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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 480278

CO 086

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 11, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. HERBERT KUPFERBERG

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN BY CONTINUED DETENTION OF
TERRY ANDERSON IN LEBANON AND URGES
CONTINUATION OF EFFORTS TO SECURE HIS FREEDOM
AND TO INSURE HIS HUMANE TREATMENT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
SUE MATHIS RICHARD	ORG	87/05/11		C 87/05/19
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

AB

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                       *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED         *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                       *           OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                       *                       *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                       *                       *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                       *                       *
*****

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(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
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LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

8
I CABLE DISPATCH

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970278

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PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20500

S.M. Rebo 10

MESG ID : WCB227 UWDT
FROM : UNITED STATES
WUI TLX NEW YORK 79/72 07 1016A EST PAGE01/62
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20500

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, REPRESENTING JOURNALISTS IN
U.S. AND AROUND WORLD, DEEPLY CONCERNED BY CONTINUED DETENTION
OF TERRY ANDERSON IN LEBANON.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB URGES YOU CONTINUE YOUR EFFORTS TO
SECURE ANDERSON'S FREEDOM, TO INSURE HIS HUMANE TREATMENT.
RESPECTFULLY,
HERBERT KUPFERBERG, PRESIDENT
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, NEW YORK

COLL 1600 20500

TMU703 PRESIDENT PAGE02/10

NORMAN A. SOHRR, CHAIRMAN
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

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--- to be continued on next mail ---

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MESG ID : WCB227 UWDT
Time: 17.40 5.7.87 VIA CMS DWC BBB275
NNNN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1987

TO: Frank Carlucci

RE: Dick Stone

These are the Dick Stone papers I
spoke of.

490411
1110
C0086

NDD16

F0003-02

C0114

LE

FG006-01

re: Palestinian Refugee
Camps & the Nicaraguan
Issue.

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

A Proposal to Close the Palestinian Refugee Camps and
Relocate the Palestinians in Decent Family Housing

Background

For more than thirty-five years and currently, the Palestinian Arab refugees in the Lebanese and other camps have:

1. Lived as displaced persons;
2. Caused or unwittingly invited attacks on themselves by Arabs and Israelis;
3. Supplied recruits and trainees for conventional and also unconventional "terrorists" actions;
4. Recurrently stimulated factional disputes and fighting in the Palestinian and wider Arab communities and have neither gained nor made substantially closer their goal of return to a Palestinian homeland within Israel or the occupied territories.

On the other hand the other Palestinian Arabs, not in the camps, have:

1. Made successful economic and social livelihoods in other Arab as well as in other foreign lands;
2. Become productive members of their residential communities;
3. Not invited nor stimulated factional or foreign attacks on themselves;



R. B. Stone

4. Not reduced their support for a Palestinian homeland.

Proposal

Without requiring reduction of their support for their cause of seeking a homeland in the territories administered by Israel or return to their original residences within Israel, the Palestinian Arabs of the camps should be relocated as family units to residences and provided job opportunities wherever feasible but not in connection with any camp. These locations should be mainly within the Arab and Moslem region but also in at least symbolic numbers in Israel and the territories and also in the United States and elsewhere. The camps should be closed.

Finances

For decades the United States has been the main contributor to UNWRA for the maintenance of the Palestinians in the camps. This funding should be withheld and instead offered with appropriate increases for the resettlement of these camp people.

The Mid-East Situation

It has been felt that the Arab world preferred the camp arrangement for the purpose of stimulating Palestinian fighters and providing visible symbolism of the




R. B. Stone

homelessness of the Palestinians, nevertheless, there are various national interests within the Arab world which can be called upon to gain support for this program.

With regard to Lebanon specifically: Syria opposes the camps which have proved highly disruptive to any orderliness within the country and of great difficulty to Syria's role as a major custodian in Lebanon. Saudia Arabia and other Arab moderate countries could be approached on the basis that eliminating the camps reduces threats of revolutionary terrorism in the region. They have already received certain numbers of Palestinians as working people and temporary residents.

Passports could be issued by these countries manifesting, in effect, dual citizenship e.g., Kuwait and also as a Palestinian so as not to abandon "the cause." Israel could be approached to accept a symbolic number of the older refugees as returnees on the basis that the closing of the camps greatly reduces their security problems both immediately and in the long run. Considerable detailed analyses and preparation by experts in the Department would be highly useful in staffing out this proposal.



R. B. Stone

Although the major priority should be the closing of the Lebanese camps, those camps remaining in Jordan, on the West Bank and Gaza ought also to be closed in the same way. Not all of the Palestinians in Lebanon would need to leave Lebanon, but in order to provide any change at all for all the militias and the factions in Lebanon ultimately to work something out, the removal of this particular irritant would be a great contribution.

The Domestic United States Situation and Conclusion

With the intertwining difficulties of Iran and Nicaragua and the change of control in the Senate and the forthcoming Presidential and Congressional elections, the need for foreign policy bipartisanship has greatly increased and will continue to increase during the next two years. The concept of resettling of the Palestinian refugees will have a bipartisan appeal. It confronts humanitarian as well as geopolitical issues in a practical way and allows the various opinions in Congress to coalesce. This proposal changes the exclusive emphasis from repetitive efforts to commence peace negotiations and seeks a substantial change in the facts on the ground from which a new Palestinian and Arab approach to negotiations might be developed. Therefore, it would allow the President and the



R.B. Stone

Secretary to mobilize United States public and
Congressional opinion during a very difficult
political period.



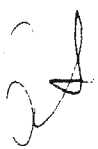
R.B. Stone

NICARAGUAN ISSUE

The Administration wants to obtain new Congressional funding of approximately \$100 million for the Contras in order (A) to put pressure on the Contras to block their support of guerrillas and insurrections in other Central American and Latin countries and (B) to press the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua into a reasonable stance on arms reduction, pluralism and internal reform, and, if possible, severance from the Soviet Bloc. The Congress led by Democrats asserts that the Administration has not been and is not now serious about negotiating with the Sandinista Government and seeks a military solution by having the Contras try to overthrow the Sandinistas.

Without a change in the Congressional situation, the needed majority in Congress particularly in the House will not be forthcoming and the Contra money will not be voted.

I suggest that an effort be made by the Administration with the Congressional leadership, including Committee leadership i.e., Chairmen and ranking members of the Appropriations Subcommittees as well as the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House, whereby the Administration will evidence a major diplomatic negotiating effort to support the ARIAS Plan as it is modified by the Central American leaders during the next several months. The time limit for the effort should be a month or so later than the time that the Administration



would have obtained the Contra funding if the votes were presently attainable.

In order to establish both the bona fides and persuasiveness of the Administration's efforts, it should agree to and should appoint a Congressional observer team to include members of objective stature i.e., a Nancy Kassebaum in the Senate and a Dante Fascell in the House. There are ample precedents for such Congressional presences e.g., at our UN Delegation in New York and Geneva or to observe negotiations between the Soviets and ourselves or to observe Central American elections. The arrangement would be such that if the Sandinista Government refuses reasonable concessions toward verifiable abstinence from support of guerrillas and insurrections abroad and internal democratization within Nicaragua then in such case the Congressional leadership commits to permit the Contra funding. Likewise, the Administration would agree to drop the request for Contra funding if the Sandinista Government does make substantial and reasonable concessions in the major negotiating areas.

With such an approach Contra funding is a real possibility. Without it, not.

