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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name	EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE			Withdrawer		
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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]

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM

е.,

January 4, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Tuesday, January 3, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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January 4, 1484

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January 3, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

From

George P. Shultz

THE PRESIDENT

1. <u>Suriname: Strike Stalemate Continues</u>. Although Commander Bouterse has indicated to our Ambassador that he seeks a peaceful resolution of the strike by bauxite workers, now entering its third week, he has not made any specific concessions on the tax issue and strikers have not yet returned to their jobs. Bouterse did, however, make statements on TV last night which could lay the ground for a compromise in that he acknowledged some government responsibility for the problem due to its implementation of the new tax policy without Policy Center approval. Bouterse also warned workers that continuation of the strike could lead to loss of their jobs if Alcoa decides to close the Suralco operation due to financial losses. Today a delegation led by C-47 union leader Fred Derby met with the strikers and urged that they return to work and then negotiate. Although Suralco management remains optimistic that the strike will end soon, it is not clear that the strikers will respond to either Derby's plea or Bouterse's warning. (C)

2. Southern Africa Negotiations. Ongoing South African military operations in southern Angola continue to create a difficult situation for us with the other parties to the negotiations. There are indications that our repeated demarches to the South Africans may lead to winding down the operation within the next few days, but this is by no means certain. The Angolans have called for yet another UN Security Council session tomorrow to focus attention on the situation, and we will be working to moderate counterproductive rhetoric and resolutions. At the same time, there remains the potential for progress in the negotiations as a result of the South African proposal of December 15 to the UN Secretary General for a disengagement of forces in southern Angola. In a letter of December 31 to the UN Secretary General, the Angolan Government accepted the disengagement proposal with several complicating conditions that we will encourage the other parties to ignore. We have also received additional confirmation that the MPLA wants to meet with us in the latter half of January. The prospects in this next round will be influenced by our ability to build upon the South Africans' disengagement proposal. (S)

3. Turkish and Turkish Cypriot Gestures on Cyprus. Yesterday the Government of Turkey announced a drawdown of some 1500 of its troops stationed in northern Cyprus (out of a total of some 18-20,000). Simultaneously, Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash proposed a series of measures to promote progress toward a settlement in Cyprus including an offer to turn over the city of Varosha to the UN for eventual resettlement by Greek Cypriots, and to permit the UN to reopen Nicosia International Airport to commercial traffic. He outlined a "framework for relations" between the two communities and reiterated his community's dedication to a federal solution. The official Government of Cyprus reaction to both gestures labeled Denktash's proposals "nothing new", and said that a troop withdrawal is meaningful only if total. This reaction was both predictable and disappointing. We believe the gestures deserve a realistically positive response, one which acknowledges shortcomings but encourages the parties to build on this foundation. We are declining public comment on the substance of the proposals for now. President Kyprianou will be in New York next weekend for meetings with the UN Secretary General. I will meet with him here on Monday the 9th. (C)



S/S 8400188 NLRR M45315 # 151773 SECRET SENSITIVE 10 V THE SECRETARY OF STATE January 4, 1984 WASHINGTON MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT AR

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George P. Shultz

84 JAN 5

From

Encouraging News on Lebanon. Don Rumsfeld called me shortly after he arrived in Beirut and said things seemed to be moving ahead on a security arrangement which he estimates is about 80% agreed. The agreement, while complicated, will have a dramatic effect on the situation on the ground in Don's view. He wanted us to get his sense of the situation immediately and Turged us to take heart from it. Earlier I saw Saudi Prince Bandar who also gave me an upbeat view of the agreement. Druge leader Walid Jumblatt has accepted the basic agreement but has some last minute objections. | Reg Bartholomew and Don asked that we contact the Israelis, who have been helpful in getting Jumblatt to accept the security arrangements, and urge them to 1911 bring Jumblatt around. I have sent a message to Shamir thanking him for his help so far and asking him to push the Druge to drop their demends. I believe this encouraging news demonstrates that with steadiness of purpose, and our Trenewed relationship with Israel, we can accomplish something in Lebanon. (SECRET/SENSITIVE)

Zimbabwe: Cabinet Reshuffle and Other Good Signs. On January 3, 2 ** Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe reorganized his Cabinet, promoting some younger and moderate party loyalists, while reducing the influence of ideo-Dogical and radical elements. With this move, Mugabe seems to have solidified his control and redressed some ethnic imbalances within the Cabinet. Other developments over recent days include the release of the last of the white Mir Force detainees and the lifting of the ban on press reports of GOE efforts to cope with dissident activities in Matabeleland. (C)

3. Update on Nigerian Coup. Nigeria remains calm with widespread acceptance of the military's action. The airports have been reopened, the curfew lifted, and telecommunications contact with the outside world reestablished. The new head of state, Muhammadu Buhari, has told the diplomatic corps of his government's intention to strengthen ties with the countries represented. In a romment clearly aimed at the US (among others), he warned that "patronising acceptable and night be adjudged "ill-motivated". We do not regard Buhari's romments as signalling an anti-US policy but rather as an indication of the new government's sensitivity toward statements or actions by others that call the regime's legitimacy into question. (C)

