

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection:** Executive Secretariat, NSC:  
Agency File  
**Folder Title:** Secretary of State's Evening Reports  
(07/02/1984-07/31/1984)  
**Box:** RAC Box 7

---

To see more digitized collections visit:  
<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:  
<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

*Last Updated: 6/6/2024*

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

**Withdrawer**

RBW 4/24/2013

**File Folder** SECRETARY OF STATE EVENING REPORT (07/02/1984-07/31/1984)

**FOIA**

M453

**Box Number** 7

SHIFRINSON

72

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
158040	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/2/1984	B1
158042	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158041] <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/5/1984	B1
158041	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/5/1984	B1
158043	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158044] <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/6/1984	B1
158044	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/6/1984	B1
158045	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/9/1984	B1
158046	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/10/1984	B1
158047	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/11/1984	B1
158048	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <i>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</i>	1	7/12/1984	B1

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

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

**Withdrawer**

RBW 4/24/2013

**File Folder** SECRETARY OF STATE EVENING REPORT (07/02/1984-07/31/1984)

**FOIA**

M453

**Box Number** 7

SHIFRINSON

72

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
158050	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158049] <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/13/1984	B1
158049	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/13/1984	B1
158051	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/16/1984	B1
158052	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/17/1984	B1
158053	MEMO	MICHAEL ARMACOST TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/18/1984	B1
158054	MEMO	DAM TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/19/1984	B1
158056	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158055] <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/20/1984	B1
158055	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/20/1984	B1
158057	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/23/1984	B1

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

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

**Withdrawer**

RBW 4/24/2013

**File Folder** SECRETARY OF STATE EVENING REPORT (07/02/1984-07/31/1984)

**FOIA**

M453

**Box Number** 7

SHIFRINSON

72

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
158058	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/24/1984	B1
158060	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158059] <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/25/1984	B1
158059	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/25/1984	B1
158061	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/26/1984	B1
158062	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/27/1984	B1
158064	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158063] <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/31/1984	B1
158063	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/31/1984	B1
158065	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 158066] <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/31/1984	B1
158066	MEMO	KENNETH DAM TO RR <b>R 1/25/2016 M453/5</b>	1	7/31/1984	B1

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S/S 8418973

158040

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1984

84 JUL 3

A 7: 52

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *GPS*

*PS*

1. Gromyko Statement on Vienna Talks and Howe Reply. At a Kremlin luncheon for UK Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today Gromyko criticized our reply to their proposal for ASAT negotiations. He described our linkage to START and INF discussions as a precondition, by which the US planned to torpedo any talks. He depicted the US response as "a deception clearly aimed at securing votes." According to the press, Howe departed from his prepared text to rebut Gromyko, stressing that the US is prepared for talks without preconditions. We have reinforced this position here in Washington with the British Embassy, which reports that Howe will make the same point in his meeting tomorrow with Chernenko. (U)

2. Nicaraguan to IDB. In response to your letter, General Mejia attempted to intervene with de Synegub, the Guatemalan Executive Director of Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to block his appointing a Nicaraguan deputy. De Synegub refused to cooperate. At a meeting here today he professed his anti-communism, but said he would consider Nicaraguan applications from a purely technical point of view. Nicaraguans now occupy important positions in the World Bank, the IMF, and the IDB hierarchies. (C)

3. Bolivia's Fragile Democracy. President Siles escaped Saturday's kidnapping/coup action with only a fractured rib. The plotters, headed by a disgruntled colonel, had no military or political support - this time. Reactions and fallout in Bolivia are still very preliminary and the implications for the US are hard to sort out. On the plus side, we stood squarely on the side of democracy and Siles thanked us publicly. On the downside, elements of a US trained anti-narcotics police unit were involved, and this could delay already overdue Bolivian coca control steps. In terms of the radical versus centrist struggle for ascendancy within the Siles government, the impact of Saturday's events is unclear. The Bolivian radicals may say that the ease with which Siles was snatched from his residence argues for a civilian militia, while the military command will counter that it stood behind the regime. One thing is certain: the Bolivian brew will continue to simmer with inflation at the 1500% level and yet another general strike scheduled for Wednesday. (C)

DECL:OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #158040

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16



~~SECRET~~

S/S 8419204

2

158042

84 JUL 6

40:29

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1984

JR 7/6/84

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Hungarian Views on East-West Relations. The number two man in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Janos Nagy, told us today that in his view the Soviets will never agree to return to the INF talks as they were conducted in Geneva prior to the Soviet walk-out. Nagy was nonetheless optimistic that the Soviets would eventually resume serious nuclear weapons talks, and thought the Vienna meeting in September could turn out to be the opening phase of such talks. He also said there would be no further Soviet "countermeasures" in Eastern Europe, unless the United States took some unforeseen action in Europe which the Soviets regarded as posing an increased threat. While concerned over the tensions in East-West relations, Nagy underscored his satisfaction with U.S.-Hungarian bilateral relations.

2. Romanian Ambassador's Call on Under Secretary Armacost. Romanian Ambassador Malitza called on Under Secretary Armacost today to present the original of Ceausescu's June 25 letter to you. Just back from consultations in Bucharest, Malitza said the Control Data computer license case was the first item Ceausescu raised with him. (The only U.S.-Romanian joint economic venture may fold, for lack of a marketable product, if we deny this license.) Malitza assured us that everything is on track for Romania's participation in the Olympics. In case anyone misses the point, Malitza is handing out lapel pins which read: "Romania -- Olympic Games, 1984."

3. Soviet Detention of US Diplomats. Assistant Secretary Rick Burt delivered a sharp protest to Soviet Charge Isakov this afternoon regarding the detention of U.S. diplomats in Moscow. Rick charged the Soviets with violating both multilateral and bilateral agreements, reserved our right to respond, and warned that these actions will inevitably affect our efforts to improve relations. Isakov objected that our people in Moscow seemed to be engaged in "ambiguous" activities that gave the authorities the right to intervene, but said he understood our position and would report to Moscow. Our Embassy will be delivering a similarly stiff protest tomorrow morning. We have agreed with Art Hartman's strong view that we should await the Soviet response before deciding on further steps.

~~SECRET~~  
DECL: OADRDECLASSIFIED  
NLRP M453/5 #158042  
BY *RW* NARA DATE 1/25/16~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

S/S 8419204

158041

84 JUL 6

A 8: 29

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Hungarian Views on East-West Relations. The number two man in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Janos Nagy, told us today that in his view the Soviets will never agree to return to the INF talks as they were conducted in Geneva prior to the Soviet walk-out. Nagy was nonetheless optimistic that the Soviets would eventually resume serious nuclear weapons talks, and thought the Vienna meeting in September could turn out to be the opening phase of such talks. He also said there would be no further Soviet "countermeasures" in Eastern Europe, unless the United States took some unforeseen action in Europe which the Soviets regarded as posing an increased threat. While concerned over the tensions in East-West relations, Nagy underscored his satisfaction with U.S.-Hungarian bilateral relations.

2. Romanian Ambassador's Call on Under Secretary Armacost. Romanian Ambassador Malitza called on Under Secretary Armacost today to present the original of Ceausescu's June 25 letter to you. Just back from consultations in Bucharest, Malitza said the Control Data computer license case was the first item Ceausescu raised with him. (The only U.S.-Romanian joint economic venture may fold, for lack of a marketable product, if we deny this license.) Malitza assured us that everything is on track for Romania's participation in the Olympics. In case anyone misses the point, Malitza is handing out lapel pins which read: "Romania -- Olympic Games, 1984."

3. Soviet Detention of US Diplomats. Assistant Secretary Rick Burt delivered a sharp protest to Soviet Charge Isakov this afternoon regarding the detention of U.S. diplomats in Moscow. Rick charged the Soviets with violating both multilateral and bilateral agreements, reserved our right to respond, and warned that these actions will inevitably affect our efforts to improve relations. Isakov objected that our people in Moscow seemed to be engaged in "ambiguous" activities that gave the authorities the right to intervene, but said he understood our position and would report to Moscow. Our Embassy will be delivering a similarly stiff protest tomorrow morning. We have agreed with Art Hartman's strong view that we should await the Soviet response before deciding on further steps.

SECRET  
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #158041

BY *RW* NARA DATE *1/25/16*

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

S/S 8419340

158043

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 11/15/85 #158043

BY RWS NARA DATE 11/15/16

SENSITIVE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1984

RR

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Lebanon: Security Plan Progresses. The Lebanese Cabinet's June 23 security plan for the greater Beirut area appears to be on track. Militias on both sides withdrew the bulk of their heavy weapons from the capital early this week and the Lebanese Armed Forces redeployed throughout the city on July 4. Efforts are now focused on removing the mines and earthen berms blocking the roads between East and West Beirut to open up two additional crossing points. Beirut's port and airport had been scheduled to reopen July 6, but are now expected to resume operations on Monday, July 9. They have been closed for the last 152 days.

