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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Withdrawer

RBW 8/16/2011

File Folder MEMORANDUMS OF CONVERSATION - PRESIDENT
REAGAN (JANUARY 1982)

FOIA

M10-351/M10-371

Box Number 49

JAUVERT/BROWER

8

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
116677	MEMCON	RE. PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH CHANCELLOR HELMUT SCHMIDT <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	6	1/5/1982	B1
116707	MEMCON	RE. PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH SHINTARO ABE <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	3	1/18/1982	B1
116709	MEMCON	RE. PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR PHILIP HABIB <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	3	12/11/1981	B1
116710	MEMCON	RE. PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR FRANCOIS DE LABOULAYE OF FRANCE <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	2	1/26/1982	B1
116711	FORM	DISTRIBUTION RECORD <i>PAR 8/30/2012 M371/1</i>	1	1/28/1982	B1 B3
116712	MEMCON	RE. PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR EPHRAIM EVRON OF ISRAEL <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	3	1/28/1982	B1
116713	MEMO	WILLIAM CLARK TO ALEXANDER HAIG RE. REPORT ON MEETING OF RR WITH EVRON <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	2	ND	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]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

rw 8/16/11

RECEIVED 09 JAN 82 10

TO CLARK

FROM RENTSCHLER

DOC DATE 08 JAN 82

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

AP

SCHMIDT, HELMUT

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF JAN 5 MTG W/ SCHMIDT

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 12 JAN 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>RE</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Rosa approved memo</i>	<i>1/12</i>	<i>Long to 1/13</i>
<i>/</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Premer</i>	<i>1/13</i>	<i>Long of memo to Premer</i>

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE *LA* (C)

SB

~~SECRET~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Luncheon Meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS:

President Ronald Reagan
 Vice President George Bush
 Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
 Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan
 Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger
 Counsellor to the President ~~Edwin Meese III~~
 Chief of Staff to the President James A. Baker, III
 Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
 Michael K. Deaver
 Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs William P. Clark
 Director for International Communication Agency Charles Wick
 Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel
 Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger
 United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Arthur Burns
 Senior NSC Staff Member James M. Rentschler
 Harry Opst (Interpreter)

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt
 Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher
 Mr. Manfred Lahnstein, Chancellor's Office
 Mr. Kurt Becker, State Secretary, Press and Information Office
 Mr. Berndt von Staden, State Secretary, Foreign Office
 Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States Peter Hermes
 Mr. Otto von der Gablentz, Foreign Affairs Adviser, Chancellery
 Mr. Hermann Heick, Economic Adviser, Chancellor's Office
 Mr. Fredo Dannenbring, DCM, German Embassy
 Mr. Heinz Weber (Interpreter)

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: January 5, 1982
12:15 p.m. - 2:00 p.m., State Dining Room

~~SECRET~~
Review on 1/8/2112
Classified/Extended by W. Clark
Reason: NSC 1.13(A)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
NLR M37111 # 116677
BY RW DATE 6/22/15

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Continuing the discussions which they had conducted in the Oval Office the President invited Chancellor Schmidt to provide some personal impressions concerning his most recent meeting with Soviet President Brezhnev.

The Chancellor noted that on several occasions during Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in November the German leader had pushed Brezhnev publicly to adopt more conciliatory positions in East-West relations, particularly in connection with the INF talks which were to be convened in Geneva. The Chancellor expressed disappointment that this fact had gone unnoticed by the American press. The Chancellor went on to say that physically Brezhnev appeared to be in better shape than was the case at the time of their previous meeting in the summer. It was clear that the Soviet leader had his good moments and his bad moments and tended to tire easily - it was difficult for him to work more than six or seven hours a day - but on balance he appeared to be in full control of his faculties. It was also obvious that Brezhnev enjoyed great respect and devotion within his entourage. The role of Gromkyo seemed to loom much larger lately than it had ever been before. The Chancellor stated his conviction that the Politburo would try to keep Brezhnev on top for as long as possible. The question of a successor to Brezhnev remained a major question mark and would no doubt usher in a period of great uncertainty when it happened.

Providing a number of personal assessments concerning his impression of Brezhnev's views, the Chancellor stated that of all the American Presidents Brezhnev had dealt with, he liked Nixon most. This was because Brezhnev understood Nixon. He had not understood Jimmy Carter at all, and for this reason it would make sense, in the Chancellor's opinion, for President Reagan to meet with the Soviet leader. It will be good for the Soviets to gain a first-hand impression and to understand U.S. grand strategy directly from the President himself. In the Chancellor's view, Brezhnev is afraid of war - the older he becomes, the more frequently he refers to his World War II experiences and his desire to spare future Soviet peoples the horror and deprivations which his own generation had suffered during that war. This meant that Brezhnev was more prone than anyone else in the Politburo to compromise in arms control negotiations. The Chancellor added in this connection that he and Foreign Minister Genscher had spoken to two military members of the Politburo and had been impressed by their self-assurance, their composure and the fact that without any prompting whatsoever they seemed prepared to listen to the Chancellor's views and ask relevant questions. The Chancellor stated that he and Foreign Minister Genscher were the only Westerners who had met with the Warsaw Pact leaders. One relevant point which had emerged from these discussions was the

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obvious Soviet doubt that the U.S. could sustain continuity of a U.S. grain embargo if it were ever applied and that they harbored a general uncertainty about U.S. staying power.

The President intervened to ask if the Chancellor's interlocutors had been referring to our efforts to restore the viability of our military defenses.

The Chancellor responded that the statements were more general in character and referred primarily to American foreign policy behavior. He emphasized that such a view promotes feelings of superiority among the Soviets and that an absolute priority for the U.S. should be the destruction of such a belief. The Chancellor said for his own part he had been extremely pleased by the President's November 18 speech and by what he and the President had discussed on the subject of arms control negotiations just before lunch in the Oval Office, to the effect that it was necessary to continue those negotiations. The Chancellor states that he used the President's own words on Brezhnev: that the President was prepared to "negotiate, negotiate, negotiate". The Chancellor added that he also stressed to the Soviets that they could not count on the West European peace movement to induce either his or any other German government to relinquish the deployment part of the double-track INF decision.