1 Tunisian Ambassador's Call on Ken Dan. President Bourguiba requested advanced deliveries of military equipment as an indication of US support after ribting that has occurred in Tunis due to the discontinuation of subsidies on the price of bread. Bourguiba has linked domestic violence, which abated but did not end today, to Libyan subversion. The Tunisian Ambassador reiterated this point today to Ken Dan, stressing the need for US help in Tunisie's hour Dineed. Ken replied we would consider the request but there were difficulmy time. Although we do not at this time see a major Libyan hand in the trouble, he offered to share intelligence on Libya. We are exploring various humanitarian and diplomatic gestures as an alternative response to the Tunisian request. (C) DECL:OADR

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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January 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Wednesday, January 4, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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January 4, 1984

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From

George P. Shultz

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

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4. <u>Tunisian Ambassador's Call on Ken Dam</u>. President Bourguiba requested advanced deliveries of military equipment as an indication of US support after rioting that has occurred in Tunis due to the discontinuation of subsidies on the price of bread. Bourguiba has linked domestic violence, which abated but did not end today, to Libyan subversion. The Tunisian Ambassador reiterated this point today to Ken Dam, stressing the need for US help in Tunisia's hour of need. Ken replied we would consider the request but there were difficulties. Although we do not at this time see a major Libyan hand in the trouble, he offered to share intelligence on Libya. We are exploring various humanitarian and diplomatic gestures as an alternative response to the Tunisian request. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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January 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Thursday, January 5, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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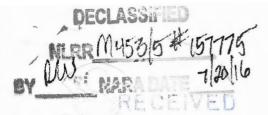
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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 5, 1984

MEMORADDUM FOR: AU : 2 THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz y

1. Lebanon: Security Arrangements Plan. Don and Reg met late this evening with President Gemayel to review progress on the security arrangements plan. Reg reported by phone that new wrinkles have developed in the plan and the Israelis are now urging that Gemayel postpone his scheduled announcement of the plan tomorrow until the problems are ironed out. Gemayel, however, still wants to go ahead with the announcement. Negotiations are continuing tonight and Reg hopes prospects will be brighter by morning. At a meeting today of LAF, PSP, LF, and Amal representatives, agreement was reached on a three-day schedule for the disengagement of forces in the western regions of the Shuf and Alayh districts. They also agreed on the establishment of two subcommittees within two days of the initial disengagements to discuss the redeployment of forces in the Sug al-Gharb area and in the southern Beirut suburbs. Immediately after today's meeting adjourned, however, the PSP representative returned and said he had just been informed the PSP would not agree to implementation of the plan unless Druze officers who defected from the LAF were included in the forthcoming LAF promotion list. Although not taken seriously at the time of the GOL, this may be one of the chief sticking points. (S)

Meeting with Israeli Ambassador Rosenne. Israeli Ambassador Rosenne came 2. in to see me today, bearing a letter from Prime Minister Shamir and a long agenda. I pressed him to help see that Israel permit West Bank residents to travel to Jordan to participate in the reconvened Jordanian Parliament announced today. He pressed for a US commitment to veto any Franco-Egyptian draft UN Security Council resolution on the peace process, and once again urged that we remain firmly committed to the May 17 Israel-Lebanon Agreement. I assured him we are and that we are also working to discourage a Franco-Egyptian initiative. The Ambassador said that Israel is ready to do everything it can to get Walid Jumblatt to back off from the demands which impede reaching a security agreement in Lebanon. I informed Rosenne that I will once again raise with Gromyko the plight of Soviet Jews and the emigration issue when we meet in Stockholm on the 18th. In response to concerns he expressed, I also reassured Rosenne that we are working to see that the first meeting of the Joint Political Military Group later this month will lead to concrete results. (S)

3. <u>Meeting with the PRC Ambassador</u>. I met with Ambassador Zhang Wenjin today prior to his departure for Honolulu to meet Premier Zhao. I emphasized that you are looking forward to the visit and view it with utmost importance. I noted that one matter you would want to take up would be the Vietnam POW/MIA issue and assistance China could provide in this regard. I also touched on the Grain Agreement issue, making clear our disappointment that the PRC had not met its commitment to purchase six million tons. (Zhang later called back from the Embassy to say since their November 30 announcement that they would buy the remaining balance of two million tons they had in fact bought 1.42 million and they would buy the balance early in this year.) Ambassador Zhang noted that you have devoted a good deal of time to preparations for the visit and he is concerned that the positive atmosphere which he expects to be created by the visit not be dissipated by subsequent inadvertent comments to the press. (S) DECL:OADR



THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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January 7, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Friday, January 6, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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January 7, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Friday, January 6, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz UN

84 1M 7 A9:06 1. Lebanon: Meeting with UN Under Secretary General Urguhart. Jeane and I

met with UN Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart today . He delivered a letter from Perez de Cuellar expressing concern about Lebanon and offering general ideas about an enhanced UN role. I told Urquhart we thought there was potentially a very important and larger role for the UN in Lebanon and that, at the appropriate time, we might need to look more to the peacekeeping forces and perhaps changing the UNIFIL mandate to accomplish this. I stressed that we would have to take careful steps; trying to accomplish too much too fast could destroy UNIFIL through a Soviet veto. I will respond to the Secretary General's letter and Don Rumsfeld will take this up when he passes through New York on his next return. (SECRET/SENSITIVE)