Richard Stone

RECEIVED 17 JUN 87 14

TO CARLUCCI FROM BAKER, H

DOCDATE 17 JUN 87

506871
3200
C0086
F6006-01



KEYWORDS: LEBANON

BOUHAHII, ABDALLAH

F6006-12

SUBJECT: APPT REQUEST W/ BAKER FM AMB, BOUHAHII

Abdallah

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION DUE: 19 JUN 87 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ROSS

GREEN

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (MC TC)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

C 6/30 NO action required

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

NSC#8704604

~~Memo~~

~~needed~~

Secretariat
Per Cathy
Millison, no memo
necessary. ~~for~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 4604

77 JUN 17 11:43

ACTION OFFICER: ROSS DUE: 19 JUN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For President | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo Green to Peterson / Murr |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Carlucci / Powell | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo _____ | to _____ |

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. _____

FYI	FYI	FYI
<input type="checkbox"/> Batjer	<input type="checkbox"/> Henhoeffer	<input type="checkbox"/> Rodman
<input type="checkbox"/> Bemis	<input type="checkbox"/> Howard	<input type="checkbox"/> Rosenberg
<input type="checkbox"/> Brooks	<input type="checkbox"/> Kelly, B.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ross
<input type="checkbox"/> Burns	<input type="checkbox"/> Kelly, J.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rostow
<input type="checkbox"/> Childress	<input type="checkbox"/> Kimberling	<input type="checkbox"/> Saunders
<input type="checkbox"/> Cobb	<input type="checkbox"/> Kissell	<input type="checkbox"/> Scharfen
<input type="checkbox"/> Cockell	<input type="checkbox"/> Kraemer	<input type="checkbox"/> Smith
<input type="checkbox"/> Cohen	<input type="checkbox"/> Linhard	<input type="checkbox"/> Sommer
<input type="checkbox"/> Collins	<input type="checkbox"/> Mahley	<input type="checkbox"/> Sorzano
<input type="checkbox"/> Danzansky	<input type="checkbox"/> Major	<input type="checkbox"/> Steiner
<input type="checkbox"/> Dean, B.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathews	<input type="checkbox"/> Stevens
<input type="checkbox"/> Donley	<input type="checkbox"/> McNamara	<input type="checkbox"/> Tahir-Kheli
<input type="checkbox"/> Douglass	<input type="checkbox"/> Oakley	<input type="checkbox"/> Thompson
<input type="checkbox"/> Ermarth	<input type="checkbox"/> Paal	<input type="checkbox"/> Tice
<input type="checkbox"/> Farrar	<input type="checkbox"/> Platt	<input type="checkbox"/> Tillman
<input type="checkbox"/> Flower	<input type="checkbox"/> Porter	<input type="checkbox"/> Tobey
<input type="checkbox"/> Fortier	<input type="checkbox"/> Pugliaresi	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Grimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reger	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| INFORMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pearson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secretariat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carlucci (advance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Powell (advance) | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

COMMENTS

Ex. Sec:
 We notified the Ambassador that neither Baker nor Carlucci would be able to meet with him at this time, but said Oakley would be happy to see him.

Logged By AL

Return to Secretariat

Pls Start
for Recommendation.

Date Scheduled _____

Time Scheduled _____

REQUEST FOR AN APPOINTMENT WITH HOWARD BAKER

NAME: Abdallah Bouhabib

TITLE: Ambassador of Lebanon to the U.S.

PURPOSE: Courtesy call

OTHER PERSONS ATTENDING MEETING AND TITLES:

DATE(S): When convenient AMOUNT OF TIME: _____

REQUESTED BY: Francesca Katter PHONE: 939-6320

COMMENTS: _____

RECOMMENDATION: _____ BY: _____

LOCATION OF MEETING: _____

WHITE HOUSE/ADMINISTRATION ATTENDEES:	Notified:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR BRIEFING MATERIAL:

Scheduled By: _____ Date: _____
Request Declined By: _____ Date: _____

✓ cc: Frank Carlucci for recommendation

4

87 JUN 17 P 1: 18

4

5321

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

513542

July 15, 1987

00086

FG006-12

NSA

Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK C. CARLUCCI

FROM: ROBERT B. OAKLEY *RB*

SUBJECT: Appointment for Elie Salem

The de facto Lebanese Foreign Minister, Elie Salem, will be in Washington for four days, starting Sunday. He frequently serves as President Gemayel's special envoy for foreign affairs with the U.S., Syria and European governments. Elie has asked for appointments with George Shultz, yourself, Dick Murphy and me. His visit comes at an important time for Lebanon, particularly its political future, its relations with Syria and terrorism. President Gemayel has already expressed his concerns in a letter to President Reagan.

I believe you should see him and suggest Monday. We would ask Murphy to join the meeting, lest State feel left out.

RECOMMENDATION

That you see Elie Salem on Monday, July 20.

Approve *RO* Disapprove _____

*ok btwn.
3:4:30 p.m.
Let me know.
Karen*

NSC # 8705321

BC

National Security Council
The White House

7 JUL 15 AIO 20

System # _____
Package # 5321
DOCLOG BC AIO

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bill Courtney	<u>1</u>	<u>WPC</u>	<u>A</u>
Marybel Batjer			
Grant Green	<u>2</u>	<u>GG</u>	
Colin Powell	<u>3</u>	<u>CP</u>	
Paul Thompson			
Frank Carlucci	<u>4</u>	<u>FC</u>	<u>A</u>
Grant Green			
NSC Secretariat			
West Wing Desk	<u>5</u>		<u>N</u>
Situation Room			

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Baker Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

cc: KDS

RECEIVED 16 JUL 87 14

TO CARLUCCI

FROM OAKLEY

DOCDATE 15 JUL 87

KEYWORDS: LEBANON

AFC

SALEM, ELIE

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPT W/ CARLUCCI FOR FOMIN SALEM 20 JUL

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 16 JUL 87 STATUS X FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CARLUCCI

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (LF)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<u>C</u>	<u>7/16</u>	<u>Carlucci Approved Recm</u>		<u>RBO-KDS-</u> <u>CHRM-</u>

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ 27



,

1911

1911

1911

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

00086

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 23, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE SONNY CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. ED KAHALLEY,
SR. OF THE MOBILE AREA CHAPTER AMERICAN
LEBANESE LEAGUE AND COPY OF SPEECH BY
SENATOR JESSE HELMS OUTLINING HIS CONCERNS *

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
WILLIAM BALL		ORG	87/10/23	WB	A	87/10/27
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					

CJ

COMMENTS: * FOR THE CURRENT SITUATION IN LEBANON

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1220
MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

- *****
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | *CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | * OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | * | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * | | * | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY * | | * | * |
- *****

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MANAGEMENT.

October 27, 1987

Dear Sonny:

Thank you for your letter of October 20 enclosing correspondence from your constituent, Mr. Ed Kahalley, Sr., and a copy of speech made by Senator Jesse Helms on the situation in Lebanon.

We appreciate your sharing with us this correspondence. Please assure Mr. Kahalley that we have noted his comments.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William L. Ball, III
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Sonny Callahan
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WLB:KRJ:JWR:jwr

SONNY CALLAHAN
1ST DISTRICT, ALABAMA

1232 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4931

DISTRICT OFFICE:
2970 COTTAGE HILL ROAD
SUITE 126
MOBILE, AL 36606
(205) 690-2811

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

October 20, 1987

524877
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEES:

ENERGY AND POWER

TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM,
AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

WB
The Honorable William L. Ball, III
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

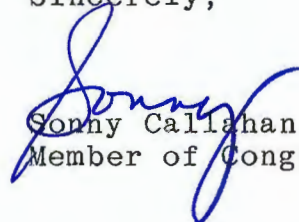
Dear Will:

For your kind consideration and attention, I am enclosing a letter I received from my constituent, Mr. Ed Kahalley, Sr., along with a copy of a speech made by Senator Jesse Helms outlining his concerns for the current situation in Lebanon.

