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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT

(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

6/1/2010

DLB

File Folder

CO086 (LEBANON) (081400-089999)

FOIA

S10-306

Box Number

119

SYSTEMATIC

	1			732			
ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions		
92065	LETTER	REAGAN TO AMIR SHEIKH JABER OF KUWAIT, RE: LEBANON	2	ND	B1		
92068	MEMO	WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: LETTER TO THE EMIR OF KUWAIT	1	9/2/1982	B1		
		R 10/12/2022 NSC/DEPT. 0	FSTATE	WAIVER	<i>S</i>		
92070	МЕМО	PAUL BREMER TO WILLIAM CLARK, RE: RESPONSE TO THE AMIR OF KUWAIT'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN	1	8/25/1982	B1		
		R 10/12/2022 NSC WAIVER					
92074	LETTER	SHEIKH JABER TO REAGAN, ENGLISH TRANSLATION	2	7/31/1982	B1		
92075	LETTER	ORIGINAL ARABIC OF #92074	1	ND	B1		
92076	LETTER	KUWAIT EMBASSY ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF #92075	1	7/31/1988	B1		
92077	NOTE	TO FLORENCE GANTT, RE: LIST OF PENDING ISSUES	1	9/1/1982	B1		
		R 10/12/2022 WH GUIDELI	NES				

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

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

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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FOIA

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Box Number 119 **SYSTEMATIC**

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages		Restrictions
92078	MEMO	GEOFFREY KEMP TO WILLIAM CLARK RE: LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT FROM THE EMIR OF KUWAIT	,	8/30/1982	B1
		R 10/12/2022 NSC/DEPT.	OF STATE	<i>WAIVER</i>	25
92079	LETTER	DRAFT LETTER REAGAN TO JABER	2	ND	B1
92080	LETTER	DRAFT LETTER REAGAN TO JABER	2	ND	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1982

Dear Mr. Speaker: Thomas G. O'Neil

On August 18, 1982, the Government of Lebanon established a plan for the departure from Lebanon of the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership, offices, and combatants in Beirut. This plan has been accepted by the Government of Israel. The Palestine Liberation Organization has informed the Government of Lebanon that it also has accepted the plan. A key element of this plan is the need for a multinational force, including a United States component, to assist the Government of Lebanon in carrying out its responsibilities concerning the withdrawal of these personnel under safe and orderly conditions. This will facilitate the restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty and authority over the Beirut area.

In response to the formal request of the Government of Lebanon, and in view of the requirement for such a force in order to secure the acceptance by concerned parties of the departure plan, I have authorized the Armed Forces of the United States to participate on a limited and temporary basis. In accordance with my desire that the Congress be fully informed on this matter, and consistent with the War Powers Resolution, I am hereby providing a report on the deployment and mission of these members of the United States Armed Forces.

On August 21, in accordance with the departure plan, approximately 350 French military personnel -- the advance elements of the multinational force--were deployed in Beirut together with elements of the Lebanese Armed Forces, and the departure of Palestinian personnel began. To date, Palestinian personnel have departed Lebanon in accordance with The also to Sew. Stro the terms of the plan.

On August 25, approximately 800 U.S. Marines began to arrive in Beirut. These troops are equipped with weapons consistent with their non-combat mission, including usual infantry weapons.

De (NSC: 8/25/82 (11:409)

08144055

1. Ull & Juntone all Mar Powers act

Under our agreement with the Government of Lebanon, these U.S. military personnel will assist the Government of Lebanon in carrying out its responsibilities concerning the withdrawal of Palestinian personnel under safe and orderly conditions. The presence of our forces will in this way facilitate the restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty and authority in the Beirut area. Our forces will operate in close coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces, which will have 2500-3500 personnel assigned to this operation, as well as with a total of approximately 800 French and 400 Italian military personnel in the multinational force. Transportation of the personnel departing is being carried out by commercial air and sea transport, and by land. According to our agreement with the Government of Lebanon, the United States military personnel will be withdrawn from Lebanon within thirty days.