Although the initial stages of the plan have been implemented without a major hitch, it is still too early to know if this Syrian brokered agreement will last. The tentative steps taken thus far have not required any real concessions from the factions. While the militias are off the streets, for example, it is still a predominantly Christian brigade which controls East Beirut and a predominantly Muslim one in West Beirut. Nevertheless, cautious optimism reigns in the divided city, where not even small-arms fire has been heard over the last two days.

2. Armacost Meeting with Israeli Ministry of Defense Director General. Mike Armacost met this afternoon with Menachem Meron, Director General of the Defense Ministry and Chairman of the Israeli delegation to the Joint Political-Military Group (JPMG). Meron expressed strong satisfaction with the progress made in political-military cooperation since the beginning of the year, noting that we had wisely begun the process by focussing on concrete and practical cooperation rather than trying to negotiate at the outset an agreement defining what forms the cooperation would take. He reiterated Israeli concern about publicly naming the Soviets as the threat which the JPMG is addressing. He amended the previous Israeli position, however, by agreeing to define the Soviets as the threat in highly classified documents and as the "agreed enemy" or some similar phrase in other documents.

3. Mariel Excludables. The Government of Cuba informed the U.S. Interests Section in Havana this evening that Castro has decided to respond positively to our proposal to discuss the return of Mariel excludables and migration issues in New York City July 12-13. A formal note confirming the Cuban willingness to participate in these talks is expected tomorrow.

SENSITIVE

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET / SENSITIVE~~

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX # 19

NON-SECURE FAX #

TTY #

PAGES 1

RELEASER SF

DTG 071417Z Jul 84

FROM/LOCATION/

1. THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. DAVID FISCHER FOR THE PRESIDENT / CAMP DAVID MD TOR:

2. CDR DORAN FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT // KENNEBUNKPORT ME

3. Dest. 101

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS: ATTACHED: <sup>ACTING</sup> SECRETARY DAM'S EVE. REPORT

~~SECRET / SENSITIVE~~

RW 4/24/13 CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

~~SECRET~~

158044

SENSITIVEDEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

84 JUL 7 A 9: 58

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Lebanon: Security Plan Progresses. The Lebanese Cabinet's June 23 security plan for the greater Beirut area appears to be on track. Militias on both sides withdrew the bulk of their heavy weapons from the capital early this week and the Lebanese Armed Forces redeployed throughout the city on July 4. Efforts are now focused on removing the mines and earthen berms blocking the roads between East and West Beirut to open up two additional crossing points. Beirut's port and airport had been scheduled to reopen July 6, but are now expected to resume operations on Monday, July 9. They have been closed for the last 152 days.

Although the initial stages of the plan have been implemented without a major hitch, it is still too early to know if this Syrian brokered agreement will last. The tentative steps taken thus far have not required any real concessions from the factions. While the militias are off the streets, for example, it is still a predominantly Christian brigade which controls East Beirut and a predominantly Muslim one in West Beirut. Nevertheless, cautious optimism reigns in the divided city, where not even small-arms fire has been heard over the last two days.

2. Armacost Meeting with Israeli Ministry of Defense Director General. Mike Armacost met this afternoon with Menachem Meron, Director General of the Defense Ministry and Chairman of the Israeli delegation to the Joint Political-Military Group (JPMG). Meron expressed strong satisfaction with the progress made in political-military cooperation since the beginning of the year, noting that we had wisely begun the process by focussing on concrete and practical cooperation rather than trying to negotiate at the outset an agreement defining what forms the cooperation would take. He reiterated Israeli concern about publicly naming the Soviets as the threat which the JPMG is addressing. He amended the previous Israeli position, however, by agreeing to define the Soviets as the threat in highly classified documents and as the "agreed enemy" or some similar phrase in other documents.

3. Mariel Excludables. The Government of Cuba informed the U.S. Interests Section in Havana this evening that Castro has decided to respond positively to our proposal to discuss the return of Mariel excludables and migration issues in New York City July 12-13. A formal note confirming the Cuban willingness to participate in these talks is expected tomorrow.

SENSITIVE~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #158044  
BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16



~~SECRET~~ 158045

84 JUL 10 A 8: 14

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
July 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Mariel Negotiations. Cuba has agreed to our proposal to meet July 12-13 in New York to discuss migration issues, including the return to Cuba of persons from the 1980 Mariel Boatlift who are ineligible to remain in the United States for substantive reasons (mainly commission of serious crimes). In agreeing to talk, however, Cuba sought to limit the scope of the discussions on the Mariel excludables to the list of 789 persons, which was handed to the Cuban Interests Section in May 1983 by former Assistant Secretary Enders. We are reminding the Cubans that we want them to take back a substantially larger number of Mariel excludables than was contained on the first list.

The Cuban delegation to the talks will be headed by Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon, a senior policy official, which suggests that Cuba intends to try to introduce broad political issues. Our delegation, headed by Deputy Legal Adviser Kozak, will focus attention on the Mariel Excludable issue and parry any Cuban efforts to enlarge the scope of the talks.

2. Meeting with French Ambassador on Debt. I met this afternoon with French Ambassador Vernier-Palliez, who asserted that the psychological and economic effects of rises in the U.S. prime interest rate were frustrating efforts by third world debtors to resolve their debt problems. He expressed the hope that Treasury, in further discussions of the debt issue, would show adequate appreciation for the political risks associated with rising interest rates. I noted our understanding of the urgency of the situation and our desire to work with France, and other key allies, in dealing with it.

3. Fijian Foreign Minister Calls. I met today with Fijian Foreign Minister Mavoa, who discussed the possibility of a bilateral aid program for Fiji, a regional tuna fishing agreement, civil aviation, sugar imports, and a proposed single regional organization for the South Pacific. I noted that we are presently reviewing our South Pacific regional aid program and, in that context, we will look at the possibility of a bilateral aid program. Mavoa agreed on the desirability of a regional tuna agreement and made arguments in favor of a Honolulu-Los Angeles route for Air Pacific and for an increased U.S. sugar quota for Fiji. With regard to a single regional organization, Mavoa said that Fiji still wants the presence of the metropolitan powers in the South Pacific.

~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRM 45315 #158045  
BY *RW* NARA DATE *1/25/16*



1984 JUL 11 AM 10:34

~~SECRET~~

158046

84 JUL 11 AM 10:24

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1984

*PR*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Soviet Demarche on WEU. Soviet Charge Isakov called on me this evening to deliver an "oral statement" condemning the alleged "decision" of the council of the Western European Union to lift restrictions on German armaments imposed by the 1954 Brussels Treaty. (In fact, the WEU council decided only to authorize a study of whether to lift those restrictions, which limit the tonnage of ships and range of aircraft the FRG may possess, as well as prohibiting possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.) I noted the limited nature of the changes and said that revitalization of the WEU would not alter the defensive orientation of NATO.

2. Nicaragua Expels Ten Catholic Priests. On July 9 the Nicaraguan Government expelled ten foreign Catholic priests for their alleged participation in political activities. Earlier that day, seven of the priests took part in a demonstration led by Archbishop Obando y Bravo. The demonstration, which was peaceful, had protested the Government's earlier confinement of a Nicaraguan priest accused of "counterrevolutionary" acts. Interior Minister Borge had warned the Church against holding the demonstration. The Catholic Church leadership met this afternoon to discuss the expulsion. Obando y Bravo criticized the Nicaraguan government action, as did the Vatican which reportedly issued a statement calling the expulsions "unjustified" and "completely disproportionate to the cause."

This latest incident culminates more than three months of mounting tension between the Government and the opposition, for which the Catholic Church has become the most visible spokesman and rallying point. The expulsions appear designed to play on Obando y Bravo's expressed fear that the Government will cripple the Church by expelling foreign priests, who constitute about two-thirds of the priests in Nicaragua.

3. Attack in the Gulf. A British-flag tanker, the British Renown, was lightly damaged in a missile attack on July 10 near the center of the Gulf. The attack was almost certainly carried out by Iran. The target was a poor choice, since it was on its way to offload oil from the Tiburón, which had been severely damaged by Iraqi aircraft June 27. Iran reportedly had given permission for the offloading. Iraqi naval targets in the vicinity of Bandar Khomeini early this morning probably triggered the Iranian attack.