The Chancellor went on to say that he was convinced that the President would make a very significant impression on Brezhnev if the two met in person and that this would be a very important step. The Chancellor noted that for such a meeting to occur, it was not necessary to be nice; the main thing was to speak clearly and firmly and make Brezhnev understand what it is that the United States wants. The Chancellor noted that since West Germans lived very close to the East-West frontier, he and his colleagues have not only contacts with the top people but with other levels of society. The conviction he has taken away from these many contacts is that it is dangerous for the Russians not to understand the United States. This is so because in not understanding the U.S. there is a risk that they could underestimate U.S. strength. The Chancellor then recalled Carter's meeting with Brezhnev in Vienna and the U.S. side's failure even to mention to their Soviet opposite numbers the subject of INF - a subject which, after all, was uppermost in European minds and had been thoroughly discussed at the four-power summit in Guadeloupe in January, 1979.

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The Chancellor added that perhaps it was indiscreet for Germans to be telling the United States about things that had happened on the American side but he did so in the spirit of wanting to be helpful and to pass on relevant impressions.

The President referred to a cartoon which he had seen in the papers some weeks ago and which seemed to have a very appropriate bearing on the entire arms control issue. The cartoon depicted Brezhnev speaking to one of his generals and saying "I liked the arms race better when we were the only ones in it".

The Chancellor provided additional impressions of Brezhnev as a person, noting that in many ways he typified the character of the Russian peasant so frequently found in the 19th Century novels of Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy. There was considerable sentimentality in Brezhnev's makeup, as proved by the time when he wept at the Red Army Band playing the German national anthem on Soviet soil. At the same time, however, there was no doubt that Brezhnev possessed a strong streak of brutality.

The President recalled his meeting with Brezhnev some ten years before when he was Governor of California, on which occasion the President tried to impress on Brezhnev that the hopes of many millions of people rode on superpower efforts to maintain peace. In response, the President recalled, Brezhnev had warmly clasped his hand and said that this objective - peace - was uppermost in his heart. The President went on to say that he reminded Brezhnev of that incident in the letter he wrote to the Soviet leader when he was recuperating in the hospital after the assassination attempt.

The Chancellor emphasized that a belief in the spheres of influence as laid down at Yalta was central to Brezhnev's view of the present world.

The Vice President asked the Chancellor if Brezhnev had brought up the China question during his November visit.

The Chancellor responded that Brezhnev had not; the last time the subject had been discussed between the two of them was in July, 1980. Responding to the Vice President's question about the kind of succession likely to occur in the Kremlin upon Brezhnev's departure, the Chancellor replied that it was difficult to tell with any certainty but that the composition of the ruling elements was likely to be "provincial".

The President asked the Chancellor if the Soviet military acted as a counter-influence vis-à-vis arms control; were there hawks in the military who were opposed to arms control negotiations?

The Chancellor replied that the military played an enormous role in these deliberations and that there undoubtedly were elements who did not want to see arms control negotiations succeed.

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Secretary Haig noted that in 1973 during the preparations for President Ford's Vladivostok trip, discussions with Brezhnev were always conducted with a political advisor and two members of the military on hand, a fact which underscored the importance of the military presence in Soviet deliberations.

The President asked if the Soviet military payroll showed up as an item in the Soviet budget.

The Chancellor replied that the Soviet budget is never publicly revealed. He went on to note that the Soviet Foreign Ministry performs like a lawyer and that Brezhnev relies primarily on two advisors who have acquired the title of Excellency, namely, Alexandrov and Blatov. These two individuals draft Brezhnev's speeches and his speaking notes - in that sense, Chancellor Schmidt suggested, they might be Judge Clark's counterparts (laughter).

The President replied that Excellency was a very good title for Judge Clark (laughter). Moving on to a discussion of the draft joint statement which the U.S. and German sides were working out, the President said he agreed to the inclusion of language which would highlight the upgraded bilateral exchange effort which both countries desired. In commenting on the joint statement's reference to areas other than Poland, the President described the situation in Nicaragua and said it was clear that there was an effort underway to make that country another Cuba. There were, in fact, 3,000 Cubans in various capacities inside Nicaragua.

Secretary Haig added that there was considerable support from Eastern Europe and from Libyan money in that effort, and this was also abetted by the Soviet Union.

The Vice President, enlarging on the subject of Latin America, pointed to the seriousness of the problem we have with drug traffic originating in the region.

The Chancellor touched on the question of Polish immigration and noted that Berlin may soon become a focal point for extremely serious immigration problems. He further noted in this connection that the European Community's labor legislation, which provided for freedom of movement of guest workers throughout the Community member countries, had made it extremely difficult to deal with the large numbers of immigrants. The problem was that many of those workers came into Germany and didn't want to leave. West Germany also had a significant influx of ethnic Germans from the East European countries which added to the overall problem.

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The Chancellor went on to discuss some aspects of his meeting with the East German leader Eric Honecker and reiterated a point he had earlier made, namely, that Honecker foresaw a growing Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

The President asked the Vice President to recount his anecdote concerning Mao Tse Tung, who had been displeased with a certain official whom he referred to as a gopi - a word which in Chinese means "wind from a dog". (laughter)

The Chancellor reviewed his own recollections of Mao and the latter's conviction that every post-war Soviet leader with the exception of Stalin had been a traitor.

The Vice President asked the Chancellor's view on what the U.S. needs to do differently in order to promote greater European sympathy and support for the efforts we were undertaking to combat subversion in Central America, subversion which was fomented by Cuba and fanned by the Soviet Union.