Your comments regarding the attached will be appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,


Sonny Callahan
Member of Congress

SC/hv

Enclosures (2)



**MOBILE AREA CHAPTER
AMERICAN LEBANESE LEAGUE**

P. O. BOX 7276
MOBILE, AL 36607

September 29, 1987

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SAM ZOGHBY, JR.

KATHRYN CARIGLINO

U.S. Representative Sonny Callahan
1213 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Callahan:

Please take a few minutes to read the enclosed copy of a letter written to President Reagan, plus the enclosed copy of a Washington Post article and a copy of a speech made by Senator Jesse Helms to the United States Senate. Although we mailed you a copy of Senator Helms speech previously, we enclose this copy because it is pertinent to this correspondence.

We agree wholeheartedly with Senator Helms speech. It is an accurate description of the facts as they currently exist in the Middle East.

In addition, we have had several letters recently from the United States Department of State which concern us greatly. Please note the accented portion of Senator Helms speech as it pertains to actions of our State Department.

If you agree with Senator Helms, and we feel you do, **we need your help.**

After you have had an opportunity to review this correspondence, we trust you will write us and tell us that you do agree with Senator Helms and that you too will express your thoughts on this matter to the President and to the State Department.

Lebanese Americans throughout this great nation of ours, like the Lebanese Americans in Alabama, are greatly concerned for the life of their mother country. This is a crisis that needs immediate attention. Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely Yours,

ED KAHALLEY, SR.
Chairman Of The Board

Syria Threatens Lebanon's Democracy

By SENATOR JESSE HELMS

(The following speech was delivered by Senator Jesse Helms in the United States Senate. In his speech, the Senator outlines his concern for the current situation in Lebanon. It is reprinted in The Challenge for the better understanding of our readers regarding American policy in Lebanon and the Middle East.)

Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about developments over the past few days in Lebanon and about the lack of a coherent and forceful American policy in support of President Amine Gemayel and Lebanese democracy.

The United States should support, through timely and effective action, the continuation of Lebanese democratic institutions in the face of a brutal occupation by Syrian and Iranian troops. There is no substitute at this time for tangible assistance to the constitutional armed forces of Lebanon in order to maintain democratic processes and to afford a measure of stability in this war torn nation.

Mr. President, while our attention has been diverted to the Persian Gulf, in the eastern Mediterranean Sea we now confront a situation in which Syria is poised to take advantage of American preoccupation with gulf affairs in order to crush Lebanon's constitutional democracy. In the wake of the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami on June 1, which reliable observers believe to have been arranged by Syria itself, Lebanon stands at yet another crossroad in her ancient struggle for democracy and sovereign independence.

The acting Prime Minister, who is pro-Syrian, has called for the resignation of President Gemayel. The Speaker of Parliament, under Syrian pressure, has resigned his position and Syria has threatened the lives of potential replacements. Because the acting Prime Minister, following Syrian instructions, refuses to have the cabinet conduct business on a caretaker basis, there is no government. Because the Speaker of the House has resigned, Parliament cannot conduct its business. President Gemayel, therefore, has been isolated in the constitutional succession with no legal successor should he, through Syrian intervention, be assassinated or forced to resign. In effect, then, the Government of Lebanon is paralyzed today.

In light of this artificial politi-

cal vacuum created by Syria, we must ask ourselves whether Syria will unleash drastic actions in the coming days and weeks to destroy Lebanese sovereignty and independence. There is widespread fear in Lebanon that Syria will. Such action could even include the forcible removal of President Gemayel from office as well as the use of major military force. Just last week, there was a rocket attack against the Presidential Palace.

I would remind Senators that Lebanon is the oldest democracy in the Middle East. While under the French mandate established after World War I, Lebanon had its first presidential and parliamentary elections in 1926. In 1943, with the assistance of the United States, Lebanon became a fully sovereign and independent country. Throughout this period, the people of Lebanon have been committed to constitutional democracy.

Mr. President, democracy in Lebanon has very ancient roots. In fact, before even the Greeks, there were democratic institutions in Phoenician cities such as Tyre, Byblos, and Sidon. According to tradition, while these cities had Kings they also had elected senates. Among the greatest supporters of democratic institutions was King Hiram who did so much to consolidate democracy in Tyre in addition to providing his neighbor Solomon with cedar for the construction of the temple.

On May 21 of last year, I spoke in some detail about Syrian expansionism in the Middle East and about its support of international terrorism. At that time, I drew Senators' attention to the Syrian imperial concept of a "Greater Syria" which in the minds of Syrian expansionists includes not only present day Syria but also Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, parts of Cyprus, and parts of Turkey. Today, Syria threatens to expand its occupation of Lebanon and threatens to actually seize power directly in Lebanon by destroying the constitutional government and democratic processes.

Mr. President, under the Lebanese Constitution elections for the Presidency, which are conducted by the Parliament, are to occur in August 1988. It is feared that the situation in Lebanon over the past few days, however, may lead to a direct Syrian takeover of Lebanon.

Today, there is no Prime Minister

in Lebanon and there is no Speaker of the Parliament owing to extraordinary Syrian pressure. Additionally, Syria through a number of channels-including the temporary acting Prime Minister who is pro-Syrian, Dr. Salim Hoss-is trying to force President Gemayel to resign.

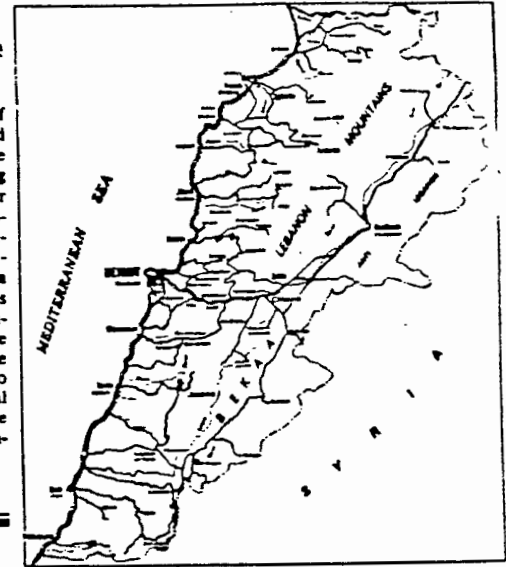
There are some 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon including about 7,000 in Beirut. This outright Syrian occupation of large parts of Lebanon has not proven to be a positive contribution to Lebanese democracy. It is a brutal inter-

its influence over events.

On the same day, President Gemayel designated Dr. Salim Hoss as the acting Prime Minister and requested Dr. Hoss to represent him at the Karami funeral in northern Lebanon in the town of Tripoli.

On June 3, the Karami funeral took place. Shortly after attending the funeral, the Syrian Vice President Khaddam summoned Muslim and pro-Syrian leaders to a meeting in Tripoli. Included in the meeting were the acting Prime Minister, the Speaker of Parliament Hussein

Senator Jesse Helms, one of the most respected United States Senators, addressed the US Senate on the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. Senator Helms contends that a two-fold threat confronts the leadership in Lebanon: the expansionistic attitude of Syria and the determination of Iran's Khomeini to establish an Islamic Republic in place of a free and democratic Lebanon. The Senator urged his colleagues to provide diplomatic, financial and military support to the legitimate government of Lebanon.



vention and occupation and nothing more. Any hope that Syria could play a positive role in Lebanon has been long proven unrealistic by events. In fact, Assad's minority Alawite dictatorship in Syria cannot afford a flourishing and prosperous democracy in Lebanon because it sets an example for Syrians who want democracy in their own country. It will always be a maxim of Assad's and his supporters' policy to create chaos in Lebanon in order to prepare the way for - outright annexation into a so-called "Greater Syria."