I want to emphasize that there is no intention or expectation that U.S. Armed Forces will become involved in hostilities. They are in Lebanon at the formal request of the Government of Lebanon. Our agreement with the Government of Lebanon expressly rules out any combat responsibilities for the U.S. forces. All armed elements in the area have given assurances that they will take no action to interfere with the implementation of the departure plan or the activities of the multinational force. (The departure has been underway for some days now, and thus far these assurances have been fulfilled.) Finally, the departure plan makes it clear that in the event of a breakdown in its implementation, the multinational force will be withdrawn. Although we cannot rule out isolated acts of violence, all appropriate precautions have thus been taken to assure the safety of U.S. military personnel during their brief assignment to Lebanon.

This deployment of the United States Armed Forces to Lebanon is being undertaken pursuant to the President's constitutional authority with respect to the conduct of foreign relations and as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces. This step will not, by itself, resolve the situation in Lebanon, let alone the problems which have plagued the region for more than thirty years. But I believe that it will improve the prospects for realizing our objectives in Lebanon:

- -- a permanent cessation of hostilities;
- -- establishment of a strong, representative
 central government;
- -- withdrawal of all foreign forces;
- -- restoration of control by the Lebanese Government throughout the country; and
- -- establishment of conditions under which Lebanon no longer can be used as a launching point for attacks against Israel.

I also believe that progress on the Lebanon problem will contribute to an atmosphere in the region necessary for progress towards the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the region under Camp David, based firmly on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagon

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Speaker of the House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON August 24, 1982

Dear Mr. President:

On August 18, 1982, the Government of Lebanon established a plan for the departure from Lebanon of the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership, offices, and combatants in Beirut. This plan has been accepted by the Government of Israel. The Palestine Liberation Organization has informed the Government of Lebanon that it also has accepted the plan. A key element of this plan is the need for a multinational force, including a United States component, to assist the Government of Lebanon in carrying out its responsibilities concerning the withdrawal of these personnel under safe and orderly conditions. This will facilitate the restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty and authority over the Beirut area.

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On August 25, approximately 800 U.S. Marines began to arrive in Beirut. These troops are equipped with weapons consistent with their non-combat mission, including usual infantry weapons.

Mot la Mole Gent Clah Deliver Dle MSC: 2/25/82 (11:46p) Under our agreement with the Government of Lebanon, these U.S. military personnel will assist the Government of Lebanon in carrying out its responsibilities concerning the withdrawal of Palestinian personnel under safe and orderly conditions. presence of our forces will in this way facilitate the restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty and authority in the Beirut area. Our forces will operate in close coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces, which will have 2500-3500 personnel assigned to this operation, as well as with a total of approximately 800 French and 400 Italian military personnel in the multinational force. Transportation of the personnel departing is being carried out by commercial air and sea transport, and by land. According to our agreement with the Government of Lebanon, the United States military personnel will be withdrawn from Lebanon within thirty days.

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 central government;
- -- withdrawal of all foreign forces;
- -- restoration of control by the Lebanese Government throughout the country; and
- -- establishment of conditions under which Lebanon no longer can be used as a launching point for attacks against Israel.

I also believe that progress on the Lebanon problem will contribute to an atmosphere in the region necessary for progress towards the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the region under Camp David, based firmly on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagon

The Honorable Strom Thurmond President Pro Tempore of the Senate Washington, D.C. 20510 THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

August 25, 1982 2:35 p.m.

PLEASE DACOM IMMEDIATE TO:

RICHARD G. DARMAN LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: SARA EMERY

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(081488) (0086)

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IDDocument TypeNo of Doc Date Restric-Document Descriptionpages tions

92065 LETTER 2 ND B1

REAGAN TO AMIR SHEIKH JABER OF KUWAIT, RE: LEBANON

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PAGE D01

DATE: 08 SEP 32

REFERRAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: SABAH, JABIR

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 02 SEP 82

KEYWORDS: KUWAIT

HS

LEBANON

ISRAEL

SUBJ:

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUEDATE: 10 SEP 82

COMMENTS:

FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER

Thephile E. Thorn

STAFF SECRETARY

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

NSC/S:

Okay to dispatch.