The Chancellor replied that it was not so much a question of misunderstanding in European public opinion concerning the situation in Central America as a lack of knowledge. He recommended that we organize a U.S.-European symposium at a fairly high-level similar to the exchanges which had taken place in the earlier days of the U.S.-German relationship over defense issues. The Chancellor noted that he himself had been unaware of certain elements in the Central American situation until the President had explained them to him. The Chancellor added that the Catholic Church's influence in Latin America had a mixed effect, because the Pope was mixing up birth-control and abortion. The Chancellor stated that it would be absolutely impossible to make any kind of social or economic progress in Latin America until those countries were able to organize effective birth-control measures to diminish the ravages of overpopulation.

The luncheon concluded with a further exchange of cordialities, at which point the President and the Chancellor moved to the South Lawn for informal departure remarks with the press.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE

Package # 0124

RECEIVED

82 JAN 13 P 6: 52

	<u>TO</u>	<u>SEEN</u>
JANET COLSON	<u>✓</u>	<u>gc</u>
BUD NANCE	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
JOHN POINDEXTER	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
JACQUE HILL	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
JUDGE CLARK	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
JANET COLSON	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DISTRIBUTION

CY TO VP	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO MEESE	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO BAKER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
CY TO DEEVER	<u> </u>	SHOW CC	<u> </u>
OTHER	<u>_____</u>		

COMMENTS

1/14

TO: NSC/S

8

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jean

Any idea why
this package came
over here?

Received over here
in error

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 13, 1982

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN J. LENZ

FROM: DENNIS C. BLAIR

SUBJECT: Memcon of January 5 Working Luncheon
with FRG Chancellor Schmidt

Admiral Nance has approved the release of the attached memcon to State on a need-to-know basis.

Attached for your signature at Tab I is a memo to Bremer informing him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to Bremer at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Tab I Memo to Bremer
A - Memcon of Working Luncheon

RW
8/16/4

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

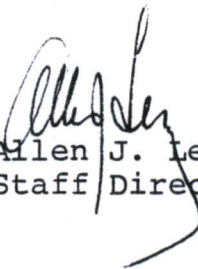
UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

January 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Memcon of January 5 Working Luncheon
with FRG Chancellor Schmidt

Attached is the memorandum of conversation for the President's
January 5 working luncheon with Chancellor Schmidt. It may be
distributed to those who need to know its contents.


Allen J. Lenz
Staff Director

Attachment:

Memcon of January 5

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

RW
8/16/11

TO CLARK

FROM RENTSCHLER

DOCDATE 08 JAN 82

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

AP

SCHMIDT, HELMUT

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF JAN 5 MTG W/ SCHMIDT

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 13 JAN 82 STATUS C

FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS RECD WW 1/09 1000 / ADDON RECD WW 1/13 1852 HR

REF#

LOG 8106355

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	- 1/12	None approved recon		
<i>Rentschler</i>	S 1/12	Memo Lenz to Bamber		
	C 1/13	Lenz rfd memo		RE, LZ

DISPATCH

ed dsm 1/14 2pm

W/ATTCH FILE

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

124

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UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

January 8, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK ✓

FROM: JIM RENTSCHLER *J.R.*

SUBJECT: Memcon of January 5 Working Lunch with Schmidt

Attached for your information and review is a memorandum of conversation summarizing the January 5 working lunch hosted by the President in honor of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. I favor sharing this material with appropriate elements in State.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you review the attached memcon and approve release to State on a need-to-know basis.

O.K. to release to State Bud

No distribution outside White House _____

Tab A Memcon from Working Lunch Between President and Schmidt

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

AW
8/16/84

RECEIVED 19 JAN 82 12

TO CLARK

FROM GREGG

DOC DATE 18 JAN 82

TYSON

13

KEYWORDS: JAPAN

INTL TRADE

ABE, SHINTARO

AP

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ JAPANESE MINISTER OF INTL TRADE & INDUSTRY ON
JAN 18

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 21 JAN 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG 8200003

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DG	5/20	Further Action	1/21	
Wheeler	5/04	for signature		
	C/04	Wheeler vgd monw Bremer DGMW		
DISPATCH	done by tom			

DISPATCH

done by tom

(W/ATTCH)

FILE

PA

(C) tom

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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116707

14

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with
Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Minister of
International Trade and Industry

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Ambassador William Brock, United States Trade
Representative
Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President
Ambassador Mike Mansfield
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
Donald Gregg, NSC Senior Staff Member (Notetaker)
Cornelius Iida (Interpreter)

Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of
International Trade and Industry
Ambassador Yoshio Okawara
Sadaaki Numata (Interpreter)

DATE, TIME January 18, 1982
AND PLACE: 1:30-1:50 p.m., Oval Office

The President opened the meeting by welcoming Mr. Abe to the White House and asking about the health of his father-in-law, former Prime Minister Kishi.

Minister Abe replied that Kishi is recovering from a broken bone in his hand, and is feeling much better. Abe also conveyed greetings from former Prime Minister Fukuda and said that Prime Minister Suzuki is looking forward to meeting President Reagan at this summer's summit meeting in Europe.

The President responded that he also was looking forward to the meeting and asked that his warm regards be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

Minister Abe then delivered a three-part oral message from Prime Minister Suzuki:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified and Extended by William P. Clark
Review on January 18, 2012
Reason: NSC 1.13(f)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M37111 #116707

BY RW DATE 6/22/15

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CONFIDENTIAL

- The Japanese attach great importance to solidifying United States-Japan relations, and from that standpoint have an understanding of the measures the United States has taken in response to the Polish situation. Japan hopes to preserve Western unity as the situation in Poland is dealt with, and will approach the problem from experiences learned in applying sanctions against Iran and the Soviet Union, following its invasion of Afghanistan.
- Japan will continue its defense efforts and has taken "a bold step" by increasing the 1982 defense budget.
- The trade problem has been discussed with Ambassador Brock and other American officials, and Japan will exert its best efforts toward solving this problem.

The President responded that the United States is grateful for the recent increase in Japan's defense budget. He also applauded Minister Abe's recent speech in which he promised Japanese action by the end of January to deal effectively with nine non-tariff barriers impeding United States exports to Japan.

