.S. military equipment, spare parts, and training. This program has been a mainstay of U.S. security assistance since shortly after the Korean War, having originated in the Mutual Security Act of 1954. From that time, the program has accelerated, while the Military Assistance Program became less important due to the improved economic capabilities of the countries which receive this type of assistance. However, the world economic situation in the late 1970's and now in the 1980's has again required more concessional and grant terms.

As initially discussed under the section of the report which examines the budgetary constraints on foreign assistance, the Committee is recommending a fundamental change in the foreign assistance program by eliminating the MAP grant program and providing instead authority for an all grant program under Foreign Military Credit Sales. In addition to the need to recommend such reform for budgetary reasons, the Committee would again note that the FMS debt of countries which have received assistance under this program has become a burden to many of the countries on which we depend for mutual security. In fact, in many instances we face possible default of that debt, an event which would be very costly to the U.S. taxpayer. The all grant FMS program, in addition to alleviating budgetary pressures, will provide the administration with sufficient quality resources to undertake a military assistance program which otherwise would not be possible under the budget allocations provided to this Committee for this purpose. The third element of the Committee's recommendation with respect to U.S. military assistance programs is reform. In the fiscal year 1986 legislation on foreign assistance, section 551 of the general provisions, Congress declared that "it would be in the best interests of our friends and allies to alleviate their debt burdens brought about by past loans and to bring about a more streamlined and straightforward approach to their programs in this area" and "such streamlined, straightforward programs would make it easier to develop country programs and would ease current pressures on the United States to grant to aid recipients the most favorable terms on their military loan program." The Committee's proposal does just that.

It is important to point out, especially in anticipation of criticism that we are providing grant assistance to some countries which can afford loans, that the loans heretofore provided under FMS, in fact, carry a significant grant element in them. If at a later time, under different budgetary constraints and different economic conditions in those countries which receive this assistance, Congress should desire to go back to Treasury or concessional loans under FMS, it will be able to do so within existing authorization and under this account. This would not be possible under the MAP account and that is, therefore, one of the reasons, why the Committee recommends elimination of that program.

ADDITIONAL REFORMS NEEDED

The Committee has in the past expressed its concern about the high levels of Foreign Military Sales debt held by several friendly countries, including such key friends as Israel, Egypt, and Turkey. The Committee, out of its concern that these loans pose a potential threat to the security interests of the United States and its allies, believes that the administration should act creatively to do what it can to ease these burdens.

The Committee notes that there are existing authorities which the executive branch can use to help reduce the burden of these debts. For example, the Defense Security Assistance Agency has the authority to negotiate amendments to loan agreements and through this process delete provisions requiring penalty interest on loans more than 60 days overdue.

The Committee recognizes that penalty interest is normally a useful incentive for ensuring that countries make debt repayments on schedule. However, in the case of countries like Egypt whose economic crisis makes on-time payments an impossibility, the penalty simply makes it more difficult for Egypt to meet payments. For this reason, the Committee believes that it is contrary to the national security interests of the United States to charge penalty interest on these loans.

The Committee urges the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency to study the ways in which he can use existing authorities, including the authority to negotiate amendments to loan agreements, to help alleviate the burden of FMS debt payments on friendly countries, including Israel and Egypt. The Committee directs the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency to report to the Committee on his uses of existing authorities and on further authorities which Congress could grant to provide greater flexibility in resolving the issue of FMS debt.

דח"מ:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	תאריך:
סוג בטיחות:	טופס מברק	מספר:
תז"ח:	לש"מכנכ"ל, כע"ח, כמנכ"ל אמ"ת"ק, הכרה, כצפ"א, דו"צ כמ"ד, יועץ דה"מ להקשורה, יועץ שהב"מ להקשורה, לע"מ	א 5:
נר : 0913 יוש : 142 משהב"מ : 36		ד ע : ווסינגטון
	1	מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary September 22, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the Times deals with negotiators from NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the deal reached on a major new security package designed to lessen the risk of war in Europe. For the first time, the two alliances have undertaken to give each other advanced warning of all significant military exercises and similar activity. The agreement will also allow foreign inspection of each side's forces to establish neither is preparing a surprise attack. Sec. of State Shultz said he was encouraged at a suggestion by Shevardnadze that they might be able to resolve at a meeting in NY this week the Daniloff case. The case of the journalist holds the key to progress on the road to the summit. Also on p.1 of the Times, After 6 years, the Iran-Iraq war is deadlocked as tactics shift (see Press Reports), and the PM of Jamaica, a US ally, is hard-pressed by a leftist foe. Photo on p.1 shows Soviet diplomats depart from NY. Top story in the Wall Street Journal deals with the growing gap between the rich and poor in the US.

Columns

ND-Pfaff "Arab Problems Are Exploding in Paris" The battle of Beirut has resumed in the streets of Paris. What began in 1948 has grown in sinister progress to become a struggle of Moslems with Jews, of radical Moslems with moderate Moslems and the Islamic fundamentalists with the US and the West. Peres and Reagan met and made it clear that there would be no international peace conference. But there is no way to exclude the Soviet Union from the Mideast. It is already solidly there, backing Syria and the Palestinians, preventing any arrangement in which it does not share.

Press Reports

Peres to Meet Soviet Foreign Minister

ND AP A Soviet official said that Peres would delay his departure from the US to meet with the Soviet Foreign Minister. Such a meeting will be but among a handful of formal gatherings between the two Governments since the Soviets broke off relations with Israel after the 1967 Mideast war. (DN-AP)

אישור:	שם השולח: 22.9.86	מספר:
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Israel Says Iranians Train Guerrillas in Lebanon

NYT-Freidman-Israeli military sources said Iranian troops in Baalbek, Lebanon have been training Shiite guerrillas to undertake a systematic and semi-conventional war against the Israeli-backed SLA. Some Iranian troops might themselves have engaged in the most recent attacks against Israeli and SLA positions. The latest attack occurred Saturday, when three Israeli soldiers were wounded by mortar fired into their positions. On Saturday, Iranian radio praised such attacks and Iranian literature and bandannas with Persian slogans have been found in Lebanon. These attacks have been found to be sophisticated. The SLA is unable to withstand a concerted onslaught from the south and this is causing problems for the Israeli Army. It has been trying to maintain a limited profile in the "security zone." But the policy of limited responses will be difficult to maintain if more Israeli troops are killed or wounded, and this in turn could drag Israel back into the Lebanese vortex. Defense Minister Rabin declared that Israel will make it clear to residents of southern Lebanese villages in which there is massive support for Hezbollah that "things won't be quiet for them, if they're not quiet for us." He said that it is possible that Israel might have to increase aid to the SLA slightly. He added that although Israel is not asking the UN Force to leave southern Lebanon, it is also not insisting that it stay and continue suffering casualties. He also said that Israel would not allow the UN to deploy its force throughout the "security zone." (see WSJ-p.1 briefs, NYP-Dan)

Warning Issued on French Hostages

NYT-AP-An Iraqi opposition group said that French hostages in Lebanon would suffer if two Iraqis deported from France in Feb. were not allowed to return soon. The statement was issued from the Beirut based regional office of the Dawa Party, which is made up of Iraqi Shiites and supports Iran in its war with Iraq.

Iran-Iraq War

NYT-p.1-Mohr-(Baghdad) No quick or conclusive end to the war is in sight and the safest prediction may be the prolongation of the costly conflict. But there are a few signs that the deadlock might end, or at least, that the war will dwindle into a sort of undeclared peace, according to military analysts. Iraq clearly has air superiority but Iraq is fighting a limited war and Iran is fighting an all-out war.

Bomb Alert on US Airlines in Europe

NYT-Dan + Nolan-European airports have been placed on security alert following intelligence reports that Arab terrorists are planning an attack this week on a US airline. Heathrow and DeGaulle airports are primary targets.

Doctors Form Panel on Jews in Soviet Prisons

NYT-Malcolm -A doctor at Northwestern U. has formed an international committee of physicians to help monitor the medical conditions of Jewish political prisoners in the Soviet Union. The committee already has almost 50 members from the US, Europe and Israel. Using medical facts about each prisoner, the committee will seek to orchestrate public relations moves for maximum effectiveness.

ITONUT
NYC



י"ח באלול התשמ"ו
22 בספטמבר 1986

ש מ ר
מ י ד י

א ל : מנהל מצפ"א

מאת : קצין קישור לקונגרס

הנדון: קונגרס: חוק כספי הפנטגון ו"נאטואיזציה"

1. וועידת ההתייעצות (ה- CONFERENCE) בין נציגי שני הבתים בקונגרס בדבר חוק ההרשאה לכספי הפנטגון אמורה להפתח השבוע. הפערים בין שני הצדדים - ולא רק הפערים במספרים (ההרשאות) אלא גם ההבדלים במדיניות בקשת רחבה של נושאים, לרבות הפיקוח על הנשק ו"מלחמת הכוכבים" - גדולים למדי, ויש אומרים שפערים אלה אינם ניתנים לגישור. לעונכם, רצ"ב כתבה מסכמת בנדון, מאת ג'פרי סמית שהתפרסמה היום בעתון הווש"פוסט.
2. כידוע, לנו עניין רב בחוק זה, הואיל וכל התיקונים הנוגעים לנאטואיזציה (קרי "היחס השווה") טמונים בו. כמובן, נעקוב אחר התקדמות הקונפרנס, בתקווה ששני הצדדים יגיעו לעמק השווה לפני פיזור הקונגרס (המתוכנן כעת ל-3 באוקטובר).
3. יש לציין שאפילו אם שני הבתים יאמצו גירסה מוסכמת של החוק, אין בטחון שהנשיא ריגן יחתום עליו מפני שהוא רחוק מלהיות מרוצה מהקיצוצים העמוקים שנעשו בתקציב הבטחון לשנת 1987. אם לא יחתום, לא יכנס החוק לתוקף ופירוש הדבר, התיקונים בנושא נאטואיזציה לא יהיו תופסים.
3. במקרה כזה, נפעל להכנסת התיקונים לחוק ההקצבה לכספי הפנטגון או לחוק החלטת הממשל (ה- CR) שכל הנראה תבוא במקום חוק ההקצבה. אנו כבר מכשירים את הקרקע לקראת האפשרות הזו.

ב ב ר כ ס,

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יוסף למדן

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

העחק: לשכת השר
לשכת מנכ"ל
לשכת ממנכ"ל
פרי"ן
ממ"ד/עניינים צבאיים
ממ"ד/ביני"ל 1
לשכת רה"מ ✓
לשכת שר הבטחון
לשכת מנכ"ל בטחון
ר' מפא"ת, משרד הבטחון
ציר, הציר הכלכלי, נספח צה"ל
נספח מו"פ, קצינת הקישור לקונגרס.

House, Senate Divided on Range of Arms Policies

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

Much of the world's attention was focused last week on arms negotiations in Geneva and Washington between the United States and the Soviet Union, but at the same time an equally important set of arms talks was under way on Capitol Hill.

In this case, the two antagonists are the Senate and the House, and the issues that divide them include nuclear testing, chemical weapons, the Strategic Defense Initiative or "Star Wars," antisatellite weapons and compliance with the SALT II arms treaty.

On each of these topics, the House in particular has exhibited unusual independence. Its legislative proposals would effectively rewrite arms control policies of the executive branch. As such, they would set a precedent for expanded congressional power and influence.

The U.S. nuclear testing program, maintained and supported by every president for the past 40 years, would virtually be shut down. A cap would be imposed on the size of the U.S. strategic missile and bomber force, preventing abrogation of an arms treaty that Congress never formally ratified.

Air Force designers of a new weapon to destroy satellites in space would be forced to forget realistic tests for another year. The scope and pace of the effort to develop a comprehensive missile defense would be substantially constrained. And the Reagan administration would again be rebuffed in its effort to obtain modern chemical munitions.

Alternatively, if the Senate prevails, nuclear tests would continue, satellites may be destroyed in space, SALT II constraints may be exceeded, Star Wars would be slightly expanded and new chemical weapons would be produced, all at the Reagan administration's request.

According to Stephen Smith, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, "The breadth of the House of Representatives' attack on the administration's arms control policies is greater than ever before." John Steinbruner of Brookings said that "congressional intervention of this sort is highly unusual, at least in the post-World War II period."

He and Smith agreed with many members of Congress that the coming battle between the House and the Senate is as much about the proper role of the legislative and executive branches of government as about the weapons.

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), for example, is irate that the House has included what he calls "legislative provisions" about arms control in the defense appropriations bill for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

"I don't intend to support an appropriations bill that has any

of those things in it," said Stevens, who chairs the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense. "It is not only unfair but ludicrous."

Neither administration officials nor congressional leaders have been willing to speculate in public on potential arms control compromises. Part of the problem is that the administra-

Experts agree that the coming battle between the House and Senate is as much about the proper role of the legislative and executive branches of government as about the weapons.

tion and the arms control community remain internally divided, with some factions more interested in legislation on SALT II than others, and some more concerned about nuclear testing than others. Hard bargaining has not begun.

Nevertheless, here is a brief forecast of likely congressional action, based on numerous interviews on Capitol Hill:

■ **Nuclear testing.** A provision barring expenditure of funds for all but small nuclear tests during 1987, as long as no such tests are conducted in the Soviet Union, is widely considered the least likely to survive a vigorous administration assault. The House bill would kill plans for nearly 20 nuclear explosions next year, including several involving nuclear weapons for the Star Wars program.

The administration is determined to conduct these tests in the name of continued "nuclear deterrence." Some officials are unconcerned about the bill, however, because it would take effect only if the United States and the Soviet Union are able to negotiate a means of verifying compliance with the provision before Dec. 31, which almost everyone agrees is unlikely. Potential compromises would permit either a limited number of tests, or tests involving weapons with a yield of up to 100 or so kilotons.

■ **SALT II.** A provision barring expenditure of funds for submarines or cruise missile-equipped bombers that would push the United States over a SALT II limit is also given a small chance of success. The issue here is primarily whether the Congress has the right to tell the administration to comply with an unratified treaty that was formally spurned last spring.

A potential compromise, given a modest chance of success would drop any reference to the treaty but keep the weapon cap, thus diminishing the administration's embarrassment.

■ **Chemical weapons.** A House provision barring expenditure of funds for new binary chemical shells, as well as unilateral withdrawal of chemical stocks from Western Europe, is given a modest chance of success.

The administration has sought funds for chemical weapons production the last three years, and has spent more than \$50 million on machinery and equipment, as well as many millions on research and development, to prepare for production.

Reports of technical problems with the Bigeye bomb, a chemical weapon delivered by aircraft, may have doomed its chance of approval this year, however.

■ **Antisatellite weapons.** The Air Force plans three experimental attacks against satellites in space next year, using a small infrared homing vehicle fired from a modified F15 jet fighter. But new questions about the usefulness of the vehicle, combined with concern about the lack of progress in the defense and space arms negotiations, have probably killed the tests for another year.

■ **SDI.** This is considered the easiest of the disputes to resolve as it involves only funding levels and not policy guidance. Approval is expected for an SDI budget of slightly more than \$1 billion, midway between levels approved by the two chambers.

אגרידות ישראל - וושינגטון

סניף

דפוס

טל

דחיות

מאריך 22.10.1986

אלו

596

186

המשרד

ניו יורק

אל: מצפ"א, ארבייל 2, נאוי"מ

יוניפיל - הצעת צרפת במועבי"ט.
בהמשך לשל מחני מהיום.

א. העליתי עם סודארת סגן עוזר המזכיר / מז"ח משאלחנו לוטו אמריקני. אמרתי כי ירוע לארה"ב היטב שאין אנו יכולים בטחונות לאפשר ירידת יוניפיל לגבול הבינ"ל, וממילא כל החלטה ברוח זו תוסיף עוד פיסת נייר לוקורד הבלתי מפואר של האו"מ, וחו לא.

ב. אמר כי עמדתנו הוצגה בפניהם, והציע מעשית כי המגע יהיה בניו יורק, שבה נמצאים המזכיר וארמקוסט, לבדורג שלהם תיפול ההחלטה.

לבינשטיין

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ס ז ק ר

ד... מתוך... דפי

טווג בטחוני... קוד?

דחיות... מייד?

מאריך וזייח... 22. ספטמבר 86

מס'... זכרון

585
585
185

אלו

המשרד

ניו יורק

אל: הורס, מצפ"א,

דע: ממרה"מ - ניו יורק

א. להלן מפי ריצ'ארד סלומון יו"ר המועצה להכנון מדיניות במחמ"ד באירוע חברתי על שיחות שולץ - שברנדזה .

1. כללית תחושת איש שיחי היא "שהסובייטים מיצמצו לראשונה" ("blinked" בעגה, האמריקנית - דהיינו , שנאלצו להיסוג במידה מסוימת). האי. טרסים שלהם במו"מ צמצום החימוש הם ענפים, ונושא דנילוף פוגע . ולזה; לכ יש אולי סיכוי לתזוזה .

2. נושא המזי"ת נדון במפגש המשלחות עם הסובייטים; הם חזרו על ה ורך בוועידה בינלאומית ושולץ אמר כי כדי למלא תפקיד במזה"ת עליהם להיות ביחסים דיפלו טיים עם כל הצדדים.

3. דובר על נושא הטרור והאמריקנים תקפו את הסובייטים על תמיכת בקוריה ולוב. הסובייטים הגנו על המדינות הללו (נוי גא אה"ן) .

4. עלה נושא איראן - עיראק בלי תוצאה ברורה.

5. הנושא היהודי הועלה כידוע בפגישות ביחידות של שולץ עם שברנדזה, אך ליש גא גאיה הא"ל .

ב. בר-און שמע מארני רפאל בנוסף לנ"ל כי חידוש היה בכך שהסובייטי אמר כי התרשמו שהאמריקנים פתוחים יותר לוועידה בינ"ל , ואמרן כי על "וועידת ההכנה" בוועידה הבינלאומית לכלול את הצדדים בנוסף לחברות מועבי"ט, 'נימ א"י אקז אא בלס . בעניין הוועידה השיב שולץ כלעיל.

ג. 1. סודארת מוסיף כי הסובייטים שאלו מדוע כלפיהם מציגה ארה"ב את קריטריון היחסים כדיפלומטיים עם ישראל, ולא כלפי סין. הוא מבין את תשובת שולץ כאילו לבריה"מ יש מעמד באיזור, מה שאין כן לסין.
2. לדבריו הדגיש שולץ את החלק הביילטרלי ועניין הוועידה הוא רק בהיענות לבקשת ירדן.
3. בנושא הטרור ישנה התרשמות כי בכל זאת ביצבץ לראשונה הבדל בין גישה הסובייטים לשל "בעלות בריח" בצורת ההצגה (אנו מבינים כי מרפי תיזון מפורטות בניו יורק, ומניח כי הדברים ידווחו).