C. Cleveland

5625

92 de8

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

September 2, 1982

ALE NEC/Hate Warvers
BY ANNADATE 10/12/2022

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM P. CLARK WAC

SUBJECT:

FROM:

Letter to the Emir of Kuwait

The letter to you from the Emir of Kuwait at Tab B protests the Israeli "massacre in Lebanon" and asks that you act to "end such horrible carnage." Your proposed response to Sheikh Jabir at Tab A notes Ambassador Habib's effort to bring about a peaceful withdrawal from West Beirut, our insistence during the negotiations that the Israelis cease hostilities, and our commitment to move toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East that addresses the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The text of your letter has been cleared by the speechwriters.

RECOMMENDATION:

OK No

____ That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments:

Tab A - Letter to Sheikh Jabir Tab B - Incoming from Sheikh Jabir

> Prepared By: Geoffrey Kemp

25 JUL - 2 NO THY

CONFIDENTIAL
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR



3



*82 SEP -2 A9:44





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 25, 1982

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Response to the Amir of Kuwait's Letter to President Reagan

Attached is a suggested reply to Shaikh Jaber's letter to the President of July 31, 1982 protesting the Israeli "massacre in Lebanon" and asking that the President act to "end such horrible carnage". The proposed response notes Ambassador Habib's effort to bring about a peaceful withdrawal from West Beirut, our insistence during the negotiations that the Israelis cease hostilities, and our commitment to move toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East that addresses the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

> L. Paul Bremer, III Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Suggested reply.

Incoming correspondence. 2.

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IDDocument TypeNo of Doc DateRestric-Document Descriptionpagestions

92074 LETTER 2 7/31/1982 B1

SHEIKH JABER TO REAGAN, ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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

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- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.



EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT

2940 TILDEN STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

KEF: 134/82

The Embassy of the State of Kuwait

presents its compliments to the Department

of State and has the honor to enclose a

letter from His Highness The Amir of the

State of Kuwait to The Honorable Ronald Reagan,

President of the United States of America.

The Embassy would appreciate the Department's

assistance in forwarding the aforementioned

letter to The President.

The Embassy of the State of Kuwait avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, D. C.
August 9, 1982
Encl:



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92075 LETTER 1 ND B1

ORIGINAL ARABIC OF #92074

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SYSTEMATIC

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IDDocument TypeNo of Doc DateRestric-Document Descriptionpagestions

92076 LETTER 1 7/31/1988 B1

KUWAIT EMBASSY ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF #92075

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TO: FLORENCE GANTT, Situation Room or KATHY MCGRAW

Page 315, 5893 (Blair/Weiss), Subj: Study of US Policy on Commercial Aircraft Sales dtd Aug 20.

-- WC OK'd & signed "WPC" memo to Brock on Sep 1, 1982. JMP asks blind copy be sent to Ed Meese.

-- We have original here so please sign "WPC" to advance copy, noting that original will follow on Sep 8 (date Itr Sep 1).

Dacom 365/274, (90561 II (Pipes), Subj: NSDD on Eastern Europe/NSDD on "U.S. Policy We Toward Eastern Europe" & cy of Baldrige's 1tr to Judge Clark, dtd Jul 29, 1982.

-- WC signed memo to President 9/1.

-- Copy will be decomed to President 9/1.

Page 319, 5942 (Dobriansky), Subj: President's Commission on Private Sector Assistance to Poland, dtd Aug 24.

WC approved and signed memo to Helene von Damm on 9/1.

We have original here so please sign "WPC" to an advance copy, noting that original will follow on Sep 8 (date memo Sep 1).

-- Please inform Paula that the Judge wants the first name, Richard Lyman, under

No. 1 of Tab A deleted. Page will have to be retyped in Paula's office.

Page 316, 5919 (Boverie), Subj: Nuclear Weapons Site Security: Briefing for Senator Baker's Staffer, dtd Aug 20.

-- WC OK'd recommendation 9/1.
-- Inform Boverie. - Inform James James ; Original in Calif

- Page 316, 5917 (Guhin), Subj: Nuclear Proliferation Trends Through 1987, dtd Aug 20.

-- WC approved Bud's note (I will attach a copy to this paper) 9/1 - Copy attacked

-- WC approved & signed memo to President 9/1. Informal Buhin; Ougenal in -- Memo to be dacomed to President 9/1.