The President then turned to the "medfly" problem and noted that American technicians were starting three-day talks in Japan designed to remove the Japanese embargo against the importation of California fruits and vegetables. The President stated that the quarantined area in California is very small and that he hoped that the technical explanation from the United States side would be satisfactory to the Japanese, so that fruit exports from the United States could be resumed.

Minister Abe replied that he understood the circumstances behind the "medfly" problem and that he would do all he could to bring about a concrete solution to the problem. He emphasized that the steps Japan has taken have not been "arbitrarily applied against United States goods." Abe said he looked forward to a technical and scientific solution to the problem and that he would convey the President's concern on the matter to Tokyo.

The President expressed his thanks for Abe's comments.

Ambassador Brock stated that the recently concluded meeting in Florida had been a good one and that Minister Abe had been helpful in promising Japanese action by the end of January against non-tariff barriers.

Minister Abe stated that at the Florida meeting, officials from the United States, Europe, Japan and Canada had all agreed on the need to support free trade against protectionist tendencies. Abe stated that on Japan's part, action would be taken on the non-tariff barriers by the end of the month. Abe added that Japan hoped

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

that the United States would expand its exports to Japan in order to take advantage of the large market there. Abe said that Japan would seek to expedite the importation of United States manufactured goods, and stated that Japanese industries would also be extremely interested in importing Alaskan oil.

The President responded that the question of exporting Alaskan oil was controlled by a law passed by Congress and indicated that he could not promise any specific action on that issue. The President stated that the United States has some work to do on its part, in dealing with the trade problem, and that all ramifications of the problem would be approached with the spirit of goodwill.

Mr. Abe thanked the President for receiving him and said he would pass on the President's words to Prime Minister Suzuki.

The President thanked Mr. Abe for coming to Washington.

The meeting ended after an exchange of small gifts.

(COMMENT: Following the meeting, Mr. Abe talked to reporters as he left the White House. He spoke enthusiastically of his meeting with the President and summarized the three-point message he had passed from Prime Minister Suzuki.)

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0337 Add-on

MW

17

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 4, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL O. WHEELER

FROM: DONALD GREGG *DGG*

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum of Conversation to State

It is requested that the attached copy of the Memorandum of Conversation between the President and Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, held on January 18, 1982 be forwarded to State.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum to Jerry Bremer at Tab I.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memo for Signature to Bremer
- A Memorandum of Conversation of January 18, 1982
- Tab II Previous Material

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on February 4, 1988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA *RW*, DATE *8/16/11*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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18

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 18, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

VIA: CHUCK TYSON *CT*

FROM: DONALD GREGG *DG*

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry

Attached is a memorandum of conversation, summarizing the President's meeting with Shintaro Abe earlier this afternoon.

RECOMMENDATION

That you distribute this memorandum (Tab I) to those persons whom you wish to have a detailed record of today's meeting.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum of Conversation dated January 18, 1982

cc: ✓ Chuck Tyson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on January 18, 1988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA *RW*, DATE *8/16/11*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE

Package # 0337

RECEIVED

82 JAN 18 P 6: 42

	<u>TO</u>	<u>SEEN</u>
JANET COLSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>JL</i>
BUD NANCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bud</i>
JOHN POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JACQUE HILL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JUDGE CLARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JANET COLSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>JL</i>

DISTRIBUTION

CY TO VP	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHOW CC	<input type="checkbox"/>
CY TO MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHOW CC	<input type="checkbox"/>
CY TO BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHOW CC	<input type="checkbox"/>
CY TO DEEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	SHOW CC	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS

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0337 Add-on

20

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER, III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum of Conversation

Attached is a copy of the Memorandum of Conversation summarizing the President's Meeting with Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, on January 18, 1982.

Michael O. Wheeler
Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum of Conversation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on February 4, 1988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA RW, DATE 8/16/11

21



UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

RECEIVED 19 JAN 82 18

TO MEMO FOR RECORD

FROM TANTER

DOCDATE 19 JAN 82

22

KEYWORDS: LEBANON

MIDDLE EAST

HABIB, PHILIP

EGYPT

ISRAEL

AP

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ SPECIAL EMISSARY TO MIDDLE EAST ON 11 DEC

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE:

STATUS C

FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

*Allen Henry -
copy to State?
VW*

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(D / D)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

DISPATCH _____

W/ATTCH FILE _____

(C)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with
Special Emissary Ambassador Philip Habib

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Michael Deaver, Deputy Chief of Staff
to the President
James W. Nance, Acting Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs
William P. Clark
Deputy Secretary, State Department
Raymond Tanter, Senior Staff Member, NSC
Morris Draper, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
State Department

Ambassador Philip Habib
The President's Special Emissary

DATE, TIME December 11, 1981
AND PLACE: 1:45 - 2:05 p.m., The Oval Office

The President began the meeting by inquiring about Ambassador Habib's visit to the Middle East. The President asked specifically about the prospects for a deadlock between Lebanese Christians and Syrians over the election of the next President of Lebanon.

Ambassador Habib said that the main purposes of his recent trip were: 1) to ensure that the cessation of hostilities along the Israel-Lebanon border would be maintained, and 2) to facilitate the process of national reconciliation among the contending groups in Lebanon. He described how he had emphasized the vital importance of sustaining and reinforcing the cessation of hostilities. He also told about the need to make progress through the Arab Follow-up Committee toward Lebanese national reconciliation and toward strengthening the constitutional government. All the leaders were committed to preserving the cessation of hostilities. He mentioned discussions with the Israelis, who agreed that only a major provocation on the part of the Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon could justify an Israeli military move in the south. The Israelis, however, expressed deep concern to Ambassador Habib about the flow of heavy weapons to Palestinians, stressing that Israel's patience is not unlimited.

