

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

MENACHEM BINYAMIN ZIVOTOFSKY, by)
his parents and guardians, ARI Z. and NAOMI)
SIEGMAN ZIVOTOFSKY)
HaShoshan 10-A)
Nofei Aviv)
Beit Shemesh, Israel 99590)
))
Plaintiffs,)
))
v.)
))
SECRETARY OF STATE)
United States Department of State)
2201 C Street, N.W.)
Washington, DC 20520)
))
Defendant.)
_____)

Case No. 1:03CV01921-GK

DECLARATION OF JOANN DOLAN

I, JoAnn Dolan, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an Attorney Adviser in the Office of the Legal Adviser of the United States Department of State, assigned to the Office of African and Near Eastern Affairs and, in that capacity, am familiar with the Department's response to Plaintiff's discovery requests. I make the following statements based upon my personal knowledge, on information provided to me in my official capacity.

2. Attached hereto are documents that I know to be true and accurate copies of the following:

- Exhibit 1: Defendant's Responses to Plaintiff's Interrogatories to Defendant Relating to "Political Question" Issue
- Exhibit 2: 7 FAM 1380 Passport Preparation, Bates Nos. DOS 001215 - DOS 001234

Exhibit 3: Publicizing that U.S. Policy Towards Jerusalem Has Not Changed
(Oct. 2002), Bates Nos. DOS 001791 - DOS 001792

Exhibit 4: Palestinians Condemn Jerusalem Provisions of State Authorization
Bill (Oct. 2002), Bates Nos. DOS 001867 - DOS 001869

I declare under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

September 29, 2006
Date



JoAnn Dolan

EXHIBIT

1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

MENACHEM BINYAMIN ZIVOTOFSKY,)
by his parents and guardians, ARI Z. and)
NAOMI SIEGMAN ZIVOTOFSKY,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,)

Defendant.)
_____)

Civil Action No. 03-1921 (GK)

**DEFENDANT'S RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFF'S INTERROGATORIES
TO DEFENDANT RELATING TO "POLITICAL QUESTION" ISSUE**

Pursuant to Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Defendant, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby responds to Plaintiff's Interrogatories to Defendant Relating to the "Political Question" Issue.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it is outside the scope of the D.C. Circuit's Mandate and the District Court's Order of April 18, 2006, which define the permissible scope of discovery.

2. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the attorney-client, attorney-work product, deliberative process, or other recognized privilege.

3. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information whose disclosure is prohibited by statute, regulation, or Executive Order.

4. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information

from components of the United States government outside the control of the Department of State.

5. Defendant objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent it is unduly burdensome, unduly vague, duplicative, or irrelevant.

6. Defendant objects to each and every one of Plaintiff's Instructions to the extent they seek to impose burdens inconsistent with or in addition to those required under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

7. Defendant reserves the right to amend, supplement, or alter the objections to these Interrogatories at any time.

Without waiving any of these General Objections, which are incorporated into each response below, Defendant responds as follows.

INTERROGATORIES

1. When was "place of birth" or its equivalent first made part of a United States passport? Why was that done?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: Place of birth was first added to the U.S. passport designed in 1917. We have not located any documents identifying the initial reason for including this information. A 1963 staff study by the Passport Office on "Place of Birth" information in the United States Passport reflects "the passport used during World War I was the first in which the place of birth of the passport holder was included mandatorily as part of the identification of the bearer. A search of the precedent files in the Passport Office library did not bring to light any information as to why this was done, but it probably was a wartime travel control measure. The item was included in all subsequent revisions of the passport format,

down to and including the present issuances." The Department is producing the staff study dated October 4, 1963, a 1976 Department of State publication entitled "The United States Passport, Past, Present, Future," and material related to 1977 and 1985 surveys. Early 19th and 20th century consular instructions on issuance of passports and place of birth in passport applications are also being produced.

2. When were 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383.5-6 added to the Foreign Affairs Manual? Why were they added?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: All three referenced provisions were published on October 15, 1987, as part of a general revision of the entire volume 7 of the Foreign Affairs Manual. These provisions replaced 8 FAM 249.24 and 7 FAM 249.24f guidance published April 15, 1974, concerning transcription of birth place names in passports. The changes incorporated in these three provisions mirrored domestic U.S. passport practice regarding transcription of place of birth names in passports as reflected in domestic passport instruction 2500.5H of May 10, 1987.

The predecessor to 7 FAM chapter 1300, which contains the three above-referenced provisions, was volume 8 of the Foreign Affairs Manual. The Department is producing copies of 1968 - 8 FAM 349.24f Guide for Use in Transcribing Birthplaces Located Outside the United States, 1969 - 8 Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) 249.24, 8 FAM 349.24f Guide for Use in Transcribing Birthplaces Located Outside the United States, and 1974 - 8 Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) 249.24 (1974).

The earliest domestic passport instruction the Department has been able to locate is

Divisional Instruction D-71, January 31, 1958. Page 6 and page 8 pertain to instructions regarding birth in Jerusalem or Palestine. Domestic passport instruction 2500.5H of May 10, 1987 updated domestic passport instruction 2500.5G of April 17, 1985, which superseded domestic passport instruction 2500.5D of May 3, 1972. Domestic passport instruction 2500H of May 10, 1987 was modified by domestic passport instruction 2120 of February 25, 1993.

3. How many currently valid United States passports show the bearer to have been born in (a) "Israel" (b) "Jerusalem" (c) "Palestine" (d) "Tel Aviv" (e) "Haifa" (f) "Jericho" (g) "Nablus" (h) "Ramallah" (i) "West Bank" (j) "Gaza Strip" (k) other cities or towns located within the borders of Israel?

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to (1) subparts (c), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of this Interrogatory as outside the scope of permissible discovery; (2) subparts (d) and (e) as unduly burdensome to identify and retrieve data because the Department's electronic database does not maintain separate information regarding Tel Aviv or Haifa, and (3) subpart (k) of as ambiguous and unduly burdensome for Defendant to identify and retrieve data for all other "cities or towns located within the borders of Israel" because the borders of Israel have not been finalized in a number of respects and there may be several hundred cities, towns, and villages, depending upon how those terms are defined, that are commonly understood to be "within the recognized borders of Israel." Defendant also specifically objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it implies a statement on whether the listed places are within the recognized borders of Israel. Subject to these specific objections and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The Department does not maintain a database that allows an accurate response to this Interrogatory; however, it does maintain databases from

which the Department can compute the number of passports issued each year based on certain specific places of birth. The numbers provided below reflect all issuances for the past ten years. That ten-year period was chosen because passports generally are issued with ten-year validity (five years for children under 14, diplomats, other U.S. government civilian and military officials, and their families); however, the totals will include passports that are no longer valid for various reasons, including that the passports were replaced.

POB	Ten-year Count	Five-year Count	Total
Israel	80,769	18,408	99,177
Jerusalem	28,625	23,944	52,569
		Total	151,746

4. (a) Do passports issued within the United States to United States citizens born in Jerusalem indicate that the passport-holder was born in "Israel?"

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: No correctly issued U.S. passport identifies the birth place of U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem as "Israel;" however, the Department is aware that errors have been made and has taken steps to ensure that such errors are not repeated and that with respect to such passports, which were limited to 5-year validity, because they were issued to individuals under age 14, the errors will be corrected at the time of passport renewal. The Department is also producing 1991 correspondence regarding an error in the issuance of a passport to a minor born in Jerusalem in 1985 mistakenly listing Israel as the place of birth, after excising identifying information in accordance with the Privacy Act.

(b) If the answer to subparagraph (a) is "no," please explain why the passport of Yonatan Tal Feigelson issued in Washington, D.C., on March 28, 2006, (Exhibit 1) showed the place of

his birth as "Israel," and the passport of Yael Adina Zahava Wolicki issued in Washington, D.C., on April 27, 2005, (Exhibit 2) showed the place of her birth as "Israel" although the applications for their passports indicated that they were born in Jerusalem and the cancelled passport of Yonatan Tal Feigelson (Exhibit 3) indicated he was born in "Jerusalem."

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory under the Privacy Act.

5. Describe specifically any harm to the foreign policy of the United States that would result if American citizens born in Jerusalem carried U.S. passports that showed their "place of birth" as "Israel."

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: U.S. national security interests would be significantly harmed at the present time were the United States to adopt a policy or practice that equated to officially recognizing Jerusalem as a city located within the sovereign state of Israel, whether in the context of listing Israel as the place of birth for individuals born in Jerusalem, when issuing U.S. passports or Consular Reports of Birth Abroad, which are official statements of the U.S. Government, or in any other official public context. Misstatements and clerical errors in isolated official documents pertaining to Jerusalem can be explained as not reflecting any change in official policy or practice with respect to the status of Jerusalem. On the other hand, an official decision by the United States to begin to treat Jerusalem as a city located within Israel at the present time would represent a dramatic reversal of the longstanding foreign policy of the United States for over half a century, with severe adverse consequences for U.S. national security interests.

The status of Jerusalem has remained in dispute since 1948 as the result of wars, key

United Nations Resolutions, and other interim arrangements and understandings between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. These parties recognized the special status of Jerusalem when they agreed in 1993 that the status of Jerusalem and certain other issues would be addressed in permanent status negotiations. The United States policy since the Truman Administration has consistently been to promote a final and permanent resolution of final status issues, including the status of Jerusalem, through negotiations by the parties and supported by the international community.

This President and his Administration have remained committed to a just and durable peace between Israel and the Palestinians and to the President's vision, as laid out on June 24, 2002, for a settlement negotiated between the parties based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, with Israeli withdrawal to secure and recognized borders. In the context of such a settlement, the President stated that questions concerning Jerusalem and other issues must also be resolved.