_ Dacom 332, 6000 (Childress), Subj: Selection of a Vietnam Unknown, dtd Aug 26.

-- WC approved meeting with SecDef. 9/1

- Inform Childress - Done - FYI JH or Kay - Copy To Kay

7. Dacom 497, Non-Log (Lord/Bailey/deGraff), Subj: NSC Staff Position for West Europe, dtd Aug 31.

-- OBE. Judge noted. 9/1

Dacom 463, 5625 (Kemp), Subj: Letter to the President from the Emir of Kuwait, dtd Aug -- WC approved & signed memo to President, noted "System" for letter to Emir of Kuwait. 9/1.

-- Dacoming cy of Memo to President to you so Darman can handle Itr to Emir since you have the original. 9/1

Dacom 464, No # (Sims), Subj: U.S. Marshal's Service Request, dtd Aug 30.

-- WC checked "Approve" for 1. and 2. recommendations.

-- Inform Sims - Donie -- FYI JH or Kay - Copy to Kay

National Security Council
The White House

325

827.130 P6: 12

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter			
Bud McFarlane	<u></u>	\mathcal{M}	
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Judge Clark			
John Poindexter			
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	COMMENTS	8	

NSC/state Walvers

10

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

August 30, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

GEOFFREY KEMP

SUBJECT:

Letter to the President from

the Emir of Kuwait

The memorandum for your signature to the President at Tab I forwards a proposed response at Tab A to the Emir of Kuwait. Sheikh Jabir wrote to the President on July 31, 1982 (Tab B) protesting the Israeli "massacre in Lebanon" and asking that the President act to "end such horrible carnage."

The text of the President's letter, which was drafted by the Department of State, has been cleared by the speechwriters.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

APPROVE DISAPPROVE

9/1/82 New Owner

1 Prove the Downer

(ie)

Attachments:

Tab I - Memorandum to the President

A - Letter to Sheikh Jabir

B - Incoming from Sheikh Jabir

CONFIDENTIAL
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

-CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

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TO/LOCATION/TIME 1. RADM JOHN 2.		ANTA BA	RBARA	TOT	; 31	0319	72 x	Lug F	٧_
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ID	Document Type Document Description	No of pages	Doc Date	Restric- tions		
92079	LETTER	2	ND	B1		

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

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

DRAFT LETTER REAGAN TO JABER

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92080	LETTER DRAFT LETTER REAGAN TO JABER	2	ND	В1	

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RECEIVED 10 AUG 82 13

TO PRESIDENT

FROM SABAJ, JABER AL AHME DOCDATE 09 AUG 82

BREMER

10 AUG 82

KEYWORDS: KUWAIT

HS

LEBANON

ISRAEL

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM AMIR KUWAIT RE LEBANON

ACTION: PENDING STATE RECM

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2026382626 TDMT WASHINGTON DC 89 05-14 0914A EST PMS HONORABLE WILLIAM CLARK, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL OLD EXECUTIVE BLDG OFFICES

WASHINGTON DC 20502

REFERENCE OUR MEETING WITH DR NORMAN BAILY AND DR RAYMOND TENTER FEBRUARY 16 AND UPON THE NEW REQUEST OF THE WORLD LEBANESE COUNCIL OVERSEAS WHICH MET IN DALLAS TEXAS LAST WEEK WE ASK YOU IF POSSIBLE A PRIVATE APPOINTMENT WITH YOUR EXCELLENCY TO PRESENT NEW SOLUTIONS FOR THE LEBANESE PROBLEM. WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR POSITIVE ANSWER REGARDING THIS URGENT MEETING ON JUNE SUITABLE DATES BETWEEN 2ND AND

10TH OF JUNE WE AUTHORIZE MR NABIL HARFOUCHE TO CALL YOUR OFFICE FOR THE APPOINTMENT. BEST REGARDS AND MANY THANKS

ATTORNEY GEORGE JABRE CARE OF WORLD LEBANESE LEAGUE PHILADELPHIA 136 OFFICE 402 MEXICO CITY 18

0920 EST NNNN

905-536-3766

requests appointment with wm. Clark

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable William Clark National Security Council The White House Washington, D.C.