Meeting with French Ambassador. I met this afternoon with French 2. Ambassador Vernier-Palliez, who presented a message on Lebanon from Mitterrand and Cheysson after his extensive meetings with them. Their current thinking on where we should go from here is limited and basically disappointing. Thev see the key to ultimate MNF withdrawal in an orderly manner and replacement by a UN force as being our willingness to tell Israel and Lebanon that we can accept amendments to the May 17th agreement. This, they feel, would allow for a broadened Lebanese government, representing all factions (including those suggested by Syria), which in turn would allow Syria and the Soviets to support a replacement UN force. In particular, the French feel Israel would support amendments because of its strong desire to continue withdrawing its forces. I told him that we would obviously support any amendments mutually agreed between Lebanon and Israel, but that the issue is not so simple. I pointed out that Israel appears to be moving away from its recent passivity and that even if such amendments were made, Syria is likely to pocket them and ask for more. In many ways, by arguing for amendments before getting a broadened Lebanese government, they appear to have things backward. We intend to continue talking to the French during an MNF meeting in Stockholm and, at Mitterrand's initiative, possibly bilaterally in Paris. (S)

Lebanon: Security Arrangements Plan. President Gemayel agreed this morn-3. ing to postpone today's scheduled announcement and implementation of the security arrangements plan until all the last-minute problems are resolved. Continued negotiations today in Beirut, Damascus and Tel Aviv have focused on trying to identify exactly what eleventh-hour objections Walid Jumblatt has to the plan. According to the Israelis, Jumblatt is insisting on the immediate back payment of salaries to LAF Druze soldiers who defected during the September fighting and demanding that the access road to the Druze village of Qabr Shmun be opened prior to implementation of the plan. (The plan guarantees this in exchange for opening the road to the Christian town of Dayr-al-Qamar.) Reports from Prince Bandar and Damascus sources tell us that the main issue is the recent LAF officer promotion list since it includes followers of the Israeli-backed LAF officer Saad Haddad who defected during the 1975-76 war, but not Druze officers who defected only months ago. We are working to sort out what the real problem is, but we may not know until we, the Lebanese, or the Israelis talk directly to Jumblatt. Plans are underway for the Israelis to meet with him. (S)



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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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INFORMATION

January 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

CONSTANTINE C. MENGES Com

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week of January 3-6, 1984

Central America/NSPG Meeting

A successful meeting was held on January 6; with Ollie North, the NSDD will be drafted for review by principals no later than Tuesday and issuance by the President as you decide. We will be getting budget language from OMB on Monday to be certain that the resource decisions can be immediately implemented and followed up on by the NSC.(S)

NSPG Preparation

I wrote a paper on January 3 summarizing the key issues where there were large differences. Ollie and I met one by one with Dr. Ikle, Gen. Gorman, Director Casey, and Amb. Kirkpatrick. They, in turn, discussed the issues with their Cabinet colleagues. You received the results for your Thursday breakfast meeting with Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger. (S)

The R/IG having stonewalled NSC requests of December 9, 12, and 27, we received the diplomatic plan the evening of January 5 and a verbal briefing on military activities on January 5. The SIG of January 4, chaired by Deputy Secretary Dam, made slight progress, but the absence of papers on the difficult topics made differences of view ambiguous rather than clear. Yet, the net result of the week's activities was substantial consensus at the NSPG meeting.(S)

Dr. Kissinger's Meeting with the President provided a useful overview of the coming Bipartisan Commission Report.(C)

Suriname

The situation remains brittle; we should be prepared for a rescue operation and for political opportunities which may result.

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Briefings/Meetings

Central America, one-hour discussion with Mr. Speakes and Mr. Sims. Meeting and dinner at the French Embassy with Mr. Bernard Dorin, Assistant Secretary for the Western Hemisphere and interested in selling US accommodation on the basis of Nicaraguan promises.Briefing of Ambassador Whittlesey's Outreach Group.(U)

OpEd Article for "USA Today"

Wrote an article entitled "Central America: The Present Opportunity and Danger", which Bob Sims requested, for USA Today. (U)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

January 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Monday, January 9, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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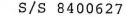
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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

January 9, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR: 84 JAN 10 A10:55 From : George P. Shultz 4

1. Rumsfeld-Fahd. Don Rumsfeld met with King Fahd in Riyadh January 8. The King was preoccupied with the Iranian threat and the destabilizing influence of Iranian-sponsored terrorism throughout the region. Fahd urged three times that we warn Iran explicitly of severe retaliation if it used Kamakaze tactics against US naval units or Gulf oil installations. On Lebanon, Fahd expressed agreement with the US effort to move quickly from a security plan to formation of a government of national unity--adding, with Israeli withdrawal if possible. Rumsfeld noted there is such a possibility. This sequence, Rumsfeld said, would leave the timing of final Israeli and Syrian withdrawals to be negotiated, but the outcome would be heavily dependent on security for Israel. Fahd asserted he was certain Syria would withdraw. Syria, however, could not withdraw first. Fahd said the issue of promotion of Druze officers is the only obstacle to completing the security agreement and urged that Gemayel accept this condition (Foreign Minister Saud added that the acceptance need not be in the agreement itself). (S)

2. <u>Good Start for PRC Premier's Visit</u>. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here this afternoon prior to his meetings at the White House tomorrow. Rest stops in Honolulu and Williamsburg went well, and the atmosphere for the visit seems good. In a brief conversation with me at his hotel Zhao stressed that he wanted a positive and constructive visit, saying that he would say nothing that would "embarrass" us, presumably a reference to his approach to the Taiwan question. Zhao said that he is bearing messages from Deng Xiaoping, and that he also had "new messages" on Korea. I suggested that these messages would best be discussed in the small meeting in the Oval Office. (S)

