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Last Updated: 4/18/2024

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name	EXECUT	IVE SECRETARIA	AT, NSC: AGENCY	FILE	Witl	hdrawer
					RBV	V 4/3/2013
File Folder			VENING REPORT (05/24/198	3- FOI	A
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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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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name	EXECUT	IVE SECRETARI	AT, NSC: AGENCY I	FILE		hdrawer
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Ronald Reagan Library

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Ronald Reagan Library

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The President has seen _____ MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SECRET

May 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Monday, May 23, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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May 23, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz

South Africa and Mozambique. Last Friday's terrorist 1. attack in Pretoria and this morning's South African air strike in Mozambique's capital underscore the dangerous and volatile situation in southern Africa. To complicate matters further NOM both events occurred on the eve of a Security Council debate on Namibia. We have deplored the violence publicly and called upon the states of the region to work together to solve disputes peacefully. Our Ambassador in Cape Town and Charge in Maputo are approaching the two governments to seek calm and encourage them to get together quickly. But the course in Southern Africa is a rough one. The South Africans will not tolerate African National Congress (ANC) terrorists and will retaliate militarily against their neighbors. The ANC is determined to increase its pressure. The only escape from the cycle of violence is an understanding about rules for coexistence in the region. We are the only government with sufficient standing and interests to bring the parties together. This should continue to be the object of our policy. I will be in New York on Thursday and will meet with representatives of the front line states in an effort to promote a moderate resolution in the UN Security Council. (S)

2. Meeting with Venezuelan Finance Minister Ortoro Sosa. During our meeting this afternoon, Venezuelan Finance Minister Sosa requested USG support when Venezuela turned toward the IMF. Sosa maintained that the Venezuelan people were adjusting to the new reality of lower oil prices, but that no IMF agreement was possible until after the December elections. I told Sosa that I would like to see Venezuela get what it needs, but it was essential that the Venezuelan Government reach agreement with its bankers, and that an IMF agreement would greatly facilitate such agreement. Treasury Assistant Secretary Leland was present, but the issue of Secretary Regan's recent public remarks concerning the need for Venezuela to approach the IMF (which caused the Venezuelan Government some unhappiness) was not raised. (C)

DECL:OADR



From

THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

83 MAY 24 2:1983

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

: George P. Shultz Cup8

Security Council Debate on Namibia. In debate on 1. Namibia today, non-aligned members denounced South Africa's reprisal bombing of Mozambique. There was no indication yet that this will develop into a separate issue. South Africa vehemently defended its good faith in negotiations, in contrast to what it called the UN bias toward SWAPO, and firmly endorsed linkage of Namibian independence with Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as vital in light of Soviet expansionism in the region. The informal copy of the Front Line States' draft resolution we have obtained contains some harsh language but otherwise appears to be a manageable starting point. A text may be circulated formally tomorrow. (C)

Nuclear Discussions with South Africa. Ambassador 2. Richard Kennedy met today with South African Ambassador Fourie to continue their discussions of nuclear issues. Kennedy provided Fourie with some suggested changes to South Africa's non-paper that Fourie provided earlier. In effect, these changes would indicate a readiness by South Africa to resume talks on safeguarding its semi-commercial enrichment plant with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to state publicly its intention to abide by internationally agreed nuclear suppliers norms. Without directly linking relief in South Africa's contractual impasse with the Department of Energy to action on the non-proliferation front, Kennedy noted, and Fourie agreed, that it would be helpful in making the case for contractual relief were it possible to point to such positive actions by South Africa. Fourie promised to study the proposed changes and get back to us. (S)

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May 25, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Tuesday, May 24, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From

: George P. Shultz

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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May 26, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

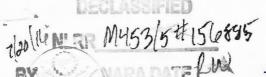
Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Wednesday, May 25, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

May 25, 1983

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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From

George P. Shultz

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

83 MAY 26 A10: 13

Jim Wright Meeting. House Majority Leader Jim Wright was my 1. breakfast guest this morning. He registered the same complaints that he made at the bipartisan leadership meeting last week. He said Dan Rostenkowski has indicated that he would not be willing to accept the CBI, if it were added to the dividend-withholding legislation as Bob Dole intends to do. He said Rostenkowski has promised organized labor an opportunity to make their case against this bill and couldn't go along with this short cut. Wright did not seem sympathetic with this position, but made an alternate proposal. He said perhaps a compromise could be worked out if we would be willing to cap the tax cut for the third year at \$700. He said this would give families with incomes of \$45,000 or less, the full benefit of the third year of the tax cut. I said that while I could not presume to speak for you on this subject, my knowledge of your thinking would lead me to believe that this would be unacceptable to you. On Nicaragua, Wright indicated willingness to cooperate on a compromise version of the Zablocki-Boland Bill. He expressed a preference for working out this compromise at the committee-level involving Lee Hamilton, but said he would be willing to consider addressing the issue when the bill comes to the floor of the House, if the committee-level efforts fail. He also said he would support our position on the security and economic assistance supplemental on the House floor. It passed yesterday. (C)

2. Meeting With Yaqub Khan. Yaqub Khan briefed me on the UN indirect negotiations on Afghanistan and provided me a copy of the draft UN negotiating text, none of the clauses of which have yet been agreed. I reaffirmed to Yaqub that the US supports the UN process and emphasized that an acceptable settlement must provide for total Soviet troop withdrawal; an independent, non-aligned Afghanistan; Afghan self-determination; and return of the refugees in safety and honor. Yaqub said that the foregoing elements remain the "bedrock" of the Pakistani negotiating position and that Pakistan will remain firm. Yaqub hopes for Soviet flexibility, but agreed that it remains to be demonstrated. Yaqub said he would welcome US ideas on the negotiations, including the extent to which, if at all, the US might agree to a role in guaranteeing an eventual agreement. We undertook to study the draft negotiating text and provide our thoughts prior to Yaqub's trip to Moscow June 9-10, which comes just before the Geneva negotiations resume June 16. (S)