~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M45315 #158046  
BY *RW* NARA DATE 1/25/16

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

AIR: 24



July 10, 1954

THE PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

Kenneth E. Lee, Acting

1. Soviet Demands on WNU. Soviet Charge Iakov called on me this evening to deliver an "anti statement" condemning the alleged "decision" of the Council of the Western European Union to lift restrictions on German armaments imposed by the 1945 Brussels Treaty. In fact, the WNU Council decided only to authorize a study of whether to lift those restrictions, which limit the tonnage of ships and range of aircraft the WNU may possess, as well as prohibiting possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. I noted the limited nature of the changes and said that revocation of the WNU would not alter the defensive orientation of NATO.

2. Nicaragua Expels Ten Catholic Priests. On July 9 the Nicaraguan Government expelled ten foreign Catholic priests for their alleged participation in political activities. Earlier that day, seven of the priests took part in a demonstration led by Archbishop Opando y Bravo. The demonstration, which was peaceful, was followed by the Government's earlier condemnation of a Nicaraguan priest accused of "counter-revolutionary" acts. Interior Minister Jorge had warned the Church against holding the demonstration. The Catholic Church leadership met this afternoon to discuss the expulsion. Opando y Bravo criticized the Nicaraguan government action, as did the Vatican which reportedly issued a statement calling the expulsions "unjustified" and "completely disproportionate to the case."

This latest incident witnesses more than three months of mounting tension between the Government and the opposition, for which the Catholic Church has become the most visible spokesman and rallying point. The expulsions appear designed to play up Opando y Bravo's expressed fear that the Government will curtail the Church by expelling foreign priests, who constitute about two-thirds of the priests in Nicaragua.

3. Attack in the Gulf. A British-Liaison tanker, the British Renown, was lightly damaged in a missile attack on July 10 near the coast of the Gulf. The attack was almost certainly carried out by Iran. The target was a poor choice, since it was on its way to offload oil from the Tiberon, which had been severely damaged by Iraqi aircraft June 27. Iran reportedly had given permission for the offloading. Iraqi naval forces in the vicinity of Bandar Khomeini early this morning probably triggered the Iranian attack.

SECRET

DOCS: CASH

216581



DECLASSIFIED

S/S 8419775

~~SECRET~~ 9

158047

NLRR M453/5 #158047  
BY fw NARA DATE 11/25/16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1984

PR 7/12/84

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting Secretary KWD

1. Nepalese Request for Military Assistance. Nepalese Ambassador Thapa called on me today to deliver a letter from Foreign Minister Khatri replying to my earlier letter explaining our unwillingness to develop an arms supply relationship with Nepal. The Foreign Minister's letter accepted our policy, but requested that we assist the Nepalese to obtain needed materiel from third countries. I promised to study the Foreign Minister's response, but noted again our belief that the Nepalese could best negotiate unilaterally with other nations.

2. Lebanon: Attacks Against Libyans Continue. Even while the overall security situation in Beirut is improving, attacks against Libyan interests there are continuing. Early this morning a Lebanese Shia group calling itself the "Imam Musa Sadr Brigades" exploded a bomb in the Libyan Embassy, causing extensive damage but no injuries. The explosion appears to have been intended as a warning against a planned visit to Beirut by Libyan "Foreign Minister" al-Turayki, who is now meeting with Syrian officials in Damascus.

Libyan interests have periodically been the target of attacks by Lebanese Shia since the disappearance and apparent murder of their spiritual leader, the Imam Musa Sadr, in Libya in 1978. The return of the Imam continues to be a principal rallying cry in the Lebanese Shia community. The Lebanese Government had only resumed normal diplomatic relations with Libya in April following a freeze in relations late last year which we had supported. Ironically, Lebanese terrorists may succeed -- where diplomacy failed -- in driving the Libyans out of Beirut.

3. OPEC Results. OPEC today announced that it would maintain current oil prices and production limitations but allow Nigeria to produce an unspecified amount over its current quota of 1.3 million barrels per day, apparently at the expense of Saudi Arabia, the "swing" producer. (Conference sources were quoted as saying Nigeria's "temporary" increase would be 100,000 b/d in August and 150,000 b/d in September.) Furthermore, in an attempt to counter the continuing weak demand for oil, OPEC has decided to send ministerial-level delegations to non-OPEC oil exporters to seek their cooperation in maintaining current prices. Increased production and exports by such countries as the United Kingdom, Egypt, Oman and the Soviet Union have eroded OPEC's market share, causing considerable resentment among OPEC members, most of whom have been forced as a result to cut back sharply on their development programs. Today's gesture to Nigeria reflects both recognition of its critical need for funds and concern that it might unilaterally increase production and lower prices, thus forcing another internal OPEC crisis.

~~SECRET~~  
DECL:OADR



**SECRET**

158048

DEPARTMENT OF STATE: 48  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM : Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD**7/13/84*

1. U.S.-Soviet Hotline Negotiations. After a day of lengthy negotiations, the two delegations reached agreement on a basic text outlining the proposed upgrade of the Hotline with facsimile transmission capabilities. A final comparison of the English and Russian language versions should be completed overnight. The Soviet Delegation, however, has stated it must cable the text back to Moscow for approval and that the earliest an initialling ceremony could take place would be Monday. The Soviets have now agreed that the initialling would be at the higher political level we have been seeking; Soviet Embassy Charge Isakov and I as Acting Secretary will initial the agreement on Monday.

2. U.S.-Greek Relations. Our public and private signals to the Greek government making clear the Administration's dissatisfaction with Papandreou's actions appear to be bearing fruit. Papandreou met yesterday at length with Ambassador Stearns, who detailed our intense unhappiness with Greek behavior. Stearns made clear that while there was now a reduced possibility of the GOG receiving excess U.S. military aircraft, we continued to want better relations. Papandreou was relatively restrained. He said that Greece would remain with the West, that he had decided not to visit Libya after repeated incidents of Libyan terrorism in Athens, that the GOG wanted to start up VOA negotiations again, and that Greek police would provide adequate security at our bases. His reaction on the aircraft was mild. We think the GOG got our point and may be reconsidering some of its policies.

3. Japanese Support for ASEAN Position on Kampuchea. Foreign Minister Abe announced at the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference in Jakarta that Japan is prepared to actively support a settlement in Kampuchea along the lines of the September, 1983, ASEAN "Appeal for Kampuchean Independence," which calls for a complete Vietnamese withdrawal and free elections under international auspices. Abe said Japan would pay part of the costs of the peace-keeping force envisioned for areas from which Vietnam has withdrawn and would provide personnel and vehicles to help supervise the elections. After a final settlement was achieved in Kampuchea, Japan would provide substantial economic and technical assistance to the Indochina countries. Abe's statement involves Tokyo more directly in support of ASEAN's efforts to find a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea.

**SECRET**

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M45315 #158048

BY *RW* NARA DATE *1/25/16*

~~SECRET~~

11  
158050

DECLASSIFIED

S/S 8420135

SENSITIVE

BY NLR M453/5 #158050  
RW NARA DATE 1/25/16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON 84 JUL 14 A 9: 46  
July 13, 1984

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting Secretary *KWD*

1. Status of U.S.-Soviet Hotline Negotiations. After two days of lengthy negotiation, the U.S. and Soviet delegations reached agreement late on Thursday night on the English and Russian language versions of an exchange of diplomatic notes outlining the proposed upgrade of the existing Hotline with facsimile transmission capability. The agreed-upon language meets all of our basic concerns and indeed, comes out somewhat better than we had earlier expected. In a separate conversation with Rick Burt, Soviet Charge Isakov has also suggested that he could agree to participate with me as Acting Secretary in any initialling ceremony of the notes -- the kind of a higher level of political rank and visibility that we have been seeking and at which the Soviet delegation has been balking. The Soviets have, however, stated that they must cable this text back to Moscow for final approval before the notes can be formally initialled. They would not receive such a go-ahead, they stated, until late on Monday, July 16. From our point of view, the morning of Tuesday, July 17, would be a better time. At a luncheon at the Soviet Embassy this Friday, our delegation head, Warren Zimmermann, suggested this Tuesday morning timeframe to Charge Isakov, who indicated there should be no problem with it. Isakov also indicated that he did not expect Soviet authorities in Moscow would raise any major objection to the text agreed upon by the two delegations in Washington.