FROM: George Jabre

With further reference to my Memorandum dated February 17, 1982, I wish to state the following:

A. The Absolute Priority

The preservation of a free, independent, sovereign and democratic Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders is the absolute priority that transcends all considerations.

- 1. Membership of Lebanon in the United Nations and the League of Arab States is a legal and binding guarantee on the international and regional communities. Both institutions in numerous resolutions since 1976 have emphatically ascertained this primordial principle. At the United Nations, the United States has constantly taken a leading role in this respect.
- 2. The past and present American administrations in scores of statements and official correspondence have reiterated that position. During the Reagan Administration this position has become clearer, emphatic and at present more dynamic. Furthermore, in private contacts between American officials and Lebanese officials, dignataries and non-officials, this policy was confirmed. More recently, Secretary of State Haig's speech in Illinois stressed the need to help in solving Lebanon's problem.
- 3. The same has been widely stated by many governments friendly to Lebanon, especially in the Western World.

Thus the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the United States and other friendly national are committed to this primordeal priority and and consequently assume a singular, moral and legal responsibility in the preservation of Lebanon, not only for its own sake but for the sake of the free world as well.

B. Lebanon - A Democracy

LEBANON has always taken pride in the fact that it is the only democratic country in the Arab World.

Though Lebanon's democratic and constitutional institutions and practices have been weekened considerably during the last seven years of severe conflicts, the Constitution and democratic system with its corollary of the free Socio-economic system were basically preserved. Such a democracy should not be allowed to perish. Western democracies, with the United States at their lead, have not only the responsibility but also the interest to save it and strengthen it. In the face of totaliarism, despotism, and dictatorships, another Democracy should not be allowed to be lost.

Should Lebanon be left to drift to the Socialist side, because of outside and internal socialist forces, the whole Middle East will be a more difficult area to handle. The Lebanese turned socialist will pause, because of their intellectual activism, a real threat to many countries in the area. The contain the spread of Socialism i the Middle East, the safeguard of democratic Leabnon is a must.

C. Christianity and Islam

Lebanon has always been the home for its own Christians and those of the Middle East. In a free, democratic and pluralistic society the Christians can continue to flourish and maintain the traditional bridges with the Christian World. The Christians of Lebanon through centuries of ordeals, suffering and endurance, have preserved their identity and contributed to the formation of modern Lebanon. Their resistance during the last seven years prevented the collapse of the country and averted for them a fate similar to that of the Armenians. Having paid heavily with their blood to stave off such a fate, they are now more determined than ever to maintain Lebanon as a sanctuary for Christianity in the Middle East. the other hand, Lebanon was developing as a model State where Christianity and Islam could flourish together in harmony and peace. Some Moslem elements were overtaken by outside influences: Socialism, Egyptian Nasserism, Syrian Baathism, and the growing Palestinian armed presence.

The moderate Arab-Moslem world recognized the value of a Lebanon where Moslems and Christians can both benefit from their experience in acting as safe bridges for ideas and commerce between West and East. And at this juncture, this recognition has become one of their higher interests because of the dangers besetting the area. Lebanon could be a much stronger ally to them if freed from its ordeals and restored to a healthy state of normalcy.

It is therefore essential to allow Lebanon to pursue its unique experiment in Christian and Moslem peaceful and harmonious co-existence and interaction and to ally itself effectively with the Moderate Arab World whose interests, strategic and economic, are interlinked with those of the Western World and in particular the United States. The concept of "Strategic Consensus" pursued by the United States with its friends in the Middle East could be better served if Lebanon is enabled to play a more effective role. Its unique geographic position and its human talents can make a positive contribution in that direction.

D. Presidential Elections

The above stated principles should constitute the quideline and framework for future action.

Lebanon has endured so much disruption, destruction, chaos and suffering during the last seven years. And end to its tragedy must be found. It can only be found in sincere, friendly but effective cooperation with Lebanon's friends in the West-principally the United States, and in the moderate Arab World.