רוג נשניג

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היה 1
היה 2
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מסמכים
19- 442 578

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, סוצ"א, סמנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לסי רוח"ם, לע"ם, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קצי"ח
רע: ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1986
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1986
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: DANILOFF CASE AFFECTS FOREIGN POLICY GOALS
While Sec. of State Shultz reaffirmed the U.S. order that 25 Soviet diplomats must leave the U.S. by Oct. 1 and after two days of talks between Reagan administration top-level officials and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, President Reagan is experiencing mounting frustration over foreign policy goals and how to handle the stalemate brought on by the Soviet detention of Nicholas Daniloff.
Wash. Post: Reagan Feeling Pressure From Daniloff Detention: U.S. Firm On Ousting 25 Soviets: 21 Reportedly Leave; Shultz Emphasizes Stemming Espionage
Wash. Times: Shultz Finds 'Hope' For Freeing Daniloff
Wash. Times: Reagan To Scold Soviets In Him U.N. Speech Today

SECURITY ACCORD REACHED BY 35 NATIONS
Thirty-five nations of East and West reached an agreement that allows for unprecedented information-sharing about military maneuvers and is aimed to reduce the risk that war could break out in Europe by accident.
Balt. Sun: East, West, Reach Accord On Security: Pact Is First Since SALT II Seven Years Ago
Chic. Trib.: 35 Nations Approve Europe Security Pact

SOUTH AFRICA: DILEMMA FOR BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRICA
The South African government has presented several S. African blacks in the Transvaal with a choice: Either to give up their land or their citizenship.
Wash. Post: Transvaal Blacks Face Dilemma: South Africas Must Choose Between Moving Or Losing Citizenship

מסמכים
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80 442 578

NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

ISRAEL WILL DEPLOY GUNSHIPS, TANKS TO HELP ITS ALLIES IN SOUTH LEBANON

Phil. Inq., Fisher: Defense Minister Rabin said that Israel would lend extra support to its Lebanese militia allies with Israeli-manned helicopter gunships and tanks to end a surge of guerilla attacks in S. Lebanon. He also hinted that Israel might increase the number of troops it keeps in south Lebanon as well. Rabin, in reference to a statement Friday by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Israel was responsible for the south Lebanon attack because it refused to totally withdraw its troops from the area, said it was a "false and twisted report". (9/22/86)
Chris. Sci. Mon.: Israel Likely To Increase Military Aid To South Lebanon Militia

Wash. Times: Israel To Use Helicopters To Back Lebanese Militia Allies

LIBYA MAY HAVE KILLED TERRORIST CALLED CARLOS

Wash. Times, Meisels: Israeli intelligence sources now believe the internationally reknowned terrorist known as Carlos has been killed by the Libyans because he knew too much. Yossi Melman, an Israeli journalist makes this claim in his new book, "The Master Terrorist". Melman said that Abu Nidal has replaced Carlos (real name Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez) in the international network of terror. Melman quotes Gen. Yehoshua Saguy, former head of the Israeli military intelligence as saying that Carlos had intimate knowledge of Arab leaders and their security forces "so they got rid of him". (9/22/86. pg. 1)

CONGO'S PRESIDENT MAKES APOLOGY TO ISRAEL

Wash. Post, Berlin: The president of the Congo has apologized in a letter from Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba to Vernon Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., for a U.N. General Assembly speech by Ndinga-Oba in which he compared Israel to Nazi Germany. The apology came after a strong U.S. warning demonstrating a new U.S. policy to react tough against any outrageous rhetoric in U.N. debates. In a statement Israel said that it was pleased that the record had been set straight. (9/22/86)

U.N. FORCES EMBATTLED IN S. LEBANON: Local Villagers Fear A Violent Vacuum

Wash. Post, Boustany: Foreign powers and local villagers fear that the recent campaign directed against the French may lead to the dismantling of the French unit of the U.N. peace-keeping force in south Lebanon. French President Francois Mitterand has pledged a continued presence - only if the force is strengthened. Meanwhile Israeli Defense Minister Rabin said Sunday that Israel would increase aid to the troops in the Israeli backed South Lebanon Army militia patrolling Israel's "security zone". (9/22/86)

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WHAT IS THE PLO WORTH?

Parade Magazine, Scott: It is ironic that while Palestinian Liberation Organization leaders are crying poverty, the PLO is most likely the world's wealthiest revolutionary organization. Israel places its worth at about \$6 billion but estimates range from \$8 billion to \$14 billion. The PLO owns hundreds of thousands in real estate and farms in the Middle East and elsewhere and has substantial stake in Maldive Ariways and a Belgian charter airline. PLO banking is centered in Switzerland, W. Germany, Mexico and the Cayman Islands. Its monies are accumulated from contributions from Arab allies, revenues derived from a "liberation tax" and profits from its extensive involvement in drug trade. (9/21/86)

NEWS EDITORIALS

MR. PERES STEPS DOWN

Wash. Post, editorial: For the most part and measured against conventional standards, Shimon Peres has done a top job as Israel's prime minister. He successfully curbed Israel's inflation crisis and reduced the Israeli battlefield presense in Lebanon. He failed, however, in a most important respect - in moving closer to reconciliation with Israel's neighbors. Peres' predilection for a "Jordanian option" came to naught. Meanwhile, during the Peres tenure Israel crossed certain marks, for example, it now has occupied the West Bank longer than Jordan occupied it and trends indicate annexation. With the prime minister rotation there is some expectation of a renewed campaign for Jewish settlement in the West Bank that could leave the Israelis missing Peres' moderation. U.S. policy role should be to keep things 'steady'. (9/22/86)

MOSCOW'S MIDDLE EAST MANEUVER

Balt. Sun, Hannah: Israel and the U.S. must remain steadfast in their opposition to a greater Soviet role in Mideast diplomacy. The recent Israeli-Soviet 90 minute Helsinki meeting points to a new flexibility in Soviet diplomatic style but no major policy change toward Mideast peace. The Soviets overtures to the Israelis was rather a ploy designed to improve the Soviet image in the U.S. eyes and to bolster Russian interests at the expense of the U.S. The Soviets have called for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict - an event that could break the U.S. monopoly on involmpt in the Mideast peace process. (editorial, 9/20/86)

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצח"א, מע"ח

להלן מאמר מערכת מה"וויסינגטון פוסט" (21.9)

עתונות

Mr. Peres Steps Down

BY ANY conventional standard, Shimon Peres has done a first-rate job as prime minister of Israel. He has reduced Israel's political and battlefield exposure in Lebanon, led a successful attack on corrosive inflation and drawn much of the rawness out of Israeli public discourse. Some modest foreign-policy gains were capped by a summit with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Aid in unprecedented amounts was generated from Washington, and quiet progress was made on fleshing out the American-Israeli "strategic consensus" often and wrongly thought to have gone the way of former secretary of state Alexander Haig. Mr. Peres hands the country over to Yitzhak Shamir in better shape than he found it in.

Unfortunately for Israel, it cannot afford to rest on conventional standards. In the largest and most necessary of its national tasks, moving further toward reconciliation with its neighbors, Mr. Peres failed. The "Egyptian option" had been pretty much exhausted by the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Mr. Peres' favored "Jordanian option" never materialized. King Hussein could not bring himself to the table. For all of his qualities, the king is not a plausible stand-in for the Palestinians, and it is with them that Israel's basic dispute lies. But a direct "Palestinian option" was beyond Mr. Peres' political reach.

During the Peres tenure Israel rounded a corner: it now has occupied the West Bank (since 1967) longer than Jordan occupied it (after 1948).

The plain trend is toward annexation. Another and more fateful corner looms. In 1983, more Arab babies were born in Israel and the West Bank than Jewish babies. It is only a matter of time before Jews become a minority. As they do, Israelis will have to decide whether to alter the democratic nature of their state in order to rule a resentful Arab majority. The Israelis like to think of themselves as running a light-handed occupation, but a rare poll of East Jerusalem and the West Bank indicates that 93 percent of the resident Palestinians favor the PLO, 78 percent approve of "acts of force" against the occupation, and 71 percent favor the PLO's Yasser Arafat as their leader. King Hussein's rating was 3.4.

The Reagan administration had a fling at Middle East peacemaking, in 1982, but only a fling. Given the terrain and the distractions, it will be a surprise if it has another. Damage limitation, however, is an appropriate transitional goal. There is reason to be alert, for instance, to a new surge of Jewish settlement in the West Bank, which could ignite passions that Mr. Peres' moderation, and Israel's budget austerity, have quieted in the last few years. There is also a fear on the West Bank that something might happen to drive a new flow of Palestinians "across the river" into Jordan. American policy can at least help to hold things reasonably steady until Israelis and Palestinians are a bit readier to reach out to each other, as eventually they must.



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משיחה עם אנשי אגף ארב"ל במחמ"ד עולה (אחרי שיחתי הטלפונית עם השגריר ביון וישכרוף).

- א. יש לחץ צרפתי חזק עליהם שלא חוזר לא להטיל וטו. הבלזה הלבנה.
- ב. לאמריקנים לא נוח הניסוח ומבקשים משאר התורמות שיספיעו על צרפת לשנות הניסוח ולעקר אותו כדי שלא יהיה שונה מניסוחים קודמים.
- ג. לשאלתי, אמר שטרם הוכרע כיצד ינהגו האמריקנים אם לא יצליחו התורמות להזיז הצרפתים. מבין השורות אני מבין שעשויים לא חוזר לא להטיל וטו.
- ד. הצרפתים לא לוחצים על הצבעה היום וכנראה נקודה זו מסמנת אולי אפשרות לפעול לשנות עמדתם.
- ה. אמרתי לבני שיחי שנוסח כזה לא קביל עלינו ומבקשים שיטילו וטו אם לא יהיה שינוי בחצעה הצרפתית.

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...~~...control~~... we in the United States see the potential for progress in reducing strategic, perhaps especially intermediate nuclear forces, and some other subjects such as nuclear risk reduction centers and chemical weapons, particularly on the problem of proliferation of chemical weapons. We made clear our interest in realistic progress on nuclear testing, and we each were in touch with our negotiators in Stockholm, wanting to see a successful conclusion of that negotiation on terms that are sensible.

MODERATOR: Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, today at the press conference Eduard Shevardnadze, the member of the Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR will speak, please.

FOR. MIN. SHEVARDNADZE: Ladies and gentlemen, and comrades, I would like first of all to welcome you here at the embassy, and to thank you for the interest and for attending this press conference

I think you are expecting to hear my evaluation of the talks that we have had in Washington. That evaluation will follow. And for such an evaluation to be objective, it is important to choose a correct scale of measurement.

This visit has a history, and I would say that history began in Geneva. At the meeting in Geneva in November of last year, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan reached certain understandings. And the main meaning of those understandings was that there should be achieved, and as soon as possible, a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations. And it was agreed that both sides would accelerate work to achieve specific accords, primarily in the security area.

In other words, the Geneva meeting gave hope that the train of Soviet-American relations would gradually gather necessary speed and would move nonstop to the goal set forth by both sides. But regretfully, that Geneva train started slowing down rather soon, and the development of events acquired a character that really we had not been expecting.

Instead of becoming a time of hopes fulfilled, the period after Geneva, in the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, became a time of "lost opportunities."

I will not now speak about the causes of that problem or accuse those who are guilty of that problem developing. I will only say that the Soviet side has been seeking in every way to keep on course and to keep the schedule of movement toward mutually agreed goals.

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We have undertaken a number of major political actions which could lead us on the road of practical measures of nuclear disarmament. And I would like to remind you of our repeated extensions of our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. We have also presented an integrated set of specific proposals in which we have tried to embody the principle of equivalent security at radically reduced levels of armaments.

Let me call your attention to one important aspect. The Soviet Union is in favor of reliable verification of any agreements in the area of security, including supra-national (?) verification and on-site inspections.

Furthermore, wishing to accelerate work to prepare a productive and substantial meeting, in mid-summer we proposed to the American side to conduct a series of consultations at expert level practically over the entire range of our relations with the United States. Such consultations have taken place. The two sides have assessed those consultations as useful and necessary. And I would like to say that here in Washington we have spoken out in favor of continuing the practice of such exchanges of view as an effective method of preparation for a Soviet-American summit meeting.

As you probably know, our current meeting with Secretary Shultz was conceived by both sides, by ourselves and by the American side as one of the decisive states in the work to arrange a new meeting of the top leaders of our two countries--a meeting that would be effective and would yield meaning, practical results, first of all in the area of curbing the arms race and reducing nuclear armaments. In our view, a very substantial portion, if not more, of the necessary preparatory work in this direction has been completed.

And, I must say, this is most unfortunate, precisely at that point someone's malicious hand tried to block the further movement ahead, and there have been actions that have put into question the possibility of a summit meeting. And one of those actions is the demand to reduce by 25 persons the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. This is an unlawful, irresponsible and provocative decision. And this is not only our view. The United Nations itself considers it to be absolutely unlawful.

Without resorting to stronger words, let me say the following. If the American side believes that it can act arbitrarily and without impunity, it is making a big mistake. This action will not remain without consequences. But, while taking our decision, we will not be acting emotionally.

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It looks as if a lot has been done in these past weeks in order to break up the Soviet-American dialogue. An obstacle has been artificially created, and certain issues have been put up front aimed at overshadowing the most important things for which we are engaging in contacts with the United States.

Evidently, someone was hoping that guided by emotions, we would not come to Washington. But, we did come, and I must say we did come although this was not an easy decision for us. We took that decision guided by our sense of responsibility and by the understanding of political priorities. Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are too important for our peoples, for the destiny of the world, and the human kind to make them subject to knee-jerk reactions. No special wisdom is needed for destruction, but creating something needs something needs a strong will and intellect and self-control.

Now, concerning the talks themselves. As you know, we have had a meeting with President Reagan and four rounds of talks with Secretary of State Shultz. A personal message of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, was handed to the President. And we outlined to him our approach to securing lasting peace and comprehensive security through preventing militarization of outer space, reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons. We stressed the necessity for an early achievement of specific agreements in the security area and the need for resolving the issue of stopping nuclear testing.

Unfortunately, we have to draw the attention of the administration to the inadmissibility of the artificial fueling of tensions in the atmosphere of our relations.

During the talks with the Secretary of State, a rather wide range of issue was discussed. A substantial part of our talks was conducted in private. In general, our conversations were thorough and substantial, and overall, constructive. It is good that commonsense has prevailed as well as the understanding of the fact that the language of pressure and ultimatiums is unfit for our relations.

So, we believe that here in Washington we have been engaged in normal diplomatic work, practically on all major issues, and first and foremost, on security issues. This work I would say in a way creates a foundation for holding a productive summit meeting. And in this area, we are indeed moving forward.

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I know that you will be asking questions with respect to the situation involving Mr. Daniloff and our citizen Zakharov. I would like in a way to anticipate some of your questions. I can confirm that that question has been discussed with the President and with the Secretary of State. I would say that the atmosphere of that discussion was calm, and a working atmosphere prevailed in that discussion.

My conclusion is that there is a real chance to resolve those question, to resolve them in a way mutually acceptable bot the the Soviet and to the American side. We have decided with the Secretary of State that our contacts will be continued in New York, and that final decisions will be taken after some time.

Q Mr. Minister, are you going to meet with Prime Minister Peres in New York tomorrow and what is the Soviet position on Israeli conditions for Soviet participation in an international peace conference, mainly, renew diplomatic relations with Israel and a change in Soviet immigration policy toward Soviet Jews?

FOR. MIN. SHEVARDNADZE: Well, we are now discussing whether or not we will meet or will not meet. I think the question asked as to the prospects would be appropriate after the meeting takes place.

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News Summary September 20, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the New York Times deals with Reagan's meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister and the fact that he is said to have stressed the Daniloff case. There appears to be no breakthrough in the matter. The US Senate approved a \$13.3 billion plan to cut the US deficit...Representatives of major trading nations struck compromises on agriculture and the service industries, virtually assuring a new round of negotiations to strengthen the world economy through freer trade. The meetings took place in Uruguay. Also on p.1 of the Times: A new drug is shown to prolong the lives of some AIDS victims but the pill is not a cure...Cheers and aid welcomed Aquino to NY.

Editorials

ND "Compensation Is Still Due for This Holocaust" After WW II, nations that fought on both sides of the war ignored the suffering of the Gypsies. But the US, at least, has finally accorded an appropriate degree of official recognition. The Holocaust Memorial Council, created by Congress in 1980, held its first annual "day of remembrance. The Gypsies should receive compensation from both East and West Germany.

Columns

NYP-Evans + Novak "Sofaer 'No Fair'" -The reason Abe Sofaer was removed from the Taba talks just before its settlement was because Shultz was concerned that he had become a political liability for the US in Cairo. The Egyptians were angry when Sofaer threatened to return to Washington if Egypt did not moderate its position. The Egyptians said Sofaer wasn't fair and became more stubborn. Sofaer wanted to become the top US trouble-shooter in the Midcast but now, although he retains clout with Shultz, the Mideast has been removed from him.

Press Reports

O'Connor Accepts Invitation from Peres to Visit

NYT-Goldman (photo of Peres and O'Connor) John Cardinal O'Connor accepted an invitation to visit Israel from Peres. "I'm thrilled with the possibility," O'Connor said, "As soon as it can be worked into the schedule...I will be happy to take the Prime Minister up on his very generous invitation." Peres said it was an

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open invitation. The two men declined to comment on what they discussed during their half-hour meeting. O'Connor quipped "We spent most of the time praying." Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, of the AJC said an O'Connor trip could help improve Catholic-Jewish relations. O'Connor needs Vatican permission to visit Israel. (see NYP-Crowley)

Cuellar Threatens to Pull Out UN Force--Blames Israel

NYT-Scioline-The Sec. General of the UN threatened to pull UNIFIL soldiers from southern Lebanon, blaming Israel for what he called the "major crisis" facing the force. He asked the 15 members of the Security Council to "collectively and individually" take "urgent action" to get Israeli troops out of southern Lebanon. But PM Peres, speaking in NYC said Israel plans to stay in Lebanon. He said at a meeting with the Times that "Until and unless we see a Lebanese force acceptable to us, we cannot risk the security of the northern border of Israel." He said UNIFIL "is not a normal army that will stop terrorism or terrorist activities." Meanwhile, the Security Council met to discuss the crisis in the UN force in Lebanon. The chief French delegate said the only way the force would enjoy the support of the entire Lebanese population would be if the Israelis withdrew.

5 More French Soldiers Wounded

NYT-AP-5 French soldiers of the UN force were wounded in a clash. (see NYP-AP)

Peres Visits Metropolitan Museum

ND-Photo of Peres at the Met exhibit on ancient art. Peres called for an international alliance against terrorist in a talk before the Presidents' Conference.

NYP-The largest exhibit of ancient art from Israel ever to travel abroad has arrived at the Met. The collection will open to the public on Thursday. The exhibit was lent to the Met by the Israel Museum.

Yom Kippur Baseball Games Criticized

NYT-GoldmanWith two of the National League playoff games scheduled for Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish calendar, several hundred people have complained to the NY Mets, the baseball commissioner and ABC, who will broadcast the games. Baseball officials say it is too late to change the dates of the games. If the games had been scheduled for almost anywhere else in the country, there probably would not have been too much of an uproar. But New York has more Jews than Tel Aviv and the reaction has been emotional. Nathan Perlmutter, of the ADL said the games should be played on schedule. "The Mets are a private enterprise," he said.

Media Notes

New Reports Impedes Intelligence Gathering Re Terrorism

NYT-Engelberg-Administration officials said a close ally of the US slowed its sharing of information on terrorism because much of the intelligence data had appeared in reports by American news organizations. Neither Casey or the Administration would identify the country involved but Casey said it was "one of our closest allies."

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מקור בטלגרף

News Summary September 19, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the New York Times Deals with US-Soviet relations in relation to the Daniloff case. Gorbachev calls the reporter a "spy" in an apparent rebuff to Reagan. The US calls the 25 Russians expelled from the Soviet Mission to the UN "spies." Also on p. 1 of the Times: The US is ready to cut missiles in Europe to a token force, as the Soviets have suggested...The PM of Paris Pledges "Crushing" response to terrorism (see Press Reports)...The yearlong decline of the dollar has failed to cut the US trade deficit. Top stories in the Wall Street Journal deals with why prosecutions are rare in cases of embezzlement and unions are courting new workers.