<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rt/13544.htm>. The U.S. Administration, in cooperation with Russia, the European Union, and the United Nations (collectively, "the Quartet"), developed A Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" that was presented to Israel and the Palestinians on April 30, 2003. <http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rm/20115.htm>. Phase III of the Roadmap for Peace provides for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations aiming at a permanent status agreement on borders, Jerusalem, refugees and settlements.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/36464.pdf>. The President met with the leaders of Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authority on June 4, 2003 at Aqaba,

Jordan and confirmed in a joint press conference that "All here today now share a goal: the Holy Land must be shared between the state of Palestine and the state of Israel, living at peace with each other and with every nation in the Middle East. All sides will benefit from this achievement and all sides have responsibilities to meet. As the road map accepted by the parties makes clear, both must make tangible, immediate steps toward this two-state vision."

Although the timetable envisioned in 2003 has not been met, the President has confirmed this longstanding U.S. policy, most recently on May 23, 2006 during the visit of Israel's Prime Minister Ehud Olmert to Washington, when he stated:

In 2002, I outlined my vision of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security. Prime Minister Olmert told me that he and his government share this vision. The international community seeks to realize this goal to the road map, which calls for a comprehensive settlement that resolves all outstanding issues between Israelis and Palestinians. I believe, and Prime Minister Olmert agrees, that a negotiated final status agreement best serves both the Israelis and the Palestinians, and the cause of peace.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/05/print/20060523-9.html>.

To the extent U.S. Government maps and official publications refer to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, they are to make clear by footnote, such as in the Department of State's "Background Notes for Israel, that "Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital in 1950. The United States, like nearly all other countries, maintains its embassy in Tel Aviv." In addition, the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem reports directly to the Department of State rather than through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Department's policy on designation of Jerusalem as place of birth in passports and on birth and death certificates is another manifestation of this policy.

Any unilateral action by the United States that would signal, symbolically or

concretely, that it recognizes that Jerusalem is a city that is located within the sovereign territory of Israel would critically compromise the ability of the United States to work with Israelis, Palestinians and others in the region to further the peace process, to bring an end to violence in Israel and the Occupied Territories, and to achieve progress on the Roadmap. The Palestinians would view any United States change with respect to Jerusalem as an endorsement of Israel's claim to Jerusalem and a rejection of their own. It would be seen as a breach of the cardinal principle of U.S. foreign policy barring any unilateral act(s) that could prejudice the outcome of future negotiations between the contending parties and cause irreversible damage to the credibility of the United States and its capacity to facilitate a final and permanent resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. As President Bush stated on May 23, 2006, "any final status agreement will be only achieved on the basis of mutually agreed change, and no party should prejudice the outcome of negotiations on a final status agreement"

Within the framework of this highly sensitive, and potentially volatile, mix of political, juridical, and religious considerations, U.S. Presidents have consistently endeavored to maintain a strict policy of not prejudging the Jerusalem status issue and thus not engaging in official actions that would recognize, or might be perceived as constituting recognition of, Jerusalem as either the capital city of Israel, or as a city located within the sovereign territory of Israel. It was within this highly charged context that enactment in 2002 of Section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 2003, purporting to require reversal of this longstanding policy, provoked strong reaction throughout the Middle East, even though the President in his signing statement said that the provision would not be construed as mandatory

and assured that "U.S. policy regarding Jerusalem has not changed." Upon its enactment, Palestinians from across the political spectrum strongly condemned all four Jerusalem provisions under Section 214. The PLO Executive Committee, the Fateh Central Committee and the Palestinian Authority cabinet issued statements harshly critical and asserting that it "undermines the role of the U.S. as a sponsor of the peace process." The Speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council issued a statement that the law was "an unprecedented undervaluing of Palestinian, Arab and Islamic rights in Jerusalem" that "raises questions about the real position of the U.S. Administration vis-a-vis Jerusalem." Numerous political personalities issued statements condemning the law. For example, Nabil Shaath, the Palestinian Authority's planning and international co-operation minister at the time, was quoted in the press as saying the move was "an act against peace, an act of incitement." The Financial Times Limited, Financial Times (London, England), October 2, 2002 Wednesday, London Edition 1, "US ruling on Jerusalem takes Arabs by surprise – Foreign Policy New Law Recognises City as Israeli Capital;" Byline: James Drummond and Richard Wolffe; Dateline: Cairo and Washington.

As further observed in contemporaneous press accounts, "The international community does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state. Arab nations have warned that any American move to recognize it as Israel's capital would severely harm relations between the Arab world and the United States." 2002 SOFTLINE INFORMATION, INC., Ethnic NewsWatch, October 4, 2002; Section: Vol. CVI; No. 31; Pg. 6; Headline: Bush, Lawmakers Clash Over Status of U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem; Byline: Nir, Ori. In line with this, it was further reported that "An official with a Jewish organization in Washington who is familiar with the drafting of the bill said that the provisions were intended not only to reaffirm the American

commitment to recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital, but also to "downgrade the relationship between the Palestinians and the U.S." Id.

From a foreign policy perspective, regardless of whether "Israel" or "Jerusalem, Israel," were to be recorded as the place of birth for a person born in Jerusalem, such a reversal of U.S. policy on Jerusalem's status would be immediately and publicly known, as was the enactment of Section 214 in 2002. The implications would be equally adverse and dramatic. We would expect those groups that have advocated strenuously for legislation to compel the foreign policy change would tout the reversal as a political victory in public discourse. Similarly, those groups likely to be critical of any U.S. policy change that could be perceived as prejudicing final status issues could be expected to condemn such a decision. As a practical matter, publication that the United States had begun to designate "Israel" to record births outside internationally recognized territory of Israel could provoke greater scrutiny and travel delays in some countries for any American travelers bearing a passport noting "Israel" as the place of birth, regardless of whether they were born in Jerusalem or areas of Israel not subject to international dispute.

Furthermore, the reversal of United States policy not to prejudge a central final status issue could provoke uproar throughout the Arab and Muslim world and seriously damage our relations with friendly Arab and Islamic governments, adversely affecting relations on a range of bilateral issues, including trade and treatment of Americans abroad.

6. Have there been any governmental or private studies, surveys or published materials discussing the foreign-policy consequences of listing "Israel" as the place of birth of United States citizens born in Jerusalem? Please identify any such materials and produce copies thereof.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The Department has considered over the years the impact of listing "Israel" as the place of birth of United States citizens born in Jerusalem in the context of its overall Middle East policy and has concluded that such listing or designation would be interpreted as an official act of recognizing Jerusalem as being under Israeli sovereignty. The Department is not aware of any published studies of the consequences specifically of listing "Israel" as the place of birth of U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem. There is extensive literature, however, on the international community's insistence that the status of Jerusalem be resolved through negotiations rather than unilateral acts. The Department is producing a collection of related U.S. government positions dating from about 1948 that have been published in various Department of State publications or otherwise officially released.

7. Describe how the place of birth of a United States citizen shown on that citizen's passport is or may be relevant to a foreign-policy determination made by a foreign sovereign.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: *See* response to Interrogatory 5, *supra*.

8. Has any foreign government or any foreign diplomat or representative of a foreign government ever made a formal complaint or any other adverse remark to the United States or any representative of the United States over the designation of a "place of birth" in a passport? If so, describe the circumstances under which the complaint was made.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's

understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: Although the Department does not maintain records in a manner that would facilitate identification of responsive information, the Department's search and review of documents is ongoing, and this response will be supplemented as appropriate. The Department further responds by incorporating by reference its response to Interrogatory 5, *supra*.

9. Has the United States or any representative of the United States ever made a formal complaint or any other adverse remark to a foreign government or any representative of a foreign government over the designation of a "place of birth" in a foreign passport? If so, describe the circumstances under which the complaint was made

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: Although the Department does not maintain records in a manner that would facilitate identification of responsive information, the Department's search and review of documents is ongoing, and this response will be supplemented as appropriate.

10. Do any printed materials or documents issued by (a) the Department of State, (b) any other agency of the United States government, or (c) any governmental agency of any State or any municipality in the United States contain the words "Jerusalem, Israel"? Identify such documents.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Department responds to part (a) as follows: The Department has no reasonable means of searching its hard-copy materials to determine whether any are responsive to this Interrogatory. An electronic search of the Department of State Internet,

Intranet and FirstGov sites identified the following electronic documents as then containing the words "Jerusalem, Israel."

http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/c_16488.htm

<http://www.osac.gov/Posts/index.cfm?display=post&postID=1101>

http://www.state.gov/mla/os/5_7775.htm

<http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/04fah01/04fah010430.doc>

<http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/04fah01/04fah010310.doc>

http://www.state.gov/m/a/os/c_16488.htm

http://www.state.gov/secretary/former/powell/remarks/2001/3_808.htm

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2003&m=January&x=20030102082216bjohnson@pd.state.gov0.3441126&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html#top>

http://usinfo.state.gov/mena/Archive/2004/Feb/05_90763.html#top

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2003&m=October&x=20031001162346ifas4.261416e-02&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html#content>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2005&m=January&x=200501101251461cnirellep0.8246881&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html#content>

http://dsu200w2ka30.ds.state.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/DS_WEB/DS_DSS/IP/IP_RESOURCE_S/EXTERNAL%20RSO%20TELEPHONE%2010-28-04.PDF

<http://arpsdir.a.state.gov/fam/04fah01/04fah0103105.doc>

Some of these entries have already been corrected and the Department is pursuing the correction of the remainder to the extent feasible to assure conformity with official U.S. government policy.