3. <u>Meeting with Cypriot President Kyprianou</u>. I had an hour-long meeting with Kyprianou this afternoon. I expressed interest in hearing his ideas about how to proceed in Cyprus, adding our belief that the UN Secretary General (whom Kyprianou met earlier today) should continue to play a key role. Kyprianou asked for continued US support in withholding international recognition from the Turkish-Cypriot "state" and presented a detailed plan of his own for a comprehensive Cyprus settlement. I promised we would study it. Kyprianou commented in extremely negative terms on recent Turkish-Cypriot proposals for partial measures. While agreeing that we shared his desire for a full settlement, I urged him not to rule out the possibility of exploring more modest steps as a means of building confidence and momentum. (S)

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Received S S 1984 JAN 11 AM 10: 20 16

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET

January 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Tuesday, January 10, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



DECLASSIFIED Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12053, as amended White House Cridelines, Cept. 11, 2003 BY MARA, RW, DATE 4/22/13



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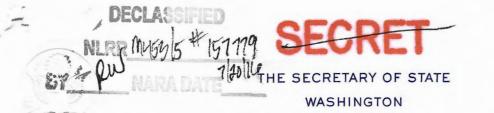
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January 10, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

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THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz

1. Under Secretary Eagleburger's Meeting with Ambassador Rosenne. Israeli Ambassador Rosenne told Larry Eagleburger yesterday that the Israelis will take a clearer public position on the need for the Marines to stay in Lebanon until the job is done. Israel in the past has been sensitive about doing so for fear that they will be blamed for our presence there. This decision is therefore significant and could have a positive effect on Israel's American supporters. Rosenne went public with this new line for the first time in Boston today, stressing that a precipitous pullout of the Marines could lead to chaos in Lebanon, regional instability, and the weakening of Western ability to handle the Soviet challenge. (C)

2. <u>Kissinger Commission Report</u>. The Bipartisan Commission report is a very substantial achievement in its depth, range, and in the creativity of its recommendations. It recognizes the urgency of the crisis, sets forth clearly U.S. interests at stake and states the need for a substantial increase in assistance. Within its overall recommendation for increased US aid, the Commission has recognized the need for significantly increased military aid to El Salvador as quickly as possible. On negotiations it shares the Administration's view that a comprehensive, verifiable regional settlement is required to achieve peace and it endorses the 21 objectives of the ongoing Contadora effort. Obviously in a document of this scope there are recommendations that will have to be looked at carefully, but without doubt it represents a "quite remarkable consensus" in an area of much controversy and among Commission members representing virtually the nation's entire political spectrum. (C)

3. <u>Central Americans Agree on Peace Agenda</u>. The Contadora Four and five Central American states have reached agreement on an agenda for negotiation of a peace treaty to address political, security, and socioeconomic issues. Despite problems, the new document is a net plus. It gives equal treatment to all issues, including democratization, and calls for specific measures to implement the democracy provisions. It also recognizes the need not only to freeze arms/troop levels, but to reduce them to a "reasonable balance". With the support of the Contadora countries, the Central Americans will appoint three working commissions to make recommendations in each issue area. Our friends will have a four to one majority on the commissions. Although there are potential pitfalls in the resolution concerning elimination of foreign military advisers and support for "irregular groups", we believe these can be overcome through continued close consultations with our Core Four friends. (C)

4. Southern Africa Negotiations: Angolan Response. We have agreed to an Angolan proposal made to us today through the Mozambicans and Cape Verdeans, that US and MPLA delegations meet secretly in Cape Verde on January 20 to continue negotiations. The Angolans have proposed a two-step approach with the January 20 discussions to focus on South African withdrawal from Angolan territory, a 30-day disengagement of forces in the area, and the termination of assistance to UNITA. The Angolans state that progress on this agenda would lead to discussion of an Angolan announcement of the reduction of Cuban troops, reciprocal US and Angolan recognition, South African implementation of the UN Plan for Namibia, and a meeting at the highest level between the US and Angola. (S)



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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET

January 12, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Wednesday, January 11, 1984.

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cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended Nhite House Gridelines, Sept. 11,2008 W NARA AW, DATE 4 2212



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:

From

George P. Shultz

EO 13526 3.3(b)(1)>25Yrs 3.3 b(b) 9

1. Lebanon: Security Arrangements Plan. Don Rumsfeld reported this morning there is a good possibility that the security arrangements plan will unravel. Don believes the Syrians are ultimately responsible for Jumblatt's various last-minute demands which have postponed implementation of the plan. Syrian views on Lebanon appear to have hardened in response to mounting domestic criticism of the MNF here and in Europe. (SECRET/SENSITIVE)

2. <u>Ken Dam's Testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee</u>. Ken testified before the SFRC on Lebanon, following Senators Tower and Warner who defended keeping the Marines in Lebanon and opposed tying our hands with artificial date limits. Tower came down hard on Syria. Percy was supportive in his statements as was Boschwitz who also asked some helpful questions. The four Democrats were restive, and Sarbanes sought to discredit Ken's testimony. In a separate conversation later, Howard Baker said he was sure Lebanon would be on the floor in the Senate early on, but it was too early to predict in just what form. (C)

4. <u>Meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister</u>. I met with Foreign Minister Wu this afternoon to discuss the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks, and our approach toward the Soviet Union. I suggested that since South Korea opposes trilateral talks, and North Korea opposes bilateral talks, perhaps China and the US could play a support role "on the edges" of direct North-South talks. Wu reaffirmed Chinese interest in stability and promised to study that concept but concluded that patience was the key to progress for now. Wu took a tough stance on Sino-Soviet relations. I reviewed our own policy toward the Soviets, told Wu about my upcoming meeting with Gromyko next week, and mentioned the possibility of your making a public statement before then. (S)