3. Demarche on Mariel Cubans. Tom Enders gave Cuban Interests Section chief Ramon Sanchez-Parodi a diplomatic note today asking Cuba to accept back Cuban nationals who came here with the Mariel Boatlift and who are ineligible to remain. He also presented a list of 789 persons whom we want to return to Cuba now. Enders also advised that we are invoking Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act because Cuba has refused, upon request, to accept the return of its nationals. Immigrant visas in Havana will be limited to immediate relatives of US citizens pending further developments. He added that if the Cuban Government were willing to accept those persons whom we wish to send back, we would be prepared to discuss the modalities of their return. Once these persons have been returned to Cuba, immigrant visas in Havana could resume. Sanchez-Parodi inquired only if we were prepared to discuss a broader agenda than merely the modalities of the return of the excludables. He was told we are not. (S)

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: T

THE PRESIDENT

From

May 26, 1983 83 MAY 27 AIO: 58

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NLRR M453/5# 156886

: George P. Shultz

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

1. <u>My Meetings with Africans in New York</u>. I met today with key African participants in the Security Council debate on Namibia: the foreign ministers of the Front Line States and Zaire, the Nigerian minister of state, and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. I responded firmly and without apology to their set-piece criticism of the linkage between Cuban withdrawal from Angola and a Namibian settlement. I believe they were impressed with our seriousness regarding the southern Africa negotiations and our determination to achieve a broadly acceptable settlement. The discussions made clear that the Africans share our desire for a non-confrontation outcome despite their public rhetoric. The chances now look good for a concluding UNSC resolution on Namibia which we can support. (S)

US-UK Understanding on Air Transport Investigation. 2. Earlier this week, we reached a confidential and non-binding understanding with the UK on the air transport antitrust investigation. Under this compromise, the Justice Department will continue to examine antitrust violations in the North Atlantic market under mutually agreed procedures. For its part, the UK will not invoke arbitration of the antitrust issue under the US/UK Air Services Agreement (Bermuda II) as long as Justice follows the agreed procedures and confines its probe of prior conduct to those activities presently under investigation. Both sides have expressly retained the right to set aside the agreed procedures if dissatisfied. The understanding saves face for the British but does not compromise the US position that Bermuda II does not preclude enforcement of US antitrust law. With the contentious antitrust issue quieted, the UK approved People Express' new low-fare Newark/London air service. We do not intend to raise these issues at Williamsburg; we do not expect the UK to raise them either. (S)

3. Congressional Consultations on Taiwan Arms Sales. Assistant Secretary Paul Wolfowitz consulted this week with ranking members of the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees on Taiwan arms sales. We are soliciting Congressional views as the last step before presenting you the State and Defense recommendations on Taiwan's pending arms requests. Reactions have been generally supportive so far. Scoop Jackson, however, is opposed to any arms sales to Taiwan. Senator Percy is insisting on a classified briefing for the full Foreign Relations Committee. We scheduled a briefing for today, but early adjournment of the Senate forced a postponement to June 8. After that, we will present a number of Taiwan's arms requests to you for your decisions. (S)

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SENSITIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting

1. Israeli Concern Over Syrian Moves in Lebanon. Charge Netanyahu called on me today to express concern that Syria, with Soviet backing, is seeking to provoke limited hostilities in Lebanon as a way to wreck the Lebanon-Israel Agreement. The Israelis are unsure what role the Soviets are playing with respect to Syria but believe that increased Soviet support may cause Assad to miscalculate. The May 25 attempt to shoot down Israel aircraft over Lebanon has had a dramatic impact on the Israelis and has led to some reinforcement of their forces in Lebanon. The Israeli Charge urged that we take some actions to deter the Syrians and Soviets, such as limited military moves and private warnings to the Soviets. I replied that we shared Israel's concern, wanted to stay in close touch in the days ahead, and would consider steps to deal with the increasingly tense situation in Lebanon. (S)

2. Libyan Pressure on Chad. We have been watching a build up of Libyan aircraft and supplies in northern Chad over the past two days. We need further evidence before we can say precisely what the Libyans have in mind. It is entirely possible that Libya plans to back a Chadian dissident attack on government positions in the north, timed to coincide with Libyan moves to weaken the Habre government's stature in the OAU and UN. We have had urgent consultations with the French and are urging them to speed up equipment deliveries to the Habre government. We will ask them to deliver a formal warning to Libya. We are also alerting key Arab, African and western European governments. We have sent urgently needed ammunition to Habre's forces. (S)



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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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May 27, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Thursday, May 26, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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June 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Tuesday, May 31, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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May 31, 1983

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

83 JUN I A10: 47

MEMORANDUM FOR:

From

: George P. Shultz WSPTUATION ROOM

UN-Namibia Resolution. The Security Council Tuesday 1. unanimously adopted the Namibian resolution worked out earlier with the Africans. Although several speeches are scheduled for today, the debate for all practical purposes has concluded. The resolution contained neither a deadline for a settlement nor a call for sanctions against South Africa. We avoided serious damage to the delicate southern Africa negotiations, and the Front Line States made good on their pledge to us to work toward an acceptable resolution. The US statement following the vote reaffirmed the necessity of foreign (Cuban) troop withdrawal. (C)

2. Ratification of the Lebanon-Israel Agreement. Despite strong Syrian pressure, Lebanese Prime Minister Wazzan has now signed the decree permitting the government to seek Parliamentary ratification of the Lebanon-Israel Agreement. Saeb Salam, a senior Muslim supporter of the Agreement, told Phil Habib that the government has the votes to secure passage, and the general feeling is that ratification has a fifty-fifty chance. President Gemayel is determined to proceed with ratification and can be expected to lobby hard, both to prove that Lebanon stands by the Agreement and that the Syrians cannot call the shots inside Lebanon. (S)

