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Collection Name COBB, TYRUS (NSC): FILES Withdrawer

KDB 4/2/2019

File Folder MISSILE PROLIFERATION - ISRAEL/EGYPT FOIA

F2004-025

Box Number 3 COLLINS

1705

1705				
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
231930 CABLE	CAIRO 21046	1	9/5/1988	B1
231931 REPORT	(PAGE 5 ONLY)	1	9/20/1988	B1
231932 CABLE	RE STRATEGIC TRADE (DRAFT)	11	9/28/1988	B1
231933 CABLE	CAIRO 15595	1	7/1/1988	B1
231934 CABLE	CAIRO 23747	2	10/4/1988	B1
231935 CABLE	CAIRO 23746	3	10/4/1988	B1
231936 MEMO	TY COBB/WILLIAM BURNS TO COLIN POWELL RE BREAKFAST AGENDA ITEM		10/11/1988	B B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
231937 REPORT	(PAGE 3 ONLY)	1	10/16/1988	B1
231938 CABLE	TEL AVIV 15063	2	10/21/1988	B1
231939 CABLE	CAIRO 25467	3	10/29/1988	B1
231940 CABLE	AMMAN 12726	6	10/31/1988	B1
231941 CABLE	012150Z NOV 88	1	11/2/1988	B1
231942 CABLE	CAIRO 26066	3	11/4/1988	B1
231943 PROPOSAL	RE MIDDLE EAST - MISSILES	2	11/7/1988	B1

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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages		Restrictions
231944 MEMO	COBB TO C. POWELL RE POINTS TO BE MADE	1	11/8/1988	B1
231945 MEMO	WILLIAM BURNS TO POWELL RE SEC. CARLUCCI'S TRIP TO JORDAN, EGYPT, AND ISRAEL	6	11/7/1988	B1
231946 MEMO	BOB LINHARD/DON MAHLEY TO POWELL RE NON-AGENDA BREAKFAST	1	11/8/1988	B1
231947 CABLE	RE REGIONAL MISSILE TALKS	5	11/15/1988	B1
231948 CABLE	RE MISSILE PROLIFERATION (ATTACHMENT TO DOC #231947) (NUMBERED AS PP. 2-8)	7	ND	B1
231949 REPORT	(PAGE 2 ONLY)	1	12/19/1988	B1

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20 AUGUST 1988

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High Link Seen in Cairo Spy Case

References Heard To Defense Minister

> By Patrick E. Tyler Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO, Aug. 19—An alleged quest by Egyptian agents in the United States to illegally acquire advanced U.S. missile technology for shipment to Cairo, which resulted in three arrests in June, may be linked to Egypt's powerful defense minister, Field Marshal Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala, according to a U.S. official.

The linking of Abu Ghazala to the operation is said to be based on interpretation of intercepted telephone conversations in which references to "the minister" are used by other Egyptian military officers involved in the alleged plot as a way to expedite shipment.

Sources close to the case also report that at one point last May the scheme was disrupted for a while by a mysterious car bombing in France that the Egyptian operatives took as a violent response to their activities by Israel's intelligence service.

The alleged plot, which has complicated U.S.-Egyptian relations, apparently was born in the months immediately before an official visit to Washington last March by the defense minister. During the visit, Abu Ghazala, a supporter of strong ties with the United States, signed a 10-year "memorandum of understanding" with Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci giving Egypt—like Israel, Australia and Sweden—special status as a strategic ally outside of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

An official familiar with the current criminal investigation into the matter said this week that senior State Department officials regarded the case as so sensitive that they persuaded Justice Department officials to delete all references to



THE WASHINGTON POST

Mysterious "Fouad Algamal," right, came when Abu Ghazala, left, visited U.S.

Abu Ghazala and his office from a 36-page investigative summary filed publicly in U.S. District Court in Sacramento, Calif.

State Department officials took the position, according to an official close to the case, that unless the Justice Department had evidence strong enough to hold up in court and was prepared to indict Abu Ghazala, U.S.-Egyptian relations should be spared the embarrassment of public references in court documents to the authority of "the minister."

A State Department official declined to comment.

Patrick Korten declined to comment specifically on this case but said "any time the department undertakes a case that has diplomatic or international aspects to it, we consult with the State Department. But the final decisions on what to include in any indictment or how to procede with an investigation or prosecution are entirely our decisions to make and are made based on the law and Justice Department guidelines for federal prosecutions."