5. <u>Nigeria</u>. Nigeria's new military government has sent a special delegation with letters for you and me from the head of government, Major General Buhari, explaining the reasons for removing Nigeria's democratic government. In his letter, General Buhari reiterates the accusations against the Shagari regime and asks for support in Nigeria's efforts to reconstruct its economy. Ken emphasized the importance we attach to US-Nigerian relations, but made clear our continued support for due process and constitutional government. (C) DECL:OADR



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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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January 13, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Thursday, January 12, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5#

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT From SITUATION COM George P. Shultz

1. EURONET Press Conference. This morning I participated in a EURONET television press conference--Charlie Wick's innovative USIS forum--with several hundred journalists in London, Bonn, The Hague, Brussels, Rome, Geneva and Stockholm on a wide variety of subjects. There was great interest in my upcoming meeting with Gromyko and the general question of arms control, as well as in the Kissinger Commission Report and Central America. The journalists were also keenly interested in Lebanon, with special emphasis on the question of commitment of the MNF contributors, an expanded UN role there, and Syria's role, including whether it is willing to negotiate with the US. (U)

2. FRG Bundestag Deputy Volker Ruehe. Ken Dam and Larry Eagleburger met today with Volker Ruehe, Deputy Chairman and Foreign Policy Spokesman, of the CDU/CSU Bundestag caucus. Ruehe emphasized that although there should be no concessions to the Soviets to get them to return to arms control negotiations, the West should be prepared to keep communications open, creating a framework for broad East-West political dialogue. This is a point that Foreign Minister Genscher (whom I shall see in Stockholm next week for the opening of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe) has also made to me. Ken and Larry told Ruehe that we would have to see the results of my meeting with Gromyko and the Soviet reaction to your speech before determining whether the Soviets would be prepared to engage in such a dialogue. (C)

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 12, 1984

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Stiller F. Shultz

1. EURODET Press Conference. This morning I participated in a EURODET tolevision press conference--Charite Wick's indevative USIS forta--with several hundred journalists in fonder, Bonn, The Haque, Erussels, Bone, Geneva and Stockholm on a wide variety of subjects. There was great interest in my upcoming mention with Grosyko and the general question of arms control, as well as in the Rissinger Conmission Report interested in Submon, with special suphasis on the question interested in Submon, with special suphasis on the question there, and Syria's role, including thether is in willing to regotiate with the Charter of the special suphasis on the question of constituent of the VIP contributors, an expanded Wirdle there, and Syria's role, including the special to willing to regotiate with the CR. (D)

2. ERG Bundestag Deputy Volker Nucle. Hen Dam and Larry Ragiaburger set today with Volker Porne, Deputy Chairman and Poreign Policy Spokesman, of the CDU/CSU Bundestag caucur. Ruche emphasized that although there should be no concessions to the Soviets to yet them to return to arms control negotiations, the West should be prepared to keep communications open, creating a framework for broad Kast-West Generity (whom I shall see is Stockholm name work for the Soviet negotiation to the Conference on Disarranent in Europe) has also exact the results of my meeting with Gromyko and the Soviet to see the results of my meeting with Gromyko and the Soviet the Soviet Soviet for broad the Soviet to see the results of my meeting with Gromyko and the Soviet to see the results of my meeting with Gromyko and the Soviet for the Soviet see the prepared to engage in such a dialogue. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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January 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Friday, January 13, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



DECLASSIFIED Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12953, as amended White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2508, BY NARA AW, DATE 4 2212



THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET

January 14, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENTFROM:ROBERT C. MCFARLANESUBJECT:Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's Evening Report for Friday, January 13, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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January 13, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

From

George P. Shultz

Meetings with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti. Subsequent to your 1. productive meeting with Andreotti, I had two additional discussions with him during a 45-minute meeting and a working luncheon. On the Iran-Iraq war, I urged Italy to restrain its arms sales to Iran, which have been increasing. Andreotti made a firm commitment not to allow the sale of sea-mines to go through. He also confirmed that Italy has finally approved the shipment of 80 armed personnel carriers to the Lebanese Army. (S)

US-USSR Communications Talks. US and Soviet officials today completed the 2. second round of talks on improvement of US-USSR communications. The discussions arise from the series of confidence-building measures you endorsed last May: upgrade of the Hotline by adding facsimile capability; establishment of a link between the US National Military Command Center and its Soviet counterpart; and upgrade of the communications between each country and its embassy in the other's capital. The Soviet delegation was quite forthcoming on the Hotline and the sides reached substantive agreement on technical aspects of the upgrade. We continued to press the Soviets to consider our other two proposals as well; while their delegation listened politely, they gave no indication that they had modified their opposition to those measures. The Soviets will host the next meeting, which we expect will take place in the spring. (S)

Breakfast with Senator Levin. I invited Senator Levin (D.-Mich) for 3. breakfast this morning. The conversation centered on his interest in US-Soviet relations and arms control. Levin urged that we find some way to take account of French and British missiles in the INF negotiations. I stressed that NATO's recent deployment represented a defeat for the Soviets and their intensive efforts to prevent the installation of any US missiles in Europe. Levin commented that he and Kassebaum had proposed a pause in the testing of MIRVed missiles. This was a bipartisan issue in the Senate and there was a lot of sentiment for a pause. Levin questioned whether US sanctions against Poland have now served their purpose. He has close links with the Polish-American Congress, which has been in favor of the sanctions but now may shift its position, at least for some measures such as those involving air flights. I assured him the Polish problem is very much on our front burner. (C)