11. Have Consular Reports of Birth Abroad been issued in Jerusalem or in Tel Aviv

identifying the place of birth of a United States citizen as "Jerusalem, Israel"? See Exhibit 4.

State the number of such documents and the circumstances of their issuance.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: No correctly issued Consular Reports of Birth Abroad for U.S. citizens identify "Jerusalem, Israel" as the place of birth; however, the Department is aware that errors have been made and is taking steps to correct these errors and to ensure that such errors are not repeated.

A computer search of Department databases from 1998 to the present followed by comparison with hard copies of relevant certificates has identified seven individuals (one in 1999, one in 2001, one in 2002, one in 2004, and three in 2005) to whom Reports of Birth were issued in error, mistakenly listing the place of birth as "Jerusalem, Israel." The Department will be providing copies of these certificates after excising the names and identifying information in accordance with the Privacy Act. The Department has insufficient information to explain the circumstances of their issuance or the cause of these errors.

The following chart reflects the numbers of Reports of Birth issued per year beginning in 1998, as reflected in the American Citizens Services database (ACS Plus system). The figures for 1998 are incomplete as the ACS system was then being deployed. It would be unreasonably burdensome to manually search pre-1998 files for responsive information. Of these totals, only the 7 cases noted above have been determined to include mistakes relating to the birthplace of Jerusalem.

POST	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jerusalem	382	1,675	1,510	1,328	1,336	1,487	1,954	2,092	706
Tel Aviv	0	290	426	797	690	393	422	451	163
Total	382	1,965	1,936	2,125	2,026	1,880	2,376	2,543	869

12. Have Consular Certificates of Death Abroad of United States citizens issued in Jerusalem or in other cities of Israel identified the place of death as "Jerusalem, Israel"? See Exhibit 5. State the number of such documents and the circumstances of their issuance.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: No correctly issued Consular Certificates of Death Abroad for U.S. citizens identify "Jerusalem, Israel" as the place of death; however, the Department is aware that errors have been made, including one individual in the year 2000, three in the year 2003, and one in the year 2004 for whom the place of death was listed as "Jerusalem, Israel." The Department will be providing copies of these certificates after excising the names and identifying information in accordance with the Privacy Act. The Department has insufficient information to explain the circumstances of their issuance or the cause of these errors. The Department, however, has taken steps to issue corrected copies to the next of kin of these individuals and to ensure that such errors are not repeated in the future.

ACS Plus reflects the following total reports of death issued by Embassy Tel Aviv and the Consulate General in Jerusalem beginning in 1995, out of which only the 5 cases noted above have been determined to include mistakes in the place of death relating a death in Jerusalem:

POST												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jerusalem	1	1	0	1	23	55	38	59	60	39	26	2
Tel Aviv	1	1	0	0	2	3	14	13	12	11	4	0
Total	2	2	0	1	25	58	52	72	72	50	30	2

It would be unreasonably burdensome to manually search pre-1995 files for responsive information.

13. Name all currently living individuals ever employed by the United States Government who participated in any manner in the formulation of the content, design, and format of United States passports and provide, for each person, the current or last-known place of employment, residence address, telephone number, and e-mail address.

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the Privacy Act. Subject to this specific objection and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The content, design and format of U.S. passports reflect standards developed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), involving numerous U.S. government delegations over the years supported by many individuals unknown at this time. The design of the data fields of the passport's biographic page conforms to the guidelines recommended by ICAO's Technical Assistance Group. Furthermore, the passport reflects input and efforts of U.S. government experts and supporting personnel on issues of security measures, fraud prevention, privacy and travel facilitation. It is impossible to identify all of the individuals who participate in these processes.

The United States Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs' Office of Passport Services (CA/PPT), currently under the leadership of Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank Moss, is responsible for developing designs of the United States passport for the approval of the Secretary of State. Herein, "designs" includes all materials, imagery, security features, manufacturing

processes and rights created for and in use by the passport.

The passport construction is based in part on specifications developed by the Government Printing Office (GPO)'s Scientific and Intelligent Documents Division. Personnel at the Department of State are engaged in issues from paper testing to fraud prevention. The inks used in the printing process are also developed with the participation of GPO, CAIPPT and the Forensic Document Laboratory (FDL). Decisions relating to printing specifications and procedures involve GPO's Creative Services Division, the Department's Passport Office and Fraud Prevention Program, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP).

Further decisions made within the Department relate to personalizing books for specific applicants, which involves outside suppliers under Department contracts, involving Department procurement personnel and the Passport Office's Information Management Liaison.

Notwithstanding the general and specific objections, the Defendant responds that within the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs:

- (i) the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services is Frank Moss;
- (ii) the Biometric Advisor is JoAnne Arzt;
- (iii) the Executive Director is Matthew Klimow;
- (iv) the Director of the Consular Systems Division is Travis Farris;
- (v) the Director of the Office of Fraud Prevention Programs is David Rollman; and
- (vi) the Project Manager for Passport Design in Passport Services is Keith Bruce.

14. Name all currently living individuals ever employed by the United States Government who participated in any manner in the drafting, revision, or approval of 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383-5-6 and provide, for each person, the current or

last-known place of employment, residence address, telephone number, and e-mail address.

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the Privacy Act. Subject to this specific objection and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383-5-6 were drafted and revised by the late Mr. George Scanlan, an employee of the Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services. 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5, and 7 FAM 1383-5-6 were approved by Mr. Carmen DiPlacido, Director of the then Office of Citizens Consular Services in the Directorate for Overseas Citizens Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs and by Mr. William Wharton, Director of the Office of Citizenship Appeals and Legal Assistance in the Directorate of Passport Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs. Mr. DiPlacido and Mr. Wharton are both retired employees of the Department of State.

15. (a) Describe how United States citizens encountering emergencies in foreign countries are identified in cables sent to United States posts by the Office for Overseas Citizens Services.

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: United States citizens encountering emergencies in foreign countries are identified in cables sent to U.S. posts abroad by the Directorate for Overseas Citizens Services by their name, date, and place of birth.

(b) Is the "place of birth" Of a United States citizen specified in a passport a means of identifying the citizen in messages sent to and from United States embassies, consulates and other posts?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The "place of birth" information contained in a passport of a U.S. citizen is included for identification purposes, among other reasons, in messages sent to and from U.S. embassies, consulates, and other posts.

16. What purpose, other than personal identification of the citizen, is served by the specification of the "place of birth" of a United States citizen in the citizen's United States passport?

RESPONSE: Subject to the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: The "place of birth" specification assists in identifying the individual, distinguishing that individual from other persons with similar names and/or dates of birth, and identifying fraudulent claimants attempting to use another person's identity. The information also facilitates retrieval of passport records to assist the Department in determining citizenship or notifying next of kin or other person designated by the individual to be notified in case of an emergency on the U.S. passport application. The date and place of birth fields are also used in the Department of State American Citizens Services (ACS Plus) electronic case tracking system.

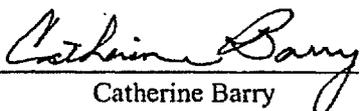
17. If a "city or town of birth" is chosen pursuant to 7 FAM 1383.5-4, may the applicant list the Arab name of the city or town if that name differs from the Israeli name of the city or town?

RESPONSE: Defendant specifically objects to this Interrogatory as outside the permissible scope of discovery. Subject to this specific objection and the General Objections and based on Defendant's understanding of this Interrogatory, Defendant responds as follows: In

accordance with Department policy, place names should conform to the place names used by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (*see* www.NGA.mil).

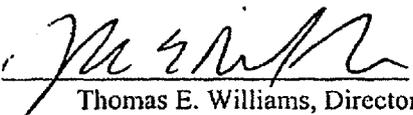
CERTIFICATION

I, Catherine Barry, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under the penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing responses to Interrogatory Numbers 1-4 and 6-17 and certify, based on personal knowledge and information provided to me in my official capacity, that they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.


Catherine Barry
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Overseas Citizens Services
Bureau of Consular Affairs
United States Department of State

CERTIFICATION

I, Thomas E. Williams, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under the penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing response to Interrogatory Number 5 and certify, based on personal knowledge and information provided to me in my official capacity, that the response is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.


Thomas E. Williams, Director
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs
Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
United States Department of State

Respectfully submitted as to the Objections,

PETER D. KEISLER
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

KENNETH L. WAINSTEIN
United States Attorney

VINCENT M. GARVEY
Deputy Branch Director,
Federal Programs Branch



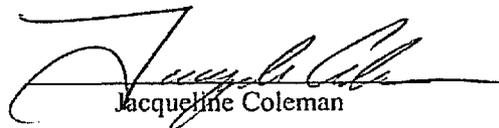
JACQUELINE E. COLEMAN
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Attorneys for the Secretary of State

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on June 5, 2006, I caused a copy of the foregoing Defendant's Responses to Plaintiffs Interrogatories to Defendant Relating to "Political Question" Issue to be sent by overnight courier to

Nathan Lewin, Esq.
Lewin & Lewin, LLP
1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 901
Washington, DC 20036



Jacqueline Coleman

EXHIBIT

2

J U

7 FAM 1380 PASSPORT PREPARATION

(TL:CON-44; 10-15-87)

7 FAM 1383 PLACE OF BIRTH TRANSCRIPTION

7 FAM 1383.1 Transcription and Entry in Passports

a. *As a general rule, enter the country of the applicant's birth in the passport. This applies whether the person was born in or outside the United States. See the following sections for more specific information.*

b. *A birthplace transcription guide covering the United States and other countries and territories is included as 7 FAM 1883 Exhibit 1883.1. Follow the transcription guide when entering the place of birth in the passport.*

NOTE: *In machine readable passports certain birthplaces may be transcribed in different, although standardized, formats, because the birthplace field is limited to 24 characters.*

7 FAM 1383.2 Persons Born in the United States

a. For persons born in the United States, the unabbreviated name of the State, followed by the initials "U.S.A.," is written in the passport. The entry "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U.S.A." is used instead of "Washington, D.C." The passport application should show the exact locality of birth, that is, the city or county, and State. (See 7 FAM 1883 Exhibit 1883.1, Part I.)

b. For persons born in the U.S. territories and outlying areas, enter in the passport the name of the territory or possession as the place of birth. The designation "U.S.A." is written only after Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. (See 7 FAM 1883 Exhibit 1883.1, Part II.)