Mr. President, a short chronology of key events in Lebanon over the past week is instructive. On June 1, the Prime Minister, Rashid Darami was assassinated. While he was a pro-Syrian politician in Lebanon close to the Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Kaddam, nonetheless, informed observers believe that he was killed on the order of Syria. This fits into the pattern of brutal intimidation, including assassination, which Syria has used in Lebanon to exercise

Husseyiny, the Grand Mufti, Soviet ally Walid Jumblatt, and other influential figures.

According to reliable information, the Syrian Vice President berated the Lebanese leaders for supporting President Gemayel and reminded them that Syria had stepped up its pressure to unseat the President. Additionally, Khaddam threatened the leaders if they continued their support. Khaddam is well known as a fanatic partisan of the so-called "Greater Syria" concept.

The practical results of this policy of intimidation were that the Speaker of the Parliament resigned and the position remains vacant. Also, the acting Prime Minister, following the Syrian line, broke off the dialogue that had started with President Gemayel and called upon President Gemayel to step down immediately even though the Lebanese Constitution calls for elections next year. A number of influential Lebanese leaders have received death threats

(continued on page 11)

in recent days directly in telephone calls from high Syrian Government officials.

Mr. President, in addition to Syrian operations in Lebanon, I would point out the very significant Iranian military and paramilitary presence. It is no secret that Khomeini has several thousand Iranian revolutionary guards, Pasadaran, stationed in the Bekaa Valley which is under Syrian control. It is no secret that Khomeini has an extensive terrorist infrastructure established in Lebanon. It is also no secret that Khomeini supporters in Lebanon have called for the establishment of an "Islamic Republic" in Lebanon modeled on the Tehran regime.

I would point out that Khomeini sees the south of Lebanon as a stepping stone for his planned war to conquer Jerusalem. In fact, Khomeini uses Lebanon as an arena of direct confrontation with the United States through kidnapping and bomb attacks. Khomeini then turns his successes in Lebanon into internal propaganda campaigns in Iran to show that his revolution can confront the United States with impunity.

Mr. President, Lebanon represents a barometer of American policy in the Middle East. All eyes in the Middle East focus on Lebanon for an indication of the direction of American policy and for an indication of American commitment and leadership in the Middle East. As the oldest democracy in the Middle East and the oldest friend of the United States in the Middle East, America simply cannot abandon Lebanon to the terrorist Syrian regime and its expansionist policies.

The policy of the United States with respect to Lebanon should be squarely based upon the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of the country. This means that all foreign forces should be removed from Lebanon. In this respect the Department of State has a disgraceful record of double dealing. Officially, we classify Syria as a terrorist sponsoring state. Yet, while the State Department publicly talks about Lebanese sovereignty, behind the scenes the State Department coddles the Syrian dictatorship and its Soviet sponsors. The Department of State should be ordered to drop this policy toward Syria.

There are some 33,000 troops in the constitutional armed forces of Lebanon. They constitute a

highly trained and capable professional force. However, they are hard pressed for adequate modern supplies. The United States should make such supplies available on an urgent emergency basis. I would remind Senators that there are some 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon who have over 1,500 top-of-the-line Soviet main battle tanks at their disposal not to mention other heavy weaponry.

I am deeply concerned about proposals for the partition of Lebanon between Syria and Israel. Such proposals are completely unacceptable from an American point of view. The United States must never be a party, directly or indirectly, to any arrangement which partitions Lebanon. Israel should recognize the obvious fact that it needs strategic depth and that this can only be achieved by having moderate states as neighbors. Partitioning Lebanon would only bring Syria permanently closer to Israeli territory posing an even more serious threat to the long term security of Israel.

Mr. President, as for Iranian involvement in Lebanese affairs, it is clear that Khomeini has chosen to use Lebanon as an arena of confrontation against the United States. The United States must, therefore, meet the Iranian challenge directly and head on in Lebanon. To do otherwise severely undermines our credibility in the region. If our credibility is undermined then our ability to promote peace is undermined.

Hasn't the Khomeini regime been directly responsible for the kidnaping and murder of numerous American citizens? Wasn't the Khomeini regime directly responsible for blowing up our Marine Corps barracks in Lebanon? Wasn't the Khomeini regime directly responsible for the TWA 847 highjacking? Wasn't the Khomeini regime responsible for the bomb attack against our Embassy in Lebanon? What more reason do we need for replying to an endless train of Iranian insults with lethal force?

Mr. President, there is no question in my mind that an effective and severe blow to Khomeini's international and domestic position would be an immediate and forceful policy of support for the constitutional Government and democratic processes in Lebanon. The first step would be to assist the constitutional Government of Lebanon in its efforts to exclude all forms of Iranian influence in Lebanon including Khomeini's military and paramilitary

forces in Lebanon. This means they must clean up West Beirut. This means we must provide the Government with proper military equipment. By providing the constitutional Armed Forces of Lebanon with the necessary equipment to clean up West Beirut we will concretely assist in the war against terrorism.

To date, the United States, in spite of oceans of rhetoric out of "Foggy Bottom" has yet to respond effectively to Iranian terrorism against private American citizens as well as military and diplomatic personnel in Lebanon. Our primary response should be directed against the Iranian presence in Lebanon. We can do this, as I have said, by immediately giving substantial military supplies to bolster the constitutional armed forces of Lebanon. They can then get on with the job of cleaning up Beirut. They do not need any American troops to assist them.

The United States should put its full weight behind President Gemayel with concrete actions. President Gemayel has bent every effort to resist Syrian and Iranian pressures but, lacking full United States support, there are limits to the President's ability to continue this course.

As I stated earlier, Lebanon is in a state of political paralysis. There is no working Prime Minister and no working caretaker cabinet government. There is no Speaker of Parliament and Parliament is, therefore, not able to conduct its business. The only remnant of Lebanese democracy that exists

in today's crisis is President Gemayel himself as the duly elected constitutional President. He is the last remaining symbol of democracy in Lebanon and as such the United States must lend him full support.

The most significant action that could be taken at this time to support Lebanese democracy would be to provide immediate delivery of emergency military supplies for Lebanon's constitutional armed forces. In addition, the United States should make it clear to Syria that we will not tolerate any further interference in internal Lebanese affairs which would destroy its constitutional order and sovereign independence.

It is time that the United States undertake a major diplomatic initiative aimed at the removal of all foreign troops from Lebanese soil. Unfortunately, many observers believe that the United States Ambassador in Beirut, Mr. Kelly, has lost most of his credibility with the people of Lebanon owing to his involvement in the Iran affair. We need to have an ambassador in Lebanon who has credibility.

Mr. President, the preservation of the sovereign independence of Lebanon and the preservation of Lebanon's constitutional democracy must be a fundamental principle of American policy in the Middle East. We must not abandon the people of Lebanon to a reign of terror under Syria and Iran. We must not avoid our historic responsibilities and our past commitments to support a democratic Lebanon.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1988

Dear Mr. Karam:

Your letter has only just reached me, hence my tardy reply. Please know how much I appreciate your generous words.

Let me assure you we have not forgotten Lebanon, and though our efforts are not as visible as was our sending of the military, we continue to do all we can to bring peace to that troubled land. Sometimes diplomacy must be done quietly. Believe me, we share your feeling about the tragedy that has struck your homeland and will continue to do all we can.

Again, thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mr. Asaad N. Karam
233 Brookhaven Drive
Nitro, West Virginia 25143

Re: Lebanese Problems

HANDWRITING FILE

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To Mr. Asaad N. Karam 233 Brookhaven Dr.
Nitro West Va. 25143

Dear Mr. Karam

Your letter has only just reached me, hence my
late reply. Please know how much I appreciate your
generous words.