Editorials

NYT-"The Siege of Paris" Besides mourning the dead, Americans can show their sympathy for France by sparing it gratuitous advice on how to quell a savage burst of terrorism. The hardest part about assessing these grisly crimes is to remember that many are discrete events requiring tailored response. As Chirac presses his anti-terror campaign, he should be able to count on whatever help he may request from the US. In this conflict, civilized states must hang together.

ND "Days of the Jackals" For years France quietly sought accommodation with terrorists to avoid attacks on France. And when the US launched an air strike on Libya for complicity on in terrorist acts, France refused to permit US planes to fly over its territory. France can belatedly take its place alongside the US and other targets of terrorism in a concerted international effort against this warfare.

NYP " A Lesson Paris Hasn't Learned--Appeasement Never Pays" There is a lesson in all this for France, half a century after going hat in hand to Hitler at Munich, they should have learned that appeasement never pays, it only invites aggression. Washington is worried that France might actually free the terrorist Geroges Abdallah. This is the person responsible for the 1982 murder, in cold blood, of the US military attache in Paris.

Columns

ND-Michel Gordey (French journalist) " A Great City Under Siege: What it Feels Like" In Paris, day by day, a great psychosis is developing. Parisians are staying home. The big question is how to fight urban guerrillas while preserving democracy.

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Grumman and Israel Moving Toward Possible Joint Production of Jet Fighter

WSJ-Greenberger-Grumman and Israel have taken the first steps toward possible joint production or marketing of the Lavi, a jet fighter being developed by the Israelis. Grumman and Israel Aircraft Industries signed a formal memo last month agreeing to begin discussions. So far talks have been held in NY and will soon be held in Israel. A joint production program could be vital to Grumman in the 1990's.

Chirac Pledges Response to Bombings

NYT-Miller p.1-PM Chirac vowed France would deliver a "crushing and unflinching" response to terrorists behind a wave of bombings if they could be caught and their guilt established. But French officials say their investigation is just at a preliminary stage, with little hard intelligence available about the terrorists. (see text of PM's remarks)

French Attache Slain in Beirut

NYT-special-The French military attache in Lebanon was shot dead by a gunman in the Christian sector of the capital. A unknown group calling itself the Justice and Revenge Front, claimed responsibility. Meanwhile, two French soldiers in southern Lebanon were wounded when their position at a Shiite village was hit by a rocket grenade. 29 French servicemen have been wounded in southern Lebanon in the past two weeks. 4 soldiers have been killed. In another development, large-scale fighting broke out between Israeli-backed Christian militiamen and Moslem fighters. As many as 8 militiamen were killed. The Voice of Lebanon reported that Israeli helicopter gunships aided troops in driving the Moslems out. Israeli Air Force jets also carried out mock raids over several areas in the south, swooping low over Palestinian refugee districts. In Beirut, artillery and rocket duels broke out across the Green Line. (see DN-wire, ND-wire)

Marxist Christians in Lebanon Linked to Paris Bombings

NYT-Hijazi-An underground Lebanese group believed to be responsible for the wave of bombings in Paris is made up of Marxist Maronite Christians, most of whom are from a village in northern Lebanon. They were originally trained by extremist Palestinians. The three top leaders of the group, the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary are in prison in France and Italy. (ND-AP)

Why Paris? -Analysis

NYT-Ber nstein-Some French people are wondering if their country's longstanding, unstated policy of striking deals with terrorists is coming back to haunt them. By trying to escape terrorist violence, the authorities may have inadvertently invited it. But others believe that it is the French failure to negotiate with the group claiming responsibility for the bombings that has led to the attacks. France, more than any other country except the US, sees in the Mideast an opportunity to play a big-power role. Many think France is the victim of a new kind of multifaceted aggression, masterminded by either Syria or Iran, aimed at forcing it from the region.

Threat to US

ND-Drury-US officials said the threat issued on Wednesday by an Arab terrorist group is being treated seriously, but that they believed there was no immediate danger. (see NYP-Gevirtz)

מקור מטרומיש

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Iran- Preparing for Resumption of Full Relations with US Companies

WSJ-Greenberger-Beneath its shrill anti-American rhetoric, Iran is preparing the way for the resumption of normal commercial relations with US businesses. Iran has stopped disrupting the special tribunal set up in the Hague to resolve US-Iranian business claims. A businesslike atmosphere now prevails. US companies report they are now being directly approached by Iranians seeking to do business. Other than commercial dealings there is virtually no relations between the US and Iran. Experts predict Tehran's contacts will expand as it's economy continues to deteriorate.

Yemenite Traditions Inspire Israeli Dancers

NYT-Anderson-The Inbal dance company first came to NY 12 years ago. In an interview with the Times, Sara Levi-Tanai discusses what inspired her to found the company. She discusses the Yemenite traditions and some history of the Jews who came from Yemen.

Media Notes

Press Curbs Widespread in Americas

NYT-Reuters-Freedom of the press in the Western Hemisphere is being assailed by dictatorships and democratic governments alike, the Inter-American Press Association said. The group's participants include more than 1300 newspaper and magazine publishers from the US, Latin America, Canada and the Caribbean.

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NEWS SUMMARY
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER SHEVARDADZE'S WASHINGTON VISIT
Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Washington for two days of meetings with Sec. of State George Shultz yesterday and said that the Soviet Union was 50 percent prepared for a summit. Although he called the expulsion of 25 Soviet diplomats from the U.S. "illegal", he gave no indication that the Soviets would take retaliatory action. He also said that the Daniloff case is resolvable.

Wash. Post: Shevardnadze Sees Summit Hope, Plays Down Expulsions, Daniloff

Phil. Inq.: U.S.-Soviet Tensions Dim Summit Hope

Wash. Times: Resolve Crisis, Or Else, Shevardnadze Threatens

AQUINO IN WASHINGTON: AID PACKAGE APPROVED BY HOUSE

The House, after hearing an emotional speech and appeal for new aid by Philippine President Corazon Aquino, yesterday approved \$200 million in emergency funds for the Philippines.

Wash. Post: Aquino Appeals To Congress: Philippine Leader's Emotional Speech Wins Votes For Aid

Phil. Inq.: Aquino Presents Case To Congress: House Approves More Aid

Wash. Times: House OKs Aquino Aid After Speech

U.S. CAN HAVE BASES IN PHILIPPINES

An effort by nationalists to prohibit U.S. bases in the Philippines was defeated by a commission drafting a new constitution for the country.

Wash. Times: Philippine Commission Allows Bases

EXPERIMENTAL AIDS DRUG

Health officials are expected to announce today that an experimental AIDS drug will be more widely distributed. The drug AZT, while not touted as an AIDS cure has shown significant promise in experiments.

Wash. Post: U.S. Ready To Approve Wider Use of AIDS Drug

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NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

FRENCH ATTACHE KILLED IN BEIRUT: Callers Warn That Campaign Will Spread (pg. 1)

Wash. Post, Boustany: The international terror campaign against France continues as French Col. Christian Goutierre, military attache at the French Embassy in Beirut was killed with three shots in the head in that strife-torn Lebanese capitol. Anonymous callers linked the murder to the recent wave of bombing attacks in France. At the same time, attacks on French troops in the U.N. peace-keeping force in south Lebanon continued today with two more soldiers wounded. (9/19/86)

Chic. Trib.: French Aide Shot To Death In Lebanon

Chris. Sci. Mon.: Beirut Killing of Frenchman Linked to Paris Bombings

Balt. Sun: French Military Attache Shot To Death In Lebanon

SECRET TALKS BRING ISRAEL-JORDAN ACCORD FOR BANK ON W. BANK: Accord Shows Israeli Support of Jordan's Bid To Woo Palestinians

Chris. Sci. Mon., Curtius: Shmuel Goren, Israel's coordinator for the occupied territories announced Wednesday that Arab-owned Cairo-Amman Bank had been issued licensure to open up a branch in Nablus, the largest West Bank city. A series of secret, face-to-face meetings between Israeli and Jordanian banking officials, begun three months ago, led to the agreement to open the bank, the first since 1967, which will be jointly operated by Israel and Jordan. The opening of the bank will be the most evident example of improvement of "quality of life" on the W. Bank. State Dept. sources said that Sec. of State George Shultz and Asst. Sec. of State Richard Murphy pushed Israel hard to allow the opening of the bank, which will deal in both Israeli and foreign currency. (9/19/86)

STUNG BY CRITICISM, ISRAEL REVIEWS ITS ARMS INDUSTRY

LA Times, Fisher: In an interview in Los Angeles, Defense Minister Rabin said that Israel is reviewing procedures within its arms industry to include both international sales and acquisition of technology to support its own weapons production. Rabin dismissed charges of Israeli wrongdoing in relation to a series of scandals, among them the Pollard affair and the cluster bomb controversy as well as other accusations. About two-thirds of Israeli arms exports is said to involve government to government deals. Another one-third is handled through independent agents. Israel's latest military export, according to an Israeli TV report titled "Merchants of Death", is anti-terrorist expertise. (9/19/86)

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

IRANIAN CREWS SAID TO LAND 3 F4s IN IRAQ

Wash. Post, Wilson: Three Iranian F4 fighterbomber crews have landed their planes in Iraq over the last two months in a string of defections that may be due to disillusionment with the Iran-Iraq war, according to Pentagon officials. The 3rd F4 landed in Iraq this week as Iran announced the beginning of a new offensive. One official speculated that Iraq is successfully wooing Iranian officers with promises of money and safe haven. (9/19/86)

PARIS BOMBINGS POINT TO STATE-SUPPORTED TERRORISM, ANALYSTS SAY

Chris. Sci. Mon., Echikson: Despite strong statements threatening terrorists with retaliations, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac seems powerless to stop the wave of violence that may precipitate a political crisis in the Middle East and at home for France. Some French officials/analysts speculate that the attacks may have been promoted from a broader motivation than the liberation of the "Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners" leader, George Ibrahim Abdallah. It is this group that has claimed responsibility for the terror directed at France. The officials believe that the terrorism may be state generated. Maybe Syria. Maybe Iran. And the possible goals, to reduce French support for Iraq or to thwart the presence of French troops included in the UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. (9/19/86)

EDITORIAL ARTICLES

ARAB TERRORISTS

Balt. Sun, Rabbi Berlin: The Istanbul Neve Shalom Synagogue and Karachi tragedies evoked immeasurable outrage from the Jewish community and the civilized world. Two clear lessons emerge from these events. One, the Istanbul murders show that anti-Semitism is one of the driving forces behind Arab terror, despite claims from the Arab world that it is Zionism and not religion that is objected. And secondly, that the "root causes" excuse of terrorists or the notion that if the underlying causes are addressed then unreasonable acts would cease, is an oversimplified view of a complex subject. Fanatic terrorists are an affront to the civilized world and lack of cooperation between nations only serves to invite victimization of more people in the future. (9/19/86)

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EDITORIALS CON'T

TERROR IN PARIS

Wash. Post, editorial: The French are taking determined measures such as visa requirements, to counter the terrorist threat currently plaguing France. With sustained efforts such as this terrorism can be beaten without destroying free institutions. The wave of bombs has been claimed to be the work of an obscure Marxist group, the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Eastern Political Prisoners which is believed to be another name for the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction. Although the terror is explained as a means to gain the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the bombings have the organization and character of a larger group effort and maybe state sponsorship. (9/19/86)

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Deborah Stone
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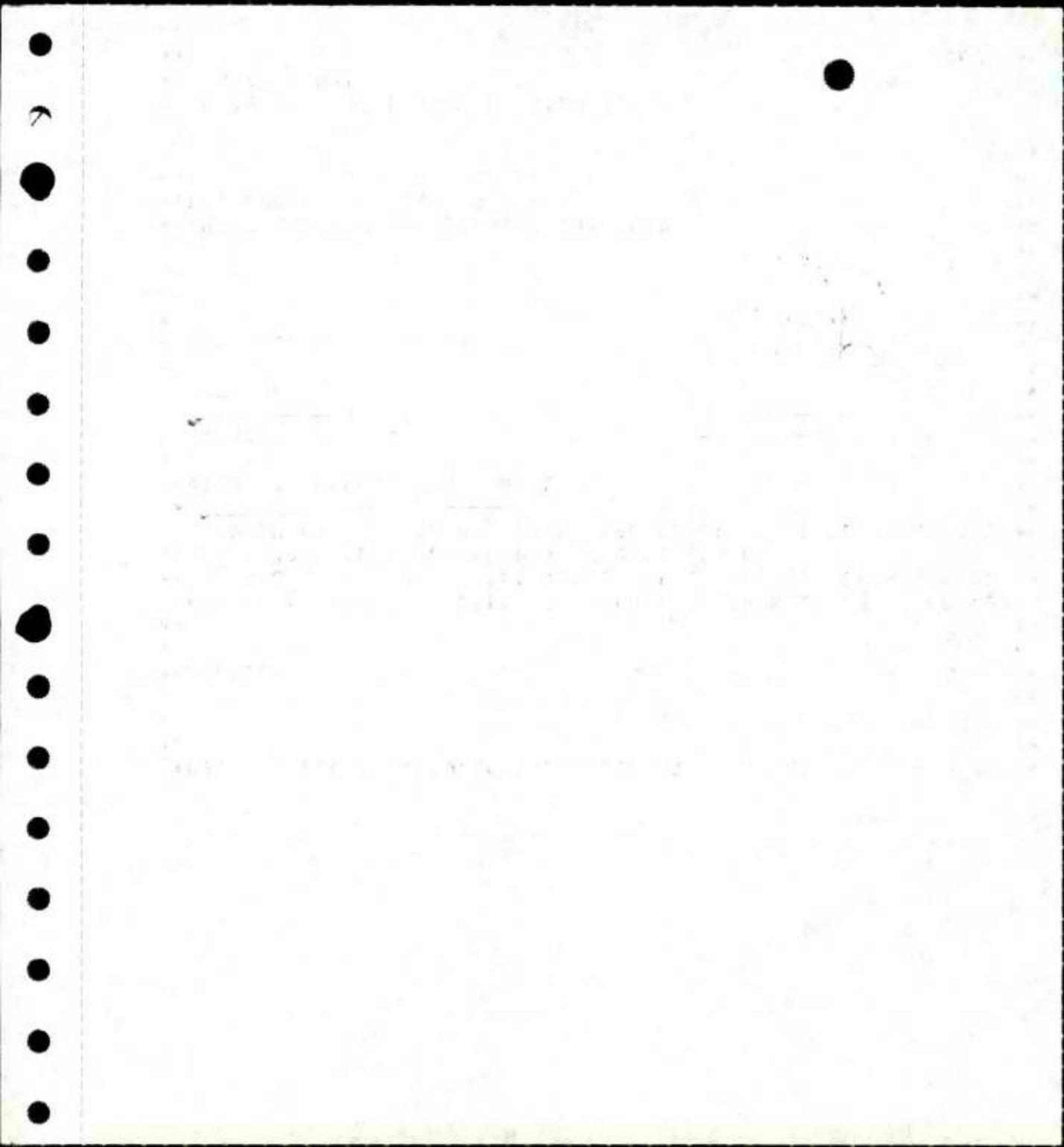
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א) מודה מאד על אשר אמר רהימי בפגישותיו על הגבעה באשר לצורך
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ב) אל-רידי התייחס במיוחד לעניין הורדת הריבית והביע תקווה
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 פגישות וושינגטון

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, ממ"ד

להלן תדרוך מממ"ד לקראת פגישה שולץ-שבירנצה.

תחנות

STATE DEPARTMENT BACKGROUND BRIEFING ON SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1986

MR. KALB: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. As promised, a backgrounder attributable to a senior State Department official. The backgrounder, you're all familiar, know who it is -- *****.

Background with senior State Department official, thank you very much.

SR. STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: This is going to be the first meeting between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze since the Geneva 1985 summit. It's a meeting that's long overdue, and we expect it to be a businesslike review of the whole of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. It's a meeting also that takes place under the shadow of the Daniloff case. In terms of U.S. goals for the meeting, we want to make sure that the Soviets fully appreciate our position on the case of Nick Daniloff. Certainly it is the time to make very clear that they have to find a way to let Nick Daniloff come home. The second goal will be to make clear that the United States remains committed to pursuing the agenda which the President and General Secretary Gorbachev agreed to at Geneva last year, as you recall, set out in that joint statement from Geneva. And it flows from that that the third objective is going to be to review the entirety of that agenda and if possible, through the talks between the Secretary and the Foreign Minister, generate some momentum for progress in the several negotiations that are going on across the range of the relationship.

When I talk about the review of the overall state of the relationship, I think all of you remember the categories from when we were at this point last year. But I'll list them, just in case the old notes have already been filed. Arms control, human rights, regional matters, and bilateral issues. Now we've made some modest progress in implementing this agenda since Geneva last year. And then, as you know, throughout the course of the

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summer we've had a very intensive work program at the expert level to prepare for this meeting, to be able to, in our case, report to the Secretary where we stand in all of these negotiations that are going on.

I say progress, but certainly not as much as we would have liked. We do expect the two ministers to talk about the results of the work program and then to try to identify where, as I said, in all of these negotiations that are going on, our experts and negotiators can concentrate their efforts in the weeks ahead.

Arms control -- I think you have the statements from yesterday that accompanied the opening today in Geneva of the current round of the NST talks. And we do expect those Geneva talks to be reviewed in the meetings here. The Stockholm conference, CDE, as you know, is due to conclude tomorrow, and indeed may have concluded by the time the ministers meet. But in any case, they'll want to give some attention to that and what flows from it. Some of the other topics are chemical weapons, nuclear risk reduction centers, nuclear non-proliferation and conventional force reductions in Europe.

Human rights is an area where we plan to make very clear that progress is essential. And I think if you look at the status of the issues in human rights that are of such importance to the United States, you have to conclude, for example, that Jewish emigration has simply hit rock-bottom. The last set of figures I show saw figures which, as annualized, would be the lowest figures since the 1960s. And we are receiving information of suppression of dissidents in the Soviet Union, in violation of the Helsinki Accords, which is as fierce as it ever was under previous Soviet leadership.

Some of you may have seen recently some spot announcements of individual cases being settled -- either marriage cases, marriage separation cases, dual citizenship cases. We've in fact noted the progress that's been made in clearing up a rather significant number of what we call representationalist cases. But there are still out there a large number of equally deserving cases that haven't yet been resolved.

Regional affairs -- you'll recall that at the summit the two leaders agreed that we would continue that cycle of regional meetings. And in addition to those expert level meetings, that we've been through the full cycle, we also had the session here last month where Under Secretary Armacost and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Adamishin (?) sort of reviewed on a global basis that regional agenda. And we would expect the two ministers also to review that part of the agenda. And then there are a number of things to look at in bilateral relations, cultural exchanges, opening of consulates in Kiev, New York, things of that sort.