Asked for comment on the content of this article, a spokesman for Egypt's Defense Ministry criticized this newspaper for airing issues that are "still under investigation in both Egypt and the United States," and he pointed out that "legal documents in both Egypt and the Unit-

ed States have not made the slightest mention" of any alleged involvement by the defense minister.

The spokesman defended lower-ranking Egyptian officers involved, saying their actions amounted to "nothing more than a procedural mistake of neglecting to obtain export license for a material that can be purchased on the open market in the United States, and which is used in nonmilitary fields besides the military domain."

He said the Egyptian government "has stated its complete willingness to cooperate" in the U.S. investigation

Two Egyptian military officers, one of them attached to Egypt's embassy in Washington, were named in a criminal complaint filed June 23 in U.S. District Court in Sacramento, Calif., alleging that they conspired with an Egyptian-born U.S. rocket scientist, Abdelkadr Helmy, and other Egyptian agents to violate U.S. export-control laws. Helmy, his wife, Albia Eltayeb Helmy, and James Huffman, an aerospace company employee, were arrested.

The operation was alleged to have been directed on a day-to-day basis by a Col. Hussam Yossef, who used a telephone and a facsimile machine, U.S. officials said, to run his American-based agents and supply them with long shopping lists

V

SPY CASE...CONTINUED

for rocket-fuel chemicals, propulsion hardware, telemetry tracking equipment and assembly plans that one defense analyst described as "a complete package to build or upgrade a tactical missile system."

Among the sensitive material they allegedly tried to spirit out of the country on Egyptian military cargo planes was 432 pounds of "carbon-carbon" fiber matting, which can be used as a protective coating for ballistic missile warheads and rocket motor nozzles and as a radar-absorbing outer layer for "stealth" aircraft—planes shielded to make them difficult to detect electronically.

An official familiar with the investigation said intercepted communications indicate the Egyptian-directed group was planning this summer to export 30 tons of U.S.-made rocket-fuel compounds, half of them closely controlled under U.S. export laws, and the first 40 sheets of military-grade steel along with special forgings that would give an Egyptian rocket plant the capability to bend and weld large rocket motor casings. The group planned to increase this order of high-nickel-content "maraging steel" to 400 sheets, some of which were to be sent to a missile program being developed by Iraq, the official said.

The Egyptian Defense Ministry spokesman said there was "no reality" to the assertions about the

fuel compounds or steel.

U.S. Defense Department analysts, who are assisting federal prosecutors in the case, have said that it appeared Helmy was helping the Egyptian government in a bid to manufacture an Egyptian version of the Pershing II missile propulsion system.

Engineering drawings from the West German defense contractor Messerschmidt and from an Italian firm, both licensed by the U.S. government to manufacture Pershing II propulsion system components, were seized by U.S. Customs officers from Helmy's office, according to the official familiar with the investigation.

The Pershing II has a range of up to 1,000 miles and would give Egypt a missile-warhead delivery capability rivaling that of Israel, whose powerful Jericho II is regarded as among the most formidable surface-to-surface weapons in the region.

This case of purloined technology—filled as it is with the dramatic elements of espionage that have characterized similar cases involving Israel in recent years—also illustrates the intense arms race underway in the Middle East, where regional tensions and battlefield experience in the Iran-Iraq war have sparked interest in acquiring powerful surface-to-surface missiles as strategic weapons capable of hitting distant enemy capitals.

Western intelligence officials also fear the Iran-Iraq conflict has generated interest by states in the region in producing and stockpiling chemical weapons. This fear has prompted U.S. Defense Department analysts to reexamine closely an otherwise routine proposal by a Canadian firm to sell Egypt an undisclosed quantity of fumigants, pesticides, arsenic and strychnine compounds for what was described as a "pest control" program at the big Beni Suef Air Base south of Cairo.

"There is a bunch of analysis under way right now to determine whether or not that stuff could have been used as precursors for nerve gas production . . . or whether it might have been a legitimate thing to try to gas rats," said one official.

The Egyptian official denied that his government had proposed such

a purchase.