2. Vienna Talks. Mike Armacost attended the luncheon at the Soviet embassy today for the Hotline delegations. On the margins of the luncheon, Isakov told Mike that the Soviets considered the ball to be in the U.S. court on Vienna. They were awaiting a response to Chernenko's July 7 letter. Pending a more unequivocal acceptance of their formulation of the subject matter for discussion, Isakov implied we should expect no discussions on the agenda between him and Rick Burt. Isakov later told Burt that the Soviets were still waiting for a "clear-cut reply" that we were ready to begin negotiations on "the prevention of the militarization of space." He said that this could be communicated by you (in your response to Chernenko) or through diplomatic channels.

3. Visit of FRG Defense Minister Woerner. In meetings with Rick Burt and me, FRG Defense Minister Woerner reassured us about German intentions regarding Franco-German defense cooperation. He envisioned modest, specific results relating to consultation on tactical nuclear forces. Woerner agreed that more must be done for conventional defense but indicated that the U.S. emphasis on NATO infrastructure meant there would be fewer dollars for manpower and emerging technologies.

~~SECRET~~

DECL. OADR



12  
~~SECRET~~

158049

S/S 8420135

SENSITIVE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1984 14 A 9: 46

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting Secretary *KWD* WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

1. Status of U.S.-Soviet Hotline Negotiations. After two days of lengthy negotiation, the U.S. and Soviet delegations reached agreement late on Thursday night on the English and Russian language versions of an exchange of diplomatic notes outlining the proposed upgrade of the existing Hotline with facsimile transmission capability. The agreed-upon language meets all of our basic concerns and indeed, comes out somewhat better than we had earlier expected. In a separate conversation with Rick Burt, Soviet Charge Isakov has also suggested that he could agree to participate with me as Acting Secretary in any initialling ceremony of the notes -- the kind of a higher level of political rank and visibility that we have been seeking and at which the Soviet delegation has been balking. The Soviets have, however, stated that they must cable this text back to Moscow for final approval before the notes can be formally initialled. They would not receive such a go-ahead, they stated, until late on Monday, July 16. From our point of view, the morning of Tuesday, July 17, would be a better time. At a luncheon at the Soviet Embassy this Friday, our delegation head, Warren Zimmermann, suggested this Tuesday morning timeframe to Charge Isakov, who indicated there should be no problem with it. Isakov also indicated that he did not expect Soviet authorities in Moscow would raise any major objection to the text agreed upon by the two delegations in Washington.

2. Vienna Talks. Mike Armacost attended the luncheon at the Soviet embassy today for the Hotline delegations. On the margins of the luncheon, Isakov told Mike that the Soviets considered the ball to be in the U.S. court on Vienna. They were awaiting a response to Chernenko's July 7 letter. Pending a more unequivocal acceptance of their formulation of the subject matter for discussion, Isakov implied we should expect no discussions on the agenda between him and Rick Burt. Isakov later told Burt that the Soviets were still waiting for a "clear-cut reply" that we were ready to begin negotiations on "the prevention of the militarization of space." He said that this could be communicated by you (in your response to Chernenko) or through diplomatic channels.

3. Visit of FRG Defense Minister Woerner. In meetings with Rick Burt and me, FRG Defense Minister Woerner reassured us about German intentions regarding Franco-German defense cooperation. He envisioned modest, specific results relating to consultation on tactical nuclear forces. Woerner agreed that more must be done for conventional defense but indicated that the U.S. emphasis on NATO infrastructure meant there would be fewer dollars for manpower and emerging technologies.

~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M45315 #158049

BY *AW* NARA DATE 1/25/16



~~SECRET~~DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTONDC  
7/17/84

July 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM : Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Armacost lunch with UK Ambassador Oliver Wright. Mike Armacost had lunch with UK Ambassador Oliver Wright today, and much of the discussion focused on SDI, on which Wright anticipated major reservations on the part of the Europeans. He characterized SDI as destabilizing since it would erode the efficacy of deterrence, and stimulate an intensified arms race in which the British and other Europeans would have no effective capacity to compete. With regard to the Nunn-Roth amendment, Wright echoed the irritation expressed by West German Defense Minister Woerner during his visit last week. Wright agreed, however, that in the absence of efforts involving the U.S. and the European allies to enhance conventional defense cooperation, there will be increased pressure in Congress to force greater European contributions through legislation. Wright also mentioned his disquiet about lack of progress on extraterritoriality issues. He expressed particular concern about the Laker anti-trust decision expected from the Justice Department in the near future.

2. New Israeli Settlements. As foreshadowed by the media, the Shamir Government yesterday engineered inter-ministerial committee approval for the establishment of at least five new settlements in the occupied territories. Labor immediately complained that the move, accompanied by considerable fanfare and publicity, was tantamount to electioneering. Controversy and hoopla aside, the viability of the new sites is doubtful, given Israel's economic problems and the possibility that Labor will form the next government. Our public posture has entailed restating our opposition to settlement activity while seeking to avoid being drawn into the pre-election ferment.

3. New Zealand Elections. The election of a Labour government in New Zealand brings to power a party which has pledged to deny access by nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed navy ships and to renegotiate the ANZUS Treaty. It remains to be seen whether Prime Minister-elect Lange will be able to contain his left wing sufficiently to keep New Zealand a meaningful alliance partner -- which is what he says he wants to do. Secretary Shultz meets with Lange today to convey our strong stance on the alliance and access.

~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #158051  
BY *RW* NARA DATE *1/25/16*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14

S/S 8420331

158052

84 JUL 18 A 8:30

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
July 17, 1984

POZ

7/18/84

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. French Government Resigns. At 8:00 p.m. Paris time tonight, the Elysee announced the resignation of the current government headed by Prime Minister Mauroy and the designation of Industry Minister Laurent Fabius to form a new government. Today's decision seems to have been triggered by the resignation of Education Minister Savery, whose plans to "nationalize" private schools in France has generated much controversy. The appointment of Fabius, a Mitterrand protege, to replace Mauroy signals Mitterrand's intention to keep a steady course on economic and foreign policy. Whatever the shape of the new government, Mitterrand will remain in charge. Embassy sources in Paris report that Foreign Minister Cheysson will be replaced by Mitterrand confidant Roland Dumas (presently Minister for European Affairs). We also understand that Defense Minister Hernu is safe--particularly good news given the positive ties we have developed with him and his staff. Elysee sources are confident that the Communists will remain in the government. But Fabius is closely identified with the austerity program the Communists have bitterly opposed, and they could seize on his appointment as an excuse to make their exit. (CONFIDENTIAL)

2. Perez de Cuellar Calls for Intercommunal Meeting on Cyprus. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar announced in Brussels today that he has invited the two Cypriot communities to send high-level representatives (but not "heads-of-state") to Vienna for discussions August 6-7. His hope, he said, is to "find a substantive basis for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem." Today's statement reflects our urgings that the Secretary General move quickly with a new initiative. The meetings (if they are held) should help us gain support for our Turkish security assistance request on the Hill in the coming weeks.

3. COCOM Agreement on Computers. In a final arduous negotiating session that ended on July 12 in Paris, the State-led negotiating team on export control issues concluded a new agreement in COCOM to ban the export of sensitive computers and related products to the Eastern Bloc. The completion of the negotiation on computers--the centerpiece of the West's embargo of national security-sensitive goods and know-how--brings to a successful close a 21-month review of the embargo lists. The agreement is reasonable and balanced and will strengthen Western security over the years ahead. (CONFIDENTIAL)

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OADR

NLRR M453/5 #158052  
BY *RW* NARA DATE 11/29/16



15  
158053  
~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1984

21 JUL 18 P11:10

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Michael H. Armacost, Acting Secretary *ms*

1. Caribbean Summit at University of South Carolina. The Caribbean Summit opened with statements of appreciation by participants for the unprecedented opportunity to meet as a group to discuss their problems. In a closed Caribbean-only caucus, heads of government identified areas of major interest as: the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and its implementation; the need for bilateral assistance to make the CBI work; the implications of the Third World debt crisis; the strengthening of democracy and political institutions; and a need to investigate the long-term prospects for the region. In this afternoon's session, Ken Dam stressed our interest in cooperation to achieve development and maintain stability. Over breakfast tomorrow participants will have a chance to get into technical questions with Bill Brock. We expect Caribbean leaders to raise with you the question of how to preserve and strengthen democracy in a region facing economic crisis and to propose a joint international effort to examine the region, its problems, and prospects.