Let me assure you we have not forgotten Lebanon
and though our efforts are not as visible as was our
sending of the military ~~was~~ we continue to do all we can
to bring peace to that troubled land. Sometimes diplomacy
must be done quietly. Believe me we share your
feeling about the tragedy that has ~~struck~~ struck your
hometown and will continue to do all we can.

Again thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely RQ

Sample

233 Brookhaven Drive
Nitro, WV 25143
December 3, 1987

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

First, I would like to commend you on a well done job during the past seven years of your excellent service to this great nation and the free world as a whole.

Please allow me to introduce myself. I was born in Lebanon in October of 1960. At the age of 18, I had to leave that war torn country because of the unstable situation there. At the time of my departure, my father was a hostage. He is free now and thank God in good health. I come from a large family of five brothers and three sisters all of whom live in Lebanon except one. My brother resides here in the U.S. with my wife and I. I feel very proud of my achievements during the past 9 years in the United States. I received an education, my career is on the rise and I have a wonderful wife.

I am writing you, Mr. President, because I feel that you are the only one who could help. As you know Lebanon is not a very good subject to discuss, but it is my duty as a Lebanese-American to ask for your help. It has been 13 years since a Lebanese family enjoyed a peaceful evening, 13 years without a peaceful Christmas or a single peaceful day. I know it is not the fault of the American government. I also understand that we sent our troops to help and that did not work either. But, I also know that you are the leader of democracy and freedom around the world.

Lebanon is a country where power struggles and other countries wars are fought. Most of the Lebanese people are not blood thirsty or hostage hungry but they are peaceful and loving people who would like to have another chance of proving it to the world. My hope is to see my family and every other person in Lebanon get a chance of knowing the meaning of peace again. Mr. President, you could help again--just the way you wish to bring up the Afghan and the Latin American questions with Mr. Gorbachev. You could discuss with the Russian leader freeing the Lebanese people from their captivity. This would bring the smiles back to the faces of the children.

Page 2

December 3, 1987

Finally Mr. President, I beg you not to forget the Lebanese problem along with the other national and international affairs during your discussion with the General Secretary of the U.S.S.R. May God bless you and be with you for the sake of this Great Nation of ours.

Thank you and Merry Christmas,

Asaad N. Karam

Asaad N. Karam

4

Page 2

December 2, 1957

Finally Mr. President, I beg you not to forget the Japanese problem along with the other national and international affairs during your discussion with the General Secretary of the U.S.S.R. May God bless you and be with you for the sake of this Great Nation of ours.

Thank you and Merry Christmas.

Walter R. Karam

Walter R. Karam

#6976

✓
AMERICANS FOR AN INDEPENDENT LEBANON

2914 W. Scenic Drive

Peoria, Illinois 61615

September 18, 1987

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Senator John Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, D.C., 20510-2012

Honorable Senator Kerry:

The answer to your question on the Senate floor, "Is Democracy possible in Lebanon", is a loud YES!

It borders the impossible to deprive the democratic, peace-loving people of Lebanon of their reason-d'etre, that is, to long for freedom to fight and to die for their democratic beliefs and convictions.

Thirteen years of fighting against insurmountable odds and all kinds of outside evil forces - fundamentalists Iranians, demagogue Libyans and misguided Palestinians would have been enough to destroy bigger and stronger nations than the small Lebanon. Instead, what we see now is the resurgence of the will to resist and a new resolve to be what Lebanon has always been - the bastion for democracy in the Middle East.

To help Lebanon regain its rightful place among the free democratic nations is a must for all men of good will the world over.

For you, Honorable Senator Kerry, to support and to be concerned, the people of Lebanon and all of us Americans of Lebanese origin will be forever grateful.

Thank you again and may God bless you and guide your steps in your efforts to support for what is just, right and necessary to preserve and revive democracy in Lebanon.

Respectably,

RIZK ALWAN

- cc: His Excellency, Ambassador Abdullah BouHabib
- Honorable Congressman Robert H. Michel
- Honorable George Schultz, Secretary of State
- ✓ Mr. Frank Carloucci, Advisor to the President for National Security Affairs
- Mr. Uppery, American Lebanese League, Washington, D.C.

NSC # 8706976

IS DEMOCRACY POSSIBLE IN LEBANON?

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, no nation or people have suffered more during the last dozen years that have the Lebanese. Civil war, foreign intervention, and terrorism have resulted in more than 100,000 casualties and divided Lebanon into armed camps. Iranian-backed terrorists intimidated the local citizenry while Syrian occupation forces are unable or unwilling to prevent kidnappings and assassination in areas under their control.

Most Americans now associate Lebanon with chaos, terrorism, and complete disorder. Gone are the memories of Beirut as the Paris of the Middle East when one could go snow skiing in the morning and swimming in the afternoon.

One would have to be an unbridled optimist to believe that the light of democracy could still burn during these dark days for Lebanon. To my surprise, President Amin Gemayel is such an optimist. Even more amazing is his continued commitment to the Lebanese people and democracy.

I read with interest a recent interview with the Lebanese President in the June/July issue of *Lebanese Affairs*. I submit for the RECORD a copy of this interview. What is clear from President Gemayel's comments is that despite all of the trauma, the President and others in the Government still hold democratic values dear and are struggling to have these values prevail over the forces of tyranny.

Although weakened, democratic institutions—Parliament, an independent judiciary and an elected Executive—continue to function. The President, moreover, realizing that Lebanon's Republican system of government no longer adequately reflects the actual population distribution, has presented a plan to give a greater voice to underrepresented groups. He emphasizes a willingness to discuss any aspect of his proposal and views it as a catalyst for future discussions. I urge other Lebanese leaders to join in these discussions.

President Gemayel also emphasizes that despite all of the trauma no major Lebanese leader or group has called for the partition of Lebanon or its annexation to a neighboring state. In fact, the years of turmoil have underlined the identity of all Lebanese with their country. Furthermore, the overwhelming silent majority of Lebanese support the legitimate institutions of the state and condemn the lawlessness.

Too often we allow ourselves to be distracted by headlines about ghastly acts of terrorism emanating from Lebanon. We forget all those individuals who share our values and are struggling to ensure that democracy survives. These are the individuals who are bearing the brunt of the assault on international civility and we should not forget them.

It is easy to be a democrat in Western Europe or the United States. We are asked to make a minimal sacrifice. But those who struggle in the Philippines, Haiti, or Lebanon risk their very lives as is underlined by tragic assassinations in the Philippines and Lebanon this week. Many strong individuals are struggling for the values we cherish. We must not forget them.

The interview follows:

MAKING PEACE A REALITY

Q. Mr. President, many people say that Lebanon no longer exists. How do you respond to such statements?

A. No one can deny that the last thirteen years of turmoil have taken a terrible toll on the Lebanese people and the institutions of this country. Such perceptions as expressed in your question, however, are far from the truth. As strange as it may appear to the outsider, these difficult times have solidified the Lebanese people in a common identity. The overwhelming majority of Muslims, Christians and Druze are firmly committed to the survival of Lebanon as an independent nation with a distinctive Lebanese people. Never was this more clear than at the funeral of Prime Minister Karami. The people of Tripoli who are overwhelmingly Sunni Muslim, bedecked their city with Lebanese flags as a demonstration of their commitment to the Lebanese nation. Finally, let me emphasize that no Lebanese community has asked to be partitioned from the rest of Lebanon or annexed by one of

our neighbors. Lebanon faces problems, but it exists as a nation state with a central government, and it shall endure.