The material linking Abu Ghazala to the operation is based primarily on two telephone conversations intercepted and translated from Arabic by U.S. officials in which Egyptian Col. Hussam Yossef, who supervised Helmy's acquisition work from Austria, interceded to expedite the handling of several tons of illegal rocket-fuel cargo by the Egyptian military attache's office in Washington. The office is under the direct control of Abu Ghazala, according to U.S. officials.

An official familiar with the transcripts of these conversations, which are not yet part of the public record in the case, gave the follow-

ing account:

On June 1, Helmy telephoned Rear Adm. Abdel-Rahim Elgohary and discovered that the admiral, a senior procurement official in the Egyptian military office in Washington, was reluctant to ship the rocket-fuel compounds. Helmy prodded the admiral by reminding him that "when he, the minister, was here during the month before last," there were discussions about "things that

are controlled and cannot be exported." Helmy referred to the then-pending shipment of rocket-fuel compounds and said, "Both items were banned from being exported and we acquired them through our own ways or channels and you know that very well."

When the admiral complained that "I didn't expect to receive material that weigned six or seven tons from you," Helmy responded, "I understand that, he, the minister, wants the cargo shipped no matter what, that is what we were told and you will arrange for the shipment on the airplane that . . . usually leaves for Cairo."

When Helmy encountered further resistance from the admiral, Helmy telephoned his alleged "controller" in Austria. Helmy explained to Col. Yossef that "the man" in the Washington office was going to bring harm to the operation by openly discussing the problem of, among other things, export licenses. In apparent frustration, Helmy told his supervisor, "The items are controlled and cannot be exported outside the United States. . . . If they knew that I am buying it to export it, I'd be thrown in jail."

Yossef, who was named as a defendant in the U.S. criminal complaint and whose current whereabouts are unknown to U.S. officials, told Helmy on June 1 that he would call the reluctant admiral.

Two days later, U.S. officials intercepted a telephone call from Yossef to Helmy reporting on the resolution of the conflict.

"I told him, 'I'm calling you from the ministry in order to deliver you a message from our father and from our grandfather, who was at your end earlier regarding Dr. Abdelkadr [Helmy],' " Yossef reportedly said. Investigators believe the reference to "our father and . . . our grandfather" is to Abu Ghazala.

Yossef reported that the admiral now understood that the rocket-fuel shipments were to have the highest priority on the regular C130 flights made by the Egyptian Air Force out of Baltimore-Washington Interna-

tional Airport to Cairo.

A U.S. official familiar with the investigation said he did not think Yossef and Helmy would idly invoke the higher authority of "the minister" without actually having it since it would have been a simple matter for Elgohary to check with his su-

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periors in Cairo, especially if he suspected an illegal activity that could have jeopardized his own position as a procurement officer in the Egyptian Embassy.

These conversations apparently form the basis for one U.S. official's assertion in an interview that "we have intercepted information indicating that the defense minister approved the operation when he was on a trip here in March" to sign the memorandum of understanding.

State Department officials also reportedly argued that Elgohary's name should be dropped from public court documents. But federal prosecutors were said by one official to have prevailed by arguing that Elgohary's role in key conversations was critical to establishing "probable cause" that Helmy and others had conspired to violate export laws.

Other long-distance telephone conversations intercepted in the investigation indicate that before they were ensuared by U.S. Customs agents, the Egyptian military officers believed they had been targeted by an Israeli intelligence campaign to sabotage the rocket program they were allegedly providing Egypt.

These fears were triggered by a car-bomb attack at 3 a.m. May 27 in Grasse, France. The remotely detonated device destroyed an empty Peugeot belonging to Ekkehard Schrotz, the chief executive of a Swiss-based company that had funneled part of the \$1 million into the United States to finance the Egyptian rocket program.

An anonymous telephone callet to the Agence France-Presse news service in Paris claimed responsibility for the bombing. Identifying himself as a member of an unknown pro-Iranian group, "Guardians of Islam," the caller said the bomb was meant to punish the business executive for aiding the missile program of the Iraqi regime.

In a June 3 conversation, Heliny's "controller" in Austria reportedly said that "certain people tried to do away with us. They put something in a company car and it exploded."

The Egyptian colonel said he doubted that the bomb was actually placed by a pro-Iranian group. In ah elliptical explanation, he said, "We suspect the ones next to us [because] the way the operation was executed by remote control indicates that the country next to us [presumably Israel] is the culprit."