2. Pakistan Nuclear Program. When Congress returns, we expect increasing criticism of Pakistan's nuclear program, and an attempt by Senator Cranston to add a restrictive Pakistan amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill. We are consequently sending Deane Hinton, who is here in the States, back to meet with Zia this week to reiterate our concerns and discuss how best to proceed. Deane will have to walk a delicate line: ensuring that our critical security relationship is not put at risk, while reaffirming to Zia that we cannot walk away from our non-proliferation policy. Without establishing any new "red lines," Deane will note there are a number of steps Pakistan could take in the nuclear area which would make it easier for us to increase confidence on the Hill, and ask for Zia's support. He will also suggest that we open a dialogue on broader South Asian security issues to see if we can increase Pakistan's sense of security and thereby lessen the attractiveness of a nuclear option. When Deane returns -- early next week -- we will put together a strategy for handling this issue on the Hill.

~~SECRET~~

DECL:OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M45315 #158053

BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16



100-100000

DECLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

158054

BY RW NARA DATE 11/25/06  
M45315 #158054

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON  
July 19, 1984

84 JUL 20

A 8: 19

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD**pl* 7/20/84

1. Jordan-Soviet Arms. We continue to monitor carefully the possibility of a Jordanian arms purchase from the Soviets, and to seek ways of heading this off. We are investigating whether purchases from the West Europeans would be an alternative, but the Saudis are equivocating on funding such a purchase. Meanwhile, King Hussein has made clear that Jordan is looking for more Soviet air defense equipment of the types it already has (ZSU-23 and SAM 8 missiles), and the Soviets have offered to demonstrate a sophisticated air defense weapon (presumably the SAM 14). The King has told our Ambassador, however, that he will not be going to Moscow, but will send Commander-in-Chief General Bin Shaker sometime after the Israeli elections. It is likely that Hussein will move toward a small Soviet arms purchase and assess our reactions and those of his neighbors before taking any further step.

2. Meeting with Sudanese President. In his meeting with President Nimeiri July 17, Ambassador Walters reinforced the essential point of your June 28 letter to Nimeiri: Support in the Congress for our extensive programs in Sudan is weakening because of the applications of Islamic punishments, including limb amputations, to Christians. Walters stressed that Nimeiri needs to clarify the limits of "sharia" or Islamic law and to pursue a more conciliatory public diplomacy toward the Christian south. Nimeiri defended "sharia," and claimed that the southern insurgents are now so closely tied to Ethiopia and Libya that his efforts to reach the rebel leadership had proved futile. However, under prodding from Walters, Nimeiri concurred on the need for more public gestures, and the following day made a conciliatory statement on Muslim-Christian unity.

3. Argentina-U.K. Talks Break Down. Our Ambassador in Buenos Aires has confirmed that two days of talks in Bern between representatives of the Argentine and British Governments broke down over the issue of sovereignty over the Falklands/Malvinas Islands. These talks, the first direct contact between the two governments since the Falklands War, were considered an important step toward normalizing relations. Foreign Minister Caputo's visit to Washington on Monday will provide an opportunity to assess the prospects for a resumption of talks.

4. Mariel Talks. The Cuban Interests Section has advised that it will deliver at 9:00 a.m. on July 20 a letter from Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Alarcon concerning the Mariel Excludables talks. The letter is expected to convey Cuba's decision as to whether to accept the Excludables. Our Interests Section in Havana has reported that Cuban Vice President Rodriguez told a U.S. journalist July 18 that Cuba will take the Excludables back and that it anticipates a second round of talks with the United States in August.

~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S/S 8420819

17

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1984

158056

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *GP*

1. Israeli Elections. Given the large undecided vote three days before the scheduled July 23 elections, the outcome is difficult to predict. Despite some shrinkage in its lead, the Labor Alignment still maintains an advantage of ten or more Knesset seats in most polls. Nonetheless, neither Labor nor Likud may emerge from the elections in a strong position, and there may be a protracted period of negotiations before a government is formed. The mechanics of forming an Israeli Government are complicated. While the current government remains in caretaker status, the "winner" has 21 days to form a government. That period may be extended for as long as 21 additional days. If necessary, the President may designate someone else to try to form a government. The President may also repeat this process ad infinitum, or he may move towards a new election. Negotiations are usually intense and complicated. Public speculation by US officials concerning the policies a new Israeli government might adopt, in particular regarding the peace process, could complicate the task of forming a new government. For that reason we plan to maintain a low profile and avoid any comment concerning the impact of the elections on Israeli or American policy during this period. (C)

2. Sandinistas Leave Controls in Place for Elections. Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega announced July 19 the extension until October 20 of the 28-month old state of emergency, quashing speculation that the measure would be lifted or substantially modified for the upcoming electoral campaign. Blaming the existence of the state of emergency on "U.S. aggression," Ortega said it would continue in force until such "aggression" ceased. Instead, he announced a few minor modifications of the electoral ground rules, including an end to internal travel restrictions, permission for outdoor political meetings, resumption of the limited amnesty and safe-conduct programs, and press freedom except for "security-related matters," which the GRN can interpret as it chooses. This was the second time in 1984 that the Sandinistas dashed hopes that they would substantially amend the state of emergency. Coming after months of debate, just six days before the expiration of the candidate registration period for the November vote, the Ortega announcement now constitutes the Sandinistas' final position on electoral terms to the opposition. The coordinating body of the democratic opposition--most of whose December 1983 conditions for participation were not addressed by Ortega--is meeting on July 20 to determine its next move. (C)

3. Genscher to Visit Iran. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher will travel to Tehran this weekend at the invitation of the Iranian government. Genscher wrote to tell me of his plans last week and to ask for the Department's input on issues he should raise with the Iranians, which we provided. His stated purpose in making the trip is to keep open the political dialogue between Iran and the FRG and to assess prospects for movement toward a settlement of the Gulf War. To balance the visit, Genscher has invited the Iraqi foreign minister to Bonn at an as yet unspecified date in the coming weeks. The Iranians have also invited a group of four German parliamentarians, who will travel to Tehran in late August. (C)

DECLASSIFIED

DECL:OADR

NLRR M453/5 #158056

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY

NARA DATE 1/25/16



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S/S 8420819

18.  
158055

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *WPS*

84 JUL 21 9:52

1. Israeli Elections. Given the large undecided vote three days before the scheduled July 23 elections, the outcome is difficult to predict. Despite some shrinkage in its lead, the Labor Alignment still maintains an advantage of ten or more Knesset seats in most polls. Nonetheless, neither Labor nor Likud may emerge from the elections in a strong position, and there may be a protracted period of negotiations before a government is formed. The mechanics of forming an Israeli Government are complicated. While the current government remains in caretaker status, the "winner" has 21 days to form a government. That period may be extended for as long as 21 additional days. If necessary, the President may designate someone else to try to form a government. The President may also repeat this process ad infinitum, or he may move towards a new election. Negotiations are usually intense and complicated. Public speculation by US officials concerning the policies a new Israeli government might adopt, in particular regarding the peace process, could complicate the task of forming a new government. For that reason we plan to maintain a low profile and avoid any comment concerning the impact of the elections on Israeli or American policy during this period. (C)

2. Sandinistas Leave Controls in Place for Elections. Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega announced July 19 the extension until October 20 of the 28-month old state of emergency, quashing speculation that the measure would be lifted or substantially modified for the upcoming electoral campaign. Blaming the existence of the state of emergency on "U.S. aggression," Ortega said it would continue in force until such "aggression" ceased. Instead, he announced a few minor modifications of the electoral ground rules, including an end to internal travel restrictions, permission for outdoor political meetings, resumption of the limited amnesty and safe-conduct programs, and press freedom except for "security-related matters," which the GRN can interpret as it chooses. This was the second time in 1984 that the Sandinistas dashed hopes that they would substantially amend the state of emergency. Coming after months of debate, just six days before the expiration of the candidate registration period for the November vote, the Ortega announcement now constitutes the Sandinistas' final position on electoral terms to the opposition. The coordinating body of the democratic opposition--most of whose December 1983 conditions for participation were not addressed by Ortega--is meeting on July 20 to determine its next move. (C)

3. Genscher to Visit Iran. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher will travel to Tehran this weekend at the invitation of the Iranian government. Genscher wrote to tell me of his plans last week and to ask for the Department's input on issues he should raise with the Iranians, which we provided. His stated purpose in making the trip is to keep open the political dialogue between Iran and the FRG and to assess prospects for movement toward a settlement of the Gulf War. To balance the visit, Genscher has invited the Iraqi foreign minister to Bonn at an as yet unspecified date in the coming weeks. The Iranians have also invited a group of four German parliamentarians, who will travel to Tehran in late August. (C)

DECL:OADR

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED  
NLR 11/15/84 #158055  
BY *RW* NARA DATE 1/25/16