1. The Regime of President Sarkis is soon coming to an end. A new President is to be elected, and must be elected before the 23rd of September, 1982. A Constitutional crisis and a void in governmental power must be averted by all means. If this is allowed to happen, the process of Lebanon's disintegration will be quickened. On the other hand, an election of a new President will allay the fears of the Lebanese and give them a new hope for peace and recovery.

- 2. Because of its special relations with many factions in Lebanon and its armed presence there, Syria is considered by many to hold the key to the Presidential election. This brief is no longer shared by a large body of the Lebanese public opinion, certainly not by the Christians and to a growning degree by Moslems.
- 3. The growing belief is that the United States holds a key position either directly or through its coordinated and levereged action with Syria and the moderate Arab States.
- 4. There is no opposition, external or internal, to the next President being a Christian Maronite.
- 5. The next President must enjoy the respect, confidence and support of both Christians and Moslems and of most factions- if not all- in both communities.
- 6. He must be an acceptable and dependable friend of the West and in particular the United States, sharing with them the fundamental democratic beliefs and therefore committed to their practice.
- 7. At the same time, he should not have a history of antagonism with Syria and pause as a challenge to it. He should be on a friendly and working relationship with that country so that he may be able to negotiate with it on a mutually respectful basis for the withdrawal of its troops and the establishment of true friendly relations between the two countries, based on respect of each one's sovereignty and interests.
- 8. All efforts and principally those undertaken by President Reagan's Envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib, must be vigorously pursued to ensure a climate of peace that will enable the Parliament to meet in freedom to elect a new President. A special effort has to be made to persuade Syria to withdraw its troops from the Center of Beirut, which should forestall any accusation that the President was elected under Syrian bayonets.

E. Future Action and Options

Whether President Sarkis was right or wrong in the pursuit of his policy is a matter for history to evaluate.

Once elected, the new President must be in a position to chart a new course. He must not give the impression of continuing past policies— and consequently that the crisis is continuing. His options must be wide, free and decisive. He must impact the country with a program of action to divert the public opinion from the course of fighting to that of peace, and economic and social recovery. The program for reconstructions so long delayed must be put immediately into execution so as to put an end to the process of destruction.

 The task of the new President is to stop the deterioration of the State, uplift its prestige and authority and re-establish security, law and order. He should be in a position to form a cohesive government congenial with his basic policies.

2. Reunification

To reunify the country, he must first of all make a serious, sustained and bold attempt at reunifying the hearts and the minds of the people through national reconciliation. The Lebanese are mentally and psychologically ripe for such an endeavor. They are physically, emotionally, and economically tired of the chain of senseless violence. National reconciliation is a key to help the President and his Government to control the armed factions and the armed presence and activities of the Palestinians. Continued Lebanese discord is a breeding ground for violence and for the growing power of armed Palestinians.

3. The Army

Lebanon's main reliance must be on its own strength and Army, and the President's ability to rally the public opinion for the acceptance of the Army's role in restoring order in all regions.

By all accounts, the Army is emerging as a more cohesive forces than it was in the past. It is well dedicated, disciplined and trained, but unfortunately, will-equipped to be as effective as it ought to be.

To be effective, it requires:

- a. A shakeup in its top command,
- b. To enlist more recruits,
- c. and to acquire more Arms.

The new President must have the will and the support to achieve these objectives.

The United Stated has provided Lebanon during the last few years with some military aid, which proved to be insufficient. The new President must dependably rely on a substantial military aid from the United States and other Western European countries to enable the Army to perform its duty in restoring and maintaining peace and security.

4. Internal Security Forces

Equally the Internal Security Forces must be strengthened and equipped with up-to-date and mobile armaments so as to be able to rapidly deploy its forces in areas of disturbances where the role of the Army is not essentially required.

5. Withdrawal

The President and his Government must proceed on the basis of repeated Syrian assertions that the Deterrent Forces (Syrian) are not theoretically but in fact are under the President's command. He would therefore be in a position to take decisions and give orders. He also must proceed from the Syrian often stated declarations that the Syrian Forces in Lebanon will be withdrawn at the request of Lebanon's official request. He must consequently adopt a shock plan to be put in effect during the first weeks of his Administration.