~~SECRET~~

Rvw. On January 15, 2002
Cl. and Extended by James W. Nance
Reason: NSC 1.13 (a)

DECLASSIFIED
NLR M371/1 # 116709
BY RW
DATE 6/22/15

Ambassador Habib said that he informed some of the leaders that the process of national reconciliation may be a means for facilitating Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. In addition, the process may be a way to achieve a Presidential election which avoids the coming to power of an extremist or a Syrian puppet. He added that if a Maronite Christian extremist is elected, the Syrians would not accept it; if a Syrian puppet is elected, the Maronites will not accept it. President Sarkis told Habib that "All hell would break loose in April if there is no agreement." Although Syria supports continuation of the process of national reconciliation, it shows no intention of withdrawing Syrian forces from Lebanon.

The President inquired as to the Saudi role in the Lebanese peace process.

Ambassador Habib replied that Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said that "Habib himself was the Lebanese peace process." Ambassador Habib added that Prince Fahd's remark suggests that the Saudis are in the peace process over the long haul. A cross section of Lebanese, moreover, contended that continued Saudi involvement would strengthen the process of national reconciliation.

The President then inquired as to the desired characteristics of the person who is to be elected President of Lebanon.

Ambassador Habib told the President that he had asked a similar question of President Sarkis of Lebanon, who responded that an ideal candidate would be strong, courageous, intelligent, etc. When Ambassador Habib interjected that the Sarkis description fit him, Sarkis replied, "absolutely not." That is, President Sarkis appeared to rule out the possibility of succeeding himself. With regard to the role of outside powers in the Lebanese peace process, Ambassador Habib remarked that Jordan's King Hussein could play an important role in facilitating national reconciliation in Lebanon. In this respect, the King offered his cooperation to Ambassador Habib.

In connection with Syria's missiles in Lebanon, Ambassador Habib suggested an implicit linkage between the missiles in central Lebanon and the cessation of hostilities in the south. As long as hostilities do not resume, Israel should be constrained from using military force to take out the missiles. In the context of a resumption of hostilities between Israelis and Palestinians, Israel may take the opportunity to attack Syria's missiles in Lebanon.

If there is sufficient provocation by the Palestinians, Defense Minister Sharon told Ambassador Habib that he would like to use this occasion "to clean up" Lebanon i.e., to destroy the PLO and perhaps also to force a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. Ambassador Habib replied that an Israeli attempt to wipe out the PLO would have serious effects on U.S.-Israel relations as well as on U.S.-Arab ties.

The President commented that Sharon talks as if he is a "loose cannon."

Ambassador Habib responded that Sharon has 1967 ideas in 1981, i.e., that Israel's successes during the 1967 fighting may not be possible at the present time. Ambassador Habib said that Sharon wanted to push the Palestinians out of Lebanon, destroy the PLO, compel a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, and create a rump state over which Israel could exercise suzerainty. These ideas make no sense, according to Ambassador Habib.

The President asked why Israelis cannot be quiet while the U.S. engages in quiet diplomacy to get the missiles removed?

Ambassador Habib commented that President Assad of Syria said he could take the missiles out only if the Israelis made no mention of them.

Judge Clark introduced the subject of the Abu Eain case, as the meeting was about to end. He described the case to the President. Israel had requested extradition of a Palestinian living in Chicago who was suspected of being a part of a group that bombed an Israeli town. Judge Clark said that he had to make the decision based upon the law, but that the President should realize that there may be political risks vis a vis the Arab states if the U.S. decided to extradite. There may be attacks against U.S. embassies in Arab countries if there is extradition.

The meeting ended at 2:05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

0312

UNCLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~
ATTACHMENT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 19, 1982

26

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Memcon for President's Meeting with Philip Habib
December 11, 1981, 1:45-2:05 p.m., The Oval Office

The attached is forwarded for your files.

UNCLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~ *RU 2/16/4*
ATTACHMENT

TO HAIG, A

FROM CLARK

27

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

AP

LABOULAYE, FRANCOIS

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ AMB DE LABOULAYE

ACTION: CLARK SGD MEMO TO HAIG ET AL DUE: STATUS C FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER ✓

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (B / B)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

DISPATCH by Brian W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

0529

January 27, 1982


28

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER M. HAIG
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: MEMCON of Meeting with Ambassador de Laboulaye
of France

Attached is a copy of the Memorandum of Conversation of
the meeting between the President and Ambassador de Laboulaye
of France on January 26, 1982.


William P. Clark

Attachment

cc: Secretary Weinberger
Director Casey ✓

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

RW 8/16/11

EYES ONLYCONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

29

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with
Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye of France

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Ambassador Francois de Laboulaye, Ambassador
of France

DATE, TIME January 26, 1982
AND PLACE: 11:45 A.M. - 12:12 P.M., Oval Office

In the departing conference with Ambassador de Laboulaye, the President expressed his grave concern over recent information revealing French arms supplies to Nicaragua. The Ambassador professed a lack of information on both the first helicopter sale and the reported subsequent sale of rockets. He expressed his regrets over both the lack of consultation between our two governments prior to the sales and over his conclusion these sales are proceeding through other than "usual" channels. He further volunteered that not only will he express President Reagan's concern but also his own, counselling that these sales "assist no one." The President expressed his gratitude for de Laboulaye's understanding and added that this equipment goes far beyond any defense need of Nicaragua. (C)

Ambassador de Laboulaye added that the new administration in France is idealistic and that perhaps the President may take advantage of his visit with Mitterrand in March to "discuss reality." (C)

Ambassador de Laboulaye also volunteered an observation toward the alliance stating that perhaps it requires review relative to its original purposes, size and future -- all to be studied by a small group outside existing structures. (C)

Judge Clark suggested consideration of further communication/action through Department of State channel on the question of French arms sales to this hemisphere. (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

Review on January 26, 2012
Extended by W. P. Clark
Reason for Extension: NSC 1.13 (a)

EYES ONLY

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M37111 #116710
BY RW NARA DATE 6/22/15

EYES ONLY
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Addendum to MEMCON of January 26, 1982 with Amb. de Laboulaye

On January 27, 1982 Ambassador de Laboulaye called Judge Clark and reported French government had informed him that French officials had discussed the planned arms sales which included helicopters and rockets to Nicaragua with Dr. Fred Ikle. (C)