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S/S 8420943

19

158057

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *JB*

*RR*

84 JUL 24 A 7: 44

1. Duarte on the Hill. After meeting with you, President Duarte held extensive discussions with Congressmen Wright, Whitten, and Long. In an earlier private meeting with Wright, they discussed Duarte's needs--the Jackson Plan as soon as possible. In the larger meeting, Wright acted as a supportive advocate for Duarte. Duarte explained that a military offensive by the guerrillas is expected and additional military assistance would be required to meet it. He noted he had received no economic assistance from Congress since his inauguration. He added that considering that he was elected, in part, on the basis of his capacity to acquire US congressional support for items such as economic aid, the failure to provide assistance has undermined his credibility and made it appear that Congress was unconcerned about democracy in El Salvador and the need to support it. Long appeared to favor economic help only. He was bleak and dismal on additional military assistance. Whitten was concerned about keeping the supplemental as small as possible in order not to exceed the budget ceilings. He suggested that any supplemental should "borrow" against the FY-85 ceiling. He promised to discuss the issue with his sub-committee chairmen. Duarte answered press inquiries in a general fashion. His refusal to be specific on aid questions pleased Wright, who wishes to keep the pressure on Congress private and out of the public eye. (C)

2. Meeting With Argentine Foreign Minister. During my meeting this morning with Foreign Minister Caputo, we reviewed Argentina's current economic situation, especially the debt problem. I emphasized the urgent need to adopt an appropriate adjustment program in collaboration with the IMF to assure Argentina's recovery and eventual resumption of growth. Caputo gave me Argentina's perception of the meeting last month of Latin American debtor countries, and assured me that the purpose of this meeting was not to establish a debtor's cartel, but rather to foster a dialogue on this all-important issue. He recognized that each country had to deal with its own problem. Finally, we reviewed an Argentine proposal for an informal hemispheric dialogue on issues of general concern. I indicated the proposal was an interesting one and gave some initial reactions. I suggested that he consult with other proposed participants, especially Brazil. Meanwhile, we are preparing a more comprehensive response in writing. (C)

3. Philippines: No Agreement With IMF. The IMF and the Philippine Government have ended another round of inconclusive talks on conditions for a \$650 million standby credit to help deal with the nation's international debt problem. Some progress was apparently made toward compliance with politically difficult conditions proposed by the IMF, and senior Philippine officials involved in the negotiations are hoping for an early IMF decision to move ahead on the loan. However, with the two sides remaining apart on such central issues as the Philippine exchange rate regime, we are concerned that agreement on the IMF credit, a precondition for further private, multilateral and bilateral financing to deal with the Philippine debt problem, could be delayed until October or November. (C)

DECL:OADR

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NLRR M453/5-#158057

BY *RW* NARA DATE 1/25/16



~~SECRET~~

S/S 8421091 158058

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1984  
84 JUL 25 A7:47

PR 7/25/84

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *GPS*

1. Lunch With Prince Bandar. At the lunch I gave for Prince Bandar today, he made a surprising comment about yesterday's Israeli election. Bandar said that many Arabs had been apprehensive about a solid Labor victory which would have confronted a disunited Arab World with an aggressive peace campaign with which it is currently unprepared to deal. Bandar said that the months between now and December, when the next Arab Summit takes place, will be needed to coordinate Arab positions ensuring that all are clearly on board in support of Resolution 242. Bandar said Saudi Arabia hopes the United States will support nothing less than your September initiative. I assured him we would not back off. We agreed on the need to move ahead on our respective economic assistance programs to support Lebanon's efforts to attain stability. Bandar remains convinced that "for many reasons" Syria will not keep its forces in Lebanon once the Israelis have withdrawn and noted that the Syrians want the US involved as a channel to Israel. (S)

2. Israeli Elections: Late Returns. With over 98% of the vote in, projections for the 120 seats in Israel's 11th Knesset still indicate no clear victory for either the Labor Alignment (45 seats) or the Likud (41). As the smaller parties are doing unusually well, it appears that it would be difficult, though possible, for either Labor or Likud to form a government if given the chance to do so. The results thus far suggest that Likud would have a better chance to form that government and that the coalition-forming process will be time consuming. We can expect in the next few days furious negotiations as Likud and Labor try to round up the support of the smaller parties. The results of these negotiations may help President Herzog make the difficult choice as to which party should have the first crack at forming a government. The projections based on 98% of the vote are still not definitive. Given the closeness of the race, that last 2% could decide the fate of several seats and, therefore, seriously change the prospects of the major parties for forming a coalition. The final breakdown of party representation in the 11th Knesset should be available by Friday. (C)

3. Meeting with HASC. This afternoon I met with Chairman Bill Nichols and Congressman Robin Britt of the Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Armed Services Committee to discuss their recent trip to Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Chairman Nichols expressed deep concern about the situation in Nicaragua, comparing it to the mid-30's in Germany. He indicated that he "saw things I never knew before," and that the experience had made him a convert in support of more aid to El Salvador. Nichols believes the Nicaraguans are ready to accept some type of compromise with the United States, although he questioned their reliability. With regard to Honduras, both Members reported growing concern in that country about the number of El Salvadoran soldiers being trained there. Fears based on past conflicts between those two countries are rising. Overall, this bipartisan delegation which included eight Members of the Armed Services Committee returned to Washington with praise for our policies and alarm at the real threats we face. (C)

DECL:OADR

DECLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

NLRR M453/5 #158058  
BY RW NARA DATE 1/25/16



DECLASSIFIED

**SECRET**

S/S 8421152

158060

BY RW NLRR M453154 158060  
NARA DATE 1/25/94 THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTONJuly 25, 1984 *RR*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *WBS*

04 JUL 26 A 7: 47

1. Meeting with FRG Economics Minister Bangemann. I met this morning with Martin Bangemann, the new FRG Minister of Economics. Although he is a newcomer to both economics and the Kohl coalition, I was impressed with his self-assured grasp of the issues we discussed. Much of our discussion was about a German firm's participation in Iraq's chemical weapons effort. I put it to him as forcefully as possible that the FRG must stop the firm's involvement. Bangemann accepted this but said that the firm strongly asserts its innocence. He suggested that US experts visit the German firm to examine its operations and asked their Ambassador here to see what additional evidence Bonn needs beyond that which we have previously supplied. (S)

2. Germans See Hopeful Signs in Iran. Following my meeting with FRG Economics Minister Bangemann, the new German ambassador, Guenther van Well, stayed on for his initial call on Mike Armacost. Their discussion covered among other things, Foreign Minister Genscher's trip to Iran last week. Van Well told Mike that Genscher has the definite impression that it is possible to exercise influence on Iran by increasing her contacts with the West and that he has urged his EC colleagues to do so. Mike told the Ambassador that we have tried to leave open the possibility of resuming a constructive relationship with Iran. We have noted that the Iranians have been careful not to provoke us in the Gulf and would like to think that US-trained Iranian officers have counseled restraint. Mike also told him that Iranian contacts with the Saudis may open a new channel for exploring possibilities of bringing the Gulf conflict to an end. (S)

3. Mixed Results on Meetings on Southern Africa. Two meetings in Cape Verde today between, on the one hand, South Africa and SWAPO and, on the other, the US and the Angolans (MPLA) produced mixed results. Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank Wisner's meetings with the MPLA, are focussing on getting a commitment on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. Wisner reports that the MPLA is showing movement on this critical issue and it appears they are prepared to put forward some new proposals. The other meeting, involving the Administrator General of Namibia and a SWAPO delegation headed by Sam Nujoma, did not go as well. The meeting had been proposed by the South Africans, with a draft text of a letter to the UN Secretary General on a possible ceasefire as the basis for discussion. SWAPO apparently was prepared to try to develop a compromise text, but the South Africans showed no flexibility and the meeting has now broken down. The South African hard line may be an opening position to see how much flexibility SWAPO and the MPLA have. In any event, we are encouraged by the MPLA's seeming movement toward a commitment on Cuban troop withdrawal. (S)

DECL:OADR

**SECRET**



~~SECRET~~

S/S 8421152

158059

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *WPS*

84 JUL 26 A 7: 47

1. Meeting with FRG Economics Minister Bangemann. I met this morning with Martin Bangemann, the new FRG Minister of Economics. Although he is a newcomer to both economics and the Kohl coalition, I was impressed with his self-assured grasp of the issues we discussed. Much of our discussion was about a German firm's participation in Iraq's chemical weapons effort. I put it to him as forcefully as possible that the FRG must stop the firm's involvement. Bangemann accepted this but said that the firm strongly asserts its innocence. He suggested that US experts visit the German firm to examine its operations and asked their Ambassador here to see what additional evidence Bonn needs beyond that which we have previously supplied. (S)