Q. No one will deny that the spirit of the Lebanese people is truly amazing and that their commitment to Lebanon is deep, but after thirteen years of strife Lebanese institutions are shattered and any semblance of a functioning government is long gone.

A. I realize that this is the perception of many, but it is not the case. The Lebanese government continues to perform most functions under extraordinary conditions. Water is provided. Electricity is generated. Mail is delivered. Civil courts function. Schools operate. Roads are repaired. Parliament meets. Our diplomats represent us abroad and the President conducts the business of state. All these activities take place but at a slower pace due to the war and to external intervention in our affairs.

Q. All of that is true. Nevertheless, your cabinet did not meet for a year. Your Prime Minister has been assassinated. The Speaker of the Parliament has tendered his resignation. And, some have speculated that you intend to resign. Are these the actions of a functioning government?

A. First of all, I have no intention of resigning. The Speaker has withdrawn his resignation. We are facing a very serious political problem in Lebanon. The problem is an assault upon our national institutions. The assassination of Prime Minister Karami was an assault upon all Lebanese institutions. There are those, both in Lebanon and outside, who wish to see the fragmentation of Lebanese society. I shall make sure that they fail. I believe that all Lebanese must work to strengthen our national institutions—Parliament, the Prime Ministership, the Army and the Presidency. Our friends abroad must help us by supporting the central government and by rejecting those who want to divide one Lebanese from another. I shall fight to the end any attempt at partition.

Q. Another basic function of government is the provision of security for its people.

Today, Syrians, Israelis, and various militias provide security in much of Lebanon. Does this not diminish the importance of the central government?

A. It certainly does. Most Lebanese want the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Army to assume control of public security. In many areas, this is the case. The militias will have to be disbanded. This will not be easy. Many in the militias have become accustomed to acting above the laws. They have been able to perpetuate their influence by intimidation and playing upon people's fears. In order to reduce their influence, a political accommodation needs to be reached and the institutions of the central government strengthened. As we move in this direction the influence of the militias will diminish and the need for an external presence will be reduced.

Q. In order for the Lebanese central government to be able to provide security, the Lebanese Army would have to be an effective force. Is the Lebanese Army capable of performing those functions?

A. Yes, the Lebanese Army along with the Internal Security Forces, are capable of providing security once a political accord is attained. The Army remains one of our strongest national institutions. As you know, the Army represents all Lebanese, and operates throughout Lebanon. All members are paid by headquarters and Muslims and Christians in the Army work together on a daily basis.

I invested a great deal in the army and built it with US help into an efficient modern fighting force.

Q. You also spoke of political accommodation as a prerequisite for the reestablishment of the central government's ability to provide security for all Lebanese. Why should anyone believe the Lebanese people are prepared to set aside their differences? Or, will you and other Christian leaders be willing to share some of the power which has rested in your hands?

A. Over the last thirteen years, we Lebanese have learned a great deal. The first thing is that we desire to have peace in our country. Secondly, as I said before, we are one people and we must live together. In order to do this, each community will have to make concessions to the others. In fact, each will have to give more than seems possible at this time.

The new formula for the governing of Lebanon shall be based on the principle of equality in all positions of state—parliament, cabinet, bureaucracy, judiciary, etc. The governing of the country shall be on the basis of consensus with the power concentrated in the Council of Ministers in which all communities are equitably represented. Lebanon is the responsibility of all the Lebanese communities, and not of any single community and, therefore, all must share equally in the governing process. The Lebanese communities have lived in peace and have together produced a prosperous, liberal, democratic order. It was exploitation by external forces that exaggerated the differences and transformed propitious religious diversity into political-military conflict. Leave the Lebanese alone and they will again surprise the world with their constructive diligence.

Q. Most people in the West believe the main political problem facing Lebanon is the lack of adequate influence of the Shiite community. Do you believe this is true?

A. In the new political formula, I am proposing that we commit ourselves to the principle of abolishing political confessionalism as a criterion in the governing process and I am proposing a rigorous mechanism to attain this objective in the near future. Meanwhile the confessional principle will be

maintained, but it will be corrected to provide equitable representation to all communities. The Shiite community deserves greater power in the governing formula than it has had, and this is accounted for in my reform proposals. Shiite demands emerged later on in the war and were not the cause of the Lebanese conflict. This does not reduce the Shiite case which is just on its own terms. The number of Shiite deputies will be increased; the powers of the Shiite Speaker of Parliament will be enhanced, and new positions in the power structure will be allocated to the Shiite community. Community rights are best guaranteed by an effective system based on equality, justice, and development opportunities.

Q. There are those who argue that the Syrians intend to annex Lebanon or at least occupy it for the foreseeable future. They believe the Syrians want to see the Lebanese divided and, thus, provide the excuse for continued occupation. What is your view?

A. I do not accept this. The Syrians have reassured all Lebanese that they want to withdraw from Lebanon and I must take them at their word. The Syrian government knows that long-term Syrian interests are not enhanced by their troops remaining in Lebanon. Their becoming involved in internal Lebanese affairs is not in their interest either. No matter how benign the Syrian intervention may be, over time the Lebanese people will want Lebanese providing for their own security. The Syrians know that the way to assure continued Lebanese respect, appreciation and thanks will be to help the Lebanese government restore order and regain its sovereignty.

Q. You speak of security for the Lebanese, but the Israelis are concerned about security for their northern border. They maintain their security zone in order to protect their northern settlements from raids emanating from Lebanese territory. Why should the Israelis heed Lebanese calls to withdraw totally from Lebanon and place their own citizens in jeopardy?

A. Israeli policy toward Lebanon over the last twenty years has been a failure. Of all its borders, today, only Lebanon poses a security threat. The Golan Heights, the Jordan River valley and Sinai are all peaceful. The reason they are peaceful is that on the Arab side there is a strong central government which can control the border.

No matter what the intention of Israeli policy in Lebanon, their actions have weakened the authority of the central government. From the humiliating raid on Beirut Airport in 1986, to the refusal to turn key positions over to the Lebanese Army during their withdrawal, to their continued presence in South Lebanon, Israeli actions have weakened the Lebanese government. Israeli security can never be attained through the use of proxy forces. Full implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 is in the interest of peace. Friends of Israel should not take actions which weaken the Lebanese central government.

Q. Regarding a peace conference between Israel and its Arab neighbors: will Lebanon participate?

A. Participation of Lebanon in an international conference is important for the success of such a conference. Lebanon, like Syria and Jordan, has part of its territory occupied by Israel. While the previous international conference discussed solely the withdrawal of Israel from territories occupied in 1967, after twenty years no discussion would be complete without including Lebanese territories occupied since then.

On the issue of the Palestinians; the future of the Palestinians in Lebanon and their relationship with any Palestinian

entity is important to a conference. It is hard to imagine any solution to the Palestinian question that does not address the concerns of the large Palestinian community in Lebanon.

Finally, peace in the region will not be achieved by Israel unless it is for all concerned. This must include Lebanon. No one can negotiate such an agreement for the Lebanese, if peace is to have real meaning. Therefore, in order to secure success, Lebanon must participate alongside Jordan and Syria.

Q. There are those who say that the authority of the President does not extend beyond the walls of the Presidential palace. Why then, do you believe the Presidency is so important?