3. Philippine Bases Review. We expect to wind up the Philippine Bases Review at a June 1 formal signing ceremony in Manila. The ceremony will be a major media event designed to highlight US-Philippine friendship and the value of a cooperative relationship. At that time, we will hand over your "best efforts" letter pledging us to seek Congressional approval for \$900 million in security assistance for the FY 85-89 period. The review agreement as it now stands preserves unchanged our current operational use of the US military facilities in the Philippines. (S)

4. Greek Base Negotiations. At a meeting yesterday the Greek base negotiator showed willingness to compromise on some of the positions he took last week, which reversed previously agreed points. After further talks today and tomorrow, the Greek Security and Defense Council will meet to consider our latest proposals. We believe the current Greek roadblocks are designed to get the best possible deal rather than to foreclose agreement, but the going will be tough. (S)

DECL:OADR I BY FW



MEMORANDUM FOR:

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THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz985

1. Prime Minister Bishop at the OAS. Grenadan Prime Minister Bishop addressed a Protocolary session of the OAS Permanent Council this morning. His tone was generally moderate though he repeated the usual litany of complaints about our reaction to the construction of Point Salines Airport, and our involvement in Nicaragua and elsewhere in Central America. Bill Middendorf's planned meeting with Bishop did not happen. Although it had been agreed that they would meet immediately after Bishop's address, at the appointed hour Grenada's OAS Ambassador appeared alone and said that the Prime Minister had asked her to speak in his stead. Bill replied that his instructions were to raise certain points directly with the Prime Minister, that there would be no possibility of any other US official of higher rank meeting with Bishop until his instructions had been carried out and the Prime Minister's reaction assessed. The Grenadan Ambassador appeared genuinely apologetic and indicated that she would get back to us with Bishop's response. (S)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE 2 WASHINGTON

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WHITE HOUSE

SITUATION ROOM

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June 1, 1983

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Chad. In the face of continuing signs of preparations by Libyan 2. military in northern Chad which suggest that Libya may take further steps to support a dissident attack against the Chadian government, the Department issued a press statement June 1 noting that the US would consider Libya's military involvement in Chad to be a serious military intervention and a major escalation of its involvement in the rebellion in Chad. The statement was issued after consultations with the French, who fully concurred in the desirability of a public statement. Appropriate members and staff of the Congress have also been informed. (C)

Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are 3. experiencing floods and drought, which have caused hundreds of millions of dollars of damage and substantial human suffering. The situation may become a threat to these three fragile democracies. AID Administrator Peter McPherson visited the three countries over the Memorial Day weekend, saw their Presidents and visited the drought and flood areas. He pledged additional food in both Peru and Bolivia. Further relief is under consideration. (C)

Paris Paper Prints Text of Williamsburg Briefing Memo. A Paris 4. newspaper today carried the full and accurate translation of the confidential briefing memo Ken Dam sent you for your pre-Summit bilateral meeting with President Mitterrand. This was picked up by other French media sources. As you know, the memo discussed the background for your meeting and suggested a strategy you might follow to reduce the possibility of confrontation and set the tone for a successful Summit and productive bilateral relations over the coming months. The memo was a factual exposition and relatively free of critical comments; therefore, the damage in this case is limited. We do not as yet, however, have any French Government reaction. If asked about the authenticity of the memo we plan to tell the press that we do not comment on such matters. (C) DECL:OADR

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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June 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

Attached is Kenneth Dam's Evening Report for Thursday, June 2, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON June 52 JA1983 ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting Meeting with Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister. 1. The Secretary met briefly today with Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Meir. Ben-Meir sought assurances that we would not reopen the Lebanon Agreement despite the Syrian reaction. He also pressed for our interpretation of the Soviet reactions to our approaches on Syria. The Secretary made clear that we will withstand any Syrian/Soviet pressure to reopen the Agreement. Ben-Meir assured us Israel is prepared to give us time to do what we can to move the Syrians toward withdrawal from Lebanon and would consult with us and the Lebanese before taking any steps that might affect the Agreement such as unilateral withdrawal.

Visit of Djibouti Foreign Minister. The Secretary met today 2. with Moumin Bahdon, Foreign Minister of Djibouti. Bahdon asked for increased U.S. assistance and support during an aid donors' conference this November. The Minister stressed Djibouti's strategic location at the juncture of the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea and its role as a "showcase for the Western economic system" in a troubled, unstable region. The Secretary said we wish to be as helpful as possible within the limits of our resources.

Visit of Norway Labor Party Leader Gro Harlem Brundtland. 3. Т met today with Norwegian opposition leader and former Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who criticized U.S. "military involvement" in Central America. She also pressed her party's position against INF deployments while negotiations are underway in Geneva, insisting that delay was essential for continued public support on NATO and on possible future deployments under a Geneva accord. I replied there could be neither negotiations nor democracy in El Salvador without an adequate security shield and explained our view that deployment is necessary to compel the Soviets to negotiate seriously.

Delivery of Our Response to Saudis on Lebanon. When Nick 4. Veliotes delivered our response to Prince Bandar today, we learned that the most compelling reason for his mission was King Fahd's fear that the U.S. had decided to disengage from Lebanon and the Middle East after securing the Lebanon-Israel agreement and the consequent improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations. Veliotes reassured Bandar that this was not our purpose, but the Lebanese Foreign Minister will be here next week; we need to review the situation with him and Habib before seeking to re-establish a high-level dialogue with them. He told Bandar the U.S. remained committed to working with Saudi Arabia on achieving our common aims. Bandar recognized that it would be difficult for us to make progress on broader peace issues before resolution of the Lebanon problem. He left somewhat disappointed but reassured concerning our intentions.