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News Summary September 18, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the **New York Times** deals with the fifth bombing in Paris in 10 days. Graphic photos of injured are displayed in all New York City papers including on p.1 of the **Times**. Other major stories report on Rehnquist's confirmation as Chief Justice of the United States; the US expels 25 Soviet diplomats and the US reports that a second Soviet missile test failed. The Administration says a new long-range Soviet missile exploded during a test flight last month. A photo of Reagan and Aquino is on the front page of the **Times** and the mine accident in South Africa is blamed on lax safety standards. Top story in the **Wall Street Journal** deals with world trade. World trade wars are probably overdrawn according to business people in Europe and Asia. Also on p.1 of the **Journal** is a story on the loyalty of the military in the Philippines. This is causing a problem for US policy. The **New York Post**, **Daily News** and **Newsday** all headline the fact that the New York Mets baseball team won the National League East title.

Editorials

DN "The United Nations Begins its 41st Year" The UN and GA in particular suffer from gross hypocrisy and demagoguery. Any institution that can officially declare Zionism to be racism and fail to condemn Soviet genocide in Afghanistan is flawed in its soul. But with hard work and resolve, there is always the possibility that its values can be nourished.

Columns

ND-Pfaff "Let the Press Defuse Acts of Terrorism" An Italian terrorist who "repented" has argued that press coverage of terrorist acts is an essential element and that did it not exist the terrorists themselves would lose purpose. The terrorists' program works only when the terrorists' demands are published alongside the pictures of the victims or carnage the terrorists have caused. New codes of practice for journalists could be compelling. It is a matter of public security.

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Press Reports

Thousands March in Lebanon to Back UN Force

NYT-Hijazi-Thousands of protesters marched through the streets of Tyre in southern Lebanon in support of UNIFIL troops in the area. The march was lead by the mainstream movement of Amal. The marchers chanted slogans condemning recent attacks on UN troops and highlighted a general strike in southern Lebanon that was called by Amal to show that residents favor the continued presence of the force. In another development, Lebanese guerrillas killed a South Lebanon Army soldier, wounded another and captured a third in an ambush near the town of Jezzine. It was the third attack against SLA outposts in a week. The raid came only hours after the Israeli chief advisor on Lebanon warned that the SLA might step up its military operations if the recent wave of raids persisted. Lubrani said that Israel had plans to deal with a possible withdrawal of UNIFIL.

5th Bombing in Paris leaves 5 Dead

NYT-Bernstein p.1-A bomb thrown from a passing car exploded in front of a crowded department store on the Left Bank, killing 5 and wounding 50. It was the most lethal of 5 terrorist attacks to shake Paris in the past 10 days. The blast suggested that a kind of war has been brought into this country by a mysterious and skilled group of extremists whose strategy is to sow panic among the civilian population. (see ND-AP; DN-AP)

NYT-Miller-p.1-The people of Paris had already been shaken badly by the past four bombings but somehow there was little sense of panic until the most recent attack. Now there is a real fear. The bombing occurred in front of a cut-rate department store owned by a French Jew of Tunisian origin. The terrorists had chosen Wednesday afternoon, when French schools are closed and mothers take their children with them on weekly shopping trips. The attack seemed deliberately timed to do maximum damage. The streets were deserted after the attack.

ND-AP-Increasingly tough French security measures have failed to halt a wave of bombings by a Mideastern group seeking release of jailed accomplices and by homegrown extremists.

2 Lebanese Brothers Deny Role in Paris Bombings

NYT-AP-Two Lebanese men who French authorities are seeking for questioning in the Paris bombings convened a news conference in Tripoli, Lebanon to deny that they were involved in the attacks. The French want to question the men who are brothers of Geroges Abdallah, who is now serving a prison sentence on weapons charges. The group believed responsible for the bombings has demanded the release of Abdallah. The two brothers offered to turn themselves in and say they are confident that French charges are false.

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Arab Terrorists Warn US is Next

NYP-Dan & Juffe-The terrorist group claiming responsibility for the wave of bombings in Paris threatened to unleash similar assaults in NY and other US cities. The threat was issued in Beirut.

Americans on Alert in Egypt

NYP-LA Times-The US Embassy warned US citizens in Cairo yesterday that terrorists may be planning to attack US officials in Egypt and that other Americans might become targets too. The extremist group planning the attacks is called "Egypt's Revolution."

Jihan Sadat Leaves South Carolina

NYT-special-Although Jihan Sadat, the best known visiting professor at South Carolina U., quit her post because of a lawsuit seeking to find out how much she was being paid, the effort has not ended. The University has refused to disclose the information, citing concerns for privacy and security.

Ex-Hostage Speaks for Palestinians

NYT-Reinhold-Allyn Conwell emerged as the spokesman for the hostages on the hijacked TWA flight last year in Beirut. He is now back in Houston Texas looking to pick up some clients for the one-man Mideast consulting firm he is opening in Athens, and to stir sympathy for the Palestinian cause among Americans. He argues in front of audiences that Israel is "something that has to be dealt with, not destroyed," but that Americans will become incensed if the Jewish state does not relent on the creation of a Palestinian homeland. He believes that if the situation continues to go the same way, anti-Semitism will grow in the US.

Iran Said to Shell Kuwaiti Tanker

NYT-Reuters-A Kuwaiti supertanker was ablaze in the Gulf, off Saudi Arabia, after being shelled by an Iranian gunboat.

Letters

NYT-Andrew Stein, Pres. NYC City Council writes that it is amazing that the architect of the Camp David Accords should go on repeating the ludicrous notion that terrorists are agitated by the lack of progress toward Mideast peace. It is the desire to prevent any settlement that motivates the terrorists. Appeasement of terrorists will never lead to peace.

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מצפ"א, מא"ף, מאסוק

קונגרס: סנקציות על דרא"פ

1. חוק הסנקציות הוגש לבית הלבן ב-15.9 בערב. לנשיא 10 ימי עבודה להחליט כיצד לפעול - כלומר עד חצות ב-26 דנא.
2. בתיאוריה, בפני הנשיא עומדות 4 אופציות:
 - (א) לחתום על החוק כפי שהוא;
 - (ב) לא לחתום ולא לעשות דבר, כך שהחוק ייכנס לחוקף באופן אוטומטי ב-27 דנא.
 - (ג) להטיל ווטו על החוק ולהיערך למאבק בקונגרס נגד הווטו;
 - (ד) להודיע על הטלת ווטו, ובו זמנית על נקיטת צעדים נוספים נגד דרא"פ.
3. שתי האופציות הראשונות לא נראות סבירות לאור החנגדות הנשיא לסנקציות על דרא"פ בכלל ולחוק בפרט.
4. כפי שדווח בשלנו 372, הוויכוח בממשל כיום נסוב על שתי האופציות האחרונות. לדברי מקורות שונים בגבעה, נוטים היועצים הבכירים של הנשיא בבית הלבן לייעץ לו להטיל ווטו על החוק ותו-לא, וזאת משלושה טעמים עיקריים:
 - (א) הצעדים שהנשיא נקט נגד דרא"פ לפני שנה (ושחודשו בחודש שעבר) לא הועילו, ואין יסוד להניח שצעדים נוספים יהיו אפקטיביים יותר;
 - (ב) סקרי דעת הקהל הידומים ע"י הביח הלבן לשמוש פנימי מראים ששאלה דרא"פ איננה *ISSUE* שמעסיק את הציבור הרחב בארה"ב לקראת הבחירות הכלליות בנובמבר (למעט השחורים שלא יצביעו בעד הרפובליקאים ממילא) - הוזה אומר שהנושא הינו *ISSUE* אך ורק בתוך ווסינגטון רבתי
"INSIDE THE BELTWAY"
 - (ג) יועציו של הנשיא (בעיקר דונלד רייגן ופט בוקנאן) אינם קוראים אל נכון את הלך הרוחות בגבעה ומעריכים שניתן יהיה *To SUSTAIN* את הווטו של הנשיא.

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5. לעומת היועצים האלה, יו"ר ועדת החוץ, הסנטור ריצארד לוגר, מאיץ בנשיא לחתום על החוק כפי שהתקבל, וזאת בכדי למלא את חובת הבטחות שהוא נתן לדמוקרטים בבית הנבחרים כששכנעם לסמוך את ידם על גרסת החוק שאומצה ע"י הסנט. מאידך, מנהיג הרוב, הסנטור דול ואחרים מפצירים בנשיא לפעול לפי האופציה הרביעית, ומציעים לו ליישר את הקו עם האירופאים, או לפחות ללכת חלק מהדרך לקראת העמדה שהתקבלה ע"י שרי החוץ של השוק המשותף. להערכת דול, אם הנשיא יפעל כך אפשר יהיה לגייס "שליש חוסס" נגד מאמץ לגבור על הווטו של הנשיא (To Overrule). לדברי ^{המאזין} לדול ענין אישי בהוספת צעדים מטעם הנשיא היות ובכוונתו להחמודד על המועמדות לנשיאות כרפובליקאי ליברלי, ובכדי לתמוך בנשיא בנושא זה הוא זקוק ל- FIG LEAF מצד הנשיא "לכסות" ולהצדיק כל שינוי בעמדתו לאחר שהצביע בעד חוק הסנקציות במליאת הסנט. (הערה: למעשה כל סנטור רפובליקאי שהצביע בעד החוק ושיהיה מוכן להצטרף לשליש החוסס זקוק לעלה חאנה כזה).

6. בשלב זה העוזרים בסנט אינם מוכנים לנחש מה תהיה החלטת הנשיא. מובן מאליו שמבחינתנו עדיף שהנשיא יבחר באופציה הרביעית כי אז קיים סיכוי שלא יהיה חוק ולא יהיה "תיקון ישראלי". נמשיך לעקוב.

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תוכנית, מצגים, מעיית, רמיית קטיית. נינו יורק

13:30 September 18, 1986 תדורך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

MR. SCHWEID: The reports from Lebanon, the Abdallah group threatening to take terrorism to the United States. What do you know about the group? What do you know about the potentiality of the threat? What are you doing to prevent it, etcetera?

MR. KALB: Just give me a minute on that, Barry, if you would, please.

In talking about the bombings in France, the United States condemns these brutal attacks and offers its deep sympathy to the families of victims of the bombing and to the family of Colonel

(Gutierre?). The United States supports the government of France in its efforts to deal with these outrages. Insofar as linking the attacks -- that is to say, the one at Paris and the one in Beirut -- I guess that any specific information in that context would have to come from France.

MR. SCHWEID: I thought you might have some handle on this group, and you know, whether it poses a threat to the U.S. -- without judging whether the group actually conducted the bombings in Paris.

MR. KALB: On the question of the threat, the threat that you're referring to -- that is, the report by this group about threats to the United States -- U.S. security officials obviously are aware of such threats. And I think one would add that these threats do nothing to gain sympathy for whatever cause the terrorists may be seeing to promote.

Q So are you expecting any terrorist attack against Americans in Egypt?

MR. KALB: I have answered that question, and I have nothing to add to it. Oh, on Egypt.

Q There's a report that the United States is expecting --

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MR. KALB: On that, the U.S. embassy in Cairo has received non-specific information of a threat against American officials in Egypt. The embassy periodically becomes aware of such threats, and these threats are always taken seriously. Yes?

Q Do you have any comment on reports in U.S. newspapers that the United States government convinced Shimon Peres to tone down his rhetoric about an international peace conference in the Middle East?

MR. KALB: No, I think you heard the Israeli Prime Minister make his views known here in the lobby of the State Department earlier this week, and I have nothing to add to it.

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NEWS SUMMARY
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1986

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: REHNQUIST CONFIRMED AS 16th CHIEF JUSTICE OF U.S.

William H. Rehnquist was confirmed by the Senate as the 16th chief justice of the United States in a 65 to 33 vote, despite a push by some Democrats to stop the nomination. The Senate also confirmed Antonin Scalia as associate justice on the Supreme Court.

Wash. Post: Rehnquist Confirmed In 65-33 Vote: Scalia Approved As Associate Justice, 98-0

Wash. Times: Rehnquist, Scalia Confirmed By Big Margins

Balt. Sun: Senate Approves Rehnquist, Scalia Nominations

U.S. ORDERS EXPULSION OF 25 SOVIETS

The United States yesterday ordered the expulsion of 25 diplomats who must leave the U.S. by October 1. As the conflict over the arrest of American journalist Daniloff intensifies, White House officials are speculating that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze now might refuse to come to the U.S. as scheduled to meet with Sec. of State Shultz.

Wash. Post: U.S. Names Soviets For Expulsion: Oct. 1 Deadline Set; Shevardnadze visit Viewed as Uncertain

Balt. Sun: U.S. Orders 25 Soviets at U.N. Out of Country

Phil. Inq.: Soviets Ordered To Leave: Washington Ousts 25 at U.N. Mission

DANILOFF CASE AFFECTS ARMS TALKS

President Reagan yesterday said American negotiators in Geneva are prepared to issue a new nuclear arms proposal and "real progress" is possible when talks resume today, but warned that any agreement is contingent on the outcome of the Daniloff incident.

Wash. Times: Reagan Sends Mixed Signal To Kremlin on Arms Deal

Balt. Sun: Reagan Holds Out Hope of Accord in Arms Talks

USA Today: 25 Soviets Booted; Arms Talks Today

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NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

PERES, SHAMIR SET TO SWAP JOBS: Israel's Surprisingly Popular 'Unity' Government Nears Phase 2

Wash. Post, Frankel: Despite strong doubts that Israel's unique "government of national unity" would survive, the half-way mark is now at hand with Prime Minister Shimon Peres soon to cede his office to Yizhak Shamir, who as agreed, will hold the premiership another 25 months. Recent opinion polls show that Peres' popularity is at 79 percent, but that the Israeli public expects Peres to honor the rotation agreement. Peres and his Labor party are hoping that their Likud rivals will 'botch the job' when Shamir takes over the prime minister position. The main reason that the hybrid government has so far been successful is that it has come through on its two main commitments: regaining control of its economic situation and halting runaway inflation and withdrawing Israeli forces from Lebanon. (9/18/86)

BLAST KILLS 5 AT CROWDED PARIS STORE: 5th TERRORIST BOMB IN 10 DAYS HURTS 51, (pg. 1 story)

Balt. Sun, Ruby: Another bomb blast has been added to the current campaign of terrorist violence in France. Police said an explosion in the Montparnasse section of Paris left 5 people dead and 51 injured and was the fifth bombing in France within 10 days. There was no immediate claim of responsibility but officials said that the bombing fits the pattern of recent explosions claimed by the Committee for Solidarity with Middle East and Arab Political Prisoners which is seeking the release of three Middle Eastern convicts in French jails. The group warned in a statement submitted to a news agency in Beirut that attacks would continue in France and that the United States and Italy would be next. (9/18/86)

Chic. Trib: Bombers Again Strike Paris: 5 Killed in 5th Terrorist Attack

Wash. Post: Bomb Kills Five At Paris Store as Terrorism Escalates

Wash. Times: 6th Bomb Kills 5 More On Paris Sidewalks

MIDDLE EAST MENTIONS...

Balt. Sun: Soviet Jews...Departure tally hits 88 in Aug., the highest figure registered this year, but Soviet Jewish emigration is still at rock bottom, having fallen steadily since 1979.

Wash. Times: Iranian Battalions March To Front...12 battalions headed for war fronts today as Iran mobilized for what some officials say may be the decisive move in the Iran-Iraq war. Balt. Sun:

Egypt Rejects Israeli Offer of Self-Rule for Gaza... Egyptian weekly al-Mussawar published that President Mubarak rejected Prime Minister Peres proposal made at their recent summit meeting that self-rule could begin immediately for Palestinians in Gaza under Egyptian supervision.

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

U.S. EMBASSY IN CAIRO WARNS OF POSSIBLE ATTACK

Wash. Post, Bartholet: The U.S. embassy in Cairo issued a warning to American citizens in Egypt that Americans should be alerted to potential danger from an extremist group that may attempt an attack against "one or more U.S. officials in the next several days". The warning, directed at over 10,000 U.S. citizens living in Egypt, was issued through a telephone network of U.S. businesses and institutions. A State Dept. spokesman however, said that despite this alert no travel advisory on visits by Americans to Egypt has been issued. (9/18/86)

4 BLACK HEBREWS PLEAD GUILTY TO WIRE FRAUD: Scheme Swindled Telephone Companies

Wash. Post, Lewis: Four members of the Black Hebrews sect pleaded guilty to a single count of wire fraud involving calls charged illegally to a telephone company (MCI) number. The four were to be tried next month in connection with a scheme that swindled phone companies AT&T and MCI of thousands of dollars in long-distance tolls. J.C. Vortis, leader of the Washington Black Hebrews was one of nine Black Hebrew members convicted July 30 on charges of operating an international crime ring and was included among those pleading guilty. (9/18/86)

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY STAFF PROTEST LATEST KIDNAPPING OF A COLLEAGUE

Wash. Times, (Reuters): About 300 American University of Beirut staff and students staged a strike in protest of the kidnapping of Joseph Cicippio, 56, deputy comptroller at the university. "Al-Baath Cells" is the organization which has claimed responsibility for abducting Cicippio and U.S. school director Frank Reed, also seized last week. Meanwhile, thousands of people marched in the city of Tyre demonstrating support for the United Nations peacekeeping force. (9/18/86)

INMATES BROTHERS DENY BOMBING ROLE

Phil. Inq., Dandashi: Two brothers of reputed Lebanese terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah jailed in France said during a news conference in Tripoli that they were not involved in the current wave of terrorist bombings in Paris and also they were willing to turn themselves in to authorities for investigation. France has offered a reward of \$150,000 for information leading to the arrest of the two brothers. Georges is the leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction and awaits trial in Paris on charges of involvement in the killings of an Israeli diplomat and a U.S. military attache. (9/18/86)

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NEWS EDITORIALS

THE TERRORISTS OXYGEN

Balt. Sun, Pfaff (editorial): The terrorists lifeline is press coverage. Without screaming headlines and frantic TV crews rushing to cover their random murderous actions, the terrorists lose their purpose. Terrorists demands are only seriously taken into consideration alongside publication of "2 Dead and 50 Injured" headlines. Terrorists are exploiters of the free press system and this poses a serious dilemma for democratic societies and the press as a profession. In order to disarm the terrorist, the press must adopt a more responsible code of practice as not only is national security at stake but simple public security. This might entail non-sensationalizing terrorist acts or reporting in a deliberately neutral fashion - in order to cut off the terrorist's oxygen. (9/18/86)

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Deborah Stone
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עניינות ישראל - ורשינגטון

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BACKGROUND BRIEFING FOR FOREIGN JOURNALISTS
REGARDING THE VISIT OF ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1986

MODERATOR: Good morning. We're fortunate to have with us today *****. The briefing for us today is concerning the visit of Prime Minister Peres. This will be on background. And, I think we might as well begin. Do you have any opening statements? You do?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Thanks. It's nice to see you all so early in the morning. I think you heard the backgrounder by the senior official yesterday over at the White House that was picked in here, and the statements of President Reagan and the Israeli Prime Minister. I'm here today to follow-up on that. I don't have a prepared statement. I think there was a very complete readout. I'm here to be responsive to your question. So--we can begin.

Q Diane Folds(?), German Press Agency, DPA. There was an article in the New York Times today that said that Peres is trying to put in place some sort of mechanism for peace that Shamir won't be able to turn over when he takes over next month. Is there any truth to that? Can you tell us about that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: We believe that they are operating, Peres is operating within guidelines, approved guidelines in the National Unity Government, and that these guidelines are constant and will be continuing. You will have a switch of places in October between Peres and Shamir. Both will continue to be on the same. Rabin will remain, we understand, as defense minister. So, I think that's not a correct assessment. There is an agreed guidelines that they are operating under, which are under cabinet approval.