A. This of course is not true. All Lebanese institutions—Presidency, Cabinet, Parliament, bureaucracy—have become relatively weak. This is due to the war, to the prevalence of militias, to occupation, and to the presence of external forces. However, legitimate authority exists with competence, albeit weak, over all the Lebanese territory. It is stronger in some areas than in others. The Presidency is the apex of legitimate authority; and this authority is not only active in conducting the regular administrative legal affairs of the Lebanese, but is equally engaged with regional powers and with the superpowers in regaining the unity and the independence of Lebanon. In a sense the Presidency is weak. In another sense it is stronger than ever in its determination to end the war and give the Lebanese the peaceful life they deserve. The overwhelming silent majority of the Lebanese support the legitimate institutions of the state and condemn the lawlessness perpetuated by the armed groups and their foreign supporters. I have a clear vision of the Lebanon of the future. I am battling all odds in office to realize this vision. I shall continue to do so with equal vigor in my private capacity when my constitutional term of office expires.●

RECEIVED 23 SEP 87 14

TO CARLUCCI

FROM ALWAN, RICK

DOCDATE 18 SEP 87

KEYWORDS: LEBANON

MP

SUBJECT: LTR FM ALWAN RE LEBANON

ACTION: ANY ACTION NECESSARY

DUE: 28 SEP 87 STATUS S

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FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ROSS

*No further action needed.
Dennis Ross
9-23-87*

COMMENTS THE FIRST NAME COULD BE RICK OR RIZK

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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December 3, 1987

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

MS

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., Director
Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS *PS*

REQUEST: Photo Opportunity with Maronite Patriarch
Nasrallah Sfeir

PURPOSE: To highlight continuing U.S. concern about
restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, unity,
and territorial integrity

BACKGROUND: The Patriarch is one of the few Lebanese
leaders to speak out boldly for compromise
and national reconciliation. A brief visit
with the President would encourage Sfeir and
all those in Lebanon who reject the politics
of violence and extremism.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Sfeir's predecessor met with the President in
1981.

DATE AND TIME: Any date in March or April 1988
DURATION: 5 minutes

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Photo opportunity

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided by NSC

MEDIA COVERAGE: Photo opportunity

RECOMMENDED BY: Secretary of State Shultz, Colin Powell

OPPOSED BY: None

NSC#8708312

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Declassified
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House, 2008, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA dlb DATE 6/2/10

November 23, 1987

SIGNED

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: ROBERT B. OAKLEY *RB*

SUBJECT: Photo Opportunity with the President for
Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir

Although I fully appreciate the constraints on the President's schedule, I endorse State's recommendation (Tab A) for a five-minute photo opportunity with the Maronite Patriarch in March or April 1988. A brief call would provide a low-cost opportunity to dramatize the Administration's continuing concern about Lebanon. It would also encourage Sfeir, who is one of the few Lebanese leaders to speak out boldly for compromise and national reconciliation. Moreover, the Armenian Patriarch's photo opportunity with the President this fall--arranged by the domestic side of the White House staff--not only creates a precedent for a similar call by the Maronite Patriarch but has created a political firestorm inside Lebanon where the Maronites are far more numerous, powerful and pro-U.S. than the Armenians.

Marybel *5.13* Batjer concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the *S*chedule Proposal at Tab I.

Approve *VS* Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Schedule Proposal
- Tab A Memo from State

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 10, 1987

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY dn NASA, DATE 8/2/10

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK C. CARLUCCI
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Brief Call on the President by Maronite
Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir

Maronite Patriarch Sfeir has requested a brief call on the President when he visits the United States in early 1988. The President met with Sfeir's predecessor in 1981.

A brief call and photo opportunity is a good idea. It would dramatize the Administration's continuing concern about Lebanon; the politically active American Maronite community of 500,000 has often asked for such a Presidential gesture. Also, President Gemayel, who has so few allies in his efforts to restore peace and stability in Lebanon, would be personally grateful if we agreed to the Patriarch's request. Finally, the Patriarch is one of the few Lebanese leaders to speak out boldly for compromise and national reconciliation. Granting his request would be tangible evidence of our support for his courage and statesmanship.

Melvyn Levitsky
Melvyn Levitsky
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL:OADR

**National Security Council
The White House**

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Bill Courtney	<u>2</u>	<u>WHR</u>	
Marybel Batjer	<u>1</u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>CONCURRENCE</u>
Paul Stevens	<u>3</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>R</u>
John Negroponte	<u>4</u>	<u>JAN</u>	
Colin Powell	<u>5</u>	<u>CP</u>	<u>A</u>
Paul Stevens	<u>6</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>R</u>
Lou Michael			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk			
NSC Secretariat	<u>7</u>	<u>JC 12/3</u>	<u>D</u>

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Baker Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
 (Date/Time)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED 12 NOV 87 13

TO CARLUCCI

FROM LEVITSKY, M

DOCDATE 10 NOV 87

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

db 4/2/10

KEYWORDS: LEBANON

AP

SFIER, NASRALLAH

SUBJECT: REQUEST BY MARONITE PATRIARCH SFIER TO MEET PRES IN EARLY 1988

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CARLUCCI DUE: 18 NOV 87 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ROSS

BATJER

OAKLEY

BURNS

RODMAN

STEVENS

KELLY, B

COMMENTS

REF# 8732344

LOG

NSCIFID

(SF)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Powell	X 11/24	For Decision		
	C 12/3	Stevens Sgd		DBR, PSS

DISPATCH

TC 12/3

W/ATTCH

FILE

(C)

JC

RO

555603 ✓
 C0086
 PROOZ
 to be done during NSC meeting
 warning time -
 for Mull.
 Security Briefing
 EP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

NSC 5708312

December 3, 1987

W/S

RECEIVED

W/S

SCHEDULING OFFICE

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., Director
 Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS *PS*

REQUEST: Photo Opportunity with Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir

PURPOSE: To highlight continuing U.S. concern about restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity

BACKGROUND: The Patriarch is one of the few Lebanese leaders to speak out boldly for compromise and national reconciliation. A brief visit with the President would encourage Sfeir and all those in Lebanon who reject the politics of violence and extremism.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Sfeir's predecessor met with the President in 1981.

DATE AND TIME: Any date in March or April 1988
DURATION: 5 minutes

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Photo opportunity

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided by NSC

MEDIA COVERAGE: Photo opportunity

RECOMMENDED BY: Secretary of State Shultz, Colin Powell

OPPOSED BY: None

565806

ID # _____

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0086
CODON J

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 88/03/08

Name of Correspondent: Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms. Mervin Evans

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Requests a "Waiver of Restrictions" so he can go to Lebanon.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>Dono</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>88/03/14</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>88/04/17</u>
	<u>CoKerl</u>	Referral Note:				
	<u>DoS</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>88/03/16</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>88/04/20</u>
	<u>CMGRIS</u>	Referral Note:				
	<u>Political Affairs Office</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>88/03/15</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>88/04/28</u>
	<u>PG-DONA</u>	Referral Note:				
		<u>A</u>	<u>88/04/27</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>88/04/28</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: _____ Individual Codes: _____

Prime Subject Code: _____ Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P. _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8807980

Date April 21, 1988

FOR: Mr. Paul Schott Stevens
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

To: The President

From: Mr. Mervin Evans

Date: February 29, 1988

Subject: Request for Validation of Passport Travel to Lebanon

WH Referral Dated: 3/16/88

NSC ID# (if any): 565806

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

ACTION TAKEN:

_____ A draft reply is attached.

_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.

_____ A translation is attached.

xxx An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.

_____ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.

_____ Other (see remarks).

REMARKS:

S. Ohta for
Director
Secretariat Staff

UNCLASSIFIED



Mervin Evans
P.O. Box 4561
Los Angeles, CA 90051

APR 20 1988

Dear Mr. Evans:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter requesting an exception to the current restriction on U.S. passports for travel to Lebanon.

The Secretary of State restricted the use of the passport for travel to Lebanon on January 29, 1987 because he determined that Lebanon is an area "where there is imminent danger to the public health and physical safety of United States travelers" within the meaning of Section 51.72 of Title 22, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The criteria for granting exceptions to the passport use restriction are outlined in Section 51.73 of the same regulation. A copy is enclosed for your information.