> SECRET/SENSITIVE DECL:OADR

S/S 8317339



DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

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SITUATION ROOM

June 3, 1983

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting

1. Possibility of Staged Unilateral Israeli Withdrawals in Lebanon. At a lunch I hosted for Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Meir, he raised informally the possibility of Israel and Lebanon beginning to implement their agreement together without simultaneous Syrian withdrawal of forces. Explaining that this was merely an idea, Ben-Meir believed that such beginning steps would put additional pressure on Syria. He emphasized that Israel would wish to discuss any such redeployment carefully in advance with the U.S. and Lebanon so that the actions of the three governments could be coordinated. I explained our view that a partial withdrawal would pose difficulties for the Lebanese government's ability to control various internal groups and might lead to a permanent partition. Further, such a plan would need to be studied and worked out carefully. Ben-Meir agreed on the need for careful planning, especially among the Christians and Druze of the Shouf, but repeated it was just an idea at this stage.

2. The PLO Revolt. While Arafat's position as leader of the PLO is not directly threatened by the dissidence in Fatah ranks, he has damaged himself by not using the assets at his disposal to overcome it. The size of the "revolt" is vastly overstated in the Syrian propaganda campaign and in statements by the dissidents, but the damage to the PLO is significant. The Syrians had estimated in advance that Arafat would be indecisive and he has lived up to their expectations. He has allowed himself to be manipulated and has greatly lessened the prospect of the PLO having any positive impact on the peace process. More particularly, the possibility of the Hussein-Arafat dialogue being resumed at any time in the near future has been virtually eliminated.

3. The Embassy Pentecostals. There is slow but steady progress in the emigration efforts of the Embassy Pentecostals. The local Soviet Office of Visas and Registration (OVIR) has sent the emigration applications of the Vashchenko family on to the regional OVIR for a directive. The Vashchenkos now believe that they will receive exit permission in the near future. Also, the OVIR has informed the Chmykhalov family that emigration invitations from "a close friend" would suffice (the Chmykhalovs have such invitations from both Britain and the U.S.). The Department has been in communication with the British and the Israelis regarding the documentation and destination of the Vashchenkos. Lidia Vashchenko has returned to Israel, but will travel to Austria to meet her family when they receive permission to emigrate.

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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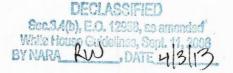
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

Attached is Kenneth Dam's Evening Report for Friday, June 3, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

June 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

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Kenneth W. Dam, Acting

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June 6, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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FROM:

George P. Shultz 4

SUBJECT:

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Dick Stone's visit to El Salvador

Dick Stone has provided me with a report of his June 3-4 visit to El Salvador. He had useful discussions with President Magana, Defense Minister Vides Casanova, Presidential Candidate Napoleon Duarte, Archbishop Rivera y Damas, and the government appointed Peace Commission.

<u>Magana</u> told Dick he was preparing the way for his visit to Washington June 17. (You will be meeting with Magana.) He has already had the Peace Commission issue a declaration calling on the guerrillas to lay down their arms and participate in the elections. He has implemented an amnesty program which has led to the release of 425 political prisoners. He is also trying to obtain Constituent Assembly action on legislation which would reopen the National University and ease State of Siege provisions. If he is successful he (and we) will have something to point to during the visit.

The Archbishop made clear his opposition to the guerrillas ("they are Marxists, thus adverse to the Church") but he underlined the importance of ending the activities of death squads made up of current and former members of the Salvadoran security forces. The Archbishop noted that some of these activities are financed from abroad (probably Salvadoran exiles living in the US). Dick promised to try to deal with the problem directly with the rightist backers.

Defense Hinister Vides Casanova said all the right things about human rights and social reforms and he expressed the view, which we share, that the armed forces needs a new offensive spirit. Vides Casanova went through some of the personnel changes he has made; not too impressive so far.

Duarte was concerned over the recent personnel changes in the Department of State. He thought they might presage a shift to the right and abandonment of our support for elections. Dick set the record straight.

Probably the most useful meeting was a session with the Peace Commission. It took the Government of El Salvador ten

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months to form the commission and it hasn't done much in the months since it was appointed. However, they told Dick they are ready, with the full backing of the political parties, to meet with the left "any time and any place." Further, Dick reports, they are prepared to listen to any proposal the left wants to make on any subject. This position was endorsed by Magana and Vides Casanova. The Commission told Dick he could tell the left that the Commission was fully empowered for contacts.

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On balance, it looks like Dick's trip is off to a good start. He has eight more stops before returning to Washington. I will keep you informed of his progress. When he gets back I will have him follow up on the comments made to him by the Peace Commission. If the Salvadorans are, in fact, ready to talk to the left, we should do everything we can to bring this to fruition. For the time being I would rather they uade the first contacts, keeping us out of the middle.