A few days later, in another conversation, Helmy discovered that Yossef had not read a large amount of material Helmy had sent to Austria via a facsimile machine. When Helmy expressed surprise, the Egyptian colonel responded that after the car bombing, he and his comrades were avoiding the office they had set up in Salzburg to run the missile-acquisition program.

"There are still people running around us," Yossef explained ominously. Helmy expressed alarm and said that the "people" threatening the Austrian end of the operation were "probably . . . Jews."

There is official suspicion in Cairo, according to western sources, that the U.S. investigation was initiated by a tip from Israeli intélligence. An official close to the investigation said it would be "inappropriate" to speculate on this question.

At the time of the initial arrests in June, Rollin Klink, special agent in charge of the Customs Service office in San Francisco, said the investigation started when a confidential source provided "very sketchy" information about the arrival in the United States last

March of an Egyptian traveling under diplomatic passport from Cairo to meet Helmy in California.

This mysterious Egyptian "diplomat" within days returned to Washington with Helmy and two large boxes containing "carbon-carbon" fibers.

They deposited the boxes at a house belonging to the Egyptian Embassy and then checked into the Vista International Hotel, where Abu Ghazala and his delegation were encamped for their high-level meetings at the Pentagon, State Department and White House.

The "diplomat," who had been traveling under the names Fouad Mohamed and Fouad Algamal, suddenly showed up on the hotel's list of the defense minister's delegation, but this time as Brig. Gen. Yehye Algamal, according to a source.

A longtime military officer in Cairo identified Yehye Algamal as a member of Abu Ghazala's headquarters staff specializing in procurement matters.

While they were at the hotel, Helmy and Algamal apparently took telephone calls from a "Maj. Gen. Hamza," believed by investigators to have been a member of Abu Ghazala's entourage.

Helmy made a notation in his log book, later seized by federal agents, that Hamza had delivered a check for \$3,000 to cover the cost of purchasing and delivering the shipment of "carbon-carbon" material.

The Washington-based Egyptian officers implicated in the case have been recalled to Egypt, and a long-scheduled visit by Egypt's Air Force commander to the United States was indefinitely postponed after federal agents executed search warrants and arrested Helmy and the others June 23.

Special correspondent Jane Friedman contributed to this report. 22 AUGUST 1988

Zia's Death Puts Bhutto In Political Spotlight

Opposition Leader Expects to Win Election

By Karen De Young Washington Post Foreign Service

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 21-Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto said today that her Pakistan People's Party is capable of winning an outright majority in National Assembly elections scheduled for Nov. 16, and praised the Pakistani armed forces for responding with restraint to the death last week of military ruler Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

"The Army is seeking to extricate itself" from politics following Zia's 11-year reign as president and Army chief of staff, she said, "Had they wanted to impose military rule, they could have done it when Zia died.

Whether military restraint will continue. Bhutto said in an interview at her home here, "is the \$64 million question. . . . Now it's up to the civilians also to cooperate and run a good government."

Assuming the November vote proceeds fairly and as scheduled, the next few months will be the time for which Bhutto, 35, has been waiting all of her political life. While she is considered the most popular politician in the country, with the ability to draw crowds of tens of thousands of supporters, she has never contested an election, and her vote-getting power remains unproven.

She has been the most prominent figure in the PPP, Pakistan's largest party, since 1979, when her father, party founder Zulfigar Ali Bhutto, was executed by Zia. The senior Bhutto was prime minister when overthrown by Zia in 1977.

Benazir Bhutto's move to take over the reins of the party earned her several years in prison and in exile. She came back to Pakistan to stay in 1986, and it is only relatively recently that the Oxford- and Radcliffe-educated, highly westernized woman has come to be accepted by the PPP's senior power structure.

Today, she is firmly in charge, her supremacy apparently only enhanced by her marriage late last year and current pregnancy. It is widely thought that her baby is due in November, but Bhutto has remained silent, reluctant to say whether she expects to become a mother before her potential election as prime minister.

"You know in Pakistan we have a different kind of culture," she laughed. "I know in the West, there is a keen interest in knowing and discussing about such matters. But then, one has to think of one's constituents, particularly at a time of elections.

Many of Bhutto's potential constituents in this Islamic country have their doubts about a woman politician, let alone a pregnant one. But the timing of the Bhutto baby is only one of the concerns facing Pakistan's political opposition.

