

of Americans travel abroad each year for business and pleasure. We must not be afraid to travel abroad. Rather, we must provide the proper security so that terrorists cannot strike, so that commerce continues to expand and tourists can continue to learn about each other's societies and cultures. We have made great strides in aircraft and airport security, which I will address in more detail later. But, until terrorism has been stopped, we cannot say that we have done enough.

Cooperation with Europe

We are more convinced than ever that effective prevention of terrorism requires multilateral cooperation. It is no secret that we have had differences with European states over what measures were necessary to deter Libya and other states from supporting terrorism. We have engaged in a long-term effort to deter Libyan support for terrorism through peaceful economic and political measures. In 1979, we designated Libya as a state supporting terrorism. In 1981, we decreed unilateral economic sanctions that decreased U.S.-Libyan trade from \$5 billion to a few hundred million. In January, we invoked legislation that virtually cut all remaining economic and political ties to Libya. In January, I emphasized to European leaders that Qaddafi needed to understand that he could not support terrorism and enjoy normal relations with civilized nations. We recognized that our allies would have to take similar measures for our sanctions to be fully effective. We also recognized that our allies would have to have normal political and economic relations with civilized nations, if peaceful measures were to be effective. The measures adopted were uneven; Qaddafi's attacks increased in number, geographic range and deadlines. As a result, America decided it need no longer stand idly by, that the time had arrived for a carefully designed military action.

Some of our European allies did not provide the support we would have liked to see. However, having just returned from extensive meetings with European leaders at the OECD meeting in Paris and from a meeting with NATO allies in Brussels, I would urge that this is not the time for recrimination. We have had extraordinary contacts on counter-terrorism cooperation with the EC through our ambassador-at-large for counter-terrorism, Robert Oakley, and through Attorney General Edwin Meese. European states agree that multilateral cooperation must be made dramatically more effective. In the past week and a half, EC states have been engaged in intensive sessions on counter-terrorism. We welcome this development and we welcome the invitations we have received to cooperate with European states as a group. Our allies have also gotten the message that the economic costs to them of allowing terrorism to continue can be very high, as American tourists plan their vacations elsewhere. Our strike against Libya may have helped to open a new hopeful chapter in multilateral cooperation between European states and the United States. . . .

Mossad espionage and Richard Perle

by Linda de Hoyos

Recently, the assistant secretary of defense in charge of the Pentagon's Technology Transfer Branch, Richard Perle, visited Japan. While there, he told any who would listen that, in effect, cooperation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative should not be a Japanese priority, because the program was not likely to outlast President Reagan's second term. Such an open act of sabotage would cause any patriotic American to wonder something to the effect: Who is this jerk?

Working under Perle at the Pentagon is Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Stephen Bryen. Both Perle and Bryen were aides to the late Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Both Perle and Bryen are members of a nest of Israeli-Mossad agents in the U.S. government. They are associated, in particular, with a section of Israeli intelligence which has had the special duty of providing American secrets to the Soviet Union. They are not simply Israeli agents, but "false flag" Soviet agents.

On Nov. 21, 1985, Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian employee of Naval Intelligence, was arrested and charged with spying for Israel. Pollard, it was determined, worked directly under that section of the Mossad supporting the political ambitions of Ariel Sharon. Sharon has an understanding with Moscow. Moscow, periodically, promises to ship Soviet Jews to Israel to populate a West Bank Sharon intends to annex to Israel. In return, Sharon's associates, among other favors, are willing to funnel high-technology American secrets to the Soviet Union.

That is the relevant background to Richard Perle, undersecretary of defense in charge of technology transfer.

Perle and Bryen are both associated with the Jewish Institute of National Security Affairs, an outfit founded in 1976, and based in Washington. Other persons associated with JINSA include:

- John Lehman, secretary of the Navy.
- Yossef Bodansky, former consultant to Perle and Bryen at the Technology Transfer Branch.
- Michael Ledeen, advisor to Alexander Haig during his tenure as secretary of state, now a consultant to the National Security Council on Middle East policy; his wife works under Perle at the Technology Transfer Branch.
- Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) tion.

- Joseph Churba, aide to Rostow at the ACDA for part of the first Reagan administration.
- Max Kampelman, chief Geneva arms negotiator.
- Richard Schifter, aide to former U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick.
- Max Raab, U.S. ambassador to Italy.

Richard Perle

Perle was actually caught spying for Israel in 1970. A wiretap of the Israeli embassy in Washington revealed that he was passing classified information to an embassy officer. The NSC-ordered wiretap was released to the press, but, for unexplained reasons, Perle managed to retain his security clearance and his position as Jackson's aide.