Informing Soviets About Report to Congress on Soviet Non-Compliance with 4. Arms Control Agreements. Rick Burt called in Soviet Embassy Minister Counselor Sokolov today to brief him on the Report to Congress on Soviet non-compliance. Burt described the rationale for the Report and previewed the President's decisions on the seven compliance issues. He emphasized the gravity of the issue and our disappointment that the Soviets had not been more forthcoming at the last session of the SCC. He reiterated our desire to find solutions to these problems through further discussion. Burt said that if these issues are allowed to linger unresolved, our ability to move ahead on arms control is jeopardized. He reiterated your strong commitment to arms control and my intention to discuss arms control with Gromyko in Stockholm. Sokolov replied that the political impact of the Report would not serve to improve our relationship. (S)



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1984 JAN 17 AM 10:46

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SECRET

January 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

Attached is Kenneth Dam's evening report for Monday, January 16, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



DECLASSIFIED Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12253, as amended White House Otdstines, Sept. 11, 2008 BY NARA RW, DATE 4(22) 13 211 - -----

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting W1

1. Briefing Former Presidents on Compliance Report. I briefed former President Nixon today (I briefed Presidents Carter and Ford last week) about the compliance report and offered him a detailed classified briefing. His response was positive, and he endorsed the low key public affairs option as the right one. He was sure that the Soviets do everything allowed under arms control agreements--and even more. On the other hand, the low key approach was important because it would prevent the Administration from being pushed into a confrontational stance in the wake of the report. He noted that it is important from a foreign policy standpoint to make clear that the United States is opening the door to a dialogue. If violations are occurring, he said it is far better "to be dialoging than to be launching verbal rockets" across the Atlantic. It was precisely in this dialogue, he said, that we need to challenge the Soviets about the different compliance issues. The United States and the Soviet Union, he concluded, have "two irreconcilable philosophies" but the question is whether to "live with them or die about them."

2. <u>Meeting with Polish Charge</u>. I called in Polish Charge Ludwiczak this afternoon to convey your decisions on a fishing allocation and LOT charter flights. Ludwiczak said he appreciated the significance of these steps, undertook to report them accurately to Warsaw, but added he could not predict his Government's reaction. I noted that we were prepared to conduct a constructive dialogue with Warsaw and would carefully assess Warsaw's response to your decisions in that light.

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The President has seen_____ Received S S 1984 JAN 18 AM 10:00

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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January 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

Attached is Kenneth Dam's evening report for Tuesday, January 17, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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A 9 DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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FROM

1. <u>Reconnaissance Flights over Lebanon</u>. Don was unsuccessful in his efforts today to schedule another meeting with the Syrian leadership, either in Damascus or Europe, prior to his return to Washington this weekend. It will be at least a week therefore before Don can resume discussions with the Syrians on U.S. reconnaissance flights over Lebanon. These flights resumed yesterday over non-Syrian controlled areas of Lebanon. In view of yesterday's heavy shelling in and around Beirut, Don has recommended that the flights be resumed, as necessary for the protection of our forces, over all Lebanese territory, including Syrian areas, at an early date and preferably tomorrow. (S)

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting Kul

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2. <u>Kidnapping of Saudi Consul in Beirut</u>. On January 17 the Saudi Consul in Beirut was kidnapped from his car in West Beirut enroute to the Saudi Embassy. The Saudis do not know who was responsible and have received no demands. Before the Israeli invasion in 1982, Saudi diplomats in Beirut were the object of threats and attacks. It was widely believed that the Syrians, who did not want the Saudis to take independent initiatives in Lebanon at variance with Syrian policy, were responsible. More recently, the Lebanese Armed Forces received word that pro-Iranian Lebanese might attempt an attack on a Saudi or French target this week. The kidnapping, coming shortly after the arrival of the new Saudi Ambassador, could well be motivated by a desire to discourage the Saudis from becoming too active in Beirut. However, at this point there is no hard information regarding either the perpetrators or the reason for the attack. (C)

Islamic Summit in Casablanca, January 16-18. The Summit 3. opened Monday with only 24 of 44 heads of state, mostly from small countries, attending. Key leaders such as King Hussein and President Assad are staying home. The Summit is not expected to be able to deal effectively with such divisive issues as the peace process, the Iran-Iraq war and Egypt's reentry into the Islamic Conference. King Hassan of Morocco and other moderates had hoped for Egypt's readmission, but Syria and the radicals will probably be able to block this. Your message to Hassan on Egypt has been delivered, but we have had no reaction yet. Syria and the radicals have succeeded in inserting strident attacks on the U.S. and Israel in the draft summit resolutions on the Mideast. We are working with Morocco and other friends, to try to have this offensive language stricken from the final texts. (C) DECLASSIFIED

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THE WHITE HOUSE washington

January 19, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Dam's Evening Report

Attached is Kenneth Dam's evening report for Wednesday, January 18, 1983.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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S/S 8401.757 DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