Since conditions in Lebanon are so chaotic and dangerous at present, the granting of an exception to the restriction on the use of the passport to travel there for the purpose set forth in your request would be inconsistent with our responsibility to safeguard the lives of Americans abroad. Therefore, your request to travel to Lebanon at this time is denied.

I regret that our reply could not be favorable.

Sincerely,

William B. Wharton, Director
Office of Citizenship Appeals
and Legal Assistance

Enclosure:
Copy of 22 CFR 51.72-3.

§ 51.72 Passports invalid for travel into or through restricted areas.

(a) Unless specifically validated therefore, U.S. passports shall cease to be valid for travel into or through a country or area which the Secretary has determined is:

(1) A country with which the United States is at war, or

(2) A country or area where armed hostilities are in progress; or

(3) A country or area in which there is imminent danger to the public health or physical safety of United States travelers.

(b) Any determination made under paragraph (a) of this section shall be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** along with a statement of the circumstances requiring this restriction.

(c) Unless limited to a shorter period, any such restriction shall expire at the end of one year from the date of publication of such notice in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**, unless extended or sooner revoked by the Secretary by public notice.

[Dept. Reg. 108.786, 45 FR 11128, Feb. 20, 1980]

§ 51.73 Special validation of passports for travel to restricted areas.

(a) A United States National wishing a validation of his passport for travel to, in, or through a restricted country or area may apply for a special validation to the Office of Passport Services, a passport agency, or a foreign service post authorized to issue passports. The application shall be accompanied by evidence that the applicant falls within the standards set out in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs or an authorized designee of that official shall decide whether or not to grant a special validation. The special validation shall be granted only when such action is determined to be in the national interest of the United States.

(c) An application may be considered if:

(1) The applicant is a professional reporter, the purpose of whose trip is to obtain, and make available to the public, information about the restricted area; or

(2) The applicant is a representative of the American Red Cross; or

(3) The applicant establishes that his or her trip is justified by compelling humanitarian considerations; or

(4) The applicant's request is otherwise in the national interest.

(Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887, as amended (22 U.S.C. 211a); sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22

8807980

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MARCH 16, 1988

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 565806

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 29, 1988

TO: PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN

FROM: MR. MERVIN EVANS
MERVIN EVANS FOR CONGRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 4561
LOS ANGELES CA 90051

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A "WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS" SO HE
CAN GO TO LEBANON

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, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

8
100
- S. Kelley

MERVIN EVANS FOR CONGRESS

P.O. BOX 4561
LOS ANGELES, CA 90051

585808

8807980

Feb. 29, 1988

CAD

Ronald & Nancy Reagan
President & First Lady
White House
1600 Pennsylvania
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President & Nancy Reagan:

Like you, I am very troubled that another American, Lt. Col. William Higgins, has been kidnapped in Lebanon.

We need policies that will lead to the freedom of American hostages in Lebanon.

During a telephone conversation yesterday with John Le Baron, of the State Department, I was informed the Department didn't have plans to expedite the release of Lt. Col. William Higgins.

When I asked Mr. Le Baron, when Higgins was expected to be released, Mr. Le Baron replied, "You're asking the wrong Government."

I disagree, why have we forgotten these Americans?

I have started arrangements for a fact finding tour in Lebanon. I would like to see first hand what is happening in Lebanon. The current American policy in the Middle East has problems. Our State Department has no control, and it's clear the current Congressional Leadership in Washington doesn't have a plan to free the American hostages. I doubt my trip will lead to the freedom of any hostages, however, I am very confident that there is a potential for peace. Kidnappings of Americans must come to an end.

I plan to ask several leading ministers from the 29th Congressional district to join me for this trip. Mr. President & Mrs. Reagan, travel to Lebanon requires approval by the State Department Office of Special Appeals. I am confident that your endorsement of my request for a "Waiver of Restrictions", would make the trip possible.

Yours for a Better America,

Mervin Evans

EVANS 88

P.O. BOX 4561
LOS ANGELES, CA 90051
213-731-8515

MERVIN EVANS FOR CONGRESS

A Secretary of the AGED

The Federal Government should create a cabinet post for the management of the Social Security Administration and programs for our nation's elderly. It would be the duty of this cabinet officer to insure that agencies at all levels of government--local to federal--and agencies stemming from charitable organizations were in communication with each other--so as to maximize their effectiveness and to reduce duplication. Evans will fight the dismantling of the Social Security Administration Program. Evans will fight cutbacks in Medicare. Evans will fight for the human rights of Older Americans and put on record the basic rights to dignity and to Freedom from Poverty for our Seniors. Evans will fight to enact Senior Community Service Employment programs that guarantees effective outlets for the skills and for the will-to-serve of retirement-age persons

A Secretary of VETERAN AFFAIRS

Mervin Evans served one tour in the First of the Tenth Air Cavalry, and the Combat Development Experimentation Command. Evans will work for laws that will enhance the rights and services to Vets. More money, the right to go to court, no restriction on fees to be paid to attorneys. Evans will work for the development of a Department of Veteran Affairs. The Federal Government should create a cabinet post for the management of the Veterans Administration and programs for our nation's veterans. It would be the duty of this cabinet officer to insure that agencies at all levels of government protect Veterans rights.

HUNGER IN AMERICA

Millions of Americans are out of work. The sluggish economy fails to allow them EMPLOYMENT. Two million AMERICANS are homeless. Tens of thousands of AMERICANS roam the nation--the better-off ones living in automobiles--searching for work. Soup lines stretch three or four blocks in length in some cities. Evans will fight for a full restoral of all food stamps cutbacks. Ending World Hunger, starts by ending Hunger in America.

The College Education

College, it is the right of every American to qualify him- or herself and to seek admission to an institution of higher learning. Our nation is only as strong as our people are. If America does not invest in its forthcoming generations, our future will crumble.

EVANS 88

P.O. BOX 4561
LOS ANGELES, CA 90051
213-731-8515

DEMOCRAT FOR CONGRESS 29TH DISTRICT

MERVIN EVANS A Campaign Professional

1969 Tom Bradley for Mayor
1970 Jess Unruh for Governor
1972 George McGovern for President
1973 Tom Bradley for Mayor
1975 Jimmy Carter for President
1976 Jimmy Carter for President & Cindy Ware for Assembly
1977 Tom Bradley for Mayor
1978 Archie for Assembly, Ware for Assembly
1980 Jimmy Carter for President & John Stanton for Superior Court
1982 Telleria, De Espinosa - Superior Court & Tom Bradley for Governor
1984 Jackson for President
1985 Geter for School Board
1986 Tom Bradley for Governor

Experience--Helping People

Past Employee of the California State Assembly
Past Administrative Aide - California Assoc. of Black Lawyers
Director, The Community People
Partner, Bigelow & Evans
Past State Chair, California Democratic Council Youth Caucus

Community Involvement--'A part of; not apart from'

Member, Sierra Club, Angeles Chapter
Member, National Parks & Conservation Association
Member, The Oceanic Society
Member, Southern California Alliance for Survival
Member, Los Angeles County Natural History Museum Alliance
Member, Friends of the Watts Library
Member, Martin Luther King, Young Democrats
Member, Los Angeles Democratic Central Committee
Member, Board of Directors - The AIDS CENTER
Member, Teamsters (Local 372)
Treasurer, Democratic State Central Committee, 47th Assembly District

Military Service

United States Army, 1/10th Air Cavalry
CEDEC--Hunter Liggett Weapons Testing Center

Education

University of California, Santa Cruz
California State University, Los Angeles
Monterey Peninsula College
Los Angeles High School