- a. Speedy negotiations with Syria must be undertaken for the withdrawal of its troops from, initially, the demarcation lines dividing Beirut. At the same time, the main arteries connecting East and West Beirut must be reopened for peaceful traffic. There should not be a return to the protracted negotiations through the "Arab Follow-Up Committee", set up by Arab Summit Conferences, unless this Committee is in fact in a position to help the Lebanese Government in the implementation of its decisions.
- b. A timetable for subsequent withdrawals by Syrian Forces and armed factions is to be set. The Lebanese Army is to deploy its forces in the zones vacated.
- c. As the first phase is being implemented, negotiations must be continuing for further withdrawals in a limited second phase- from an area extending from Nahr-El-Kalb, north of Beirut to Damur in the South.
- d. As every phase is being implemented, negotiations will be preparing for the following one.
- e. Complete withdrawal must be effected within a reasonable time not exceeding one year.

5. Other Options

The above-mentioned plan is devised on the assumption that Syria is true to its formal and publicly stated commitments. If this assumption that might should simplistic, is not borne out by fact, them the President must resort to other options.

a. The problem must be brought in extremis to the United Nations, It must be realized that this recourse is a most difficult one because of Soviet obstruction. b. Failing an action by the United Nations, Lebanon should be in position to rely on its friends in the West and the moderate Arab World to seek the formation of a multinational force outside the United Nations.

6. Southern Lebanon

The major difficulty will lie in Southern Lebanon because of the heavy Palestinian armed presence. Resolution 425 of the United Nations must be put in effect in all its aspects:

- a. To enable <u>UNIFUL</u> to deploy its forces in the whole area.
- b. To enable the Lebanese Army to enhance its presence and effectiveness alongside the United Nations troops.
- c. To restrict the Palestinian armed activities against Israel and the local population.
- d. To enable the Lebanese Government to effectively exercises all it sovereign rights down to the Israeli borders.
- e. Arduous negotiations, directly and through friendly Arab States, must forthwith be undertaken with PLO to work out a modus vivandi designed to assist the Government in the process of pacification of the whole country and mainly the South.

F. Further Objectives

Priority is given to the restoration of the sovereignty of the State, the pacification of the country, and the resumption of the process of reconstruction.

Once this major objective is achieved, the President and his government must then proceed to the normalization if the democratic, political, social, and economic institutions.

- a. A new Parliament is to be elected in freedom. The electorate must be freed from internal and external armed pressure and intimidation.
- b. The membership must truly reflect the public opinion.
- c. A new Government must emerge reflecting that public opinion.
- d. The President, Parliament, and new Government must address themselves to restructure the State's Institutions and adopt the needed Constitutional, political, administrative, social and economic reforms needed to satisfy the will of the people and their hopes, in a stable, durable, peaceful and progressive Lebanon.

MAIN CONCLUSION:

These ambitious projections must rely fundamentally:

- a. On the President's ability to function freely-
- b. On the Lebnon's Army to perform effectively its duty-
- c. On the active and growning support of friendly Arab and Western States-
- d. On the special and privileged assistance of the UNITED STATES.

RECEIVED 14 MAY 82 18

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CLARK

FROM JABRE, GEORGE

DOCDATE 14 MAY 82

KEYWORDS: AC

LEBANON

HARFOUCHE, NABIL

SUBJECT: WORLD LEBANESE COUNCIL OVERSEAS REQUEST FOR HARFOLICHE MTG W/ CLARK

BETWEEN 2 & 10 JUNE

DUE: 14 MAY 82 STATUS S FILES ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

> FOR CONCURRENCE FOR ACTION FOR INFO

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: Mr. William P. Clark

National Security Council

The White House

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REMARKS:

NO REPLY REQUIRED AS LEBANON WORKING GROUP ADVISES THAT CHILD HAS ALREADY BEEN RE-UNITED WITH ITS MOTHER.