During the Carter administration, Perle was an employee of the Abington Corporation, owned by John Lehman. Perle maintained a lucrative contract with Soltam, one of Israel's largest weapons and munitions firms. Soltam was originally formed during the Israeli War of Independence in the 1940s. Its importance rested in the fact that a Finnish firm, Tampella, licensed it to manufacture mortars. The arrangement was one of the ways in which the Soviet Union supplied the Haganah with Czech arms during the War of Independence.

In 1980, Soltam paid Abington a \$90,000 consultant fee for services provided by Perle, including advise on inducing the U.S. Department of Defense to purchase Soltam mortars and ammunition. In March 1981, Perle, already sworn in as assistant secretary of defense, received two additional personal payments from Soltam totaling \$50,000. On March 18, 1982, Perle issued a departmental memo arguing that Soltam equipment was not receiving a fair evaluation. Soltam equipment, however, continued to be regarded as inferior for the price demanded.

Soltam was later absorbed by the giant Israeli corporation, Koor Industries, owned by the Labor Party's Histadrut. Koor has frequently been involved in Mossad arms smuggling and espionage. For example, upon leaving the Mossad directorship in 1976, Israeli spymaster Meir Amit assumed control of Koor.

Six months before the Pollard case broke, on July 31, 1985, the FBI arrested a San Jose, California-based arms smuggling ring which had been entrapped attempting to sell a federal agent 5,000 TOW missiles and other military equipment. Among those arrested were Col. Wayne G. Gillespie of the Army Materiel Command at the Pentagon, Fahrin Sanai, an Iranian arms smuggler, and Amir Hosseni, an officer of Khomeini's intelligence service, the Savama. The ring leader of the operation, which had been in business since 1981, was Paul Sjeklocha, a.k.a. Paul Cutter. On Aug. 20, 1985, Sjeklocha-Cutter and six members of the ring were indicted by a federal grand jury in Orlando, Florida, on several dozen counts of conspiracy, arms trafficking, and wire fraud.

In 1982, Sjeklocha traveled to Israel where he met with Ariel Sharon and a former chief of Israeli military intelligence. The trip was sponsored by JINSA.

Sharon offered him the opportunity to run guns to Iran. Sjeklocha accepted, and was placed on the board of JINSA. His close associate, Lt.-Gen. Eugene Tighe (ret.), director of the Defense Intelligence Agency during the Carter administration, was also placed on the JINSA board.

Stephen Bryen

From April 1, 1978 to Oct. 1, 1979, Stephen Bryen, then attached to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was the subject of a criminal investigation by the Department of Justice to determine if he had violated the espionage act. Bryen had been overheard in a 1978 discussion with senior officials of the Israeli embassy on effecting changes in U.S. policy. According to eyewitness testimony, Bryen and the Israelis plotted Israeli activities regarding the U.S. Congress and what had to be done to ensure Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank. Bryen noted that he had access to information pertaining to U.S. arms sales to Arab countries, and that he would make that information available to the Israelis.

The Justice Department and FBI were forced to launch a formal investigation into Bryen. According to documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, the DIA documents which Bryen was overheard discussing with Israeli officials were in his possession at the time. However, the investigation was stonewalled by Justice Department Criminal Division director Phillip Heymann, although departmental investigators continued to believe that Bryen had been involved "in efforts to obtain sensitive information for which he had no apparent legitimate need but which would have been of inestimable value to the Israelis."

The FOIA documents show that government investigators focused on Bryen's relationship with Zvi Rafiah, counselor to the Israeli embassy and also the Mossad station chief in Washington. According to the documents: "The FBI had a good circumstantial case against Mr. Rafiah and it implied that Mr. Rafiah had given Mr. Bryen 'orders,' which he had carried out."

One of the controllers of Jonathan Pollard was identified by the Israeli newspaper *Davar* as Yossef Bodansky, a *Washington Times* reporter. According to several Israeli intelligence sources, Bodansky is a spy for the Lekem, the Science Liaison Bureau, an espionage unit within the Israeli defense ministry run by Rafael "Dirty Rafi" Eytan. Bodansky emigrated to the United States during the Carter administration, and secured a teaching position at Johns Hopkins University. He soon joined Bryen, Perle, and Ledeen as a regular contributor to the JINSA newsletter, and thereafter, as a consultant to Perle's Technology Transfer Branch. He was reportedly let go from that position when his espionage activities became too obvious for even Richard Perle.