7 FAM 1383.3 Naturalized Persons Whose Country of Birth Agrees With Former Nationality

When the country of birth shown on the application agrees with the former nationality shown on the naturalization certificate (or country of birth shown on other citizenship documents), and it is an acceptable place of birth listed in the birthplace transcription guide (see 7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.1), then enter in the passport the country of birth as shown on the application. In such situations, the consular officer need not question whether the country of birth listed on the application and citizenship documents has present sovereignty over the actual place of birth.

7 FAM 1383.4 Naturalized Persons Whose Country of Birth Differs from Former Nationality

a. When the country of birth shown on the application differs from the former nationality, the country of birth shown on the application ordinarily may be written in the passport if it is an acceptable place of birth listed in the guide (see 7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.1).

b. However, if there is a question as to what country has present sovereignty over the actual area of birth, the consular officer should verify the country having present sovereignty and change the application, if necessary. A frequent example requiring verification occurs when an applicant was born in a part of a country (for example, Danzig, Germany) which was later legally annexed by another country (Poland), and renamed (Gdansk). The application would show birthplace as Germany; the naturalization certificate would show nationality as Polish.

7 FAM 1383.5 Persons Whose Country Is Incorporated Into Another Country

7 FAM 1383.5-1 Country Not Recognized

Enter in the passport the name of any independent country whose incorporation into another nation is not recognized by the United States (for example, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) as the country of birth, if shown on the application. (See also section 7 FAM 1383.6 .)

7 FAM 1383.5-2 Disputed Territory

Where the birthplace of the applicant is located in territory disputed by another country, the city or area of birth may be written in the passport (for example, Danzig, or Gdansk, East Prussia, or Bessarabia), if shown on the application and if included for use on the birthplace transcription guide.

7 FAM 1383.5-3 U.S.S.R., Russia, Byelorussia, Ukraine

If applicants were born in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Russia, Byelorussia, or the Ukraine, regardless of the date of birth, the birthplace should be written as either U.S.S.R., Russia, Byelorussia, or Ukraine, whichever is stated on the application.

7 FAM 1383.5-4 Palestine

Applicants who were born in the area formerly known as Palestine and who give their birthplace as Palestine in their application have occasionally vehemently protested the policy of showing Israel, Jerusalem, or Jordan on the passport as their place of birth. In such instances the general policy of showing the birthplace as the country having present sovereignty must be explained to the applicant. Consular officers may make exceptions to show Palestine as the birthplace in individual cases upon consideration of all the circumstances, provided the applicant was born before 1948. If the applicant was born in 1948 or thereafter, the city or town of birth may be listed if the applicant objects to showing the country having present sovereignty. (See section 7 FAM 1383.6 .) For information on that part of Palestine now known as the West Bank, see sections 7 FAM 1383.5-5 and 7 FAM 1383.5-6 .

7 FAM 1383.5-5 Israel-Occupied Areas

As a result of prior conflicts and the so-called "June 1967 war," the Government of Israel currently occupies and administers *the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip*. U.S. policy holds that *the Golan Heights is Syrian territory, and that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are territories whose final status must be determined by negotiations*. Generally, the policy is to write the name of the country which retains sovereignty as the place of birth. If the applicant objects, enter the area or city name as listed in this section. Make clear to the applicant, however, that a foreign official who examines the passport and is unfamiliar with (*or objects to*) the area name may question its appearance in the passport *and possibly deny entry to the bearer*.

Area Name	Country Name
Golan Heights	SYRIA
West Bank, Jordan	WEST BANK
Gaza Strip	GAZA STRIP (preferred)
Sinai	EGYPT

NOTE: Do not enter ISRAEL in U.S. passports as the place of birth for applicants born in the occupied territories.

NOTE: The GAZA STRIP area was last part of a sovereign nation when part of Palestine. Therefore, PALESTINE is the alternate acceptable entry provided the applicant was born before 1948.

NOTE: Those persons born before May, 1948 in the area known as the West Bank may prefer to have PALESTINE listed as an alternate entry. Those born in 1948 or later may prefer to have their city of birth as an alternate entry. Persons born in the West Bank in 1948 or later may not have Palestine transcribed as an alternate entry.

7 FAM 1383.5-6 Jerusalem

For applicants born before May 14, 1948 in a place that was within the municipal borders of Jerusalem, enter JERUSALEM as their place of birth. For persons born before May 14, 1948 in a location that was outside Jerusalem's municipal limits and later was annexed by the city, enter either PALESTINE or the name of the location (area/city) as it was known prior to annexation. For persons born after May 14, 1948 in a location that was outside Jerusalem's municipal limits and later was annexed by the city, it is acceptable to enter the name of the location (area/city) as it was known prior to annexation (see subsections 7 FAM 1383.5-4 and 7 FAM 1383.5-5).

7 FAM 1383.5-7 Birth in the Former Canal Zone

For persons born on or after October 1, 1979, enter the place of birth in the passport as PANAMA. For persons born prior to October 1, 1979, show PANAMA as the place of birth; however, if the applicant objects, enter CANAL ZONE as the place of birth. When the applicant objects to the use of either Panama or Canal Zone as the place of birth designation in the passport, enter the city or town of birth (for instance, GATUN, not Canal Zone or Panama).

7 FAM 1383.5-8 Birth at Sea or in the Air

When birth or citizenship documents indicate that birth occurred in the air or at sea, and no country is considered to have sovereignty over the area of birth, enter "At Sea" or "In the Air" in the passport as the place of birth.

7 FAM 1383.6 City of Birth Listing

a. U.S. citizens born abroad are permitted the option of entering the name of the city or town, rather than the country, of their birth when there are objections to the country listing shown on the birthplace guide. The name of the city or town of birth designated will be the name at the date of the applicant's birth, or the current name. Refer requests for verification of the proper city name to be listed to the appropriate geographic branch of CA/OCS/CCS.

b. Advise applicants who prefer the city or town designation of difficulties which they may encounter in traveling to, or obtaining visas for entry into, certain foreign countries. If an applicant must subsequently be issued a replacement passport listing the country of birth designation, the applicant will incur the expense of the replacement passport. *Consular officers may give the applicant a copy of the Department's M-397 bulletin, Notice to United States Citizens Born Abroad Regarding Places of Birth To Be Written in Passports, available from CA/EX/AG (see 7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.6).*

7 FAM 1383 Exhibit 1383.1

(TL:CON-44; 10-15-87)

BIRTHPLACE TRANSCRIPTION GUIDE FOR USE IN PREPARING PASSPORTS

PART I: THE FIFTY STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Part I of the birthplace transcription guide shows the acceptable name and spelling for specific States of the United States of America for use in U.S. passports (see section 7 FAM 1383.2).

Birthplace

ALABAMA, U.S.A.	MONTANA, U.S.A.
ALASKA, U.S.A.	NEBRASKA, U.S.A.
ARIZONA, U.S.A.	NEVADA, U.S.A.
ARKANSAS, U.S.A.	NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.
CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.	NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
COLORADO, U.S.A.	NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.
CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.	NEW YORK, U.S.A.
DELAWARE, U.S.A.	NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U.S.A.	NORTH DAKOTA, U.S.A.
FLORIDA, U.S.A.	OHIO, U.S.A.
GEORGIA, U.S.A.	OKLAHOMA, U.S.A.
HAWAII, U.S.A.	OREGON, U.S.A.
IDAHO, U.S.A.	PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.
ILLINOIS, U.S.A.	RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.
INDIANA, U.S.A.	SOUTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.
IOWA, U.S.A.	SOUTH DAKOTA, U.S.A.
KANSAS, U.S.A.	TENNESSEE, U.S.A.
KENTUCKY, U.S.A.	TEXAS, U.S.A.
LOUISIANA, U.S.A.	UTAH, U.S.A.
MAINE, U.S.A.	VERMONT, U.S.A.
MARYLAND, U.S.A.	VIRGINIA, U.S.A.
MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.	WASHINGTON, U.S.A.
MICHIGAN, U.S.A.	WEST VIRGINIA, U.S.A.
MINNESOTA, U.S.A.	WISCONSIN, U.S.A.
MISSISSIPPI, U.S.A.	WYOMING, U.S.A.
MISSOURI, U.S.A.	

PART II: OTHER COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Part II of the birthplace transcription guide shows the acceptable name and spelling for specific countries and territories to be used in U.S. passports (see section 7 FAM 1383.1). Names all in upper case in the left column show the correct form to be used. All others show the correct name of the country in the column on the right. All names to be used appear in upper case type.

Numbers in the right-hand column refer to the relevant 7 FAM section on exceptions.