2. Germans See Hopeful Signs in Iran. Following my meeting with FRG Economics Minister Bangemann, the new German ambassador, Guenther van Well, stayed on for his initial call on Mike Armacost. Their discussion covered among other things, Foreign Minister Genscher's trip to Iran last week. Van Well told Mike that Genscher has the definite impression that it is possible to exercise influence on Iran by increasing her contacts with the West and that he has urged his EC colleagues to do so. Mike told the Ambassador that we have tried to leave open the possibility of resuming a constructive relationship with Iran. We have noted that the Iranians have been careful not to provoke us in the Gulf and would like to think that US-trained Iranian officers have counseled restraint. Mike also told him that Iranian contacts with the Saudis may open a new channel for exploring possibilities of bringing the Gulf conflict to an end. (S)

3. Mixed Results on Meetings on Southern Africa. Two meetings in Cape Verde today between, on the one hand, South Africa and SWAPO and, on the other, the US and the Angolans (MPLA) produced mixed results. Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank Wisner's meetings with the MPLA, are focussing on getting a commitment on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. Wisner reports that the MPLA is showing movement on this critical issue and it appears they are prepared to put forward some new proposals. The other meeting, involving the Administrator General of Namibia and a SWAPO delegation headed by Sam Nujoma, did not go as well. The meeting had been proposed by the South Africans, with a draft text of a letter to the UN Secretary General on a possible ceasefire as the basis for discussion. SWAPO apparently was prepared to try to develop a compromise text, but the South Africans showed no flexibility and the meeting has now broken down. The South African hard line may be an opening position to see how much flexibility SWAPO and the MPLA have. In any event, we are encouraged by the MPLA's seeming movement toward a commitment on Cuban troop withdrawal. (S)

DECL:OADR

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRR M453/5 #158059  
BY RW NARA DATE 11/25/16



DECLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

S/S 8421332

158061

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1984

84 JUL 27 A 7:38

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz

1. Visit by Panama's President-elect. Barletta's first two days here have been constructive. In meetings with Congressional leaders, senior Administration officials, and media and business representatives, Barletta has advanced a four point program: strengthen Panama's democratic process, address its urgent economic problems, restore honesty and efficiency to its government, and build a foreign policy centered on a continuing special relationship with the United States and a mutual interest in a safe and efficiently functioning Canal. On the Hill yesterday, Barletta expressed approval of a "carrot and stick" policy toward the Sandinistas, but stopped short of approving continued aid to the contras. He was also supportive of our FY 85 assistance request as supporting democratic development in the region, both during his Hill calls and during a National Press Club luncheon address. Much of the discussion during my luncheon and follow-on meeting today centered on ways in which we might help Barletta with aid, trade and financial assistance. We agreed to develop jointly an agenda designed to support Barletta, especially during the critical first months of his Presidency. (C)

2. Congressional Breakfast. I hosted breakfast this morning for Representatives McHugh and Livingston of the Long Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. Discussion centered on the omnibus '84 supplemental. McHugh stressed that it is going to be very hard to get Central American money. The Democratic perspective, according to McHugh, is that El Salvador has already received a lot of money this year. He did say that Doc Long was impressed with Duarte and would propose an additional \$20 million in ESF for El Salvador. I emphasized the strong evidence we have that the guerrillas are preparing a major offensive, probably for September. The Salvadorans need military funds. Their economic problems derive from inadequate security. The key is sufficient military funds to provide security. McHugh thought it too late to affect the vote in committee and that we should work out the best compromise possible in conference and then work on the floor. Livingston charged the Democrats with being so rigid in their approach as to leave the House in a weak starting position in conference. McHugh did not argue with this but commented that's where we are. Livingston, who strongly supports the Nicaraguan Contra program, agreed with McHugh that they see no possibility of getting any Contra funds for '84 out of the House. (C)

3. My Meeting with the Full Senate. I opened today with a region-by-region review of foreign policy. We had a thorough discussion on US-Soviet relations, the summit issue and the upcoming meeting in Vienna on space weapons. I noted that the Soviets were surprised when we responded quickly and positively to their proposal. Senator DeConcini expressed concerns that we are not doing enough on the Turkey/Greece/Cyprus problem. He urged the Administration to give this issue higher priority and suggested a "Camp David meeting" of all parties. I responded that the most effective way was to work through the UN Secretary General who has a personal stake in this issue. I noted that the Turks would stiff arm the process if they are refused funds for things that we want and they want. Senator Percy raised the issue of bringing the Foreign Aid Authorization bill to the Senate floor. I stressed that we wanted the legislation. (S)

DECL:OADR

~~SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S/S 8421460

24

158062

M453/5 #198062  
BY RW NARA DATE 1/5/80THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTONJuly 27, 1984  
R2

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : George P. Shultz *gps*

84 JUL 27 P11:40

1. Japan Policy Coordination. Following your instructions, I met with Cabinet colleagues today to discuss Japan policy coordination and follow-through. There was agreement that a great deal had been accomplished under the Vice President's leadership this winter and spring, but that we must ensure implementation and sustain pressure in areas where progress was inadequate. Cap Weinberger was optimistic about our defense relations, as was Don Regan about prospects in opening Japan's capital markets. Jack Block, Bill Brock, and Mac Baldrige had useful ideas about further strengthening our efforts to export to Japan, which we will pursue. We uniformly credited your relationship with Nakasone as a major factor in the successful resolution of problems and our strengthened relationship with Japan over the past year and a half, and agreed that this close relationship can foster even more progress after November. I think that you can be proud of the Administration's handling of US-Japan relations--we have laid the groundwork for a more coordinated, coherent management of these relations in the future. (C)

2. Meeting with Howard Baker. Ken Dam met with Senator Baker this morning. Baker indicated that he would bring up the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill next week but predicted it would "take off like a comet" and "there would be 15 filibusters right away." Along with the problem of Turkey, the possibility of unacceptable amendments on Pakistan, Jordan and Taiwan were discussed. Ken reviewed exchanges with the Soviets over ASAT talks in Vienna and described Soviet maneuvering. Baker expressed the view that the Soviets are positioning themselves for a major initiative of some sort next year. He did not believe that the Soviets are necessarily constrained in taking new actions by their present leadership problems. He doubted there would be any more general arms control agreements but thought we would have to take the process bit by bit. Baker asked about developments in policy towards Poland, and Ken reviewed several alternative moves that might be made. He also discussed the Chinese nuclear issue and said we regard the ball as being in the Chinese court at present. Ken reviewed Shlaudeman's talks with the Nicaraguans and brought up the on-going problem of Ambassador Pickering's personal security. He described as well our talks with the Cubans with respect to the Marielitos and informed Senator Baker that Cuba has also raised the question of Angola. Baker said he had the impression from various wisps of information that the Cubans may be under some pressure to move on some of those issues. (C)

3. Castro Discusses Soviet-Built Nuclear Power Plant. Fidel Castro, in his annual July 26 speech in Cienfuegos, Cuba, pointed out that Cuba is constructing a nuclear power plant there which is supposedly to come on line in 1986. Castro used the nuclear plant to illustrate the alleged advances of the Cuban revolution. He claimed that the plant's four reactors will each have a capacity of 417 megawatts and asserted that it is the first nuclear power plant to be built in Central America or the Caribbean. We have known of this project for more than a decade. A bilateral agreement between Cuba and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was approved by the IAEA's board of governors in April 1980. The United States, which is a member of the board, went along with that decision because the agreement established non-proliferation conditions, including IAEA inspections, designed to prevent misuse of the plant for nuclear explosives development. (C)

DECL:OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

S/S 8421576

158064

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/5 #158064

BY RW

NARA DATE 1/25/16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1984 9: 13

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

*PR*  
SITUATION ROOM

1. Discussion of Vienna Talks and Poland with Key Allies.

At lunch today with Mike Armacost, the French and German ambassadors and the British charge expressed great interest in the prospects for a US-Soviet meeting in Vienna, and were pleased with our conduct of recent US-Soviet exchanges. There were several views on the motives behind the Soviet proposal: the French see the Soviet initiative as a clumsy election-year attempt to get an ASAT moratorium out of the Congress. The Germans see the initiative as an expression of long-term Soviet interest in discussing space weapons. The British suggest that Soviet conduct to date is compatible either with an attempt to embarrass the Administration or to extract the highest price from a meeting. Mike emphasized that we have reaffirmed to the Soviets our readiness to meet in Vienna, are continuing our substantive preparations, and are prepared to see the Vienna discussions result in negotiations for mutual benefit.