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From



June 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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George P. Shultz 48

1. Meeting with Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny. I had an initial 45 minute session today with President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast in advance of your meeting Tuesday. He said he wished to discuss with you the Libyan threat to Western interests in Chad and elsewhere in Africa; I recommend you hear him out. Houphouet argued that the West--particularly the US--must do more to block Qadhafi. He did not respond when I asked him how one could persuade the French to shoulder their responsibility in Chad. On southern African issues, Houphouet urged that we give the South Africans assurances that they do not stand isolated as they face tough, but necessary decisions in Namibia and at home. He added that at the proper time the Ivory Coast is prepared to be helpful in bringing Savimbi and the MPLA together, as he enjoys good relations with both. (S)

2. <u>Meetings with new Israeli Ambassador</u>. Israel's new Ambassador, Meir Rosenne, arrived Sunday and spent almost the entire day today seeing my senior staff. I will see him for an informal, get-acquainted session next week after returning from Europe. With Ken Dam, Larry Eagleburger and Dick Fairbanks, Rosenne urged the US to press the EC nations to endorse the Lebanon agreement and to lift sanctions against Israel. Rosenne also asked for further US assistance with Spain and with Black African nations in urging them to establish and re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. We have been helpful on all these counts in the past and assured Rosenne that we will continue to be so. (S)

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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]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: George P. Shultz 40

SUBJECT: Nicaraguan Expulsion of Three U.S. Diplomats

The Government of Nicaragua informed our Ambassador in Managua late June 5 that it was declaring three U.S. diplomats <u>personae non gratae</u>, and that the three had twenty-four hours to leave Nicaragua. The Nicaraguans justified this action on allegations that the three had engaged in illegal activities, including an alleged plot to kill Sandinista leaders.

Through diplomatic notes and a meeting with Interior Minister Tomas Borge, our Ambassador rejected the accusations of illicit conduct, protested the expuslsions and the public manner in which they were conducted, and reminded the Nicaraguan government that we held it responsible for the security of the three diplomats until they had left Nicaragua. One of the expelled diplomats received telephonic death threats; all three left Nicaragua for the U.S. via Guatemala yesterday evening.

I believe this hostile act by Nicaragua against the U.S. merits a strong response. At the same time, it presents us the opportunity to take action against the increasing use by Nicaragua of its six consulates in the U.S. (In New York, Miami, New Orleans, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco) for intelligence activities. Therefore, we plan to inform the Nicaraguan Ambassador tomorrow morning that we are closing all Nicaraguan consulates in the U.S., and expelling the consulates' Nicaraguan personnel in response to their unwarranted expulsion of our diplomats. After we apprise him of our response, we will make this decision public.

I do not believe that for our part we should permit the expulsions to delay Ambassador Stone's visit to Nicaragua, scheduled for June 10-11.

DECL: OADR



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S/S 8317679 SECRET DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

June 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting

1. <u>Closing Nicaraguan Consulates</u>. As indicated in the Secretary's memo to you, today we ordered the Nicaraguan Ambassador to shut down the six Nicaraguan consulates in the United States and to send officers and support staff, numbering 21, with their dependents, back to Nicaragua. Six officials are to leave within 24 hours, the rest by Friday, June 10. The Nicaraguan Embassy called a 5:00 p.m. press conference to say that our move would complicate trade relations and issuance of visas but that it would not deter Nicaragua's pursuit of negotiations with us. The spokesman said there would be no further Nicaraguan response.

There is no way to predict the Sandinistas' reaction to our move, but our Embassy is prepared for more revelations of alleged CIA activities, even if there are no more expulsions.

2. <u>Angola/Namibia: Uneasy Military Situation</u>. The South Africans continue their gradual build-up of forces in northern Namibia and southern Angola and to enlarge their salient in southern Angola. The South African Government thus far has resisted military pressure for action soon against SWAPO concentrations and against Angolan and Cuban defensive points, including new, sophisticated air defense batteries. We have urged restraint on several occasions recently, but the risk of conflict grows daily. Action now would jeopardize the progress we have made with the Angolans and trigger a negative Angolan decision on Cuban withdrawal.

3. <u>Castro's Projected European Trip</u>. Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met recently with the local Austrian, French, Spanish and Swedish Ambassadors for advance planning for Fidel Castro's first state visit to Western Europe. During the meeting Rodriguez was at pains to downplay the issue of recent death sentences in Cuba, claiming that this is a U.S. propaganda ploy which has taken in the West Europeans. The Cubans would like the visit to take place soon and are concerned that the human rights violations could become an additional cause for delay. There are still no firm dates for the visit, which is apparently meeting with some reservations on the part of the Europeans.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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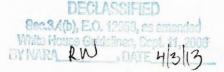
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

Attached is Kenneth Dam's Evening Report for Tuesday, June 7, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver





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June 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 USDEL SECRETARY IN 1883 DTG: 0920097 JUN 83 PSN: 069815

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3. I WILL BE REPORTING FURTHER TO YOU ON NATO RELATED DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY UNFOLD DURING MY STAY IN PARIS. SHULTZ

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PAGE Ø2 OF Ø3 USDEL SECRETARY IN 1884 DTG: Ø92017Z JUN 83 PSN: 069831

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY THAT OTHER HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MAY VISIT THE U.N., AND MAY WISH TO COME TO WASHINGTON.

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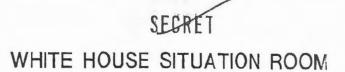
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3. IN ADDITION TO THESE OFFICIAL MEETINGS, I ALSO HAD A PRIVATE MEETING WITH MY OLD FRIEND AND FORMER COLLEAGUE GISCARD D'ESTAING, WHICH WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTING FOR HIS INSIGHTS ON CURRENT FRENCH ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES.

4. THE US-UK-FRANCE QUADRIPARTITE MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING WAS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT GATHERING OF THE DAY. I TOOK THE OCCASION TO BRIEF THEM ON YOUR START POSITION, WHICH SHOULD BE WARMLY ENDORSED IN THE NATO COMMUNIQUE ON FRIDAY. I NOTED THAT THE NATO MEETING IS THE FOURTH IN A SERIES OF WESTERN GATHERINGS, INCLUDING THE OECD, WILLIAMSBURG. AND CAP WEINBERGER'S MEETING OF DEFENSE MINISTERS, THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT WE AVOID A SENSE OF ANTI-CLIMAX, AND THAT WE THUS SUSTAIN MOMENTUM ON INF, EAST-WEST ECONOMICS AND OTHER ISSUES. IN OUR DISCUSSION OF INF, REFLECTING YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG. THERE WAS A STRONG NOTE OF OPTIMISM THAT NATD WILL PREVAIL, AND BE ABLE TO DEPLOY PERSHING II AND GROUND LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES AT THE END OF THIS YEAR UNLESS AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED IN GENEVA ELIMINATING ALL US AND SOVIET MISSILES OF THAT CLASS. ON CENTRAL AMERICA, I FOUND THESE KEY ALLIES SOMEWHAT NERVOUS. BUT STRESSED HOW SERIOUSLY YOU VIEWED SOVIET AND CUBAN PENETRATION, AND MADE CLEAR THAT OUR POLICY IS BASED ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS IN ADDITION TO RESISTANCE TO MILITARY INTERVENTION.