Birthplace	Entry/Additional Information
A	
Abu Dhabi	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abyssinia	ETHIOPIA
Aden	YEMEN-ADEN
Admiralty Islands	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AFGHANISTAN	
Africa	[Determine specific country.]
Agrihan	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Ajman	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Alamagan	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
ALBANIA	
Aleutian Islands	ALASKA, U.S.A.
ALGERIA	
Alsace-Lorraine	FRANCE
AMERICAN SAMOA	[Includes Manua, Tutuila, and Swains Island.Do not confuse with Western Samoa.]
ANDORRA	
Anegada	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	SUDAN
ANGOLA	[Includes Cabinda.]
ANGUILLA	
Annobon	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Antigua	ANTIGUA and BARBUDA
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	
ARGENTINA	
Armenia	[Determine specific country.]
ARUBA	
Ascension Island	ST. HELENA
Asia	[Determine specific country.]
Asia Minor	[Determine specific country.]
AT SEA	[Use if no country has sovereignty. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-8.]
AUSTRALIA	[Includes New South Wales and Tasmania.]
Austral Islands	FRENCH POLYNESIA
AUSTRIA	
Austria-Hungary	[Determine specific country.]
Azores	PORTUGAL

B

Bahamas	THE BAHAMAS
BAHRAIN	[Formerly listed as Bahrein Islands.]
BAKER ISLAND	
Balearic Islands	SPAIN
Bali	INDONESIA
Baluchistan	PAKISTAN
BANGLADESH	[Formerly East Pakistan or East Bengal.]
BARBADOS	
Barbuda	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Basutoland	BESOTHO
Bechuanaland	BOTSWANA
Belgian Congo	ZAIRE
BELGIUM	
BELIZE	[Formerly British Honduras.]
BENIN	[Formerly known as Dahomey.]
Berlin, East or West	GERMANY
BERMUDA	
BESSARABIA	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-2.]
BHUTAN	
Bikini	MARSHALL ISLANDS
Bioko	EQUATORIAL GUINEA [Formerly known as Fernando Po.]
BOLIVIA	
Bonaire	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Bonin Islands	JAPAN [Includes Nampo-Shoto, Bonin Islands, Volcano Islands, Rosario Island (Nishino-Shima), Marcus Island (Monami-Torj-Shima), and Parece (Okino-Tori-Shima).]
Borneo	BRUNEI, MALAYSIA or INDONESIA, as appropriate.
BOTSWANA	[Formerly Bechuanaland.]
Bougainville	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BRAZIL	
British Cameroons	NIGERIA [Do not confuse with former French Cameroons. See Cameroons.]
British Guiana	GUYANA
British Honduras	BELIZE [Do not confuse with Honduras.]
British Isles	IRELAND or UNITED KINGDOM, as appropriate
British North Borneo	MALAYSIA [Includes Labuan.]
British Samoa	WESTERN SAMOA
British Solomon Islands	SOLOMON ISLANDS
British Somaliland	SOMALIA
British Togoland	GHANA [Do not confuse with Togo, formerly French Togoland.]
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	[Includes Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost Van Dykes. Do not confuse with U.S. Virgin Islands.]
British West Indies	[Determine specific island group, such as THE BAHAMAS or BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.]
BRUNEI	[North coast of island of Borneo.]
Buka	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BULGARIA	
BURMA	

BURKINA FASO	[Formerly known as Upper Volta.]
BURUNDI	[Formerly part of Ruanda-Urundi.]
BYELORUSSIA	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
C	
Cabinda	ANGOLA
Caicos Islands	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
CAMBODIA	[Formerly Kampuchea.]
CAMEROON	[Formerly French Cameroons and the Southern Division of the Cameroons. See Cameroons.]
Cameroons, Northern Division	NIGERIA [Formerly British.]
Cameroons, Southern Division	CAMEROON [Formerly French.]
Gameroun	CAMEROON
CANADA	[Includes Labrador and Newfoundland.]
Canal Zone	PANAMA [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-7.]
Canary Islands	SPAIN
Canton and Enderbury Islands	KIRIBATI
Cape of Good Hope	SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE VERDE	
Caroline Island	KIRIBATI [Do not confuse with Caroline Islands.]
Caroline Islands, Eastern	MICRONESIA [Includes 4 islands--Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae--now collectively known as the Federated States of Micronesia.]
Caroline Islands, Western	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC [Now includes only Palau Island.]
CAYMAN ISLANDS	
Celebes	INDONESIA
Central African Empire	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	[Includes part of former French Equatorial Africa.]
Ceuta	SPAIN
Ceylon	SRI LANKA
CHAD	
Channel Islands	UNITED KINGDOM
CHILE	[Includes Easter Island.]
CHINA	[Also known as People's Republic of China. Includes Hainan Island, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet.]
China, Communist	CHINA
China, People's Republic of	CHINA
China, Republic of	CHINA, [Formerly known as Formosa. Also known as Taiwan. Includes Pescadore Islands.]
Choiseul	SOLOMON ISLANDS
Chosen	KOREA
CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Indian Ocean)	[Do not confuse with Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean.]
Christmas Island (Pacific Ocean)	KIRIBATI [Do not confuse with Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.]
COCOS ISLANDS	
COLOMBIA	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
COMOROS	

CONGO [Also known as People's Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville). Formerly French Congo. Do not confuse with former Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa), now known as Zaire. See Zaire.]
 Congo-Brazzaville CONGO
 Congo-Kinshasa ZAIRE
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the ZAIRE
 Congo, People's Republic of the CONGO
 COOK ISLANDS
 Corisco EQUATORIAL GUINEA [Do not confuse with Corsica.]
 Corsica FRANCE
 COSTA RICA
 COTE D'IVOIRE Formerly Known as Ivory Coast.
 Crete GREECE
 Croatia YUGOSLAVIA
 CUBA [Includes Isle of Pines (Isla de la Juventud).]
 Curacao NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
 CYPRUS
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

D

Dahomey BENIN
 Damao INDIA
 DANZIG [May also be written as Gdansk. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-2.]
 DENMARK
 Desirade GUADELOUPE
 Diu INDIA
 DJIBOUTI [Formerly French territory of Afars and Issas. Includes former French Somaliland.]
 Dodecanese Islands GREECE
 DOMINICA [Do not confuse with Dominican Republic.]
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC [Do not confuse with Dominica.]
 Dubai UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
 Dutch Guiana SURNAME

E

East Bengal BANGLADESH [Formerly part of Pakistan.]
 East Germany (GDR) GERMANY
 East Pakistan BANGLADESH [Formerly part of Pakistan.]
 EAST PRUSSIA [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-2.]
 Easter Island CHILE
 ECUADOR [Includes Galapagos Islands.]
 EGYPT [Formerly United Arab Republic.]
 Eire IRELAND
 Elba ITALY
 Ellice Islands TUVALU
 Elobey Islands EQUATORIAL GUINEA
 EL SALVADOR
 Enderbury Island KIRIBATI
 England UNITED KINGDOM
 Eniwetok Atoll MARSHALL ISLANDS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA [Formerly Spanish Equatorial Guinea. Includes Rio Muni, and the islands of Bioko (Fernando Po), Annobon, Corisco, and Elobey. Do not confuse with Guinea or Guinea-Bissau.]
 Eritrea ETHIOPIA
 ESTONIA [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-1.]
 ETHIOPIA [Formerly Abyssinia. Includes former Eritrea.]
 EUROPE [Determine specific country.]

F

FALKLAND ISLANDS [Also known as Islas Malvinas.]
 FAROE ISLANDS [Also known as Faero Islands.]
 Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) GERMANY
 Federated States of Micronesia MICRONESIA
 Federation of Malaya MALAYSIA
 Fernando Po EQUATORIAL GUINEA
 FIJI [Formerly listed as Fiji Islands.]
 FINLAND
 Formosa CHINA
 FRANCE [Includes Alsace-Lorraine and Corsica.]
 Free City of Danzig DANZIG OR GDANSIK [See section FAM07-1383.5-2.]
 Free Territory of Trieste ITALY or YUGOSLAVIA, as appropriate.
 French Cameroons CAMEROON [Do not confuse with former British Cameroons. See Cameroon.]
 French Congo CONGO
 French Equatorial Africa CHAD, GABON, CONGO, or CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, as appropriate.
 FRENCH GUIANA [South America. Do not confuse with French Guinea (Africa), now known as Guinea.]
 French Guinea GUINEA [Do not confuse with French Guiana.]
 French India INDIA
 French Indochina CAMBODIA, LAOS, or VIETNAM, as appropriate.
 French Morocco MOROCCO
 FRENCH POLYNESIA [Includes Tahiti, Moorea, Austral Islands, Gambier Islands, Marquesas Islands, and Society Islands.]
 French Somaliland DJIBOUTI
 French Sudan MALI
 French Territory of Afars and Issas DJIBOUTI
 French Togoland TOGO. [Do not confuse with British Togoland, now part of Ghana.]
 French West Africa BENIN, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, or BURKINA FASO, as appropriate.
 French West Indies GUADELOUPE or MARTINIQUE, as appropriate.
 Friendly Islands TONGA
 Fujairah UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

G

GABON
 Galapagos Islands ECUADOR
 Gambia THE GAMBIA
 Gambier Islands FRENCH POLYNESIA
 GAZA STRIP [See section FAM07-1383.5-5]
 GDANSK [Polish form of Danzig. See section FAM07-1383.5-2.]