The allies also called for a coordinated response to the Polish amnesty, which is under discussion in NATO. All agreed that a step-by-step approach was appropriate under the circumstances, to encourage Poland in this trend. The British will be proposing a number of specific steps for discussion in NATO -- such as restoration of cultural exchanges, some kind of Ministerial visit, IMF membership etc. All agreed we needed to watch carefully the implementation of the amnesty.

2. Mine Explosions in Gulf of Suez. At least five explosions occurred near ships in the Gulf of Suez July 27-28, including a Soviet freighter and a U.S. oil company's service vessel. Damage to ships was minor and there were no serious injuries. The Egyptians believe the explosions were caused by mines laid by Libyan or Iranian ships which recently passed through the area. They cite a recent statement by Speaker of the Majlis, Rafsanjani which implied that Iran might strike Arab interests in the Red Sea area. Egypt has requested U.S. minesweeping helicopters. We cannot yet confirm the cause of the explosions or possible Libyan or Iranian involvement. We are immediately sending mine experts to the region to ascertain what exactly has occurred and help decide what further assistance may be necessary. We will also encourage the Egyptians to seek help from the British, French or Italians who have minesweepers in the region. The Navy has issued a warning to its ships and a Notice to Mariners is being issued to warn commercial shipping of a possible dangerous situation in the Gulf of Suez.

~~SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M493/5 #158063

BY RW

NARA DATE 11/25/16

~~SECRET~~

S/S 8421576

158063

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1984 9:13

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

1. Discussion of Vienna Talks and Poland with Key Allies. At lunch today with Mike Armacost, the French and German ambassadors and the British charge expressed great interest in the prospects for a US-Soviet meeting in Vienna, and were pleased with our conduct of recent US-Soviet exchanges. There were several views on the motives behind the Soviet proposal: the French see the Soviet initiative as a clumsy election-year attempt to get an ASAT moratorium out of the Congress. The Germans see the initiative as an expression of long-term Soviet interest in discussing space weapons. The British suggest that Soviet conduct to date is compatible either with an attempt to embarrass the Administration or to extract the highest price from a meeting. Mike emphasized that we have reaffirmed to the Soviets our readiness to meet in Vienna, are continuing our substantive preparations, and are prepared to see the Vienna discussions result in negotiations for mutual benefit.

The allies also called for a coordinated response to the Polish amnesty, which is under discussion in NATO. All agreed that a step-by-step approach was appropriate under the circumstances, to encourage Poland in this trend. The British will be proposing a number of specific steps for discussion in NATO -- such as restoration of cultural exchanges, some kind of Ministerial visit, IMF membership etc. All agreed we needed to watch carefully the implementation of the amnesty.

2. Mine Explosions in Gulf of Suez. At least five explosions occurred near ships in the Gulf of Suez July 27-28, including a Soviet freighter and a U.S. oil company's service vessel. Damage to ships was minor and there were no serious injuries. The Egyptians believe the explosions were caused by mines laid by Libyan or Iranian ships which recently passed through the area. They cite a recent statement by Iranian Prime Minister Rafsanjani which implied that Iran might strike Arab interests in the Red Sea area. Egypt has requested U.S. minesweeping helicopters. We cannot yet confirm the cause of the explosions or possible Libyan or Iranian involvement. We are immediately sending mine experts to the region to ascertain what exactly has occurred and help decide what further assistance may be necessary. We will also encourage the Egyptians to seek help from the British, French or Italians who have minesweepers in the region. The Navy has issued a warning to its ships and a Notice to Mariners is being issued to warn commercial shipping of a possible dangerous situation in the Gulf of Suez.

~~SECRET~~

DECL. OADR



DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M45315 #158065

BY DW NARA DATE 1/25/16~~SECRET~~

158065

04 JUL 1 A 8:50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTONJuly 31, 1984 *RR*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Nicaraguan Election Campaign. The Sandinista Front and six other parties registered by the July 25 deadline and are eligible to participate in the election campaign that begins August 1. The six other parties include three small Marxist parties, two minor factions of the Social Christian and Conservative parties, and the Independent Liberal Party -- all current or recent allies of the Sandinistas.

The Sandinistas still demonstrate no disposition to accommodate the concerns of the democratic opposition on fair elections. Although the Sandinista Political Commission said that opposition candidate Arturo Cruz could participate in the elections through a coalition with one of the registered parties, we do not believe Cruz will do so. Rather, it appears that the democratic opposition now intends to carry its message to the U.S. and Western Europe questioning the legitimacy of the elections.

2. Status of Central America Legislation. Today I chaired the Interagency Task Force on Central America legislation, which focused on advancing the FY-84 Omnibus Supplemental. We face an uphill struggle in the House. Kemp will probably introduce an amendment to increase levels to that permitted by present authorizing law. While these amounts will still be inadequate, approval of the Kemp substitute will improve our position in conference. We plan to lobby about 150 swing Congressmen to vote for the Kemp amendment. In the Senate we are working to sustain the Kasten Subcommittee mark, which fully approved the Central America funds we requested, when Senator Hatfield's committee meets Thursday. The Task Force also reviewed strategic options to protect our Nicaraguan program when the House votes on Thursday on the Intelligence Authorization Bill. We will arrange for some of our friends to speak against the Boland fundings prohibition and will strongly signal that the House bill is unacceptable to the Administration. We will then seek to resolve the problem in the conference.

3. Bilateral Migration Talks with Cuba. U.S. and Cuban delegations resumed talks today on bilateral migrations issues in New York. The discussions were largely technical, with U.S. consular and refugee experts responding to questions put by the Cubans. The Cubans seemed to be probing for flexibility on the numbers of Cubans we can receive and on the number of Mariel excludables we will want to send back. We explained that Cuba must accept all the excludables whom we wish to return and that U.S. law limits the number of possible immigrants to the United States.

4. U.S. Team on Mine Explosions in Gulf of Suez to Depart. There have been no further incidents since the five (possibly six) explosions which occurred in the Gulf of Suez July 27-29. Our team of experts depart for Egypt August 1 to assess the situation. We are also readying a group of minesweeping helicopters for possible use.

DECL: OADR

~~SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED

S/S 8421722

28

1580d6

BY RW 1580d6 1580d6  
DATE 1/25/80~~SECRET~~

84 JUL 1 A 8: 50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth W. Dam, Acting *KWD*

1. Nicaraguan Election Campaign. The Sandinista Front and six other parties registered by the July 25 deadline and are eligible to participate in the election campaign that begins August 1. The six other parties include three small Marxist parties, two minor factions of the Social Christian and Conservative parties, and the Independent Liberal Party -- all current or recent allies of the Sandinistas.

The Sandinistas still demonstrate no disposition to accommodate the concerns of the democratic opposition on fair elections. Although the Sandinista Political Commission said that opposition candidate Arturo Cruz could participate in the elections through a coalition with one of the registered parties, we do not believe Cruz will do so. Rather, it appears that the democratic opposition now intends to carry its message to the U.S. and Western Europe questioning the legitimacy of the elections.

2. Status of Central America Legislation. Today I chaired the Interagency Task Force on Central America legislation, which focused on advancing the FY-84 Omnibus Supplemental. We face an uphill struggle in the House. Kemp will probably introduce an amendment to increase levels to that permitted by present authorizing law. While these amounts will still be inadequate, approval of the Kemp substitute will improve our position in conference. We plan to lobby about 150 swing Congressmen to vote for the Kemp amendment. In the Senate we are working to sustain the Kasten Subcommittee mark, which fully approved the Central America funds we requested, when Senator Hatfield's committee meets Thursday. The Task Force also reviewed strategic options to protect our Nicaraguan program when the House votes on Thursday on the Intelligence Authorization Bill. We will arrange for some of our friends to speak against the Boland fundings prohibition and will strongly signal that the House bill is unacceptable to the Administration. We will then seek to resolve the problem in the conference.

3. Bilateral Migration Talks with Cuba. U.S. and Cuban delegations resumed talks today on bilateral migrations issues in New York. The discussions were largely technical, with U.S. consular and refugee experts responding to questions put by the Cubans. The Cubans seemed to be probing for flexibility on the numbers of Cubans we can receive and on the number of Mariel excludables we will want to send back. We explained that Cuba must accept all the excludables whom we wish to return and that U.S. law limits the number of possible immigrants to the United States.

4. U.S. Team on Mine Explosions in Gulf of Suez to Depart. There have been no further incidents since the five (possibly six) explosions which occurred in the Gulf of Suez July 27-29. Our team of experts depart for Egypt August 1 to assess the situation. We are also readying a group of minesweeping helicopters for possible use.

DECL: OADR

~~SECRET~~