Q So, the State Department, from what I understand, is expressing no fear at all that anything would change under Shamir. But, you know, almost everyone else is saying there are going to be radical changes. If not radical, at least it's understood that Shamir does not want to return the occupied territories in exchange for peace. So, I don't quite understand why, you know, the State Department is refusing to acknowledge that there's going to be any change in substance of policy when Shamir takes over.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: There is an Israeli agreement to the concept of negotiations, and the thought of negotiating peace with the Arabs. And this is something that has been following from the Camp David process right on through the very intensive discussions and negotiations during the King Hussein initiatives. So, again, we're dealing with the National Unity Government that takes decisions on a cabinet basis. And there's been a lot of Israeli activity on the peace process and we anticipate that that will continue.

Q If I may ask one last thing--evidently the same day that Peres left Israel,

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Shamir spoke out against the concept of an international conference, and evidently is against any sort of negotiations that would risk the loss of the occupied territories. So evidently the State Department is not concerned about that.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the question of the international conference is one, I think, where there is no gap. The international conference -- and I think this was all clarified yesterday with Secretary Shultz's remarks and Prime Minister Peres's remarks in the diplomatic lobby of the State Department -- basically what we are interested in is in direct negotiations, and that is the objective. And we recognize that King Hussein and the Jordanians particularly feel the need for an international context to support the direct negotiations. But I think we should not lose sight of the fact that what we are looking for is direct negotiations. And we're willing to listen and to look at ways of getting there. But it's ways that support rather than hinder the process of direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis.

Q Sir, can you tell us what he told you -- Shimon Peres -- what he discussed about his summit with King Hassan, especially the impact of this meeting is more negative now in the Arab world than it's positive?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, we view it as a very positive development, and positive in the sense that people can get together and discuss matters, even when there are differences. And the fact that yet another Arab leader is willing to do that, although he was doing it within the parameters, as we understand it, of the Fez declaration, we think is a very healthy sign. We continue to believe that it is better to negotiate and to talk directly with people that you have policy differences with, rather than to close that off. And I have not seen a great reaction to this. Obviously the parties that are opposed to progress in the peace process had adverse reactions, but we think that this was a positive thing and that it's recognized by many people around the world as such.

Q My question was what he told you. Did you brief you? And what's his future look about any other meeting, you know, with King Hassan or anything like that? Did he talk about that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Certainly the meeting was mentioned in the discussions, and we mentioned it also in our statement as being a very positive thing. But we did not go into great detail on that.

Q Hamdi Fouad, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Cairo. Are you ready to participate in any kind of preparatory talks which can be preparing the ground for an international conference if the question of the conference is a serious problem in which you have to participate? And the other part of my question -- what is the change in the Israeli or the American attitude in general, vis-a-vis the international conference -- whether it's an umbrella or an international conference or forum or international society or international community? What is the difference now? What is the change since Camp David till now on the conference?

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STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the change -- again, I can go back to Camp David; I'm not sure how that relates to the concept of an international conference -- there's really no change. Our attitude has been, I think, consistent over the past several months. To reiterate, we are interested in direct negotiations. We recognize that the Jordanians would like to have an international context supporting them in the negotiations. And we're willing to look at it, but we have some skepticism about particularly the role of the Soviets. The Secretary mentioned yesterday that the problems caused by the fact that they do not have diplomatic relations with Israel, that the problems over the plight of Soviet Jewry and Soviet attitudes toward that issue, plus the general problem about whether or not the Soviets have a constructive attitude toward the peace process itself. And we think that the burden of proof is on them.

So our attitude is one of trying to look at ways of getting direct negotiations started. We're willing to look at proposals, but we -- there is a long way to go on that. And I think we would add the preparatory conference in that; that we're willing to look and examine modalities of whatever nature, but that there are the issues that I enumerated that relate to any of this.

Q (Inaudible), Israeli Newspaper. There was a feeling that Prime Minister Peres came over here a little bit more enthusiastic about the idea of an international conference with Soviet participation, and that in some way American reluctance to see the Soviets at this stage in the peace process has also made him more cautious -- I mean, if you read his recent statements. I would just like your comment on that.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I think if you take a look at the press conference that Prime Minister Peres and Secretary Shultz had yesterday at 11:30 or so in the diplomatic lobby of the State Department, you will find that there was a real identity of views there. So I think we are very close on the attitude toward the Soviets.

Q I would like to ask you to kind of elaborate on two statements, one by Secretary Shultz, saying yesterday that Israel's involvement in the war in Lebanon ended, and the statement by a senior American official at the White House last Friday, saying that Israel withdrew (?) totally from Lebanon. Is this the understanding of the United States government, that Israel is out of Lebanon totally, and Israeli involvement in Lebanon is finished?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, as you know, the Israelis withdrew over the course -- a year or so ago or more -- the vast majority, the bulk of their forces from Lebanon. There are, as we understand it, some units that are there, go back and forth -- personnel and what-not -- that are deployed to protect Israel's northern border. Our position again is that we look for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. We have stated that consistently. We also wish to support the protection of Israel's northern border, as well as the stability and tranquility of southern Lebanon itself, since it's the inhabitants in that area who are also suffering.

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Q (Inaudible), Arab Week, Lebanon. Sir, Mr. Peres, on leaving Cairo, said he accepted the international conference on principle. And when he came to the United States, he kind of backed off. Some people are arguing that the United States pressured him. Could you please have a comment on that? And then do you expect the peace process to be a topic in the upcoming meeting between Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, there was certainly no pressure from the United States on that. I think I've pretty well addressed that question. I would refer you, for the most authoritative comment on this, to Mr. Shultz's and Prime Minister Peres's press conference on it yesterday. The Secretary said that perhaps there is a role -- there might be a role for an international forum of some sort to -- if that could advance our objective of moving very quickly to direct negotiations. And again, I think we are all alive to the prospect, and indeed the need to keep looking at ways of getting direct negotiations started. But I do not see any gap between our position and Prime Minister Peres on that.

On the other question -- the other question was the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks --

Q (Off-mike.)

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I -- we're still not -- I can't comment on that. We're still in the stage of working out what our position is going to be on that. I have nothing to add on that.

Q The Senatorial candidate from Maryland, Ms. Chavez, said over the weekend that she was delighted to say that the President's peace proposal of September '81 was dead (?), and she thought it was ill-conceived in the first place. Does the Department agree that the President's proposal is dead?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: You're talking about the Reagan initiative of September 1982?

Q Right.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, by no means. This continues to be the bedrock of the US position on the substance of the Arab-Israeli issue, and we have continued to reiterate that.

Q And in light of Ms. Chavez's close affinity with the White House, one wonders whether there are divergent views within the administration on this subject.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, that continues to be our position. And it's a position that we would put forward, put on the table in any peace negotiations that came forward. We continue to say that obviously other parties will perhaps have other views. But this is our concerned view of the best way to work toward a lasting peace in the Middle East.

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Q What was clear (inaudible) the Jordanians, they are now -- they should start, you know, direct talks with the Israelis. Some American officials the last few weeks said that King Hussein may be changing his opinion in the next three or four weeks. What's your opinion about that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Change his opinion on what?

Q To start direct talks with the Israelis.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, we are continuing to talk with all the parties. And I think I would just refer you back to what the senior official said, and that is that we don't see any magic solutions or easy solutions to the problems. There are no breakthroughs that have occurred in this, and we continue to have close and very cordial relations with Jordan, and we are buoyed and encouraged by the very positive attitude that Jordan has, King Hussein has for the -- trying to keep something alive in the peace process.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3-1

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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King Hussein's initiative was an extraordinary effort, and one that unfortunately came acropper because of the inability of Arafat to meet the conditions that King Hussein posed to him. But, we still believe the Jordanians are interested in pushing forward on the peace process. But we don't see any breakthroughs in the immediate future.

Q Sir, there was talk about a NATO-like formula of military cooperation between Israel and the United States. Has it been discussed during the visit? And what progress has been made on that point?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, in general, again, the Prime Minister Peres is meeting now Defense Secretary Weinberger, so I don't know the results of that. But I think in general we favor looking at ways to provide some means of relief and assistance to Israel in fulfilling its--discharging its defense burden, but that are not involved with additional appropriated funds because of the budget constraints that we are under. Obviously, Israel is a very different situation from NATO where we have defense treaties and against the foes of Europe there. We do not have defense treaties or commitments to that, like that, with Israel, nor does Israel desire any. But this has not been, again, I can't say what went on at the Weinberger meetin, so I don't have a complete readout on that.

Q Samir Nadir(?), Radio Voice of Lebanon. Was there any mentioning with the Prime Minister of Israel about the moves by the Lebanese government to achieve reconciliation? Did you ask the Prime Minister to support these moves in Lebanon?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, we didn't. That was not an element.

Q Yes, I was wondering if you could clarify something regarding US policy. You said a few moments ago that the US is calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. I assume the PLO which has been rebuilding its infrastructure since the war. Where does the United States feel that the PLO should withdraw to?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, withdrawal of all foreign forces means precisely that--all foreign forces--and that does include the PLO. And, again, it's not--I'm not in a position to tell you where they should withdraw, but that's our position and it's been our consistent position.

Q So, what -- do we have a position though, as to where we think they should go? Or, do we not know?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, our position, again, our position is that foreign forces should withdraw. PLO withdrew at one time before, so--all I can do is state for you a general description.

Q A senior administration official said yesterday that the issue of the Gulf war came up during the discussion between President Reagan and Mr. Peres, but he didn't elaborate too much about this. Can you elaborate on this, now?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, I can't elaborate other than to say that our position remains of the need for a negotiated solution to this tragic and very costly war.

Q And what is the position of the Israelis during the discussion?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm not in a position to get into that. Again, I'll just stick with what the senior official said.

Q Did they agree with your position on that?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I think everybody recognized that this is a very costly and dangerous situation there.

Q Did any further detail come out in these talks from Israeli sources assessing that Abu Nidal's involvement in the Karachi terrorist attack, the Karachi and the Istanbul terrorist attack?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, this is not an exchange in that sense. I think the thing to say is that we both, I think, have a strong identity of views on the scourge of terrorism and the necessity for the world community to ban together to do something about it. But, I--

Q I was talking about practical details, because the Israelis said that they did have information on this, but they would have disclosed it later (inaudible)--

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: No, I'm not going to get into that.

Q What is the exact definition of the United States for the international forum? Do you have any kind of specifics how it can be done? Who is going to participate? What kind of work is going to do apart from concentrating on Soviet Union not to be present? And my second part of the question, how do you feel that Mubarak-Peres talks added something to the peace process apart from (inaudible) negotiations, and solving the Taba problem--in the whole concept of the peace process? Thank you.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, I would refer you to the Vice President's statement at the end of his trip in Cairo, back in August, when we talked about the international forum as having properties that would not dictate to any of the parties and moving forward to the direct negotiations rather than toward blockage of direct negotiation. On the--we think that the Mubarak-Peres summit was a very positive development in terms of not only the fact of the meeting of the major Arab leader and the Israelis, but also, don't forget, it came at the end of the resolution of the Taba dispute, which was--removed something on the agenda in terms of the bilateral relations between those two countries, and also gave a lift to the overall peace process and to the atmosphere and the climate for peace in the area, and emphasized, I think, something that we should all take to heart,

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the desire of both of those leaders to move seriously on the peace process.

Q (Off-mike.) When you praised the Mubarak-Peres meeting, but even the whole discussion on Taba, it's a question of border. And it lasted for more than a year. So what's the merit in it? I mean, the whole question is a border conflict? The whole Israeli conflict is a border conflict, not a Palestinian problem?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, the merit is that two countries that have a conflict were able, through negotiations, to come to an agreement. And we think that this strengthens confidence in the negotiating process in the Middle East itself. It was also a negotiation that occurred within the framework of an agreed treaty, a solemn treaty between two countries, and therefore it strengthened the treaty itself and the relationship of peace that we all support between Israel and Egypt.

Q Two questions. This senior administration official who addressed us yesterday has said in the past that the Taba issue was the thing that the United States had been focusing its energies on up till now. Now that that's just about settled, where is the United States going to focus its energies in the future? Secondly, Amnesty International released a report yesterday describing human rights violations within the occupied territory, specifically torture. Now I know that the United States has brought this up with the Israeli officials before, but I've never heard of any response the Israelis have given. Have you brought that up in the recent past? And if so, how have they responded?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I'm not aware of -- is this a recent report?

Q Yesterday.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: In the --

Q Amnesty International.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: In the West Bank?

Q Yes.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: The -- well, I would note that Prime Minister Peres said this morning on the Today Show that the Israeli army does not engage in torture.

Q That's his opinion.

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: And we have human rights reports that we do on every country every year which are published and available for the public. I would refer you to them, where we go into all these issues. Your first question was -- ?

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Q Well, it was about the fact that up till now we've been concentrating -- the US has been concentrating --

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, it's true that Taba was a problem, a well-defined, immediate problem, that required a lot of energy on everybody's part. And that is behind us. But at the same time, we have been engaged in intense discussions over the last several months on the peace process. And the Vice President's area of commonalities discussions, Dick Murphy's three trips to the area quite recently, all attest to that. But the President and the Secretary again committed us yesterday to continue to work with the parties to try to make progress on the very important peace process issue.

Q But are you going to focus on one aspect in particular, or just sort of do everything?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, our immediate focus is on finding a way to get negotiations started. And we believe that is the immediate problem. We do not diminish the difficulties. There are difficulties involved in the Palestinian representation issue. But we intend to continue to work this problem.

MODERATOR: We have time for one last question. You be the last; you're second to last.

Q Mr. Peres said yesterday that he and President Reagan prepared for a new drive for the peace process in the Middle East. Did they discuss the Syrian role in the process for the Middle East -- next phase or step?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: Well, again, I think the senior official mentioned that the Syrian role is one that we continue -- that we have discussions with the Syrians on this; that their position remains one of wishing to enter the process -- I forgot how he put it on there -- not wishing to enter, but discussing these issues on their own terms. At this point, we are trying to find formulas to get the negotiations started. There are issues that remain to be worked out. We have continued -- we have said that we welcome participation of all the parties who were willing to contribute to a constructive solution and to move into a process that will eventuate (?) in direct negotiations.

MODERATOR: This is the last question.

Q I would like first of all to just follow up on the questions that you already handled before. I think we all would agree with you that yesterday -- the subject of Soviet participation -- there was a remarkable similarity between the positions of Mr. Peres and Mr. Shultz. What was different was the position between what Mr. Peres was saying to what he was saying a day or two earlier, before he left the region, when he sounded much more enthusiastic. So our impression is that he has changed his mind slightly, or at least the terms, after coming here.

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The second question -- may I ask you again about his preparatory meeting, which seems to become the main issue now? Would you see that as a substitute for the international umbrella? And could you tell us who do you see specifically? Do you believe that the Jordanians, for example, would agree to come to such a preparatory meeting? And would it require Palestinian presence of any sort?

STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL: I think I pretty much -- I don't have anything more to say on your first question. I think we pretty well talked about that one previously. On the other, again, on the preparatory committee, or conference, or whatever you'd call it, this is part of our general criteria, which is that we're willing to look and listen to anything that would move, enhance the prospects of moving speedily to direct negotiations. And I think that's about all I can say on that.

Moderator: Okay, I think that's our time. Thank you very much.

END OF BRIEFING

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

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מגזר הבריאות - תל אביב

אל: תל אביב

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אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

טל: לשכת רה"מ

להלן תדרוך הבית הלבן על בקור רה"מ.

עחונות

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WHITE HOUSE BACKGROUND BRIEFING
ON PRIME MINISTER PERES MEETING WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1986

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Just a couple of introductory comments. The President and Prime Minister just concluded a very good meeting. They had about half of that one-on-one of the hour that was allotted, and they ran over some ten minutes for the formal session in the Cabinet Room. It goes without saying our relations with Israel are particularly warm, strong. Both the tone and the substance of the talks reflected this.

The primary topic was the peace process. The Prime Minister and the President reviewed the progress that's been made thus far, and ways of how to move ahead to our mutual goal of direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The President expressed our admiration and appreciation for the achievement of the Prime Minister with President Mubarak in bring about completion of the Taba arbitration compromise, and the Israeli-Egyptian summit. Both these events are further proof that the process of negotiation and compromise between Arabs and Israelis works and we hope will provide a further push to our efforts towards a broader peace.

Both recognized there were no easy answers, no magic formulas out there, but they agreed that recent concrete steps such as those with Egypt and Mr. Peres meeting with King Hassan of Morocco mark a positive trend in the peace process which we hope to build on.

We also discussed a mutual interest in improving the life of the Palestinians, the residents of the West Bank and Gaza; improvement of the economic condition in the territories and increased control by Palestinians over their day-to-day affairs is no substitute for movement on the peace process, but we both see it as an important complement fostering an improved climate for peace.

We've got a broad bilateral agenda with Israel reflecting the exceptional richness and depth of that relationship. Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the added dimension that the cooperative institutions established two and three years ago such as the Joint Political Military group and the Joint Economic Development group have given to this relationship.

Another important issue was the plight of Soviet Jewry. The President stressed the overriding importance we attach to this fundamental human rights problem in our determination to work for its resolution. It will remain a key element on our bilateral agenda with the Soviets, as the President just said in his statement bidding farewell to the Prime Minister.

Let me quote--the President's concluding remarks: "This was a fine meeting. There is a friendship with demonstrates that we are allies, and it will continue that way."

Let me take your questions please.

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Q Would you clarify the American position on the issue of the international peace conference, and do you see agreement right now between Israel and the U.S. in this issue?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yeah, I don't see any difference between Israel and the U.S. on the conference. I refer to the rather extended answer Secretary Shultz gave this morning in the lobby of the State Department that the main point, as we see it, is direct negotiations, not the international umbrella. And, he went on, if there's some way to construct that would somehow help the way to direct negotiations, we're willing to listen. As far as the Soviets are concerned, they ought to establish diplomatic relations with all the parties. They ought to treat Jews in the Soviet Union decently, and those who wish to leave ought to be allowed to leave. And, beyond that, we would expect of anybody who comes and talks about peace to take a constructive attitude to what's been going on, and unfortunately, we haven't seen that.

As I understood the Prime Minister in his departure statement, he said the international community can support, cannot substitute direct negotiations. International support can provide the parties with an opening occasion, but negotiations should remain between the parties concerned. There's no gap between us on this issue.

Q The Secretary haven't mentioned the Palestinian representation. You have been working more than six years on this. Have you discussed what the solution about that?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, you've been asking questions about it for at least that long, and I can't say that we've got a magic solution or formula for you today on it. We have maintained -- and again, I don't think there's any gap between us and the government of Israel on this -- that the Palestinians must be involved in every status in the peace process, at every stage ahead, and much of the past year, as you well know, was spent on the issue of Palestinian representation, how to work it into a process acceptable to all of the parties.

Q So what's the solution? Have you arrived at a solution?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, we have not arrived at a common solution on that. It obviously is one of the issues that continues to be out there, and we continue to chip away at it. Yeah?

Q Was the Marshall Plan brought up again, especially in view of the quality of life of the Palestinians?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Yes, it did come up. It's recognized that for a really massive program, such as people have been talking about in terms -- even using the term Marshall Plan -- there has to be out there some

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political excitement -- some movement in the peace process. A Marshall Plan is not going to create that political movement. And a major regional development plan can support, can assist in the climate for peace. But you simply, in our opinion, are not going to attract the kind of extra resources to the Middle East from Europe, from Japan, from other countries, unless there is some significant new movement in the political arena to point to.