So far, there have been two levels of opposition reaction to Zia's untimely death in a still unexplained plane crash. On one hand, there is only barely concealed glee in anti-Zia quarters, particularly in the

PPP, that the man whose dictatorial rule had kept them from fairly contesting power here for so long is finally gone.

In the days since Zia's death, the dozen or so opposition parties have gone into a flurry of meetings, internally and with each other, to lay out their strategies for the elections that interim President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Senate chairman who succeeded Zia under terms of the constitution, has said will be held on schedule.

On the other hand, Zia's long shadow, and Pakistan's history of party squabbling and military intervention, still loom large over the political process. There is a highly tentative feeling to the abrupt

change in circumstances, and a desire to avoid provoking the military until it is clear that civilian government will be firmly entrenched.

Referring to suggestions, particularly popular among the hard-core anti-Zia opposition, here that elements in the armed forces themselves might have wanted to get rid of him, Bhutto did not discount it. but said it was "dangerous" to start accusing the military of sabotage.

"First we heard it was a rocket or something" that had caused the midair explosion aboard Zia's C130 presidential aircraft, she said. "Then we heard that it was sabotage from the inside. And then we heard it was a technical fault. It was a military plane, and a military base. so it becomes a means of pointing fingers at the military when you allege that it's sabotage."

"Our view is that it is too dangerous to do that," she said. "It may be true. We can't rule it out. But what we say is let the investigation take its course. Because otherwise, in a way it's telling the Army that 'the civilians are going to start blaming you. And so you better take over or do something to secure your position.' And that's something we

Because U.S. Ambassador Arnold L. Raphel was also killed in the explosion and crash, American investigators are assisting the Pakistani investigation team. Because of that. Bhutto said, "We're sure it's not going to be a coverup. Whatever is going to be decided is going to be decided by two different countries."

Bhutto went out of her way to congratulate the new president, Ishaq Khan, for the way he has conducted himself so far.

"I think that time and history have placed him at a critical moment, and he himself is an experienced person.... I think at the moment his inclination is to go by the book. That's just the kind of sanity this country needs," she said.

Bhutto said she was encouraged by Ishaq Khan's pledge, at a news conference last night in Islamabad, that he would abide by an upcoming court decision over whether the elections should be "nonparty," as Zia had decreed, or whether candidates should be allowed to run on party slates.

The previous National Assembly,

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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231936 MEMO

1 10/11/1988 B1

TY COBB/WILLIAM BURNS TO COLIN POWELL RE BREAKFAST AGENDA ITEM

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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231937	REPORT	1 10/16/1988 B1			
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	(PAGE 3 ONLY)				

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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HINGTON POST

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Israel Awarded \$165 Million For SDI Project

Reuter

TEL AVIV, Oct 24—Israel is the largest foreign participant in the United States' Strategic Defense Initiative program, SDI director Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson told a conference of Israeli and American defense industry officials here today.

Abrahamson said Israeli research institutes and industries were awarded \$165 million of \$9 billion spent thus far for the so-called "Star Wars" ballistic-missile defense system. Other foreign countries taking part in SDI development are Britain, West Germany, Italy, France, Canada, Belgium and The Netherlands.

Most of the money allocated to Israel is for research on the Arrow interceptor missile, which is designed to destroy incoming medium-range ballistic missiles at their highest point in flight. Israel has paid 20 percent of the research costs.

Israel has a strong interest in the antimissile research because of growing missile arsenals in nearby Arab states such as Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

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231939 CABLE

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B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: MARR, PREL, PGOV, EG, IS, US
SUBJECT: ISRAELI SATELLITE LAUNCH STIRS EGYPTIAN
CONTROVERSY