Thomas White For L. Paul Bremer, III Executive Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JULY 13, 1982

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: + 087306

MEDIA: TELEGRAM, DATED JULY 6, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MS. ORPHA DARWISH

ESTELLA HOTEL APARTMENTS

LIMASSOL CYPRUS

SUBJECT: NEEDS HELP IN GETTING 3 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER

OUT OF LEBANON; MOTHER HAS CHILD'S AMERICAN

PASSPORT WITH HER IN LIMASSOL, CYPRUS

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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PRESIDENT REAGAN

WASHINGTON DC WHITE HOUSE

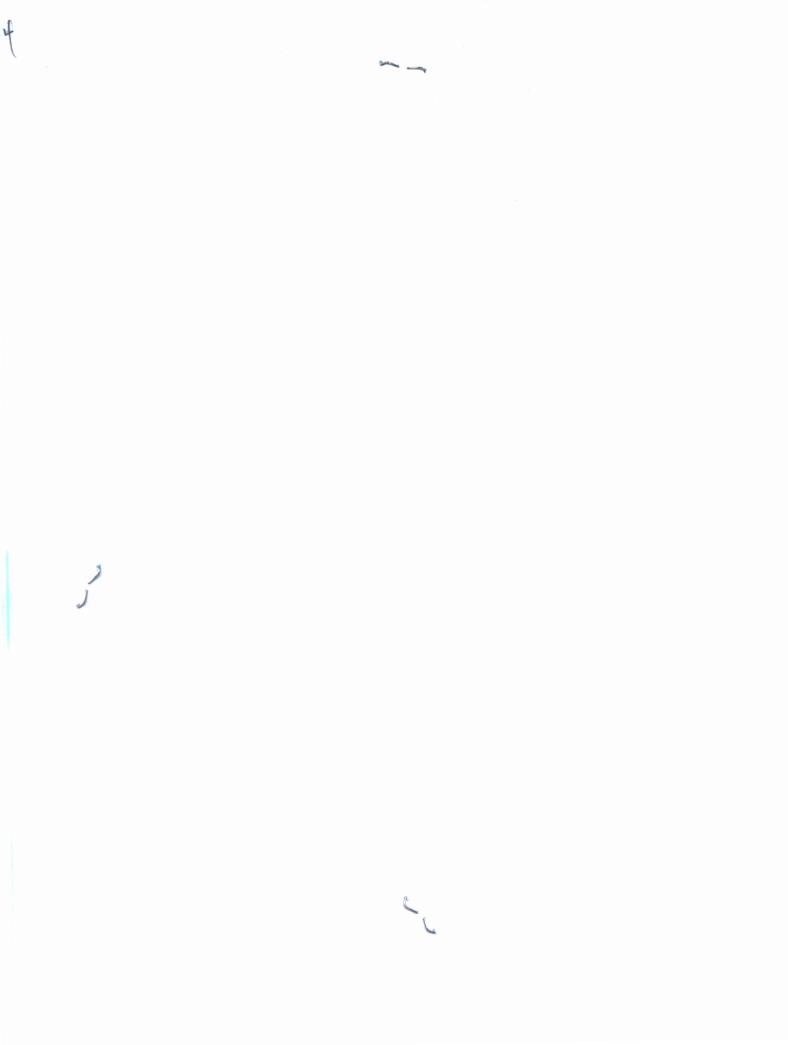
PLEASE HELP GET 3 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER DANI DARWISH

OUT OF EL MARJ WEST BEKAA LEBANON I THE MOTHER ORPHA DARWISH

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1605 EST

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June 24, 1982

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Dear Mr. Mady:

Thank you for your letter of June 14. Unfortunately, Judge Clark will be unable to meet with you due to his demanding schedule at this particular time.

However, I would be most happy to discuss your views on the current crisis in Lebanon. I thought our last meeting was very productive.

Please phone my office at 395-3491 in order to arrange for a mutually convenient time. My secretary, Natalie, will be most willing to assist you.

Sincerely,

Director for Near East and South Asian Affairs

X .Mr. Alfred Mady Executive Director X Lebanese Information and Research Center 1926 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

NSC# 8204476 Meeting request with Judge Clark

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Lebanese Information and Research Center

1926 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 • Telephone: (202) 347-5810 • Telex: 64427

June 14, 1982

Mr. William Clark Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Judge Clark:

In light of the current hostilities in Lebanon, we respectfully request the opportunity to meet with you as soon as possible in order to express our views on the current situation.

We believe that the Lebanese viewpoint we represent has not been given sufficient public emphasis.

Sincerely,

Alfred Mady

Executive Director

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