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FROM

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting

THE PRESIDENT

Korea: Message from Pyongyang on Tripartite Talks. 1. On January 18, the Chinese passed to us in Beijing letters from the North Korean Foreign Minister to Secretary Shultz, and from the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly to the Vice President (in his capacity as President of the Senate) and to Speaker O'Neill, conveying formally the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks on Korea. The letters, moderate in tone, did not add substantively to the North Korean proposal as originally broadcast by Pyongyang radio on January 10. We do not intend to respond directly to these letters (and will urge that Speaker O'Neill refrain from responding). This approach is in keeping with our view that the North should talk to the South rather than to us. We will, however, have further discussions of the issue with the Chinese, following consultation with our Korean allies. In those discussions we will reiterate our preference for a quadripartite formula such as you mentioned to Zhao, and for as much direct Chinese participation as possible. While we remain skeptical of North Korean motivations, we are encouraged by the apparent, relative flexibility of Zhao and Foreign Minister Wu on this subject, and believe continued dialogue with the Chinese is warranted. (S)

2. UN Secretary General Proposes Mideast Conference. The press today reported that UNSYG Perez de Cuellar proposed that the Security Council authorize him to sound out interested parties about convening an international conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute. He was acting under a directive he has from the UNGA to take steps toward a conference. We have replied to a letter from him on the subject of a conference noting that we voted against the authorizing UNGA resolution, that we strongly oppose the conference and will not attend. Our basic posture is that direct negotiations among the parties -- not a conference which will be a forum for extreme statements -- is the only path to peace in the Middle East. (LOU)

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THE WHITE HOUSE washington

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January 20, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Thursday, January 19, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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> oo: The Vice President Bi Meese Jim Baker Mike Bhaver

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON



January 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

A9:21

FROM:

George P. Shultz

M453/5

157786

1. UNESCO Director General Response to U.S. Withdrawal Notice. The Director General of UNESCO, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, has sent us his formal response to our decision to withdraw from the Organization. His lengthy response, which he has released to the press, is primarily a defense of UNESCO's past policies, particularly its budget and its major programs. We do not plan to reply to M'Bow, but we will explain our position to the UNESCO membership at the May meeting of the Executive Board.

2. Egypt Wins Readmission to the OIC. The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) has decided to readmit Egypt to the organization. The announcement was made in a closing statement to the Casablanca Islamic Summit read by the Moroccan Foreign Minister, and presumably means that Egypt will participate in future OIC meetings. The Libyan representative reportedly walked out. Egyptian Presidential advisor Osama El-Baz had earlier told us Egypt would not return to the OIC if doing so required support of attacks on Camp David or U.S. peacemaking efforts.

Norwegian Parliamentarians on Central America. 3. The Norwegian Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee, which just visited Central America, saw Dick Stone and Larry Eagleburger today. The group supported the Contadora process but questioned U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

Stone made clear that the United States is not only applying pressure on the Sandinistas, but also encouraging the Contadora process, promoting dialogue, and offering economic incentives. Eagleburger pointed out that one way to curtail Nicaraguan support for querillas in El Salvador is to make clear to Managua that continuing involvement outside its borders will not be without cost. He cautioned that, if instability in Central America creeps closer to U.S. borders, our energies will be increasingly engaged there, at the expense of our commitments in Europe. He urged the Europeans to give us credit for trying to bring about democratization and reform.

In response, the Norwegians insisted that they do have a "nuanced" picture, with considerable concern about developments in Nicaragua which they had made clear to the junta in Managua. They stressed that it was the close Alliance ties between the United States and Norway which prompted their interest in the area and their frank approach in discussion with us.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SECRET 157787

January 20, 1984

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR . OY THE PRESIDENT

The state

From

: George P. Shultz 4

1. Meeting with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir. I met with Prime Minister Mahathir this afternoon before seeing him off after what he described as a "very successful and useful" visit. The visit had reassured him that the US was exercising its responsibilities in Asia after a period of withdrawal. I briefed Mahathir about my talks in Stockholm--he was aware the Eastern Europeans were concerned about the tough line the Russians were taking and he was glad that we were making an effort to resume talking. He stressed the importance of access to the United States market for Malaysian manufactured products. I filled him in on US actions which benefit the developing world across a wide spectrum including trade, investment, food aid, and financial flows. (C)

2. Visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Deputy Director General. Deputy Director General Hanan Bar-on came in this evening to catch up on a range of issues with Larry Eagleburger. Bar-on is here for the first meeting on Monday of the US-Israel Joint Political-Military Group. Larry gave Bar-on a readout on the Middle East and Soviet Jewry portions of my meeting with Gromyko, pressed the Israelis to continue to make helpful public and private statements about the MNF role in Lebanon and took them to task for their renewed public opposition to the Jordan Logistics Planning program. The Israelis remain preoccupied with their ties with other nations: how to retain them with Turkey and strengthen those with Spain. Larry also informed Bar-on that we intend to fight any legislation aimed at moving the Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (S)

Eqypt: Islamic Conference Summit Results. After four days 3. of bitter debate, the Islamic Conference Summit (OIC) decided to lift its suspension of Egypt -- with or without conditions is unclear at this time. This victory for Egypt (which had publicly rejected conditions being placed on its return) and the moderates was produced by a precedent shattering vote (heretofore decisions had been reached by consensus) which isolated the radicals. The Egyptians are pleased by this result and appreciate your help in writing King Hassan to urge support for Egypt. Perhaps the most significant aspect of this affair is the break with consensus politics, which has implications for the forthcoming Arab Summit. King Hussein and other moderates would like to move the Arabs away from consensus decision making, thereby neutralizing the radicals. (S)