BEGIN SUMMARY

CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. SUMMARY. WHILE SENIOR EGYPTIANS HAVE TRIED EITHER TO DISMISS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISRAEL I SATELLITE LAUNCH, OR MORE OFTEN, UTILIZE IT TO PROPAGANDIZE EGYPT'S OWN CAPABILITIES AND THE NEED FOR ARAB UNITY, THE PRESS HAS FOCUSED MUCH GREATER CONCERN ON ISRAEL'S LATEST TECHNOLOGICAL TRIUMPH. BASIC THEMES ARE ISRAEL'S TECHNOLOGICAL LEAD OVER THE ARABS, THE MILITARY IMPLICATIONS OF THE MISSILE CAPABILITY DEMONSTRATED, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL, AND ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION TO PURSUE ITS NATIONAL PROGRAM WITHOUT INFORMING THE US. ISRAEL'S DEMONSTRATED TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS COULD MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR CAIRO TO BACK AWAY FROM ITS OWN MISSILE PROGRESS, BUT WOULD ALSO ENHANCE ITS WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS A MISSILE TECHNOLOGY REGIME FOR THE REGION WITH US AND ISRAEL. END SUMMARY. >END SUMMARY>

- 3. LIKE MOST ARABS. THE EGYPTIANS WERE JOLIED BY ISRAEL'S SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF A SATELLITE IN SEPTEMBER. POPULAR CONCERN STEMS ESSENTIALLY FROM THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE SATELLITE'S PRIMARY PURPOSE IS MILITARY/INTELLIGENCE. MOST SENIOR EGYPTIANS HAVE FELT COMPELLED TO COMMENT ON THE LAUNCH, AND HAVE GENERALLY ATTEMPTED TO PLAY DOWN ITS SIGNIFICANCE AS A THREAT WHILE INVITING THE OTHER ARAB STATES TO JOIN WITH EGYPT TO DEVELOP A SIMILAR CAPABILITY. IN QUESTIONS FOLLOWING HIS OCTOBER 5 ARMY DAY SPEECH, PRESIDENT MUBARAK SUGGESTED THERE ARE ALREADY OVER SEVEN HUNDRED SUCH SATELLITES CIRCLING THE GLOBE, AND IMPLIED THAT THE ISRAELIS ARE NOT GOING TO GET ANYTHING FROM IT THAT THEY WERE NOT ALREADY GETTING FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. DEFENSE MINISTER ABU GHAZALA, LIKEWISE, DISMISSED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ISRAELI SUCCESS, BUT USED IT AS A SPRINGBOARD TO BOAST OF EGYPT'S OWN TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES AND TO INVITE THE OTHER ARABS TO JOIN WITH EGYPT TO DEVELOP AND EXPLOIT THESE CAPABILITIES FURTHER.
- 4. ABU GHAZALA QUICKLY ADOPTED A SECOND APPROACH, HOWEVER, DISHISSING THE SATELLITE ISSUE ALTOGETHER, AND STRESSING REPEATEDLY THAT THE REAL CONCERN IN THE PEGION SHOULD NOT BE MISSILES AND SATELLITES, BUT THE INSISTENCE ON THE PART OF SOME TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES AND TO CONTINUE TO REJECT ADHERENCE TO THE MPT. IT IS THAT SHOULD BE THE FOCUS OF REGIONAL INITIATIVES AND ARAB ALARM.

5. GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE AND REDIRECTION
NOTWITHSTANDING, THE PRESS, SOME THREE WEEKS LATER,
STILL HAS NOT LET GO OF THE SUBJECT. EDITORIALISTS AND
COLUMNISTS CONTINUE TO HARP AT THE SATELLITE WHICH HAS
LONG SINCE DEPARTED THE NEWS PAGES THEMSELVES.
GENERALLY, BOTH PRO-REGIHE AND OPPOSITION PAPERS HAVE
REJECTED, O SOME DEGREE OR HORE THE GOVERNMENT'S
ASSURANCES, AND STRESS THAT ISRAEL HAS AGAIN
DEMONSTRATED TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES FAR BEYOND THE
CAPABILITIES OF EGYPT AND THE OTHER ARABS. WHILE
ACCEPTING THE GOVERNMENT'S SUGGESTIONS THAT TEL AVIV
ALREADY HAD ACCESS TO THE KINDS OF INFORMATION THE
SATELLITE MIGHT PROVIDE, THEY ASSERT THAT NOW THE
FOREIGN "FILTER" IS REMOVED, MAKING THE ARABS MORE
VULNERABLE.

