

לשכת ראש הממשלה
Prime Minister's Bureau
Jerusalem, Israel

ת"א
BY AIR MAIL

משרד ראש הממשלה
הקריה ת"ד 15169
ירושלים ישראל
מ.ד. 91919 ת.ד. 10000
PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
JERUSALEM ISRAEL 10000



Mr. Leo Emil Wanta (130)
Executive Chairman/Director
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1018 Lausanne
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JUGES INFORMATEURS
16 NOV 1993
LAUSANNE

ראש הממשלה
Prime Minister

November 3, 1993
GZ4

Dear Mr. Wanta,

Thank you for your recent letter. Your message of support for the Declaration of Principles and the Agreement of Mutual Recognition, signed between Israel and the Palestinians is truly appreciated.

Israel has taken considerable risks upon itself in order to create an opportunity for peace and to put an end to violence and war. It is our wish to open a new chapter in the history of the Middle East - a chapter of mutual recognition, good neighborliness, mutual respect and understanding. We hope we have begun a new era in relations between peoples everywhere.

From Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel and the Jewish people, in the language of the Bible, we say, "Peace, peace to him who is afar and to him who is near".

Sincerely yours,


Yitzhak Rabin

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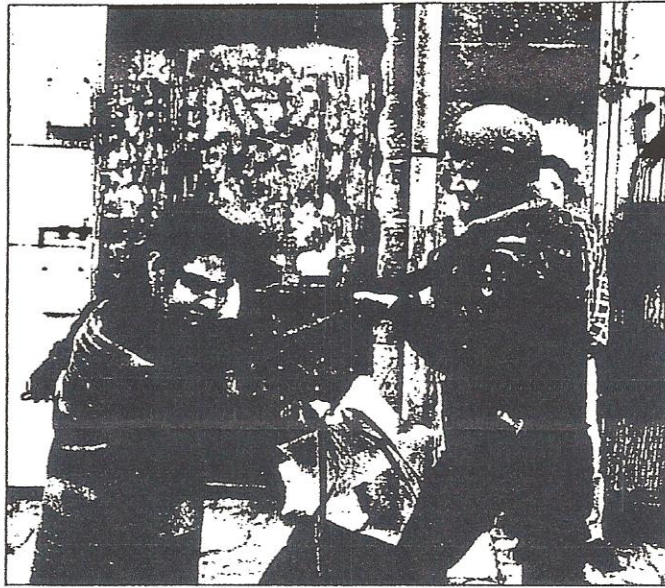
Stuck in the Promised Land

Israel: With unrest rising, many settlers want out

NOT EVERYONE IN THE MILITANT Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba thinks it's the promised land. "We went because of the money; it was cheap to get an apartment there," says Sarah Malul, who moved to Kiryat Arba 10 years ago. Malul and her husband, Avi, raising four children in a fearful place surrounded by enraged Palestinians, often thought of moving to Jerusalem. But they couldn't afford to. Then Baruch Goldstein, a Kiryat Arba resident, gunned down 29 Muslim worshipers in nearby Hebron, and everything changed. "My 8-year-old said to me, 'I'm afraid the Arabs will kill me now,'" recalls Sarah. The Maluls demanded government help—and with a \$275 monthly subsidy, they were able to rent a tiny apartment in Jerusalem. "I feel like a prisoner who has been freed," says Sarah.

Thousands of Jews living in other settlements deep in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip want to get out, too. But it's not so easy. They were lured there by government offers of huge mortgages at rock-bottom rates, at a time when Israel's leaders wanted Jews to populate Arab lands captured in 1967. The settlers bought homes they could never afford in Israel proper. Yet now that Israel is preparing to trade land for peace, the same houses have plunged in value. "Many families want to leave," says Malul, who can't find a buyer for her apartment in Kiryat Arba. "But they don't have the money to make that choice."

The trick is to survive Palestinian stones, bullets and bombs until the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin offers compensation, then take the money and run. Settlers recall the precedent set at Yamit, the Sinai settlement returned to Egypt as part of the 1979 peace treaty. Then the government paid \$300,000 for each evacuated farm, and \$75,000 to \$150,000 for other households that pulled up stakes. So far, however, Rabin has resisted pressure to offer a deal to the settlers in the West Bank and Gaza. "He doesn't want them to leave now because he's still negotiating," says Hagai Meir, one of two Labor Party legislators running a hot line for settlers who want out. "Rabin says to himself: 'If they move now, the



Climate of fear: Israeli soldier clubs a Palestinian protester

PATRICK HAZ - AFP



Palestinians will think we are weak."