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RR 1453/6



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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON 1984 JAN 24 AM 9: 54

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January 24, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Monday, January 23, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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January 23, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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George P. Shultz From :

1. Initial Polish Response on Fishing Quota and Charter Flights. On Saturday the Polish Charge gave Ken Dam Warsaw's official reaction to your decisions on a fishing-quota and Polish airline charter flights. He said Warsaw was "deeply disappointed" in these steps, which it saw as linked to Poland's internal situation and which it judged to be insignificant in light of the more substantial economic sanctions still in place. He added that the Polish side still awaited an official US response to its lengthy diplomatic note of November 3 regarding US-Polish relations (Ken had politely dismissed the Polish note orally during his January 16 meeting with the Polish Charge). The Charge also expressed Warsaw's continuing concern over "aggressive radio broadcasting" into Poland by VOA and Radio Free Europe. (S)

2. Ken Dam's Meeting with Senator Tower. Ken Dam called on Senator Tower to hear his views on how the issue of Lebanon can best be handled in the Congress. Senator Tower stressed the particular sensitivity of the Lebanese issue in an election year; everyone is scared. He would not move the Marines out of Lebanon now. That would mean cutting and running in the face of a terrorist threat; it is clear to him from his conversations during his recent trip that our friends in the area don't want us to go. If we should withdraw the Marines, the other members of the MNF would not be able to stay there; we must act in common. We need some milestone of diplomatic achievement to enable us to bring the Marines out. We may have to settle for something cosmetic if the situation runs on. The major thing is to keep the fleet there. That is what bothers the Syrians most, and it is a more flexible arm of policy, offering both aviation and naval power. It would be desirable to have the French and British maintain fleet units there as well. Tower said he was in favor of moving away from FMS financing and going to grant funds for Lebanon. (C)

3. Asylum Case at US Embassy Berlin. The six East Germans who had earlier refused to leave our embassy in East Berlin unless we helped them leave East Germany or granted political asylum left the embassy voluntarily on Sunday. They are now in West Berlin. We had been working quietly through the West Germans on a deal with the GDR for their release. The successful resolution of this case allowed us to finesse a potentially nasty dilemma, but it may encourage more East Germans to attempt this tactic. We are consulting with the embassy and other agencies to see what can be done about this. There is already a report that three East Germans are attempting a similar sit-in at the DECLASSIFIED British Embassy. (S) RET BY DW -127/16

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

January 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report

Attached is George Shultz's evening report for Tuesday, January 24, 1984.

cc: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver



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co: The Vice President Ed Meese Jim Baker Mike Deaver

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WASHINGTON

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From

George P. Shultz

1. Meeting with Bahamian Foreign Minister. I met with Bahamian Foreign Minister Adderly for a discussion intended to reinforce the importance we attach to continued Bahamian cooperation in drug interdiction, control of illegal migration and the US Navy facility. It is clear, however, that sensitivities remain high over recent US media allegations of high-level Bahamian corruption, the long absence of a US Ambassador in the Bahamas and the delay in the effective date of the long pending rental agreement for the US Navy testing facility, set back after the Bahamians were unable to sign before the expiration of the fiscal year. (C)

2. Discussion with Israelis on Joint Logistics Program (JLP) with Jordan. During Larry Eagleburger's meeting with Israel's Hanan Bar-On this evening, upon the conclusion of the Joint Political Military Group Talks, the principal subject was the JLP with Jordan. Bar-On clearly wants to find a way to permit his political leaders to accommodate us on JLP, a message which Ambassador Rosenne now appears to have as well. Larry outlined for the Israelis steps we hope we will soon be able to apprise them of more formally designed to assuage Israeli concerns about the content and focus of the JLP. (S)

3. US-Israeli Economic Consultations. In two days of US-Israeli consultations their side presented a weak and tentative program to address their deepening economic problems. Our side gave them a clear judgment that this program is not likely to save them from a financial crisis sometime during the next year to 18 months. The content of the exchange was helped by inclusion of some top Israeli and US economists (Herb Stein, Paul McCracken, Abe Siegel and Stan Fischer for us). The Israeli side admitted that their weak measures reflected the political weakness of the Likud coalition--not a judgment that they will turn around roaring inflation (about 200%) or an unsustainable balance of payments deficit. Somewhat bolstered by the blunt criticism they received from our private economists, the Israelis are going to try to produce a more credible economic stabilization plan. Finance Minister Cohen-Orgad has agreed to come here in late February for another round of these consultations-a good sign that our pressure is seen as helpful. Yet the Israelis tell us that the best they can do is a modest, if improved economic program, plus a secret contingency plan for the debt crisis that may hit them before any such program turns around their international payments situation. (S)

4. <u>Suriname: Bauxite Strike Ends</u>. With the peaceful resolution of a monthlong strike by bauxite workers, Commander Bouterse has defused the most serious threat to his authority since December 1982. His restraint in handling the challenge was due, in part, to fear that use of violent methods would provoke a Grenada-type response from the United States. The fundamental tax issues which provoked the strike were not resolved since new taxes were only suspended not rescinded. This strike and sporadic strikes by other workers also manifested fundamental political dissatisfaction with the military government. Thus, while there is no indication that Bouterse has abandoned his revolutionary objectives, for tactical reasons he may seek to form a more broadbased, technocratic cabinet to replace the recently resigned Alibux government. The role the pro-Cuban RVP will play remains unclear although it seems to maintain some limited influence with Bouterse. (C)

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