5. DN POLAND, THE GROUP AGREED THAT WE WOULD MONITOR DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE POPE'S VISIT, AND WOULD COORDINATE POLICY TO SUSTAIN THE UNITY WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED THE ALLIANCE APPROACH ON THIS ISSUE. WITH REGARD TO THE MADRID CSCE, IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE FRENCH



PAGE Ø3 OF Ø3 USDEL SECRETARY IN 1884 DTG: Ø92017Z JUN 83 PSN: Ø69831

AND GERMANS WOULD LIKE AN EARLY AGREEMENT, BUT I DETECTED NO EFFORT TO RETREAT FROM OUR AGREEMENT TO SEEK IMPROVEMENTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS LANGUAGE AND IN SOVIET PERFORMANCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

TOWARDS THE END OF THE MEETING, THE QUESTION OF THE 6. REPLACEMENT OF JOSEPH LUNS AS SATO SECRETARY GENERAL CAME BOTH THE FRENCH AND BRITISH FELT THAT FORMER UK UP. FOREIGN SECRETARY PETER CARRINGTON WOULD BE A SUPERB CANDIDATE. GENSCHER AND I AGREED THAT HE WAS OF VERY HIGH CALIBER. WE ALL AGREED THAT IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO FORM A CONSENSUS OF ONE CANDIDATE EARLY RATHER THAN ALLOW THE SUCCESSION QUESTION TO DETERIORATE INTO AN OPEN COMPETITION. I MADE NO COMMITTMENT ON CARRINGTON, OTHER THAN TO CONSULT PROMPTLY WITHIN OUR GOVERNMENT. I PLAN TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF LUNS' SUCCESSOR WITH CAP WEINBERGER, JUDGE CLARK, AND BILL CASEY AND THEN GIVE YOU OUR VIEWS. SHULTZ

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1983 JUN -9 AM 10: 42

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President has seen____

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June 9, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

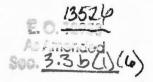
Attached is Kenneth Dam's Evening Report for Wednesday, June 8, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

DECLASSIFIED Sen.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, 28.2 **BY NAR**

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STUCTION KOOM

June 8, 1983

NLRR M453/5 # 156905 BY AW NARA DATE 7/20114

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam Acting

1. Meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Salem. I met with Elie Salem today to discuss how to deal with the Syrian refusal to open negotiations with the Lebanese for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. We set the groundwork for a coordinated approach, starting with a Saudi suggestion that Lebanese President Gemayel send an initial letter to Syrian President Assad. Salem, who visited Saudi Arabia over the weekend, was very impressed with Saudi helpfulness. He also expects the Lebanese Parliament's vote on ratification of the Lebanon-Israel Agreement next Monday or Tuesday. Salem will see Secretary Shultz on Saturday.

2. <u>Nicaraguan Diplomat Asks for Asylum</u>. Agustin Alfaro, the Nicaraguan consul in New Orleans, has asked for political asylum in the U.S.

Meanwhile, the remaining four Nicaraguan heads of consulates gathered in Miami prior to leaving for Nicaragua, where we expect them to get a hero's welcome. The Nicaraguan government has reacted angrily to our expulsion of their non-Embassy consular personnel, but so far has not indicated it will take retaliatory measures.

3. <u>Greek Defense Negotiations</u>. There has been unexpected movement to close the remaining differences in the Greek defense negotiations. We are probably closer to an agreement now than any time since 1977. We have a draft agreement which protects our essential interests. The text was reviewed by an interagency working group today and we have authorized our negotiator to initial the agreement. If the Greeks agree, a public announcement in Washington and Athens could take place as early as Friday.

4. <u>Call by the Yugoslav Ambassador</u>. Yugoslav Ambassador Loncar made calls today on me and on Under Secretary Eagleburger. Loncar expressed his government's pleasure regarding my upcoming visit to Belgrade June 11-14 to address the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Loncar also reflected strong Yugoslav concern over delays in the completion of credit negotiations between his government and an international group of commercial banks. These are an important part of the almost-six billion dollar international governmental and commercial financial assistance package for Yugoslavia. Larry Eagleburger and I reaffirmed to Loncar U.S. support for Yugoslavia, while noting that the U.S. Government is not in a position to intercede with the private banks.



THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET

June 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Eagleburger's Evening Report

Attached is Lawrence Eagleburger's Evening Report for Friday, June 10, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

> DECLASSIFIED Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12058, as amended White House Gridelines, Sept. 11, 2006 BY NARA_LW__, DATE 4[3]3

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156907

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON B3 JUN 11 A 8: 26 June 10, 1983

WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Lawrence S. Eagleburger Acting Sectedary

Stone Mission to Central America. 1. Senator Stone arrived in Managua today. Several FSLN figures, including Interior Minister Borge, said they hoped talks with Stone would be serious and productive. They denied any connection between the visit and the expulsion of three US diplomats. Meanwhile, according to reports from Mexico City, FDR leaders are billing their latest negotiations initiative as a proposal for dialogue between the US and the GOES on the one hand and the Leftist groups on the other, without noting that the actual text of their letter to Stone completely excludes the Salvadoran Government. We have asked Embassy San Salvador to discuss the FDR letter with the GOES and reassure them that we will not accept any proposal that paints the Salvadoran Government out of the picture. We are also urging the GOES to capture the public affairs aspect of the negotiations issue by publicizing the willingness of the Peace Commission to meet with the Left.