German Democratic Republic (GDR)	GERMANY
GERMANY	[Includes Helgoland and the Saar.]
GHANA	[Formerly Gold Coast. Includes former British Togoland.]
GIBRALTAR	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	KIRIBATI or TUVALU, as appropriate.
Gilbert Islands	KIRIBATI
Goa	INDIA
Golan Heights	SYRIA (See section FAM07-1383.5-5.)
Gold Coast	GHANA
Gozo	MALTA
Great Britain	UNITED KINGDOM
GREECE	[Includes Crete, Dodecanese Islands and Rhodes.]
GREENLAND	
GRENADA	
Guadalcanal	SOLOMON ISLANDS
GUADELOUPE	[Includes St. Barthelemy, the northern part of St. Martin, Les Saintes, Desirade, and Marie-Galante.]
GUAM	
GUATEMALA	
GUINEA	[Formerly French Guinea. Do not confuse with Equatorial Guinea or Guinea-Bissau.]
GUINEA-BISSAU	[Formerly Portuguese Guinea. Do not confuse with Guinea of Equatorial Guinea.]
GUYANA	[Formerly British Guiana.]
H	
Hainan Island	CHINA
HAITI	
Helgoland	GERMANY
Holland	NETHERLANDS
HONDURAS	[Do not confuse with British Honduras, now known as Belize.]
HONG KONG	
Horne Island	WALLIS AND FUTUNA
HOWLAND ISLAND	
HUNGARY	
I	
ICELAND	
Ifni	MOROCCO
INDIA	[Includes Karikal, Mahe, Pondichery and Yanaon, and Punjab (East Punjab and Sikkim; Damao, Diu, and Goa).]
Indochina	CAMBODIA, LAOS, or VIETNAM, as appropriate
INDONESIA	[Includes Bali, the Celebes, Java, Lombok, Madura, Molucca Islands, Sumatra, Timor, including former Portuguese Timor), and the southern part of the island of Borneo. Includes the former Netherlands East Indies and the former Netherlands New Guinea.]
Inner Mongolia	CHINA
International Zone of Tangier	MOROCCO
IN THE AIR	[Use if no country has sovereignty. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-8.]
IRAN	

IRAQ
 IRELAND [Do not confuse with Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom.]
 Irish Free State IRELAND
 Isle of Man UNITED KINGDOM
 Isle of Pines CUBA [Also known as Isla de la Juventud.]
 ISRAEL [Does not include Jerusalem or areas under military occupation. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-5.]
 Italian Somaliland SOMALIA
 ITALY [Includes Sardinia, Sicily, and Elba.]
 Ivory Coast COTE D'IVOIRE

J

JAMAICA
 Jammu INDIA or PAKISTAN, as appropriate
 JAPAN [Includes Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa, and Bonin Islands.]
 Java INDONESIA
 JERUSALEM [Do not write Israel or Jordan. See sections 7 FAM 1383.5-5, 7 FAM 1383.5-6.]
 JOHNSTON ATOLL
 Johore MALAYSIA
 JORDAN [Does not include Jerusalem. See sections 7 FAM 1383.5-4, 7 FAM 1383.5-5.]
 Jost Van Dykes BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
 Jugoslavia YUGOSLOVIA

K

Kamaran Island YEMEN-ADEN
 Kampuchea CAMBODIA [Also known as Khmer Republic.]
 Karikal INDIA
 Kashmir INDIA or PAKISTAN, as appropriate.
 Kedah MALAYSIA
 Kelantan MALAYSIA
 KENYA
 Khmer Republic CAMBODIA [Formerly known as Kampuchea.]
 KIRIBATI [Includes the Gilber Islands (formerly part of the Gilber and Ellice Islands); Banala (Ocean Island); Carolina, Christmas, Fanning, Flint, Malden, Starbuck, Vostok, and Washington Islands in the Line Islands; and the Phoenix Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands).]
 KOREA
 Kowloon HONG KONG
 KUWAIT
 Kwajalein MARSHALL ISLANDS

L

Labrador CANADA
 Labuan MALAYSIA
 LAOS
 LATVIA [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-1.]
 LEBANON
 LESOTHO [Formerly Basutoland.]

Les Saintes	GUADELOUPE
LIBERIA	
LIBYA	[Includes Tripolitania]
LIECHTENSTEIN	
LITHUANIA	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-1.]
Lombok	INDONESIA
Loyalty Islands	NEW CALEDONIA
LUXEMBOURG	
M	
MACAU	[Also known as Macao.]
MADAGASCAR	[Also known as Malagasy Republic.]
Madeira Islands	PORTUGAL
Madura	INDONESIA
Mahe	INDIA
Malacca	MALAYSIA [Do not confuse with Molucca Islands, which are part of Indonesia.]
Malagasy Republic	MADAGASCAR
Malaita	SOLOMON ISLANDS
MALAWI	[Formerly known as Nyasaland.]
Malaya	MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA	[Formerly Federation of Malaya, which included British North Borneo and Sarawak. Includes Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Labuan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, and Trengganu.]
Malden Island	KIRIBATI
MALDIVES	[Formerly written as Maldive Islands.]
MALI	[Formerly known as Soudanese Republic, French Sudan.]
MALTA	[Includes Gozo.]
Manchuria	CHINA
Manua	AMERICAN SAMOA
Margarita Island	VENEZUELA
Mariana Islands	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A. [Includes Saipan and Tinian.]
Marie-Galante	GUADELOUPE
Marquesas Islands	VENEZUELA
Marshall Islands	MARSHALL ISLANDS
Marshall Islands, Republic of ...	MARSHALL ISLANDS [Includes Bikini, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein Atolls.]
MARTINIQUE	
MAURITANIA	[Formerly part of French West Africa. Do not confuse with Mauritius.]
MAURITIUS	[Do not confuse with Mauritania.]
Mellia	SPAIN
Mesopotamia	IRAQ
MEXICO	
MICRONESIA	
Micronesia, Federated States of	MICRONESIA [Includes island states of Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae.]
Middle Congo	CONGO [Also known as People's Republic of the Congo.]
MIDWAY ISLANDS	
Miquelon	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Mollucca Islands INDONESIA [Do not confuse with Malacca.]
 MONACO
 MONGOLIA
 Mongolia, Inner CHINA
 Mongolia, Outer MONGOLIA
 Montenegro YUGOSLAVIA
 MONTSERRAT
 Moorea FRENCH POLYNESIA
 MOROCCO [Includes Ifni, French Morocco, the former International
 Zone of Tangier, and former Spanish Morocco.]
 MOZAMBIQUE [Formerly part of Portuguese (African) Overseas
 Provinces.]
 Muscat and Oman OMAN

N

NAMIBIA [Formerly known as South-West Africa.]
 Natal SOUTH AFRICA
 Nationalist China CHINA
 NAURU
 Negeri Sembilan MALAYSIA
 NEPAL
 NETHERLANDS
 NETHERLANDS ANTILLES [Includes Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius,
 and the souther half of St.Martin.]
 Netherlands East Indies INDONESIA
 Netherlands New Guinea INDONESIA
 Netherlands West Indies NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
 Nevis ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
 New Britain PAPUA NEW GUINEA
 NEW CALEDONIA [Includes Loyalty Islands.]
 Newfoundland CANADA
 New Guinea PAPUA NEW GUINEA or INDONESIA, as appropriate.
 New Hebrides VANUATU
 New Ireland PAPUA NEW GUINEA
 New South Wales AUSTRALIA
 NEW ZEALAND [Includes Chatham, North Island, South Island, and
 Stewart.]
 NICARAGUA
 NIGER [Formerly part of French West Africa.]
 NIGERIA [Formerly British Cameroons. See Cameroons.]
 NIUE [South Pacific; former British Commonwealth colony, now
 in free association with New Zealand.]
 NORFOLK ISLAND
 North America CANADA, MEXICO or individual state, U.S.A., as
 appropriate
 Northeast New Guinea PAPUA NEW GUINEA
 Northern Ireland UNITED KINGDOM [Includes Antrim, Armagh, Down,
 Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tryone and City of Belfast. Do
 not confuse with Ireland.]
 Northern Islands NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
 Northern Mariana Islands,
 Commonwealth of the NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A. [Includes Saipan and Tinian.]
 Northern Marianas NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.

Northern Rhodesia	ZAMBIA
NORWAY	
Nyasaland	MALAWI
O	
Okinawa	JAPAN
OMAN	[Formerly Muscat and Oman.]
Orange Free State	SOUTH AFRICA
Orkney Islands	UNITED KINGDOM
Outer Mongolia	MONGOLIA
P	
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
Pahang	MALAYSIA
PAKISTAN	[Includes Baluchistan, Punjab (West) and Sind.]
Palau	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
Palau, Republic of	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
Palestine	ISRAEL, JERUSALEM, JORDAN, WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP, PALESTINE, area/city of birth, as appropriate. See sections FAM07-1383.5-4 through 7 FAM 1382..5-6.]
Palau, Republic of	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC
PALMYRA ATOLL	
PANAMA	[Includes Colon and Panama City, as well as the former Canal Zone. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-7.]
Papua	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Papua and New Guinea	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Papua and Territory of New Guinea ..	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	[Formerly Papua and New Guinea, and Papua and Terr itory of New Guinea. Includes the Admiralty Islands, Bougainville, Buka, New Britain, New Ireland, and Northeast New Guinea.]
PARAGUAY	
Pemba Island	TANZANIA
Penang	MALAYSIA
People's Republic of the Congo ...	CONGO
Perak	MALAYSIA
Perim Island	YEMEN-ADEN
Perlis	MALAYSIA
Persia	IRAN
PERU	
Pescadore Islands	CHINA
PHILIPPINES	[Formerly listed as Philippine Islands.]
PITCAIRN ISLAND	
Pohnpei	MICRONESIA
POLAND	
Ponape	MICRONESIA. [Also known as Pohnpei.]
Pondichery	INDIA
PORTUGAL	[Includes Azores, and Madeira Islands.]
Portuguese (African) Overseas Provinces	ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE, or SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, as appropriate.
Portuguese Guinea	GUINEA-BISSAU

Portuguese India	INDIA [Includes Damao, Diu, and Goa.]
Portuguese Timor	INDONESIA
Principe Island	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
PUERTO RICO	
Punjab (West)	PAKISTAN
Punjab (East)	INDIA

Q

QATAR

R

Rapa Nui	CHILE
Ras al Khaimah	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Redonda	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Republic of South Africa	SOUTH AFRICA [Includes the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Walvis Bay.]