So it's recognized that the economies are deteriorating in the area. It is recognized that this is a danger to peace. But the basic reality is, there is going to be no way to stimulate that extra flow, short of some movement on peace. And it's a little bit circular, but I think that point is understood. We are talking to other countries, encouraging extra flow of assistance. But it's, as I say, with this realization that the prospects are limited in the immediate.

Q Is there a viable alternative, given the conditions?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, we -- I think we're putting our efforts on -- principally on trying to devise a greater movement in the peace process. As the Prime Minister commented to the President, the peace process is part of peace. If you can't distinguish between them, you shouldn't let one -- it's part and parcel of peace -- is having a process that is moving towards peace.

Q The Secretary attended a session on terrorism. Was there any sharing on information what Secretary Weinberger was going to do about the footprints of Abu Nidal in this incident? Any ---

~~SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The time did not permit any -- that they~~
go into great detail about this. But it was one of the issues that the Prime Minister did bring up, as he brought -- I think I recorded some four separate issues -- the Arab-Israeli conflict, the regional economic situation, terrorism -- international terrorism, and the Gulf War.

Q Was there any -- is there any view that's emerging about, for instance, the recent hostage takings in Beirut, and whether they are in any way tied -- whether they have more to do with factions there or to do with the overall peace process?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I don't think the returns are in on the kidnappings of the -- the most recent kidnappings. There is some question as to which group exactly was responsible. There is a heavy hint of ransom in the air in at least one of those cases.

Q Does that mean it's not political, in your view?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, less so, yes.

Q I think you said there's no gap between the Israeli and

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the American view of the peace conference and the Soviet role, and that's evident from what they've been saying. The question is, did Mubarak and Peres agree to something that they both have identical opinions on? In other words, it strikes me that there may be a gap between what the Egyptians' concept of the peace conference and a Soviet role is from the U.S./Israeli position. Could you do that without directing me to the Egyptians for explanation?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I was racking my mind how to avoid directing you to the Egyptians for that answer. No, I can't.

Q Because, look, they either agree to have the Soviets participate, or they agree to have them at what terrorists call today an opening session, and setting conditions that the Russians are not about -- you know, would take a huge change in Soviet policy to do all the things that Peres and the U.S. say the Soviets must do. So, I mean, are they talking about two different peace conferences, or did they reach a meaningless agreement last week, or what?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: As I recall what was said after Alexandria, you had a relatively brief communique as to what could be agreed upon formally. And the language you had then, an oral statement by President Mubarak, I believe, that dealt with the peace conference. I don't have that text in front of me, but you've got that handy, I'm sure. And they expressed -- I think he said they had reached agreement on this. I don't think anyone is -- any party is asking that the Soviets come in cost-free, that they come in without demonstrating that they are ready to play a constructive role. Now you can define that constructive role in greater or lesser degree, depending on the occasion, perhaps depending on the interlocutors.

But there is a recognition, without diplomatic relations, without movement on Soviet-Jewish emigration, and, as the Secretary said this morning, without evidence of a desire to play -- an intent to play a constructive role, he -- whatever that exact quote was, we unfortunately haven't seen that desire. But I would not want to try to get into questions of whether there is a gap between Egyptian-Israeli versus Israel-American on this. They had a very satisfactory exchange, is our understanding, at the summit -- both sides very pleased with it. I think there is a lot that remains to be thrashed out. This was the first summit in some five years between the two, so just how it works out boils down to the conference.

Q -- initiative. It is clear to me there is

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recognition by the US and Israel. It isn't clear to me that there is that same recognition by the Egyptians. I don't know if you can help me out.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, I have every reason to believe without having been there that the Egyptians were told exactly what the Israelis would want to see happen before there was Soviet participation in an international conference.

Q There's been a good of thinking recently in the Prime Minister's office about possibly delaying the need to come to a crunch on issues like the role of the super powers in the international conference or Palestinian representation. Through a mechanism such as a preparatory conference or so-called "proximity talks" where in parties would be not meeting face-to-face, but close enough so that an intermediary could expedite their negotiations. Did the Prime Minister share his thinking on either of those subjects this morning or this afternoon? And if so, what is the attitude of the United States on them?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: He talked, as he sees the most stage, in most general terms, it's how to arrive at direct negotiations. He did stress more than once in his talks this morning with the Secretary and again with the President this afternoon Israel's desire that the United States stay involved in this process. It was a meeting that spent some time in the retrospective of what had been accomplished in the two years of his prime ministership, and looking ahead. And I think it was the President who said, you know, this has been a remarkable set of accomplishments on the economy, on Lebanon, the summitry that has taken place first with Morocco and then with Egypt, and that we want continuity in sustaining this relationship.

Now, I think there is an effort, yes, that you referred to in the prime ministry to think of ways of getting this process started, to stimulate it. But whether they've reached any decisions on proximity, this was mentioned, as a for instance, proximity talks. But it was not elaborated. We just had the very distinct impression that the leadership of Israel wants to find a way to move things ahead. It is excluding no possibilities from the theoretical analysis if you will.

Why are you here and not in Jerusalem? (Laughter)

Q (Off-mike)--

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I'm sorry?

Q Did the Pollard case come up?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Not to my knowledge, no.

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Q (Off-mike) staying involved in the process, it must mean that there is some question whether the United States is involved or how much it is involved. Did he actually ask the United States to increase its involvement--to make its profile more evident?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: No, I think there was satisfaction with the profile and level of involvement today.

Q (Off-mike)

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: He made no such request.

Q There is more discussion, sir, of the Soviet involvement. What could the Soviets do which these people can't do without these Soviets? What would the Soviets add to it?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The question is, what could the Soviets add to the process? What could the Soviets add to the process? Is that a fair ---

Q Yes, it is.

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: It's a question we haven't answered to our satisfaction. We haven't seen them, as I said earlier, give evidence of their readiness to move in a constructive way in the peace process. Some of these tests have been referred to -- the question of diplomatic relations, easing the conditions on Soviet Jewry and their emigration. So we just haven't seen it yet.

Q The Jordanians and the Palestinians made it clear they would not start the peace process without the involvement of all parties concerned in the process. What have you been doing, as far as Syria is concerned?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Well, we're staying in touch with Syria on this. We have discussed our views of our peace process with them, and heard their explanation in return. There's not a lack of communication between Washington and Damascus on this issue.

Q So did he express willingness to ---

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: Syria has always made its position very clear. It will join on Syria's terms.

Q Has the Administration assessed the fact that the rotation of the Israeli government about three weeks ago, and the position expressed by the Prime Minister today is the position of the government as a whole of Israel, or whether there will be some change when the (Jakus) people take over?

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SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: I think the Prime Minister has made every effort to stay within, and succeeded in staying within the guidelines of the government of national unity. And we expect no change in the foreign policy of Israel, the conduct of foreign policy, with the transfer of -- or with the exchange of positions between himself and Mr. Shamir. He spoke with a full sense of responsibility that he was speaking for the government of national unity.

Q I just wanted to make sure that I understood what you were saying earlier. Did the President, then, Mr. Peres, discuss the possibility of the Soviets joining the peace process in this meeting today?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: The subject was discussed both with the Secretary and with the President in the afternoon meeting, yes. It was discussed.

Q And what was decided between the two?

SR. ADMIN. OFFICIAL: That we would like -- each of us would like to see evidence of their willingness to play a constructive role, as measured by some of the specifics that I touched on. Okay?

END OF BRIEFING

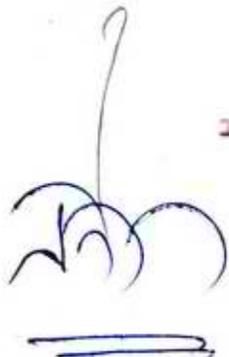
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** נכנס

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* א. זראף. סנטור אינוריה אמר לי (במגישה בטנס האזנרה
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News Summary September 17, 1986

New York Headlines

Headline story in the **New York Times & Newsday** deals with the tragic mine accident in South Africa. The disaster is the worst in the nation's history. Also in relation to South Africa, the **Times** reports that the European Community agreed to impose limited sanctions on Pretoria. Also on page 1 of the **Times** is a photo of French police searching two men stopped for an identity check. (see Press Reports); in a reversal that may pave the way for the first major arms accord under the Reagan Administration, Reagan has decided to explore a Soviet suggestion on how to verify an agreement for preventing accidental war. Also on p.1 of the **Times** is a photo of the new President of the General Assembly, Humayan Rasheed Choudhury, talking to the chief Soviet delegate Aleksandr Belonogov. New York City is cracking down on tax cheats and Joseph Kennedy wins a primary in the same Congressional district that began the political career of his uncle John Kennedy. Pierre Du Pont, a former Gov. of Delaware entered the Republican race for the Presidency. Top story in the **Wall Street Journal** deals with the growing controversy over the Pentagon's work on biological warfare.

Editorials

NYP-"Welcome to the General Assembly" The UN GA convenes its 41st session in NY today. Its hoped the damage can be kept to a minimum. Today the UN is full with spies, anti-Western zealots and apologists for state terror. The PLO sits as permanent observers. The GA has never condemned Arab terrorist but it has condemned Zionism as a form of racism and has twice declared Israel to be a "non-peace loving state." Among other things that should be done, the PLO should be tossed out of the UN. Terrorists should be denied legitimization.

Press Reports

Peres Doubts Soviet Union is Ready for Ties

NYT-Shipler-Peres expressed doubt that the Soviet Union was close to restoring diplomatic relations with his country and repeated his long-standing position that such ties were a prerequisite to accepting Moscow as a participant in a Mideast peace conference. The PM also said that

תאריך: 17.9.86 עם השולח: משהב"ס

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק

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besides recognizing Israel, the Soviet Gov't would have to improve its treatment of Soviet Jews. Peres spoke at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, a private research institute. Peres has adopted various emphases on the issue in recent days. He endorsed an international conference in Alexandria and played down the idea after meeting with Reagan. Yesterday he struck a balance between Israel's desire for talks with Jordan and his recognition of Hussein's wish to have an international conference as an umbrella under which Jordan could negotiate with Israel. "We would go," Peres declared, "provided the Russians would not come in too deeply in the story."

Jordan Dismisses Mubarak-Peres Talks

NYT-special-Jordanian officials dismissed the results of the Peres-Mubarak summit as unlikely to make any breakthrough in reviving Mideast peace efforts.

Israeli Officials Investigate Amnesty International's Charges of Torture

NYT-special-Israeli Justice Ministry officials said they were investigating charges by Amnesty International that Israeli security forces had tortured Palestinian prisoners. A report prepared by the rights group said Arab prisoners in the West Bank and southern Lebanon had been tortured. "Each complaint we get is investigated in the most detailed manner," a Justice Ministry spokesman said. (DN-wire)

Experts Assess Impact of Terrorism Surge

NYT-Halloran-The State Dept's new chief of counterterrorism held out only moderate hope that the surge of terror around the world would generate more international cooperation.

France-Terrorism

NYT-Bernstein-French officials believe the devastating bomb attacks of the last 10 days are the work of terrorists sponsored by groups trying to reduce or end France's role in the Mideast. Because of the sophistication, the abundant supplies and the effectiveness of the terrorists, officials are convinced they are trained, supplied and perhaps controlled by a foreign country's secret services, most likely Iran or Syria. Despite intensive police investigations, little has been learned about who actually planted the bombs and thus the theory is speculation. The one certainty is that the bombs were planted by an Arab group.

NYT-Miller-The French Gov't-offered a \$150,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of two brothers of a Lebanese prisoner in France or the apprehension of anyone responsible for the recent waves of bombings.

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Captors Issue Warning on American Hostages in Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-Islamic Holy war said quick action was needed to ensure a "happy ending" for the three American hostages in Lebanon. A statement by the group accused the Reagan Administration of paying a higher price on the case of Daniloff than for the Americans held in Lebanon. The statement was delivered along with a photo of one of the hostages and a letter supposedly written by him. The awkward phrasings of the letter suggested it was coerced or written by the captors. (DN-wire; ND-AP)

NYT-Reuters-The State Dept. questioned whether the letter was written by Jacobsen, as claimed.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Mohr-Iraq said its fighter-bombers struck an Iranian oil terminal in the northern end of the Gulf three times in 45 minutes, inflicting heavy damage. The attack seemed unusually intense and determined. The raids followed a statement to the nation by Saddam Hussein in which he seemed to indicate he would follow a policy of striking only economic and military targets in retaliation for recent Iranian actions that have inflicted casualties in civilian areas within Iraq. Analysts say that Iraqi pilots have improved.

Gypsy Survivors of Nazis Hear Pledge on Aid

NYT-special-Gypsies who gathered in Washington to remember family members annihilated in Nazi death camps were told by Rep. Tom Lantos that he would ask Congress to press both East and West Germany to compensate Gypsy survivors and their families. The ceremony, held by the US Holocaust Memorial Council was the first occasion in this country recognizing gypsies, or Romani, as they prefer to be called. One-half million gypsies were killed by the Nazis.

Media Notes

New Military Correspondent for the Times

NYT-Lt. Gen. Bernard E. Trainor, who retired from the Marines in July 1985 will join the NYT as its military correspondent.

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U.S. Congressional Elections '86
news report

DATE: 09/17/86

ELECTION '86 REPORT, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 (450)

(Primaries, presidential announcements)

KENNEDY WINS NOMINATION IN MASSACHUSETTS --

In a heavily Democratic congressional district in Massachusetts, where winning the party's primary is tantamount to election, Joseph Kennedy, the eldest son of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, defeated a field of 10 challengers September 16.

He is vying for the congressional seat held by Thomas O'Neill, the retiring speaker of the house, and before that by his uncle, the late President John F. Kennedy.

The younger Kennedy gained 53 percent of the votes in the Democratic primary and in the November 4 general election will face Republican Clark Abt, founder of a research firm.

In the race for governor in Massachusetts, scandal touched both Republican candidates and although their names were on the ballot, both dropped out of the race. The party's nominee will be a write-in candidate who will challenge Democratic Governor Michael Dukakis in November.

Senator Slade Gorton easily won a bid for renomination in the Washington state Republican primary, while in the Democratic race, Brock Adams, who served as transportation secretary in the Carter administration, earned the right to challenge Gorton in November by gaining more than 90 percent of the vote in defeating a field of five challengers.

In Oklahoma, where a runoff election was held for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, businessman David Walters upset Mike Turpen, the state attorney general, by less than 3,000 votes, and in November will challenge Republican Henry Bellmon, a former governor and senator. The current governor, Democrat George Nigh, is barred by law from seeking a third consecutive term. Turpen said, however, that he may seek a recount of the votes in the close primary runoff.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY --

Pierre du Pont, a former Republican governor of Delaware and millionaire member of the du Pont chemicals family, September 16 became the first declared candidate for the U.S. presidency in 1988.

Public opinion polls show du Pont far behind the unannounced Republican candidates -- Vice President Bush, Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole and Representative Jack Kemp -- and a campaign spokesman said the early start was made because "we've got a lot more work to do than the rest."

In announcing his long-shot bid, du Pont proposed establishing a comprehensive drug testing program for public high school students as part of the war on drug abuse.

One day following du Pont's announcement, the Reverend Pat Robertson, an evangelist and television broadcaster, said he would seek the Republican presidential nomination if at least three million registered voters sign petitions in support of his candidacy.

Robertson made his announcement through a satellite teleconference that was broadcast to 216 American cities.

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הגדרות ישראל - 1971

אל: המשרד

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מאריך וז"ח... 17.16.30 ספט'

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מנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל פרימור
דע: מא"פ, מאו"ק, מצפ"א

ישראל - דרא"פ

אתמול (16) לפני פגישת רה"מ עם חברי וועדות החוץ של הסנט ושל ביה"נ, ניגש הסנטור הווארד מצנבאום (דמ' מאוהיו, יהודי) לשגריר ואמר שהוא ומספר סנטורים נוספים מודאגים מהאפשרות של הטלת סנקציות על דרא"פ ומהסכנה שיהיה בהן כדי להביך את ישראל. היות והוא דוגל בשיטה של הקדמת הרגפה למכה, הוא מסביר בנו לנקוט בצעדים או בהצהרה בטרם גורמים בארה"ב יהחילו ל"חפשי" אותנו. השגריר הסביר למצנבאום את עמדתנו ועם זאת אמר שיעביר את המסר לירושלים.

למדו

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אל: הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קט"ח

NEWS SUMMARY
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1986

דף: 1-1 יורק

MAJOR NEWS HEADLINES

TOP STORY: U.S. EFFORTS TO FREE DANILOFF FROM SOVIET UNION
The Reagan administration stepped up its pressure to end the detention of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff and officials said that retaliatory actions are under consideration if the case is not quickly resolved, including the possibility of ordering the expulsion of 25 employees of the Soviet mission at the United Nations.

Wash. Post: U.S. Intends to Name 25 Soviets For Recall From United Nations

Balt. Sun: Pressure On For Daniloff, Shultz Says

Wash. Times: U.S. Ponders Reprisal For Taking Of Daniloff: President Reviews Range of Options

SOUTH AFRICA: EEC VOTES FOR LIMITED SANCTIONS

The European Economic Community voted for a watered-down package of economic sanctions against South Africa which some EEC members assailed as weakening the strength of the anti-apartheid message.

Wash. Post: Europeans Vote Weakened Sanctions: Economic Steps Against South Africa Fall Short of Earlier Threats

Balt. Sun: EEC Agrees To Limit Trade With S. Africa

SOUTH AFRICA: MINE DISASTER

At least 44 people are dead and more than 150 feared dead or missing after a fire spread through a South Africa gold mine causing one of the most disastrous mining disasters in S. African history.

Wash. Post: Nearly 200 Are Feared Dead in S. African Mine Disaster

Balt. Sun: 44 Killed, 154 Trapped in South Africa Mine Fire

PHILIPPINES: OFFENSIVE AGAINST REBELS

Philippine military commanders are preparing for an offensive against communist rebels and are waiting for the green light from President Corason Aquino who is currently visiting the United States.

Wash. Times: Philippine Military Poised To Hit Rebels

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NEWS ARTICLES AND ANALYSIS

On the Peres visit to Washington...