It is reported that Dr. Ikle did not raise any objections. (C)

EYES ONLY
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECORD

116711

Log Number 9529

Date: 28 JAN 1982

Subject: MEMCON OF MTG w/ AMB De Laboulaye

CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET SECRET ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UNCLASSIFIED
 (check one)

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION

31

<input type="checkbox"/> Judge Clark	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Fontaine	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nau	<input type="checkbox"/> NSC Secretariat
<input type="checkbox"/> Adm. Nance	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Gold	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Sit Room
<input type="checkbox"/> Adm. Poindexter	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Gregg	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Reger	<input type="checkbox"/> Admin. Office
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Guhin	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rentschler	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bailey	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jennings	<input type="checkbox"/> Col. Russell	
<input type="checkbox"/> Col. Berta	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kemp	<input type="checkbox"/> Maj. Shoemaker	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cmdr. Blair	<input type="checkbox"/> Maj. Kimmitt	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Stearman	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Colson	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kraemer	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tanter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. De Graffenreid	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lenz	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tyson	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Dobriansky	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Levine	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Weiss	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Feith	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lord	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wattering	

13526
 E. O. 12958
~~As Amended~~
 Sec. 3.5(c)

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

	# cys	Date	Time	Received/Signed For By:
THE VICE PRESIDENT (OEOP OFFICES).....				
THE SECRETARY OF STATE Exec sec/room 7241.....	ORIGINAL	<u>1-28-82</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE The Pentagon.....	1	<u>1-28-82</u>	<u>0945</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
DIRECTOR, ACDA Room 5933/Dept of State.....				
DIRECTOR CIA Langley, VA/or Pickup.....	1	<u>1-28-82</u>	<u>1530</u>	
CHAIRMAN, JCS The Pentagon.....				
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY Main Bldg/Room 3422.....				
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE 14th & Const/NW, Room 3422.....				
DIRECTOR, OMB Room 252 OEOP.....				
DIRECTOR AID Room 5942 New State.....				
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY GA257, Forrestal Bldg.....				
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION 400 7th Street S.W.....				
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS Room 7531/State Dept.....				
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 10TH/Const. NW, Room 5119.....				
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE Exce. Sec/Room 7241.....				
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE The Pentagon.....				
DIRECTOR OSTP Room 360, OEOP.....				
DIRECTOR, INTL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (ICA) 1750 Penna. NW.....				
THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR 18th & E. Street NW.....				
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Independence & 14th SW.....				
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR 100 Const Ave NW.....				
THE SECRETARY OF HHS 100 Independence Avenue, NW.....				
THE SECRETARY OF HUD 251 7th Street SW.....				

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR M110-371 #116711

BY RW NARA DATE 8/30/12

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

32

January 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation Between the President and General Dozier, January 28, 1982

At approximately 0905 hours EST January 28, 1982 the President called General Dozier in Vicenze, Italy to tell him how happy he is, and all the people of America are, that he has been freed. The President said that all our prayers have been answered.

General Dozier thanked the President and all those who have been praying for him, and also thanked the President for the consideration that has been shown his wife.

The President told General Dozier he had called Italian President Pertini to thank him for his government's massive efforts in this case.

General Dozier commented that from what he was able to observe, the operation was carried out with "a hell of a lot of precision and well organized." General Dozier also said he never had any doubt that the American people, and particularly the President, were supportive and he sincerely appreciated it.

The President told General Dozier he was proud of him and again welcomed him home.

January 28, 1982

TRANSCRIPT

PRESIDENT: General Dozier, this is Ronald Reagan.

DOZIER: Yes sir. It sure is good to hear your voice.

PRESIDENT: Well listen, you don't know how good it is to hear yours. I want you to know that all of us have been praying and the prayers have been answered and when I was awakened this morning early and told that you were back I can't tell you how happy I am and how happy all the American people are.

DOZIER: Well sir, I certainly want to thank you and all those who have been praying for the fact that they were doing it and also for the consideration that folks have shown my wife and it is just great to be back on the outside again.

PRESIDENT: Well I'll bet.

DOZIER: I sincerely appreciate the consideration and concern of everybody.

PRESIDENT: Well we're just, we're so happy and I called the president of Italy this morning to thank him for all that they've been doing, their massive effort and all and...

DOZIER: It was a first class job. The operation this morning from what I could see of it was carried out with a hell of a lot of precision and well organized.

PRESIDENT: Well...

DOZIER: I'm proud of what they did.

PRESIDENT: Well we're proud of you and God bless you and just welcome home. I won't keep you any longer because I know that you've got a great many things to do and you've been through too much to stay on the phone to me long, but...

DOZIER: I never had a doubt about the outcome and I knew that the American people were supportive in this thing, particularly you, and again I sincerely appreciate it.

PRESIDENT: Well our gratitude to you and believe me, we're all very proud of you.

DOZIER: And I also sincerely appreciate the effort of the Italian government and their folks have put...a first class job.

PRESIDENT: Again, just welcome home and happiness.

DOZIER: Thank you sir. I sincerely appreciate the phone call.

PRESIDENT: Well my pleasure. Believe me. All right...

DOZIER: All right sir.

PRESIDENT: Good bye.

DOZIER: Good bye.

RECEIVED 01 FEB 82 10

TO

MEMO FOR RECORD

FROM CLARK

DOCDATE 28 JAN 82

35

KEYWORDS: ITALY

TERRORISM

PERTINI, ALESSANDRO

DOZIER, JAMES

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES TELEPHONE CONVERSATION W/ PERTINI RE DOZIER RESCUE

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE:

STATUS C

FILES PA ✓

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER ✓

SHOEMAKER ✓

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(C / C)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

DISPATCH _____

W/ATTCH FILE _____

(C)

January 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan

President Alessandro Pertini of
Italy (Rome)

Lt. Col. Emilio G. Tavernise, USAF
Special Assistant to the Chairman, JCS
(Interpreter)

DATE, TIME
AND PLACE: Thursday, January 28, 1982
8:20 - 8:28 a.m.