REUNION

Rhodes	GREECE
Rhodesia	ZIMBABWE
Rhodesia, Northern	ZAMBIA
Rhodesia, Southern	ZIMBABWE
Rio de Oro	WESTERN SAHARA
Rio Muni	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ROMANIA	[Formerly known as Rumania.]
Rota	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A. [Do not confuse with Rota Air Force Base, Spain.]
Ruanda-Urundi	BURUNDI or RWANDA, as appropriate
Rumania	ROMANIA
RUSSIA	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
RWANDA	
Ryukyu Islands	JAPAN

S

Saar, The	GERMANY
Saba	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES [Do not confuse with Sabah, which is part of Malaysia.]
Sabah	MALAYSIA [Formerly British Borneo. Do not confuse with Saba.]
Saipan	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
St. Barthelemy	GUADELOUPE
St. Christopher (St. Kitts)	ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	
St. Croix	VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
St. Eustatius	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
ST. HELENA	[Includes Ascension and Tristan da Cuzba Islands.]
St. John	VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
St. Kitts (St. Christopher)	ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS
ST. LUCIA	
St. Martin (French part)	GUADELOUPE
St. Martin (Netherlands part) ..	NETHERLANDS ANTILLE
St. Martin (no record of which part) ..	ST. MARTIN

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	
St. Thomas	VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S.
St. Vincent	ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	{Formerly St. Vincent. Includes Northern Grenadine Islands.}
Saipan	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Samoa	AMERICAN SAMOA or WESTERN SAMOA, as appropriate.
San Cristobal	SOLOMON ISLANDS
SAN MARINO	
Santa Isabel	SOLOMON ISLANDS
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ...	{Formerly part of Portuguese (African) Overseas Provinces.}
Sarawak	MALAYSIA
Sardinia	ITALY
SAUDI ARABIA	
Scotland	UNITED KINGDOM
Selangor	MALAYSIA
SENEGAL	{Formerly part of French West Africa.}
Serbia	YUGOSLAVIA
SEYCHELLES	
Sharjah	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Shetland Islands	UNITED KINGDOM
Siam	THAILAND
Siberia	U.S.S.R. [See U.S.S.R.]
Sicily	ITALY
SIERRA LEONE	
Sikkim	INDIA
Sinai Peninsula	EGYPT [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-5.]
Sind	PAKISTAN
SINGAPORE	
Sinkiang (Xinjiang)	CHINA
Sint Maarten	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Society Islands	FRENCH POLYNESIA [Includes Tahiti and Moorea.]
Socotra Islands	YEMEN-ADEN
SOLOMON ISLANDS	{Formerly known as British Solomon Islands. Includes southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, and Choiseul. Do not confuse with the portion of the Solomon Islands (primarily Bougainville and Buka) which is now part of Papua New Guinea.}
Somali Democratic Republic	SOMALIA
SOMALIA	Formerly Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland. Formerly listed as Somali Democratic Republic.]
Soudan	MALI
Soudanese Republic	MALI
SOUTH AFRICA	Formerly listed as Republic of South Africa. Do not confuse with South-West Africa, now known as Namibia.
South America	[Determine specific country.]
South Arabia	YEMEN-ADEN [Formerly Aden or Southern Yemen.]
Southern Borneo	INDONESIA
Southern Rhodesia	ZIMBABWE
South Yemen	YEMEN-ADEN
South-West Africa	NAMIBIA [Do not confuse with South Africa.]

Soviet Union	U.S.S.R. [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
SPAIN	[Includes the Balearic and Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.]
Spanish Equatorial Guinea	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Spanish Morocco	MOROCCO
Spanish Sahara	WESTERN SAHARA
SRI LANKA	[Formerly known as Ceylon and Sri Lanka-Ceylon.]
Starbuck Island	KIRIBATI
Straits Settlements	MALAYSIA
SUDAN	[Formerly Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Do not confuse with Soudan or Soudanese Republic, which is now part of Mali.]
Sumatra	INDONESIA
SURINAME	[Formerly Dutch Guiana. Formerly listed as Surinam.]
Swains Island	AMERICAN SAMOA
SWAZILAND	
SWEDEN	
SWITZERLAND	
SYRIA	
T	
Tahiti	FRENCH POLYNESIA
Taiwan	CHINA [Also known as Republic of China or Nationalist China. Formerly Formosa. Includes Pescadore Islands.]
Tanganyika	TANZANIA
Tangier	MOROCCO
TANZANIA	[Formerly known as Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Includes Pemba Island. Do not confuse with Tasmania, which is part of Australia.]
Tasmania	AUSTRALIA [Do not confuse with Tazania.]
Territory of New Guinea	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
THAILAND	[Formerly known as Siam.]
THE BAHAMAS	[Formerly known as Bahamas.]
THE GAMBIA	[Formerly known as Gambia.]
The West Indies	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, MONTSERRAT, and so forth, as appropriate.
Tibet	CHINA
Timor	INDONESIA
Tinian	NO. MARIANA IS., U.S.A.
Tobago	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TOGO	[Formerly French Togoland. Do not confuse with former British Togoland, now part of Ghana.]
Togoland	[Enter TOGO or GHANA, as appropriate.]
TOKELAU	[Includes Atafu, Fafaofu, and Nakunono Atolls.]
TONGA	[Includes Friendly Islands. Formerly listed as Tonga Islands.]
Tortola	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Transjordan	JORDAN
Transvaal	SOUTH AFRICA
Trengganu	MALAYSIA
Trieste	ITALY or YUGOSLAVIA, as appropriate.

Trinidad	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
Tripolitania	LIBYA
Tristan de Cunha Islands	ST. HELENA
Trucial States	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Truk Islands	MICRONESIA [Part of Caroline Islands. Do not confuse with Turks and Caicos Islands.]
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC. [Now includes only the Republic of Palau. See also Micronesia and Marshall Islands or Republic of the Marshall Islands, which have become self governing sovereign states in "Free Association" with the United States.]
TUNISIA	
TURKEY	
TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS	[Do not confuse with Truk Islands, which are part of Caroline Islands, Micronesia.]
Tutuila	AMERICAN SAMOA
TUVALU	[Includes the Ellice Islands. Formerly part
U	
Ubangi-Shari	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
UGANDA	
UKRAINE	[See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
Umm al Qaiwain	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Union of South Africa	SOUTH AFRICA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	[Formerly known as Trucial States. Includes Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah, and Fujairah.]
United Arab Republic	EGYPT
UNITED KINGDOM	[Includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, and Isle of Man.]
Upper Volta	BURKINA [Formerly a part of French West Africa.]
URUGUAY	
U.S.S.R.	[Enter for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Except for U.S.A., this is the only abbreviation solely using initials permissible as a placename in the U.S. passport. See section 7 FAM 1383.5-3.]
V	
VANUATU	
VENEZUELA	[Includes Margarita Island.]
VIETNAM	[Formerly listed as Viet-Nam.]
Virgin Gorda	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Virgin Islands	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS or VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S., as appropriate.
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U.S. ..	[Includes St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas. Do not confuse with British Virgin Islands.]
Volta	BURKINA FASO [Formerly known as Upper Volta.]

W

WAKE ISLAND
 Wales UNITED KINGDOM [Do not confuse with New South
 Wales in Australia.]
 WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS .. [Includes Horne Island.]
 Walvis Bay SOUTH AFRICA
 WEST BANK [See section 7 FAM 1383.5-5 .]
 West Germany (FRG) GERMANY
 Western Caroline Islands TRUST TERR. OF THE PACIFIC [Also known as
 Republic of Palau.]
 WESTERN SAHARA
 WESTERN SAMOA [Formerly British Samoa. Do not confuse with American
 Samoa.]
 West Indies Associated
 States DOMINICA, ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS, ST.
 LUCIA or ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, as
 appropriate.

X

Xinjiang CHINA

Y

Yanaon INDIA
 Yap Island MICRONESIA
 Yemen YEMEN-ADEN or YEMEN-SANAA, as appropriate
 YEMEN-ADEN [Also known as People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
 Includes former Aden and former South Arabia and the
 islands of Kamaran, Perim, Socotra. Do not confuse with
 Yemen-Sanaa.
 Yemen-Sanaa.
 Yemen, Arab Republic YEMEN-SANAA
 Yemen, People's Democratic
 Republic of YEMEN-ADEN
 YEMEN-SANAA [Also known as Yemen Arab Republic. Formerly listed as
 Yemen. Do not confuse with Yemen-Aden.]

YUGOSLAVIA

Z

ZAIRE [Formerly known as Democratic Republic of the Congo
 (Congo-Kinshasa) and Belgian Congo. Do not confuse
 with Congo. See Congo.]
 ZAMBIA [Formerly known as Northern Rhodesia.]
 Zanzibar TANZANIA [Includes Pemba.]
 ZIMBABWE [Formerly known as Southern Rhodesia.]