6. THE GREATER PUBLIC CONCERN, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE

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ISRAELIS HAVE DEVELOPED A MISSILE CAPABILITY IN BOOSTING THE SATELLITE INTO ORBIT FAR BEYOND THE MISSILE WEAPONRY AVAILABLE TO THE EGYPTIANS EITHER THROUGH INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OR FROM FOREIGN SUPPLIERS. TOO, IT IS SUGGESTED IN THE PRESS, ISRAEL WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DEVELOP THIS CAPABILITY WITHOUT MASSIVE TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFERS FROM THE US AND WESTERN EUROPE. THERE ARE DIFFERENT NUANCES HERE, SOME JOURNALISTS ARGUING THAT THE AMERICANS ACTIVELY ASSISTED THE ISRAELIS IN DEVELOPING THE SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY, WHILE OTHERS LAMENT THAT THE ISRAELIS USED THE AMERICANS TO GET THE CAPABILITY ALL THE WHILE KEEPING IT SECRET FROM THEIR PATRON. THE BOTTOM LINE THAT BOTH CAMPS AGREE ON, IT IS IMPLIED, THAT ISRAEL COULD NOT HAVE DONE IT WITHOUT THE KNOWING OR UNKNOWING CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 02 OF 02 CAIRO 25562 CINCCENT FOR POLAD E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR TAGS: MARR, PREL, PGOV, EG, IS, US SUBJECT: ISRAELI SATELLITE LAUNCH STIRS EGYPTIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE US, AND, BY DERIVATION, THAT THE US

7. COMMENT. THE PUBLIC DEBATE HERE ON THE ISRAELI SATELLITE IS FAR FROM OVER, AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO BE FORCED TO DEMONSTRATE BOTH THAT IT IS NOT A MATTER FOR UNDUE CONCERN AND THAT EGYPT, TOO, IS MAKING RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO COUNTER THE PERCEIVED THREAT. ON THE ONE HAND, THIS MAY MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE GOE TO BACK AWAY FROM THE EFFORT TO DEVELOP AN INDIGENOUS MISSILE. ON THE OTHER, WE SUSPECT IT COULD ENHANCE THE EGYPTIANS' WILLINGNESS TO ENTER INTO DISCUSSIONS WITH US AND THE ISRAELIS REGARDING A REGIONAL MISSILE REGIME. PUBLIC LINKAGE OF

PROVIDES ISRAEL TECHNOLOGY THAT IT WITHHOLDS FROM EGYPT.

THE SATELLITE SHOT TO THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUE SUGGESTS THE EGYPTIANS MAY BE SEEKING A MORE COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL REGIME THAT WOULD INCLUDE MISSILES, CW AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
WISNER

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231940 CABLE 6 10/31/1988 B1

AMMAN 12726

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231942 CABLE

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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Natl Sec Advisor has seen

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM:

PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS

SUBJECT:

S-C-P Breakfast for November 9, 1988

The Wednesday breakfast will be held at Defense this week.

State attendees:

Shultz, Whitehead, Armacost, Kampelman, Hare, Schlossberg

Defense attendees:

Carlucci, Taft, Owens, Armitage

NSC attendees:

Powell, Rodman

The following items have been added to the agenda:

COCOM Sanctions for the Soviet (State)

Union After the Afghan Withdrawal

Secretary Carlucci's Briefing on (FCC)

His Recent Middle East Trip

Short Range Nuclear Modernization (NSC)

(nonlog)

Attachment

Tab A COCOM Sanctions for the Soviet

Union After the Afghan Withdrawal

Tab B Secretary Carlucci's Briefing on

His Recent Middle East Trip

Short Range Nuclear Modernization Tab C

cc: John D. Negroponte

Marybel Batjer Peter Rodman

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231944 MEMO 1 11/8/1988 B1

COBB TO C. POWELL RE POINTS TO BE MADE

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6 11/7/1988

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WILLIAM BURNS TO POWELL RE SEC. CARLUCCI'S TRIP TO JORDAN, EGYPT, AND ISRAEL

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231946 MEMO 11/8/1988 1 B₁

BOB LINHARD/DON MAHLEY TO POWELL RE NON-AGENDA BREAKFAST

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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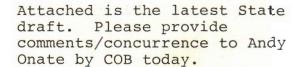
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 28, 1988

TO: DON MAHLEY

ANDY ONATE

FROM: BILL BURNS



Thanks.

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RE REGIONAL MISSILE TALKS

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RE MISSILE PROLIFERATION (ATTACHMENT TO DOC #231947) (NUMBERED AS PP. 2-8)

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