U.S. AND ISRAEL PLEDGE TO PURSUE PEACE IN MIDEAST

Wash. Post, Goshko: President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Peres who was visiting in Washington one month before surrendering the prime minister's office to Shamir both pledged to pursue peace in the Middle East. Some U.S. officials maintain that the main purpose of the Peres farewell visit was to reinforce his credentials as the man who made a significant effort to break the Mideast peace stalemate and is 'ready for a new try if he regains the prime minister position'. Peres said that a new drive for peace is underway. This rhetoric did not however, obscure the fact that Peres' hopes of bringing Jordan's King Hussein into direct negotiations have not progressed. (9/16/86)

PERES EMPHASIZES FLEXIBILITY FOR PEACE

Wash. Times, Sieff, pg. 1: Speaking at a forum for the Washington Institute for Near East Policy in Washington, Prime Minister Peres said that Israel had removed several obstacles to Mideast peace including Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and significant progress in resolving the Taba issue, and now Israel stands ready for an international peace conference. He said that such a conference could include Soviet participation if necessary, only to a limited extent. He said that that Israel is for a solution to the Palestinian problem and that the choice in the Middle East today is between the PLO and Jordan. Peres discounted the results of a recent poll conducted on the West Bank that showed that 90 percent of young Palestinians support the PLO. (9/17/86)

ISRAELI PREMIER'S US VISIT CLOUDED BY MIDEAST IMPASSE

Chris. Sci. Mon., Curtius: On Shimon Peres final visit to Washington as Israeli prime minister, the Israeli leader sought a commitment from Sec. of State George Shultz to resend U.S. envoy Richard Murphy to the Middle East to capitalize on what agreement was reached between Peres and Mubarak at their summit in Alexandria last week, but failed to gain agreement to another Murphy trip. Peres was also 'forced to water down' advocacy of an international peace conference which sources indicate that Shultz is skeptical about. The fact that during his term in office he did not find the key to reviving Mideast peace talks overshadowed Peres' final trip to the U.S. capitol as Israeli premier. (9/17/86)

Phil. Inq.: Peres to ask U.S. To Back World Conference On Mideast

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NEWS ARTICLES CON'T

AMNESTY, ISRAEL DISPUTE TORTURE CHARGES

Wash. Post, Frankel: The Israeli government is disputing charges made by Amnesty International that claims Israel has ignored Amnesty's calls for an investigation of reports of torture of Arab prisoners in south Lebanon and in the occupied territories. Israeli spokesmen have strongly denied charges published by the human rights organization concerning S. Lebanon. (9/17/86)

Host. Globe: Probe Sought On Charges Of Torture By Israelis

U.S. PRODS SOVIETS ON MIDEAST

Chic. Trib.(wires): Sec. of State Shultz Monday ruled out a Soviet role in the Middle East peace process unless Moscow renews its ties with Israel and treat Soviet Jews "decently". Shultz laid out these conditions after meeting with Prime Minister Peres. Peres said that despite overtures made to Moscow during his leadership, no serious improvement in Jewish emigration has been produced. (9/16/86)

ISLAMIC JIHAD: U.S. HAS DOUBLE STANDARD ON DANILOFF, HOSTAGES

Wash. Post, Boustany: Islamic Jihad, in a statement accompanied by a photograph of David Jacobsen, accused the United States of "cheating" the American people by making concessions to the Soviets in efforts to end the detention of U.S. reporter Daniloff while simultaneously refusing to negotiate on behalf of the American hostages held captive in Lebanon. (9/17/86)

Deborah Stone
Deborah Stone
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משהב"ט: 28		מאת: עהונות, ניו יורק

News Summary September 16, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in the New York Times reports on the latest bombing in Paris, this time at Police headquarters. Also on page 1 of the Times it is reported that a Soviet missile misfired, went more than 1500 miles off course and landed in China. 69 Ex-political prisoners in Cuba arrived in the US and Reagan proposes stiffer drug laws. On South Africa, Shultz may visit the nation next month to show the Administration's interest in a negotiated end to apartheid. He will visit about 8 African countries. The Wall Street Journal discusses how US companies are devising ways to meet the challenges from Japan and problems with US insurance company, HMO.

Editorials

NYP "In the War on terror, France Fires a Blank" France has required that all foreigners, except 262 million people from the European Common Market countries, obtain visas before entering. Greece, Italy and West Germany, nations with major indigenous terrorist populations are exempt. This alone makes the whole fuss about visas seem ridiculous. The four months of relative calm on the terror front this summer makes an unmistakable point. Military action is far the best tactic in the war on terror.

NYP "Let Ueberroth Flip-Flop Again" Perhaps two of the NY Mets' (baseball team) home games for the championship will be played on Yom Kippur. That's just not fair to the thousands of Jewish baseball fans. Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth ought to be able to bend the schedule.

Press Reports

Peres Plays Down Call for Conference

NYT-Shipler-Peres met with Reagan for one hour and afterwards played down his earlier endorsement of an international conference to pursue Mideast peace. Peres stressed the need for "direct negotiations on a bilateral ground between each of the parties concerned. The international community can support such negotiations, not substitute for it." This is not a new position but the shift of emphasis was

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dramatic, especially after Peres's meeting last week with Muabark. After that meeting, Peres said that an international conference should be convened and that a committee should be established to examine the prospects. According to an Israeli official, Peres wants some peacemaking machinery established that cannot be dismantled by Shamir. The Reagan Administration has not expressed much enthusiasm for the idea of a broad-based international conference since it would involve the Soviet Union, Syria and other countries hostile to the US. But without such a conference, Jordan believes it could not enter negotiations. Mideast experts both in and out of the US Gov't remain doubtful that much progress can be made soon. Peres also was said to urge the US to increase economic aid to Egypt and other Arab countries considered moderate. Also on the agenda was Peres's effort to obtain the same standing for Israel that NATO allies enjoy in bidding for US military contracts and taking part in weapons-related technological research. (see DN-Rehm; ND-Friedman)

Pakistan Inquiry Finds Few Clues

NYT-Weisman-An investigation into the backgrounds of four men who hijacked a Pan Am jet in Kraachi has failed to find evidence of links with any foreign governments. Although the four men were undoubtedly assisted by some organization in Pakistan, little progress has been made in identifying it or finding presumed accomplices.

New Claim of Responsibility for Abductions in Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-A new claim of responsibility for the kidnappings of two Americans in Lebanon has strengthened a theory that the abductions may be linked to the attack this month on the Pan Am jet in Karachi. An anonymous caller purporting to speak for a group called the Arab revolutionary Cells-Omar al Mukhtar Forces took responsibility. This group is believed to be linked to Abu Nidal and Libya.

Bomb Rips Office at Headquarters of Police in Paris

NYT-Bernstein-p.1-Less than 24 hours after the Gov't announced sweeping new measures to combat a wave of terrorism, a bomb exploded inside the highly protected headquarters of the Paris police. One person was killed and 51 wounded.

NYT-Miller-There were more than 150 bomb alerts in Paris yesterday, including one at the US Embassy. The City of Light is becoming the Beirut of the West, one Frenchman lamented. The atmosphere was charged with danger and fear. Some citizens rights groups are scared that new security measures might pose grave problems for the Arab immigrants there.

WSJ-Revzin & Kamm-France's sweeping anti-terrorist measures represent a new determination that brings France more in line with the US and other nations in the battle--but the fight won't be easy. France's tough talk makes a radical change in the French attitude and impresses

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many terrorism experts. Some analysts say France is now paying the price for its past policies of appeasement and vacillation on terrorism.

EC Ministers Plan to Discuss Terror

WSJ-staff-Common market interior ministers plan to meet in London on Sept. 25 to coordinate efforts to fight terrorism. The meeting signals growing official concern about terrorism in Europe.

Turkey Denies Plans to Seize Iraqi Territory

WSJ-staff-The Turkish Gov't denied a report in an oil-trade newsletter that, as a measure of self-protection, it planned to seize oil-rich land in northern Iraq if Iran defeats Iraq in the war.

New US Ambassador for Tunisia

NYT-Robert Pelletreau Jr., a career foreign officer now assigned to a State Dept. post at the Pentagon, is the leading candidate to be next Ambassador to Tunisia. Tunisia is of great interest to the US because it is a neighbor of Libya and because of concern over the stability of its Gov't.

New Head of KKK

NYT-Winerip-For the first time in its 120 year history, the Imperial Wizard of the KKK is a northerner. James Farrands is the first Roman Catholic to head the group. He said the KKK does not accept Jews because they aren't Christians.

Bar Mitzvahs Aboard the QE2

NYT-Dullea-A NY millionaire hired the cruise ship QE2 for his son's bar mitzvah and his daughter's bat mitzvah.

ITONUT
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מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל בטחון, מנכ"ל אוצר, רמט"ן ערו / אלק

בית הנבחרים: סיוע חוץ

לשלי 418 מ 15.9

מליאת ועדת ההקצבות קיימה ב-16 את ה mark up של ה CR לשנת 87, ובכלל זה ההקצבות
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 מחרתיים, 18, והקונפרנס בין שני הבחיים בעוד שבועיים.

חברי הועדה הצביעו נגד הכוונה לבצע קיצוץ אחד בשיעור אחוז ורבע, כמדווח בשלי בס"ס כ"ן.
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מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל בטחון, מנכ"ל אוצר, רמ"ן, ערו/א/א/כ

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לשלנו 359 מ 12-9

חן חיקונים קליט שאינם נוגעים לנו אימצה מליאת ועדת ההקצבות את הצעת החוק להקצבת כספי הסיוע לשתי"א 87, כשהסיוע לישראל - 3 ביליון - בפנים.

פרטים נוספים בנפרד עם קבלת דו"ח הועדה שטרם הוכן.

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סודי / רגיל

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דט:- מצפ"א

מאת: מתני / וושינגטון

חרם יפאן וקוריאה

א. תודה בעד דיווחיך, אנו כאן עוקבים מקרוב ופועלים בהתאם.

- ב. רהמי, המוקד כאן, העלה בשיחת העבודה עם מזכיר המדינה טנין החרם היפאני וסיפר ש-א. אבן עומד בראש משלחת פרלמנטרית שתנסה להעלות העניין בעת ביקורה. שהיח העיר, ספק בצחוק, שאם חשבנו המומ' על טאבה לקשה הרי שבאמת עלינו לנסות מומ' עם היפאנים. סגן השר ואליס ביקש שנעדכן אותם בכל התפתחות כדי שיוכלו להמשיך בהתאם להתפתחויות.
 - ג. לפני התחלת פגישת העבודה עם רהמי יצא לי לשוחח עם ארמיטג' מהפנטגון ששמע ממני שאין תזווה דבה גם עם הקוריאנים. הטיל עלי להתקשר עמו ולהזכיר לו בסוף דצמבר העניין עם פרוט התפתחויות כי מתוכננת לו נסיעה ב-9 ינואר '87 ליפאן ולקוריאה. נשוב אליכם בהקשר זה בוא המועד.
 - ד. בארוחת ערב של סגן הנשיא לכבוד רהמי, ישב דב זקהיים, שחזר באותו בוקד מטוקיו, לא הרחק ממני, סיפר על פגישתו עמך נאמר בהתפעלות שלא הועלה בה נושא הלב"א כלל, אמר שמוכן לסייע לנו בעניין החרם ככל שניתן ולדעתו, חרף משך הזמן, הוא משוכנע שיהיה אפשר להזיז את היפאנים. קבענו שבעתיד נשוב ונברר דרכי פעולה יחדיו.
- זקהיים גם הביע הערכה על דבריך ובקיאותך בנושא אמליט.

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תפ: שהח, רהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, פרימור, אסיה, מצפא, דרורי,
כלכליתא', אנרגיה/חרם, דברת, אוצר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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יוניפיק - שיחה עם הוטר.

1. לדברי הוטר אחת הערכות הרווחות אצלם היא כי גם אם הכוח יתפרק יהיה זה בעת פקיעת המנדט בינואר.
2. להערכתו גם אם הצדפות יעונו קודם לבן הרי שכוונתם אינה ברורה המכוונת בנר בתהליך החלפה על ידי השוודים ואילו לגבי גדוד החי"ר הרי שהנפאלים יתפסו חלק מהשטח דרום האזור הצדפתי ואילו צפוננו יתפסו על ידי יחידה בלשהי.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, שהבט, מונבל, מאנכל, סמנבל, ממד, רם, אמן, מוחרים,
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Shamir is Upset at Peres Bid

NYT-special-As Peres flew to meet Reagan, his coalition Gov't was torn over his agreement with Mubarak to work towards an international conference. Shamir told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport that "Washington and the whole world know that a big part of the Israeli Gov't is dead set against an international conference."

Iraqi Envoy Killed By Car Bomb in Pakistan

NYT-special-A senior Iraqi consular aide was killed by a car bomb while he was driving through Karachi. It was the second time this year that a bomb was placed in Nathal Abdul Salam's car.

Another Bomb in Paris

ND-UPI-A bomb hidden in a bouquet of flowers exploded yesterday killing a police officer and seriously injuring two others.

France Requires Visas to Combat Terror

NYT-Bernstein p.1-PM Chirac, speaking minutes after a fatal bomb explosion in Paris, announced measures to combat a wave of terrorism, including requirements that visitors to France obtain visas. Only citizens of the 11 other countries of the European Community and Switzerland will be exempt.

US to Place Delta Force in Britain

ND-wire-The US has requested permission to base about 50 anti-terrorist Delta Force troops at a US military facility in Britain, the Sunday London Telegraph reported. Placing a force in Britain would reduce by up to 16 hours the reaction time to terrorist incidents in Europe and the Mideast.

Media Notes

Daniloff

NYT-p.1 Barringer-Daniloff declared in a press conference that the charges against him are purely political and warned that any Western journalist in Moscow was a potential target for KGB entrapment.

NYT-Gwertzman-Senior Administration officials, ruling out a direct exchange of an American journalist confined to Moscow for a Russian physicist said they were discussing other formulas with Soviet officials to end the latest crisis in relations.

Hartman Approached by CBS

NYP-Brooke-David Hartman has been approached by the CBS producer who was hired to conceive a new morning show for CBS. Hartman is having problems in contract negotiations with ABC.

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Book Review-Abu Nidal

NYT-Kifner 9/14- "The True Story of Abu Nidal" by Yossi Melman is reviewed. Kifner says the book is interesting and valuable. Melman makes a wealth of information available to the public for the first time, including his labyrinthine relationships with the Arab world. The most fascinating aspect of the book is Nidal's shifting alliances with his various sponsors--primarily Iraq, Syria and Libya, all of whom seek to exploit the Palestinian cause for their own ends.

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U.S. Congressional Elections '86

news report

DATE: 09/15/86

REAGAN CAMPAIGNING ADDS ZEST TO SENATE ELECTION RACES (870)
(Election '86 article on president's role in campaign)

By Alexander M. Sullivan

USIA White House Correspondent

Washington -- President Reagan enters what he calls "the last major campaign of my political career" this month, determined to make a "maximum effort" to retain Republican Party control of the U.S. Senate.

Reagan's unusual decision to make the balloting for the U.S. general election November 4 a kind of referendum on his six years of service in the White House -- and on his pending plans for the nation's future -- has added extra zest to the off-year Congressional elections. All 435 seats in the House of Representatives and 34 of the Senate's 100 seats will be filled by the electorate.

The House is controlled by the Democratic Party, which enjoys an edge of more than 50 seats; most political observers expect the party to hold most of that advantage. The Senate is controlled by the president's Republican Party, by a 53-47 margin.

But 22 of the 34 Senate seats up for re-election are now held by Republicans, meaning Republicans have more to lose than Democrats, and a shift of four seats would allow Democrats to control the upper house, putting Democrats at the head of committees which control the content and pace of legislation.

Recognizing the danger, Reagan has been telling the first of his campaign audiences that loss of the Senate would cripple the remaining two years of his presidential term.

"It's a make or break election," he said in California last week, adding that the decision of the voters would decide whether "everything we've worked for...is to be given a chance" or whether it will be "undermined by people who oppose everything we believe in....Control of the Senate will mean two more years of moving forward, or two years of stalemate and retrogression. I did not come to Washington to be a six-year president. I did not seek re-election just to protect the gains of our first term."

Reagan and his supporters believe the legacy the president will leave to the American people may well be decided in November. The president has struggled to shrink the size of the federal government and the impact its bureaucracy has on the lives of ordinary Americans through such methods as elimination of regulations and greater emphasis on free market forces.

He has reduced the amount of money available for federal spending through tax cuts and has resolutely opposed tax increases even for such presidential projects as defense modernization. He has resisted easy accommodations in foreign policy in favor of principled opposition to Soviet aggrandizement and unstinting support for democratic institutions around the world.

"The next couple of years," he warned in Colorado, "will decide whether all our progress since 1980 will be set in concrete -- or only written in sand...If we don't keep control of the U.S. Senate, we're going to wake up one morning and find it all gone with the wind."

What has been accomplished in his administration thus far "couldn't have taken place...without the slight majority" in the



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

Election 1

Senate, the president declared.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes expects the president to devote one day a week to the congressional campaign in September, on trips such as that planned for September 18, when the president will travel south to New Orleans, Louisiana, and Montgomery, Alabama, where he will speak on behalf of Republican Senate candidates. In October, the expectation is that Reagan will spend at least two days a week on the campaign trail.

(The cost of such presidential travel is apportioned by the White House between tax funds and the resources of candidates' campaign committees. The White House analyzes what proportion of the president's time is devoted to political matters, and how much is given over to his official duties. The federal government is reimbursed for a proportion of the cost of operating Air Force One corresponding to the time Reagan spends politicking. Attendant costs, such as salaries and travel costs for accompanying White House staff and Secret Service agents, are not reimbursed.)

While Reagan will not go into all the 34 states with Senate elections, Speakes said the president will "certainly make the maximum effort" in each state where his ability to raise campaign money or mobilize campaign workers can "tip the balance" to the Republican column.

Asked directly if Reagan plans to make the campaign a referendum on his tenure, Speakes asserted, "He does not plan to be a lame duck," American parlance for a political leader whose leadership has lapsed because his political career is ending. "In a large number of the 22 states" with incumbent Republican senators, he noted, the president's popularity rating "is over 70 percent."

The president has noted that, "there are too many exciting challenges still before America and too much business that still must be completed in these next two years. I don't want my hands tied by a totally hostile Congress. Together, we can, and will, win the Senate and keep our cause and our country moving ahead."



backgrounder

DATE: 09/15/86

U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS SOVIET FORGERIES INCREASING (460)
(Backgrounder on Soviet disinformation effort)

Washington -- A senior U.S. administration official says the number of Soviet forgeries of alleged U.S. documents has risen in recent months.

In a recent background briefing on the subject, the official said the increased Soviet forgery activity coincides with the resumption of negotiations in various arms control talks in Europe.

The official, who spoke on the understanding he would not be identified, said, however, that the stepped-up Soviet disinformation effort does not mean there is less hope that arms control agreements will be reached with the Soviet Union by the United States and its European allies.

He said the forgeries simply are a Soviet attempt to influence the outcome of the arms control talks in Moscow's favor as much as possible.

The official said the forgeries are done by the KGB, the Soviet secret police, as part of a Soviet effort to discredit the United States with its allies. He said the Soviet forgeries have not been successful but the KGB is producing more of them than ever in recent months.

He said one forgery that appeared recently purports to be a National Security Council (NSC) document outlining U.S. policy in every part of the world.

He said the forged document falsely claims that the United States pursues strategic superiority and that the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is an offensive system which would help ensure effective first-strike capability by the year 1995.

The official said another recently discovered forgery involved a purported speech by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that appeared in the Federal Republic of Germany. The forgery had Weinberger making statements that were in line with Soviet objections to SDI.

That forgery did not succeed, the official said, because someone checked its authenticity with U.S. officials. He urged people to check any suspicious document with U.S. officials before using it. He said U.S. officials would tell people if a document is genuine, even if its content embarrassed the United States. If it is found to be a forgery, he said, people would be told the basis for that conclusion.

The official said many forgeries can be spotted because they are crudely done and contain odd sentence structure and grammar. But he said forgeries have become more sophisticated recently.

He said that since many phony documents are photocopies delivered anonymously to the press, their origin often is difficult to discover. In such cases, he said, one has to consider who benefits from the forgery when determining its likely author.

The U.S. official said the Soviet Union spends a lot of time and money on its disinformation program, adding that the Soviets don't seem to mind if their credibility suffers.