SUBJECT: President Reagan's Thanks to President
Pertini on Dozier Rescue

(While awaiting telephone patch with President Reagan,
President Pertini said the following things to the interpreter:

- You understand what a nightmare this has been for all of us. We have been trembling constantly because of this (Dozier).
- I am . . . , we are really happy about it (rescue).
- Now I can come on the visit with a much clearer conscience. I'll be coming in a much happier frame of mind Please give my best regards to President Reagan.
- I saw Ambassador Rabb. He is so good. A great ambassador. He's loved by all. I know his family well. His son, too. Tell (President) Reagan that he's an excellent ambassador.)

(President Reagan came on the line at 8:24)

The President: Mr. President, I just wanted to call and thank you on behalf of all American people for all that you and your government have done to effect the rescue of General Dozier.

President Pertini: I, too, am happy that he is safe and sound. I am truly humiliated that such a thing could happen in Italy.

The President: Let me just say . . . we understand terrorism and how it can work. And, it can happen to anyone of us or any country. And the magnificent response of your government and your people and the effort that went into it is admired and appreciated by all Americans.

President Pertini: I will come with a more serene and happy spirit

The President: We shall look forward to that (visit to US) and to the opportunity to say "thank you" in person.

President Pertini: I have a great and lively interest to know you personally. The very best wishes to you and your family.

The President: Heartfelt thanks for all you have done.

President Pertini: I reciprocate . . . a heartfelt greeting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation Between the President and General Dozier, January 28, 1982

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The President told General Dozier he was proud of him and again welcomed him home.

January 28, 1982

TRANSCRIPT

PRESIDENT: General Dozier, this is Ronald Reagan.

DOZIER: Yes sir. It sure is good to hear your voice.

PRESIDENT: Well listen, you don't know how good it is to hear yours. I want you to know that all of us have been praying and the prayers have been answered and when I was awakened this morning early and told that you were back I can't tell you how happy I am and how happy all the American people are.

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PRESIDENT: Well...

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PRESIDENT: Well we're proud of you and God bless you and just welcome home. I won't keep you any longer because I know that you've got a great many things to do and you've been through too much to stay on the phone to me long, but...

DOZIER: I never had a doubt about the outcome and I knew that the American people were supportive in this thing, particularly you, and again I sincerely appreciate it.

PRESIDENT: Well our gratitude to you and believe me, we're all very proud of you.

DOZIER: And I also sincerely appreciate the effort of the Italian government and their folks have put...a first class job.

PRESIDENT: Again, just welcome home and happiness.

DOZIER: Thank you sir. I sincerely appreciate the phone call.

PRESIDENT: Well my pleasure. Believe me. All right...

DOZIER: All right sir.

PRESIDENT: Good bye.

DOZIER: Good bye.

National Security Council
The White House

Package # 468

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>W</u>	_____
Bud McFarlane	<u>2</u>	<u>M</u>	_____
Jacque Hill	<u>3</u>	<u>J</u>	_____
Judge Clark	<u>4</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>I</u>
John Poindexter	<u>5</u>	_____	_____
Staff Secretary	<u>6</u>	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action

DISTRIBUTION

CY To VP	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Meese	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Baker	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Deaver	_____	Show CC	_____
Other	_____		

COMMENTS

MEMCONS ON PERTINI
DOZIER.

National Security Council
The White House

RECEIVED

Package # 468

42

82 JAN 29 P 6:19

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Staff Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action

DISTRIBUTION

CY To VP	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Meese	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Baker	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Deaver	_____	Show CC	_____
Other	_____		

COMMENTS

Log in & out

RECEIVED 30 JAN 82 11

TO CLARK

FROM TANTER

DOCDATE 29 JAN 82

TANTER

02 FEB 82

43

KEYWORDS: ISRAEL

AP

EVRON, EPHRAIM

MINUTES

SUBJECT: RPT ON MTG OF PRES & AMB EVRON ON JAN 28 -- INCLUDES MINUTES

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 01 FEB 82 STATUS C

FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(M / C)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

C 2/17 OBE per Wheeler

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

PA (C) [Signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with Ambassador Ephraim Evron of Israel

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Raymond Tanter, NSC Senior Staff Member

Ambassador Ephraim Evron of Israel

DATE, TIME, AND PLACE: Thursday, January 28, 1982, 4:20-4:30 p.m., The Oval Office

The President began the discussion at 4:20 p.m.. He expressed appreciation for the outstanding personal contribution the Ambassador has made to U.S.-Israel relations. The President reaffirmed the unshakeable American commitment to Israel's security despite differences of the moment. He compared the relations between the U.S. and Israel as similar to quarrels in a marriage that stays together because of affection and mutual interests in spite of minor differences. The President noted with gratitude the Government of Israel's determination to adhere to the Sinai withdrawal schedule and the Government's sincere effort to achieve an autonomy agreement with Egypt.

Ambassador Evron responded by thanking the President for his personal support and for the reaffirmation of the US commitment to Israel's security. The Ambassador stated that he intended to devote his time as a private citizen to the improvement of US-Israel relations. He expressed confidence that these relations would be improved soon and thanked the President for his efforts at conciliation rather than confrontation.

The President returned to the issue of Israel's Sinai withdrawal. He said that it must be heartbreaking for Israelis to be uprooted from their homes in Sinai. Having witnessed protests from the Sinai settlers on American television, the President said he admired the Government of Israel's determination to persevere with the withdrawal on schedule.

~~SECRET~~

Rvw. on January 29, 2012
Reason for Ext. NSC 1.13 (a)

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR M311/#116712
BY RW
REVIEW DATE 6/22/15

The Ambassador reflected on how the Sinai had been used as a point of departure for aggression against Israel three times in the past. Thus, the Sinai's great depth was of major strategic significance for Israel. Also regarding depth, the Ambassador referred to the strategic value of the Golan Heights, an area that is much smaller than Sinai. (The Golan is some 42 miles long and 16 miles wide with an altitude ranging from 1800 to 2700 feet above sea level). In addition to strategic depth, the attachment of the settlers to the land made it very difficult for his Government to withdraw from the Sinai. Nevertheless, Israel intended to adhere to the withdrawal schedule and hoped that the other side also would stick to its commitments under the terms of the peace treaty.

