MEMORANDUM FOR:  THE PRESIDENT

FROM:  Cyrus Vance  

1. UNTSO: The question of UNTSO involvement in Sinai peace-keeping arrangements will be examined tomorrow by the Israeli Cabinet. I have made clear to Dayan that we attach importance to having UNTSO with us in Zones A and B and that we thought it could be helpful as well in the buffer zone. The Soviets and Arabs are meanwhile taking a hard line against any use of UNTSO that would appear to endorse the peace treaty. Waldheim is doing his best to maintain freedom of action and believes that if we can get a favorable Israeli decision, there is a good chance that the Arabs and Soviets will not interfere with the details of UNTSO deployment.

2. Zimbabwe/Rhodesia: The British expect to present the parties at the Lancaster House conference with a refined draft constitution later in the week, anticipating early agreement before moving on to the more difficult issues. The Muzorewa group has all but publicly acknowledged it will agree to a new election, although there will be difficulties in drafting a precise formula acceptable to both parties. There are also indications that Nkomo and Mugabe may agree to the British proposal that the issue of integrating the armed forces be deferred until after a new government is installed, and that the Salisbury delegation might go along with this approach. Front Line observers also have said this issue can be deferred and have reacted favorably to the progress made, while expressing concern about the implications for the conference of the
recent Rhodesian attacks into Mozambique. They have asked us to take this matter up quickly with the Salisbury government and the South Africans.

3. Liberia: At Warren's lunch today, President Tolbert stressed his determination to play an active role as OAU Chairman in addressing Africa's political and economic problems. He will be pressing for a meeting later this month between Morocco and Algeria to address the Western Sahara problem. As he had with me last week, Tolbert underscored growing African concern that the Contact Group is not pushing hard enough for a Namibia settlement. He is optimistic about the London talks on Rhodesia but fearful over continuing Rhodesian attacks on Mozambique. Pursuing his own theme from the OAU Summit, Tolbert declared that Africa will focus increasingly on economic issues, particularly development.

4. Cuba-Security Council: There is evidence that Cuba intends to mount a major campaign to win the Security Council seat which Bolivia vacates at the end of the year. The General Assembly may elect new Council members as early as the end of this month; procedures require a two-thirds majority and a secret ballot. This week in New York I will be seeing the Colombians, the leading competitors for the seat, to assure them of our support. It is too early to judge the outcome, but Cuba's defeat is not assured and we intend to act vigorously behind the scenes.

5. South Asia Nuclear: Last week in New York I discussed the Pakistan and Indian nuclear problems with the quadripartite foreign ministers. We agreed to hold detailed discussions on possible joint approaches to head off nuclear weapons development in South Asia. The Department will send officers to London in the near future for confidential discussions with French, German and British counterparts. Because of Common Market sensitivities, the European foreign ministers asked that the fact of the talks be held in confidence.
6. **Shah:** David Rockefeller has informed us that the Shah, who is in Mexico, is ill and that Rockefeller has sent his personal physician. If the Shah's condition is serious, we might be asked to admit him to the US for treatment. Our Charge in Tehran says local hostility towards the Shah continues, and that the augmented influence of the clerics might mean an even worse reaction than would have been the case a few months ago if we were to admit the Shah, even for humanitarian purposes.