That approach has left many settlers feeling like pawns in an increasingly dangerous game. Just last week the Islamic militant group Hamas issued a warning to Jews living in certain West Bank and Gaza settlements: leave by March 15 or face increased attacks. The threat is not empty bluster. In February Hamas gunmen shot dead a pregnant woman who was traveling between Tel Aviv and the suburban-style settlement of Ariel. More recently, nervous Israeli soldiers killed an Ariel resident who was driving at night—they thought the settler was a Palestinian terrorist.

So far the government is providing only minimal assistance to help relocate low-income families desperate to get out. Estimates for the cost of fully compensating most of the 125,000 settlers range up to \$10 billion. "Somebody will have to pay for it," says Meir, who suggests that Saudi Arabia could help if settlements were used to house Palestinians in the future. Washington is another likely candidate. Israel got a pledge in 1992 for \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees to help absorb Jewish immigrants. Rabin hasn't asked to use the money for relocating settlers, but a U.S. official in Jerusalem says Washington "would be willing to examine such a proposal if it was raised."

But where will the settlers go? Avi and Sarah Malul moved from Kiryat Arba to an affordable apartment in Pisgat Ze'ev—a Jewish neighborhood built after 1967 in occupied East Jerusalem. Negotiations over the fate of Jerusalem aren't due to start for another two years or more. Meantime, bulldozers are hard at work in Pisgat

Ze'ev, a burgeoning neighborhood of 30,000 Jews, clearing land for even more low-cost apartments. Until a final peace settlement is reached, nobody knows for certain where they can make a home, and who will pay the price.

JEFFREY BARTHOLET in the West Bank

Rabin's Coalition: Where's the Beef?

THE MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS CLAIMED another casualty last week: nonkosher meat. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, trying to pursue a controversial peace policy with only a minority coalition in the Knesset, needed to entice the ultraorthodox Shas bloc back into his ruling group. But Shas had a price for its support: legislation that would outlaw the import of nonkosher meat. (Most Israelis don't care about the meat itself; the issue is part of the always heated struggle over how secular Israel should be.)

Rabin wanted to reinforce his Labor-led coalition ahead of his visit this week to Washington. The new meat bill is expected to become law this week—despite opposition by some leftists who found it unpalatable. The Shas bloc will probably rejoice Rabin's government. That means the peace process, at least, may stay on the menu. ■

"AMERITRUST" FUNDS, AS REQUESTED

4/13/13

In re: TOTTEN DOCTRINE [92 U.S.105,107 (1875)]_Rogers-Houston Memorandum - 'att.net Mail'



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

February 11, 1967

Honorable William J. Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter regarding the procedures governing the reporting and use of information concerning federal crimes. I have reviewed the draft of the procedures that accompanied your letter and, in particular, the minor changes made in the draft that I had previously sent to you. These proposed changes are acceptable and, therefore, I have signed the procedures.

I have been advised that a question arose regarding the need to add narcotic violations to the list of reportable non-employee crimes (Section IV). 21 U.S.C. §874(b) provides that "[w]hen requested by the Attorney General, it shall be the duty of any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government to furnish assistance to him for carrying out his functions under [the Controlled Substances Act] . . ." Section 1.0(b) of Executive Order 13133 tasks the Central Intelligence Agency to "collect, process and disseminate intelligence on foreign aspects of narcotics production and trafficking." Moreover, authorization for the dissemination of information concerning narcotic violations to law enforcement agencies, including the Department of Justice, is provided by sections 2.3(c) and (i) and 2.4(b) of the Order. In light of these provisions, and in view of the fine cooperation the Drug Enforcement Administration has received from CIA, no formal requirement regarding the reporting of narcotic violations has been included in these procedures. We look forward to the CIA's continuing cooperation with the Department of Justice in this area.

In view of our agreement regarding the procedures, I have instructed my Counsel for Intelligence Policy to circulate a copy which I have executed to each of the other agencies covered by the procedures in order that they may be signed by the head of each such agency.

Sincerely,

William French Smith
Attorney General

ENDORSE HERE

BACHMAN, CUMMINGS, MCKENZIE, HEBBE, MCINTYRE & WILSON, S.C.

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TRUST ACCOUNT
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* EXHIBIT BB *

JUNE 3RD 1992

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