Stone's visit continues to go well. At each stop he has stressed that his mission on this trip is to listen and learn. His strong statements of support for the Contadora process have been well received by his interlocutors in all countries.

2. Meeting with Belgian Ambassador. Ambassador Schoumaker expressed to me his government's concern about US technical restrictions on the sale of telephone switching equipment and technology produced by ITT's Belgian subsidiary to China. The issue comes down to whether or not we will permit the Chinese access to the computer and software they want to buy. The Chinese will certainly reject any arrangement that smacks of discrimination and they could turn to the Swedes or French, who are eager to sell. We are working urgently with Defense and NSC to try to identify precisely what risks are involved in the technology transfer and whether we can live with them without imposing onerous and probably unacceptable conditions on the Chinese.

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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June 9, 1983

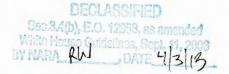
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Eagleburger's Evening Report

Attached is Lawrence Eagleburger's Evening Report for Friday, June 10, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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156910

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON 83 JUN 11 A 8: 26 June 10, 1983

WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

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FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE SECRETARY
E. Q. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: OVIP, PREL (SHULTZ, GEORGE P.)
SUBJECT: MY FIRST DAY AT THE NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING,
- PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9
1. (S - ENTIRE TEXT)
2. THE PARIS NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING OPENED WELL
TODAY. I EMPHASIZED THAT THE WESTERN NATIONS ARE ON THE
VERGE OF IMPORTANT RESULTS IN A NUMBER OF AREAS,
INCLUDING ECONOMIC GROWTH, ARMS CONTROL, AND RELATIONS
WITH THE USSR. I STRESSED THAT ALLIED WILL AND COHESION

WITH THE USSR. I STRESSED THAT ALLIED WILL AND COHESION HAVE LAID THE BASIS FOR THESE ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THAT THE WEST NEEDS TO DISPLAY PATIENCE AND PERSERVERENCE IN ORDER TO REALIZE THE PAYOFFS WHICH ARE WITHIN OUR REACH. MY COLLEAGUES RESPONDED POSITIVELY TO THIS PRESENTATION. THEY STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE DEPLOYMENT AS WELL AS THE ARMS CONTROL ASPECTS OF THE 1979 NATO INF DECISION. THEY

SEGRET

PAGE Ø2 OF Ø2 USDEL SECRETARY PAR 1929 DTG: 100755Z JUN 83 PSN: 070428

WELCOMED THE NEW DECISIONS YOU HAVE ANNOUNCED ON START, AND WERE PLEASED TO LEARN OF THE RELEASE OF OUR SPECIAL REPORT ON ARMS CONTROL.

3. I BEGAN THE DAY AT BREAKFAST WITH HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER. IN AN UPBEAT MOOD, HE WAS VERY SDLID ON INF DEPLOYMENTS, AND CONGRATULATED US ON OUR SUCCESS IN GETTING ROMANIA TO LIFT ITS EDUCATION TAX ON EMIGRANTS. HE TALKED ABOUT THE LEBANESE REQUEST FOR A EUROPEAN INITIATIVE WITH THE SYRIANS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL. I ASSURED HIM WE WOULD PROVIDE INFORMATION AND SUPPORT FOR SUCH AN EFFORT AND URGED HIM TO USE THE FRG ROLE AS EC PRESIDENT TO WORK TOWARD LIFTING OF THE EC SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON ISRAEL OVER LEBANON.

AT THE END OF TODAY'S BROADER NATO DISCUSSIONS I MET 4 SEPARATELY WITH DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DEN BROEK. HE REPORTED AT SOME LENGTH ON HIS RECENT TRIP TO CENTRAL AMERICA. ALTHOUGH SUPPORTIVE OF OUR GENERAL POLICY AND SHARING MANY OF OUR CONCERNS, HE EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS ABOUT OUR BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON NICARAGUA. STRESSED OUR SUPPORT OF PLURALISTIC FORCES THROUGHOUT THE REGION. ON LEBANON, HE EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE NETHERLANDS IN UNIFIL. IN A BRIEF PRE-DINNER MEETING WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO. THE MAIN SUBJECT WAS AGAIN THE MIDDLE EAST. I ASSURED COLOMBO AS I HAD GENSCHER OF OUR DESIRE TO WORK WITH THE EUROPEANS TOWARD FOREIGN WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON AND PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. SHULTZ

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

June 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Thursday, June 9, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

June 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Lawrence S. Eagleburger Acting Secretary

1. <u>State Meetings with Honduran General Alvarez</u>. Honduran Armed Forces Chief, General Gustavo Alvarez, met with State Department officials on June 9 to request USG assistance in the following areas:

(a) innovative financing for Honduran purchases of foreign transport aircraft;

(b) an opportunity to lease ten UH-1H helicopters;

(c) the creation of means to "marry" military assistance with ESF funds so that private sector and military establishment more closely complement each other;

(d) intercession with Western European countries (e.g., the FRG, Italy and Switzerland) for extension of long-term military assistance loans;

(e) consideration of "preferential treatment" for Honduras in order to develop a "model" of democratic political, economic, and military development;

(f) exertion of pressure on El Salvador to resolve the border issues between the two countries. Alvarez said this is a major priority in the Honduran government and that Salvadoran-Honduran cooperation on arms interdiction is at stake.