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אל: המשרד + בטחון + בנין יורק

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מצפ"א

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בית הנבחרים : סיוע חוץ

למברק למדן 325

ועדה ההקצבה תקיים מחר, 16, את ה *mark up* של ה CR להקצבה
 לשנת 1987, ובכלל זה סיוע חוץ. צפוי קיצוץ אחיד בסך 9.2 אחוז לממן את ה
 (חלוקת כספים למדינות) ועוד קיצוץ אחיד בסך 0.33 אחוז לצורך מלחמה בסמים.
 כלומר מדובר בקיצוץ אחיד בשיעור של 1.25 אחוז, שפירושו עבור ישראל 37.5
 מיליון דולר.

רמתן נמצא המתיחסת לקיצוץ הוצאות, ה CR במהלך חודש

טובה הרצל
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3 SEC. 105. In order to meet the outlay limits established
4 in the congressional budget resolution for fiscal year 1987,
5 notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, each
6 appropriation item of discretionary new budget authority
7 made available in the resolution, is hereby reduced by .92
8 percent (ninety-two one-hundredths of 1 per centum) rounded
9 to the nearest thousands of dollars: *Provided*, That such re-
10 ductions shall be applied proportionally to each program,
11 project, and activity.

12 SEC. 106. In addition to sums already contained
13 in this resolution for drug and drug related
14 programs, such sums as may be required by H.R. 5484,
15 the Omnibus Drug Bill, subject to authorization, are
16 hereby appropriated.

17 In order to meet the outlay limits established in
18 the Congressional Budget Resolution for FY 1987,
19 notwithstanding any other provision of this
20 resolution, further reductions of .33 percent
21 (thirty-three one-hundredths of 1 per centum) shall
22 be made in each appropriation item of new
23 discretionary budget authority made available in
24 this resolution, rounded to the nearest thousands of
25 dollars: Provided, That such reductions shall be
26 applied proportionally to each program, project, and
27 activity.

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News Summary September 13-14, 1986

New York Headlines

All of Saturday's headlines dealt with Daniloff, the US News & World Reporter, who was released from Soviet prison. In connection to this case, the Times reported on p.1 that behind the arrest of the Soviet is concern over the Soviet use of the UN. Also on p.1 of the Times is continuing coverage of the Peres-Mubarak summit. Headline reads "Egypt and Israel End Talks at Odds." (see Press Reports) Other top stories on Saturday deal with the House passing sanctions bill on South Africa. Reagan is expected to veto bill. Both Saturday's and Sunday's front page discusses the huge fall of stock prices this past week. Sunday's top story concerns the US and UN funding. The Reagan Administration has quietly started a campaign to reverse trend of US cuts to the UN and to bolster the organization.

Editorials

ND 9/14 "Plugging the Holes in Airport Security" Steps to improve security at US airports were recommended recently by the Transportation Dept. They would severely limit personnel and vehicles that have access to airport ramp and runway areas and require positive identification of airline and airport employees who are allowed to pass carefully controlled barriers. Airports all over the world should consider similar measures.

DN 9/14 "Happy Birthday, Yeshiva" One of NY's happiest success stories is Yeshiva University. Yeshiva has long been a pacesetter. It has established some of the top professional schools in the US. The university's sons and daughters have contributed mightily to NY and the nation.

Columns

ND-Robin Wright 9/14 "Workable Peace Will End World Terror" Americans and their allies are increasingly likely to be hijacked, murdered, and taken hostage. The lull of activity over the summer was an illusion. Aware of heightened security in Europe, fanatics just looked elsewhere to act. A second generation of militants has emerged. They are virulently anti-western. Many of these youths have formed their own cells, independent of the conventional groups like the PLO. While

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many of these terrorists have been aided or trained in Libya, Syria or Iran, their feisty independence indicates that the ultimate game plans are their own. Assad is known to be furious about not being able to control the Shiites in southern Lebanon who are trying to sabotage his peace plan for the country. The US is not doing well in the fight against terror. Intelligence is losing touch with peoples and nations who are anything less than absolute friends. First-hand intelligence has become unreliable. There are reasons for the increase in terrorism. Americans will continue to be victims of their own attitudes and policies if response is based on the premise that in all cases extremists are simply bloodthirsty barbarians. The lack of momentum on peace increases frustration and a sense of injustice. Washington needs to announce that it is pulling out all the stops and try to end the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Press Reports

Peres-Muabark Summit

NYT-Kifner p.1 9/13-Mubarak and Peres ended their summit without resolving their basic differences over the region's central issue, the Palestinian question. But in a blandly worded joint statement, the two men declared that 1987 would be "a year of negotiations for peace." The two leaders also said there should be an international conference to seek Mideast peace, and that "in principle" a committee should be appointed to look into this possibility. Significantly, however, the call for a joint committee did not appear in the joint statement. This suggested that the sides had not been able to agree on who should attend. In the past, Israel and the US has rejected participation of the PLO and the Soviet Union, which Arab governments have sought. But the meeting did appear to mark some improvement in the relations between Israel and Egypt. The options for seeking an overall peace settlement appears to be limited because of the political situation in Israel. (see text of Alexandria Declaration). (see NYP-Dap; ND-Slavin)

NYT-Freidman 9/14-(Week in Review--photo of Peres & Mubarak) The fact that the summit was short on substance and focuses primarily on improving relations does not mean that the summit was a failure. During its buildup, the two countries finally reached agreement on Taba. Both Peres and Mubarak deserve credit for the way they were able to maneuver their respective coalitions at home into paving the way for Egypt's ambassador to return to Israel. A warming of the peace between Israel and Egypt will undoubtedly have an effect on the Israeli public's willingness to negotiate over other territories. But, as the joint communique underscored. The Israeli and Arab positions for peace have become so frozen that all the the two sides can agree upon is style and procedure--not substance.

NYT-UPI 9/14-Egypt briefed Jordan on the results of the summit that produced an agreement to prepare for an international Mideast peace conference. Jordan has made holding an international conference a condition for taking part in any negotiated settlement, but Israeli aides said they believed the summit talks were not enough to draw Jordan into direct talks with Israel.

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Israel Raids Boat off Lebanon

NYT-AP 9/13-Israeli fighter-bombers strafed a boat off the Sidon port, and police said 4 civilians were wounded. Israel's military command said the boat belonged to guerrillas. Police said the boat belonged to a fisherman. Israeli intelligence believes increased attempts to infiltrate Israel are expected. A rocket was fired from Lebanon into northern Israel late Thursday in the fourth such attack in a week.

Mine Kills French Unifil Soldier

NYT-Hijazi 9/14-A French soldier serving with the UN force was killed and five others were wounded when a land mine exploded in southern Lebanon. The attack was part of a continued campaign of harassment against the peacekeeping force. The soldier who died was one of two Frenchmen evacuated to a hospital in Haifa. Shiite militants have been blamed for a deliberate campaign to kill soldiers. The Party of God maintains that the UN force stands in the way of its fight against Israel.

Another American Seized in West Beirut

NYT-Hijazi-9/13 Another American was kidnapped at gunpoint in West Beirut. The victim is Joseph James Cicippio, the chief accountant for the American U. of Beirut and its hospital. It is believed that the new abductions of Americans may be linked to the capture last week by Pakistani authorities of four Arabs who had taken over a Pan Am jet. The kidnapers may want to use the hostages to bargain for the release of the Karachi hijackers. Americans now abroad have been advised by the US not to return to Lebanon. Cicippio's wife is a Lebanese Moslem, Elaham Ghandour, who works for the US Embassy.

NYT-AP 9/13-One person was killed in a bombing at a theater in the Hamra district of West Beirut and another was wounded in a bombing at the British bank of the Mideast, in East Beirut. No one has taken responsibility for either attack.

2 Palestinians Arrested in Pan Am Hijacking Inquiry

NYT-AP-9/14-Two Palestinians have been arrested for questioning in connection with the Pan Am hijacking in Pakistan. Salman Taraki, who was arrested on Wednesday, will be detained seven more days for questioning. He has a Libyan passport but authorities said it appeared to be forged and that they thought he was a Palestinian.

2nd Blast in Paris in a Week

NYT-Bernstein 9/13-41 people were wounded, two of them seriously, when an explosion apparently caused by a bomb tore through a large cafeteria on the edge of Paris. The police said they thought the explosion was the work of a Mideast group that has undertaken a series of bomb attacks in an attempt to press the French Gov't to release imprisoned terrorists. The terror campaign has unleashed a wave of fear and revulsion and has become the preoccupation of the Gov't.

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NYT-Bernstein-The 35-year old Lebanese leader of a group called the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction has become a troubling presence in France since his arrest 4 months ago. France has been shaken by a series of terrorist incidents since Geroges Abdallah was imprisoned. His group has taken responsibility for a number of attacks including the assassinations of an American and an Israeli diplomat. Despite this, the French agreed that Abdallah would be released in exchange for a French diplomat taken hostage by some of his supporters in Tripoli, Lebanon. The French diplomat was released. In the meantime, French internal security police searching an apartment where Abdallah was believed to have stayed, found the pistol used in the killings of the American and Isareli. The French decided not to release Abdallah. It was the French renunciation of the agreement that set the stage for the wave of terrorist bombings.

Clues on Terror: Fluid Ties and use of Surrogatse

NYT-Suro 9/14-Palestinian terrorist groups appear to be developing new methods of coordination and to be using surrogates to disguise their operations. Officials in Italy, the US, and Israel note recent evidence of increasingly fluid and adaptable relationships between terrorist groups and countries such as Libya, Syria and Iraq. The article discusses questions concerning Abu Nidal and recent terrorist attacks, including the recent hijacking in Pakistan.

Europe Travel Season Ends With Little recovery

NYT-Bluemthal 9/14-Even before the latest outbreaks of etrrorism, the dismal 1986 peak travel season for Americans in Europe was ending only marginally better than it began. Greece was affected the most. In Israel, figures show that the sharp dropoff in American visitors has eased since spring.

Shcharansky in Paris

NYT-Miller 9/13-Shcharanksy met with French officials and fellow former dissidents. The dissidents spoke only briefly but differences over how to press for the release of Soviet Jews and other issues emerged. Shcharansky's views, his active promotion of them and his celebrity status has caused tension in Israel. Jewish groups from around the world have gathered in Paris to discuss Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Shcaharnsky protested last month when Israeli and Soviet negotiators met. Last month a political commentator in a prominent Israeli newspaper criticized Shcharansky openly for his stance. The commentator said that Israel had other pressing reasons to establish ties with the Soviet Union besides the issue of Soviet Jewry. Some French Jews say that Shcharansky is promoting an overly hard-line view on dealing with Moscow. Shcharansky shrugged off the criticism, "That's the beauty of democracy," he said.

Iran-Iraq

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NYT-Reuters-Iraq buried its dead from an Iranian missile attack on its capital and sent warplanes to raid 5 Iranian oil-pumping stations.

*** NYT-UPI-9/14 The Danish Sailors' Union said it had documents showing that Israel had shipped thousands of tons of American-made weapons to Iran on Danish vessels. Israeli officials in Jerusalem refused to comment. American officials in Washington said it was against US policy to supply American-made weapons to Iraq or Iran.

Jewish/Egyptian Dance

NYT-Draegin 9/14-An international roster of scholars, critics and performers will gather at the 92nd St Y to participate in a conference "Jews and Judaism in Dance: Reflections and Celebrations." There will also be performances by Israeli dance companies.

NYT-Anderson 9/13-The Ramzi El-Edlibi Dance Company presented an amiably eclectic program in Manhattan. One piece was named "Jerusalem."

Film Saga of Jewish Resistance

NYT-Insdorf-9/14-"Partisans of Vilna" opened in NY this week. The movie is a documentary which discusses Jewish resistance to the Nazis. The story is one of complex anguish in making choices.

Media Notes

Journalists Mixed on Linking Reporter to Russian

NYT-Jones 9/14-American journalists have sharply different opinions about the wisdom of trading a Soviet physicist accused of spying for an American reporter who was detained in Moscow.

Letters

NYT-Nizar Hamdoon, the Ambassador of Iraq writes that Iraq does not seek to spread its hegemony over the Persian Gulf area and to overthrow governments, as Iran does. Iraq did not enter the war willingly with Iran. Iraq sought no extra territory, only what was allotted to it under Algiers agreement of 1975. There was no alternative.

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ורש : 69		
משהב"ס : 24		מאת : ועחונות, ניו יורק

News Summary September 13-14, 1986

New York Headlines

Top story in *New York Times*, *New York Post*, *Newsday* and *Daily News* all deal with the Iceland talks and its failure. Reagan says the Soviets barred accord on arms reduction but he offers to renew talks. Moscow is critical of US stand. Also on p. 1 of the *Times*, the US trade scene is slowly improving after a 20-month decline of the dollar; 2 Americans won the Nobel Peace Prize for medicine (see Press Reports) and American officials at least indirectly supported Nicaraguan rebel supply flights out of El Salvador, according to sources in San Salvador. Top stories in *Wall Street Journal* deals with how some US firms are returning their manufacturing bases to the US after foreign fiascoes and as liver transplants grow more common, ethical issues multiply.

Editorials

NYP 10/13 "Syria's Assad Can't Mask His True Terrorist Nature" Assad has redined terrorism to a person instrument of foreign policy. While Khadafy boasts, Assad cloaks his own slaughter with mild denials and a smile. The US meanwhile, bombs Khadafy while merely appeals to Syria for restraint. At last Assad has been caught red-handed in the El Al case. Soft words can no longer substitute for a big stick.

NYP 10/13 "The Real Meaning of Yom Kippur" Yom Kippur is neither a holiday nor a day of mourning. Rather it is a time for deep spiritual reflection.

Columns

ND-Tivan "From Right, Shamir Retakes Stage in Israel" 10/13 In anticipation of Shamir there are three safe bets: His policies are likely to strain US-Israeli relations, stir up animosity between US Jewish leaders and the Israeli Gov't and worse, make peace in the Mideast an even remoter possibility than it is today. Washington is no happier to see Shamir back in charge than are Mubarak, Hussein or Arafat, knowing that the Likud ideology of annexing the West Bank into a "greater Israel" is incompatible with the US view that the quickest route to peace requires Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories.

DN-Richard Cohen "Some Whisper: Syria, Syria" 10/13 The charges of Syria's role in the attempted bombing of an El Al jet have produced not a

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word out of the Thatcher, the so-called Iron Lady. What stops the Thatcher Gov't and the US from treating Syria the same as they do Libya? If terrorism is to be dealt with, Syria has to be dealt with too. It does not have to be bombing but expressions of indignation and revoking land rights are the very least that can be done. The El Al incident was an attempt at mass murder. Syria has been implicated. The Queen says so. What do we say?

Press Reports

Transition in Israel

NYT-News Analysis-Freidman 10/13 "The Peres Record" Many Israeli political commentators say that in areas where Peres acted decisively and had a national consensus already behind him--such as improving the economy or withdrawing from Lebanon, his managerial skills enabled him to score some impressive gains. But where he did not have a built-in consensus, such as the question of peace with the Palestinians, or the Shin Beth scandal, he intended to compromise and failed to shape a new reality. Peres's greatest success was with the economy. In terms of Lebanon, what was more impressive than getting the Israelis out was keeping them out. It is a little-known fact that there were more rockets fired into northern Israel in the last 6 months than the number of shellings in the area in the 6 months preceding the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Peres and Rabin have tried to educate Israelis to accept an imperfect security situation. But this depends on large part on the Shiites in southern Lebanon. The fact remains that no fundamental improvement in the quality of life for Arabs on the West Bank occurred during Peres's tenure. (cabled 10/13)

ND-Phelps 10/13-Despite Peres' summit meetings in Morocco and Egypt, little of substance had been accomplished in the pursuit of peace during his two-year tenure as PM, though some arrangement has been made for the West Bank. Many say that Likud will not follow through with peace initiatives, but they also believe that the peace process was not going anywhere anyway. However, even Likudniks agree that Peres did much for Israel's public relations, an important factor for Israel.

Teen Shot at West Bank Roadblock

ND-Phelps- 10/13-Gunfire broke out at a roadblock outside Ramallah. According to an Army spokesman, a 17 year old boy was shot after he refused to identify himself at the roadblock and ran away. The boy said he was trying to get from Ramallah to his home, a refugee camp just past the roadblock. He said the soldiers would not let him through after looking at his identity papers. The boy's account was corroborated by witnesses. They said that when the soldiers saw him taking a short-cut around the roadblock, they called him back and beat him. He ran away and was shot.

El Al Case

NYT-Clines 10/14-The British police stood by the disputed confession of a Jordanian accused of trying to blow up an El Al jet, contending that he admitted receiving aid from Syrian intelligence agents and meeting with the Syrian Ambassador in London shortly before his arrest. The prosecution has offered no independent evidence of Syrian involvement

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If the story is verified, such evidence would present a major diplomatic problem for the British Gov't, which has diplomatic relations with Syria and recently repeated its strong stand on state-sponsored terrorism.
(ND-wire)

NYT-AP 10/13-Six terrorism suspects are being deported from Britain. One suspect has already been sent out and five were in custody while "administrative arrangements" were made to deport them. The Sunday Telegraph identified the 6 as members of Abu Nidal.

Seige of Palestinian District Lifted

NYT-Reuters photo taken outside Rashidiye refugee district as Amal militiamen search the bags of Palestinian women as they looked for weapons. The seige was lifted to allow the wounded to be evacuated.

Soviet Jewry Rally

ND-Direstone 10/13-55 people were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct during a rally to protest the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. The protest took place outside the Soviet Mission in NY. The charges will probably be dropped. (see NYP)

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Kifner 10/13-Iran appeared to be starting a series of hit-and-run attacks on Iraq, possibly in preparation for a long-awaited major offensive. Iran is believed to have been massing troops along the border. Iraq, for its part, said its air force bombed Iranian oil installations in Isfahan and Shiraz.

NYT-Tagliabue 10/13-Iraqi officials attending the OPEC meeting in Geneva denied that Iranian raids had crippled Iraqi oil facilities and said the Iranian claims would have no effect on Iraqi demands at the negotiations. The weekend was filled with charges and counter-charges.

WSJ-Truell 10/14-Iraq is having increasing difficulty paying its debts and recently failed to make a \$71.3 million payment on a bank loan, according to an official at Union de Nabques Arabes & Francaises. Iraq has asked bankers to defer repayment on Euromarket loans for two years.

Saudis Oppose Bid

WSJ-Ibrahim 10/14-Saudi Arabia opposed extension of a production-restraint agreement observed by OPEC since August. World oil prices fell as traders grew pessimistic about the outcome of the meeting.

Bomb Threat at Synagogue in NY

ND-Widener 10/14-Yom Kippur services were disrupted and 3000 worshipers evacuated from Temple Emanu-El in Manhattan after a caller said a bomb would explode. No bomb was found. No group claimed responsibility and the caller was said to have a heavy accent. (see NYP-DN)

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O'Connor Fears Split With Jews on Murder Case

NYT-Boorstein 10/13-John Cardinal O'Connor has publicly expressed concern that the support given by Catholic clergymen to the young man accused of killing Jennifer Levin could aggravate relations between Catholics and Jews. (NYP)

Nobel Prize Winners are Jews

NYP-Nicholson-The stories of the two Nobel-Prize winners. Dr. Rita Montalcini discusses how she carried on with her work in war-torn Europe and says that Nazi thugs got her fired from her post at a university in Italy because she was a Jew.

Baseball and Yom Kippur

DN-Milligan 10/14-Yesterday's rains were a blessing for Jewish Mets fans, who were freed from the dilemma: Should they sneak away to the playoff game and defy religious tradition?

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