EXHIBIT

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(D 7, 28)

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Current Class: UNCLASSIFIED
Current Handling: n/a

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PAGE 01 STATE 196894 080048Z
ORIGIN NEA-00

INFO	LOG-00	NP-00	AF-00	CA-01	CIAE-00	DODE-00	DS-00
	EAP-00	EB-00	EUR-00	UTED-00	VC-00	H-01	TEDE-00
	INR-00	IO-00	LAB-01	VCE-00	DCP-01	NSAE-00	NSCE-00
	OIC-02	OIG-03	P-00	SS-00	TEST-00	SA-00	EPAE-00
	DSCC-00	PRM-00	DRL-02	SAS-00	/011R		

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SOURCE: KODAKA.008004

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APPROVED BY: NEA:WBURNS

NEA/FO:JLAROCOCO NEA/FO:DSATTERFIELD NEA/IPA:DHALL

NEA/P:GSULLIVAN D:ABARRY NSC:FLEVERETTE H:EBADRINA

P:AKASHUP L:DNEWMAN CA:DANDRUCH

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TO ALL NEAR EAST IMMEDIATE
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK IMMEDIATE
EU MEMBER STATES IMMEDIATE
ISLAMIC COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS STATE 196894

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, KPAL, IS

SUBJECT: PUBLICIZING THAT U.S. POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM
HAS NOT CHANGED

REF: A) STATE 191268 B) STATE 193340
UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 STATE 196894 080048Z

1. WE UNDERSTAND THAT DESPITE OUR EFFORTS AT CLARIFICATION (REFTELS) MEDIA AND PUBLIC IN MANY MIDDLE EASTERN AND ISLAMIC STATES CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT THE STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL SIGNALS A CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM. DRAWING ON THE POINTS FOUND BELOW POSTS SHOULD USE ALL POSSIBLE MEANS TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE THAT OUR POLICY HAS NOT CHANGED AND THAT WE WILL NOT IMPLEMENT THE THREE JERUSALEM RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE BILL. COMS, PD OFFICERS, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE EMBASSY STAFF ARE

Current Class: UNCLASSIFIED

DOS 001791

Current Class: UNCLASSIFIED
Current Handling: n/a

ENCOURAGED TO EXERCISE MAXIMUM CREATIVITY AND ENERGY TO TARGET THE MEDIA IN PARTICULAR THROUGH "ON THE RECORD" STATEMENTS.

2. BEGIN SUGGESTED POINTS:

-- UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED IN ANY WAY. WE CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT JERUSALEM IS A PERMANENT STATUS ISSUE THAT MUST BE RESOLVED THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES. WE OPPOSE UNILATERAL ACTIONS BY EITHER PARTY OR BY MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT COULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF PREJUDICING THOSE NEGOTIATIONS.

-- WE FULLY UNDERSTAND JERUSALEM'S IMPORTANCE TO BOTH SIDES AND TO MANY OTHERS AROUND THE WORLD. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT RECENT LEGISLATION MAY BE CONSTRUED AS SIGNALING A CHANGE IN OUR POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM. THIS IS NOT TRUE.

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PAGE 03 STATE 196894 080048Z

-- WHEN THE PRESIDENT SIGNED THE STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL HIS SIGNING STATEMENT EXPLICITLY STATED THAT OUR POLICY TOWARDS JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED AND MADE CLEAR THE ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT CONSIDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING JERUSALEM TO BE MANDATORY. WE DO NOT INTEND TO IMPLEMENT THEM.

-- THUS, THE CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM CONTINUES TO BE AN INDEPENDENT POST REPORTING DIRECTLY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF NEAR EAST AFFAIRS. OUR POLICIES REGARDING LISTING JERUSALEM AS A PLACE OF BIRTH IN CONSULAR DOCUMENTS AND ITS CHARACTERIZATION IN DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS ALSO HAS NOT CHANGED. CA WILL SEND INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT TO THE FIELD.
POWELL

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EXHIBIT

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PAGE 01 JERUSA 03195 030400Z
ACTION NEA-00

INFO LOG-00 NP-00 CIAE-00 USNW-00 DODE-00 DS-00 EB-00
EUR-00 VC-00 TEDE-00 INR-00 LAB-01 VCE-00 M-00
NSAE-00 NSCE-00 SSO-00 SS-00 DSCC-00 PRM-00 DRL-02
NFAT-00 SAS-00 /003W

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FM AMCONSUL JERUSALEM
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9981
INFO ARAB ISRAELI COLLECTIVE PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JERUSALEM 003195

NSC FOR LEVERETT
NEA FOR FRONT OFFICE AND NEA/IPA

Dept. of State, RPS/IPS, Margaret P. Grafeld, Dir.
() Release () Excise () Deny () Declassify
Date 7/7/06 Exemption _____

E.O. 12958: DECL: 01/01/2012
TAGS: KPAL, KWBG, PGOV, PREL, IS
SUBJECT: PALESTINIANS CONDEMN JERUSALEM PROVISIONS OF STATE
AUTHORIZATION BILL

REF: STATE 191268

CLASSIFIED BY: ACTING PRINCIPAL OFFICER JEFFREY FELTMAN, REASONS 1.5 (B
) AND (D).

1. ~~(S)~~ SUMMARY: PALESTINIANS FROM ACROSS THE POLITICAL
SPECTRUM STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE JERUSALEM PROVISIONS OF THE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 02 JERUSA 03195 030400Z
STATE AUTHORIZATION BILL, INTERPRETING THOSE PROVISIONS AS A
REVERSAL OF LONGSTANDING U.S. POLICY THAT JERUSALEM'S STATUS
SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS IN FINAL
STATUS TALKS. DESPITE OUR BEST EFFORTS TO GET THE WORD OUT
THAT U.S. POLICY ON JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED, THE
RESERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNING STATEMENT
HAVE BEEN ALL BUT IGNORED, AS PALESTINIANS FOCUS ON WHAT THEY
CONSIDER THE NEGATIVE PRECEDENT AND SYMBOLISM OF AN AMERICAN
LAW DECLARING THAT ISRAEL'S CAPITAL IS JERUSALEM. END
SUMMARY.

2. (U) FOLLOWING IS A SAMPLE OF THE LOCAL REACTIONS:

-- THE PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE FATEH CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
AND THE (LAME DUCK) PA CABINET ISSUED STATEMENTS 10/1 HARSHLY
CRITICIZING THE LAW AND ASSERTING THAT IT "UNDERMINES THE
ROLE OF THE U.S. AS A SPONSOR OF THE PEACE PROCESS."

-- THE PLC SPEAKER'S OFFICE ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THAT
THE LAW WAS "AN UNPRECEDENTED UNDERVALUING OF PALESTINIAN,
ARAB AND ISLAMIC RIGHTS IN JERUSALEM" THAT "RAISES QUESTIONS
ABOUT THE REAL POSITION OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION VIS-A-VIS
JERUSALEM."

DOS 001867

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-- THE FIDA PARTY (A SMALL, LEFTIST-SECULAR FACTION IN THE PLO) SAID THE LAW VIOLATED UN RESOLUTIONS AND WARNED THE ADMINISTRATION AGAINST IMPLEMENTING IT.

-- HAMAS CHARACTERIZED THE LAW AS "A DIRECT AGGRESSION AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE" AND "A LEGALIZATION OF THE OCCUPATION." HAMAS SAID THE PRESIDENT'S RESERVATIONS (IN THE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 03 JERUSA 03195 030400Z
SIGNING STATEMENT) WERE NOT IMPORTANT.

-- PIJ SAID THE LAW WAS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF "THE U.S. DOUBLE STANDARD" IN DEMANDING THAT ARAB STATES COMPLY WITH UN RESOLUTIONS WHILE IGNORING ISRAELI DEFIANCE OF RESOLUTIONS THAT APPLY TO ISRAEL.

-- THE DFLP CONDEMNED THE LAW AS "STUPID" AND CALLED THE PRESIDENT'S RESERVATION "COSMETIC."

-- NUMEROUS POLITICAL PERSONALITIES, INCLUDING PLO JERUSALEM AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER SARI NUSSEIBEH, MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SAEB EREKAT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MINISTER NABIL SHA'ATH, ISSUED STATEMENTS CONDEMNING THE LAW.

-- AL-JAZEERA TV INTERVIEWED "NORMAL" PALESTINIANS IN THE STREET, WHO SAID THAT THE LAW WAS FURTHER PROOF OF U.S. BIAS TOWARD ISRAEL AND AGAINST ARABS. MANY INTERVIEWEES VOWED NOT TO "GIVE UP" JERUSALEM.

3. ~~IN~~ IN ADDITION, DOEZENS OF PALESTINIAN MINISTERS AND OTHER POLITICAL FIGURES HAVE CALLED THE CONSULATE AND A/PO TO COMPLAIN. IN SEPARATE MEETINGS WITH A/PO ON 10/2,

ALL OPENED THE DISCUSSIONS WITH A STRONG DENUNCIATION OF THE LAW. [] HAD A SOPHISTICATED UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS IN THE U.S. AND TEMPERED [] CONDEMNATION WITH EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION FOR ITS STRONG STANCE AGAINST IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW. []

D-6

D-6

D-1

[] A/PO
EXPLAINED TO ALL (AS WELL AS TO ALL CALLERS) THAT U.S. POLICY TOWARD JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED.

4. ~~COMMENT:~~ COMMENT: THESE STRONG, EMOTIONAL REACTIONS REFLECT TO A LARGE DEGREE THE SIMPLISTIC AND SENSATIONALIST WAY THAT REGIONAL AND LOCAL ARAB MEDIA HAVE PORTRAYED THE LAW. WHILE HEADLINES BLARE THAT THE U.S. NOW RECOGNIZES JERUSALEM AS ISRAEL'S CAPITAL, REFERENCES TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S ASSURANCES THAT U.S. POLICY TOWARD JERUSALEM HAS NOT CHANGED ARE BURIED IN THE TEXT, IF MENTIONED AT ALL. []

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