The President added that the United States will work hard to ensure that Egypt lives up to its commitments.

The Ambassador commented that every envoy wishes to bring back good tidings at the end of a tour of duty. He told the President that he already had alerted Judge Clark at lunch that a special request would be made in this discussion. The Ambassador asked the President to reconsider the U.S. sanctions taken after Israel extended its laws to the Golan Heights. Of special concern, for example, are the suspended defense trade items that were to be implemented as part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. and Israel. The Ambassador spoke generally of the need to end punitive measures i.e., implement the MOU and lift the ban on the defense trade items. He specifically requested that the President consider ending the ban on third country use of their FMS credits to purchase Israeli military hardware. He said that this is a small step that would send a big signal to his Government. Such a step also would enable the Ambassador to end his career with a substantial contribution to US-Israel relations, a topic to which he will be dedicating his professional life in retirement from the diplomatic corps.

The President interjected that he would take up the Ambassador's request immediately upon the return of the Secretary of State. Although the President saw no reason why this could not be done, he said that the issue would have to be round-tabled among his principals in general and Secretary Haig in particular.

The Ambassador complimented the President on the conciliatory nature of his recent correspondence with Prime Minister Begin and expressed the hope that such positive correspondence would continue. The Ambassador stated his expectation that the Prime Minister would reciprocate with conciliatory gestures of his own.

The President commented that he always thought that it was best when people talked to each other (as he and the Prime Minister were doing) rather than about each other.

The Ambassador recalled fondly their meetings in California during the 1980 Presidential campaign. He remarked that the President is doing in fact what he said he would do.

The President responded by saying that it is heavy sledding yet he believed the country was being placed on the right track.

The Ambassador reminded the President of their California conversation where the President had said that if the two countries stood together, they should be able to tackle all the serious problems facing them.

The Ambassador rose, again thanked the President, and the meeting ended with farewell pleasantries at 4:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

0584

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~
ATTACHMENT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 29, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: *Minutes of the*
Report on Meeting of the President with
Ambassador Evron of Israel, January 28, 1982
4:20-4:30 p.m., the Oval Office

[At Tab I for your signature is a memorandum for the Secretary of State. It summarizes that portion of Ambassador Evron's conversation with the President that he wanted to discuss with the Secretary.]

At Tab A are the [general] minutes of the President's meeting with Ambassador Evron.

RECOMMENDATIONS

[That you sign the memorandum to the Secretary at Tab I.]
APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

That you approve the minutes of the President's meeting with Ambassador Evron at Tab A.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

[That you approve a copy of the package be sent to Secretary Weinberger.]
APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

That you call the President's attention to the size of the Golan Heights as indicated on p. 2, 1st paragraph, of the minutes at Tab A.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~ *RW 8/16/11*
ATTACHMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M371/1 #116713

BY RW NARA DATE 6/22/15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR.
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: Report on the Meeting of the President with
Ambassador Evron of Israel, January 28, 1982,
the Oval Office

Ambassador Evron came to the White House for a farewell call on the President. During the discussion, Evron made a request of the President concerning the defense trade that was suspended in the wake of Israel's application of its laws to the Golan Heights.

As you know, the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the U.S. involved three defense trade items: 1) the U.S. would assist Israel's defense industry in marketing \$200 million in Israeli products; 2) Israel could use American Foreign Military Sales credits for purchases from its own defense industry rather than from U.S. companies; and 3) third countries could use their own American FMS credits to purchase Israeli military hardware instead of U.S. goods.

Evron spoke generally of the need to end these punitive measures. He specifically asked the President to consider lifting the ban on third country use of their FMS credits to purchase Israeli military hardware.

Evron asked that the suspension be lifted for two reasons. First, he thought that lifting the suspension would be a good signal from the President to Prime Minister Begin that it is time to end the strain in relations and devote full attention to such important topics as accelerating the peace process.

Second, Evron made the request for the personal reason that he wanted to end his diplomatic career with a significant contribution to U.S.-Israel relations. In retirement, he intends to devote the rest of his professional life to the improvement of relations between the two countries and would like to begin this new phase with a solid accomplishment, such as persuading the President to lift the suspension on third country use of FMS credits to purchase Israeli defense items.

~~SECRET~~

Rvw. on January 29, 2012
Reason for Ext. NSC 1.13 (a)

~~SECRET~~

The President said that he wished to consult with you before arriving at a final judgment. Although the President added that he saw no reason why such a request could not be granted, the President made it clear that he wished to have your advice before reaching any judgment whatsoever.

At Tab A are the general minutes of the discussion between Evron and the President prepared by the NSC staff.

William P. Clark

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

50

RECEIVED

Package # 584

32 JAN 30 A 9: 35

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Staff Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action

DISTRIBUTION

CY To VP	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Meese	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Baker	_____	Show CC	_____
CY To Deaver	_____	Show CC	_____

Other _____

COMMENTS

51

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 2, 1982

How about a memo to the President reminding him of the size of the Golan Heights?

Have them do a memo _____

Send on _____

Carol C.

Let's discuss

*This is OBE,
just file for the record
please — MW*

52

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~
ATTACHMENT

February 2, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Minutes for Meeting of the President with
Israeli Ambassador Evron, January 28, 1982
4:20-4:30 p.m., the Oval Office

At Tab A are the minutes for the President's meeting with Israeli
Ambassador Evron, January 28, 1982.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That you approve the January 28, 1982 minutes at Tab A.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

That you call the President's attention to the size of the Golan
Heights as indicated on p.2, 1st paragraph, of the 1/28/82 minutes.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

Attachment:

Tab A - 1/28/82 Minutes for Evron meeting with the President.

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~ *rw 2/10/11*
ATTACHMENT