The State representatives said that the USG was extremely sympathetic to the democratic process in Honduras and would extend all appropriate assistance to its government.

2. Testimony on the Caribbean Basin Initiative. I testified with witnesses from USTR (Deputy Trade Representative Michael Smith) and Treasury (Assistant Secretary John Chapoton) for the Administration in support of the trade and tax provisions of the CBI at a June 9 House Ways and Means Committee hearing. We got a cordial reception generally, although certain items such as the piracy of satellite broadcasts, the exclusion of bulk rum shipments from CBI benefits, and the convention tax deduction were matters of special interest to some Members. We will be responding to each of these concerns in the near future.



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON



June 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

George P. Shultz PS

Lebanon: Meeting with Foreign Minister Salem. In our 1. meeting Saturday, Lebanese Foreign Minister Salem emphasized that Lebanon was fully committed and ready to do its share with regard to its agreement with Israel, which should be ratified by the Parliament in the next day or so. Salem asserted that our best course for now was to pursue King Fahd's advice on attempting to open a dialogue with Syria. While stating that the U.S. should not endeavor to be a mediator between Syria and Lebanon, he suggested that we respond to Syria's interest in continued dialogue with the U.S. Salem felt talks between the U.S. and Syria could lessen Syria's international isolation, aiding Lebanon in its direct talks. Salem believed these latter negotiations should be an Arab affair and remained pleased that the Saudis were taking such an active interest in helping to get Lebanese-Syrian talks started. Salem also asked us to agree to a visit in late July by President Amin Gemayel, who needed U.S. political support to maintain his internal strength. I responded that Gemayel would always be welcome in the U.S. and that we would consider these possible dates. (SECRET)

2. <u>Somali Vice President Appeals for More U.S.</u> <u>Assistance</u>. In his meetings with State Department officials today, Somali First Vice President/Defense Minister Samantar made a plea for additional U.S. military assistance to cope with persistent Ethiopian attacks on Somalia and to expel Soviet-backed Ethiopian troops from Somali territory. We reassured Samantar of our commitment to help Somalia preserve its territorial integrity and reminded him of our request to Congress for increased security assistance funding. We also emphasized our intention to continue our close collaboration on the diplomatic front with Somalia. (CONFIDENTIAL)



DECLASSIFIED NLR: M453/5#156916 RW ARA DATE 7/20/16



1983 JUN 14 AM 9: 14

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President has seen_

SECRET ATTACHMENT

June 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Monday, June 13, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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The Vice President Ed Weese Jim Eaker Mike Desver

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SUBJECT: . Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

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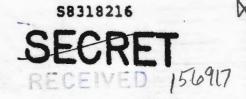
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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1983 JUN 14 A8: 16

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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George P. Shultz PS

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET ATTACHMENT

June 15, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

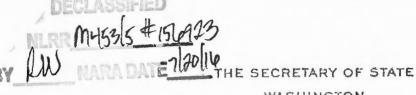
SUBJECT:

Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Tuesday, June 14, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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SECRET 156923

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WASHINGTON

June 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT From: George P. Shultz 44 83 JUN 15 AL": 52

1. Meeting with Governor and Mrs. Harriman. Governor and Mrs. Harriman told me that in their June 2 meeting Andropov blamed the United States for the current state of relations, but then called for steps by both the Soviets and us to improve the situation--a point repeated in Soviet accounts of the meeting. Harriman said Andropov had a no-nonsense approach and seemed to be making an effort to keep it at a positive level. Both Harrimans felt that Andropov was in good working health. Harriman will be testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and will recommend a well-prepared summit meeting. (CONFIDENTIAL)

2. <u>Meeting between the Secretary and Australian Prime Minister</u> <u>Hawke.</u> I met privately with Bob Hawke for 45 minutes today, and will be reporting separately on that conversation. During our working luncheon, I explained our concerns and policy objectives in Central America. In a brief follow-on press conference, he commented in a very supportive way on the need for a balance between legimate security interests and concern for human rights. He was especially supportive of our peace efforts in the Middle East, and displayed interest in MBFR, CSCE, and nuclear non-proliferation problems. Bob was attentive and clearly impressed--but volunteered little comment. I think we will find him more often on our side on these issues as a consequence of his discussions in Washington. (SECRET)

3. El Salvador: Unsubstantiated Report of Planned Removal of Magana during Washington Visit. First Vice President Raul Molina told our Charge in San Salvador June 10 that there had been loose talk of a Constituent Assembly move to vote Magana out during the imminent visit. He also said he had been approached by unnamed officers indicating they planned "massive action," in MOD Vides Casanova's absence, against villages suspected of guerrilla sympathies. The Charge raised Molina's points with Magana and Vides Casanova; neither expressed alarm over the reports. The Embassy has been reassured by these reactions, but will monitor the situation closely during the visit. (SECRET/NODIS)

4. <u>Cohen-Nunn Build Down Proposal</u>. Larry Eagleburger met with Senators Cohen and Nunn at their request. They emphasized the positive vote on MX was part of a "bargain" which Congress had with the Administration, and continued support for defense modernization was contingent on tangible evidence of the Administration's responsiveness to their arms control concerns. They argued that adoption of a build down proposal would help to sustain the bipartisan consensus in support of defense modernization, but expressed concern that the bureaucracy was blocking serious consideration of their proposal. Larry assured the Senators that the Administration would honor your May 12 commitments to them. (SECRET)

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET ATTACHMENT

June 15, 1983

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FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

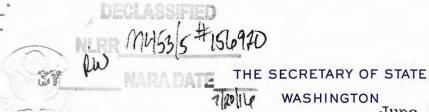
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cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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June 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT From: George P. Shultz 4

83 JUN 15 A10: 52

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> OADR DECL: